

**KILMICHAEL, KILMORY, ARDCASTLE
& MINARD FORESTS
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**



Project Report
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Summary

While the survey work has brought to light new rock-art sites the main focus within the study area has been directed towards settlement sites or townships. These indicated the pattern of landscape use prior to change, including clearance and abandonment in the 19th century and the later commencement of commercial forestry. Over twenty such sites were recorded including the settlements of Acres, Auchlech, Carrick, Carron, Craigans, Craigmurrial, Dalaneireanach, Dippen, Dunmore, Knockalva, Knock, Moninerrnech, Otter Ferry, Rudha-nan-Caorich, Tigh Ban, Tomdow Tomban, Tigh-na-Barra, Tunns and Sheanlarach as well as several other unnamed sites. The importance of these settlements lies not perhaps in their latest use but in their beginnings and their occupation through time. Historical records and cartographic sources can only go part of the way in telling us how old these settlements are and who lived there, what they did and how each settlement related to one another. The recording of these settlements and their related features such as fields, tracks and enclosures for example is however an important step in analysing the past landscape-use in Mid Argyll. The work also builds on the picture already gained by other surveys including those undertaken by Kilmartion House Museum for the Forestry Commission in North Knapdale, Ormaig and Eredine/Brenchoillie. These surveys, alongside work undertaken by Heather James and Alan Begg, provide an important starting point from which a fuller picture of past lives can be gleaned, through the study of historical material and possibly through a programme of excavation. This further study could elucidate the more remote and poorly understood beginnings of these settlements, where the majority of the population lived and worked until relatively recent times.

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1. Introduction.

In November 2006 Kilmartin House Museum was commissioned to conduct a desk-based survey on Forestry Commission land within their Forests of Kilmichael, Kilmory, Ardcastle and Minard. This work was followed by an archaeological field survey targeting sites about which little was known. The information gathered in both the desk-based survey and the field survey will be used to augment and update an existing GIS database that the Forestry Commission¹ holds on archaeological sites within their land. The work follows on from similar projects undertaken within North Knapdale, Ormaig and Eredine/Brencoillie Forests (Regan & Webb 2004, Regan & Webb 2005). The work was undertaken between November 2006 and March 2007. A site code: KAM 06 was assigned to the project.

This report contains printed copies of all information collected during the course of the project and is ordered by FC site number. FC provided Kilmartin House Museum with an Excel file and HTML documents containing all collected data known to FC concerning each listed monument or site. The Excel file has been updated and a printout is provided in Appendix 2. FC requested that all gathered data was presented digitally as Word documents; these have also been printed and are presented in Appendices 6 and 7. Section 3 of the report, 'Desk Based Survey Methodology' presents a more detailed account of how the work was done and the sources consulted. Section 4 outlines the field survey methodology with Sections 5 and 6 outlining the results of the desk based and field surveys.

As with previous FC reports it is not possible to present a holistic picture of occupation and land-use over time within the study area. The report, however, can be seen as an important step in piecing together the landscape history of the area, as can be gleaned from the remaining sites and monuments. If, however, a fuller understanding of the landscape history is to be gained, further work will be required. Recommendations for this are to be found in Section 6.

2. Area Location and Topography

The area that makes up the forests of Kilmichael, Kilmory, Ardcastle and Minard (centred NGR. NM 990060) covers an extensive area lying to the north of Loch Fyne and the A83 Invarary to Oban road. The Forest areas lie in the parish of Kilmichael Glassary and within the district of Mid Argyll. The northern boundary of the combined forest area runs from just south of Achnashelloch farm and along Kilmichael Glen east of the River Add to Lag. From there it passes to the west of Meall Reamhar up to Caisteal Dun and west to Fearnoch. From Fearnoch the boundary runs through the centre of Loch Leathan up to Socach and then follows an irregular route east to A' Cruach. Skirting the heights of A' Cruach the boundary follows the upper River Add past the former settlement of Carron and Tom a' Chomhraidh. From there it passes to the south of Feorlin, past Strone and down towards Minard at the shores of Loch Fyne. By and large the forest area follows the shore of Loch Fyne down to Port Anne, although skirts around the settlements of Kilmicheal Beg, Asknish, Loch Gair and East Kames. From Port Ann the boundary moves away from the loch side up towards Cnoc Mor, past An Tor down towards the former settlements of Tom Ban and Tomdow. The south western boundary follows an irregular route running north of Ballibeg, Duncholgan, Kilmory, Lochgilphead, Blarbuie, Auchoish and Achnabreck. While some of the forest skirts the coast of the majority of area lies above 50m AOD, including the heights of Cnoc Nam Broighleag (309m AOD) and Creagan Dluth (357m AOD). The area contains several lochs including Loch Glashan, Loch Leathan, Loch Loran and Blackmill Loch Reservoir. The majority of the area is under various stages of plantation although open heath land is present around the heights of Meall Remhar, Creag Nam Broighleag, Fiargall, A' Cruach and Creagan Dluth. The area also includes a number of former settlements, these are Acres, Ardcastle, Auchleach, Blarbuie, Carrick, Carron, Craigans, Craigmurail, Dalaneireanach, Derrinloch, Dippen, Dunmore, Knock, Knockalva, Moninernech, Rudha-nan-Caorich, West Otter Ferry, Sheanlarach, Tigh Ban, Tigh-na-Barra, Tom Ban,

¹ Hereafter known as 'FC'.

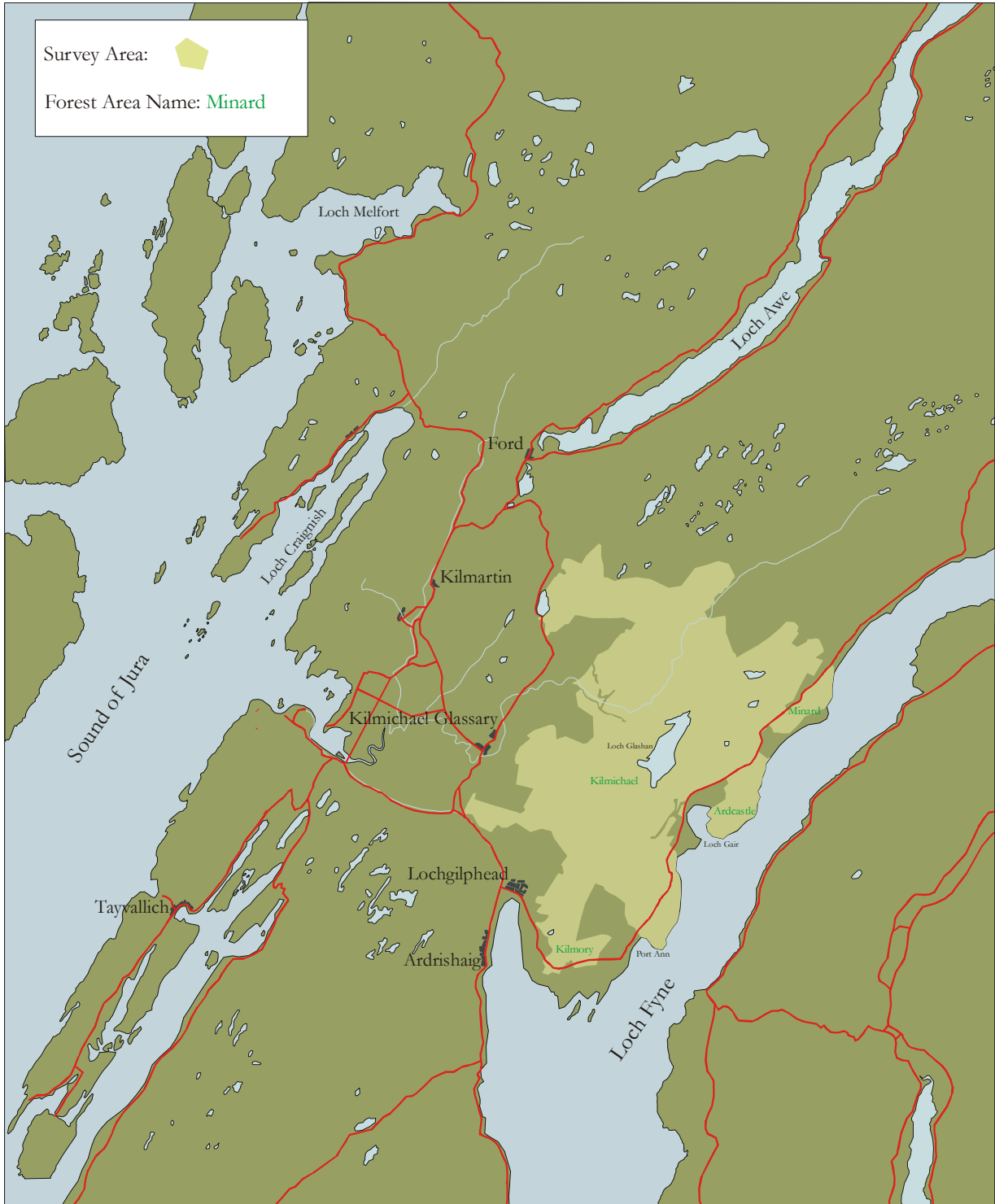


Figure 1: Forest Survey Location

Tomdow, Tunns and Uillian. Several other settlements with no known name also fall within the area, these being at Ardcastle (sites 51/57), Ferrymans (site 534), Otter Ferry (sites 376/863) and Blackmill Loch (site 854)

3. Desk Based Survey Methodology

3.1 Pro-forma Data Sheets

Pro-forma data documents were created in 'Word' format for each individual site and saved under the relevant FC site number using the fields shown below to easily enable additional information to be added to the FC heritage database.

FORESTRY COMMISSION NUMBER
NAME OF MONUMENT
ALTERNATIVE NAME
SITE TYPE
SAM/ USAM
GRID REF/CO-ORD
OTHER NUMBERS
NMRS:
RCAHMS INVENTORY:
WoSAS Pin:
Campbell and Sandeman:
SITE INFORMATION
REFERENCES

Figure 1: Data sheet recording format.

Forestry Commission Number: The number of the site as given by the Forestry Commission

Name of Monument: The name of the site as listed by the Forestry Commission

Alternative Name: This field was added since some archaeological sites are known by more than one name, or appear under different names in other publications or databases.

Site Type: This field describes the type of site as listed within the Forestry Commission's own database; the descriptions for the majority of the sites being based on field identification by Forestry staff.

SAM/USAM: This field denotes whether a site has been scheduled or not by Historic Scotland. Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), Unscheduled Ancient Monument (USAM).

Grid Ref/Co-ordinates: These are given as National Grid References (NGR).

Other Numbers: These fields give the reference numbers of the site as they appear within other publications/surveys (see section 3.2 below).

Site Information: This field contains the known written information about each site and is listed/referenced chronologically.

References: This lists the author, title and date of publication of the sources in which the site appeared.

3.2 Numbering Systems

The archaeology of Mid-Argyll has previously been recorded within surveys undertaken by several regional and national institutions, as well as by local individuals and amateur archaeologists, and these are outlined in previous reports (Regan and Webb 2004, 2005(a)-(c), 2006). As such individual monuments or sites have been ascribed various reference numbers by the concerned individuals or institutions (see also Section 3.3.3 below). Where known these numbers have been cross-referenced and included in the Word data sheets and the Excel sites list.

3.3. Sources Searched

3.3.1 *Cartographic sources*

While many general maps of the Mid Argyll area exist only a few early maps show this area in any useful detail. One of the earliest and best sources are the manuscripts of Timothy Pont produced in the 1580s-1590s. Some of Ponts original maps still survive and two of these cover the project area, the manuscripts showing many of the settlements in existence by the late 16th century (Pont c.1596 (a) & Pont c.1596 (b)).

Ponts maps depict the settlements ‘Ard na Castel’ (Ardcastle) ‘Bairbuy’, Carrick, ‘Dupen’ Knockalva, ‘Monier’ (Menarnich), ‘Otter’ and ‘Ulich’ (Uiliean?) which all fall within the forest area, it also depicts a settlement called Derrenloch.

Much of Ponts work, along with additional work by James Gordon in the 1630s-1640s, were drawn together by John Blaeu in his ‘Atlas Novus’ of Scotland (Blaeu 1654). Blaeu’s map, however, is rather short on detail within the project area depicting only ‘Ard na Castel’, ‘Blairbuy’ and ‘Dupen’. These three sites recur in the maps of Janson (1659), Visscher (1689), Moll (1714) and Le Rouge (1746) depicts ‘Ardna C’, ‘Blairbuy’, and ‘Dupen’, although Moll’s 1714 map also includes ‘Monarnich’.

William Roy’s military survey of Scotland 1747-1755 depicts much of the Western Highlands in detail and is a useful source of information on the extent of cultivated land and the form of place names. Not all depicted settlements are named however but those that are include ‘Ardcastle’, ‘Blarbuy’, Carrick, ‘Carrin’ (and ‘Mill of Carrin’), ‘Derrenloch’ Knock, ‘Monoriernich’, ‘Port’ (West Otter Ferry) ‘Tons’ and ‘Ula’ (Uiliean).

Apart from some individual estate maps the 1801 map produced by George Langlands is another regional map that shows settlement sites in some detail (Langlands 1801). His map shows more settlements and includes ‘Auchleck’, ‘Blarbuy’, ‘Carrick’, ‘Cairns’ (Carron), ‘Craiggaig’ (Craigans), ‘Craigmurill’, Dalernach’, ‘Duppine’, ‘Knock’, ‘Knockulva’, ‘Monarich’, ‘Tunan’, ‘Ulla & Mill’ (Uiliean), Ferry (West Otter Ferry) and a place not readily identifiable called ‘Tayinlough’ (possibly a mistranslation for Derrinloch).

In addition to the above maps, others depict the project area and settlements within or surrounding it. Table 1 below lists the maps and the settlements they depict.

The 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps, respectively dated 1873-5 and 1900, are an excellent source of information on settlement sites and their accuracy is very good. They depict many now deserted settlements. The maps show details of inhabited structures; for example where the structures are cross-hatched or coloured this meant the buildings had roofs and were probably occupied or in use. Conversely buildings are also depicted as blank outlines which meant the buildings were unroofed and were not occupied at the time the maps were drawn. The Ordnance Survey maps also show enclosures, field walls, roads and paths and also name many of the settlements that have now nearly disappeared.

Copies of the 2nd Edition maps are held at Kilmartin House Museum and Marion Campbell had previously annotated these when compiling her archaeological survey of Mid Argyll. As such the maps were a valuable source of information, particularly of monuments from the later historic periods (Campbell and Sandeman 1964). Many of the FC listed sites are depicted within the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey. These sites are listed below under the relevant Ordnance Survey Argyllshire Sheet on which they appear they and by FC number. A table of maps on which individual settlements are depicted appears in Appendix 3.

1st Edition Argyllshire, Sheet CLX , 2nd Edition Argyllshire, Sheet CLX

Site 17: 1st Edition, 'inscribed rock' is depicted

Site 340: 1st Edition, an enclosure is depicted, probably relating to the settlement of 'Achnabrec'

Site 383: 1st Edition, 'Uilian' is depicted as seven roofed structures and enclosures, 2nd Edition depicted as three roofed structures the rest unroofed (possible flax pond shown annotated by Marion Campbell)

1st Edition Argyllshire Sheet CLXI , 2nd Edition Argyllshire Sheets CLXI SW, CLXI NW, CLXI NE

Site 53: 1st Edition, 'Rudha-nan-coarach' is depicted as one roofed and one unroofed structure

Site 54: 2nd Edition, Marion Campbell noted 'oval platform in bank above charcoal burning site quern lay below'

Site 57: 1st Edition, the site is depicted as two unroofed structures

Site 58: 1st Edition, 'site of Chapel & Burial Ground' is depicted

Site 339: 1st Edition, depicts an enclosure

Site 349: 1st Edition, 'Carrick' is depicted as twelve roofed structures with enclosures and wells

Site 352: 1st Edition 'Craigmurrial' is depicted as four roofed structures with a road/track running west and splitting to Uiliean and Bridge End.

Site 356: 1st Edition, 'Duppinn' is depicted as two unroofed structures with an enclosure and 'sheepfold'. 2nd Edition depicts 'Old Kiln' to west of buildings

Site 358: Annotated by Marion Campbell as a shooting or stalking hut

Site 366: 1st Edition, a 'fort' depicted

Site 373: 1st Edition, West Kames is depicted as four roofed structures annotated by Marian Campbell as 'Christian small stone cross'.

Site 374: 1st Edition Knock is depicted as 1 roofed structure, 3 unroofed structures and enclosure. 2nd Edition all buildings unroofed

Site 376: 1st Edition this unnamed settlement is depicted as an unroofed structure with enclosure

Site 860: 1st Edition, 'Knock' is depicted as a long roofed building and enclosure, 2nd Edition the building is unroofed

Site 862: 1st Edition, a 'well' is depicted on a footpath/track

Site 863: 1st Edition, this site depicted as an unroofed building

Site 864: 1st Edition, depicts a rectangular enclosure

Site 867: 1st Edition, Carrick ? is depicted as two unroofed structures and enclosure

Site 881: 1st Edition, an unroofed structure is depicted while on the 2nd Edition two unroofed structures are depicted at "Doire an Loch".

Site 884: 1st Edition, a rectangular enclosure is depicted built against dyke

Site 887: 1st Edition, 'Blarbuy' is depicted as two roofed structures and 1 unroofed structure with an enclosure, 2nd Edition the buildings are not depicted but name 'Blarbuie' is attached to a farm to the west

Site 1021: 1st Edition, a rectangular enclosure depicted

Site 1036: 1st Edition, a 'sheepfold' depicted

1st Edition Argyllshire Sheet CL, 2nd Edition Argyllshire Sheets CL SE, CL SW, CL NE, CL NW

Site 343: 1st Edition, 'Auchleck' is depicted with a roofed structure and enclosure

Site 344: 2nd Edition, a 'sheepfold' depicted

Site 350: 1st Edition, 'Upper Carron' is depicted as one unroofed structure

Site 351: 1st Edition, 'Craigans' is depicted as one roofed structure and enclosure, 2nd Edition depicted as unroofed structure

Site 353: 1st Edition, 'Dailaireanach' is depicted as two roofed structures with possibly 3-4 unroofed surrounding enclosures, 2nd Edition depicts one roofed structure with the rest unroofed

Site 354: 1st Edition, a 'sheepfold' depicted

Site 356: 1st Edition, one unroofed building and enclosure are depicted

Site 364: 1st Edition, 'Knockalva' is depicted as two roofed structures and enclosure

Site 368: 2nd Edition, depicted as a 'pile of stones'

Site 369: 1st Edition, A farmstead comprising four unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey

Site 372: 1st Edition, 'Lower Carron' is shown as one unroofed structure

Site 379: 1st Edition, 'Tigh Ban' is depicted as one roofed and two unroofed structures with enclosures and possible wells, 2nd Edition structures shown as unroofed

Site 382: 1st Edition, 'Tunns' is depicted as two large roofed buildings one set within with a formal garden

Site 519: 1st Edition, a 'cairn' depicted on path to Carron

Site 852: 1st Edition, a 'sheepfold' is depicted

Site 854: 1st Edition, this unnamed settlement is depicted as two unroofed structures and enclosure

Site 879: 1st Edition, one unroofed structure and small attached enclosure are depicted on a path to 'Dailaireanach'

Site: 949 1st Edition, a 'sheepfold' is depicted

Site: 999 1st Edition, a 'sheepfold' is depicted

Site: 1002 2nd Edition, a 'sheepfold' is depicted

Site: 1020 1st Edition, one unnamed unroofed structure with attached enclosure is depicted

1st Edition Argyllshire Sheet CLXXI

Site: 381 1st Edition, 'Tigh-na-Barra' is depicted as one roofed structure and an enclosure

Site: 387 1st Edition, 'Acres' is depicted as two roofed structures with an enclosure to north east

Site: 388 1st Edition, a roofed structure at end of track leading to 'Acres' is depicted

Site: 393 1st Edition, 'Lingerton' is depicted as two roofed structures and an enclosure

Site: 394 1st Edition, 'Shandaroch' is depicted as two roofed structures set within an enclosure

Site: 395 1st Edition, 'Tomban' is depicted as four roofed structures and an enclosure

Site: 396 1st Edition, 'Tomdow' is depicted as three roofed structures and an enclosure

Site: 865 1st Edition, 'West Otter Ferry' is depicted as 2 roofed and three unroofed structures with two enclosures with a 'well' and 'quay'

Site 888: 1st Edition, one unroofed structure and an attached enclosure are depicted

Site 1007: 2nd Edition, enclosure around woodland depicted.

Site 1170: 1st Edition, a 'smithy' is depicted as two roofed structures

Site 1171: 1st Edition, a 'well' is depicted

Site 1184: 1st Edition, shows a sheepfold built against dyke

Site 1185: 1st Edition, depicts a circular enclosure within woodland

1st Edition Argyllshire Sheet CLI

Site 945: 1st Edition, roofed structure depicted as part of the Minard House policies

3.3.2 *List of examined maps (by date)*

1596 Pont, T. (Timothy) Mid Argyll from Dunoon to Inveraray and Loch Awe C.1596 (National Library of Scotland, Adv..Ms.70.2.9 (Pont 14))

1596 Pont, T. (Timothy) Argyll North of the Crinan Canal c.1596 (National Library of Scotland, Adv.Ms.70.2.9 (Pont 15))

1654 Bleau, J. (John) Knapdalia Provincia que sub Argathelia Censetur, (Vel), The Province of Kanpdail which is accounted a member of Argyll. Avct. Timoth. Pont. (National Library of Scotland, WD3B/21)

1659 Jansson, J. (Jan) Lorna, Knapdalia, cantire, Jura, Ila, Glota, et Buthe Insulae (National Library of Scotland, EMS.s.215)

1689 Visscher, N. (Nicolaes) Exactissima Regni Scotiae Tabula tam in septentrionalem et meridionalem quam in minores earundem provincias insulesq, et undique praetensas accurate divisa (National Library of Scotland, Marischal 28)

1697 Allard, C. (Carel), Novissima Regni Scotiae septentrionalis et meridionalis tabula, divisae in ducatus, comitatus, vice-comitatus, provincias, praefecturas, dominia et insulas. Insulae (National Library of Scotland EMS.s.479.)

1734 Cowley, J. (John) (National Library of Scotland, EMS.s.736(16))

1714 Moll, H. (Herman) The north part of Great Britain called Scotland : with considerable improvements [sic] and many remarks not extant in any map. (National Library of Scotland Marischal 33)

1746 Le Rouge, G. L. (George Louis), L'Eccosse suivant les nouvelles observations publies a Londres en 1735 par Bowles. Insulae (National Library of Scotland EMS.s.288)

1747-55 Roy, W. (William) Military Survey of Scotland (British Library, Kings Maps XLIX:28.)

1751 Dorret, J. (James) A Correct Map of Scotland from New Surveys (National Library of Scotland, EMS.s.16A)

1773 Kithin, T. (Thomas) A New and Complete Map of Scotland and Islands Therto Belonging (National Library of Scotland, EMS.s.188)

1776 Taylor, G. (George) & A. (Andrew) Skinner. Survey and maps of the Roads of North Britian or Scotland (National Library of Scotland, EMS.b.3.48)

1782 Andrews, J. (John) Andrew's New and Accurate Travelling map of the Roads of Scotland. (National Library of Scotland, newman 981)

1801 Langlands, G. (George) This map of Argyllshire taken from actual survey is most humbly dedicated to His Grace John Duke of Argyll &c. &c. By His Graces most humble servants George Langlands & son land surveyors (National Library of Scotland, EMS:s.326)

1806 Stockdale, J.(John) Map of Scotland from the Latest Surveys (National Library of Scotland, newman 1134)

1834 Thompson J. (John). Northern Part of Argyllshire, Southern Part. (National Library of Scotland. EMS.s. 712(17))

1873-5 Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition & 1900 Ordnance Survey 6" Second Edition. Argyllshire Sheets: CL, CLI, CLX, CLXI & CLXXI.

2003 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Series No. 358.

3.3.3 *Databases held by other organisations*

The RCAHMS maintains the 'CANMORE' (Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries) and 'PASTMAP' databases, which allows the user to access on-line, the database of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS, www.rcahms.gov.uk). Information on archaeological and architectural sites and monuments relating to name location, type of site, etc is available here, as are descriptions. Much of the information available through 'CANMORE' is based on the RCAHMS surveys of the area (see 3.3.4 below).²

Information on FC sites was taken from CANMORE with names, descriptions and site types checked and cross-referenced. Most importantly where there was a correlation, the NMRS (National Monument Record Scotland) number was added to FC data.

Information from CANMORE was augmented by the Argyll and Bute Local Authority Area Sites and Monuments Record (held by WoSAS). The data was also cross-referenced and the relevant information added to data sheets and to the excel file. Sites recognised by FC and not yet appearing on the WoSAS database will ultimately be assigned a number by them.

3.3.4 *Published sources*

Relevant published sources were also examined where it was known a reference appeared, or it was thought likely one might exist. A full bibliography is to be found in Section 8 of this report, but a few sources are worthy of a special mention.

The first systematic archaeological survey was undertaken by Marion Campbell and Mary Sandeman and the results published in their 'Mid Argyll: an Archaeological Survey' (Campbell and Sandeman, 1964).

The RCAHMS volumes known as the 'inventories' are the most comprehensive published source of information on sites and monuments in the area (RCAHMS 1988, 1992). These publications are based on detailed survey work conducted by the Royal Commission in Argyll in the 1970's and 1980's and contain textual information, and for some monuments, photographs and site plans. Use was made of Volumes 6 & 7 covering Mid-Argyll. The RCAHMS, however, did not record all archaeological features. For example, ruinous settlements were rarely recorded as they were considered outside the remit of the survey. This, in part, has been addressed by the survey of rural settlement depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps by the First Edition Survey Project conducted by RCAHMS.

The Kist, the journal of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll, contains articles dating back to 1971. This publication was searched for information on monuments within the study area.

Descriptions from the above sources (and other publications not mentioned) have been added to the data sheets and referenced, so that the original source can be traced.

² The published record of this work, known as the 'Inventories' became available in 1988 and 1992 (RCAHMS 1988, 1992).

4 Field Survey Methodology

The survey consisted of a series of field visits to listed sites and a record of the features present was made. The pro-forma recording sheets used in the survey were based on those used in the previous field surveys to facilitate recording continuity between the forest areas. The information recorded included the location, a sketch plan of the layout, orientation, length and width, wall height and width (if applicable), and a general description. The function of the site is suggested and its position in the landscape was recorded, especially any possible relationships *vis a vis* other features/sites. The sites were located by hand held GPS, although for the most part the given locations supplied by FC proved accurate enough to locate the most of the sites. GPS locations were noted and this reading is entered on the recording sheets and before the description of each site. However, in some cases an accurate GPS reading was unavailable because of tree cover and therefore in the case of new sites an approximate map location is given instead.

Individual sites are described in Appendix 1 and these descriptions have also been provided to the FC as pro-forma Word documents. All Word documents and a copy of the report have been supplied digitally to the FC and these will ultimately be added to their existing HTML database.

5. Archaeological Sites and Monuments Information

This section further explains the compiled lists of all the archaeological sites investigated that are to be found within the appendices.

The augmented Excel sheet for all the archaeological sites appear in Appendix 2. Currently 144 sites are listed by FC as being within the forest areas, of which 3 are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A further 8 sites were recorded during the survey but as yet do not have an FC number and a further 2 sites appear to be within FC ground but also have no FC number, these sites are listed in Appendix 4.

Copies of the 'Word' document data sheets -for sites with additional information- appear in Appendices 6 and 7, the latter containing print-outs for sites with no FC number.

6. Field Survey Overview

The sites covered in the survey have been categorised into broad types.

Burial Cairns

Auchoish (18), Knock (375), Port Ann (377).

The forest around the chambered cairn at Auchoish has recently been felled and offers a good opportunity to present this impressive site to the wider public once forestry operations in the area have been completed. This is similarly the case with the site at Port Ann which is currently hidden and not particularly accessible although it lies close by the forestry trail to Otter Ferry. The possible burial cairn at Knock is not particularly well defined and would need more work to confirm its status and form. Again this site along with nearby rock-art (site 859) could be opened to the public by being connected to the nearby forestry trail that runs past the abandoned settlement of Knock.

Rock-Art

Blarbuie (346), Blarbuie (348), Dippen Hill (378), Uillean (385), Dunmore Kennels (390), Loch Gair (859), Barracuile (1040).

The site at Uillean had previously gone unrecorded but adds to the corpus of cup-marked stones known from the area. While the rock-cut basin at Dippen Hill had previously been recorded the cup-marks around the basin had gone unnoticed. The cup-marks on a boulder at Barrachuillie

remain ambiguous as the surface of the rock is badly eroded and appears to have natural pitting on it as well as the possible cup-marks.

The two sites at Blarbuie have recently been recorded by Stan Beckensall and appear in his publication *The Rock Art of Kilmartin* (Beckensall 2005). Both sites should be further investigated to perhaps establish the origin of the disturbed stone at site 346 and whether any further markings exist in the vicinity of the impressive site at Creagan Braec (site 348).

Rock-Cut Basins

Knockalva (363), Dippen Hill (378).

The basin at Dippen Hill and Knockalva add to the number of similar sites in the locality, these including rock basins at Finchairn, Glasvaar, Dunadd, Brenachaille, Croitachóimbie, Gleann Beag, Ballebrad, Kirnan, Glennan, Kilbride, Crinan, Leac na Ban, Kildaven, Rubha Breac and An Carn (Jura). The basins (with the noticeable exception of Dunadd) have been previously recorded as large cup-marks or more commonly as knocking stones or barley husking mortars. Many of the basins lie close to known settlement sites and it is possible their function may turn out to be agricultural and functional, however their position in the landscape, mostly located on natural hogback outcrops ridges and in many cases their close association with rock-art perhaps suggest that some have a pre-historic origin. As such these interesting landscape features perhaps deserve more study into their distribution and origins.

Duns and Forts

Dun na-Marag (357), Dun Dubh (389), Dun Mor (391).

Recommendations have been made about the control of vegetation on the sites at Dun na-Marag and Dun Dubh and both these interesting defensive sites could be incorporated into interpretive woodland trails, particularly that at Dun na-Marag which lies close to the present trail to Achnanbreck.

Bloomery?

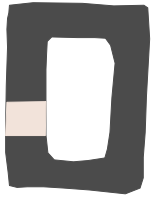
Glashan (365).

Several features were recorded that might be associated with the previously recorded bloomery now submerged below Loch Glashan. An enclosure and the possible wall of a building were noted along with a possible hearth area. Several fragments of slag were also recovered from the exposed subsoil around the features along with a whetstone or hone and these have been deposited with Kilmartin House Museum.

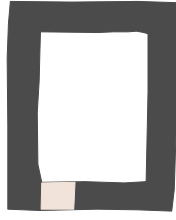
Settlements

Ardcastle east (Rudha-nan-Caorich 53), Ardcastle west (57), Auchlech (343), Carrick (349), Carron upper (350), Craigans west (351), Craigmurrial (352), Dalaneireanach (353), Dippen (356), Knockalva (364/648), Knock east (374), Otter Ferry north (376/863), Tigh Ban (379), Tigh-na-Barra (381), Tunns (382), Uiliean (383), Acres (387), Acres west (388), Dunmore (392), Sheanlarach (394), Tomban (395), Tomdow (396), Ferrymans (site 534), Blackmill Loch (854), Knock west (860), Otter Ferry (865), Carrick west (867), Creag Mhor (876), Craigans east (879), Derrinloch (881), Moninernech (1020), Kilmory (1170).

The structures recorded within the settlements varied in size and form and these have been illustrated in broad structural groupings based on their layout in plan. No attempt has been made to group these structures by age or possible function.



1) 1032 Carron



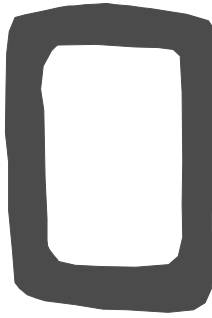
2) 865 Otter Ferry
Structure 2



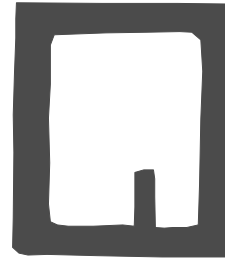
3) 352 Craigmurrial
Structure 4



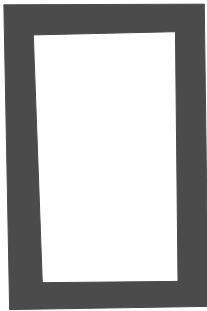
4) 1134 Barroille



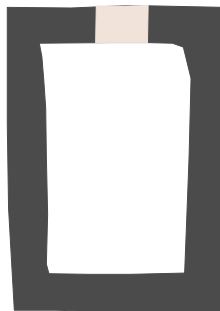
5) 379 Tigh Ban
Structure 1



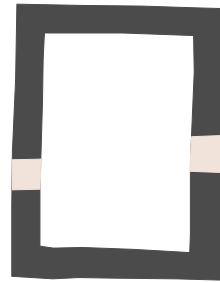
6) 865 Otter Ferry
Structure 3



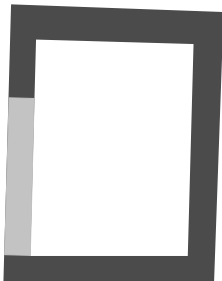
7) 1170 Kilmory
'smithy'



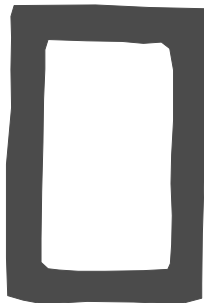
8) 349 Carrick
Structure 2



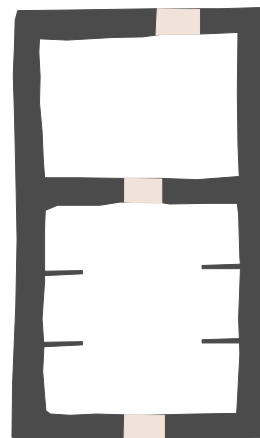
9) 396 Tomdow
Structure 3



10) 392 Dunmore
Structure 2

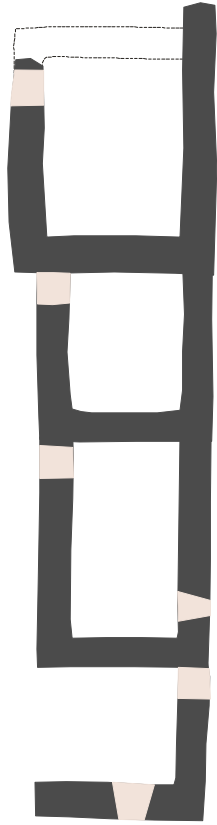


11) 876 Blarbuie

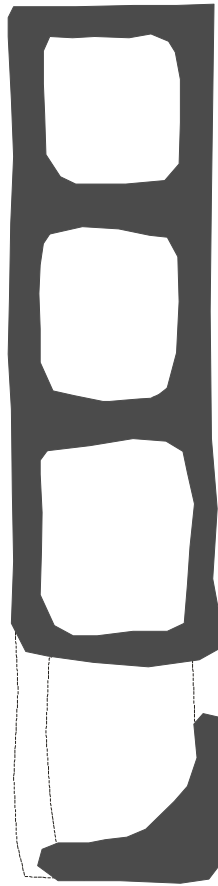


12) 349 Carrick
Structure 4

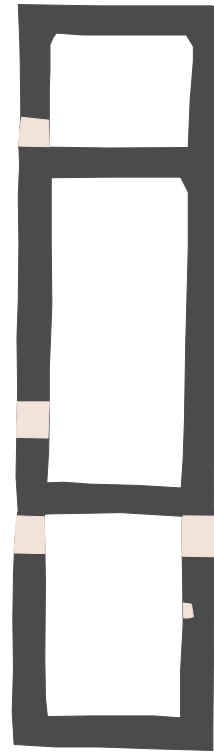




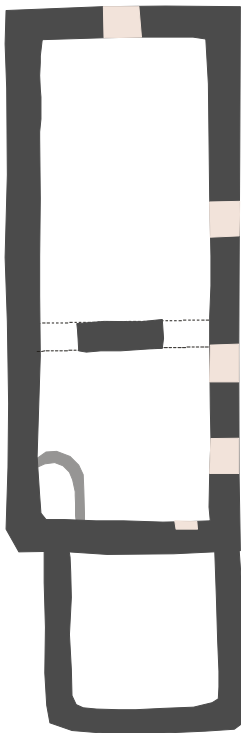
13) 396 Tomdow
Structure 1



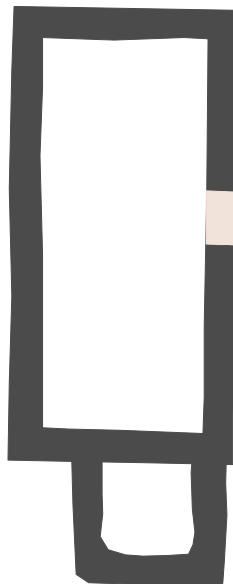
14) 867 Carrick west



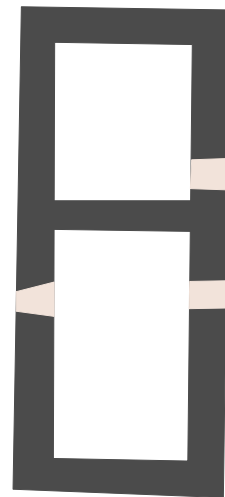
15) 376 Otter Ferry
north



16) 352 Craigmurraill
Structure 2



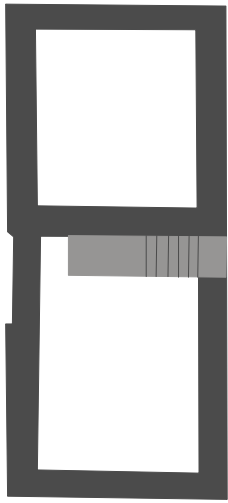
17) 396 Tomdow
Structure 1



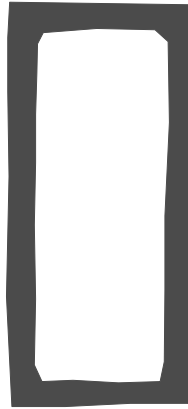
18) 388 Acres west



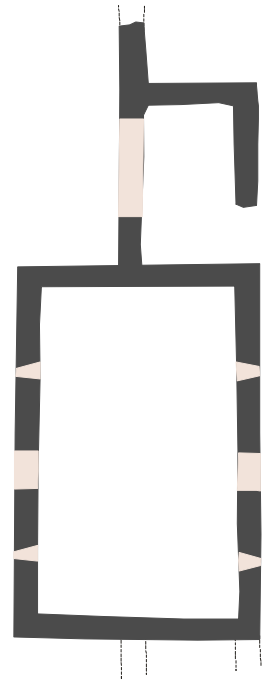
0 10
Metres



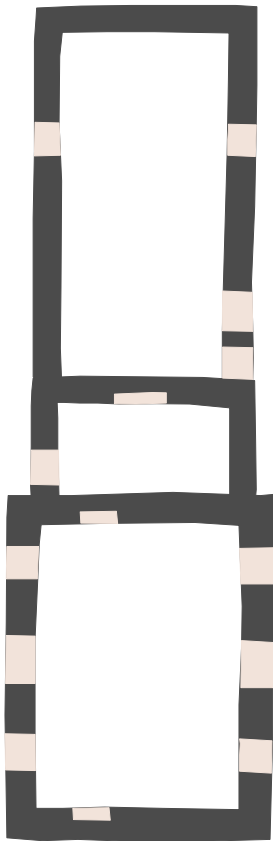
19) 394 Sheanlarach



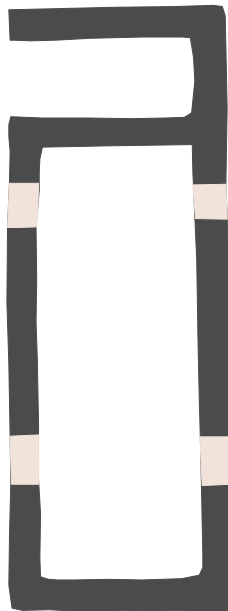
20) 886 Blarbuie



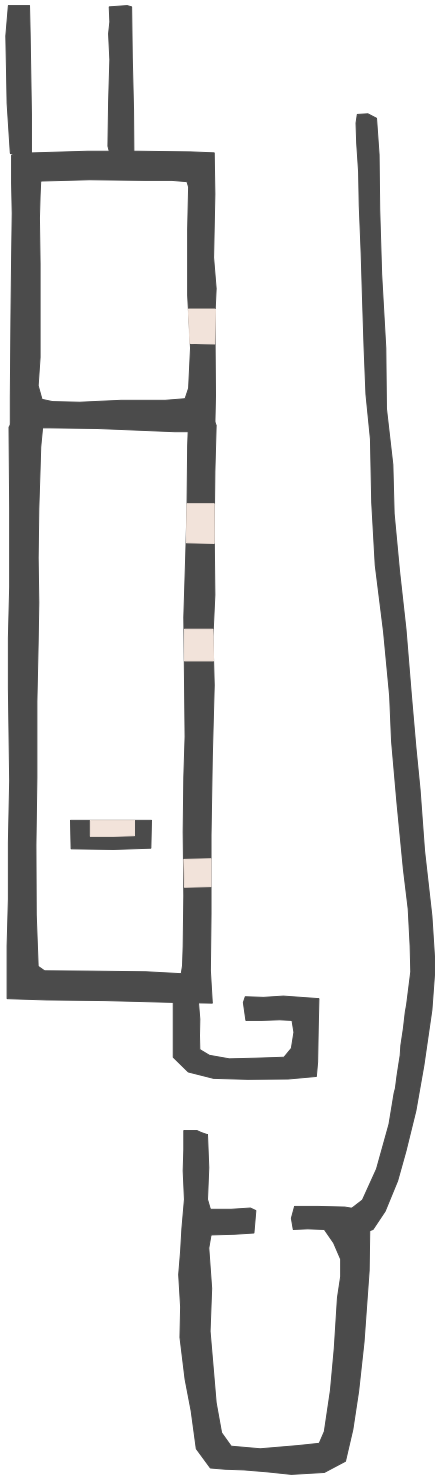
21) 382 Tunns



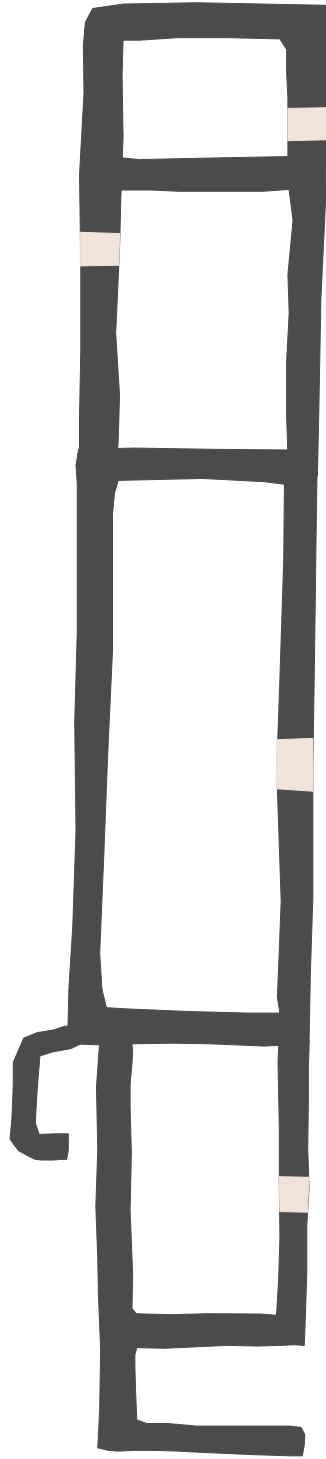
22) 364 Knockalva



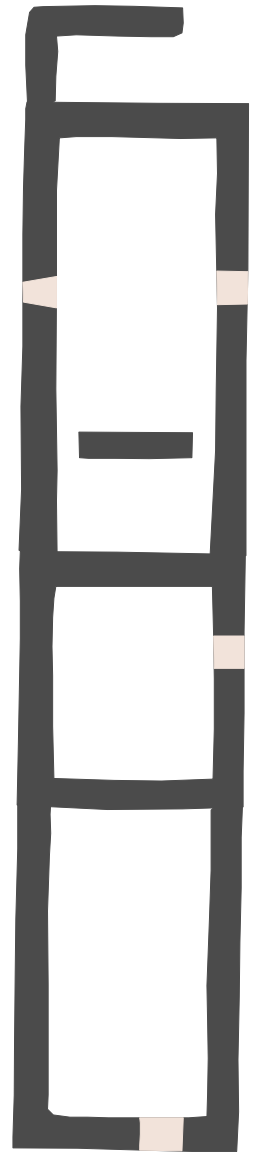
23) 53 Ardcastle



24) 343 Auchlech

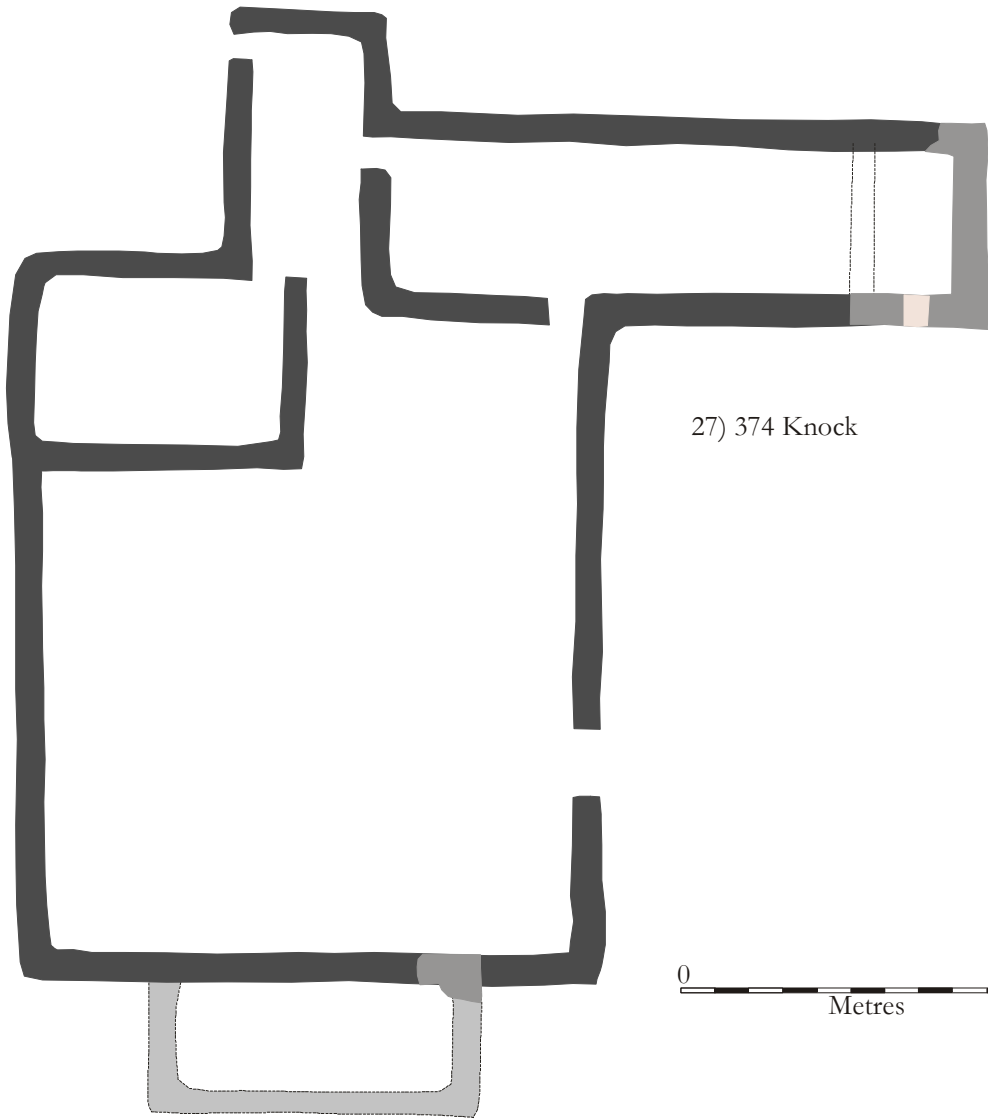


25) 860 Knock



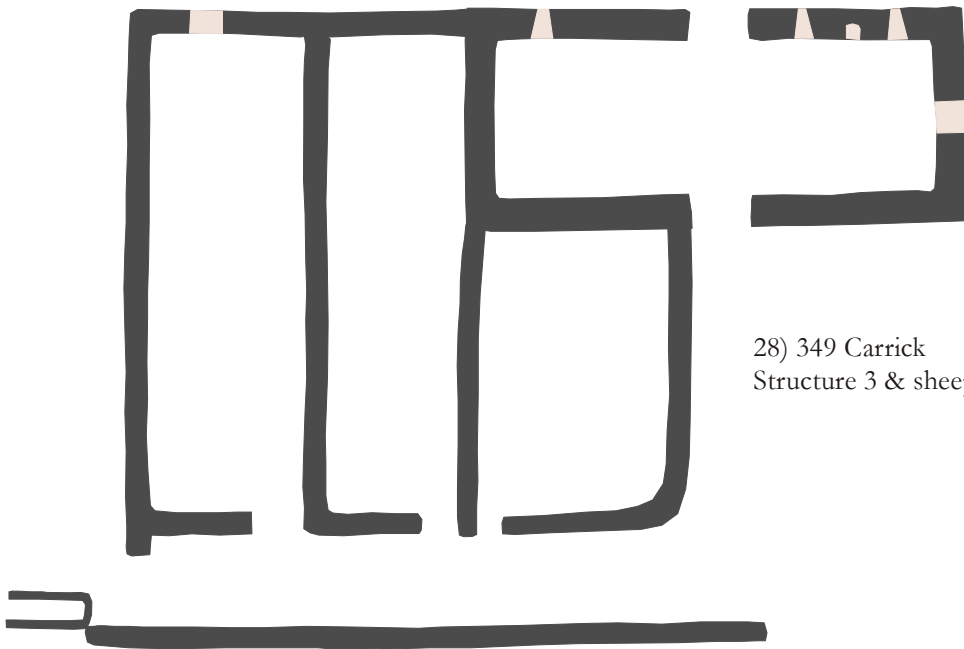
26) 353 Dalneireanach





27) 374 Knock

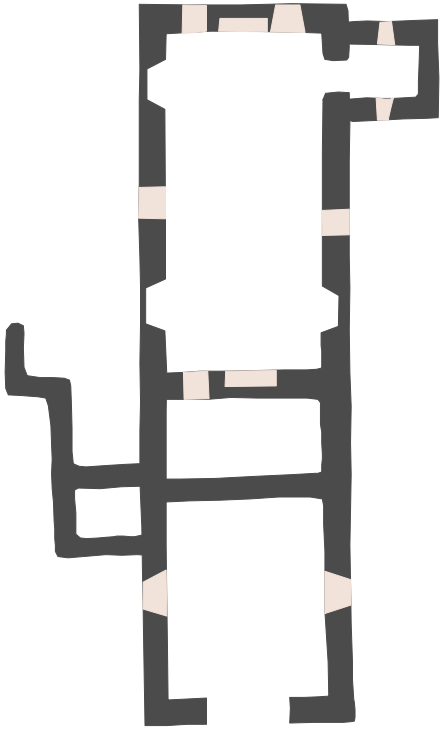
0 10
Metres



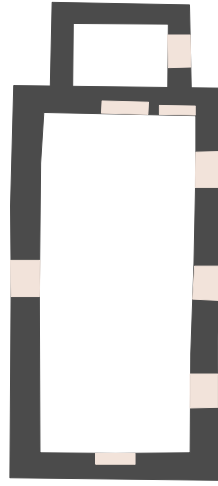
28) 349 Carrick
Structure 3 & sheepfank



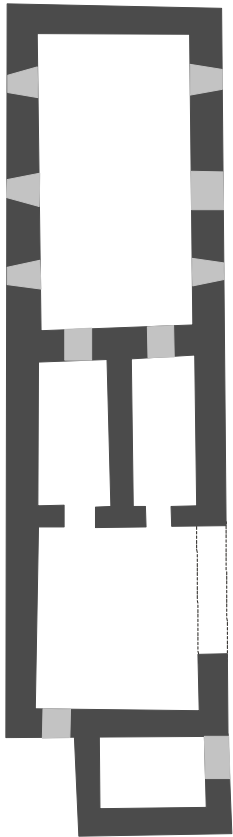
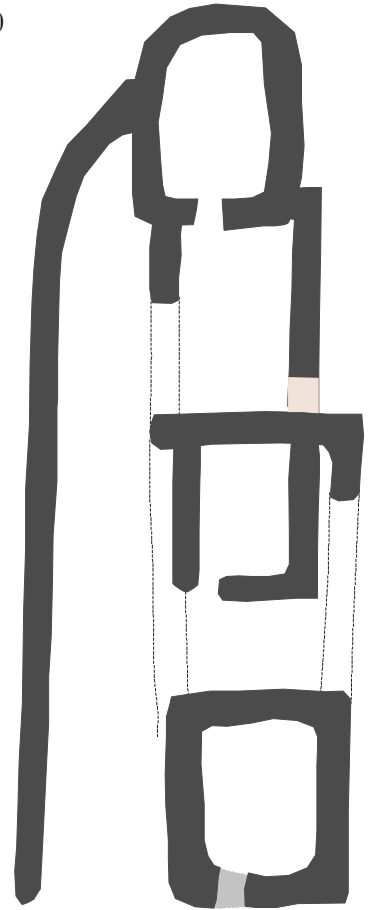
0 10
Metres



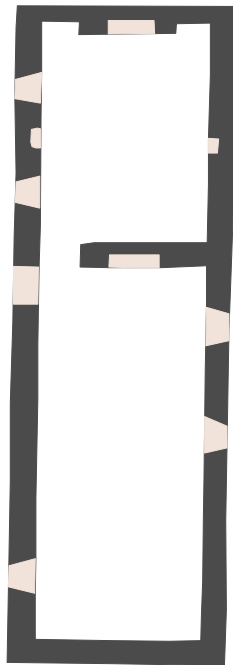
29) 349 Carrick
Structure 4



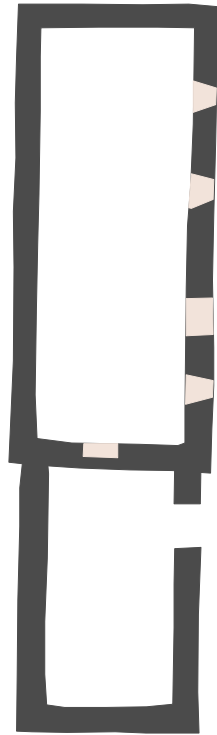
30) 351 Craigans



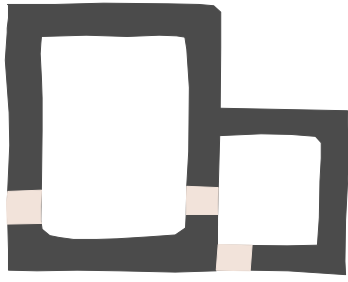
31) 392 Dunmore
Structure 1



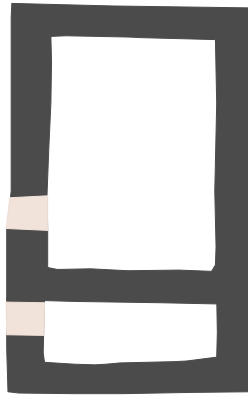
32) 865 Otter Ferry
Structure 4



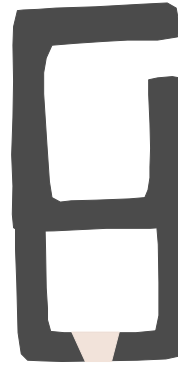
33) 387 Acres
Structures 1-4



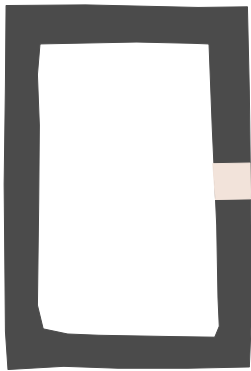
34) 865 Otter Ferry
Structure 1



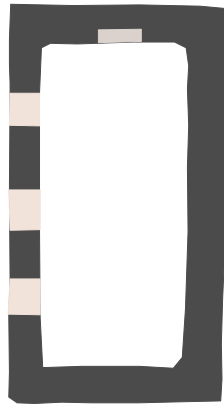
35) 863 Otter Ferry
north



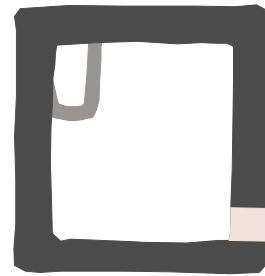
36) 349 Carrick
Structure 5



37) 352 Craigmurraill
Structure 3



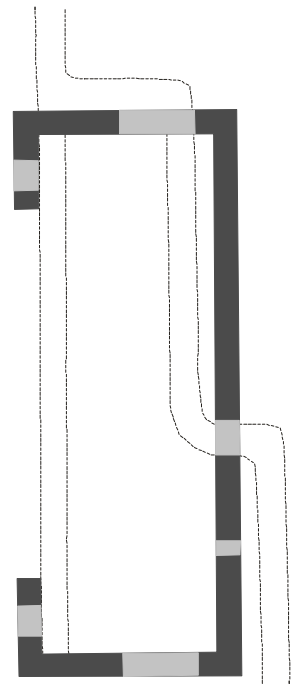
38) 379 Tigh Ban
Structure 1



39) 350 Carron



40) 865 Otter Ferry
Kiln



41) 945 Minard Castle
Sawmill

The survey work within the study area has highlighted the presence of several well preserved and reasonably accessible settlement sites or townships. These indicate the pattern of landscape use prior to change, including clearance and abandonment in the 19th century and the later commencement of commercial forestry. The majority of the visited settlements appear on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps, with the structural and enclosure layouts, as they appear on the maps, corresponding closely to what was recorded on the ground. By the time of the 1st Edition (surveyed 1865-71) several of the visited sites would appear to be abandoned, including those at Ardcastle west, Derrinloch, Dippen, Blackmill Loch, Otter Ferry north, Carron upper, Moninernech, Carrick west and Craigans east. Interestingly Dippen ('Duppen') is the only settlement that is named on the maps, the original names of most of these abandoned settlements having been lost or not thought worth recording during the compiling of the early Ordnance Surveys. Settlement decline would appear to have continued with many of the other settlements appearing abandoned by the time of the 2nd Edition (surveyed 1897-98), these including Auchlech, Craigmurail, Knock, Ardcastle east, Blarbuie, Craigans east, Tigh ban and Ardcastle east (Rudha-nan-Caorich). Other settlements continued into this period albeit in many cases with reduced numbers of occupied buildings. Some of the sites appear to have been occupied until relatively recent times, these including Carrick, Dunmore, Knockalva, and Craigans west.

The presence of chimneys within buildings would appear to bear out this abandonment pattern and is likely to indicate a relatively late use or construction of buildings. Chimneys were present at Auchlech, Carrick, Craigans, Knockalva, Otter Ferry, Tigh Ban, Uilean, Acres east and Dunmore, with only Auchlech and Tigh Ban abandoned by the time of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey. At Auchlech and Tigh Ban, the chimneys would appear to be later insertions into already standing buildings while in the other cases they appear to be part of the original build.

Most of the settlements lie near forestry roads and could be made accessible to the public given the growing interest in local histories.

Other Structures

Barrachuile (505), Blarbuie (886), Auchoish (1004), Carron (1032), Kilmichael (1134), Kilmicheal (1144), Kilmory (1215), Dunmore (NR 87785 86548).

These were mainly single structures not attached to named settlements and may have fulfilled a variety of functions. The possible structures at Barrachuillie and at Kilmichael (site 1134) were small circular structures that could be seen as typical shieling structures given their positions on elevated terraces. Those at Blarbuie, Dunmore, Kilmichael (site 1144) and Carron were small rectangular structures with the structure at Carron probably associated with the nearby kiln (site 1033) and the site at Dunmore an outbuilding attached to the nearby settlement (site 392). The site at Kilmory possibly represents the remains of a relatively early rectangular structure given its crude form. The circular structure at Auchoish however, deserves more attention given its proximity to the nearby chambered cairn.

Kilns

Knock (375), Tigh Ban (379), Tomban (395), Otter Ferry (865), Carron (1033), Glashan (1048), Knockalva (1212).

All recorded kilns, apart from that at Otter Ferry, were similar in nature, being circular/oval structures built into natural slopes and associated with nearby structures or settlements. Without excavation it is difficult to be sure of their exact function, although corn drying, as opposed to lime burning may be more likely. The kilns at Tomban and Tigh Ban appear to be particularly well preserved. The possible kiln or oven structure at Otter Ferry may have a different function as the small chamber seems to be set within a larger structure and as its proximity to the sea may suggest a kelp kiln or a smoking/drying house.

Sheepfanks

Carrick (349), Dippen Burn (354), Knock west (374), Dippen Burn, (884) Barrachuile (949), Knockalva (999) Auchlech (1002), Craigmurraill (1036), Kilmory (1184).

The recorded larger sheepfanks are all associated with nearby settlements, although probably relate to the later phases of their development as land was being increasingly turned over to sheep from the early 19th century. Apart from the fank at Carrick, which was built onto the steading ranges, all recorded examples lay above the settlement sites to which they were latterly attached. Where not attached to or converted from existing buildings (as at Carrick and Knock west) the fanks appear to be constructed to a received pattern, being roughly twice in length than width with two to four smaller internal pens. Smaller sheep enclosures or pens were recorded at Kilmory and Dippen Burn, although the later now appears destroyed, both of these examples attached to the walls of enclosure systems.

Enclosures

Ardcastle (52), Ardcastle (54), Carrick (750), Glashan (804), Duncholgain (1007), Moninernoch (1020), Otter Ferry (1021), Carron (1031), Carron (NR 93058, 98345), Ardcastle Wood (NR 94913 91438), Ardcastle Wood (NR 94818 90968).

The recorded enclosures were mostly stone or turf dykes that no doubt demarcated fields or farm boundaries. The walls/banks at Ardcastle all had associated ditches, while the enclosures at Carron, Otter Ferry and Moninernoch would appear to demarcate smaller possibly cultivated plots lying close to settlements. The walled enclosure at Duncholgain (site 1007) would appear to be have been constructed to protect woodland from animal predation as is possibly another enclosure at Duncholgain (site 1185) as map evidence shows that it surrounds a spinney (although the later was not visited). The circular banked and ditched enclosure at Ardcastle (site 52) was more difficult to interpret and its purpose remains unknown.

Tracks

Ardcastle (54), Carron (NR 92934 98444), Knockalva-Barrachuile, Uiliean (NR 86203 92963).

The line of many of the original tracks between settlements has been followed and superseded by those of the Forestry Commission, thus while still in existence, their original form or direction has been lost. In several places however, the original tracks survive and these were noted at the above sites.

Cairns

Barrachuile (519), Barrachuile (1041), Leacann Sasunnaich (1045), Glashan (1173).

The cairn at Barrachuile (519) was a marker cairn, no doubt demarcating a land division, while the other cairn site at Barrachuile (1041) may be connected to track building/maintenance. The other recorded cairn at Leacann Sasunnaich was a clearance cairn and would have likely been located in a field associated with the former settlement of Moninernoch. A group of four clearance cairns were recorded east of Loch Glashan, indicating former cultivation of the terraces on which they lie.

Burial Ground

Loch Gair (58).

The ground around this site has been recently cleared of scrub and undergrowth and a more thorough examination of the ground surrounding the enclosure might reveal earthworks and/or features associated with this early burial site.

Pier

West Otter Ferry (386).

The pier and slipway are a substantial survival of this important route way/crossing across Loch Fyne. Time and the elements however have taken their toll and it is important that the collapse seen at the end of the pier is prevented from continuing.

Wells

Acres (387), Kilmory (1171).

Two well sites were recorded. One at Acres was associated with the settlement, while the well at Kilmory would appear to be part of the estate policies.

Dam

Glashan (1085/1086.)

This was the collapsed remains of a dam structure and possible associated building, also badly collapsed, that may possibly represent the remains of a small mill complex.

Folly and Sawmill

Minard Castle (536) and (945).

These two structures were formerly part of the Minard Castle policies that now lie within Forestry Commission land.

Other

Ardcastle (50), Knockalva (1034), (Glac Ghabhar (NR 89776 96335), Barrachuile (NR 89209 95845).

A brass commemorative plaque was recorded at Ardcastle celebrating the coronation of George the Sixth. The iron cauldron set into a circular stone surround near Knockalva sheepfank was no doubt associated with the working of sheep and was likely used to prepare a tar and butter mixture for sheep smearing. This would have prevented scab and vermin and would appear to have been general practice in Argyll prior to the adoption of dipping (Martin 2005). Rig and Furrow cultivation strips were recorded lying above the farm at Barrachuile and a peat hag possibly associated with that settlement was recorded below the slopes of Glac Ghabhar near the old Barrachuile to Knockalva track/drove.

Not Found/Destroyed

Ardcastle (51), Lower Carron (372), Choillie Mhor (533 & 1070), Carron (852), Carron (853), Nursery Cottages (856 & 857), Blarbuie (887), Kilmichael (1145).

7. Recommendations

Future archaeological work is encouraged along similar lines to that suggested within previous reports (Regan & Webb 2004, 2005, 2006). As within those reports, the recommendations listed here are not necessarily presented in order of priority, but outlines an informal guide as to how future research could proceed.

7.1 *Site Management and Preservation*

7.1.1 *Vegetation Control*

Several sites are threatened by the re-establishment of trees on or within buildings and this was noted on buildings within the settlements of Craigmurail, Tunns, Uiliean, Acres, West Otter Ferry and the sheepfank at Auchlech. It is recommended that trees are removed to prevent further deterioration of the structural fabric.

It is recommended that mature trees near important rock art site at Blarbuie are cleared to prevent any potential damage to this important site.

It is recommended that the trees on the dun site at Dun na-Marag are eventually cleared from the site, to protect it from further root damage and possibly open it to public display.

It is recommended that the bracken on the dun site of Dun Dubh is controlled to prevent further root damage.

The view from the chambered cairn site at Auchoish is again now in danger of being lost with the replanting of the area to the south of the site, it is recommended that this view is maintained by the removal and control of potentially obstructing trees.

The shieling site at Kilmichael (site 1144) appears to have been prepared for replanting and it is recommended that trees are not re-established on the site.

It is recommended that trees in and around sites that have as not yet been cleared should be removed to prevent the undermining of the structures or damage from windblow.

7.1.2 *Site Deterioration*

Beyond the potential damage caused by tree growth is problem of further 'natural' deterioration of the structural fabric of the buildings and structures recorded within the survey.

Of particular importance in this respect is the halting of further structural collapse seen at the end of the substantial pier at West Otter Ferry. Also in danger of further collapse is the former sawmill at Minard where the structural timbers within the fabric of the building are in an advanced state of disrepair.

At present the policy adopted by the Forestry Commission of marking and protecting sites discovered during operations seems to function well, and this should be maintained. More problematic, within the practicalities of planting and harvesting, is the preservation of more ephemeral sites such as fields and cleared areas. The location and extent of this category of site may however be preserved in old maps as well as in aerial photographs taken prior to tree planting.

7.2 Name Changes

Several listed sites appear under different or slightly different titles in the NMRS and WoSAS's sites list and it is recommended that the Forestry Commission titles be amended. The recommended name changes are listed in Appendix 5.

7.3. Further Research

Similar studies should be instigated on other FC land in Argyll, following completion of work on the forest areas of Mid Argyll. This is particularly important as the sites within the Forestry Commissions database could be listed under the ASPIRE and OASIS data-base protocols about to be adopted within Scotland.

7.3.1 Site Survey

It is recommended that further investigation be carried out into the layout, typology of settlement sites in the study area. This could involve volunteers returning to sites surveyed in this report, or previously unrecorded sites to undertake more detailed survey of the existing buildings and their surrounds. This could be achieved through the auspices of the Scotland's Rural Past project recently announced by Historic Scotland and the Scottish Executive. Using Kilmartin House Museum as a regional base interested people could undertake the study of estate documents, historical records as well as cartographic sources.

Beyond the settlement sites it is recommended that both rock art sites at Blarbuie should be further investigated to perhaps establish the origin of the disturbed stone at site 346 and whether any further markings exist in the vicinity of the impressive site at Creagan Braec (site 348).

It is also recommended the circular structure lying near Auchoish chambered cairn is further investigated given its proximity to and possible relationship with the cairn.

It is further recommended that a more thorough examination of the ground surrounding St Bride's burial enclosure at Port Ann is undertaken to establish whether any further earthworks and/or features are associated with this early burial site.

7.3.2 Walkover Survey of Areas

This would identify sites that have not yet been recorded, especially around known settlement sites and it is suggested that these areas of high archaeological potential are targeted.

7.3.3 Aerial Photograph Survey

A detailed investigation of aerial photographs should be undertaken, as this could reveal many sites and archaeological features now lost within tree plantation. This is of particular concern in respect to field systems and land boundaries, these usually an integral part of settlement layout. Many of these features would be apparent on aerial photographs taken of the British landscape in the post Second World War years, prior to much of the planting by FC. By studying of the photographs and plotting of the results a comprehensive picture can be gained of past land use and management. As FC now has copies of the aerial photographic sequence of Argyll this programme could be initiated and the results plotted within the existing FC database with relative ease.

7.3.4 Excavation

Instigate a programme of excavation in the area, which could elucidate the age and function of settlement sites in particular and other types of settlement in general. This could be done as a

community project, or series of community projects using local volunteers and students etc. Funding could be sought from HS and other agencies.

7.3.5 *Study of Adjacent Non-FC Land*

Clearly a comprehensive picture of the archaeology and landscape history of any area is required if patterns of past land use are to be understood. While the present work by FC is a large step towards achieving this research must also encompass non FC land. It is recommended that archaeological information from sites surrounding FC areas is integrated with the present survey results to gain a more complete picture of previous landscape use.

7.3.6 *Continued Monitoring of Forest Areas*

Continued forest operations constantly bring new sites to light and it is advised that these are periodically reviewed to determine whether these should be prioritised for further investigation

7.4 *Public Accessibility*

7.4.1 *Site Accessibility*

Many of the sites within the study area could be made accessible to the public with footpath links and information boards at chosen sites.

The dun sites at Dun na-Marag and Dun Dubh are both these interesting defensive sites and these could be incorporated into interpretive woodland trails, particularly that at Dun na-Marag which lies close to the present trail to Achnabreck. This is also true of the cairn sites at Port Ann and Auchoish both of which lie close to the existing paths/cycle trails. Many of the settlement sites are fairly discrete and giving the growing interest in their study and historical appreciation could also be linked to existing tracks. It is also recommended that the original track/drove to Uilean from the south east is cleared of trees to allow access to this settlement.

7.4.2 *Data Accessibility*

Data from this study and any future work could be made publicly available in the following ways

- A map and monument database could be published on the Internet. The vehicle for this could be Kilmartin House Museum's recently launched new web site. This would also assist the Museum in widening its interpretative area.
- The creation of an interactive historic and archaeological landscape model. Sites then could be overlain on the model and linked to layers of historical and archaeological information and these in turn could be accessed remotely.
- An article is produced for the *The Kist* the journal for the Natural History and Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll.
- KHM recommends that any research archive, subsequently compiled as a result of any further work, should be collated and stored in a publicly accessible archive. This archive could be the Marion Campbell library at Kilmartin House Museum.
- Publication of the research results in a guide or leaflet form that could include details of walks to sites of interest for visitors to the forest area.
- Inform 'Discovery and Excavation Scotland' (an annual publication listing all new archaeological discoveries in Scotland).
- Site information will be forwarded to WoSAS and the NMRS and will become publicly accessible via their sites and monuments databases, for example CANMORE and PASTMAP.

8. Conclusions

The survey work has highlighted the presence of several well preserved and reasonably accessible settlement sites or townships. These indicate the pattern of landscape use prior to dramatic change within settlement patterns from the early 19th Century, through the processes of clearance and abandonment. The importance of these settlements lies not perhaps in their latest use but in their beginnings and their occupation through time. Historical records and cartographic sources can only go part of the way in determining the age of the settlements and who lived there, what they did and how each settlement related to one another. The recording of these settlements and their related features such as fields, tracks and enclosures for example is however an important step in analysing the past landscape-use in Mid Argyll. The work also builds on the picture already gained by other surveys including those undertaken by Kilmartin House Museum for the Forestry Commission in North Knapdale, Ormaig and Eredine/Brenchoillie (Regan & Webb 2004, 2005(a)-(c), 2006). These surveys, alongside work undertaken by Heather James and Alan Begg, provide an important starting point from which a fuller picture of past lives can be gleaned, through the study of historical material and possibly through a programme of excavation (James 2003, Begg 2002). This further study could elucidate the more remote and poorly understood beginnings of these settlements, where the majority of the population lived and worked until relatively recent times.

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10. List of Abbreviations

ASPIRE: Archaeological Standard Protocol for the Integrated Reporting of Events
Brit Archaeol Rep: British Archaeological Report
C & S: Marion Campbell and Mary Sandeman
CANMORE: Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries
DoE: Department of the Environment
Discovery Excav Scot: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland
FC: Forestry Commission
GIS: Geographical Information System
Glasgow Archaeol J: Glasgow Archaeological Journal
GUARD: Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
HS: Historic Scotland
HTML: Hyper Text Mark-up Language
KHM: Kilmartin House Museum
MoLARS: Medieval or later abandoned rural settlement
MoW: Ministry of Works
NMRS: National Monument Record Scotland
OS: Ordnance Survey
Proc Soc Antiq Scot: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
RCAHMS: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument
WoSAS: West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WoSASPIN: West of Scotland Archaeology Service identification number
USAM: Unscheduled Ancient Monument

Appendix 1: Site Gazeteer

18 Auchoish, cairn

GPS 8m accuracy 125m AOD NR 87057 91113

The plantation around the site to the north, south and east has been recently felled, so the site now enjoys a view of the surrounding landscape. Recent planting however, at the west now threatens to mask this side which has commanding views of the surrounding landscape, from which the cairn was most likely positioned to be viewed from. Several young trees have regenerated on the cairn itself and should be removed.

50 Ardcastle, commemorative plaque

NR 93408 91162

This was a small rectangular brass plaque fixed into a large boulder by an iron post. 'The plaque reads *'This compartment was planted in 1937 to commemorate the coronation of King George the Sixth'* The reported shieling could not be located within dense plantation.

51 Ardcastle, shieling

NR 93603 91157

As reported previously by the Forestry Commission this site would appear to have disappeared under road construction, alternatively, any remains now lie under brash and felled tree debris.

52 Ardcastle, enclosure

NR 93510 91205

This was the remains of a circular banked enclosure now located within mature forestry. The enclosure measured 19m in diameter within a stone and turf bank 0.80-1.00m wide standing up to 0.70m high. There is the possibility that a ditch lay external to the bank but this has been filled in upon abandonment. The function of this feature is not clear as the site appears to be too small for protected woodland and unlike any stock enclosures normally associated with this area.

53 Ardcastle (Rudha-nan-Caorich), settlement

NR 94353 90714

There is now only the remains of one structure at this former settlement, the eastern structure depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey has now disappeared within the abandoned quarry that exists to the east of the extant building.

The structure was divided into two parts, the earlier part measuring 7.20m by 5.55m externally with a later additional room at the north measuring 4.30m in length by 5.55m externally. The door to the earlier building lay at the south of the eastern wall and had a window in the west wall. A second window may have lain to the north of the door but this part of the wall was badly collapsed. The northern gable of this structure stood to its near full height of 3.80m with walls 0.70m thick and had 5 through-stones or thatch pegs. Enclosure walls run from the north and south at the western corners of the building.



Site 53 Ardcastle

54 Ardcastle, platform/trackway
GPS 6m accuracy 1m AOD NR 95649 91655

No trace of a platform was located despite a search of the area as indicated on maps annotated by Marion Campbell. The area has been planted over and it may be that any traces are now lost or hard to detect. The search did reveal the remnants of a track leading down to the shores of Loch Fyne, which was roughly revetted in stone on its shore side as it descends towards the Loch. The track measured 5m wide and is now overgrown with native trees. It is cut at the west by the present forestry road, and appears to continue west on the other side and follow the route now taken by a forestry pathway.

55 Ardcastle, enclosure
GPS 6m accuracy 57m AOD NR 95343 92865

This was turf bank and ditch enclosure system presumably constructed to protect a woodland resource from straying animals. Indeed, the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey depicts a wooded area within this roughly circular enclosure. The bank and ditch at this point are cut by the end of the forestry track and a wall adjoins this system running to the south east. The bank measures 2.36m wide and stands 0.90m high with the ditch 1.20m wide and 0.30m in depth.

56 Ardcastle, shieling
NR 95317 92824

No building structure could be identified in this area despite a search, either the given coordinates are not specific enough or an enclosure wall had been misinterpreted.

57 Ardcastle, settlement
NR 93575 91120

The remains of this structure are now located within mature forest and are badly tumbled and barely discernable below verdant moss growth. The scatter of stones would appear to represent a rectangular drystone structure measuring approximately 12m by 4m with walls c.0.60m wide and 0.30-0.40m in height. The area around has been disturbed by previous felling and trees now grow in and around the remains.

58 Loch Gair, burial-ground
NR 93465 90790

The enclosure of the burial ground of St Brides is as described in the Mid-Argyll Inventory, however a few other features were noted that do not appear in that account and these are described below. The rectangular enclosure has now recently been repaired in drystone although limestone mortar appears to have been used in previous construction. A flagstone bridge fords the burn just outside the entrance on the north side. Internally a second recumbent grave also bears an inscription of 1730. Remnants of what may be an enclosing bank lies just outside the oval enclosure wall at the north west, although this may be the result of excavation for the foundation of the wall itself. An east west aligned bank and ditch enclosure system lay 25m to the north of the burial-ground. A well noted in previous reports could not be definitely identified although two hollows (one probably recent) lie above and east of the burial-ground.

343 Auchlech, settlement

This former settlement is set on a west facing rise to the east of the River Add which it overlooks. A forest track runs near the site at the east. The site comprised of three structures with walled enclosures to the south.



Site 343 Auchlech

Structure 1 and 1a

GPS 9m accuracy 143m AOD NR 92467 96710

The earliest and best preserved part of the building of this south east/north west oriented range of buildings appeared to lie at the east of the range, Structure 1. This measured 5.00m by 4.20m internally within walls up to 0.70m thick. Both gables stood at or near to their original height of 3.40m. The eastern gable had a rectangular opening built into its upper extent and three thatch pegs protruded from its eastern face. A door lay on the southern side of the building. The foundations of small rectangular lean-to lay at the east of the Structure 1, this measuring 4.10m by 3.50m externally with an apparent open eastern end. A long range was subsequently added to the west of Structure 1, Structure 1a, this measuring 15.80m by 6.10m externally. Three door openings lay along the southern side. Both structures were constructed with drystone rubble, the walls becoming thinner in their upper extent. Structure 1a was in turn subdivided with the construction of a stone and mortar/cement chimney. This chimney was relatively well preserved standing to a height of 3.75m with a lintelled fireplace 0.90m wide.

Structure 2

GPS 8m accuracy 144m AOD NR 92447 96714

This was a small rectangular structure located to the west of Structure 1a. The building measured 3.80m by 2.20m externally with drystone walls up to 0.72m wide and standing 0.80m high. A door lay along the eastern side.

Structure 3

GPS 9m accuracy 145m AOD 92443 96720

This was a roughly rectangular structure lying at the west of the settlement and measured 7.50m by 2.70-3.00m internally, within drystone walls 0.74m wide and standing 1.10m high.

346 Blarbuie, cup and ring-marked rock

NR 88235 89012

This site has recently been cleared of trees and lies just north and above the present forestry track leading from Blarbuie Farm. As the stone was reported to have been uncovered/moved during forestry operations it is possible its original position lay some 1-2m to the west where a forestry drainage ditch has been cut.



Site 346 Blarbuie cup and ring-marked rock

348 Blarbuie, cup and ring-marked rock

NR 8900 8980

This site is situated on a terrace on the western side of Creagan Braec and is accessed along the forestry road that runs up the eastern side of this ridge then up along a forest ride over the top of the ridge. The decorated slab is as described by Beckensall and is now covered by a few centimetres of pine needles and moss. The site lies within mature forestry and while no trees directly impinge on the decorated area in terms of root disturbance, several large trees grow close

bye. If these were to be blown over by wind then the damage to the site could be enormous, it is then suggested that potentially damaging trees are removed (Beckensall 2005).

349 Carrick, settlement

GPS Accuracy 8m 50m AOD NR 90830 87230-NR 90941 87347

The site of Carrick is situated on the east of the Allt Mor burn overlooking Loch Gair. The settlement is reached by a track from the A83 road that runs c. 300m to the south east. The settlement is now bisected by an east west running forest road. Much of the area has recently been felled, however, the area to the north of the road has been restocked. Comparison between the layout of the existing settlement and that depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, would suggest that some of the structures have been destroyed during the construction of the forest road.

The remains of six structures and a sheepfank were recorded, Structures 1-2 lying north of the forest road with Structures 3-6 lying to the south.

Structure 1

The remains of this structure lay at the north east of the settlement and had been disturbed by previous forestry operations. The rectangular structure measured 6.70m by 5.20m externally with walls 0.90m wide and stood 0.40m high. The position of any entrance was not apparent within its badly collapsed/disturbed walls

Structure 2

This rectangular structure lay to the south of Structure 1 and measured 7.90m by 5.70m externally. The drystone walls were up to 1.00m wide and stood up to 1.50m high. A door may have lain along its northern side, although this wall was badly collapsed. The remnants of an attached enclosure wall could be seen at the east and south. The corner of another walled enclosure could be traced lying 25m to the south of Structure 2.

Structure 3

This byre/barn was attached to a sheepfank. The south west/north east aligned rectangular building measured 14.60m by 6.20m with shelly lime mortared walls 0.80m wide and standing over 4m tall. The building had opposing entrances in the east and west walls (1.95m wide) with evidence of three (probably originally 4) splayed ventilation slits along the east wall. A cruck-slot lay between the two ventilation slits in the south east wall length. This arrangement may have been repeated on the west wall of the building, however this was no longer discernable as a section of the wall had collapsed. An upper story window lay within the southern gable.

Sheepfank

This was partially constructed against the north west corner of Structure 3, measuring 18.60 by 16.50m. The fank was divided into three pens with a walled corridor at the west. The northern bay also had a sheep-crawl constructed into its east side. The walls of the fank were 0.40-0.50m thick and stood up to 1.40m high. The walls were generally drystone in construction although a lime/cement render had been added to some wall facings at the north west where a more recent sheep dip had been constructed.

Structure 4

This rectangular north west/south east aligned byre lay to the south of Structure 3 and measured 11.40 by 6.40m externally. The lime mortared walls were up to 0.55m thick and stood up to 3.60m tall. The building was divided into two parts, the eastern room measuring 5.25m by 3.65m internally and had a door in the east wall with a splayed window in the south wall. A central door in a partition wall gave access to the western room which provided with six animal stalls which were divided by two large limestone slabs set against both north and south walls. This room also had a door in the western gable. Timber slots were evenly spaced around the upper walls indicating a floored second storey in the roof space.

Structure 5

This was a north west/south east aligned rectangular range that consisted of three distinct units. The western part of the range would appear to have been the main domestic space measuring 10.20 by 5.65 externally. The lime mortared walls were 0.60m wide and stood over 4m tall. The building had central, ground floor fireplaces within both gables and these had been altered/modernised during their later use. The southern wall had a centrally placed door with splayed recessed windows lying to either side. The northern wall had one splayed recessed window at the east with a smaller window to the west. A door at the west of the north wall gave access to a small out-shoot measuring 2.52m by 2.26m externally with small windows in the east and west walls. The eastern gable end contained a long window to the north of the fireplace, both gables contained small square windows in their upper builds. Timber uprights had also been built into the southern and eastern walls, the timbers still partially extant. A roof scar within the external face of the eastern gable suggested a single story structure extended this way also suggested by foundations extending 3m to the east. From there the building steps down to an undercroft or barn this utilising the natural slope of the hill. The barn measured 6.30m by 5.60m externally and had a door (2.20m wide) in its eastern end with opposing splayed windows in the north and south walls. Other foundations could be discerned immediately, to the south east of the main domestic block and these may represent the foundation of a staircase although this remains unclear.

Structure 6

This tumbled rectangular building lay to the south of Structure 5 and was aligned south west/north east. The original structure appeared to measure 5.90m by 4.20m externally with a later extension to the south extending the building another 3.40m. The lime mortared walls measured up to 0.70m wide and stood 1.94m in height at the southern end. A door lay at the north of the east wall with a possible second door giving access to the southern extension from the northern room, although this was badly tumbled. A splayed window lay in the southern gable of the extension.

Kiln

A kiln was removed during the construction of the forestry road (1991) and below is a transcript of notes taken by forestry workers at the time.

'Corn Kiln at Carrick Farm. When unearthed 29.1. 91 during road construction-carefully dug away by machine. Under the stumps of? And accumulated peat/earth/rubble was a stone floored hearth with burnt surface and nice masonry of curved stones for 3 or 4 layers up. Wall seemed not continued round front (side nearest farmhouse). But masonry at the back and the floor. Floor stones excavated and placed above the kiln...'

350 Carron, settlement

GPS 9m accuracy 159m AOD NR 93085 98293

This structure was located on the eastern side of Carron burn which runs into the River Add to the south. The building was near square in shape measuring 6.80m by 6.55m externally. The southern gable the best preserved section of the structure stood 3.36m high with walls up to 0.87m thick. The north, east and west walls appeared to have been robbed judging by the general lack of rubble. An estate wall lying to the east may explain where the stones had gone. A door was located at the north west and the south gable had four stone thatch pegs protruding from its external face. A twinning pen had been constructed within the south east corner of the building and measured 1.46m by 0.86m and stood 0.85m high.



Site 350 Carron

351 Craigans west, settlement

GPS 8m accuracy 80m AOD NR 90365 94170

This site is situated on the eastern bank of a tributary burn feeding the River Add to the north. The site consisted of a single stone and mortar/cement structure. The main rectangular building measured 10.40m by 5.50m externally, with a centrally placed door on its eastern side with two windows either side of the door. Another window lay within the western façade. A chimney is provided within both pitched gables, and some of the slate roofing still survives, although this is near to collapse. A cupboard lay to the east of the fireplace in the northern gable. A small off-shot or shed was attached to the north which measured 3.90m by 2.10m externally with a door at the east. The walls were 0.60m wide and stood over 5m tall at the gables.

352 Craigmurrial, settlement

The site was situated at the northern end of a small glen lying below the heights of Craig Murrail from which it takes its name. The site consisted of a sheepfold (site 1036) and four structures. The sheepfold occupied a natural knoll and lay north and above the settlement that was located at the foot of the south facing side of the glen. Structure 1 was the northern most building within the settlement, with Structure 2 (the main domestic building) lying to the south. To the south west lay Structures 3 and 4. Trees were growing on and/or near all the structures and it is recommended these are removed.

Structure 1

GPS 8m accuracy 144m AOD NR 87872 91494

This was a rectangular structure aligned SW/NE and constructed of drystone rubble. The building measured 7.70m by 5.10m externally within walls standing 2.20m in height and 0.85m wide. The northern end of the building is aligned with a dyke that runs east and west from the gable end with a possible entrance gap within the wall situated to the west of the structure.

Structure 2

GPS 7m accuracy 142m AOD NR 87861 91492

The original building appeared to have been only 9m long, this appearing to have been later extended to the west as the eastern side of the door to the later building appeared to be original western gable end of the earlier structure. A door to this earlier structure had also been converted into the eastern window of the later building. The overall structure measured 14.5m long and 6.20m wide externally, with walls standing up to 3.95m tall and 0.81m thick. Aligned

north west/south east the structure had two windows and a door located along the southern wall with a second door constructed within the well-preserved eastern gable. Internally the building had been divided into two rooms, the division possibly the remnants of the original gable end of the earlier construction, with doors punched through at the north and south. The eastern gable contained a square ventilation slot or window constructed over a rectangular recess situated immediately above the door. Two stone pegs or supports protrude from the internal gable face, while five others could be seen on the external face. A small recess or cupboard was contained within the western gable. A later twinning pen had been constructed in the north west corner of the building. The walls had been rendered around the front of the building with a light brown mortar, which was probably a later addition or modification to the earlier dry-stone construction. Attached to the west of the structure was a smaller rectangular construction measuring 5.10m by 5m external. The walls of this structure survived to a height of only 0.40m and suggest this is either the remnants of an earlier building, or some form of lean-to structure that never required walls of any great height.



Site 352 Craigmurraill, Structure 2 internal gable end

Structure 3

GPS 6m accuracy 142m AOD NR 87852 91468

A rectangular structure aligned roughly north south. The southern gable of the structure survived best standing 3.20m above the present ground surface with drystone walls up to 0.73m wide. A door was located in the centre of eastern wall, this 0.76m wide. The western and northern walls had partially fallen.

Structure 4

GPS 7m accuracy 141m AOD NR 87844 91491

This was small rectangular structure with an entrance to the east and partially constructed into a natural slope at the west. The structure measured 3.0m by 2.0m internally within walls up to 0.65m wide and 1.36m high.

353 Dalaneireanach, settlement

This settlement consisted of the remains of three structures set within a group of walled enclosures. The site is situated on a rise above a tributary burn running down to the River Add

at the north east. The settlement now lies within mature larch plantation and is mainly covered by moss.

Structure 1

GPS 9m accuracy 98m AOD NR 90000 94088

This was a long SW/NE aligned range of buildings with the central bay/building, Structure 1 appearing as the earliest in the sequence. This rectangular structure measured 6.80m by 6.10m externally with an entrance on the northern side. To the west another rectangular range was later added, Structure 1a, which measured 12.20m in length and was subdivided by an internal wall. Access to this range was by a door at the north, the building also having a window opposite the door in the southern wall. Further foundations could be discerned at the west of this range but whether these represent an earlier structure or an out-shoot was not clear. Another range, Structure 1b, had also been added to Structure 1 at the east. This range measured 9.50m in length externally and had a door in its eastern side. All the walls were of similar drystone rubble up to 0.80m wide and 2.20m in height.

Structure 2

GPS 9m accuracy 100m AOD NR 90008 94084

This rectangular structure lay to the north of the main range of buildings and shared a party wall with Structure 3. The building or possible pen measured 8.90m by 7.00m with walls 0.70m wide and 1.20m high.

Structure 3

GPS 9m accuracy 100m AOD NR 90009 94089

This rectangular structure measured 11m by 5.50m externally with walls 0.70m wide and 1.20m high. Access to the building was at the west.

354 Dippen Burn, sheepfank

GPS 8m accuracy 74m AOD NR 87989 89992

A large 'L' shaped fank situated north of Dippen Hill above a tributary of the Dippen Burn. Overall the structure measured 37.40m along its south west/north east axis and 21.70m along its north west/south east axis. The southern part of the structure was divided into three pens, the two eastern most pens accessed from the north, with another pen lying to the north. Larger enclosures lay to the west and north on this pen complex which had curving walls on its western corners. The walls were rubble built and stood up to 1.80m high and 0.64m wide. Evidence of hard mortar or cement rendering was could be seen in places. Evidence of a more tumbled structure lay along the eastern wall where two stretches of wall (5m long) could be discerned. Two possible clipping stools were situated against the eastern wall these constructed of raised horizontal slabs forming rectangular seats.

356 Dippen, settlement

GPS 6m accuracy 72m AOD NR 87982 89970

All that remains of this former settlement is a truncated building situated just north of the present forestry track and south of the existing sheepfank (Site 354) of which only the northern end survived. The rectangular structure measured 5m in width externally with now moss covered drystone walls up to 0.60m wide and 0.30m high. This would appear to be the building depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey but now truncated by the construction of the forestry road.

357 Dun na-Marag, fort

NR 85250 90720

The fort is generally as described by the Royal Commission, and is situated within natural woodland with some intrusive non-native species (RCHAMS 1988). The presence of trees however does pose a threat to the surviving monument as roots might undermine and disturb underlying archaeological deposits. It is recommended that regeneration is kept under control and older trees in danger of being windblown are removed. In the longer term, all trees should be removed from in and around the monument.



Site 363 Knockalva, rock-cut basin

363 Knockalva, rock-cut basin

GPS 7m accuracy 164m AOD NR 91742 96975

This rock cut basin is situated on a natural ridge lying 20m east of the farmstead at Knockalva (site 364). The rock overlooks the lower ground of the River Add glen to the east and south. The circular basin was smooth sided and measured 0.25m in diameter and was 0.18m deep, with the sides sloping towards the slightly rounded base.

364/648 Knockalva, settlement

GPS 7m accuracy 162m AOD NR 91721 96980

This consisted of two ranges of structures with the main domestic structure located at the east of the southern range. The main domestic structure measured 10.30m long and 8.10m wide externally with walls 0.63m wide. Both northern and southern facades had the same suite of features that included a centrally placed doorway with a window either side. Internally each gable contained two fireplaces serving the ground and upper floors. Early photographs show the building had a pitched slate roofed with two dormer windows. South of the main structure was a suite of buildings 15.30m long and 6.90m wide externally. This was divided into a smaller domestic? space at the east with chimney and a barn/byre to the west. Three doors (now blocked) gave access to this range of buildings with a further door to the rear.

The northern range of the farmstead measured 18.50m, with two doors giving access to these barn/byres. The western end of this range had partially collapsed but appeared to have been open at this end. A corrugated roofed wooden framed lean-to still stands at the north.

365? Glashan, bloomery?



Site 365 Glashan possible hearth/kiln

This site was on a promontory that juts out from the eastern shore of the artificially raised/dammed water of Loch Glashan. The site may be associated with the reported bloomery that was found in this vicinity and now visible given the relatively low level of the Loch at the time of visit. The highest part of the site was still partially covered in grass while the rest had a layer of fine pebble silt wash. The remnants of an east west oriented drystone wall partially closed off the eastern side of the site this appearing to turn westward as it descended into the waters of the loch at the south. The wall could be traced for 14m along its length and stood no more than 0.40m high. The footings of a second wall length lay to the north west. This was aligned east west and was 2.60m long and 0.65m wide and appears to have a modern? hearth surround constructed on its northern side. The hearth/fire surround was a one of a number of such circular structures that dotted the promontory, probably the product of modern fishing or camping activity. Larger in size was an oval structure that lay near the western shore that may date to an earlier period. This drystone structure measured 1.80m by 1.50m and stood 0.45m tall. The exposed soil profile lying below the grass revealed a dark brown subsoil, that included frequent charcoal fragments and occasional large slag fragments which were kept. The presence of the slag fragments within the subsoil perhaps indicates this site was part, of or lay near to the bloomery complex. Part of a whetstone or hone was also recovered from the site. A burn still runs down the north side of the site into the loch and along its southern bank were the remains of a drystone revetment wall that stood 0.75m tall.



Site 365 Glashan wall line

372 Lower Carron, settlement
NR 93281 98420

This site could not be approached because of recent windblown trees which cut off all access to the site. From forestry photographs this would appear to be a partially collapsed rubble built structure consisting of a single rectangular range.

374 Knock, settlement
GPS accuracy 65m NR 91822 91346

This site is located within mature forest plantation and is situated on a terrace below the settlement of Knock (Site 860) which lay to the north east. The structure in its later form would appear to have been converted to a sheepfank, although the presence of gable ends within the build of the fank suggest other structures have been incorporated into the walls. The main enclosure of the fank was rectangular measuring 18.5m by 15.70m within walls up to 0.85m wide and 1.70m high, with an entrance in the east wall. A smaller rectangular enclosure was located within the north west (measuring 8.0m x 4.0m internally) with an elongated enclosure that dog legs to the north east, with a linking passage between the two. The north eastern enclosure measured 15.60m by 4.80m internally with a blocked entrance in the southern wall. This enclosure appeared to incorporate an earlier structure in its build suggested by the remnants of a gable at its eastern end, this measuring 6.0m by 4.0m and standing 2.05m high. A blocked window may lie in its southern wall. Within the southern wall of the enclosure another gable has been incorporated into the wall of the fank, this presumably for a building extending to the south. A spread of rubble beyond the enclosure at the south suggested the tumbled remains or foundation of a structure possibly 8m in length.

375 Knock, cairn/kiln
NR 91918 91575

Here there may be some confusion between what appears to be two sites. The 'cairn' as depicted in the Forestry Commissions database would appear to show a kiln which is as described below, while the 'cairn' referred to by Gladwin likely refers to a moss covered heap of stones lying to the south west of the kiln. The former lies within mature plantation while the later site lay within a forest ride between sitka and larch plantation. The cairn is as described by Gladwin and the 'hollow' he described may be the result of robbing to construct the kiln. The kiln was located approximately 70m to the south of the sheepfank/settlement (Site 374) and is partially constructed into a natural slope. Overall this drystone oval structure measured 9m by 5.10m. The walls measured between 1.50m-1.70m wide, surrounding a central bowl measuring 1.80m wide the entrance or flue at the south.

376 Otter Ferry north, settlement.
GPS 8m accuracy 19m AOD NR 92093 87677

This, along with the structure at Site 863 would appear to form an unnamed settlement that appears unroofed on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. The site is located on a terrace overlooking the shores of Loch Fyne to the east. Access to the site is now easiest by a forestry operations track constructed during recent felling. This north south aligned range measured 20.75m by 5.35m externally and was divided into three rooms or spaces. The drystone walls were constructed with large angular blocks being up to 0.76m thick and standing 2.00m high. Three doors along the eastern wall give access to the spaces with the northern room also having an opposing door in the western wall. No windows were apparent within the badly collapsed walls. This northern room appeared to be a later addition to the room/bay at the south and had evidence of a cruck-slot within its western wall.

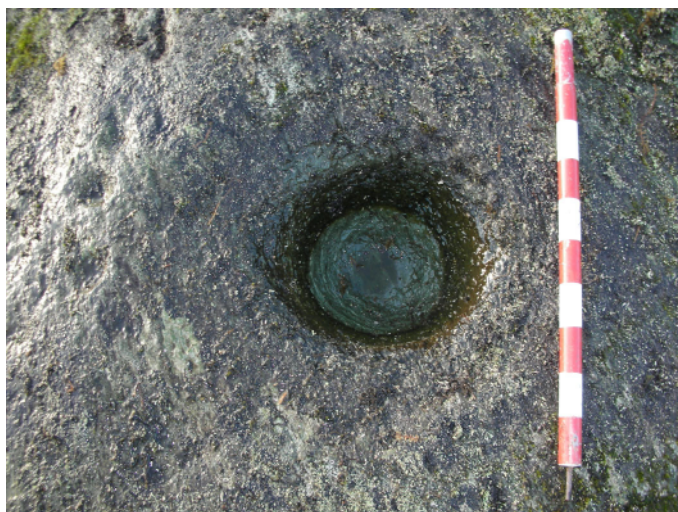
377 Port Ann, cairn

NR 90940 86680

The cairn as is described in the 1977 Royal Commission report and is now covered with a layer of turf/leaf litter with very few stones now visible on the surface. Little in the way of the reported central hollow is now apparent. The seven trees reported by Campbell as growing on the cairn are now reduced to five (mature beeches). The cairn stands at the southern end of a relatively level glen lying above Loch Gair which could be viewed to the south.

378 Dippen Hill, cup-marked rock
GPS Accuracy 5m NR 87980 89960

This rock ridge is located 13m south of a tributary of the Dippen Burn and forest track that runs south of a large sheepfank (site 354), overlooking lower ground to the east. The cup-marks were located on the upper face of this natural ridge the group dominated by a large basin or mortar. The 'basin' was circular measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.17m deep, the sides sloping to a rounded base 80mm wide. At the south east of the basin were a row of three circular cup-marks, the largest 45mm wide and 20mm deep.



Site 378 Dippen Hill rock cut basin and cup-marks

379 Tigh Ban, settlement

This settlement comprised of a group of two buildings, a kiln and an enclosure. The area has recently been cleared of trees and care has been taken not to further damage the structures.

Structure 1
GPS accuracy 7m 168m AOD NR 90867 95909

This building was a rectangular structure oriented north west/south east. Externally the building measured 10.30m by 5.80m with walls up to 0.75m wide and standing 2.37m high. A centrally placed doorway (0.87m wide) lay between two windows (0.62-0.65m wide) along the western side of the structure. The building had been mainly constructed with rounded drystone cobbles, although squared/worked blocks had been used at the corners and around the doors and windows. Mortar had been used within the northern gable which also contained a fireplace (0.68m wide). As the rest of the building contained no mortar within the build it is suggested this was added to the gable when the fireplace was inserted. The windows and door of the structure had also been sealed with rubble presumably after its abandonment/clearance. A flat rectangular

area lay to the south of the structure where some loose stones indicated this may have been a small yard/garden or the foundation platform of an earlier structure.



Site 379 Tigh Ban Structure 1

Structure 2

GPS 7m Accuracy 173m AOD NR 90851 95895

This rectangular building lay 12m to the south west of Structure 1 and was similarly oriented north west/south east. Overall this tumbled building measured 9.0m by 5.70m externally with walls up to 1.00m wide and standing 0.52m high. The building was constructed from drystone rubble and no sign of an entrance was apparent.

Kiln

GPS Accuracy 6m 171m AOD NR 90887 9511

This circular kiln lay 17m south east of Structure 1 across a small burn. The kiln constructed of drystone rubble would appear to measure 7.40m in diameter and lay 2m above the burn to the west, however as it had been constructed on/into a natural knoll without excavation, its exact dimensions have to remain imprecise. The top of the kiln contained a circular bowl 1.70m wide and 1.10m deep, the sides sloping in towards the base.

Enclosure

A rectangular enclosure lay 10m south of the kiln and this was surrounded by an earth/turf bank or fal. An arc of rubble lay 9m to the north of Structure 2 and whether this represents another structure or a clearance pile is difficult to ascertain.

381 Tigh-na-Barra, settlement

NR 90900 86600

This site lies in mature forestry plantation 25-30m north of the old track leading from Port Ann down to the ferry site and settlement at West Otter Ferry. The site consisted of the remains of two structures with a possible third set around an enclosure. All structures are badly denuded/collapsed and covered by a thick layer of pine needles and moss. The dense forest cover meant no accurate GPS reading could be obtained at the time of visit.

Structure 1

What is indicated as the main structure on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey is now no more than a low rectangular alignment of moss covered foundations. This north west/south east aligned building 5m by 5m with walls c.0.60m wide and walls 0.40m high. The remnants of a low wall of an attached enclosure can be traced at the north east, this 15m wide north-south.

Structure 2

This lay 20m north of Structure 1 and was built within/around a natural rock outcrop which it utilises as its northern wall. The structure was badly collapsed or had been robbed, but overall it measured 6.5m by 3m and appeared to be divided into two rooms or areas. The drystone walls measured 0.70m thick and stood up to 0.80m high.

Possible structure

A third structure is perhaps indicated by a circular alignment of what might be foundation stones 3m in diameter these lying 5m to the east of Structure 2.

382 Tunns, settlement

GPS 6m accuracy 131m AOD NR 92071 95372

All that appears to remain of the former substantial house of Tunns were part of the former steading. The domestic part of the structure would appear to have been completely demolished its position is now occupied by a forestry quarry. The surviving structure is situated west of a present forestry track and overlooks Loch Glashan to the south. The steading buildings comprised a largely complete barn which evidently sat central to a larger range of non domestic buildings, these aligned along an artificial raised terrace platform. The main part of the surviving structure is a rectangular barn/outhouse measuring 10.50m by 7.50m. The rubble and mortar walls were 0.60m wide and stood more than 5m high, which larger, lighter coloured freestone dressing was used for decorative effect on the frontage (south face) on the building. The gables indicate a pitched roof while two centrally placed door gave access to the front and rear of the structure. Each façade also had two splayed ventilation slits, suggesting this was a barn or outhouse. Set back and lying to the west of the main surviving structure was a smaller division, possibly a cart-bay as indicated by a blocked flat shouldered archway constructed with slabbed voussoirs. This bay measured 5.50m by 4.20m with another door at the rear of the building. The building appeared to continue to the west as suggested by the slight remains of another now demolished bay. The scar of an extension to the east of the main surviving structure, perhaps indicates that the pattern of buildings/bays was repeated on this side. Lying 6m to the rear/north of the building are a group of stones that indicate a disturbed drain cover. One stone slab is upright and may mark the mouth of the drain, or is a covering slab later put in this position. Another slab (1.00m by 0.70m) has eight perforations in two parallel rows bored through it to act as a drain. An iron hoop was attached to a third slab, again suggesting a removable cover/lid to a drain. Whether any of these stones are in their original position is unclear. It is recommended that the young trees now growing on the structure are removed.

383 Uiliean, settlement

NR 86421 92948

The site is as described by James however a search of the surrounding plantation revealed a remains of ninth building, not previously reported, lying to the north east of Structure B and situated just within the plantation (James 2003). The structure was covered in cleared brash and immature trees grow around and within the building. The rectangular building was aligned N/S and measured 13.50m by 5.50m externally with walls standing 1.18m high and c.0.70-0.80m wide. The building appears to be divided into two parts although the walls were much obscured by brash, with the southern space measuring 3.70m by 3.20m internally. The eastern wall utilised a

large natural boulder or boulders within its build. The western side of the northern room may have been open given the lack of building debris on this side (James 2003). It is recommended that the trees around the structure are cleared

384 Glashan, shieling

GPS accuracy 6m NR 92239 92816

This site could not be located within this recently clear felled area. The photograph held by the Forestry Commission depicts a small circular structure of drystone construction within mature plantation.

385 Uiliean, cup-marked rock

GPS 8m accuracy 108m AOD NR 87020 92550

This large boulder was located at the junction of two burns running down towards the deserted settlement of Uiliean that lies over 600m to the north west. The rock (a possible glacial erratic) lay on the southern side of the burns with a sloping upper face, the ground enjoying good views over Kilmicheal Glen to the west. Overall the exposed boulder measured 1.80m by 1.10m and stood 0.80m high. The upper face of the rock is divided into three natural panels, with the centre panel bearing nine definite cup-marks (with the possibility of two others) with these confined to the lower part of the rock. Another single cup-mark is located on the upper central area of the eastern panel. There are a further two depressions on the western panel but these would appear to be natural in origin. The largest cup measures 9cm by 6cm and is 3cm deep.



Site 385 Uiliean cup-marked rock

386 West Otter Ferry, pier and slipway

GPS 7m accuracy NR 87000 94000

Situated on the western shoreline of Loch Fyne and opposite the former settlement of West Otter Ferry are the substantial remains of a stone built pier and slipway. The pier itself stands up to 3.2m in height and is 4.10-4.20m in width. A now partially collapsed staircase was constructed at the eastern end of the pier, consisting of 6 stone steps. The outer and upper extent of the construction consisted of massive stone blocks retaining a rubble core. Similar in construction was the slipway built at the south of the pier that stood up to 2.60m in height and was 6.10m in width.



386 West Otter Ferry pier and slipway

387 Acres, settlement

GPS 9m accuracy 53m AOD NR 88935 85947

The settlement of Acres is situated at the foot of a slope of south east facing slope over looking Loch Gilp/Loch Fyne at the south west. The site consisted of five structures ranged around an enclosure with a second enclosure situated to the NE. The area has been recently cleared of trees and now lies in open scrubland. The stump of a large tree has regenerated within Structure 1 and it is recommended this is removed.



Site 387 Acres

Structure 1 & 1a

This was the main domestic, Structure 1, with attached barn/store at the south, Structure 1a. The main building was a south west/north east oriented rectangular structure that measured 12.30m by 5.65m externally. The walls were constructed of angular stones and bonded with a friable grey gritty mortar. The walls measured up to 0.60m wide and 2.57m high at the southern gable. Three splayed windows and the door were ranged along the eastern wall while the western wall was badly tumbled. A fireplace was built into the southern gable measuring 1.37m high by 0.80m wide. The northern gable may also have contained a fireplace although this was obscured by rubble collapse. The rectangular southern extension, Structure 1a, measured 4.90m by 5.20m externally with a door at the north east. The walls stood up to 1.84m high and were 0.65m wide and mainly constructed in drystone although mortar had been used in bonding around the door and where it abutted Structure 1.

Structures 2-5 were ranged along the eastern side of an enclosure running north from Structure 1.

Structure 2

This lay to the north east of Structure 1, being roughly rectangular in shape and measuring 5.80m by 5.0m externally. The drystone walls measured up to 1.24m in height and 0.73m in width. A door may have lain at the west of the southern wall.

Structure 3

This building lay 2.5m to the north east of Structure 2. The building measured 4.70m by 3.50m with drystone walls up to 0.55m wide and 1.45m high. An entrance was at the west of the southern wall.

Structure 4

This building lay north of Structure 3 and measured 5.10m by 4.70m. The building was constructed between structures 3 and 5 respectively sharing their northern and southern walls. The eastern drystone wall stood 1.12m high and 0.65m wide and had a window at the south. The western side may have remained partially open and while there was evidence of a foundation along this side this may originally have belonged to an earlier structure (see Structure 6).

Structure 5

This lay at the northern end of the enclosure and may have represented a pen rather than a roofed building given the relatively slight build of the enclosing walls. Overall the structure measured 4.50m by 3.60m internally within drystone walls up to 0.90m high and 0.70m thick.

Structure 6

This was suggested by the presence of drystone foundations that appeared wider than the buildings ranged along the eastern side of the enclosure containing Structures 2-5. This was particularly apparent at the north of Structure 3 where what appear to be gable foundations extended beyond the walls of Structure 3 to the east and west. This would suggest a building or range of buildings underlying the later structures. While dimensions of this structure or structures was impossible to gauge, the probable gable indicated a building 5.90m-6.00m in width.

Possible well

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey indicates the position of a well and this may be represented by a slight semicircular grassy mound of material located 8m NE of Structure 5, this measuring 1.20m across and standing 0.40m high.

Enclosure

This was a sub rectangular enclosure lying to the north of the structures. The enclosure surrounded a level terrace which measured 36-38m by 15m. The surrounding wall/bank stood 1.20m high and 0.90m wide.

388 Acres, settlement

GPS 7m accuracy 57m AOD NR 88868 85841

This rectangular building lay south east of the main structural grouping of Acres. Oriented south west/north east the building measured 13m by 5.70m externally with drystone walls up to 1.05m wide and standing 2.55m high. The building was divided into two rooms by an internal cross wall the southern room 6m by 3.50m and the northern room 4m by 3.50m internally. The southern room contained a door in the north of the east wall with a splayed window in the north of the west wall. A second window may have lain at the south of the east wall but this was badly collapsed. Two stones projected internally from the southern gable, these probably rafter supports. The northern room was badly tumbled but the door was likely to have been in the centre of its eastern wall.

389 Dun Dubh, dun
GPS 7m accuracy 64m AOD NR 88703 85760

Only the main outer walls of this dun structure could be traced on the time of visit as the site is heavily overgrown with bracken. The site itself is easily reached by forest tracks that run close by to the south and northeast. The structure would have enjoyed extensive views over Loch Fyne and Loch Gilp although this is now partially blocked by mature plantation. It is recommended that the bracken is kept under control and several regenerated trees are removed from the eastern wall circuit.

390 Dun Mor, cup-marked rock
NR 87690 86470

This site is as previously described by the Royal Commission and is situated approximately 40m west of the southern end of the former settlement of Dunmore (Kilmory Kennels, RCHAMS 1988). The site is not particularly easy to locate, although a well/cistern is situated nearby. It is recommended trees near the site are cleared to make it more accessible.

391 Dun Mor, dun
NR 8774 8658

The site is as described in previous reports and is easily reached by path from a forest track that runs north of Kilmory Loch. The site enjoys extensive views over Loch Gilp towards Ardrishaig to the west. The site is presently covered by low scrub/grass and heather.

392 Dun Mor kennels, settlement
GPS 9m accuracy 77m AOD NR 87726 86463

This site is situated in a small glen below the south facing slopes of Dun Mor. The site consisted of two buildings, Structures 1 and 2, set within surrounding enclosures. The buildings had been converted into a kennels for the Kilmory Estate.

Structure 1

This comprised of a rectangular range divided into two parts with a third smaller extension attached to its southern end. Overall the building measured 21.90m in length externally, the northern most room 7.70m x 4.50m internally, the central room 8.60m x 4.30m internally and the extension 3.0m x 2.90m internally. Both the northern room and the offshoot were roofed with corrugated sheeting. The northern room had two windows (the southern most partially blocked) lying either side of a centrally placed door in the eastern wall while three windows lay within the western wall. A fireplace and a recessed cupboard were built into the northern wall. The central room had been much altered by the conversion to a kennel although a window is apparent within the southern gable of the structure. The offshoot had a door within the east wall. The walls of the building/s were up to 0.70m wide and stood 3.60m at the apex of the gables, the chimney at the north standing higher. The walls of the northern and central room had been bonded with a hard grey mortar/cement and the exterior of the building lime-washed. The offshoot was built in drystone rubble although cement had been used at the roof junction.



Site 392 Dunmore Structure 1

The northern and central rooms had been converted into kennels. Two doors had been knocked through the dividing gable, these with brick surrounds and giving access between the internal kennel area in the northern room to two external rectangular pens (4.0m x 1.90m internally). Some of the iron grill surround was still *in situ* on the walls of the external pens.

Structure 2

This was a rectangular building situated 12m to the north of Structure 1 and was probably a cart shed. The rectangular building measured 7.10m by 5.70m and the entrance at the south side was 2.40m wide. The walls at the east stood 2.0m high but sloped to 1.23m at the west. The walls were 0.65m wide and bonded with a hard, off-white gritty mortar. Ceramic drainage pipes had been built into the wall for ventilation.

394 Sheanlarach, settlement

GPS accuracy 9m NR 87422 86789

This site lay just north of a forestry trail that runs past the north side of Kilmory Loch. The site consisted of a rectangular structure set within a walled enclosure. The building was divided into two parts, the walls of the northern part of the building better preserved than those at the south, possibly suggesting the north part was used until a later date than the reduced southern part. Overall the building measured 15.70m by 6.80m externally, the north and south rooms measuring 7.40m and 8.30m respectively. The walls were constructed with angular squared blocks bonded by a hard grey gritty mortar, standing to a height of 2.12m and 0.85m wide. A door 1.07m wide lay in the northern side of the building. The presence of a second story at the northern part of the buildings is suggested by a brick and concrete stair foundation built onto the southern wall of the northern part of the building, again suggesting a later use for this part of the structure. A slightly sunken track leads north west from the building to a gate within the surrounding enclosure wall.

395 Tomban, settlement

GPS 7m accuracy NR 88750 85530

This settlement lay in open ground and was situated on an uneven terrace above the present A 83 road between Lochgilphead and Inveraray. The site slopes away sharply to the south beyond the settlement structures that now lie under dense bracken cover. Four structures were recorded.

Structure 1

This was the westernmost structure and was aligned north south. The rectangular foundations of the building measured 9.60m by 5.70m externally with walls 0.55m high and c.0.60m -0.70m wide.

Structure 2

This was a long building aligned north west/south east although bracken cover and possible recent disturbance meant it was difficult to glean an accurate picture of its layout. Overall this rectangular structure measured 17m by 5m and was probably divided into three parts, but more work would be required to confirm this.

Structure 3

This south west/north east aligned rectangular structure was attached to the southern end of an enclosure dyke and lay north of Structures 1 and 2. The foundations of this building measured 9.86m by 4.70m externally with walls up to 1.00m high and 0.70m wide.

Structure 4 Kiln

GPS 10m accuracy 43m AOD NR 88784 85546

This kiln structure had been partially constructed into north west facing slope of a rise above and east the settlement. The oval construction measured 6.5m by 6m standing 1.60m high. The internal bowl and flue measured 3m long by 1.50m wide.



Site 395 Tomban kiln

396 Tomdow, settlement

GPS 8m accuracy 83m AOD NR 88683 85739

The settlement of Tomdow was situated on the west facing slope of Dun Dubh and is presently situated in mature forestry. The settlement consisted of three structures surrounded by a series of walled enclosures. Trees grow close by all the structures and care should be taken when these are removed.

Structure 1

This was a north west/south east aligned drystone range that was divided into 4 rooms or spaces (Bay 1-4). Examination of the gable ends to the buildings or bays suggest the earliest part lay at the southern end of the range (Bay 1) with successive bays added to the north over time (Bays 2-4). Overall the range measured 19.0m long externally, with the Bay 1, 5.30m wide, the rest of the bays 4.50m wide. Externally the bays from south to north measured 5m, 4m 6m and 4m long. The southern end of Bay 1 had been badly disturbed and it was not clear where the south gable

end lay, its walls 1.45m high and 0.75m wide, with a possible door situated in the eastern wall. Bay 2 had a door at the south of the east wall which measured 0.72m wide and 1.27m high. Bay 3 had a window at the north of its west wall and a door possibly lay at the south of the east wall, both which measured 0.75m wide and 1.97m high. Bay 4, appeared to have an open end at the east and also contained a window within the north wall while a door may have lain at the south of the west wall.

Structure 2

This structure lay at the west of the enclosure system. This south west/north east aligned rectangular building measured 12.05m by 6.10m externally. A door appeared to lie centrally along the west wall although the walls here were badly tumbled. The drystone walls measured 0.75m wide and stood up to 2.20m high. A collapsed rectangular alignment of stones at the south end of the building suggested a small out-shoot measuring 4.45m by 4.0m externally.

Structure 3

This rectangular building lay at the south east of the settlement. The building was oriented north west/south east and measured 7.20m by 5.60m externally with drystone walls up to 0.70m wide and 2.45m in height. A door, now blocked, was centrally situated along the west wall while an opposing entrance may have lain in the east wall.

505 Barrachuile shieling

GPS 6m accuracy 180m AOD NR 89766 96191

A possible group of tumbled shielings situated along an east facing ridge at the northern end of Creag Loisgte. These appear to be built into and utilised a naturally eroded rock tumble. Without removal of some of the stones accurate dimensions for these structures was difficult to ascertain, but none measured more than 3m in internal diameter.

519 Barrachuile, cairn

GPS 6m accuracy 229m AOD NR 89722 96117

This was a small 'pyramid' marker cairn situated on an northern height of Creag Loisgte. The cairn was constructed of angular rubble and measured 1.00m by 0.90m and stood 0.66m tall.

533 Chollie Mhor, bloomery

NR 96500 94300

The grid reference of this site puts it in dense immature plantation and it could not be located, but as the area has been ploughed prior to planting and any possible remains would probably have been badly disturbed.

536 Minard Castle, folly

NR 968610 94258

This was a gothic folly situated at the foot of a boulder strewn terrace overlooking Loch Fyne at the south and east and was no doubt part of designed landscaping undertaken by the nearby Minard Castle Estate. The building was square measuring 5.5m in length and consisted of two floors the upper reached by a stairs and a door on the northern side. The three other external sides are decorated with identical facades, consisted of arched doorways on the ground floors with arched windows above. Either side of these are a pair of crosses and trefoils built into the rendered masonry stonework. The building is now roofless and ivy grows on the façade.

760 Carrick, enclosure

NR 90800 87100

This was described as a shieling or croft, however it would appear to be the remains of a rectangular drystone enclosure, probably associated with the settlement of Carrick which lies just to the north.

804 Glashan, enclosure
NR 92184 92871

Only part of the southern side of this enclosure could be traced, the rest lost under recent forestry operations disturbance and brash cover. The remaining revealed section of E/W aligned wall stood between 0.35m-0.45m high and was c.0.60m wide.

852 Carron, sheepfold
NR 93304 98515

This site could not be approached because of the amount recent windblown trees which cut off all access to the site. It is situated within mature forest plantation and is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map as an east/west aligned rectangular structure with four pens at the west with a larger pen at the east.

853 Carron, shieling
NR 93198 98005

The given co-ordinates for this structure or structures put the site in the middle of the River Add. A search along the north bank of the river failed to locate anything resembling a shieling.

855 Brainport Bay, cist?
NR 97298 95299

This site was reported as a possible cist lid. The stone which lay horizontally and measured 1.80m x 0.90m x 0.35m would appear to be the result small scale quarrying, the slab appeared to have been levered from a natural outcrop on the southern side of a burn. Other outcrops in the area appear to have been similarly exploited possibly to provide material for local walls.

856 Nursery Cottages, sheepfold
NR 95715 93925

This site could not be located, as it appears to be situated within very dense rhododendron undergrowth.

857 Nursery Cottages, shieling
NR 95700 93900

This site could not be located as along with Site 856 it appeared to be located within very dense rhododendron undergrowth.

859 Loch Gair, cup-marked rock
NR 92026 91649

Cup-marked boulder as described by the Royal Commission in 1971. The rock which measured 1.80m x 1.50m x 0.50m is now located within mature forest plantation and easily accessible from a forest trail that runs past the settlement of Knock

860 Knock west, settlement
GPS accuracy 9m 7m AOD NR 92001 91719

The remains of settlement of Knock were situated on a terrace which would have once looked over the western shore of Loch Fyne, but now situated within mature forestry plantation. The site is approached along the old track that approaches the settlement from the east and is maintained as a forest trail. The structure/s consisted of a long rectangular range of buildings oriented east/west and measuring 41.70m long. The range was divided into five bays or rooms (A-E from west to east) with a small offshoot at the north west (F). The buildings were badly tumbled the drystone walls measuring up to 0.90m wide and 2.10m in height. Bay A appeared to be open at the south and measured 5.10m by 1.80m. Bay B had a centrally placed door within its southern wall and measured 7.50m by 4.60m internally. Bay C had a centrally placed door (1.40m wide) in its south wall and measured 16.0m by 5.0m internally. Bay D had a door in the southern wall and measured 7.20m by 5.0m internally, the possible remains of a window lay in the north wall. Bay E had a possible door at the south west and measured 5.0m by 5.0m internally. The small offshoot (F) had a door in its west wall and measured 1.20m by 2.5m internally.

863 Otter Ferry north, settlement

GPS 7m accuracy 16m AOD NR 92104 87633

This along with the structure at Site 376 would appear to form an unnamed settlement, that is depicted as unroofed on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. This north/south aligned rectangular structure measured 10.15m by 6.35m externally and was divided into two rooms. The drystone walls were constructed from angular blocks that measured up to 1.00m wide and stood 2.80m high, the gables of the southern room appearing to be at their original height. Access into the southern and earlier part of the building was by a door in the eastern wall. The access to the narrow northern room (only 2.30m wide externally) was also by a door in the eastern wall, the room appearing to be a later addition to the southern space.



Site 863 Otter Ferry north

865 West Otter Ferry, settlement

The remains of the abandoned settlement of West Otter Ferry is situated on the western shore of Loch Fyne and is easily accessible along a forestry trail from Port Ann that follows the line of the original track down to the settlement. The settlement consisted of 5 structures, Structures 1-4 described in turn from north to south, with Structure 5, a kiln, lying nearer the shore.

Structure 1

GPS 9m accuracy 6m AOD NR 91764 86776

This rectangular building lay at the north of the settlement and was aligned NW/SE with a small off-shoot at its south eastern side. The partially collapsed drystone structure measured 7m by 5.30m externally with walls up to 0.63m in width and standing 1.60m in height. Two opposing doors lay in the southern and northern sides, the northern door partially blocked and converted to a window presumably when the off-shoot is constructed. The off-shoot measured 4.40m by 3.50m externally with walls up to 0.55m wide with a door in its eastern side.

Structure 2

GPS 9m accuracy 7m AOD NR 91757 86769

This was a small rectangular structure aligned SW/NE measuring 5.50m by 4.40m externally. The partially collapsed drystone walls were 0.53-0.60m in width and stood 1.23m high. A door 0.80m wide was located along the eastern wall.

Structure 3

GPS 8m accuracy 7m AOD NR 91748 86751

This rectangular NW/SE aligned building lay just south east of Structure 2. The building measured 6.55m by 5.80m externally its drystone walls badly collapsed at its northern extent. The walls measured up to 0.80m wide and 1.15m in height, although no trace of an entrance could be determined. The remains of a partition wall (1.80m long) lay at the south east of the structure.

Structure 4

GPS 7m accuracy 10m AOD NR 91734 86229

This long rectangular range is depicted as roofed on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey and was likely the most recently occupied domestic structure. Overall this south west/north east aligned building measured 17.40m by 5.85m externally and was divided into two rooms by an internal cross-wall. The walls were up to 0.60m wide standing 1.80m high and these were partially bonded by a limestone mortar with evidence of a lime/harl coating on the wall faces. Entrance into the building was gained by a door along the eastern side of the building, although the northern side of this had collapsed. Two splayed windows were present within the eastern wall of the southern room. The northern room had three windows, one within the east wall and two within the west wall of the building. Internally access into the southern room was gained through a door at the east of the partition wall, which also contained a now collapsed fireplace. The southern room was also supplied with a fireplace built in the southern wall with two cupboard recesses (1.00m wide) lying either side. Two opposed cruck-slots were also apparent within the east and west walls of the southern room, these having been blocked at a later date.



Site 865 West Otter Ferry Structure 4

Structure 5

GPS 9m accuracy 4m AOD NR 91772 86738

This north west/south east aligned structure was roughly rectangular in shape, although the walls appeared to bow out on the southern side. Overall the building measured 5.10m by 3.05m externally although the northern side/extent of the building was not clear. The drystone walls of the structure were up to 1.00m wide and stood 0.86m high. The structure appeared to be divided by a cross-wall into two compartments, the easternmost having a reddened sloping stone lining suggesting its use as an oven or kiln. The function of the western compartment was less clear given its infill of rubble collapse.

It is recommended that trees growing within and around the buildings, particularly Structures 1 and 4 are removed to avoid further deterioration of the buildings.

866 Port Ann, finds

NR 9105 8640

This area was visited and scanned for any remnants of the exposed shell deposits along the coast that produced flint tools in the 1950's. Some exposure of lower sand deposits were apparent along the shoreline but nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

867 Carrick west, settlement

NR 90566 87267

Only one structure could be located at this site the western structure as depicted of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey possibly lost under the construction of the present forestry track. The surviving structure occupied a heavily wooded terrace just west of the Allt Mor burn. The structure comprised of the footings of a north/south aligned drystone range. The building measured 24.50m by 5.30m externally with walls up to 1.20m in height and 0.80m wide. The structure was divided into 5 bays or rooms measuring between 4.50m to 5.50m in length internally, although the walls were badly tumbled and overgrown so exact measurements were difficult to obtain. No doors or windows could be discerned although it would appear the northern bay was open on its eastern side.

876 Creag Mhor, settlement

GPS 5m accuracy 151m AOD NR 92319 95672

This was the remains of a denuded rectangular structure now almost wholly covered in moss and grass. The site can be approached from the ruined remains of Tunns along the line of an old drove/ and wall line which lie 20m to the east. The site itself overlooks Loch Glashan which lay to the south. The NW/SW aligned structure measured 12.20m by 5.65m externally with drystone rubble² walls up to 0.70m thick and standing up to 0.60m high. The remains of a possible second structure may lie 17m to the north east although without the removal of vegetation this was far from clear. It is recommended that any trees on or near the structure and along the line of the drove are removed.

879 Craigans east, settlement
GPS 10m accuracy 98m AOD NR 90613 94107

This site was situated on a terrace overlooking the River Add to the north being 15m south of the present forestry track. This consisted of a very ruined possible east/west aligned rectangular structure. The building would appear to measure 9.30m by 7m externally, although the eastern end of the building was unclear or perhaps open. The grass and moss covered walls were at least 0.80m thick and stood 0.30-0.60m high. The remains of a dyke or enclosure appeared to curve north from the eastern end of this structure.

881 Loch Glashan, settlement
NR 91255 92958

It is possible that this was the site of the settlement of Derinloch which is depicted on Pont's late 16th century map and also marked on Roy's map of 1754, shown in roughly this position near Loch Glashan. This is perhaps confirmed within the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey as two unroofed buildings around an enclosure are shown within an area named 'Doire an Loch'. The site is now submerged below the artificially raised loch.

884 Dippen Burn, settlement?
NR 88634 90998

This site would appear to have been destroyed by or lies under the present forestry road where a sentry box into the practice rifle range now stands. While this is listed in the Forestry Commission database as being an unroofed structure and thus possible house, it is more likely this is a sheep pen attached to an estate wall. A similar rectangular structure is located along the same wall line to the south east.

886 Blarbuie, shieling
GPS 6m accuracy 179m AOD NR 88884 89454

This structure was situated on an upper terrace on the western slope of Creagan Breac and is accessed along the forestry road that runs up the eastern side of this ridge and then by a rougher forestry access track up and over the top of the ridge. The rectangular building is aligned to the south west/north east running ridge and measures 7.30m by 4m externally. The now moss/grass covered drystone rubble walls measured 0.50-0.60m wide and stood up to 0.40m high.

887 Blarbuie, settlement
NR 88451 88660

The co-ordinates and map locations for this site suggest any remains now lie within dense young conifer growth and therefore were inaccessible at the time of visit.

945 Minard Castle, sawmill

NR 97261 94652

This ruined sawmill lay to the north of the walled garden of Minard Castle. The building is now roofless but much of the superstructure still survived. Rectangular in shape, the shell of the structure measured 14.80m by 5.90m externally. The walls stood over 4m in height and were 0.60m wide bonded with a hard off white mortar. The structure was mainly open on the western side although windows had been built into wall stubs at the north and south. The building would formerly had two floors indicated by windows in the upper walls and rafter slots in the eastern wall, while large timber joists still in situ on the west supported this side. The mill utilised a canalised burn that entered the building at the north via a masonry revetted lade (measuring 0.80m wide and standing 0.75m high). When the mill was in operation the burn would have been channelled through an opening to run down the eastern side of the internal structure before leaving the building by another opening and into a lade running down the eastern side of the southern end of the structure. Alternatively the burn was allowed to flow through a covered channel running under the western side to the building. The upper floor had two windows at the north end of the building with a centrally window/opening in the eastern wall. A fireplace and chimney were built within the southern wall of the upper floor although the opening at this end reached roof plate height. The eastern wall also contained a small rectangular opening and an iron fitting or bracket. The building is a good example of its kind although the timber supports within its fabric are in danger of collapse.



Site 945 Minard sawmill

949 Barrachuile, sheepfank
GPS 7m Accuracy 135m AOD NR 89289 95788

A rectangular drystone fank situated on a raised terrace east of Barrchuile farm. The fank measured 32m east west by 15m north south with walls standing up to 1.58m high and 0.84m wide. The eastern part of the enclosure is divided into 4 pens separated into by central access corridor. The western part of the enclosure forms a single space with a gate at the south, this enclosure has rounded corners at the east.

999 Knockalva, sheepfank
NR 91589 96990

This rectangular sheepfank lay on a terrace just above the settlement of Knockalva (Site 364) and is linked to the settlement by a track that runs along its southern side. Overall the fank measured 36m by 18m and contained three rectangular pens in the south east linked by a corridor at the north. A larger enclosure lay at the south with entrances to the north and south. The walls of

the fank were constructed in drystone and stood up to 1.70m high and 0.75m wide. The fank was attached to enclosure walls that ran to both the north and south.

1002 Auchlech, sheepfold
GPS 6m accuracy 168m AOD NR 92521 96769

This well preserved sheepfank lay to the north east and above the former settlement of Auchlech (site 343) and near the present forestry road. The rectangular fank was nicely constructed and well finished with evenly faced battered walls. Overall the structure measured 24.60m by 14.20m with entrances along the western and eastern sides. The walls were constructed with drystone blocks over a foundation of large boulders and measured up to 0.70m wide and 1.60m in height with evenly spaced through stones used in the construction. Three linear pens were constructed at the east with a larger enclosed space to the west. It is recommended that the young trees growing on the walls are removed.

1004 Auchoish, structure
GPS 8m accuracy 123m AOD NR 87049 91104

This structure lay 5m south of the western extent of the Auchoish chambered cairn (Site 18). The structure consisted of a low circular mound that measured 6.70m in diameter. The mounded material measured 1.20m wide and stood 0.24m high and appeared to be constructed out of drystone rubble although vegetation cover largely makes this conjecture. A possible opening or entrance lay at the north east. A south west/north east aligned turf dyke lay to the west of the structure and cairn.

1007 Duncholgain, enclosure
NR 87450 86240

This was the enclosure wall of a beech spinney. The wall was mainly constructed of naturally rounded stones that were retained at regular intervals by large angular upright stones within the build. The wall stood up to 1.30m high and 0.60m in width at the base and tapering in at the top.

1020 Moninernocho, settlement
NR 90208 94539

This area was searched for the possible remains of the former settlement, however no buildings could be discerned and it is assumed the former settlement has been consumed in the construction of the forestry road, or now lies under recent accumulated felling debris/brush. There was however, the remains of the corner of what appears to be a partially enclosed terrace, this possibly related to the former settlement. A north west/south east aligned wall and/or a turf dyke (up to 0.60m high and 1.0m wide) formed the eastern side of the terrace area, the south of the area bounded by a raised earth revetment. The western and northern boundaries of this area presumably lie under the road.

1021 Otter Ferry, enclosure
GPS 8m accuracy NR 92005 87590

This site was the remnants of square drystone enclosure depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey and most likely relating to the settlement to the north east (Site 376/863). The walls of the enclosure have been disturbed by forestry operations but can still be traced. Where least disturbed, the walls were up to 0.70m wide and stood 1.10m high.

1031 Carron, enclosure
GPS 5m accuracy 169m AOD NR 93066

This was the western extent of an enclosure wall as it reaches the small valley of the Carron Burn. From the burn the enclosure wall runs in a north east direction where its line becomes confused among recent forestry disturbance. The wall at the east stands up to 1.00m high and is 0.80m wide.

1032 Carron, shieling
GPS 18m accuracy 164m AOD NR 93032 98129

This was a rectangular structure lying on a raised terrace overlooking the River Add to the south. The structure was oriented east west and measured 4.95m by 3.70m externally (3.0m by 1.86m internally) with walls up to 0.75m thick and 0.70m high. A door was located at the east of the southern wall of the drystone rubble construction.

1033 Carron, kiln
GPS accuracy 18m accuracy 165m AOD NR 93019 98127

This circular kiln was located 12m west of a rectangular structure (site 1032). Constructed on/into a natural knoll the exact measurements of this structure were difficult to gauge without excavation. The constructed 'mound' appeared to be 5.10m in diameter and at least 1.10m tall. A depression within the eastern circuit suggested the position of a flue leading into an internal depression or bowl.

1034 Knockalva, cauldron
GPS accuracy 10m NR 91590 97010

A circular stone and mortar structure containing an iron cauldron situated 15m north of the northern gate of a sheepfank lying above the settlement of Knocklava (Site 364). The structure measured 1.42m in diameter with walls 0.31m thick and 0.83m tall. The walls had two gaps/flues at the north and south respectively measuring 0.30 and 0.40m wide. The central space contained a rusted iron cauldron (0.83m in diameter) with a space for a fire to be lit beneath.

1035 Otter Ferry, shieling?
NR 92030 87720

This site although described as a shieling would appear to be of natural origin with large natural boulders forming a roughly circular pattern against a rock face.

1036 Craigmurrail, sheepfold
GPS 6m accuracy 157m AOD NR 87897 91568

This was a rectangular structure set on a natural terrace overlooking the former settlement at the south west. The overall structure measures 17.20m long and 8.3m wide within walls up to 1.60m tall and 0.60m wide. Entrances are located at both northern and southern ends respectively 1.80m and 2.80m wide. Two opposing rectangular pens are positioned internally at the north.

1040 Barrachuile, cup-marked rock
GPS 7m accuracy 136m AOD 89336 95784

This boulder stands east of a sheepfank (Site 949) on a terrace overlooking Barrachuile farm and Kilmichael Glassary Glen at the south and west. The rock measured 2.70m long by 2.00m wide. The upper sloping face of the rock may bear up to three cup-marks on its naturally pock-marked and eroded surface.

1041 Barrchuile cairn
GPS 7m Accuracy 141m AOD NR 89216 95852

A small cairn of angular stones measuring 2.20m by 1.50m and standing 0.50m high. As this lies adjacent to the old drove between Barrachuile and Knockalva it may represent a pile of abandoned material originally intended for road construction.

1045 Leacann Sasunnaich, cairn
GPS 8m accuracy 90m AOD NR 90156 944469

This oval clearance cairn lay below a possible agricultural terrace at Site 1020, and may indicate the cultivation of these lower slopes descending down to the River Add to the south. The cairn consisted of glacially rounded boulders heaped in a mound measuring 4.20m by 4.00m and standing 1.30m high.

1048 Glashan, kiln
GPS accuracy 6m 121m AOD NR 92123 92822

This was previously described as a shieling in the Forestry Commission database but would appear to be the remains of a small kiln. This grass covered oval drystone structure was constructed on a raised natural knoll overlooking the east shore of Loch Glashan. The structure measured 4.20m by 3m externally with walls 0.60m high and 0.60m wide. The oval internal bowl measured 2.90m by 1.75m with a flue on the eastern side.

1070 Chollie Mhor, enclosures
NR 96400 94100

The non specific grid reference of this site meant it could have been located either in dense immature plantation or lay just to the north of an enclosure wall running along the ridge of Chollie Mhor, however despite a search of the less dense woodland the site could not be located. If the site is located in the plantation then any possible remains would have been badly disturbed by ploughing prior to planting.

1085/1086 Glashan, dam
NR 92194 92555

This had previously been described in the Forestry Commission database as the remains of a bridge but it would appear to be a dam. The structure was located at the north western end of the Abhainn Mhor burn near Loch Glashan. The structure bridges a small natural gorge formed by the burn and is constructed of large rubble blocks standing up to 1.80m high, although now partially collapsed. On the north side of the burn is a large spread of moss covered rubble (measuring 8m by 6m) that suggest the remains of an associated structure (a mill?). Leading down to the rubble spread from the north is what appears to be a revetted track this standing 0.80m high.

1131 Kilmichael, sheiling
GPS 5m accuracy NR 89508 90300

This was reported as a structure located along the Creagan Breac ridge. When investigated this site consisted as a low bank springing from the natural overhang of a south west/north east running natural ridge. The 'bank' measured 7m long and 3m wide standing 0.40m high. No other structural evidence could be discerned beyond this bank which is probably of natural origin

1134 Kilmichael, sheiling
GPS 5m accuracy NR 89581 90331

This structure was located west of the end of a forestry track that runs east of Creagan Breac ridge. It was constructed on the east face of a south west/north east natural ridge, its north wall cut partially into the slope. The rectangular building appeared to be carefully constructed out of dry stone walling utilising a natural rock along its eastern side. The building measured 6.0m by 2.20m internally within walls 0.74m wide and standing 0.50m high. A door was probably located along at the north of the southern wall.

1144 Kilmichael, shieling
GPS 5m accuracy 167m AOD NR 89461 90600

This structure lay in very recently cleared forest that had also been prepared for replanting. Several new forestry tracks had also been constructed within the immediate area so the ground around the structure was badly disturbed. The structure appeared to be the foundation for a circular shieling type of building and consisted of a circular alignment of large boulders with a denuded turf mound running between the stones. The western part of the structure utilises the natural rock formation of the ridge on which the structure is located. Overall it measured 4.60m in diameter externally with the 'walls' standing 0.63m high. A door may have lain on the southern side. The structure has now been partially overlain with fresh heaps of soil in preparation for re-planting and it is recommended this does not take place at this site.

1145 Kilmichael, settlement
NR 89441 90578

The given coordinates for this structure placed it within an area of recent disturbance with the construction of new tracks recent felling and the preparation for new planting. The structure would appear to either not be at the given coordinates or has been destroyed or covered by the recent work.

1170 Kilmory, settlement
GPS 87184 86764

This site lies to the south of a forestry trail leading to Kilmory Loch and is located within mixed woodland. The site consisted of a rectangular structure with an attached enclosure. The eastern and southern side of the enclosure comprised of steep natural rock slopes, these likely the result quarrying. A rubble wall encloses the northern side this standing 0.56m high and 0.60m wide. The foundations of a rectangular structure was attached to the north west of the enclosure. The footings suggested a building measuring 8.0m by 5.30m externally, although the north end of the building was partially obscured by dense undergrowth with. To the west of the structure a raised level area suggested an attached cultivation plot.

1171 Kilmory, well
NR 86902 86984

This well is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey and is situated beside an old estate road leading from Lochgilphead to the Kilmory Castle policies. The site is now no more than a kink in adjoining walls where the walls cross a natural stream, some large stones lie in the vicinity and as these do not appear to derive from the existing walls and may be the remnants of a drinking trough.

1173 Glashan, cairns
GPS accuracy 10m
1 & 2) NR 92117 92893, 3) NR 92114 92893, 4) NR 92140 92874

Three clearance cairns were strung out along the west facing slope of a north/south running terrace overlooking the east shore of loch Glashan (1-3), the largest measuring 5m by 3m and standing 1.5m high. A fourth cairn (4) lay to the east of this group this measuring 4m by 3m standing 1.7m high.

1184 Sheanlarach, structure
GPS accuracy 7m 68m AOD NR 87537 86892

This structure walls attached to the north/west corner of an enclosure wall that leads up from the former settlement of Sheanlarach and may be a small sheep/stock pen. The rectangular building measured 6.30m by 4.90m with drystone rubble walls up to 0.75m wide and 1.40m thick. The structure is located on the edge of a forest ride with semi-mature forest growing close by.

1212 Knockalva, kiln
GPS 10m accuracy 160m AOD NR 91653 69842

This was a small rubble built kiln constructed against the eastern face of a ridge lying just to the west of the former farmstead of Knockalva (Site 364). The oval structure measured 3.70m by 3.34m and stood 1.10m tall with walls 0.60m thick. An opening or flu lay along the eastern side leading into a central depression or bowl.

1215 Kilmory, structure
GPS 9m accuracy 64m AOD NR 87382 86408

The foundations of this rectangular structure were located at the foot of an east facing slope overlooking more level ground below, a burn running from Kilmory Loch runs close by at the east. Only the foundation of this structure survived which comprised of large irregular boulders measuring 8.40m by 6.10m² externally, although the western wall was ill defined against the foot of the slope. The walls would appear to be up to 0.90m wide and stood 0.90m high. A gap within the south wall perhaps suggests an entrance.

1246 Leacann Susunnaich, cairn?
NR 90064 94463

This appeared to be a mound of natural gravels and silt/sands left standing presumably as the River Add shifted course along this relatively flat riverside area.

Carron, enclosure
GPS accuracy 6m 168m AOD NR 93058 98345

A small terraced area lying to the east of the Carron Burn and just west of the settlement of Carron to which it was probably linked. The area was enclosed by the combination of earthen bank, stone dyke and earth/stone revetment along the burn side.

Carron drove/ford
GPS 6m accuracy 167m AOD NR 92934 984449

This is the preserved line of the old track/drove between Knockalva and Carron where it crosses the Carron Burn.

Glac Ghabhar, peat cutting
GPS 9m accuracy 203m AOD NR 89776 96335

Lying west of the old drove between Barrachuile and Knockalva and below ridge were the remnants of old peat hags.

Knockalva, drove
GPS 9m accuracy NR 91580 96997

The line of this old drove between Knockalva and Barrachuile/Carron can be traced opposite the farmstead of Knockalva and up the hill towards the old sheepfank, where it is cut by the present forestry track.

Ardcastle wood, turf dyke and ditch
GPS 8m accuracy 13m AOD NR 94913 91438

This was a north south aligned ditch and bank system now running through mature forestry woodland. The system is cut by the present forestry track running down towards the west shore of Loch Fyne. The bank lies on the western side of the ditch and measured 1.30m wide and stands 0.80m above the base of the 1.10m wide ditch.

Ardcastle wood, turf and stone dyke
GPS 10m accuracy, 3m AOD NR 94818 90968

This was a SW/NE aligned dyke system now running through mature forestry woodland. The system is cut by the present forestry track running along the western shore of Loch Fyne towards the deserted settlement of Rudha-nan-Caorich. The dyke measured 1.20m wide and stood 0.50m above what may have been a track running along the northern side of the dyke.

Uiliean, drove/track
GPS 8m accuracy 24m AOD NR 86203 92963

This is the line of the original route/track running up to the settlement of Uliean from Kilmichael Glassary. The track enters forestry land to the west of Uliean and climbs the escarpment here as a sunken way, this up to 5m wide in places. The track can be followed up to the present forestry road and beyond where it continues through plantation up towards the settlement. It is recommended the line of the track is cleared so visitors to the settlement could have easy access along the original route.

Dunmore, structure
GPS 10m accuracy 90m AOD NR 87785 86548

This drystone structure was located to the north east of Dunmore settlement to which it was probably attached. The structure built around the scree at the base of a steep east facing slope and utilised large natural boulders in its construction, these located on its north and south sides. Rectangular in shape the structure measured 2.70 by 2.60m internally within walls up to 1.30m high and 0.50m wide. The entrance was on the eastern side.

Barrchuile, rig and furrow
GPS 7m Accuracy 140m AOD NR 89209 95845

On the hills above Barrachuile Farm and west of the sheepfank (Site 949) are the remnants of rig and furrow cultivation.

Appendix 2: Sites List

Forestry No.	Visited	Site Name	Site Type	Forest Area	east	north	NMRS No.	WoSASPIN
17		Achnabreck	rock carving	Kilmichael	185570	690695	NR89SE 2	4141
17		Achnabreck	rock carving	Kilmichael	185720	690650	NR89SE 20	4143
17		Achnabreck	rock carving	Kilmichael	185660	690550	NR89SE 19	4141
18	x	Auchoish	cairn	Kilmichael	187030	691115	NR89SE 8	4151
36		Brainport Bay stone alignment	standing stone	Minard Castle	197300	695000	NR99NE 15	4601
50	x	Arddcastle	shieling	Arddcastle	193408	691162	NR99SW 35	44848
51	x	Arddcastle	shieling	Arddcastle	193603	691157	NR99SW 34	44849
52	x	Arddcastle	enclosure	Arddcastle	193510	691205		
53	x	Arddcastle	croft/settlement	Arddcastle	194353	690714		
54	x	Arddcastle	mill/mill-stone	Arddcastle	194975	691561		
55	x	Arddcastle	enclosure	Arddcastle	195334	692880		
56	x	Arddcastle	shieling	Arddcastle	195317	692824		
57	x	Arddcastle	croft/settlement	Arddcastle	193575	691120	NR99SW 34	44849
58	x	Loch Gair	christian	Arddcastle	193465	690790	NR99SW 7	
340		Achnabreck	enclosure	Kilmichael	185725	691508		
341		Asknish	cairn	Kilmichael	191900	691300	NR99SW 12	4634
343	x	Auchlech	settlement	Kilmichael	192450	696710	NR99NW 12	15531
344		Barmullach	sheepfank	Kilmichael	188190	699340		
345		Blarbuie		Kilmichael	195500	694100		
346	x	Blarbuie	rock carving	Kilmichael	188235	689012	NR88NE 3	3986
348	x	Blarbuie	rock carving	Kilmichael	189000	689800	NR88NE 22	3977
349	x	Carrick	settlement	Kilmichael	190830	687230	NR98NW 19	15547
350	x	Carron	settlement	Kilmichael	190365	694170		
351	x	Craigans	settlement	Kilmichael	190400	694200	NR99SW 28	15552
352	x	Craigmurail	settlement	Kilmichael	187860	691490	NR89SE 24	12975
353	x	Dalaneireanach	settlement	Kilmichael	189985	694088	NR89SE 36	
354	x	Dippen Burn	sheepfank	Kilmichael	187989	689992	NR89SE 37	15524
356	x	Dippen Burn	settlement	Kilmichael	187982	689970	NR89SE 37	
357	x	Dun na-Marag	fort/dun	Kilmichael	185250	690720	NR89SE 10	4132
358		Glashan	settlement	Kilmichael	190210	692710	NR99SW 25	15549
359		Glashan	shieling	Kilmichael	191809	692472		
360		Glashan	settlement	Kilmichael	191680	692540	NR99SW 4	4647
361		Kilmichael	enclosure	Kilmichael	195200	693600		
362		Kilmichael Beg	platform	Kilmichael	194900	693700	NR99SW 15	4637
363	x	Knockalva	basin	Kilmichael	191742	696975	NR99NW 6	4618
364	x	Knockalva	settlement	Kilmichael	191721	696980	NR99NW 22	
365	x	Loch Glashan	bloomery	Kilmichael	192000	693200	NR99SW 22	4645
366		Loch Glashan	Dun	Kilmichael	192270	693010	NR99SW 8	4651
367		Loch Glashan	crannog	Kilmichael	191590	692480	NR99SW 1	4631
368		Loch Leathan	crannog	Kilmichael	187450	698350	NR89NE 11	4020
369		Loch Leathan	settlement	Kilmichael	187700	697500	NR89NE 32	44969
370		Loch Loran	crannog	Kilmichael	190990	690690	NR99SW 5	4648
371		Glashan	standing stone	Kilmichael	191030	690590	NR99SW 6	4649
372	x	Lower Carron	settlement	Kilmichael	193281	698420	NR99NW 11	15530
373		Mid Kames	christian	Kilmichael	191800	688800	NR98NW 11	4529
374	x	Knock	settlement	Kilmichael	191900	691600		
375	x	Old Knock	long cairn	Kilmichael	191918	691575	NR99SW 19	4611
376	x	Otter Ferry	settlement	Kilmichael	192103	687687		
377	x	Port Ann	cairn	Kilmichael	190940	686680	NR98NW 7	4535
378	x	Rifle range	rock carving	Kilmichael	187980	689960	NR88NE 19	3976
379	x	Tigh Ban	settlement	Kilmichael	190860	695910	NR99NW 10	15529
380	x	Tigh Mor	corn drier	Kilmichael	191100	695600	NR99NW 16	
381	x	Tigh-na-Barra	settlement	Kilmichael	190900	686600	NR98NW 18	15546
382	x	Tunns	settlement	Kilmichael	192070	695370	NR99NW 21	44851
383	x	Uilean	settlement	Kilmichael	186410	692960	NR89SE 23	12974

384	x	Glashan	shieling	Kilmichael	192218	692837		
385	x	Uilean	rock carving	Kilmichael	187020	692550		
386	x	West Otter Ferry	pier	Kilmichael	191750	686640	NR99NW 17	15545
387	x	Acres	croft/settlement	Kilmory	188915	685946	NR88NE 39	15514
388	x	Acres	croft/settlement	Kilmory	188856	685848	NR88NE 39	15514
389	x	Dun Dubh (Castleton)	dun/fort	Kilmory	188703	685764	NR88NE 8	15518
390	x	Dun Mor	cup-and-ring	Kilmory	187690	686470	NR88NE 4	3995
391	x	Dun Mor	dun/fort	Kilmory	187740	686580	NR88NE 6	3997
392	x	Dun Mor Kennels	cup-and-ring	Kilmory	187736	686490	NR88NE 44	15519
393		Lingerton	croft/settlement	Kilmory	187615	685314	NR88NE 38	
394	x	Sheanlarach	croft/settlement	Kilmory	187420	686790	NR88NE 43	15518
395	x	Tom Ban	croft/settlement	Kilmory	188750	685530	NR88NE 41	
396	x	Tomdow	croft/settlement	Kilmory	188649	685739	NR88NE 40	15515
505	x	Barrachuile	shieling	Kilmichael	189750	696130		
519	x	Barrachuile	cairn	Kilmichael	189720	696110		
533	x	Coille Mhor	bloomery	Minard Castle	196500	694300	NR99NE 7	4629
534		Brainport Point	croft/settlement	Minard Castle	197670	695020	NR99NE 16	4602
536	x	Minard Castle	other structure	Minard Castle	196800	694200		
648	x	Knockalva	settlement	Kilmichael	191700	697000		
760	x	Port Ann	settlement	Kilmichael	190800	687100		
804	x	Glashan	enclosure	Kilmichael	192184	692871		
852	x	Carron	sheepfank	Kilmichael	193304	698515	NR99NW 15	15534
853	x	Upper Carron	shieling	Kilmichael	193198	698005	NR99NW 3	4615
854		Blackmill Loch	settlement	Kilmichael	194581	695800	NR99NW 19	44852
855	x	Brainport Bay	cairn/cist	Minard Castle	197298	695299	NR99NE 14	4600
856	x	Nurse Cottages	sheepfold	Minard Castle	195715	693925		
857	x	Nurse Cottages	shieling	Minard Castle	195700	693900	NR99SE 10	
858		Nursery Cottages	finds	Minard Castle	195701	693799	NR99SE 8	
859	x	Loch Gair	rock carving	Kilmichael	192026	691641	NR99SW 9	4652
860	x	Old Knock	settlement	Kilmichael	192000	691696	NR99SW 27	15551
861		Loch Gair	church	Kilmichael	192262	690553	NR99SW 18	4640
862		Loch Loran	spring well	Kilmichael	191238	690204	NR99SW 24	15548
863	x	West Otter Ferry	settlement	Kilmichael	192094	687620	NR98NW 22	44859
864		Tinkers grave	enclosure	Kilmichael	191468	687994	NR98NW 24	44855
865	x	West Otter Ferry	settlement	Kilmichael	191735	686730	NR98NW 17	
866	x	Port Ann	finds	Kilmichael	191050	686400	NR98NW 9	4527
867	x	Carrick	settlement	Kilmichael	190566	687267	NR98NW 23	44858
868		Dun Alva	Dun	Kilmichael	191296	696296	NR98NW 7	14317
876	x	Creag Mhor	settlement	Kilmichael	192290	695860	NR99NW 20	44851
877		Dun Dubh	Dun	Kilmichael	189902	695699	NR89NE 27	19426
878		Leckuary	find	Kilmichael	187654	695790	NR89NE 12, NR89NE 40	4021, 1224
879	x	Craigans	settlement	Kilmichael	190620	694100		
880		Loch Glashan	find	Kilmichael	192520	694488	NR99SW 14	4636
881		Loch Glashan	settlement	Kilmichael	191255	692958	NR99SW 36	44847
882		Loch Glashan	boat, oar and paddle	Kilmichael	191735	692536	NR99SW 23, NR99SW 11	4633, 20749
883		Loch Glashan	find	Kilmichael	191892	692595	NR99SW 3	4646
884	x	Dippen	settlement	Kilmichael	188634	690998	NR89SE 46	44902
885	x	Ducheran	settlement	Kilmichael	186997	694002		
886	x	Blarbuie	shieling	Kilmichael	188880	689450	NR88NE 22	15517
887	x	Blarbuie	settlement	Kilmichael	188451	688660	NR88NE 67	44904
888		Castleton	croft/settlement	Kilmory	189100	685816	NR88NE 63	44913

945	x	Minard Castle	other structure	Minard Castle	197261	694652		
949	x	Barrachuile	sheepfank	Kilmichael	189307	695801		
950		Leckuary	sheepfank	Kilmichael	188638	695450		
999	x	Knockalva	settlement	Kilmichael	191589	696990		
1002	x	Auchlech	sheepfank	Kilmichael	192510	696760		
1004	x	Auchoish	shieling	Kilmichael	187050	691100		
1007	x	Duncholgain	other structure	Kilmory	187450	686240		
1020	x	Moninernoch	settlement	Kilmichael	190208	694539	NR99SW 33	44856
1021	x	West Otter Ferry	enclosure	Kilmichael	192001	687588		
1031	x	Lower Carron	enclosure	Kilmichael	192990	698410		
1032	x	Lower Carron	shieling	Kilmichael	193040	698120		
1033	x	Lower Carron	kiln	Kilmichael	193030	698110		
1034	x	Knockalva	boiler	Kilmichael	191590	697010		
1035	x	Otter Ferry	shieling	Kilmichael	192030	687720		
1036	x	Cragmurrail	sheepfank	Kilmichael	187890	691570		
1040	x	Barrachuile	rock carving	Kilmichael	189336	695784		
1041	x	Barrachuile	cairn	Kilmichael	189220	695850		
1045	x	Leacann Sasunnach	cairn	Kilmichael	190152	694483		
1048	x	Loch Glashan	shieling	Kilmichael	192110	692870		
1068		Loch Loran	spring well	Kilmichael	191288	690311		
1070	x	Coille Mhor	enclosure	Minard Castle	196400	694100		
1085	x	Glashan	stones'	Kilmichael	192211	692564		
1086	x	Glashan	bridge	Kilmichael	192194	692555		
1131	x	Kilmichael	shieling	Kilmichael	189508	690300		
1134	x	Kilmichael	shieling	Kilmichael	189581	690331		
1144	x	Kilmichael	shielings	Kilmichael	189452	690594		
1145	x	Kilmichael	settlement	Kilmichael	189441	690578		
1148		Kames	enclosure	Kilmichael	191895	689493	NR98NW 13	15514
1170	x	Kilmory	enclosure	Kilmory	187184	686764		
1171	x	Kilmory	spring/well	Kilmory	186902	686984		
1173	x	Glashan	cairn	Kilmichael	192086	692947		
1174		The Druim	enclosure	Kilmory	187387	688286		
1184	x	Sheanlarach	sheepfold	Kilmory	187513	686890		
1185		Dunchollogan	other	Kilmory	186979	685974		
1212	x	Knockalva	kiln	Kilmichael	191653	696842		
1215	x	Kilmory	croft/settlement	Kilmory	187391	686409		
1246	x	Leacann Sasunnach	cairn	Kilmichael	190064	694463		
1259		Craigchase	structure	Kilmichael	194070	694218		3997
1282		Feorlin	shieling	Kilmichael	196123	697550		

Appendix 3:

	Map	c. 1590 Pont	c. 1640 Bleau	1659 Jansson	1689 Visscher	1697 Allard	1714 Moll	1746 Le Rouge	1747 Roy	1801 Langland	1807 Arrowsmith	1832 Thompson	1873-5 1st Edition
Settlement	FC No.												
Acres	387												Acres
Ardecastle	57	Ard na Castel	Ard na Castel	Ard na Castel	Ard na Castel	Ard na Cast	Ardna C		Ardchastle				Rudha-nan- Coarach
Auchlech	343									Auhaleck	Achaleck	Achaleck	Auchleck
Blackmill Loch	854												
Blarbuie	887	Blairbuy	Blairbuy	Blairbuy	Blairbuy	Blairbuy	Blairbuy	Blairbuy	Blarbuy	Blarbuy	Blarbi?		Blarbuy
Carrick	349	Carrick							Carrick	Carrick		Carrick	Carrick
Carron	372								Carrin	Cairns	Cairns		Lower Carron
Carron	350								Mill of Carrin?				Upper Carron
Craigans	351									Cragaig	Cragaig	Cregans	Craigans
Craigmurail	352									Craigmurill		Craigmurrill	Craigmurrial
Dalaneireanach	353									Dalernach			Dalareireanach
Derinloch	881	Derrenloch							Derinloch	Tayinlough?			
Dippen Burn	356	Dupen	Dupen	Dupen	Dupen		Dupen	Dupen		Duppine		Duppin	Duppin
Glashan	358									Tayinlough?		Tavinlough?	
Kames west	373	Kammes ochrach	Kammez oera	Cammez ocra						Kaimes	Kaims		West Kames
Knock	374	Knockalva?							Knock	Knock	Knock	Knock	Knock
Knockalva	364	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva	Knockalva
Lingerton	393												Lingerton
Menarnich	1020	Monier					Monarnich		Monoriernich	Monarich	Monarich	Mononerrach	

Otter Ferry	376	Otter											West Otter Ferry
Rudha-nan-Caorich	53												Rudha-nan-Caorich
Sheanlarach	394												Shandaroch
Tigh Ban	379												Tigh Ban
Tigh-na-Barra	381												Tigh-na-Barra
Tomban	395												Tomban
Tomdow	396												Tomdow
Tunns	382							Tons	Tunan	Tunan			Tunns
Uillian	383	Ulich						Ula	Ulla & mill	Ulla Mill	Ulla & mill		Uilian
West Otter Ferry	865	otter						Port	Ferry	Ferry			West Otter Ferry

Appendix 4: Recommended Name Changes

Forestry No.	FC Name	NMRS Name
50	Ardcastle	Ardcastle Wood
51	Ardcastle	Ardcastle Wood
53	Ardcastle	Ardcastle Wood
54	Ardcastle	Ardcastle Wood
57	Ardcastle	Ardcastle Wood
58	Lochgair	Loch Gair, Caibeal A' Bride Ardcastle
352	Craigmurail	Craig Murrail
358	Glashan	Loch Glashan
360	Glashan	Loch Glashan
371	Glashan	Loch Loran
378	Rifle range	Dippen Hill
380	Tigh Mor	Cnocan an Tigh Mhor
381	Tigh-na-Barra	Port Ann
383	Uilean	Uillian
389	Dun Dubh	Shirvan, Dun Dubh
390	Dun Mor	Dunmore
392	Dun Mor Kennels	Dunmore
393	Lingerton	Duncholgan
852	Carron	Lower Carron
853	Upper Carron	Carron
857	Nursery Cottages	Minard
858	Nursery Cottages	Sron-na-Bruic
859	Loch Gair	Asknish
863	West Otter Ferry	Carrick Hill
864	Tinkers grave	Carrick

Appendix 5: Sites with no FC Number

Name	Site Type	Co-ordinates
East Kames	cairn	1929 6895
Loch Glashan	log boat	1916 6925
Ardcastle	dyke	194818 690968
Ardcastle	dyke	194913 691438
Barrachuille	rig and furrow	189209 695845
Carron	enclosure	193058 698345
Dunmore	structure	187785 686548
Glac Ghabhar	peat working	189776 696335
Knockalva	drove	191580 696997
Uillean	drove	186203 692963

