



A Report on the 2009 Archaeological Survey of Outer Loch Hourn, Inverness-shire



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and the University of St Andrews**



**A Report on the
Archaeological Survey of Outer Loch Hourn
by Members of the North of Scotland Archaeological Society
April 2009**

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Introduction

The North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS) began prospecting for archaeological sites around the shores of Loch Hourn in 2002. Since 2004, NOSAS has teamed up with The SCAPE Trust (Scottish Coastal Archaeology and the Problem of Erosion), a charity which seeks to research, conserve and promote the archaeology of Scotland's coast, in order to benefit from its expertise and experience in recording coastal archaeology. From the beginning, Historic Scotland has supported NOSAS and the Loch Hourn project and without their financial support the project would not have taken place.

In 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2007, a team of NOSAS members were based at Kinlochourn for a week each year. The survey progressed westwards along the shores of the Inner Loch, as far as Corran on the north shore and Inbhir Dhorrcail on the south shore. In the 2006 and 2007 seasons, more detailed survey work was carried out at certain sites identified as of particular interest, and several small evaluation excavations were also undertaken. Whilst interesting, little diagnostic evidence was retrieved, and it became clear that low budget small scale excavations done to a tight time scale were not the way forward, in an area where logistics (especially the limitations imposed by boat access and weather) are the determining factors.

As a result it was decided that our target should be to complete the archaeological survey of the whole of the Loch Hourn shoreline. This meant extending further into the Outer Loch, where the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Scotland had surveyed the south shore from Inbhir Dhorrcail to Li for the John Muir Trust in 1991 (RCAHMS 1991). Excluding this area meant that the survey area comprised the south shore from Li to Slisneach and the whole of the north shore from Corran to Sandaig (map 1). As much of the hinterland as practicable was also included.

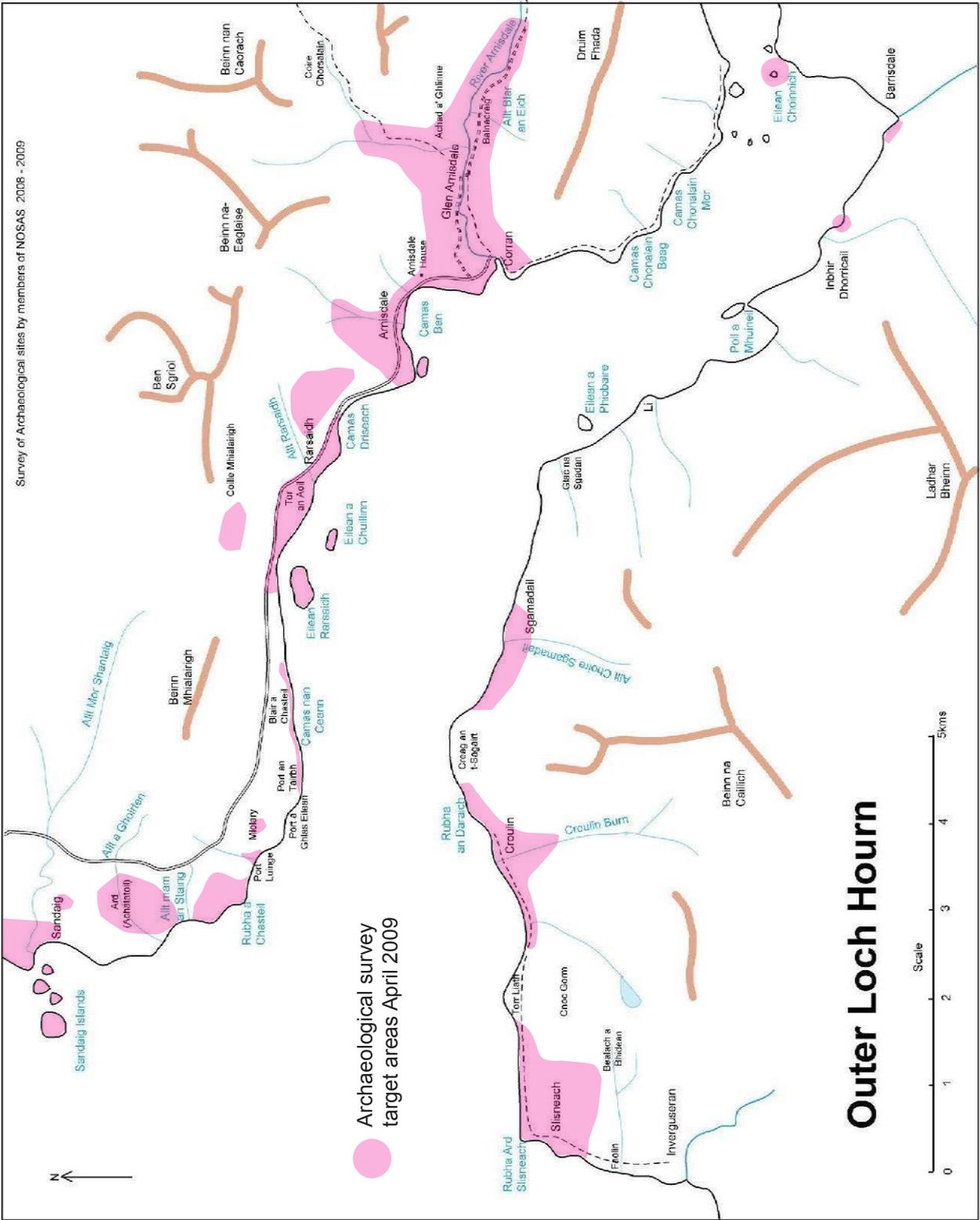
No one in the NOSAS team was familiar with the detailed geography of the Outer Loch or its archaeology so a small reconnaissance team stayed at Arnisdale in March 2008. The aim of this was to see whether it was feasible to complete the survey with a larger team in a one week season. We walked and scrambled for many miles in March 2008, taking hundreds of photographs and noting as much of the archaeology as possible. Our boatman, Billy Mackenzie, who took us over to the south shore, proved an invaluable guide. That week was quite an adventure, but the upshot was that we decided a survey might just be possible to complete in a further week.

So three holiday cottages were hired at Arnisdale for the week of the 18-25th April 2009 and the result of our efforts is the subject of this report. The weather was mostly kind to us and we covered nearly all of the intended ground. It proved impossible to revisit only two of the places reconnoitred in 2008, so what we found there in 2008 has been added to the 2009 results. Our only disappointment was that the weather blew up just sufficiently towards the end of the week to prevent us from getting onto the Sandaig Islands. The new Ceilidh House at Corran was hired for the week as our administrative headquarters, allowing us to put on an exhibition of our previous work around Loch Hourn. This attracted a remarkable number of visitors and enabled us to meet many of the Arnisdale community, as well as people from much further away.

This then is the fifth and last in the series of yearly accounts. This report contains a summary of the field survey results for both 2008 and 2009, divided up into survey areas, based on the named areas shown on Map 1. All the previous reports are publicly available, on either the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (www.her.highland.gov.uk) or NOSAS websites (www.nosas.co.uk). It is now our aspiration to bring all of our work on the NOSAS Loch Hourn project together. It is intended to hold a conference and produce a book, as a means of drawing together the results of the survey - and to highlight their significance in the understanding of this part of the West Highlands.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the 2009 season was straightforward: to further our understanding of the settlement history of Loch Hourn, through completion of the walkover survey of Outer Loch Hourn, from Sandaig round to Slisneach. The objective was to prospect for and record all the archaeological remains along the shoreline of the loch, along with as much as possible of the hinterland.



Map 1 Location plan of Outer Loch Hourn, showing survey areas

Methodology

In 2008, we took into the field enlarged Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 maps of the areas we intended to cover each day. These were overlain with waterproof drafting film fixed to A4 sized drawing boards. The position of each archaeological site identified was marked on the map using either dead reckoning (map reading) or hand held GPS units. Lots of notes and little sketches were added as annotations on the maps. These annotated maps proved invaluable for the main survey in 2009, as each survey team knew more or less where to go, and this saved a great deal of time.

The survey in 2009 was what archaeologists call a 'rapid walk over survey'. Every archaeological feature was recorded as an individual site and given a unique project number. It is these numbers which identify each site on the accompanying digital maps. For convenience we have brought together the sites in a particular area under the recognised place name for that area, and these names are all shown on the location map (map 1). Ideally, the same basic information was recorded for each site and subsequently this information was entered into a database provided by the SCAPE Trust, as part of the Shorewatch project. This database forms the basis of the accompanying gazetteer, which presents this information in an abbreviated form (Appendix 2, tables 1-16). This database has been submitted to the National Sites and Monuments Record and to the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record.

Each day we split into survey teams of 2 or 3 persons to cover an agreed area of ground. On 'boat days', Billy Mackenzie would drop the teams off at convenient landing places, and on other days we would either walk from Arnisdale or take vehicles to convenient starting points. We had the advantage of VHF radios again on this trip and, on 'boat days', one radio would be left with Billy Mackenzie on the boat. On shore, each team also had short range radios, so that nearby teams could keep in touch.

It should be emphasised that a 'rapid walkover survey' is just that. The idea is not to get bogged down at any one place, but to record as quickly and as efficiently as possible and to keep moving. This is not always possible, due to a concentration of sites at one place or to structures being covered in bracken. We have learned from experience that to obtain decent photographs and drawings some structures have to be cleared of bracken, and this can be both time consuming and hard work, slowing down the progress of the survey considerably. It can be seen from the descriptions in the gazetteer how much time was available for recording at each site. Huge areas of ground were covered on some days and particularly towards the end of a day - with a rendezvous with the ferry boat looming - descriptions became rather brief.

We made a point in 2009 of making as many scale drawings as possible, particularly of buildings. The best of these are included in this report, along with selected photos. We were again using enlarged map overlays in the field and a number of Ordnance Survey and OCAD maps of larger areas have also been included in this report.

Ongoing Archaeological and Historical Research

As part of the project a great deal of historical research has been undertaken over the past 10 years in order to try to better understand the archaeological remains that we have found. It is not intended to repeat any of the historical information contained in the earlier reports here, but as the Outer Loch effectively includes the Knoydart peninsula, a brief mention of the most relevant sources is included here. Of these, Peter English's book on Arnisdale and Loch Hourn, published in 2000, is a romantic 20th century social history. However, contained within its pages are some hidden gems which extend the period covered back to around 1880 and which have been of particular assistance in understanding some of the archaeological remains we have recorded. Peter's most untimely passing early in 2009 prevented him from spending time with us in the field. Denis Rixson's account of Knoydart is an informative history, which contains an in-depth analysis of different periods and subjects, much of which applies to both Knoydart and Glenelg (1999). The Rev. T. M. Murchison's notes on the parish of Glenelg ('Glenelg, Inverness-shire: Notes for a Parish History', 1957, reproduced on www.glenelg.co.uk), have also been proved very useful in providing a context within which to set the archaeological remains we have encountered.

Knoydart has had a very different history to Glenelg. Firstly it was for centuries staunchly Catholic, whilst Glenelg was Protestant. In the 18th century, about half of its leading families supported the Jacobite cause and, after Culloden in 1746, massive reprisal raids, followed by suppression, took place. Eventually, after a few years of uncertainty, half of the farms in Knoydart were forfeited to the Crown. For the remaining farms, which belonged to Glengarry, life was 'whatever went for normal' in those troubled times. Sgamadail, Croulin and Slisneach belonged to Glengarry and were not forfeited. However, another two farms on the Outer Loch - Li and Mhuineil - along with Inverguseran which faces Skye, were forfeited, but Barisdale was not. Factors were brought in to run the forfeited estates, and records of the conditions they observed were made. The tenants of these farms were encouraged to enclose and improve their farms and to build stone houses, but many of the better-off tenants sold up and paid their own way to North America in the decades after Culloden. The question is did the farms that were not forfeited fare better or worse in the long run than those that were? Can we see any of this story reflected in the archaeological record? Probably not.

Historical maps, going back to Blaeu in 1654, have been of the greatest assistance in understanding the settlement history of Loch Hourn. Four maps have helped us the most. In addition to General Roy, who surveyed Scotland in the years after Culloden in 1746, there are three maps of particular local significance. Of these, the earliest is the map of the farms on the forfeited estate of Barisdale, Knoydart, made by Morrison in 1772 (NAS RHP 112). A map made for the sale of Glenelg Estate in 1804 is packed with invaluable information (NAS RHP 23075/1), as is a map of the whole of Knoydart dating to 1812 (source unknown). Both were produced at a time when Britain was at war with France and commodity prices were high, a period when the age old practice of transhumance (removing livestock to distant shielings) was coming to an end due to clearance and the establishment of sheep runs.

These maps give us a glimpse of the hoped for future, but - by identifying boundaries that are likely to have existed for many centuries - they show a landscape which had not yet changed significantly. The 1808 Glenelg map is a researcher's dream because it shows the boundaries between the farms and shieling areas and the boundaries of parks and enclosures within individual farms. Each enclosed area is annotated with its name (if it had one), its acreage, its condition and frequently the farm to which it belonged. The Glenelg map places much emphasis on identifying and qualifying the considerable areas of woodland on the estate, which were clearly regarded as a valuable asset. In contrast, whilst the 1812 Knoydart map does show areas of woodland, these are not quantified and are much more scattered. The four maps above mentioned have also enabled us to identify by name the ruins of various townships and shielings that no longer appear on the modern Ordnance Survey maps. This has been a pleasurable exercise as there is nothing more frustrating than to find a ruined township cleared maybe 200 years ago, the name of which has long since been lost. Such is the case for the largest township in the 18th century around Loch Hourn which lay between Sandaig and Mialarigh, at first called Ard, then later Achatatoil. It seems to have been cleared soon after 1823, but its crumbling ruins and fields were consumed by state forestry in the 1920s, so that it has been almost completely lost.

Over the winter of 2007/2008, high definition satellite photos of the coastline of Loch Hourn, extending from Inverguseran right around the loch to Sandaig, were made freely available online. For more inland areas - and those areas to north and south of Loch Hourn - the more usual low definition satellite photos are all that are available. However, the high definition satellite photos proved invaluable ahead of the 2008 reconnaissance trip, particularly in identifying areas of cultivation remains. This is possibly the most difficult field survey task and, due to time constraints, accurate mapping of cultivation remains was only possible for Eilean Ràrsaidh. In the future, it is hoped to use all the available aerial photos to map the cultivation remains along the south shore, where many still survive. Elsewhere, forestry and agricultural ploughing have more or less obliterated former areas of cultivation.

Results

The archaeological remains have been described from Sandaig on the north shore at the mouth of Loch Hourn, continuing east to meet up with the 2006 survey at Corran. From there we shall cross the loch and pick up the story at Sgamadail, working west to Slisneach, then finish with a little diversion south beyond the mouth of Loch Hourn as far as Inverguseran (map 1).

Sandaig (Map 2; Table 1)

Sandaig is the one large place we did not have time to re-visit in April 2009, whilst windy conditions towards the end of the week also prevented a visit to the Sandaig islands. However, we did have a good reconnoitre there in March 2008. The backdrop to Sandaig was dense forest plantation and, as we arrived there late in the day, we did not venture off the forest track whilst returning to Upper Sandaig and our vehicle.

Sandaig is famous for being the one time residence of the author Gavin Maxwell, and it was at Sandaig that he wrote 'Ring of Bright Water'. His house, most probably built as a shepherd's house after 1872, as it does not appear on the OS 1st edition map, burnt down and nothing remains of it today, save a memorial plaque (two photographs are reproduced in English 2000, 274). Three roofed buildings are shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1872, two of which are still extant - a ruined byre and a small single story building, with a rusting tin roof near the beach, that we found shuttered and padlocked in 2008 (plate 1). It gives the appearance of being at one time a single men's bothy for the farm of Sandaig. The third building may have been a barn and there is no trace of it today.



Plate 1 Sandaig, looking E

Our most interesting discovery at Sandaig was the remains of a very substantial house with barn attached. Close to this structure was a possible large pen and a large stone walled enclosure, built up against the foot of a cliff, all on the west side of the Sandaig River - on the opposite side to Gavin Maxwell's house and the extant buildings. This group of buildings are those shown on the 1808 map of Glenelg Estate, at which time there is nothing shown on the east bank. The more westerly group of structures are well sheltered from the prevailing winds, in marked contrast to the later buildings on the east bank. There is a complex of bracken covered, south facing fields on the north side of the river after it makes a right angled bend to enter the bay. There are various dilapidated post and wire fences still in evidence, overlying the vestiges of a number of earthen dykes. Traces of cultivation rigs can be detected in these fields, and there are clearance cairns dotted about. A small unroofed structure, shown on the OS 1st edition map in the field just north of the river, is now a bracken covered heap of stones. Sandaig has a fine sandy beach that appears suitable for landing boats.

The coastline south of Sandaig is rough, rocky and unsuitable for landing until at least Port a Ghlas Eilean, some 4km distant. Another feature of much of this west facing coastline is that conifers were planted by the Forestry Commission right up to the water's edge. The various caves shown on the current OS 1:25,000 map are no more than curiosities, close to the high water mark and generally full of flotsam and jetsam.

Ard (Achatatoil) (Maps 2 and 3; Table 2)

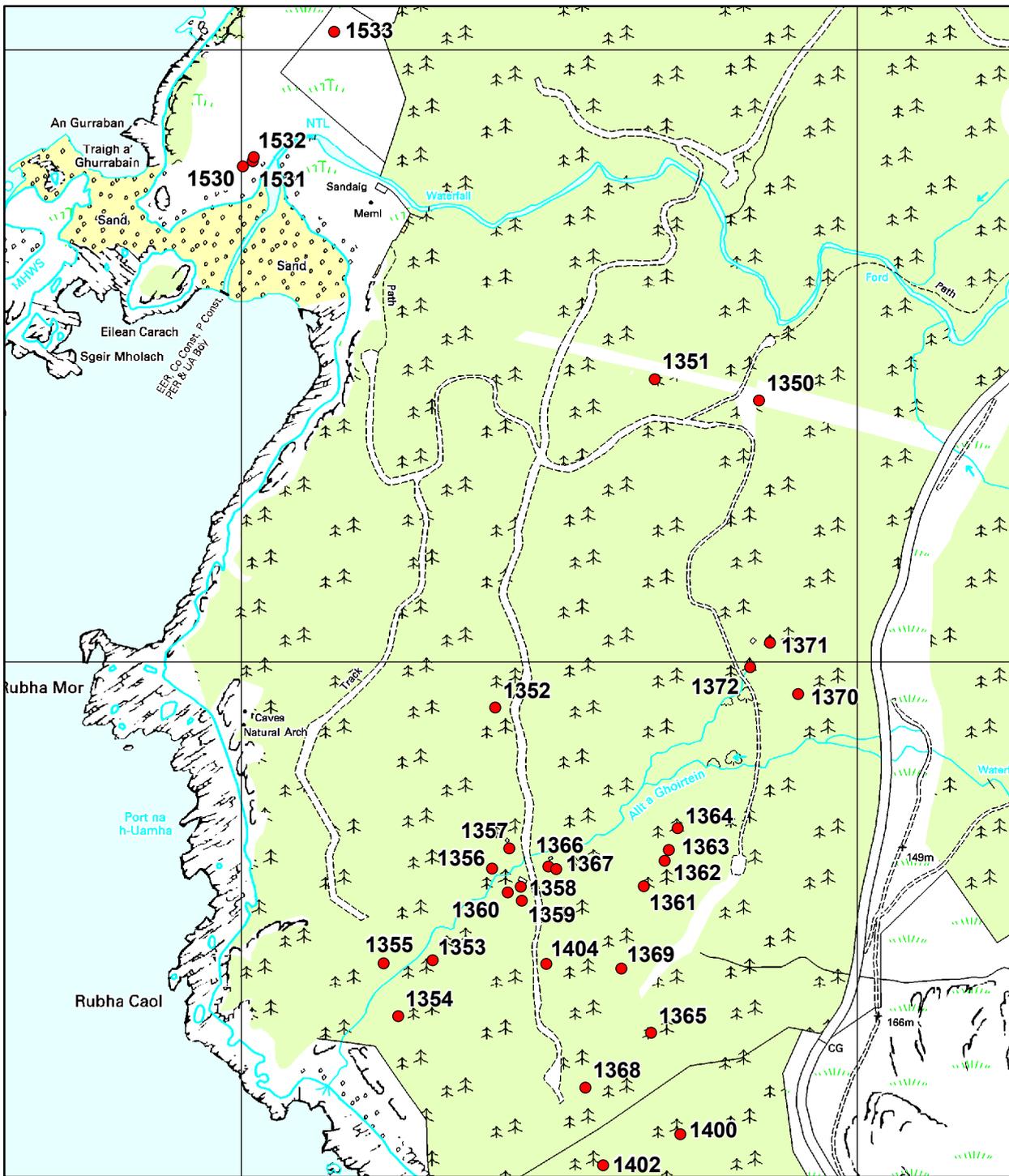
We were pleased indeed to discover the names of this extensive ruined township, which sits astride the Allt a' Ghoirtein, approximately 1km SSE of Sandaig and about 500m from the shore. The township ruins and its extensive fields were consumed by forestry in the 1920s and 1930s (English 2000, 280, 286), though a few buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS map. The name, Ard, first appears on Blaeu's map of 1654. It is next depicted on Roy's map, dating between 1747 and 1755; he also shows Sandaig or Sandwick, so there is no possibility of confusing the two places. At least 18 buildings in 2 groups were present in c. 1750.

On the 1808 estate map, the name has changed to Achatatoil and one large group of 18 buildings is depicted. This map shows the ground south of the Sandaig River as far as the march with the Miolary Shieling and the burn, called the Ault Aird Brins (today the Allt Craig a Chaise), which enters the sea at Port Luinge, as being divided into 3 large enclosed parks. The park to the NW against the shore and the Sandaig River extended to 162 Scots acres, the park to the SE and Miolary Shieling extended to 161 Scots acres and the park to the NE in which the main part of the township stood consisted of 298 Scots acres. A Scots acre was based on a chain of 74ft, as opposed to an English chain which was 66ft.



Plate 2 The shieling/summer farm at Ard/Achatatoil, looking W, showing its cultivation remains, truncated by a massive stony bank and ditch (Sites 1415-1418)

In the lower part of the NW park, adjacent to the Allt a' Ghoirtein, an annotation states that 30 acres was in tillage and belonged to the township of Achatatoil. The SW corner of the SW park is shown as wood and a fine remnant of the great Miolary Oakwood still survives. It further appears from the map that Achatatoil held all 3 of the large parks. Achatatoil disappears from the records and we can only assume that it was cleared for sheep soon after 1823, when it appears in a rental document (Murchison 1957, 9). A huge stone and turf wall was constructed straight through the middle of one of the larger areas of lazy beds in the southern part of the Achatatoil ground, possibly to keep sheep out of the Miolary oakwoods (plate 2). Incidentally, it also appears from the 1823 rental that Achatatoil was a township attached to the farm of Sandwick at that time.

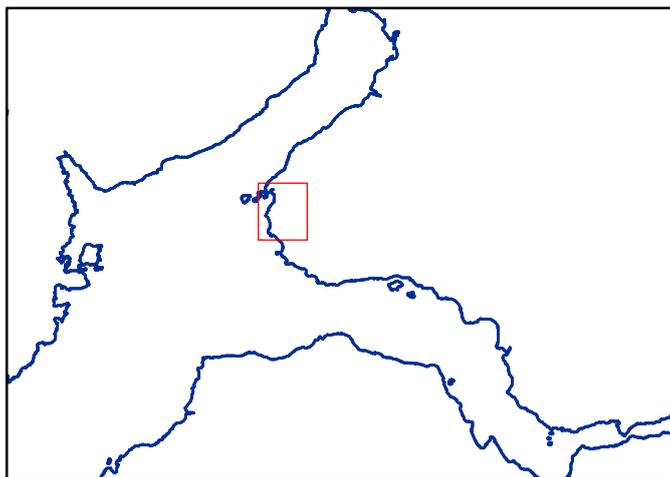


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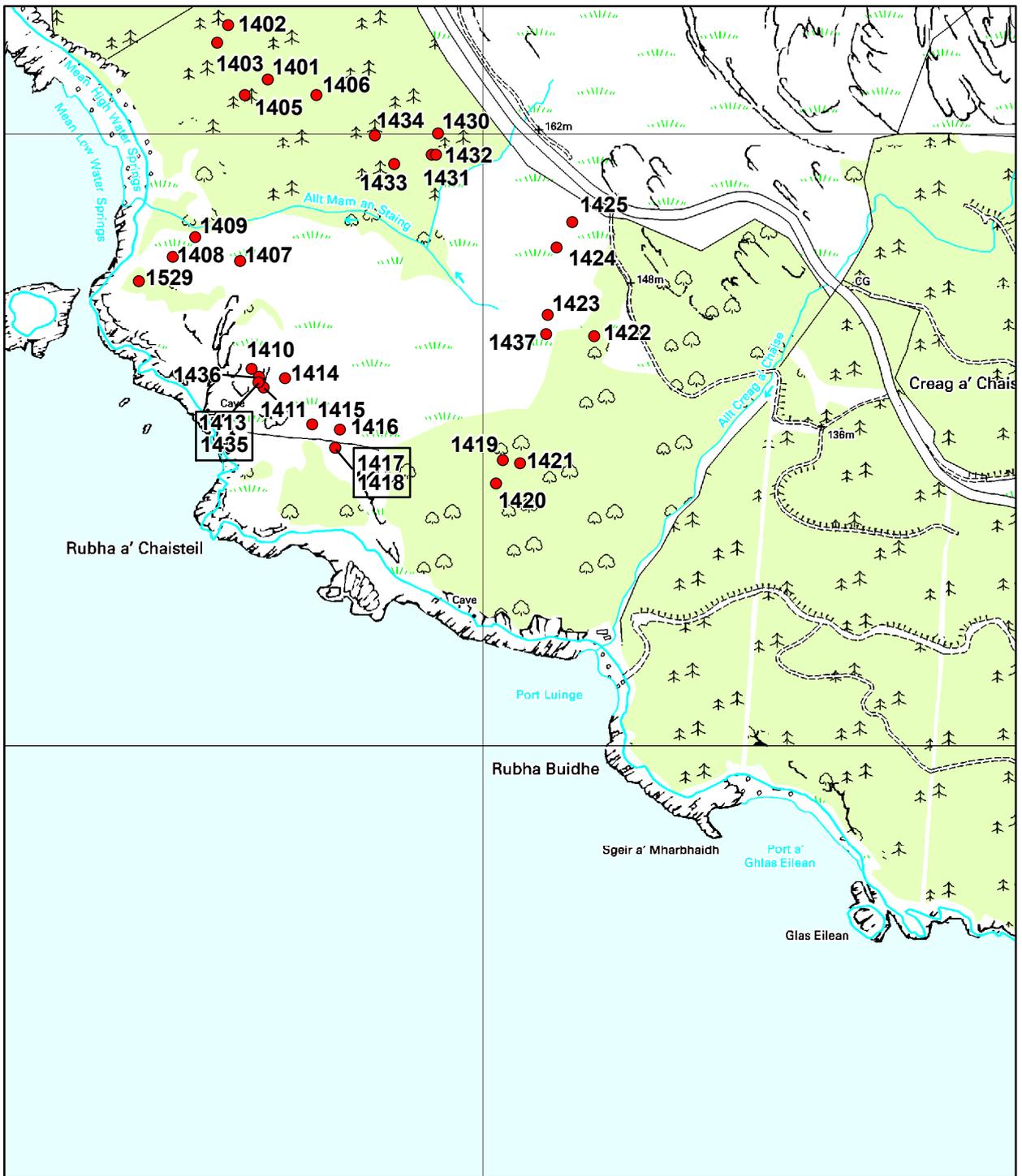


Legend

● Sites recorded in 2009



Map 2 Location of archaeological sites at Sandaig and Ard

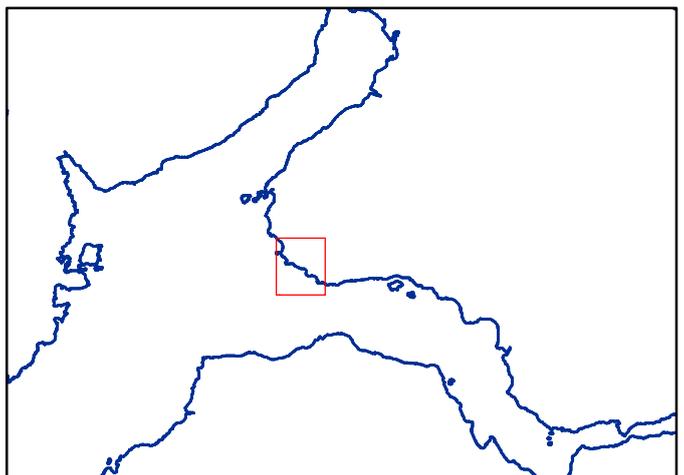


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Legend

● Sites recorded in 2009



Map 3 Location of archaeological sites at Ard (Achatatoil)

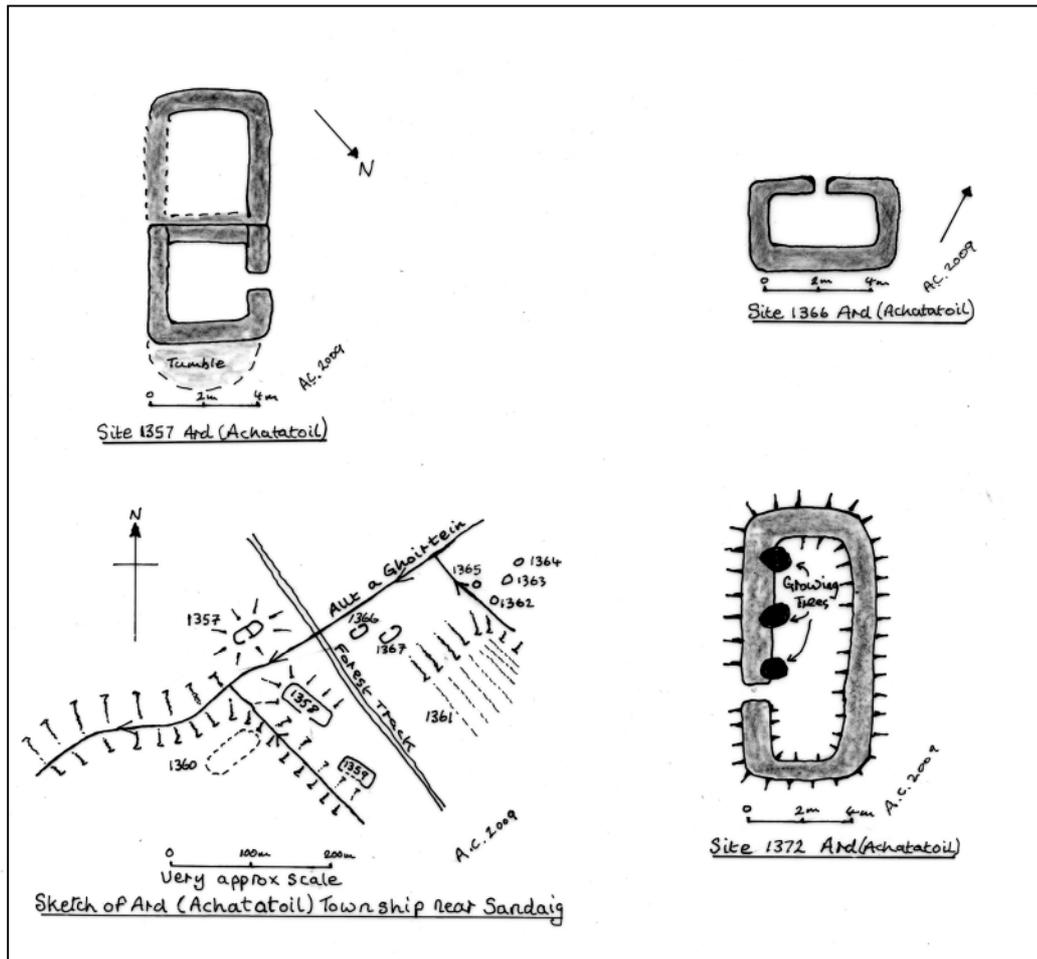


Figure 1 Sketch plan of Ard (Achatatoil), plus plans of selected buildings, Sites 1357-1367 and Site 1372

Anne Coombs and Sheila Clark volunteered to survey the difficult area of the old township, remarkably identifying 16 possible buildings in heavily disturbed forestry (plate 3). They were also able to identify numerous old enclosure walls and plots of rig and furrow. In conjunction with a second team of Beth Blackburn, Janet Hooper and Jo Hambly, the more open ground within the large SW park was surveyed on a second day. This area held dozens of sites, including a Bronze Age hut circle (Site 1402; plate 4), shieling huts and more cultivation remains. It would appear that here we do have evidence of the progression from shieling grounds into summer farms to boost a township's food production.

Port Luinge (Map 3)

To the south east of Ard, the place name, Port Luinge, suggests a place suitable for boats, but it is an exposed rocky bay with no evidence of there ever having been a cleared landing place. Boats could be landed and pulled up however in the more sheltered adjacent bay to the east, called Port a' Ghlas Eilean. At Port Luinge, there are the remains of two substantial stone built structures, one a house and the other a store, built close to the shore (English 2000, 280, 286; plate 5). The latter is now somewhat collapsed due to erosion, both by the waves and the action of the Allt Craig a Chaise which enters the bay here. The buildings are shown as roofless on the OS 1st edition map of 1872. Today Port Luinge is hemmed in by young forestry plantations, the first crop of conifers having been taken off about 15 years ago. The trees were at the impenetrable stage in 2008/2009



Plate 3 The main part of the township at Ard/Achatatoil (Sites 1358-1360), looking S



Plate 4 Hut circle (Site 1402) at Ard/Achatatoil, looking SW



Plate 5 Buildings at Port Luinge, looking NE

Miolary Shieling (Map 3)

Above Port Luinge lay the great oakwood of Miolary, until most of it was felled by the Forestry Commission and re-planted with conifers in the 1920s/1930s. It is ironic that large sums of public money have been spent in trying to re-establish the oakwoods in Ardnamurchan, whilst in Glenelg - which has also lost most of its iconic oakwood - no such attempts have been made. Within the wood, Roy shows a small enclosure and a single building. The 1808 estate map shows 2 small enclosures, one of which contains 3 buildings. The whole area on the 1808 map is called Miolary Shieling, but the name of the attached farm is not given. 247 Scots acres of Miolary shieling, extending down to the sea, were 'wood', while higher up there were 154 Scots acres of rough pasture. We did not attempt to find the shieling remains in the dense plantation.

Port a Ghlas Eilean (Map 3)

This is a small bay, separated into 2 halves by a rocky promontory, which is not depicted on any OS map. It is a steep scramble to get down to it, complicated by the conifers planted right up to the water's edge. There is no available cultivatable ground and there are no buildings here, but there is a stone bench - a flat slab sitting on two piles of smaller slabs - at the sheltered west end of the bay; one can imagine it having been constructed by forestry workers one day during a lunch break.

Port an Tairbh (Map 4)

The next little bay to the east has an intriguing name, Port an Tairbh, 'the port of the bull'; English recounts a local legend about a bull (2000, 281). John and Trina Wombell tried to get down to it twice from above, first in 2000 and again in 2008, but failed. However, 2 days after the 2008 attempt, Billy Mackenzie nosed in close with his boat, revealing two sheltered, narrow, pebble beaches ideal for landing (plate 6). In 2009, we landed here and had a good look around. Again, conifers planted by the Forestry Commission extended right down to the water's edge, with little chance of harvesting them and getting the timber out. There are no structures of any kind here, but it would have provided a safe camping place for the crews of small boat crews on their way to the Loch Hourn herring fishery from north, south or west.

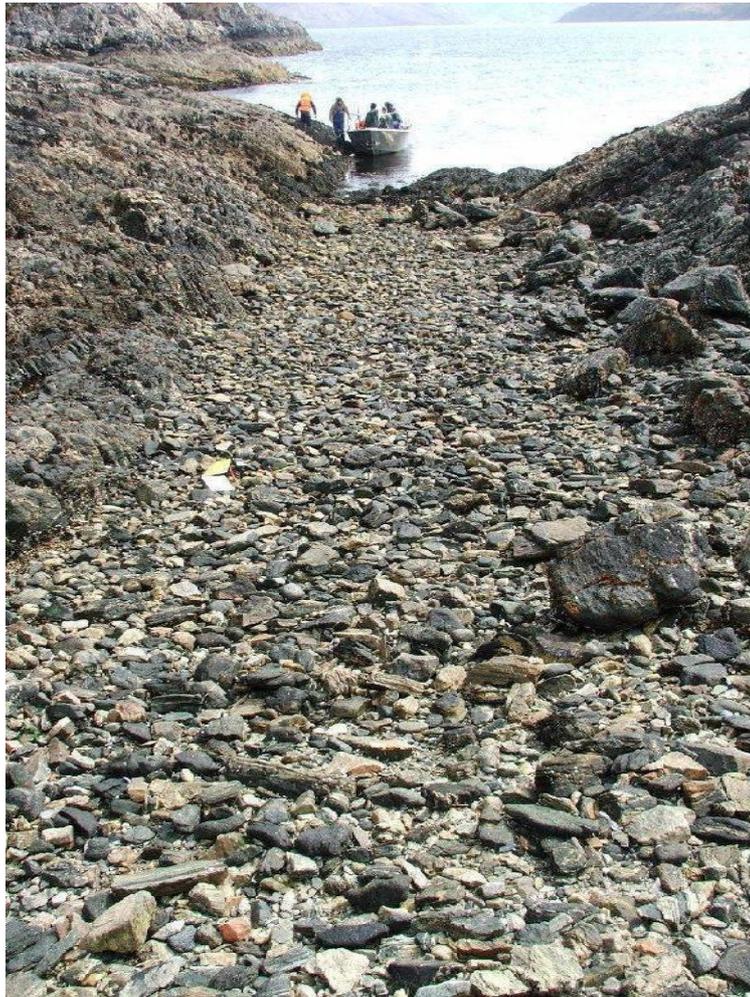


Plate 6 Natural (possibly cleared) landing place at Port an Tairbh at low water, looking E

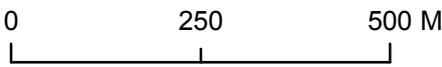
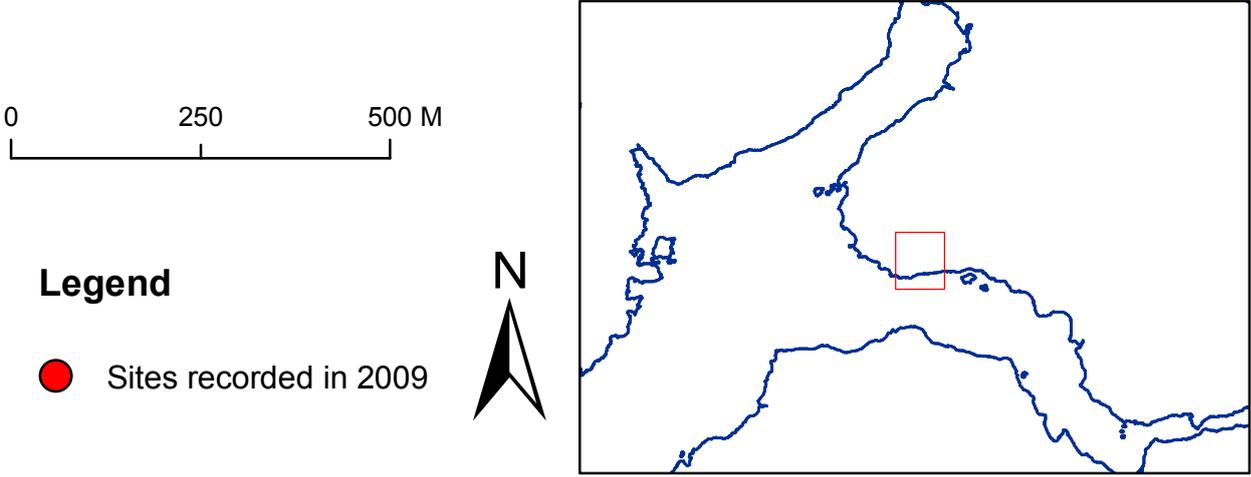
Camas nan Ceann (Map 4; Table 3)

Camas nan Ceann was the Forestry Commission's base during the felling and replanting of the Miolary oakwoods in the 1920s and 30s (English 2000, 280, 286). All of the timber was apparently taken off by sea from the fine and open, but surprisingly sheltered, pebble beach. The beach is about 200m long, with a small burn entering the sea towards the eastern end. It is backed by about 30m or so of level ground, before the ground rises steeply. To the west and east are vertical cliffs; these are particularly steep at the east end. From visits in 2000 and again in 2008, we knew that the place was overgrown with bracken and brambles, plus an additional hazard of waste conifers that had been dropped from above onto the ruins below as they were too small to be worth taking out. Access to Camas nan Ceann from the landward side is not easy, the old footpath shown on the OS 1st edition map (1872) having been destroyed during forestry operations.

In 2009, a team of 6 landed here to attack the bracken, brambles and rotten timber obscuring the structures. It was hard work on a very warm day, but it paid off and in total 7 buildings were recorded (fig. 2). Low stone walls forming the base of the wooden Forestry Commission hut (English 2000, 285; Site 1317) was fully exposed, as was a huge and heavily built stone building beyond it, open at both ends (Site 1318). These 2 buildings are just a few metres back from the top of the beach, whilst the other buildings - all of double faced rubble filled dry stone construction - are spaced out at the rear of the level ground. 2, possibly 3, of these buildings could have been dwelling houses. The largest building (Site 1318; plate 7), is of industrial proportions, but appears to predate the Forestry Commission by some time as it is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1872), though only two thirds of it was roofed in 1872. Behind it, Site 1319 is also shown as roofed on the 1872 map and it appears that we missed another small roofed building, behind Site 1320. Our feeble excuse is that the east end of the beach is a thicket of regenerating conifers and birch, all liberally festooned with brambles, and we reached it rather late in the day.



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Map 4 Location of archaeological sites at Camas nan Ceann

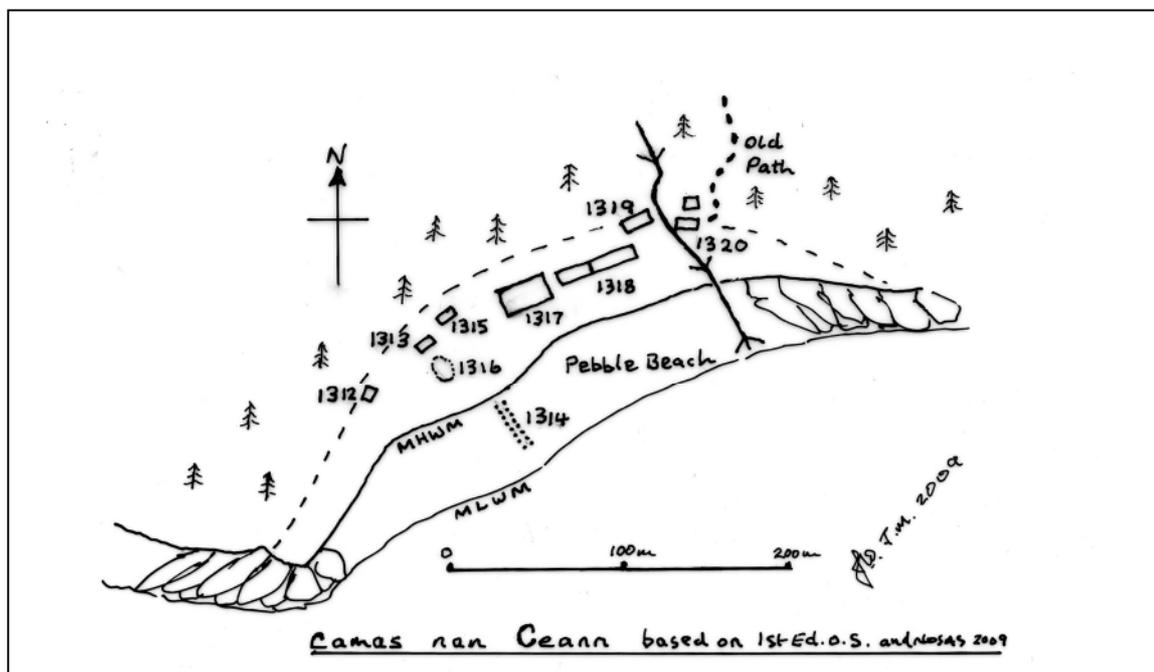


Figure 2 Plan of structures at Camas nan Ceann, based on the OS 1st edition map (1872) and NOSAS survey 2009, Sites 1312-1320



Plate 7 The most substantial building at Camas nan Ceann (Site 1318), looking NE

In all there were 8 buildings at Camas nan Ceann, one dating to the early 20th century and the others probably to the early or mid 19th century. One was apparently a shop (English 2000, 280). No buildings are shown here on the 1808 estate map. As there is not so much as a postage stamp of cultivable ground here, it appears likely that Camas nan Ceann was - like Mhogh Sgeir on the Inner Loch - a previously unrecorded fishing station. The only other possibility is that, after the estate was sold in 1811, a timber harvesting and processing operation was established here. We may never know the correct answer. At a later date, getting timber down the steep slopes to the beach must have necessitated the use of timber chutes, of which there is neither trace nor historical reference. An extant double row of split oak posts on the beach are said to be where the oak timber was lashed awaiting uplift by sea (English 2000, 286).

Ràrsaidh (Maps 5 and 6; Table 4)

Ràrsaidh is a large area with a long and complex history which we are still a long way from fully understanding, though the Roy map of c.1750 and the 1808 estate map have helped enormously. Ràrsaidh 200 years ago consisted of two shieling areas, separated by the unnamed burn that runs due north from the little bay sheltered by Sgeirean Ràrsaidh, close to Site 1383, up to the public road and Site 1391. This unnamed burn then turns NE and the old boundary continued to follow it to the top of Beinn Sgritheall. The shieling to the west of the burn, simply called Rarsay on the 1808 map, takes in Torr an Aoil and possibly Eilean Ràrsaidh, though we cannot be sure of this. The boundary between it and the Mìolary shieling is not shown on the 1808 map, nor is the farm to which either shieling was attached named, though it was probably Islandreoch (Eilanreach). The shieling east of the dividing burn was called Rarsaybeg and it was attached to the farm of Sandwick (Sandaig). The eastern boundary of Rarsaybeg ran from the shore at Camas Driseach, up and over Creag an Fhithich, to the top of Beinn Sgritheall.

The present day Ràrsaidh Cottage lies within Rarsaybeg, and it appears as roofed on the OS 1st edition map of 1872. The 1st edition map also shows one roofed building close to the shore on Rarsay, along with several unroofed buildings. Ràrsaidh was apparently cleared in 1849 (English 1849, 287). Roy, in the mid 18th century, shows a small enclosed settlement of 5 buildings at Torr an Aoil, with rig and furrow on both sides of the Ràrsaidh Burn, though nothing where Ràrsaidh Cottage stands today. The 1808 map suggests a park close to the shore within Rarsay shieling, though no buildings are shown, as well as a small park close to the shore at Rarsaybeg with one building. Roy shows no buildings on Eilean Ràrsaidh, but the 1808 map shows 3 buildings there.

Starting at the west end of Rarsay, the first sites of interest are 3 caves. The furthest west is small and damp (Site 1447), but close to it on a small patch of ground below the cliffs are the remains of what would have been a decent fishermen's bothy (Site 1448), and nearby there is a cleared landing place. Site 1446 has a drystone wall inside the drip line and is still in occasional use (fig. 3; plate 8). In front of it there is an area between the cave and sea that has been enclosed with a heavily built wall. This does not provide shelter for the cave, so its purpose is a mystery; perhaps the wall kept wandering sheep away from an enclosed drying green. There is a cleared landing place nearby. The third cave (Site 1450), is also walled inside the drip line and shows evidence of occupation over a long period, including a partial rebuild of the wall (fig. 3; plate 9). There would have been easy landing nearby.



Plate 8 The cave (Site 1446) at Ràrsaidh, from S

Further along the shoreline are 3 groups of ruins very close to the shore, which lie within the bounds of the old Rarsay shieling (Sites 1439/1438, 1395/1394, and 1384-1389). All are associated with landing places and with substantial enclosures some of which extend below the high water mark. We suspect, though cannot prove, that they are all mid 19th century settlements, which post-date the clearances and were associated with fishing activities. However, the enclosures might also be related to animal handling, whilst transferring them on and off boats. There is a similar shore enclosure on Eilean Ràrsaidh. It is notable that a number of these buildings are being actively eroded by the sea. The burn which divides the two shieling areas appears on the OS 1st edition map (1872) as branched into 2 below the public road, whereas today only a single watercourse is depicted. It is possible that fresh water was diverted from the burn into the complex of buildings; the reason why is not clear, but the diversion of watercourses is visible elsewhere around the Inner Loch at places where we believe fish processing might have taken place (NOSAS 2002, 25 Site 89; 2004, 44, Site 190).

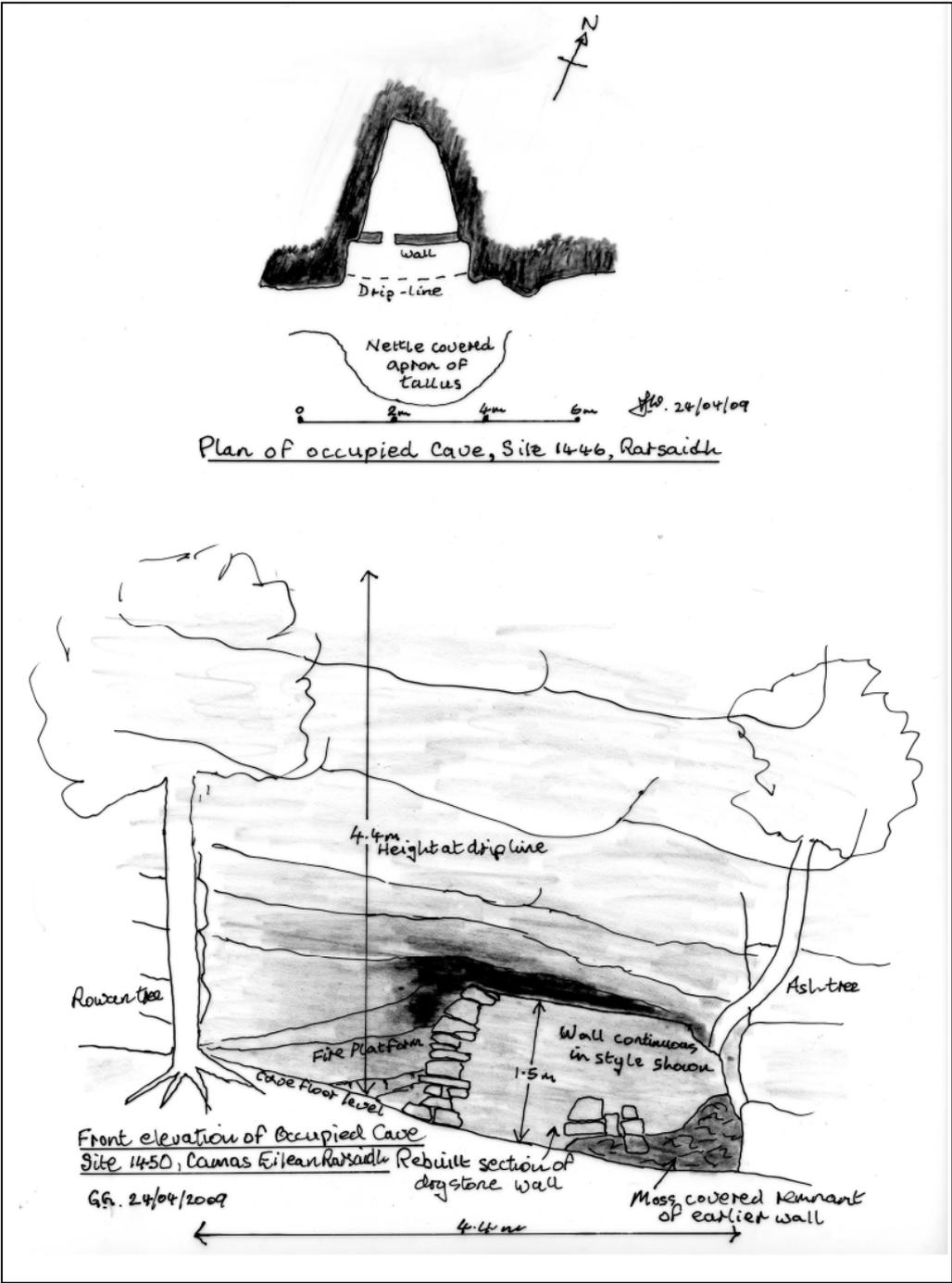
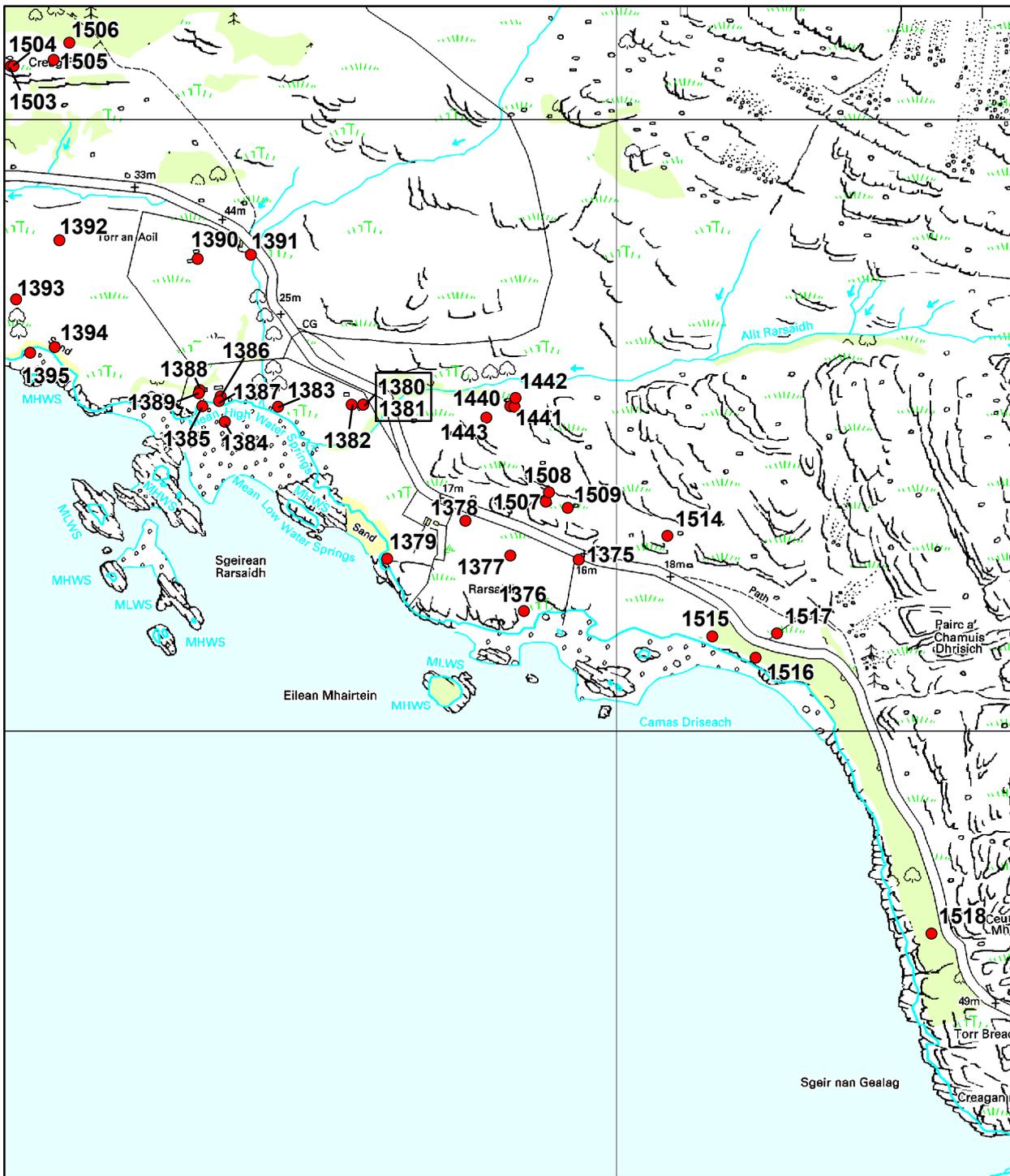


Figure 3 Sketch plan of cave, Site 1446, and elevation of cave, Site 1450

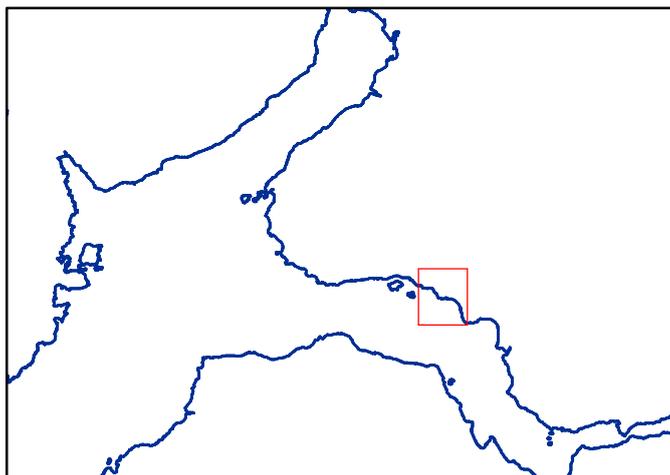


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Map 6 Location of archaeological sites in the eastern part of Ràrsaidh



Plate 9 The cave (Site 1450) at Caolas Eilean Ràrsaidh, from S



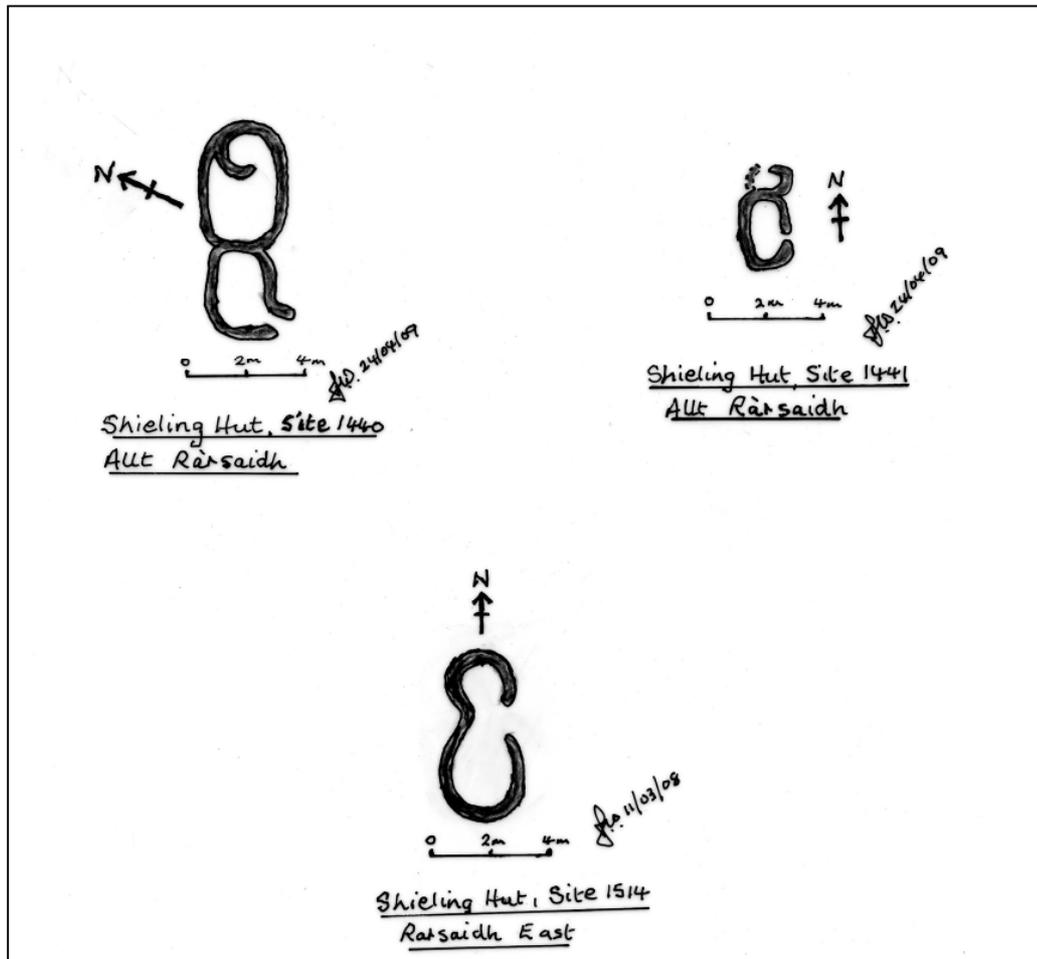


Figure 4 Sketch plans of shieling huts, Sites 1440, 1441 and 1514

Dispersed around Torr an Aoil, at a higher level, are other stone-built structures of various sizes and shapes (Sites 1390, 1392, 1393). Much further above the public road on a narrow terrace, fenced in by crags, is a line of six shieling huts (Sites 1500-1506). Five of the huts are very small and wasted, but one - of double faced drystone construction - stands to its original height.

Moving east into what was Rarsaybeg shieling, there are substantial buildings below the public road, on the north side of the Ràrsaidh Burn; these lie in a large area of improved ground, now heavily overgrown with bracken and trees (Sites 1380-1382). Above Ràrsaidh Cottage, on the south side of the Ràrsaidh Burn, is a complex of old turf and stone walled enclosures, both large and small, which lie in very poor ground. Within them are the remains of two shieling huts (Sites 1440, 1441), which are both figure of eight in plan (fig. 4; plate 10). Just to the SW of these huts, in an area of dense bracken, is believed to be a smallpox burial ground (Site 1443; English 2000, 288). About 350m further east, immediately above the road, is another figure of eight shieling hut (Site 1514, fig. 4).

Eilean Ràrsaidh (Map 5; Fig. 5; Table 5)

This island appears to have been a little self sufficient world all of its own, about which various stories are told (English 2000, 287; Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.). It is something of a time capsule as, following its abandonment, the structural remains have principally been subject only to the natural forces of decay. After landing here for a quick reconnaissance in both 2006 and in 2008, we were well aware that the island was very overgrown with rank heather, bracken, brambles and trees. A team of 8 spent a day here in 2009, removing years of dead bracken off the buildings, so that they could be properly recorded and photographed. We surveyed the whole island and carefully plotted all of the cultivation remains (fig. 5).

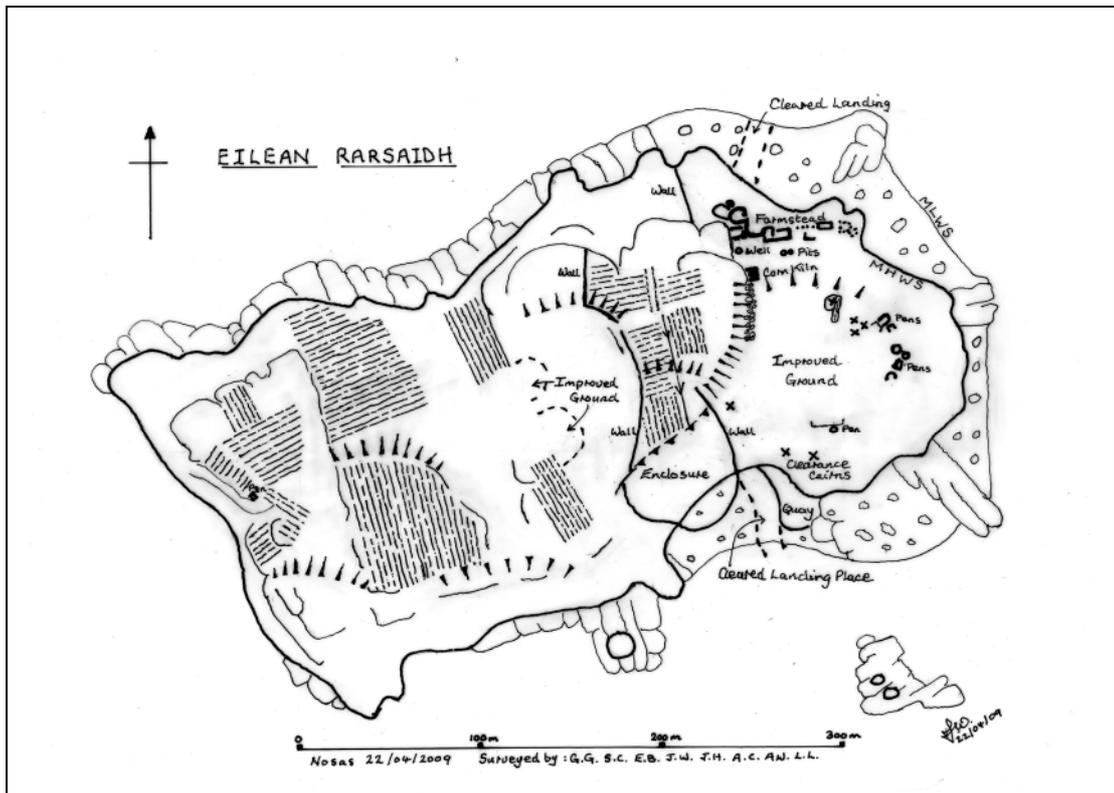


Figure 5 Sketch plan of Eilean Ràrsaidh



Plate 11 Wild garlic around the well (Site 1274) on Eilean Ràrsaidh



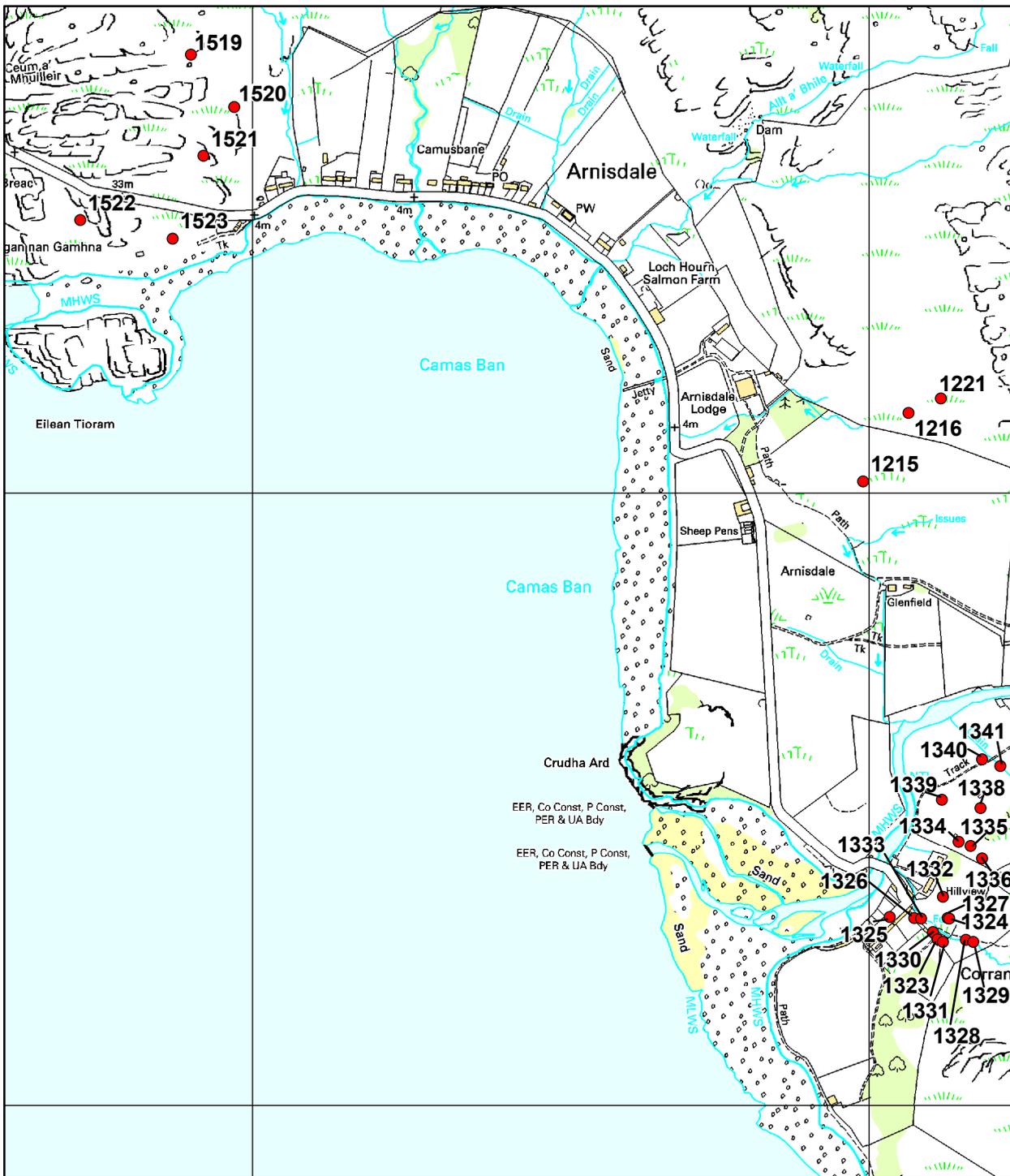
Plate 12 The main area of settlement on Eilean Ràrsaidh (Sites 1273, 1274, 1282 and 1300-1304), looking E

The main constraint to living and surviving on Eilean Ràrsaidh would always have been the availability of drinking water. There is a small well, but it is merely a sump that collects seepage from the cliff above (Site 1274; plate 11). Whilst Loch Hourn is one of the wettest areas in Britain, it is also subject to periodic summer droughts, when even the principal streams are greatly reduced and the small streams dry up completely. Keeping numbers of thirsty animals on the island, alongside thirsty people, in a time of drought seems unlikely, though water could have been fetched by boat from the mainland, when desperate. If animals were kept on the island, the amount of cultivation does imply that the residents must have had grazing rights on the mainland. Nonetheless, a complex of several small, but substantial, pens (Site 1281) - and a large enclosure which extends below the high water mark (Site 1543) - appears to confirm that animals were kept on the island when it was inhabited. We know this to have been the case after abandonment (English 2000, 287).

The area around the cluster of buildings is carpeted in bluebells (*Endymion non-scriptus*) and Ramsons or 'Wild Garlic' (*Allium ursinum*) in the springtime (plates 11 and 12). The garlic smell of the Ramsons is an enduring memory of being on the island. The exceptionally well preserved corn drying kiln (Site 1273), one of the few recorded around Loch Hourn, confirms the impression of self-sufficiency. There are good cleared landing places on both the north and south sides of the island and several natural places on the east side where a boat could be landed; the southern landing has a substantial quay (Site 1538) on the west side, which suggests a more outward focus. Local knowledge records that French fishermen used the island at one time - and also that anyone landing on Eilean Ràrsaidh must clean out the well (Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.).

Camas Driseach (Map 6)

This area was reconnoitred in 2008, but was not re-visited in 2009, mainly because - away from the bay itself - it is steep, rocky and exposed to the west. Down by the bay, there is a large walled enclosure here with a sizeable drystone pen (Site 1516). The lower boundary is a wall just above the shoreline between crags and at the back of a pebble beach, then the ground rises up steeply to another wall above the public road. It is close enough to Camusbane to have either been an enclosed wood at one time (the lower part is all in trees today), or possibly an enclosure for goats.

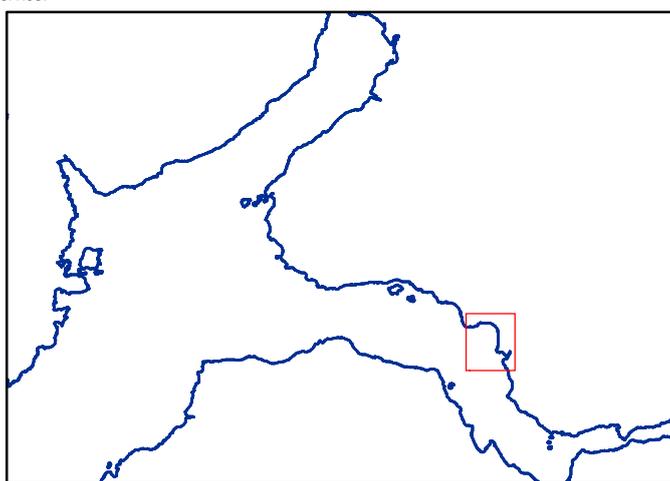


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Map 7 Location of archaeological sites at Camusbanne, Arnisdale and Corran

Camusbane (Map 7; Table 6)

In the mid 18th century, Roy shows 3 buildings, set out in line north to south, on the west bank of the Alltan Beag (the names and positions of these burns are recorded in English (2000, 397)). The 1808 map shows 1 building where the ruined salt house is below Creagan nan Gamhna (plate 13), and 2 buildings on the east side of the Alltan Beag above the shore. Clearly Camusbane was laid out as a crofting township after 1808, perhaps to absorb people cleared from other parts of the estate. Walking along the road through the village the remains of some of the footings of the original crofters houses can still be seen in the front gardens of the present cottages (see English 2000, 397 for the details).

The line of the old road through Ceum a Mhuilleir, which is clearly visible on the OS 1st edition map (1872), can be traced on the ground, with several large areas of lazy beds on either side and on the slopes of Creagan nan Gamhna (Sites 1519-1521). The lazy beds still show up very well in certain lighting conditions when viewed from the opposite side of the bay. These plots are all unenclosed and outwith the crofting head-dyke. They could never have been worked, if not enclosed, once the sheep arrived, so they must pre-date the establishment of the crofts.



Plate 13 Ruined salt house below Creagan nan Gamhna, Camusbane, looking NW

Arnisdale (Map 7; Table 7)

Roy's Military Survey shows 5 buildings at Arnisdale, as well as an enclosed garden which suggests a gentleman's residence. He also depicts large areas of rig and furrow running down to the shore and even more in Glen Arnisdale. The 1808 map shows 9 buildings, spread out between the two burns, in the area of the present day salmon farm. Though the present settlement was not explored in detail, the one remaining building of the old township of Arnisdale, which survives in the grounds of the present Arnisdale House, was photographed (plate 14). The glen was surveyed by a number of teams on several occasions in 2008 and 2009, though usually when the weather prevented an expedition further afield!

Arnisdale cannot be discussed without mention of the 'N' word - Norse (see Rixson 1999, 25-42 for the background). We found nothing which offered any clues as to whether there was a Norse settlement here - particularly since it is likely that the later settlement will sit on top of it. However, we did find suggestions of even earlier sites in Glen Arnisdale. Of most interest are two possible duns on knolls just behind the present lodge. The more prominent knoll, closer to the sea, is covered in whin and it would

need clearing before a definitive identification can be made (Site 1215). The second dun lies behind this and, though in not so obviously impressive a location, is the more convincing of the two (Site 1216; fig. 6; plate 15). These sites suggest that there was an Iron Age presence at Arnisdale, though there is no broch to match those in Glenelg. The more prominent knoll is called Knocore on Cowie's plan, dated 1853 (NAS RHP 44813); does the name suggest that it was a place of the dead? There is a possible recessed platform, which could have supported a timber roundhouse (Site 1221), on the slope above Site 1216.



Plate 14 The oldest remaining building at Arnisdale, on the site of the 18th/early 19th century township; the site of the first lodge was nearby

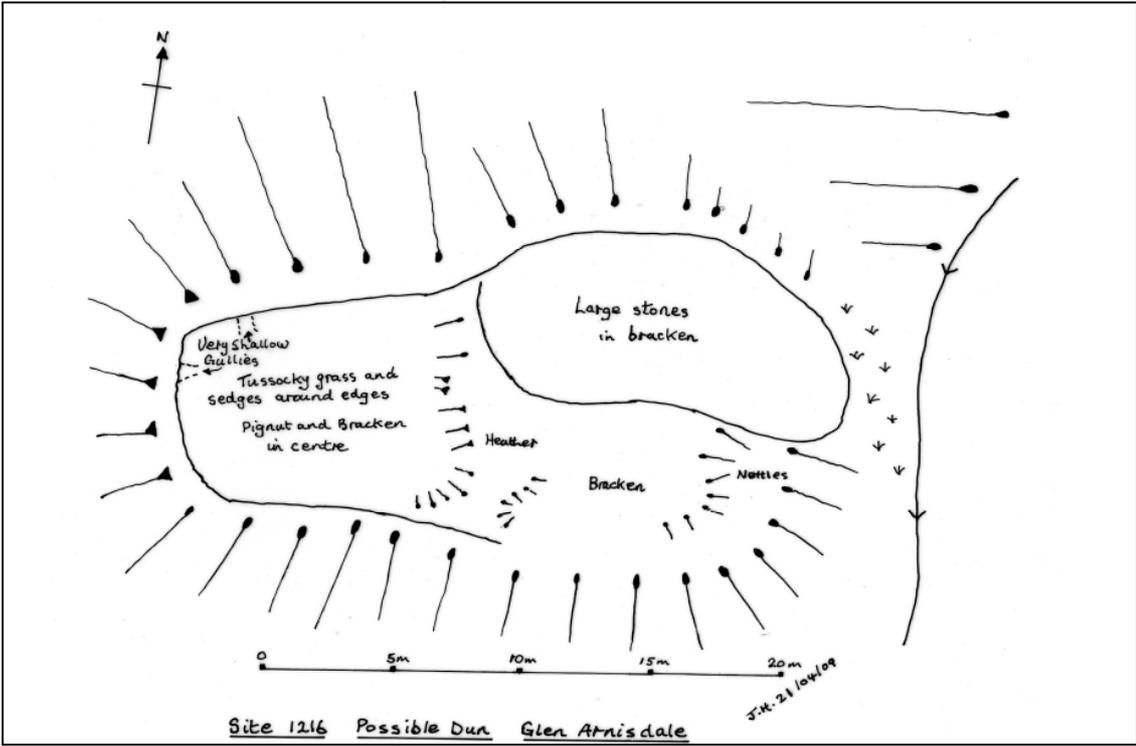


Figure 6 The possible dun at the mouth of Glen Arnisdale (Site 1216)



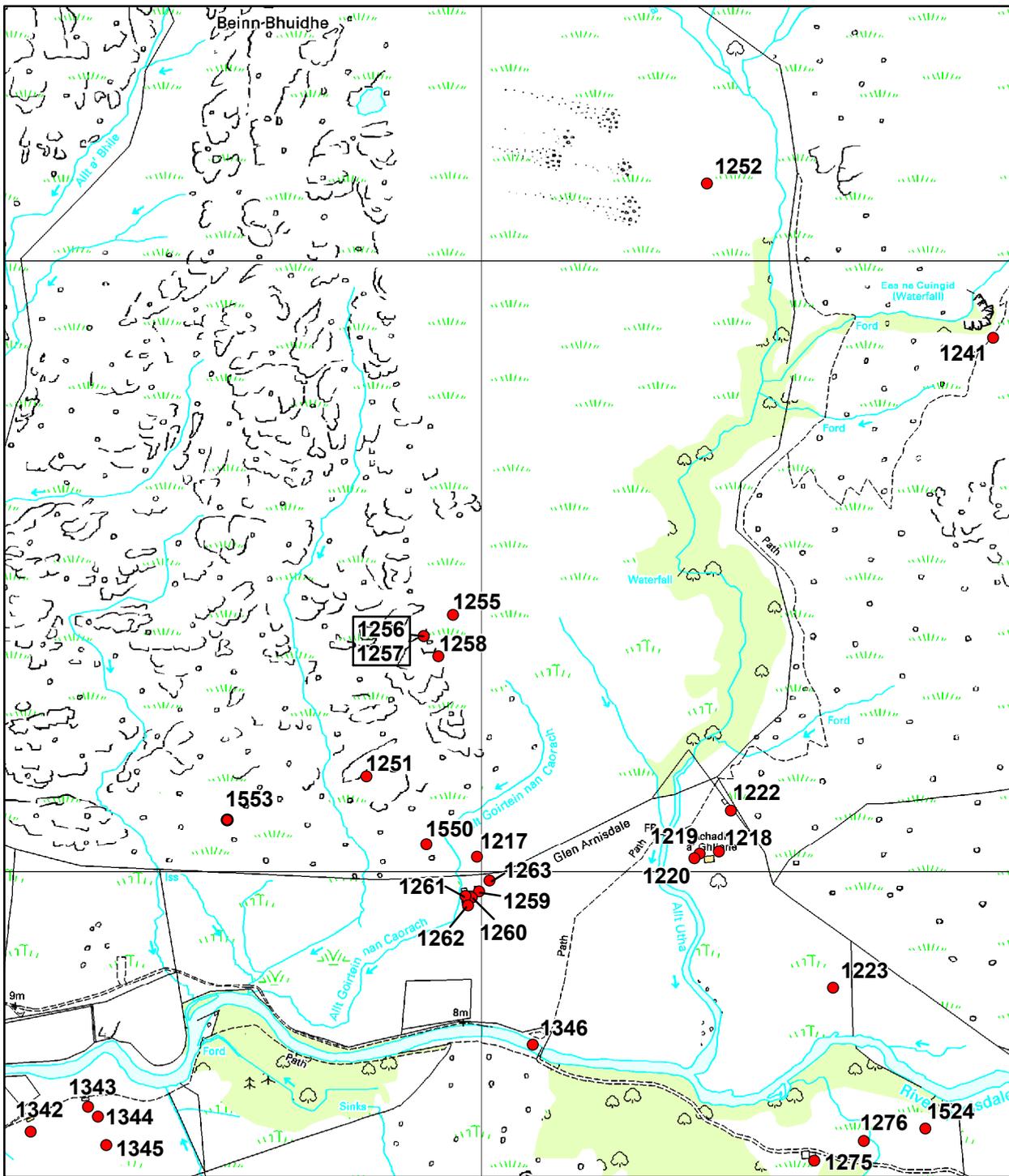
Plate 15 'An Dun' (Site 1216), looking W over Arnisdale House

Glen Arnisdale (Maps 8-9; Tables 8-9)

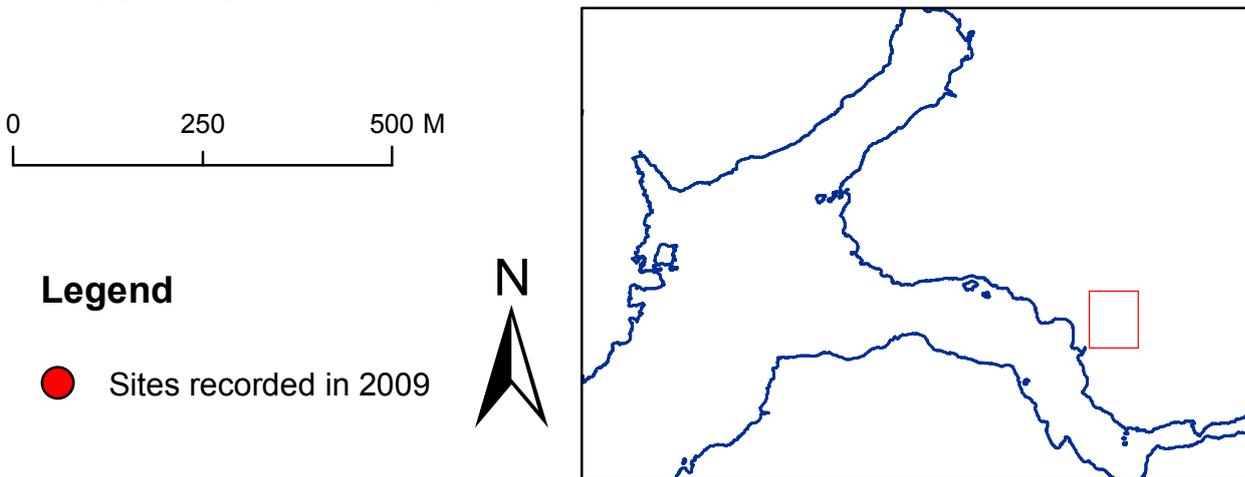
The lower glen, which has the best arable land, was the centre of activity in the past, undergoing a major re-modelling when Arnisdale Old Farm became a sheep run. Substantial stone walls were built as straight as possible through the old township lands and regular fields laid out. Ploughing since then has all but erased any traces of the rig and furrow which no doubt covered all the better ground, as well as some of the steeper ground. We know from a plan of the remodelled farm, drawn up by John Cowie, Land Surveyor, Inverness, that the old Achadh a' Ghlinne cottages were abandoned by 1853 (NAS RHP 44813; Sites 1260-1263; fig. 7). They are likely to have been cleared after 1811, when the estate was sold to Bruce, or in the 1820s, when it was sold to Charles Grant (later Lord Glenelg) (Murchison 1957).

The cottages of Achadh a' Ghlinne were very substantial houses built of stone and neatly laid out. They probably replaced older turf houses. The 1853 plan does not show the buildings on the east side of the Allt Utha, including the present bothy, so it must be a later shepherd's house, particularly as it lies below a fank attached to the boundary wall (NAS RHP 44813; Site 1222; fig. 8). However, c.1750, Roy does show a settlement on either side of the burn - Achlinbeg on the west side of the Allt Utha, and Achlinmor on the east side, each with 4 buildings. Meryl and Jim Marshall went up into Coire Chorsalain (map 9; table 9), finding a group of 9 shieling huts, most probably attached to Achadh a' Ghlinne and one of the few indications of deer stalking (plate 16; a similar structure was recorded in Coire Reidh at NG 94285 09655). Whether Achadh a' Ghlinne had a measure of independence 200 years ago from Arnisdale is unclear.

The most exciting discovery in the lower glen was a hut circle, on a terrace above the old Achadh a' Ghlinne township (Site 1217; plate 17). Another recessed platform nearby may have supported a timber roundhouse (Site 1251). Achadh a' Ghlinne is the only place for miles around which appears on the 1654 Blaeu map, a fact reasonably attributed to Timothy Pont, c. 1590, as he notes that a soft green stone, known as the *Clach Chuilin* or holly stone, was found in the Allt Utha. There are suggestions here, perhaps not surprisingly, that settlement in this sheltered glen does extend back into prehistory.



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Map 8 Location of archaeological sites in Glen Arnisdale

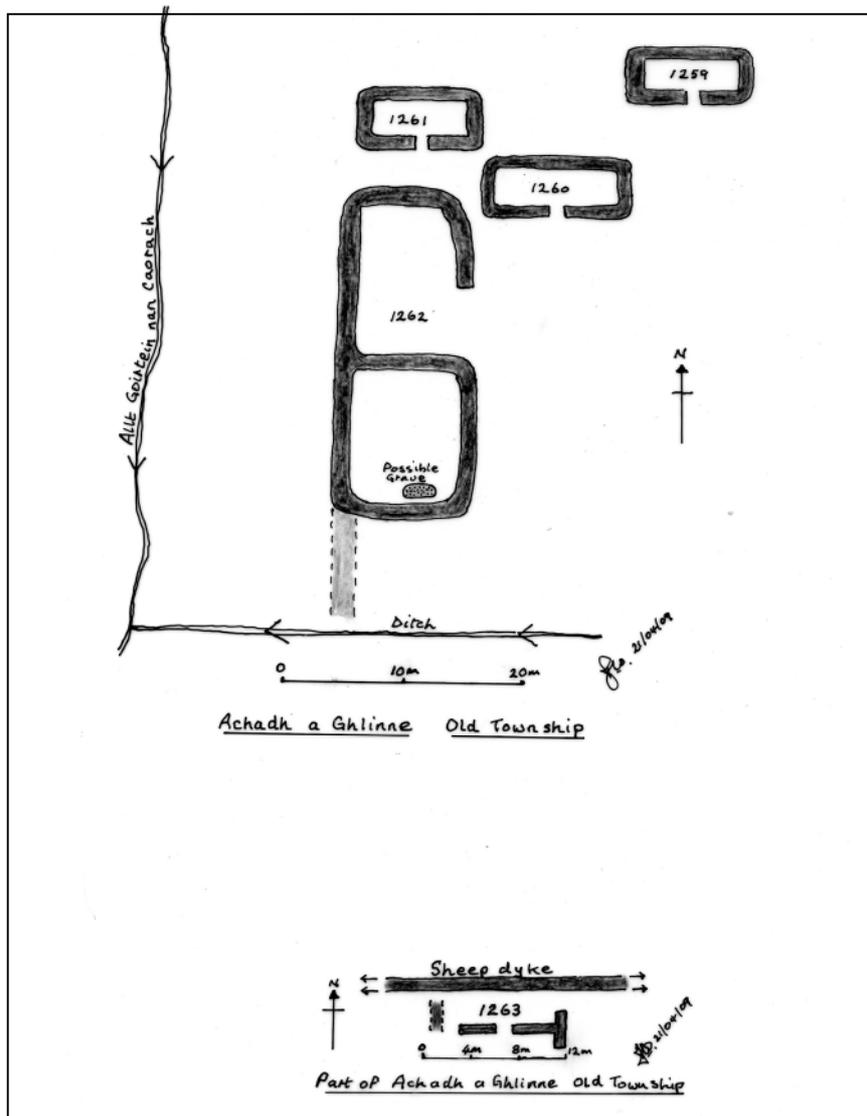


Figure 7 Sketch plans of the buildings forming the Achadh a' Ghlinne township, Sites 1259-1263

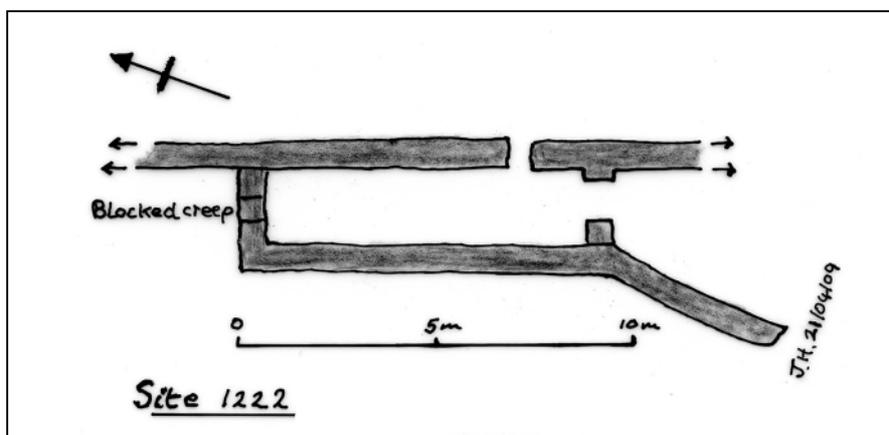
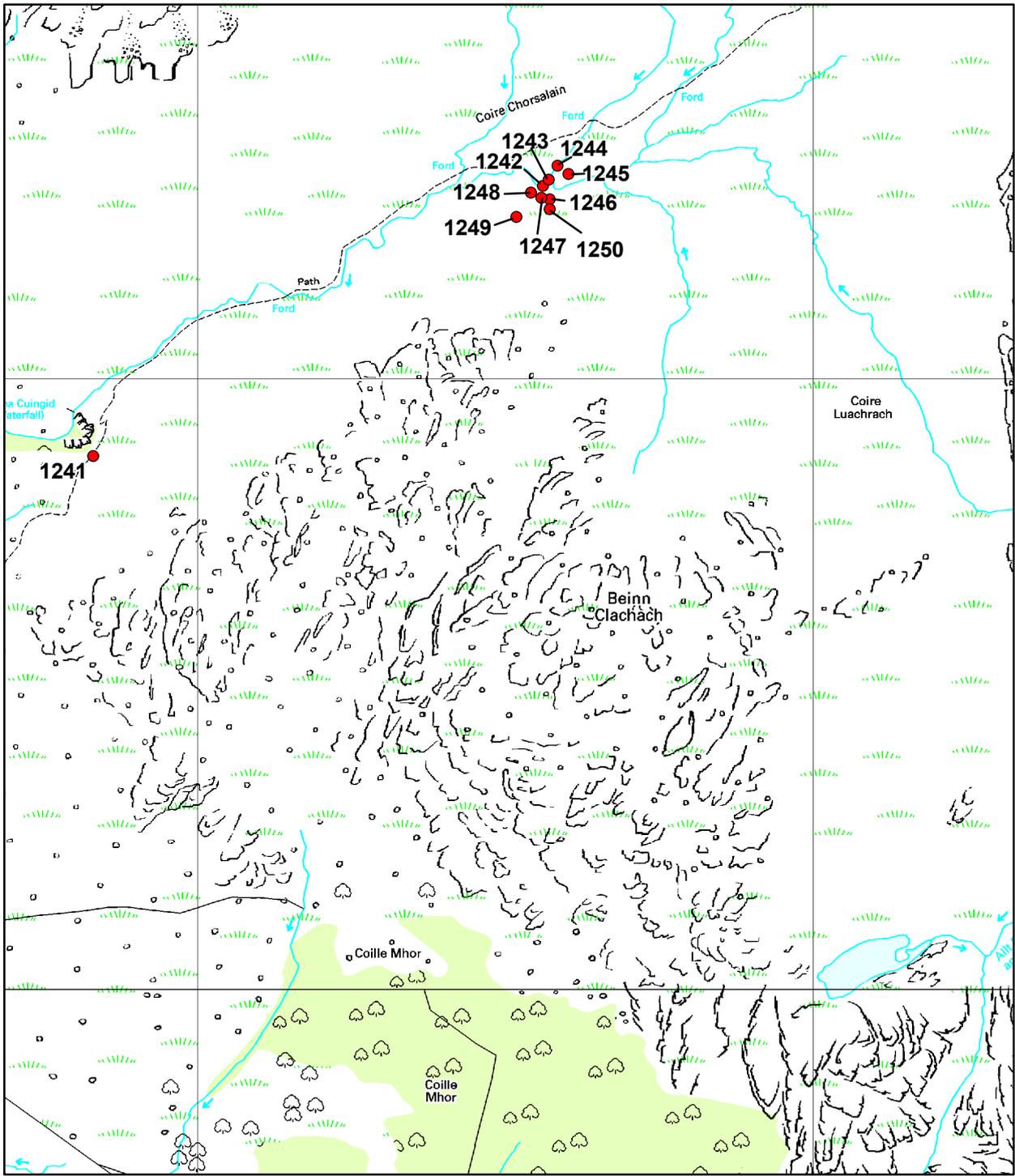
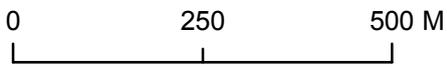


Figure 8 Sketch plan of the sheep fank at Achadh a' Ghlinne, Site 1222

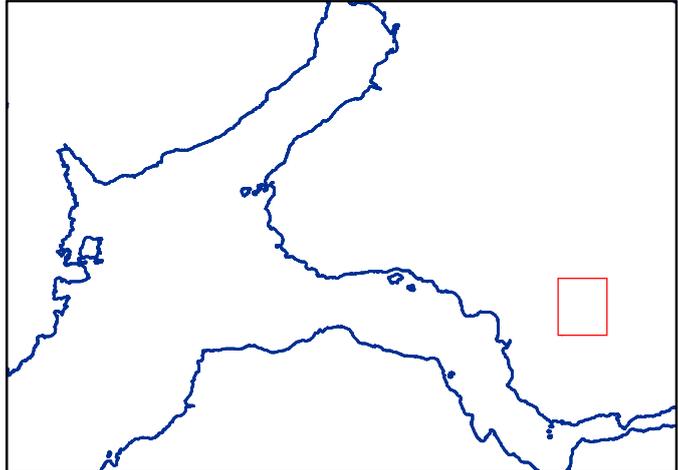


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Map 9 Location of archaeological sites in Coire Chorsalain



Plate 16 Possible deer drive butt in Coire Chorsalain (Site 1249), looking S



Plate 17 Hut circle (Site 1217) near Achadh a' Ghlinne, Glen Arnisdale, looking S

Glen Arnisdale, Balnacraig (Blar an Eich) (Map 10; Table 10)

We have reverted to the old name for the dispersed settlement on the south side of the Arnisdale River, which is clustered around the Allt Blar an Eich (plate 18). This area was visited by Hazel Keiro, Linda Lamb, Cait McCullagh and Allan Mackenzie, following a wet morning confined to the Ceilidh House. The name, Balnacraig, which appears on Roy's map of c.1750, does appear to suggest the existence of a township. Activity here seems to have begun with the use of the haugh as a shieling ground, because 3

shieling huts were found (Sites 1526-1528). The haugh between the track and the river is very wet today, but there is evidence for extensive horse ploughing.

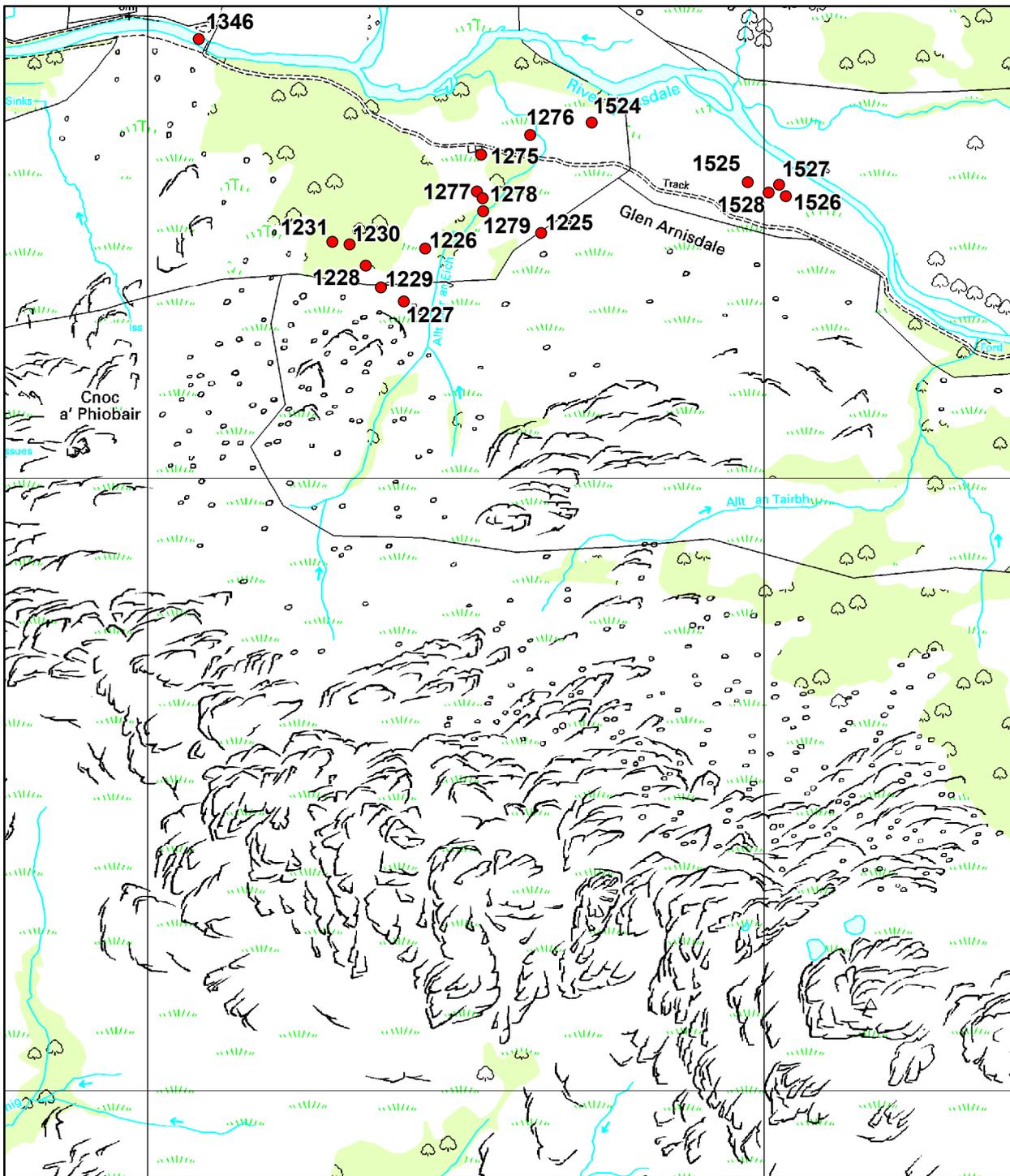
Local tradition suggests that there was both a smiddy and an inn here (English 2000, 111). There are the ruins of 2 very substantial, sub rectangular stone buildings close to the confluence of the Allt Blar an Eich, both of which have enclosures or kailyards attached (Sites 1275 and 1276; plate 19). Above them, are a number of platforms and possible evidence for water management (Sites 1277 and 1279; plate 20). No iron slag was found to confirm the local tradition of iron smelting here, but the platforms could have been used for charcoal production, some of which might have gone to the local smiddy. 2 habitable rock shelters were recorded above the settlement (Sites 1225 and 1226), along with a small clapper bridge over the Allt Blar an Eich (Site 1229).



Plate 18 The central part of Glen Arnisdale, from above Achadh a' Ghlinne, looking across to Balnacraig (Blar an Eich) on the far side of the river



Plate 19 One of the township buildings (Site 1275) at Balnacraig (Blar an Eich), looking NW

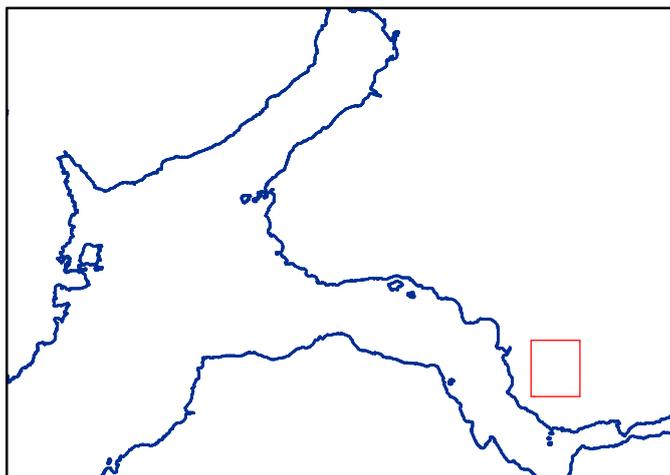


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Map 10 Location of archaeological sites at Balnacraig, Glen Arnisdale



Plate 20 Possible charcoal burning platform, above Balnacraig (Blar an Eich) in Glen Arnisdale, looking S (Site 1227)

Corran (Map 7; Figs. 9-10; Table 11)

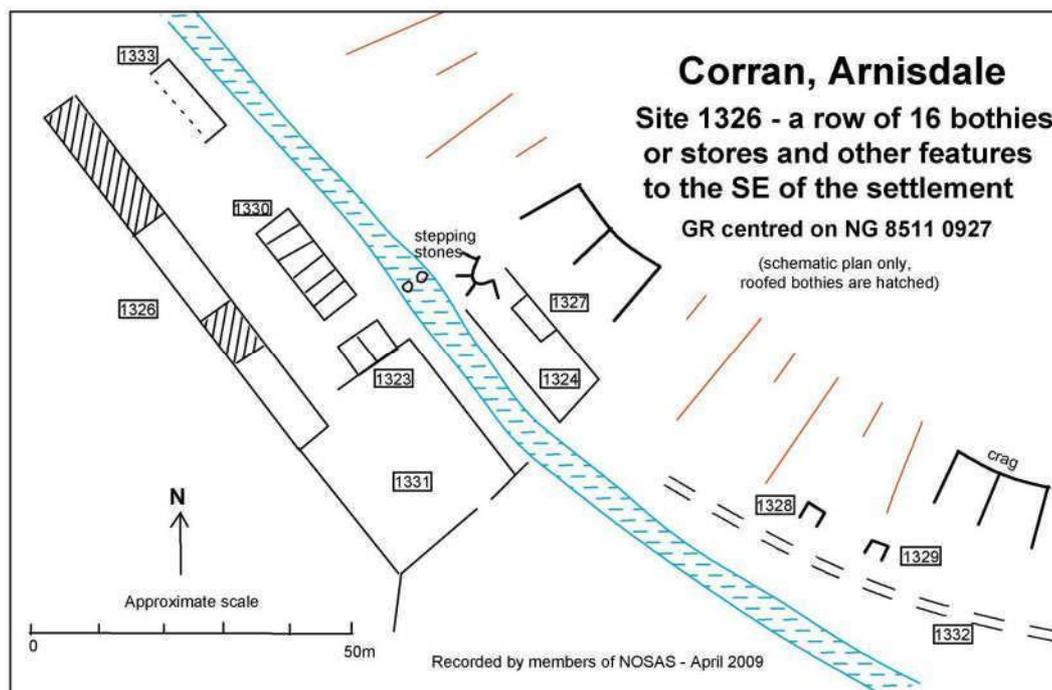


Figure 9 Layout of the settlement at Corran, Sites 1323, 1324, and 1326-1333

General Roy recorded a small settlement here in c.1750, named Leachran. How the name changed to Corran is another matter. Meryl Marshall and Ann Wakeling spent a day recording the ruined sheds and other ruined buildings behind the modern township, plus those within the croftlands (figs. 9 and 10; plate 21). Following the 19th century clearances, Corran became a crofting township, the evidence given to the Napier Commission suggesting that the 17 crofters and their families endured great hardship in their attempts to survive on 13.5 acres (Evidence to the Napier Commission, Glenelg August 1883, quoted in English 2000, 108ff). The small size of their plots is clearly visible on fig. 10. Both Camusbane and

Corran, in a rental dating to 1824, included a portion of 'Lochourside' (Murchison 1957). Islandreoch, Sandwick, Rarsay, Inchkennel and Culnanune were one big sheep run by that time, so 'Lochourside' must have included places to the east like Camas Chonalain Beag, Camas Chonalain Mòr, Eilean a Gharb-làin and Rubha Leac an Aoil, all of which have evidence of settlement evidence (NOSAS 2006, 13-17).

The croftlands are enclosed within a substantial head dyke above which there is extensive evidence of turf stripping for use as fuel, for building, and to increase the depth of soil and fertility on the plots. Most crofts appear to have had a barn and they all seem to have had a byre. Sites 1334-1344 are located in improved ground to the NE of Corran village and each is associated with a strip of land. Many of the buildings are still roofed and in use; they are all similar in appearance, but they do not appear to be dwelling houses. The strips of ground appear to be defined by small ditches - which show up clearly on aerial photos - although it is probable that some have disappeared due to more recent cultivation activity.

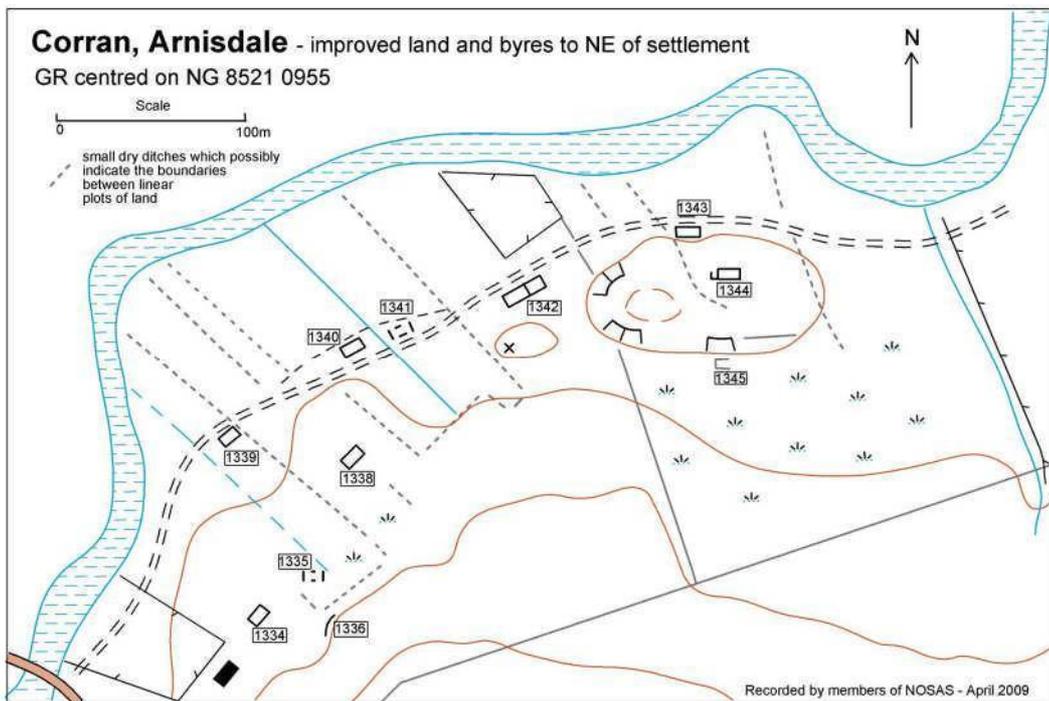
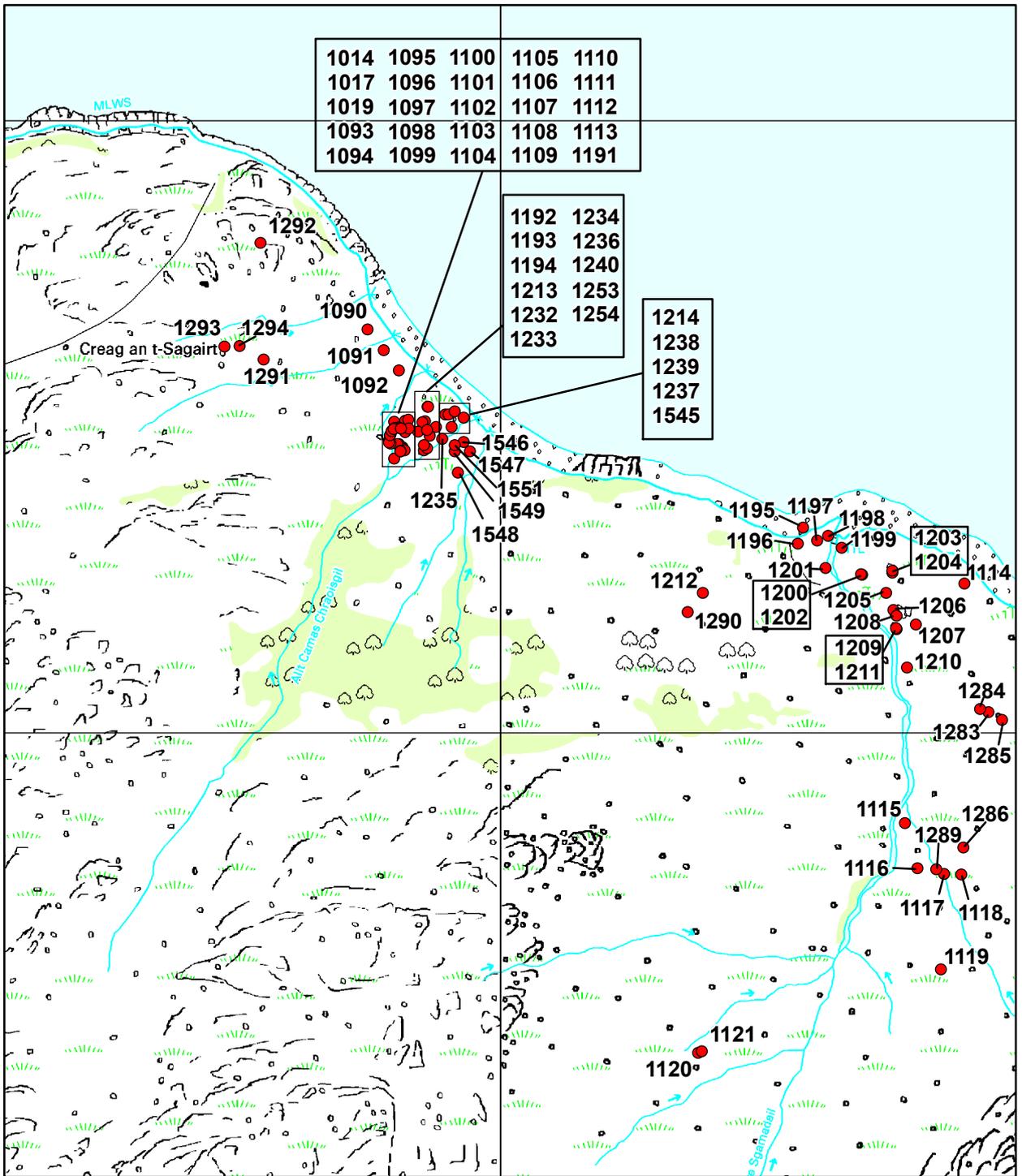


Figure 10 Layout of the structures within the crofts at Corran, Sites 1334-1345



Plate 21 Row of cow sheds at Corran, looking W (Site 1236)

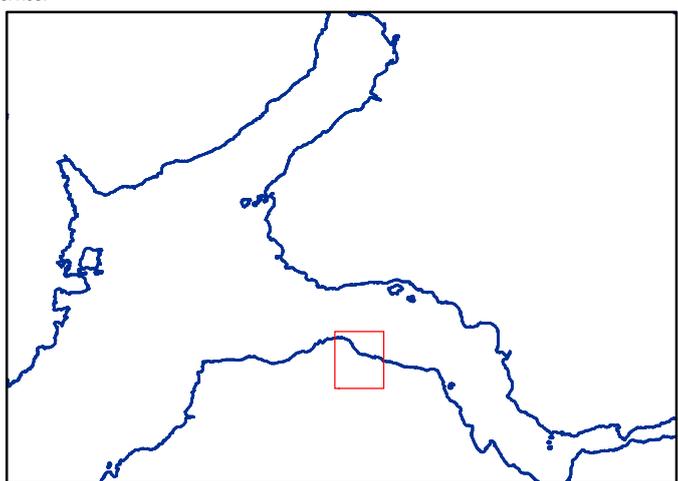


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Map 11 Location of archaeological sites at Sgamadail

Sgamadail (Map 11; Tables 12 and 13)

Our survey of the south shore of the Outer Loch began at Sgamadail. Sgamadail is a place of two halves, referred to here as 'east' and 'west' for convenience. In the latter 18th century, they were known as 'the two Sgamadails' and were held - along with 'the two Croulins' - by the same person (Munro 1984). Both Sgamadails are sited on outwash fans, spreads of boulders and earth carried down by melt water from the corries above at the end of the last Ice Age (plates 22 and 25). The outwash fans around Loch Houran do not appear to have been the first choice for settlement, but following the settlement of the fertile valleys like Glen Mor, Glen Beag and Glen Arnisdale, population pressure eventually led to the occupation of the outwash fans. Plenty of building material was available, while the soil in the pockets between the stone is mineral rich. With a huge amount of hard work removing stones, outwash is capable of being cultivated in plots of rig and furrow or as small terraces.



Plate 22 Sgamadail (east), looking NE. The formerly cultivated areas are distinguished by the heavy infestation of bracken

The Sgamadails are typical of a dozen or more similar settlements around the shores of the loch, apparently progressing from summer shielings to permanent settlements. Having said this, the first settlement at Sgamadail (east) might go back to prehistoric times, as two circular recessed platforms were discovered about 200m inland, at an altitude of about 100m OD (Sites 1283, 1284). Meryl and Jim Marshall returned here to clear and survey these sites on a second day as they were identified initially from high above, while returning down the opposite bank of the Allt Coire Sgamadail. The platforms are quite sophisticated in that they share a back ditch (fig. 11; plate 23). They may have supported timber roundhouses originally, though we must be cautious as they appear to have later, more typical turf walled shieling huts, constructed on top of them.

Linda Lamb and Beth Blackburn did most of the surveying and recording at Sgamadail (east), which lies close to the mouth of the Allt Coire Sgamadail. Here there are numerous scattered buildings, varying in size from small huts to substantial dwelling houses, along with 3 cleared landing places and a naust (fig. 12). A rather small and basic sheep fank (Site 1206) was constructed over the top of two earlier buildings on a small terrace, at a much later date. Every possible patch of more or less level ground had been cultivated, and at some stage all the lower ground, on both sides of the burn, was enclosed by a head dyke.

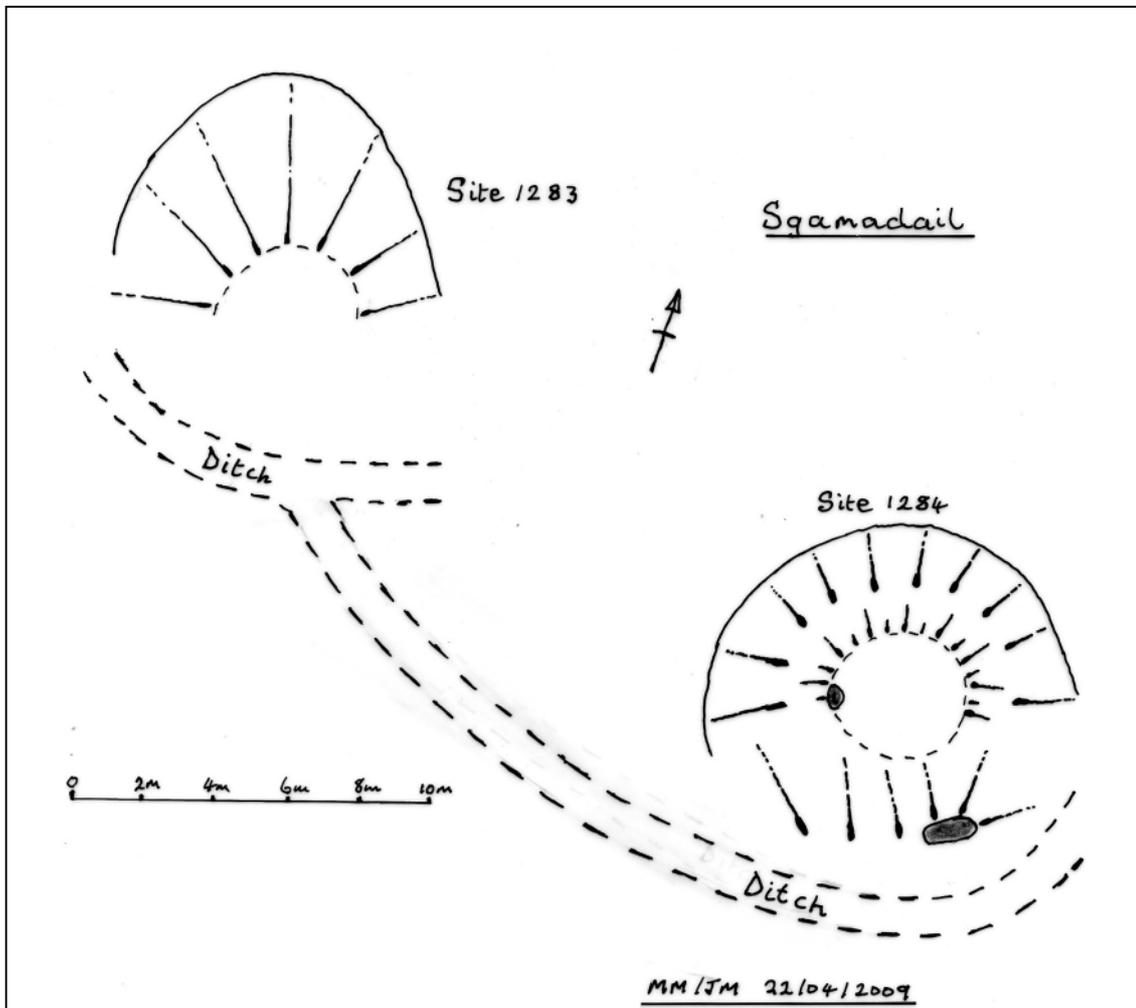


Figure 11 Sketch plans of two recessed platforms above Sgamadail (east), Sites 1283 and 1284



Plate 23 Recessed platforms (Site 1283 in the foreground and Site 1284 beyond), high above Sgamadail (east), looking NE

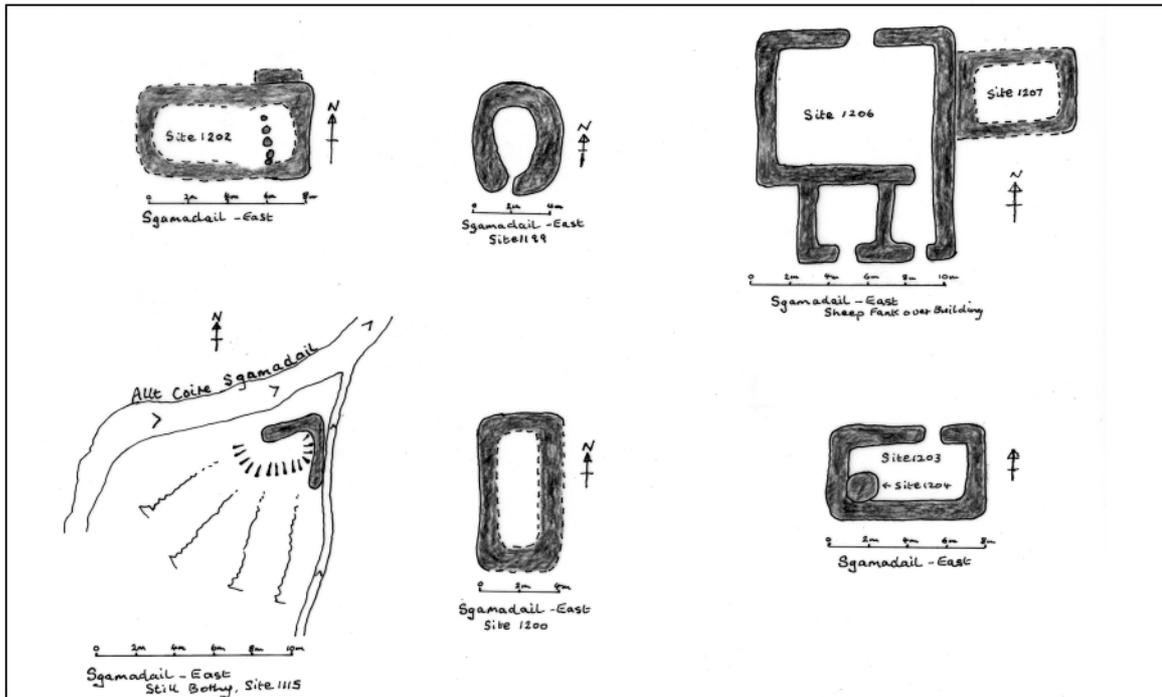


Figure 12 Sketch plans of structures at Sgamadail (east), Site 1115, 1199, 1200, and 1202-1204



Plate 24 Footings of hut 1212, within enclosure (Site 1290), situated in an elevated position midway between Sgamadails East and West

John Wombell and Janet Hooper followed the Allt Coire Sgamadail upwards to discover a probable illegal whisky still bothy (Site 1115; fig. 12), hidden in the fork of the main burn and a small tributary. Around Loch Hourn, the only other still bothy we had found previously was at Barisdale in 2004 (NOSAS 2004, Site 504), but NOSAS has now found more than 40 still bothies in Strathconon, all of which are tucked away in hidden places beside a burn. The Strathconon bothies are invariably cut into the bank of the burn; this is faced with stone to form the rear wall, while two gable walls extend out from the bank and the building was completed by a low front wall which we believe was mostly open to allow steam and smoke to escape. Roofs were 'lean to' in nature and clad with heather for camouflage. The structure on the Allt Coire Sgamadail would fit very well with this group of structures.

Following the tributary up from the still bothy, a group of 6 shieling huts were recorded on the east side of the Allt Coire Sgamadail. Coire Sgamadail itself is a classic hanging corry the interior of which cannot be seen until the lip is reached. It was only possible to take a peek into the corry, but there will almost certainly be high summer shielings here, though their discovery will have to wait for another occasion. On the way down, two stone built shieling huts were found amidst very poor rocky ground (Sites 1120, 1121). Maybe this was a place that goats were kept. Between the two Sgamadails, but high above them, is an enclosure, with a hut within (Sites 1212, 1290; plate 24).



Plate 25 Sgamadail (west), looking S. Note the heavy infestation of bracken (left) and the enclosed area of lazy beds (right), with fish farm tanks to the fore



Plate 26 Isolation pen at Sgamadail (west), Site 1113, looking S

Sgamadail (west) is a complex area of densely spaced structures, platforms and cairns which mostly lie within a fork of the Allt Camas Chraoisgil, a burn which descends from a small corry beneath Meall Breac; a few more sites lie to the east of this burn (plate 25). Cait MacCullagh and Allan Mackenzie identified about 6 probable buildings amidst this complex. The bifurcation of the burn here is curious, particularly as it has occurred towards the bottom of the slope; it may have been diverted to serve the possible horizontal mill, recorded as Site 1107. Well structured cairns near the shore are a notable feature of Sgamadail (west) and may indicate burials, while, as at Sgamadail (east), all the gently sloping ground near the shore is covered in cultivation remains. West of the main group of features and at a higher level are more scattered buildings (Sites 1291, 1293), cultivation platforms (Site 1294) and an isolated plot of lazy beds (Site 1292) (plate 26).

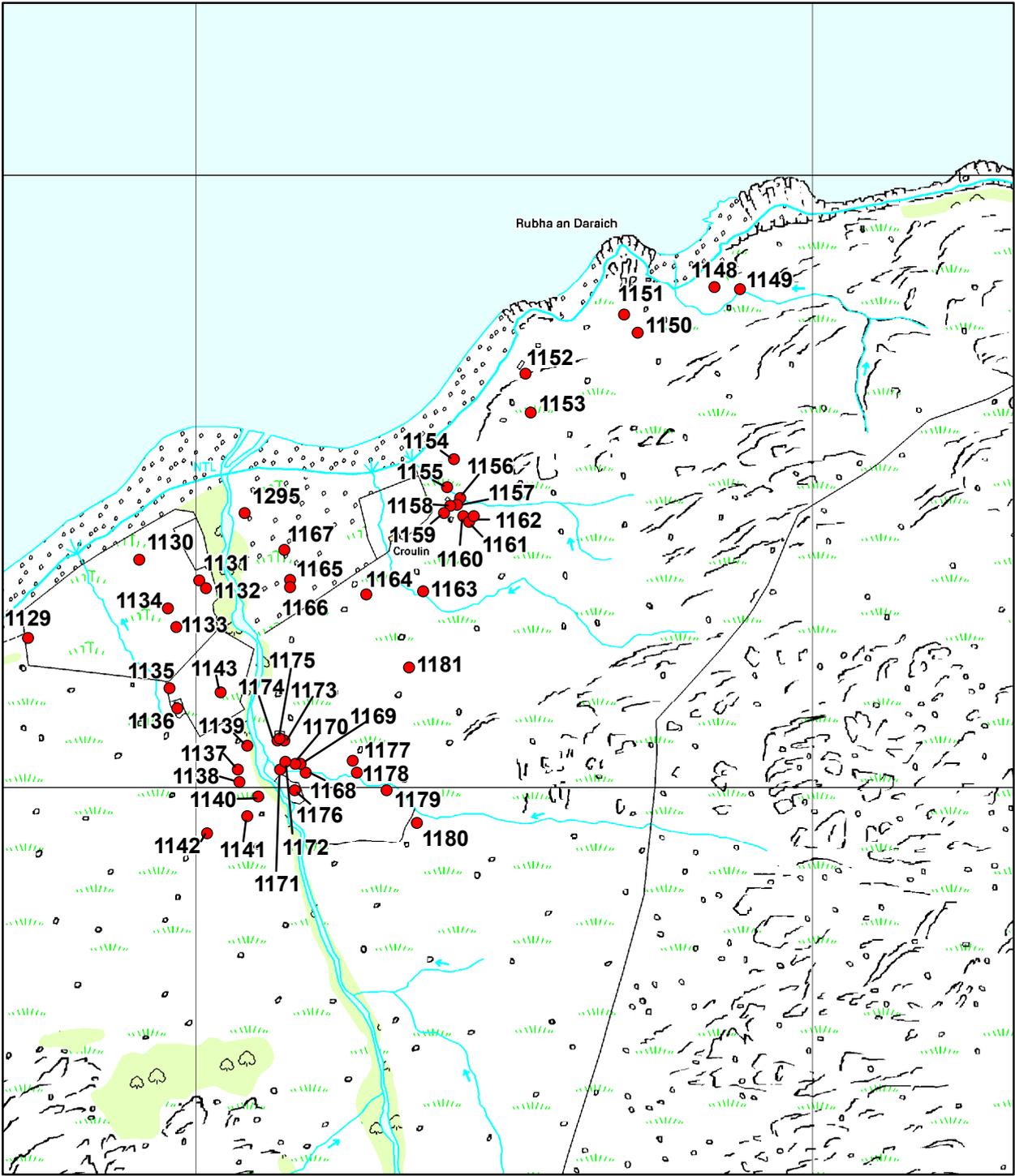
Croulin (Maps 12 and 13; Tables 14 and 15)

Croulin is also a place of two halves, divided by a river, with a broad outwash fan. Again, for convenience, they are referred to as Croulin (east) and Croulin (west); though the owner of Croulin (west) calls his property, Cnoc Gorm, after the hill above, this does not appear to be a historical name. Both Croulins are occupied today by working fishermen. Meryl and Jim Marshall surveyed Croulin (east), whilst Anne Coombs and Sheila Clark surveyed Croulin (west).

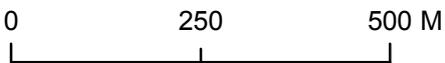
There are small townships on both sides of the burn some 500m inland, whilst lower down, closer to the shore, there are numerous scattered ruins within the now enclosed fields (figs. 13 and 14). The homes of the 2 current occupants, along with their various outbuildings, sit to either side of the enclosed ground. We estimate that as much as 10 hectares of land was in cultivation at one time. The cultivation remains are still very visible, both on the ground and in aerial photographs. Later the best of the ground was enclosed by a substantial stone wall and shows evidence of having been ploughed by tractor. A sheep fank was constructed on the top side of the enclosed ground (Site 1136; fig. 14; plate 27). It is also possible that - after the lower ground was first enclosed - the poorer ground above the head dyke was cultivated in lazy beds for potatoes, at the time when the population was at his peak.



Plate 27 Sheep fank at Croulin West (Site 1136), looking N

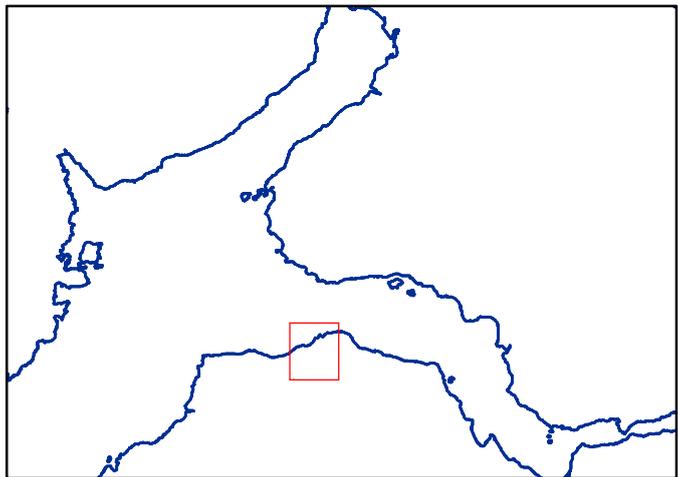


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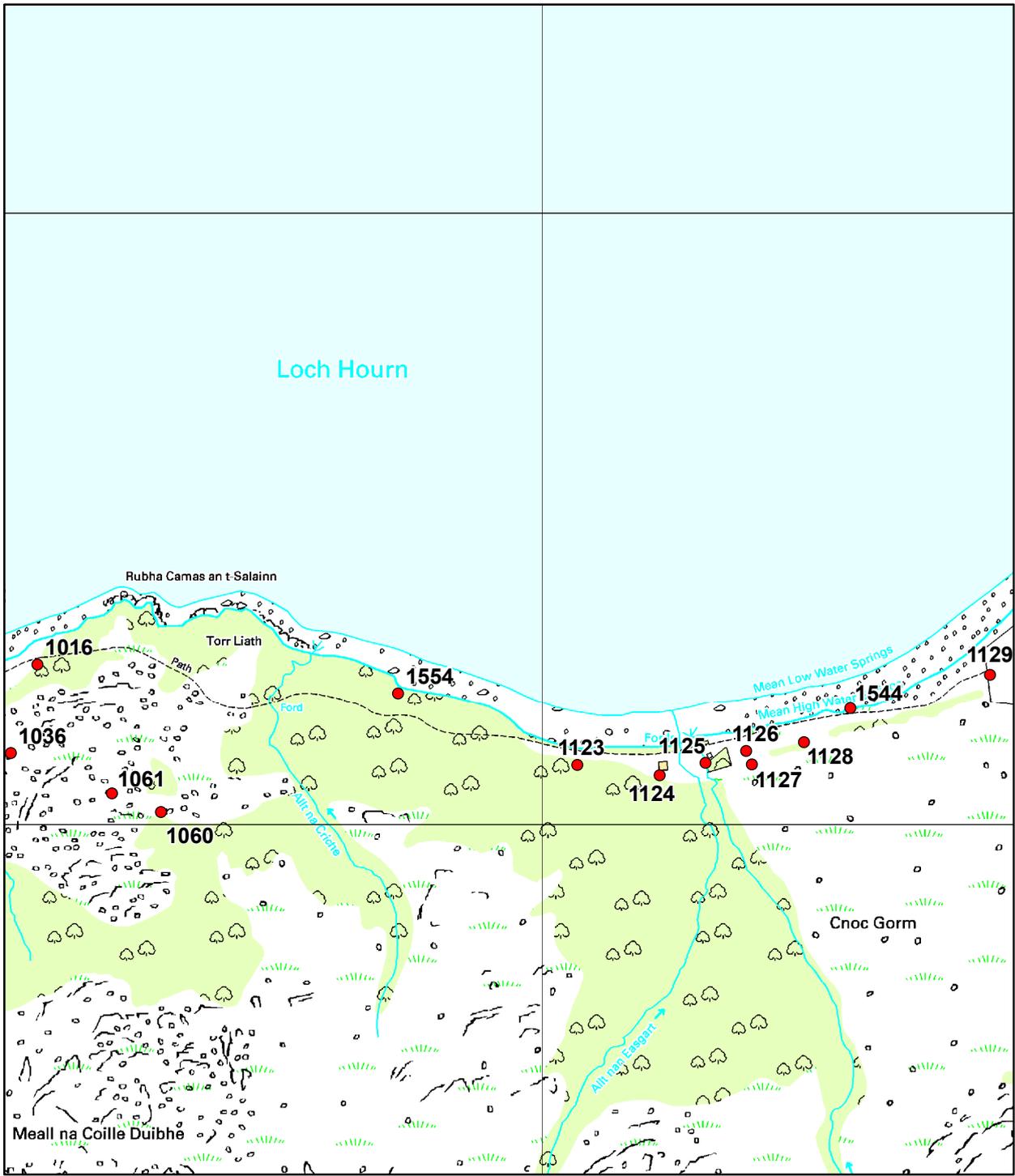


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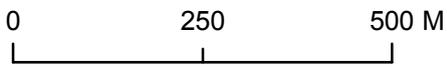
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Map 12 Location of archaeological sites at Croulin (east)

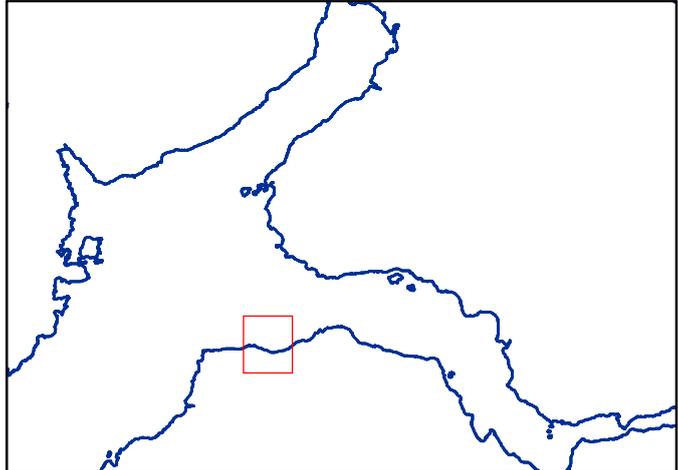


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Map 13 Location of archaeological sites at Croulin (west)

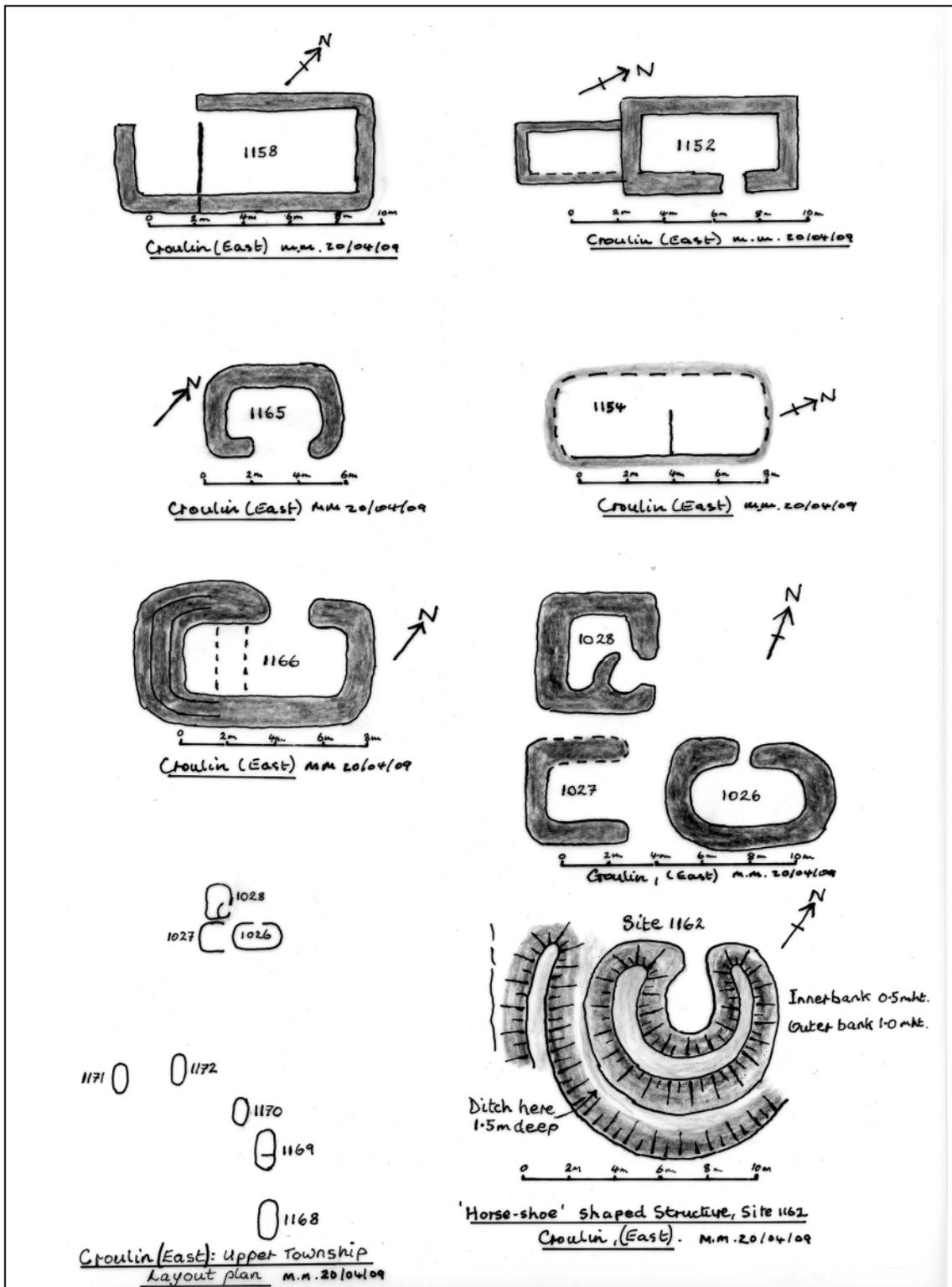


Figure 13 Sketch plans of sites at Croulin (east), Sites 1026-8, 1152, 1154, 1158, 1162, 1165-1166, and 1168-1172

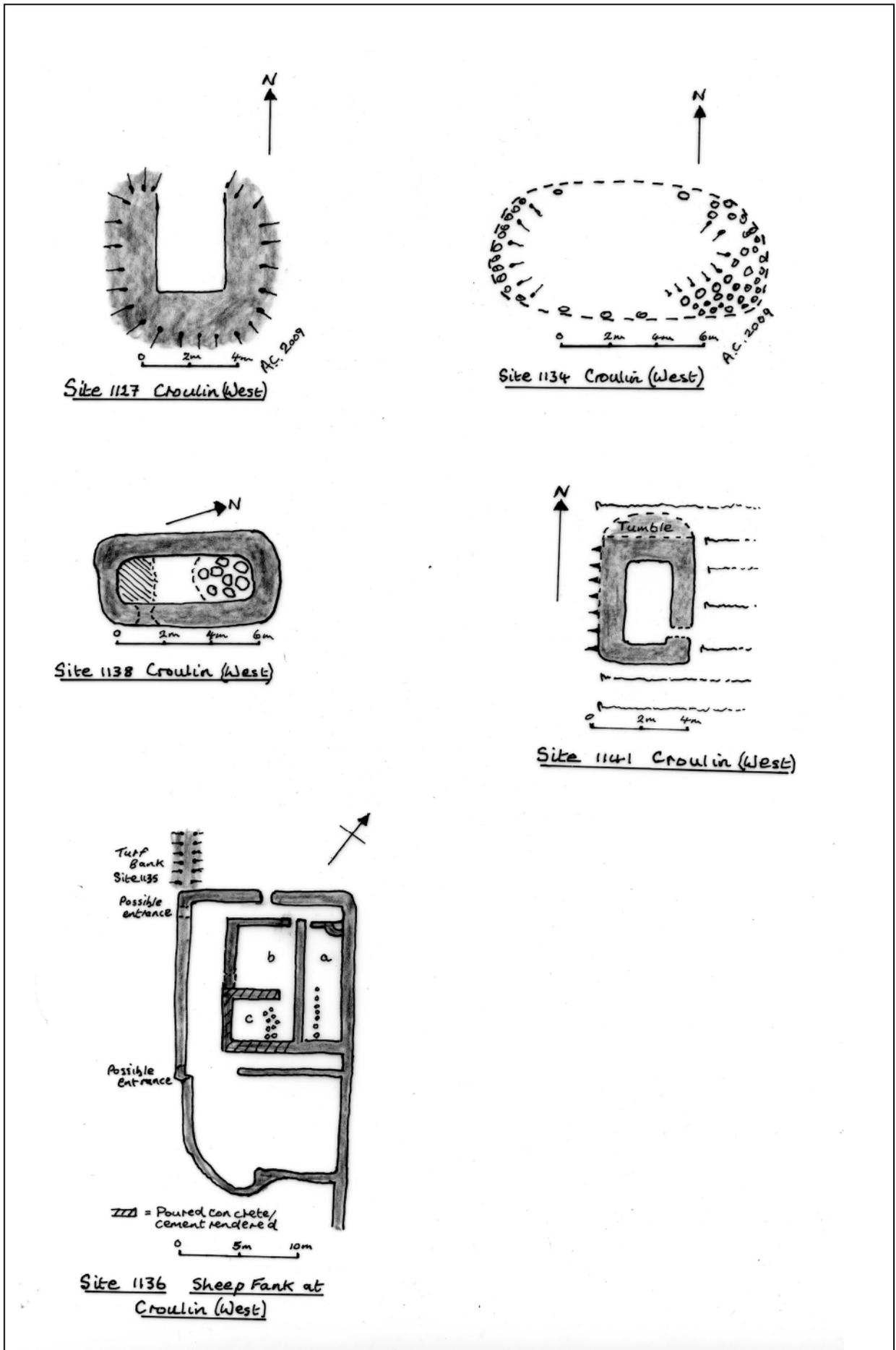


Figure 14 Sketch plans of archaeological sites at Croulin (west), Sites 1127, 1134, 1136, 1138 and 1141



Plate 28 Circular earthwork at Croulin (Site 1162), looking SW

One unusual circular enclosure, surrounded by an earth and stone bank, was discovered close to the shore (Site 1162; fig. 13; plate 28). Oddly, there appear to be no cleared landing places or nausts at Croulin. To find a safe and sheltered landing place for a wooden boat, one has to go east about 750m from the mouth of the Croulin Burn to the lee side of Rubha an Daraich, where there is a sheltered little beach and today a timber bothy known as ‘Ben’s Place’ (Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.; plate 29). On either side of Rubha an Daraich, the narrow coastal strip is covered in cultivation remains. During this field season, there was not time to look for the Croulin shieling grounds, but there is one large corry and two smaller corries above the coastal settlement areas which are sure to be the location of the summer pastures. Without a more complete picture, it is not yet possible to suggest how Croulin developed over time.



Plate 29 ‘Ben’s Place’, Rubha an Daraich, Croulin, looking N

Slisneach (Maps 14 and 15; Table 16)

Slisneach is an exceptional area, facing both north onto Loch Hourn and west onto the Sound of Sleat, which lies at the mouth of the loch. Whereas the limit of the loch on its north side is rather vague - though generally accepted locally to be Sandaig (Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.) - there is no mistaking its southern limit at Rubha Ard Slisneach. After Culloden, Slisneach was not forfeited, but Inverguseran, the next farm to the south was. Slisneach was occupied at this time as a wadset, held by a son of Macdonnell of Scotus (Munro 1984). Today, Inverguseran is a thriving sheep farm, of which Slisneach forms a small part. The whole team landed at Slisneach on the first day, splitting into teams of two and three to carry out the survey. Our discoveries are described from east to west.

Landing at Slisneach can be tricky, with large submerged boulders affecting the north shore and swell and currents affecting the west facing shore (Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.). There are just 2 cleared landing places on the north shore and no nausts, but right at the east end of Slisneach, in the lee of Rubha Camas an t-Salainn, is a small sheltered bay where boats can land in most conditions (ibid.). Above it are the remnants of mixed deciduous woodland, but there are no structures here. Just west of Rubha Camas an t-Salainn and embedded in the shore bank, is a curious small concrete pad, with a galvanised roller bolted to it (Site 1016). It may relate to the anti-submarine boom known to have been stretched across the mouth of the loch during WW2 (ibid.).

From this point westwards, all of the coastal terrace - a raised beach generally about 50m wide - is covered in cultivation remains, which lie outwith the very substantial head dyke associated with Slisneach township (see below). Scattered along the base of the rising ground, at the landward edge of the terrace, are a number of small buildings, of varying sizes and shapes (figs. 15 and 16; plate 30). These structures are so closely associated with the cultivation remains that, whilst some may have originated as shieling huts, others are more likely to be summer farms, satellites of the main farm at Slisneach. A small shieling ground was identified at Bealach a' Bhidean (Site 1059), just to the south, but there are no obvious locations for high summer shielings within reasonable distance of Slisneach; the 18th and early 19th century maps offer no clues and it is possible that this lack may explain the apparent shieling huts stretched along the north shore. Our most exciting discovery at Slisneach was a ring cairn of probable Bronze Age date, situated at the back of the beach, in the lee of Rubha Ard Slisneach (Site 1034; fig. 16; plate 31). Several more possible funerary features, which could be prehistoric in date, were found nearby (Site 1000; fig. 17).

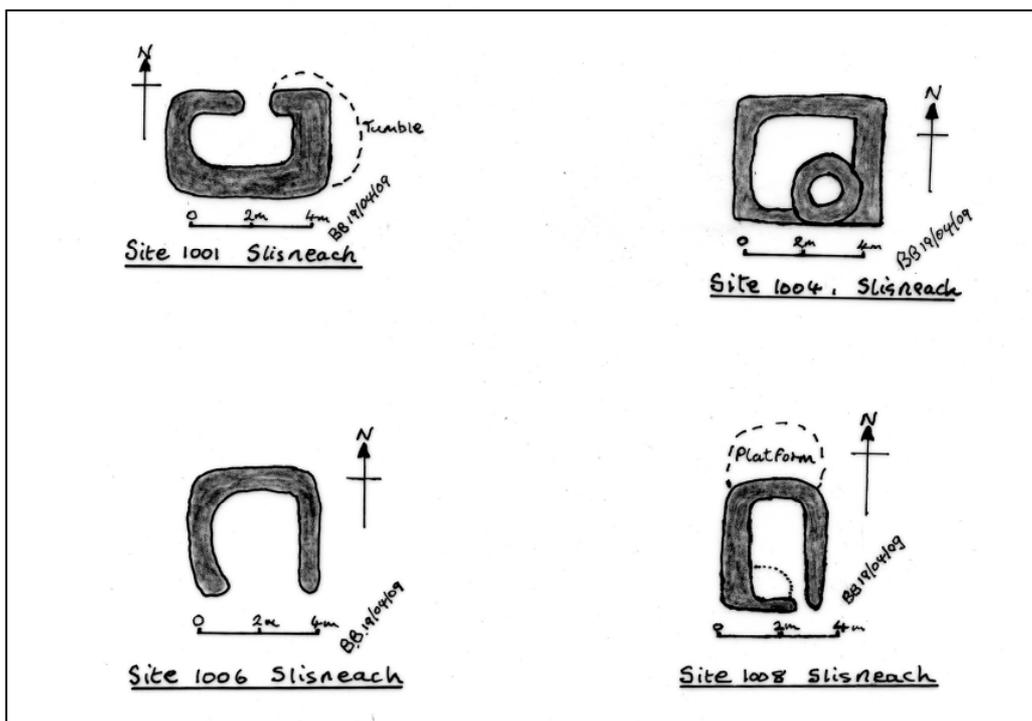
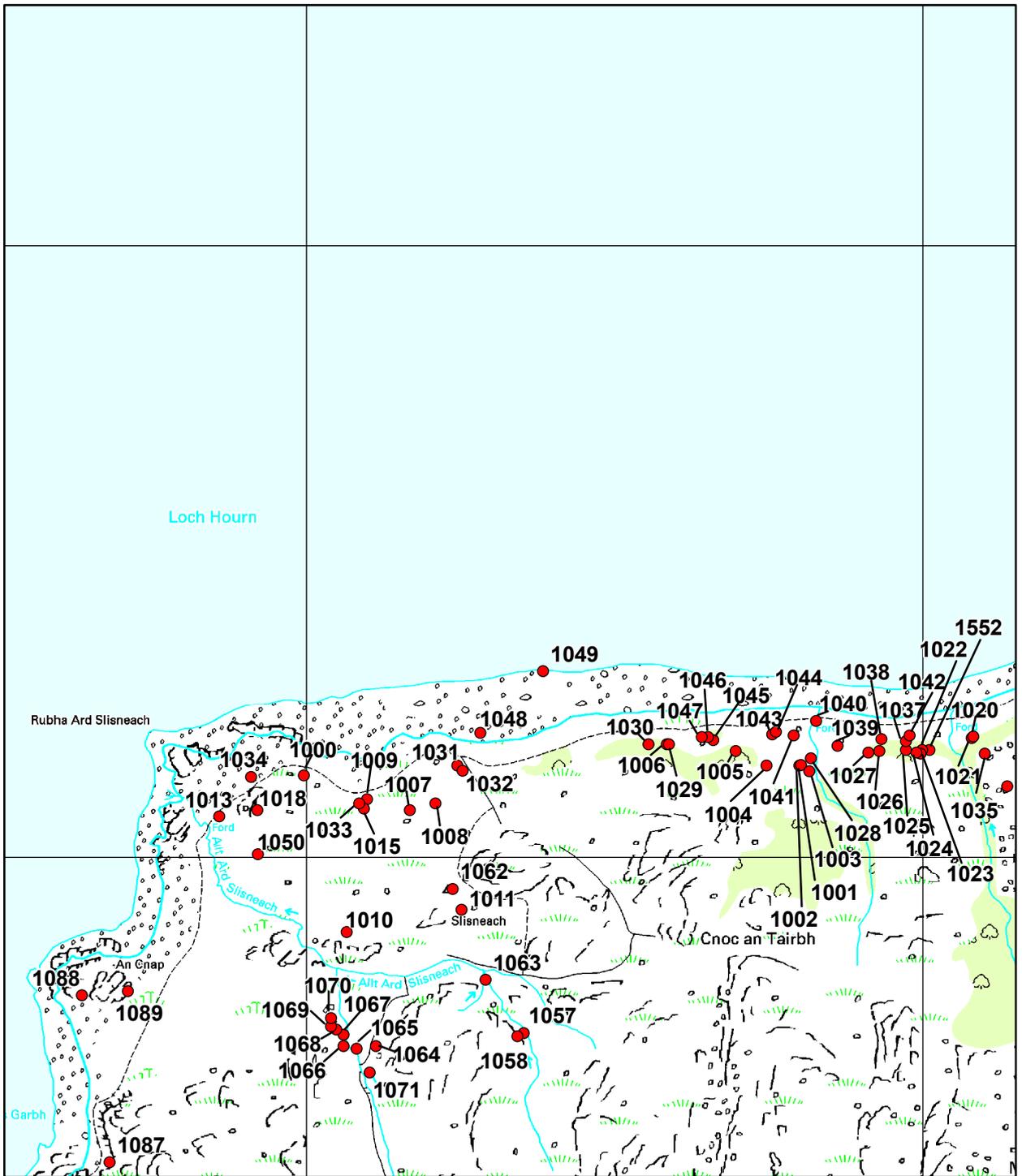


Figure 15 Sketch plans of buildings on the north side of Slisneach (see also fig. 16)

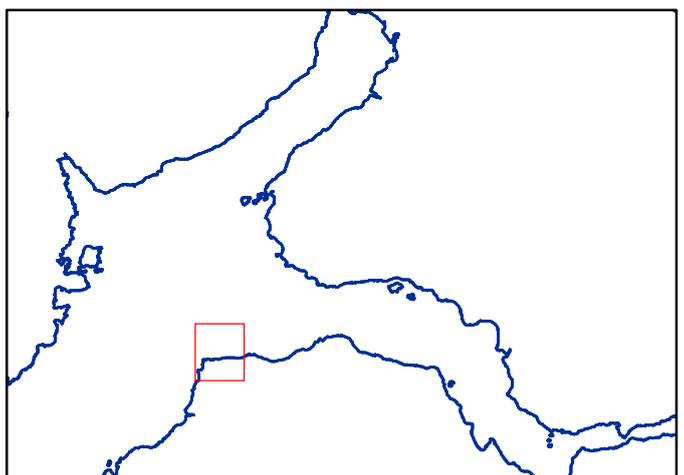


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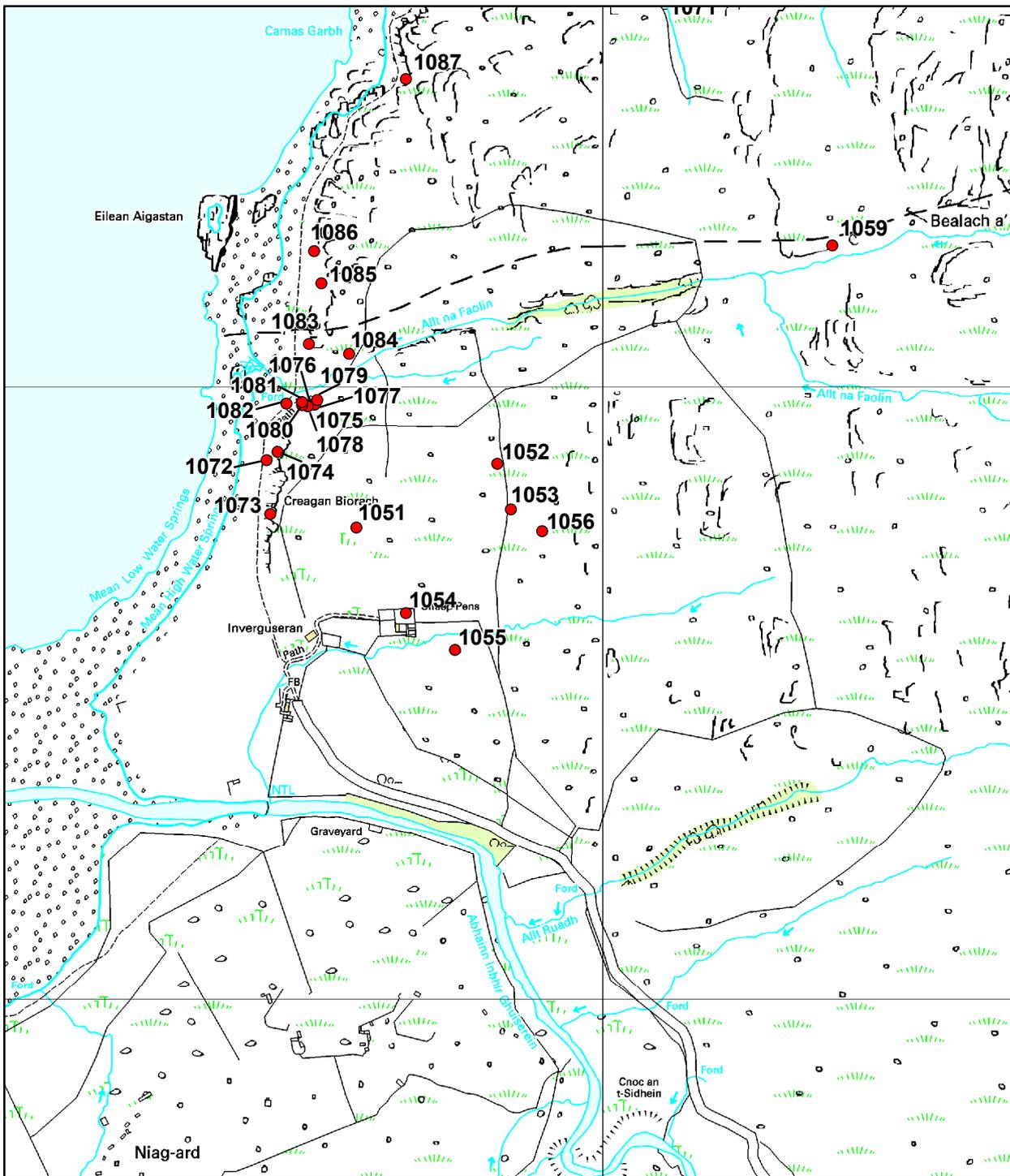


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Map 14 Location of archaeological sites at Slisneach

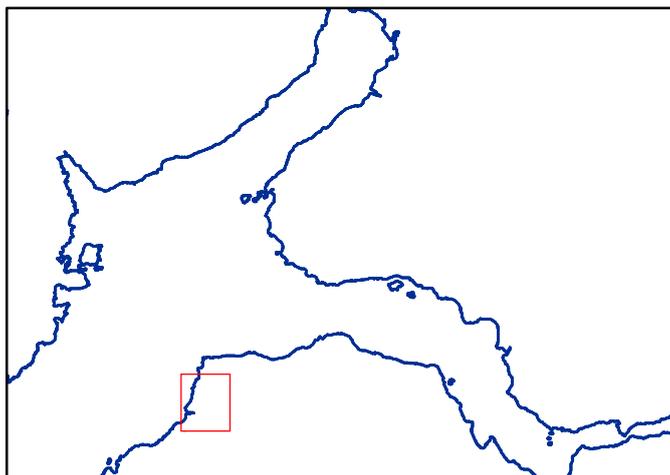


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Map 15 Location of archaeological sites south of Slisneach

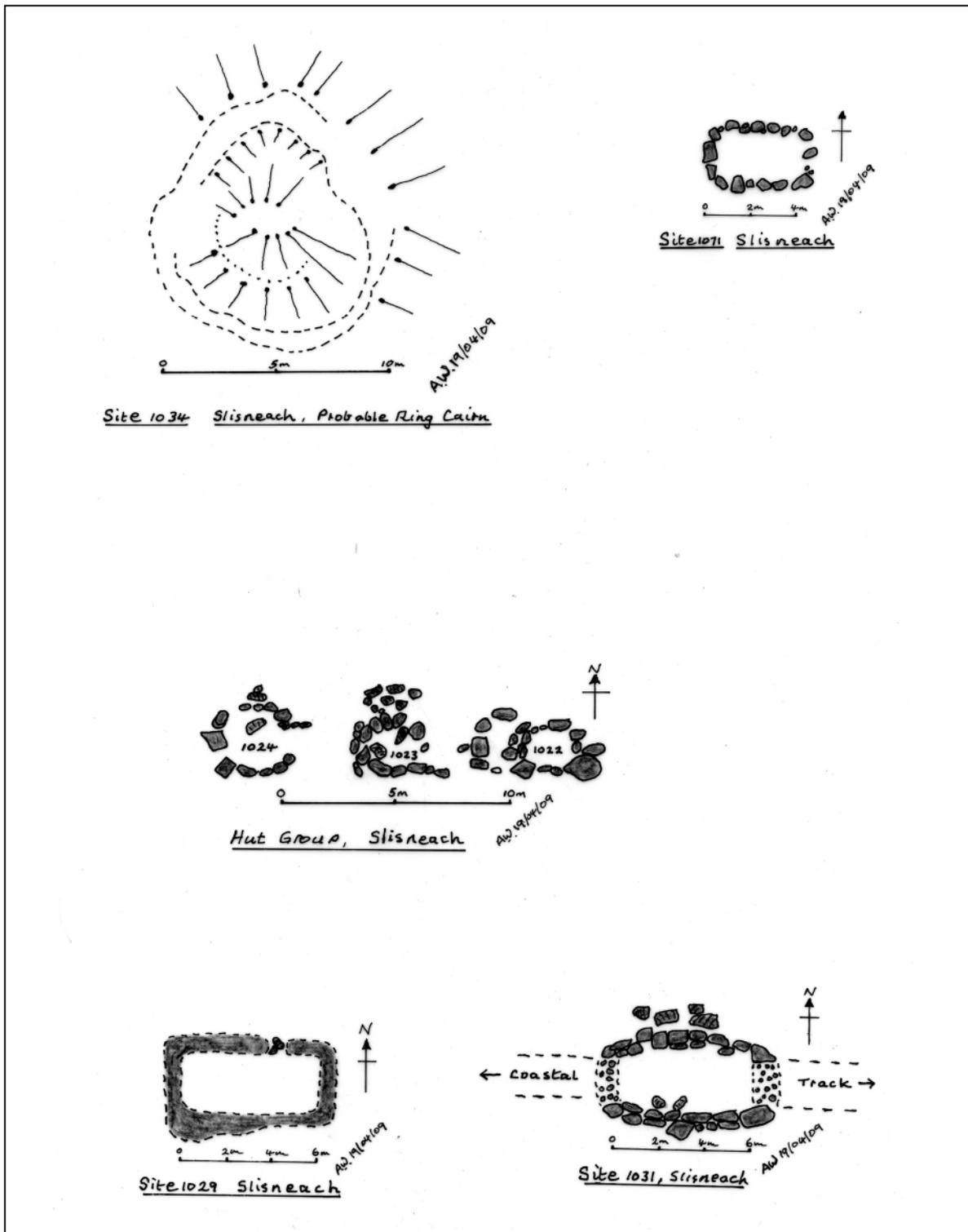


Figure 16 Sketch plan of structures along the north side of Slisneach, Sites 1022-1024, 1029, 1031, 1034 and 1071 (see also fig. 15)



Plate 30 Looking E along the raised terrace at the E end of Slisneach. The terrace is covered in cultivation remains, with the footings of huts strung out along the break in slope at its southern edge



Plate 31 Possible ring cairn at Slisneach, looking E (Site 1034)

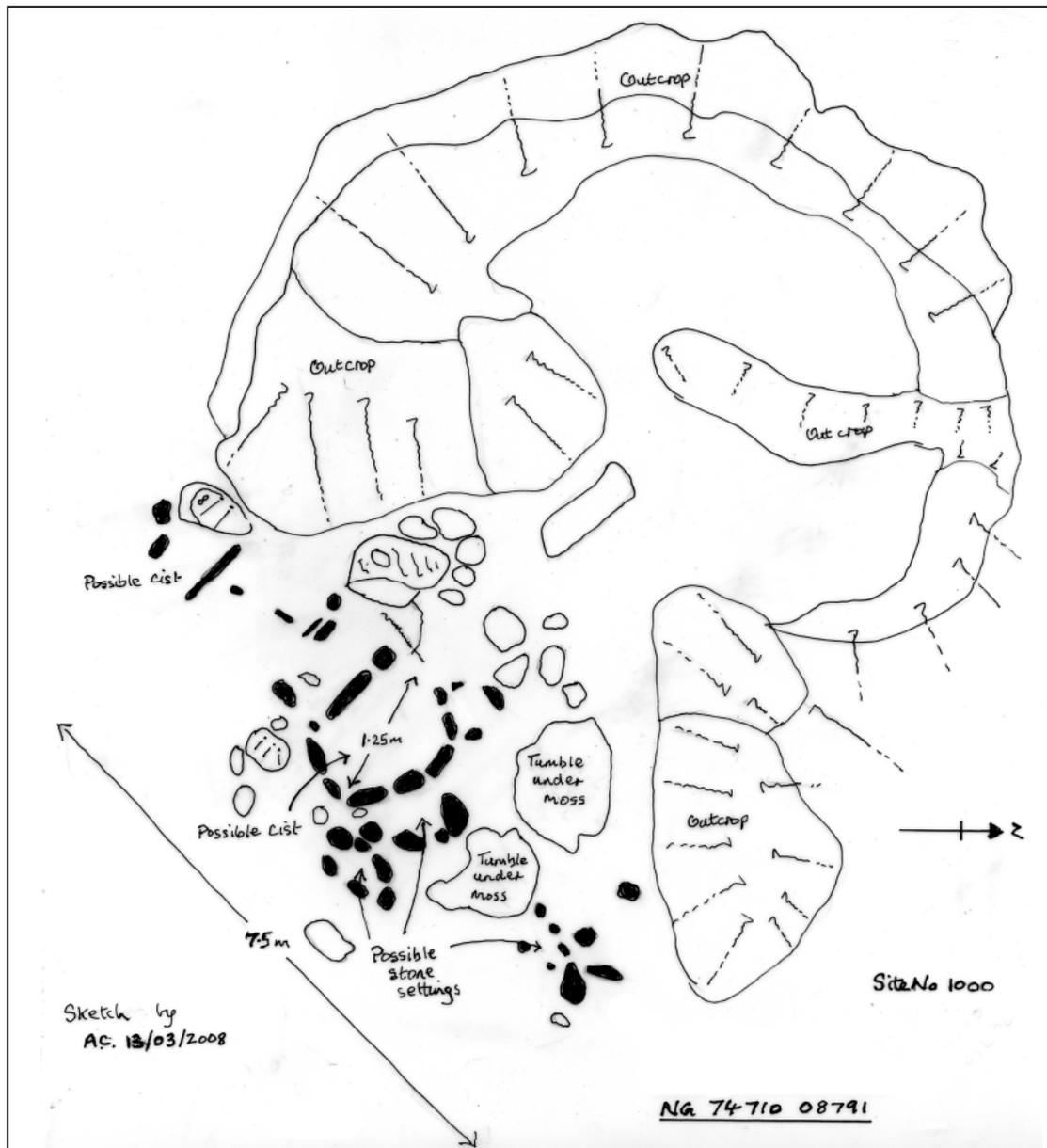


Figure 17 Sketch plan of possible cists at Slisneach, Site 1000

On either side of Rubha Ard Slisneach, storm beaches have built up between unusually sculptured rocky outcrops. These beaches appear to be continuing to grow. The main source of the cobbles forming the storm beaches would appear to be the Abhainn Inbhir Ghuiserein which enters the sea some 2km to the south. This river is about 14km long; it reaches into the heart of Knoydart, draining some very steep mountains. Longshore drift then appears to have transported the cobbles north, dropping them where they meet the tidal currents flowing in and out of Loch Houran. This has allowed beaches of great depth (front to back) to accumulate.

Spread out across the storm beach between An Cnap and Rubha Ard Slisneach are as many as 150 small cairns of varying sizes (Site 1050; plates 32 and 33). These cairns extend as far as 60m from the landward edge of the beach towards the sea, and, whilst some cairns consist of no more than a wheelbarrow load of stones, others must contain several tonnes. All are neat and well formed. The present farmer has always held the view that the cairns are field clearance (Iain Wilson, pers. comm.) and half of our team, at least, hold the same view.



Plate 32 The stony cairns on the raised beach at Slisneach, looking NW (Site 1050)



Plate 33 The stony cairns on the raised beach at Slisneach, looking NW (Site 1050). This photo shows the wide extent and distribution of the numerous cairns

However there are difficulties with this interpretation. Pebble beaches are notoriously difficult to walk on and obtain good traction. Why should a farmer of yesteryear stagger out onto a beach, with many tonnes of field clearance? Why waste the energy? Some of the cairns furthest from the edge of the fields are amongst the largest. The likelihood of ponies with creels on their backs or pulling a slipe (sledge) out over a loose pebble beach seems unlikely, since ponies and horses will impart much greater ground pressure per square unit of ground than humans. These cairns may not be what they first appear, but they do merit further study.

Inland of Rubha Ard Slisneach is an area of gently undulating ground, approximately 25ha in size and bisected by a small burn, which takes its name from the point. All of this ground appears to have been

cultivated in the past, with plots running this way and that according to the lie of the land. The best ground is south of the burn and the majority of it is today a fine green, grassy field, enclosed by a post and wire fence. In the SE corner of the better ground is the site of the main township (figs. 18 and 19; plate 34). There are buildings of varying periods, all now ruinous, culminating in a small sheep fank that incorporates earlier buildings (Site 1070). The ground north of the burn is poorer and more peaty, but there are several buildings dispersed across this area, which may be contemporary with the township (e.g. Site 1062; fig. 19; plate 35). Narrow rig and furrow here seems to be of earlier date, as it has been truncated by later 20th century parallel drainage ditches.



Plate 34 Remains of the township at Slisneach, looking NW



Plate 35 Cultivation remains on the poorer ground N of the Allt Ard Slisneach, looking W

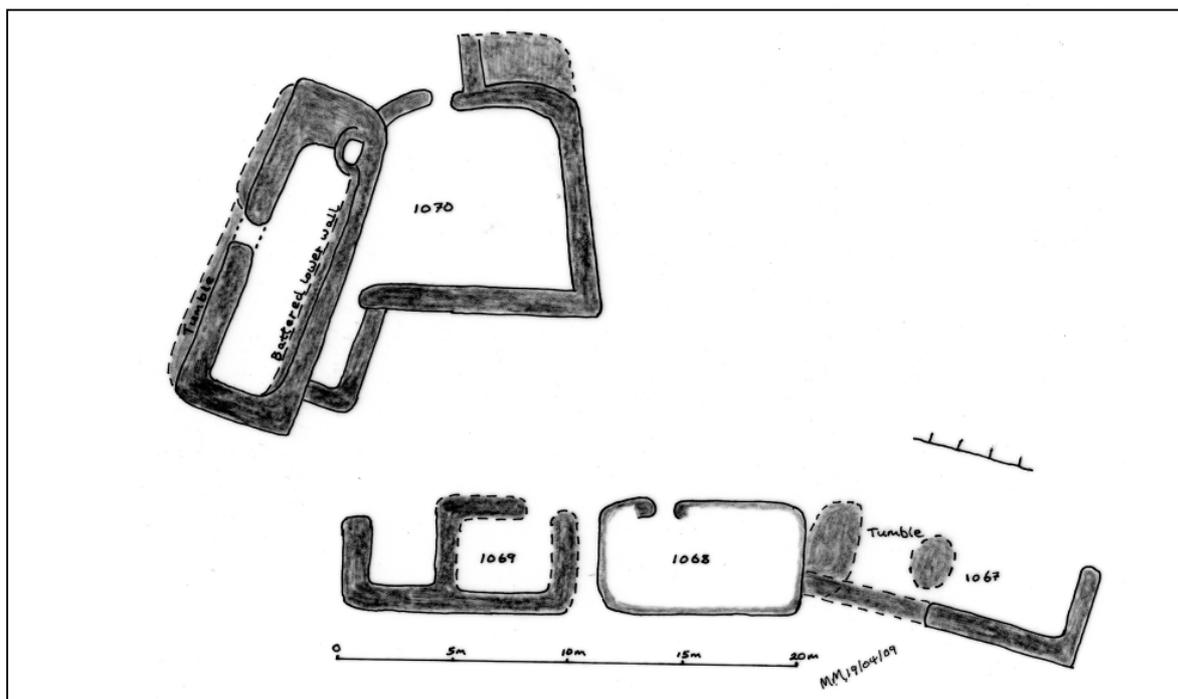


Figure 18 Sketch plan of central group of re-modelled buildings forming the Slisneach township, Sites 1069-1070

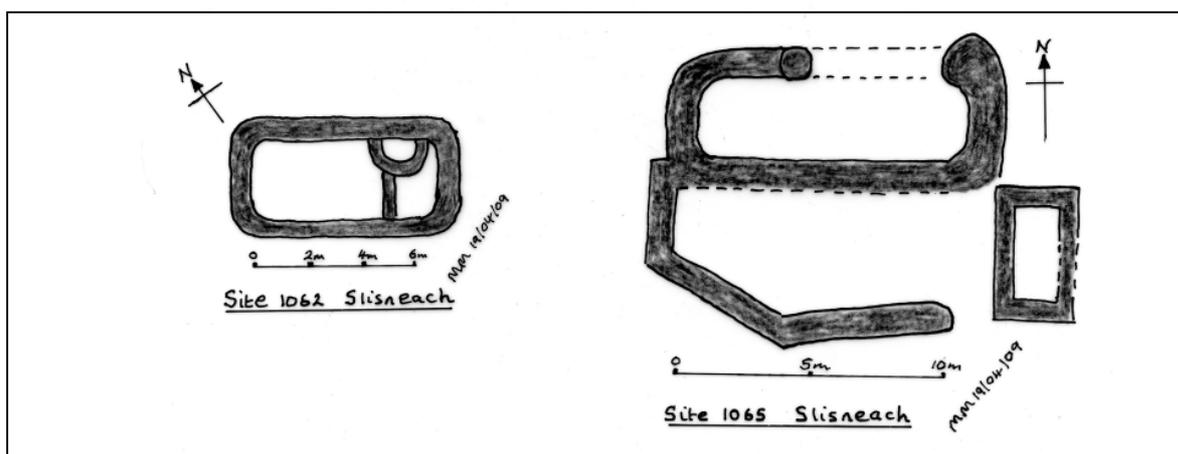


Figure 19 Sketch plan of structures associated with the Slisneach township, Sites 1062 and 1065

The farmer at Inverguseran, Iain Wilson, had invited us to call in, so the 6 members of the team who had been to Slisneach before were landed there. Inverguseran was strictly speaking beyond our intended survey area, but archaeologists and curiosity go together (plate 36). At Inverguseran itself, a fine sheep fank with cobbled floors, still very much in use, was of particular interest (plate 37). Splitting into two teams of three, one team followed the coast, while the second team made a sweep of the higher ground inland, to make their way back towards Slisneach.

Although this is a very exposed shoreline, along with other isolated buildings, a tiny - but very well preserved - settlement was found along the Allt na Faolin (Sites 1076-82; fig. 20; plate 38). Just to the north, two adjoining rock shelters were discovered, both with stone sleeping platforms (Site 1083; figs. 21-22; plates 39 and 40). A small area of nettles in front of the shelters suggests a phosphate rich midden. As they lie at a height of c.12m OD, it raises the possibility of prehistoric use, but as they could just as easily have been used by packmen following the coastal track in the 20th century, determining their origin is likely to be difficult. Nearing Slisneach, an enclosure, constructed in part using massive boulders, abuts the cliff and incorporates two small caves, one in each of the upper corners (Site 1087; plate 41). On analogy with places elsewhere in Lochaber, such as the Back of Keppoch, near Arisaig, this might have been to contain a bull or bulls. At Slisneach, the An Cnap promontory is heavily enclosed with

sections of walling filling in the spaces between outcrops. The area within is covered in fine green turf, growing on pure shingle. In the north east corner of An Cnap is a very heavily built 3-sided hut (Site 1089; fig. 23).



Plate 36 Inverguseran Farm, looking east



Plate 37 Sheep fank at Inverguseran, looking SW (Site 1054)

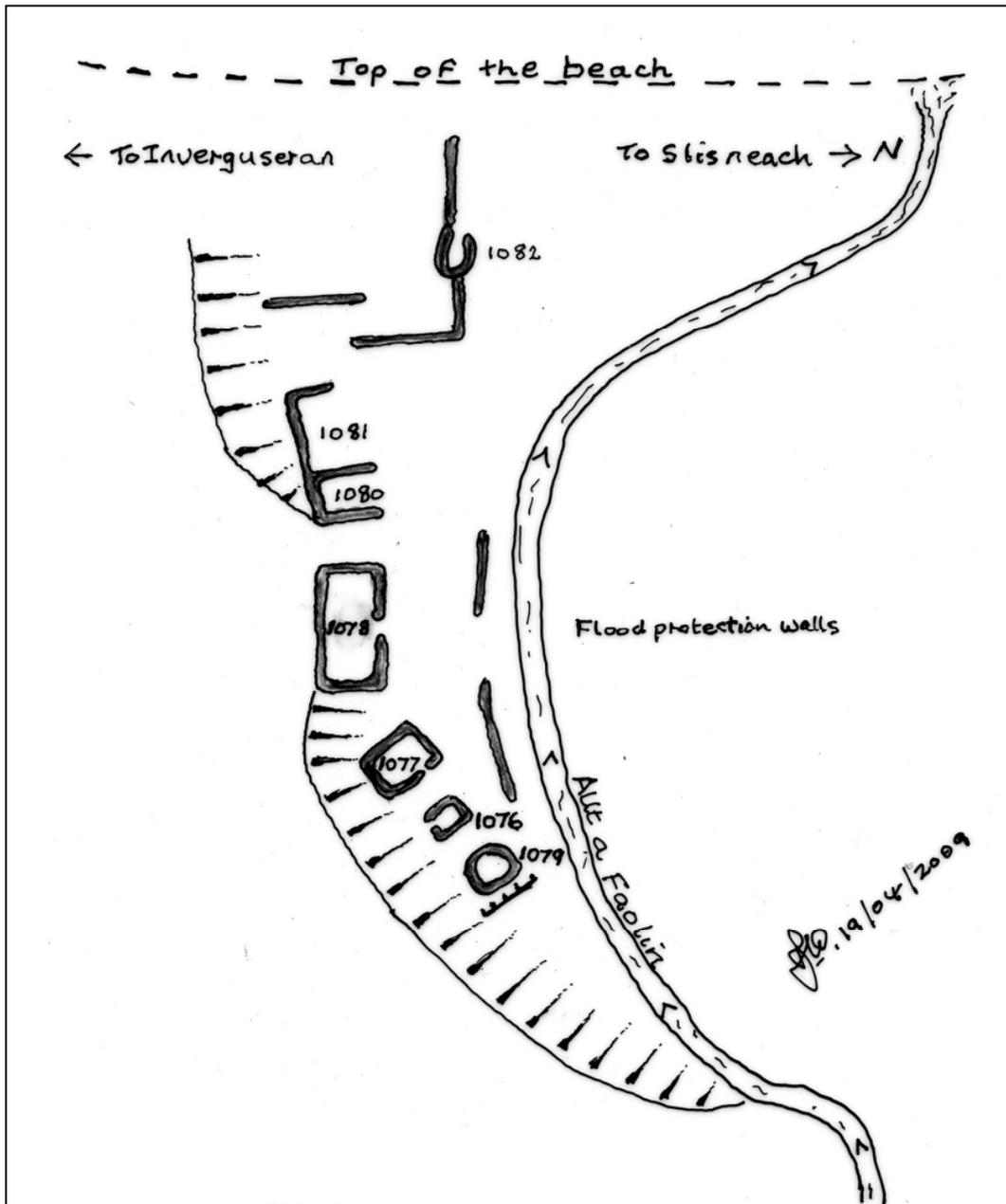


Figure 20 Sketch plan of the structures at Faolin, Sites 1076-1082



Plate 38 Faolin, near Inverguseran, looking S (Sites 1075 to 1082)

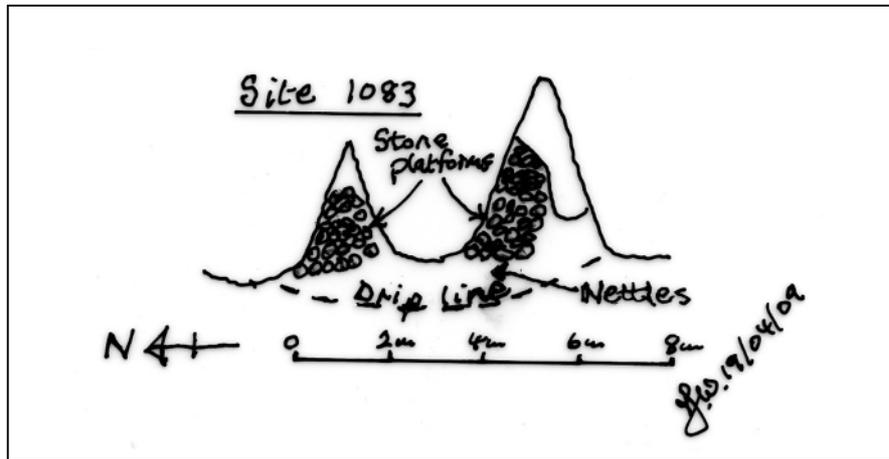


Figure 21 Sketch plan of the rock shelters at Faolin, Site 1083



Plate 39 W facing elevation of the rock shelters at Faolin, Site 1083



Plate 40 Interior of the upper shelter at Faolin, from SW (Site 1083)



Plate 41 Substantial enclosure with rock shelter and cave (just out of shot) at Slisneach, looking SE (Site 1087)

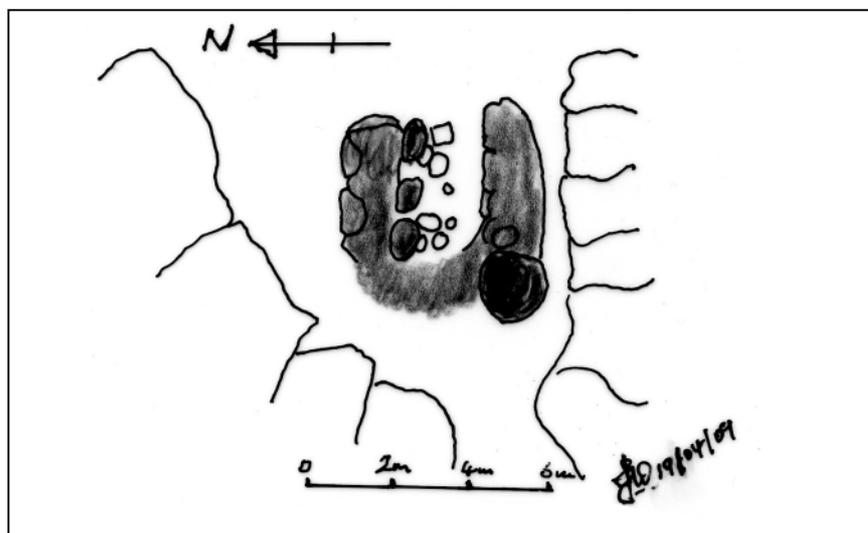


Figure 22 Sketch plan of the structure at An Cnap, Site 1089

Discussion and Conclusions

In total, combining all of the discoveries made by NOSAS between 2002 and 2009, along with those sites identified by the RCAHMS in 1991, some 1327 individual archaeological sites are now known around Loch Hourn. The sites have been sub-totaled into types (see appendix 1). It is not easy to put the total figure fully in perspective as nothing quite like this survey has been done elsewhere on the West Coast of Scotland. This is a very remote area and, due to the lack of cultivable land, it was never densely populated.

The shoreline of Loch Hourn is approximately 50km long, but considerable areas of its hinterland have also been explored. The coverage of these areas varies for good reasons. Our special relationship with Kinlochourn Estate has meant that few stones have been left unturned there. Elsewhere, however, difficulty of access, notably because of the necessity of using boats, plus the sheer remoteness of many

places and the often appalling weather, limits what can be achieved - unless you are prepared to camp out for several days. Therefore, many of the higher slopes and corries have not been covered.

As the project has progressed we have become more and more aware of how dependent the long established coastal communities were on grazing their livestock away from the main settlements. The consequent importance of the shieling grounds is clear from the total of 171 shieling huts, varying from single isolated huts to groups of a dozen or more, identified around Loch Hourn. In order to fully understand the economies of the coastal settlements it would be desirable to have found all the high shielings, but the nature and scale of the survey area ensures this is an unachievable task. However, it is now possible to refute the comment by the RCAHMS in their introduction to their Knoydart survey, that 'elementary structures of this type are rare in Scotland' (1991, 12).

We are aware from studying the early 19th century maps of a number of high summer shielings (all with names and details of the farms to which they were attached) that we have been unable to reach. In addition, there are other place names - like Coire na Bo, Coire Each and Coire nan Gobhar - on today's OS maps, high up in the hills, which provide clues as to the presence of shieling grounds there. At a guess, the true number of shieling huts within the Loch Hourn catchment is going to be in the order of 250, in something approaching 50 groups. An interesting comparison is provided by the 283 shieling huts found by NOSAS during its recent Strathconon survey in Ross-shire; this is a more intensively settled area, but one surrounded by mountains on both sides (NOSAS 2009; 2010; in prep.).

The Loch Hourn shieling huts are intriguing in that they show great variety of form and construction. The remains we find today vary from something as slight as a change in vegetation, to well preserved stone structures which would only need an hour's work to be ready for re-roofing and re-use. Shieling grounds are to be found almost everywhere from the loch side to the highest corries. At the time of the greatest population growth in the 18th century we find that some of the better shieling grounds were enclosed and cultivated, becoming in effect summer farms. The best of these later became permanently settled, as the pressure on arable ground continued to increase.

The most common class of structures is buildings - roofed structures which are generally more than 4m long internally. Smaller structures have been classed as huts. We have recorded a total of 271 buildings. A full analysis of these buildings is beyond the scope of the present report, but a few comments are pertinent. Without exception all of these buildings are rectangular in ground plan. We suspect that many of the buildings found are of great age. As yet unpublished historical evidence (Alasdair Ross, pers. comm.) is challenging ideas on the age of many of the footings of buildings that we find, quite apart from the fact that buildings are frequently rebuilt on the top of earlier structures on favoured sites. The findings of the Loch Hourn survey do challenge Rixson's assertion that 'until the latter part of the 18th century the norm for houses in the Rough Bounds and Locheil was round' (1999, 26). Apart from the (probably) earliest shieling huts with circular or oval ground plans, some of which could be as much as 1,000 years old, (based on dating evidence gathered in Perthshire), buildings and huts in the project area are rectangular in ground plan or occasionally square.

We know from the historical accounts that most of the houses in Glenelg and in Knoydart prior to the mid 18th century were creel houses, consisting of a low stone wall into which were set cruck frames to support the roof timbers. Between the cruck frames were fixed wattle panels, which were then clad externally with divots of turf. The roofs were covered first with thin turves then with rushes, heather, straw and even bracken. The reconstructions of turf houses at the Highland Folk Museum in Newtonmore have demonstrated beyond doubt how spacious and cosy such dwellings can be, though they require a lot of maintenance. Would you rather be tucked up inside a cosy turf house on a wild winter's night or be in a draughty dry stone house with bare stone walls?

While we grow in confidence when identifying the remains of turf houses, this confidence is constantly tempered by the possibility of stone robbing. It is important to always look around to see what else has been built nearby at a later date. The builders of sheep fanks and sheep walls robbed anything they could find within easy reach. The risk is of mis-identifying the turf covered remains of a robbed out stone

walled building as a turf walled house. That said we can be reasonably confident that a modest proportion of the building footings we have discovered are those of turf houses.

Our time at Slisneach, a singularly beautiful place on a sunny day, was all too short. Given more detailed investigation, it is almost certain that further, definitive evidence of prehistoric activity will emerge here, perhaps allowing parallels to be drawn with the Skagerrak seaways of southern Norway (Hofseth, Oldsaksamlingen, Historisk Museum, Universitetet i Oslo). Its position on the Sound of Sleat, at the mouth of perhaps the most dramatic sea loch on the western seaboard, surely offsets any scepticism there might be about prehistoric activity at Slisneach. The more convincing evidence already recorded at Slisneach makes it even more frustrating not to have got onto the Sandaig islands, the other location where prehistoric activity seems most likely. In conjunction with the hut circle and the possible duns at Arnisdale, there are hints that the early history of Loch Hourn could be as interesting as that of later periods.

We should say at this point that we do not in the least mind our current ideas being proven wrong in the future. It seems better to make an honest attempt to interpret what we have found now, within the constraints of our present archaeological and historical knowledge, rather than to say nothing.

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Appendix 1 Analysis of all the recorded archaeological sites in the Loch Hourn catchment area

Buildings	271
Shieling Huts	171
General Purpose Huts	37
Fishermen's Huts	79
Walls	99
Cultivation Remains (Lazy Beds)	73
Enclosures	59
Structures miscellaneous	44
Platforms	98
Clearance Cairns	89
Crofters Cowsheds	16
Pens	28
Sheep Fanks	10
Fields	5
Cleared Boat Landing Places	63
Cleared Boat Landing Beaches	19
Caves	3
Rock Shelters	9
Turf Cutting Banks	4
Peat Cutting Banks	7
Hut Circles	2
Recessed Platforms	2
Nausts	24
Corn Drying Kilns	11
Wharves / Quays	2
Storage Pits	2
Duns	2
Horizontal Mills	3
Field Systems	3
Kitchen Garden	1
Burial Ground	1
Cultivation Terraces	2
Lades	3
Cairn Fields	6
Boom Anchor Point	1
Burial Cairns	7
Cist Group	1
Cultivation Remains (Narrow Straight Rig)	2
Cultivation Remains (Broad Rig)	2
WW2 Slit Trenches	5
Stepping Stones	1
Tracks and Paths	7
Timber Mooring for Logs	1
Churches	2
Whisky Still Bothies	2
Quarries	9
Clapper Bridge	2
Jetty	2
Piers	6
Ditch (at a Shieling Ground)	1
Well	1
Shooting Butt	1
Ice House	1

Improved Ground	3
Fish Traps	3
Bridge Abutments	4
Cultivation Plots	3
Graves	3
Net Drying / Mending Greens	10
Burial Isle	1
Ballast Beach	1
Misc	1
Pulpit Rock	1
Causeway	1

Explanation of the terms used

The terms used in archaeology have always been a problem and several attempts have been made to standardise them and produce a thesaurus acceptable to all. In the real world of field archaeology individuals surveyors frequently see sites differently, and some surveyors are more willing to place interpretations on sites than others. So the above analysis of sites must be read with caution.

Generally **buildings** are all structures that had a roof, and are - for arguments sake - larger than about 4m in length internally. Anything smaller we would call a **hut**, and huts we have further subdivided according to the context we find them in.

Cultivation remains present special difficulties. **Lazy beds** are a form of rig and furrow dug by hand using a spade, and generally refer to plots on poorer ground outwith the enclosed in-by-land; they are associated with the cultivation of potatoes after 1750. However, hand dug rig and furrow cultivation is much older than 1750 when ridges were used for cereal growing. In this survey we have classified all hand dug rig and furrow as lazy beds. **Narrow straight rig** applies to ridges usually around 4 to 5 m wide created by single furrow horse ploughing on the more level ground. **Broad rig** is typically left after single or double furrow tractor ploughing in bouts. **Field systems** are groups of enclosed fields and is a term more frequently applied to prehistoric periods. However, in this survey it has been used in the context of fields attached to a small farm.

The classification of cairns also present many problems. Sometimes it is impossible to work out just what a pile of stones is all about. **Clearance cairns** are piles of stones lifted from the ground to make cultivation easier, and **cairnfields** occur where there are simply too many piles of stones to count them all. Often this term is used by archaeologists for groups of prehistoric burial cairns, but - for the most part - we have used the term in the context of an area of numerous clearance cairns.

Walls are almost too numerous to count, but those we have recorded are all of some archaeological interest. They include every possible construction type (stone, stone and turf, and turf) only have been lumped together.

The term **enclosure** is applied generally to small areas of ground walled or fenced in to hold livestock (rather than to exclude them). A **pen** on the other hand is a much smaller walled structure, built to hold a small group of animals. Very small pens in the corner of a sheep fank or disused building are referred to as a 'lambing' or 'twinning pen'.

A **cleared landing place** is a narrow strip of rocky shore between low tide level and the top of the beach that has been cleared sufficiently to haul up a small, four to six oared, wooden boat without damaging its bottom. A **cleared landing beach** would be wider, reflecting a concentration of boat-related activities. However, many of the pebble beaches around Loch Houran are naturally clear of rocks, so the absence of clearing does not necessarily mean that boats were not landed there.

Following archaeological convention, **hut circle** is used for the footings or low walls of a Bronze Age roundhouse, though the use of the word 'hut' can be seen as somewhat misleading. The term, **recessed**

platform, is used for a circular or oval platform built to support a timber roundhouse, cut into a hill-slope or bank, and is normally built up at the front.

Platform is a ubiquitous term applied to any area of artificially levelled ground on a slope, or a raised area, created to keep it dry, amidst low-lying ground.

A **naust** is a boat shaped scoop at the head of a beach in which a boat is stored. Nausts can either be cut into the shoreline and left with sloping turf banks or they can be walled with stone.

All the other terms we have used are we hope self explanatory. For a fuller thesaurus, please refer to the RCAHMS.

Appendix 2 Gazetteer of archaeological sites

Table 1 Archaeological sites at Sandaig

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1530	177002	814810	Building	On the W side of the Sandaig River in a sheltered position under low cliffs is a substantial building of double faced, drystone construction. It measures c.16m NW-SE x 4m NE-SW internally, with walls standing to c.1m high. It has square corners inside and out, as well as slightly staggered entrances in both long walls, which lie towards the NW end of the building. Like Sites 1531 and 1532, it was overgrown with bracken and brambles in 2008. Sites 1530-2 form a discreet farmstead, none of which have been recorded on the OS map.
1531	177018	814818	Building	Adjacent to Site 1530, is a rectangular, double faced, drystone building, measuring 6m NW-SE x 4m NE-SW internally, with walls standing to c.1m high. It has no obvious entrance and is square cornered, inside and out. Given its relationship to Site 1530, it may have been a byre.
1532	177020	814825	Enclosure	Adjacent to Site 1531, is a rectangular enclosure, consisting of 3 walls abutting the base of a low cliff. It measures c.11m x 6m internally, with an entrance in the short (SE) wall. Like Sites 1530 and 1531, it was heavily overgrown with bracken and brambles in 2008.
1533	177150	815030	Field system	Centred on the above NGR is an extensive field system covering several hectares. It comprises a number of fenced fields within which are various traces of cultivation, including lazy beds and narrow straight rig, as well as earlier enclosures. This was noted in 2008, but not surveyed in detail.

Table 2 Archaeological sites at Ard (Achatatol)

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1350	177840	814427	Field wall	A turf and stone bank, crossing a ride within a forestry plantation. It is 1.75m wide at the base, stands to 1.25m high and runs for 39m in a NNE-SSW direction. It is probable that it continues into the plantation to the SSW, though it fades out on the NNE side.
1351	177671	814462	Building	The possible footings of a building marked on the current OS 1:25,000 map. It lies within an area where there has been much windblow on the edge of a plantation. The structure has been built into the bank and is c.3m square. The NW corner is visible as 2 to 3 courses of stone, standing 1m high.
1352	177412	813925	Building	First identified in 2008, this building lies below a rocky outcrop and measures c.11.5m NE-SW x 4m NW-SE externally. It has double faced walls, made up of large angular boulders with rubble fill. The walls are c.0.8m wide and generally stand c.0.6m high, though at their highest point, they are c.0.8m in height. The external corners are rounded, the internal corners square. There is an entrance in the NNE wall, which is c.0.9m wide, but has been blocked.
1353	177310	813512	Cultivation remains	An area of possible rig and furrow, beside a burn. The area has been forestry ploughed, planted and clear felled. There are the remains of c.12 rigs running NW-SE.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1354	177254	813420	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, consisting of 5 or more c.2m wide rigs, running NW-SE. The area has been ploughed, planted and clear felled.
1355	177231	813507	Cultivation remains	A large area of rig and furrow, with c.2m wide rigs running NE-SW over a rise.
1356	177407	813662	Building	A stone scatter, below forestry brash, which may be the remains of a building, now destroyed by forestry planting. The scatter measures c.4m ENE-WSW by 3m ESE-WNW.
1357	177435	813695	Building	The remains of a multi period structure, consisting of an earlier building (B), overlain by a later more upstanding smaller building (A). The later building (A), measures c.3m by 3m, over walls c.1.4m high and 0.8m wide. The walls stand 8 courses at their highest, and are made up of thinner stone than the earlier building. The internal corners are square, while the external corners are rounded. Building A utilises the NE wall of the earlier building, plus a new wall across the centre of the underlying building (though this may overlie an earlier division). There is an entrance in the NW wall and a c.2m wide area of tumble beyond the NE wall. The underlying building (B) measures c.5m NE-SW by 4m NW-SE internally. Its walls stand to c.0.4m high internally and c.0.5m high externally and are c.0.6m wide. The building has rounded corners internally and externally. Originally, it probably had an entrance in the E wall.
1358	177453	813632	Building	The remains of a building measuring c.8m WNW-ESE by 3m WSW-ENE internally. The walls stand to a maximum of c.1.2m in height, though elsewhere are only c.0.25m high. They are c.0.75m wide and are double faced, with a rubble fill. The corners of the building are rounded both internally and externally at the NW end, but squared externally at the SE end. The SE end of the building is the best preserved, with part of the doorway still upstanding. There is an area of tumble c.1.5m wide outside its NW end. The building has been planted with trees in the past, clear felled, but not replanted. There are now some regenerating conifers within the structure.
1359	177455	813609	Building	The remains of a building, which has had trees planted on all of its walls (except the SW one). It measures c.8m WNW-ESE by c.3m WSW-ENE internally, over walls c.0.75m wide and a maximum of c.0.5m in height. In places, the walls have been completely destroyed and there is no visible entrance. The SE wall stands up to 3 courses in height, is double faced and has a rubble fill; the corners have not survived.
1360	177432	813623	Building	The probable remains of a building, consisting of turf covered footings and measuring c.11m E-W by 2.75m N-S internally. The walls are c.0.75m wide and no more than 0.25m high. There is a possible N facing entrance.
1361	177653	813633	Cultivation remains	The slight indications of rig and furrow cultivation running NNW-SSE; the rigs appear to be c.2m wide. The area has been ploughed and planted twice and felled once.
1362	177687	813674	Building	A possible turf building, visible as slight changes in the vegetation.
1363	177694	813692	Building	A possible turf building, visible as slight changes in the vegetation.
1364	177708	813728	Building	A possible turf building, visible as slight changes in the vegetation.
1365	177665	813393	Building	A possible turf building, visible as slight changes in the vegetation.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1366	177498	813665	Building	A building, measuring c.4m ENE-WSW by 2.5m WNW-ESE internally. The tumbled walls are c.0.75m wide and up to c.0.75m high. All corners are rounded externally and square internally. The walls on the WSW side survive best and there is a c.0.6m wide entrance in the NW wall.
1367	177511	813661	Building	The stone and turf footings of a building, measuring c.8m NE-SW x 2.5m NW-SE internally. The walls are c.0.75m wide and 0.3m high. There is a c.1m wide entrance in the NW wall.
1368	177558	813304	Building	A stony mound, which is possibly the remains of a building. It lies within newly planted forestry.
1369	177617	813498	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow cultivation running NE-SW, consisting of c.2m wide rigs.
1370	177904	813947	Field wall	The remains of a stone dyke, running E-W.
1371	177858	814031	Sheep fank	A sheep fank shown on the current OS map, which stands to c.1.1m high x 0.5m wide. The walls are a single stone wide. There is an attached pen, measuring c.6m by 6.5m, which has walls c.1.5m high and c.0.8m wide at the base, tapering to c.0.75m at the top.
1372	177826	813991	Building	The remains of a building measuring c.8.5m ENE-WSW x 2.5m ESE-WNW internally. The stone walls are covered in turf and moss and have several trees growing out of them. The walls are c.0.5m high and 1m wide. There is an entrance, c.0.75m wide, in the SW wall.
1400	176980	813262	Field wall	The remains of a turf and stone dyke, running NNW-SSE and crossing a burn at 177712E 813227N.
1401	177651	813088	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, running E-W, but fanning out to run N-S. The individual rigs are c.3m wide.
1402	177587	813177	Hut circle	A hut circle, measuring c.6.5 m in diameter internally. The wall on the NE side is built into the slope and is c.0.75m wide. The wall in the SW arc is c.1m wide and c.0.75 high, with visible stonework. There are 2 gaps in the wall; the one in the SSE arc is possibly an entrance. The second gap is in the NNW arc.
1403	177569	813148	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, running NNW-SSE and centred on the grid reference given.
1404	177495	813506	Field wall	A turf and stone bank, running NNE-SSW.
1405	177614	813062	Enclosure	A probable enclosure, measuring c.8.5m in diameter, with single angular boulders defining the wall. It appears to abut a double faced wall of large boulders, which runs NNW-SSE, at 177610E 813056N.
1406	177730	813062	Field wall	A turf and stone wall, running NNE-SSW.
1407	177606	812791	Field wall	A stony bank, c.2m wide, running NNW-SSW, for c.12m.
1408	177497	812798	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow.
1409	177533	812830	Field wall	A turf and stone dyke, c.1m wide, running NNW-SSE.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1410	177625	812615	Enclosure	A sub-circular enclosure, measuring c.8m NNW-SSE, but only slightly smaller on the other axis. The ground falls away on the W and S sides and a stone wall defines the edge of platform. A slight outer bank on the S side, extends to the SW, away from the enclosure.
1411	177644	812585	Shieling hut	The remains of a shieling hut, measuring c.2.5m ENE-WSW by 1.5m WNW-ESE, with an outshot, measuring c.4m by 1m. The walls appear to be of turf, above a single course of stone. There is a possible entrance in the NNW wall.
1413	177636	812593	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow.
1414	177679	812600	Shieling hut	The remains of a turf built shieling hut, measuring c.1.5m in diameter.
1415	177723	812525	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow.
1416	177768	812516	Cultivation remains	A huge plot of rig and furrow, running N-S. It lies on the NW side of the turf and stone dyke recorded as Site 1417.
1417	177760	812487	Field wall	The remains of a turf and stone dyke, running E-W.
1418	177760	812487	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, overlying the dyke recorded as Site 1417.
1419	178032	812466	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow.
1420	178021	812428	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, below the turf and stone dyke recorded as Site 1417. This rig is probably part of Site 1419.
1421	178060	812461	Field wall	A turf and stone dyke (Site 1417), which ends beside a burn. See Site 1422.
1422	178180	812669	Field wall	A turf and stone dyke, forming a continuation of Site 1421 on the other side of the burn. This part of the dyke is less well preserved.
1423	178105	812703	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, running NE-SW, at an elevation of 140m OD. The individual rigs are c.2m wide.
1424	178119	812813	Shieling hut	The remains of a shieling hut, measuring c.4m E-W by 2m N-S. It is situated on a green mound at 167m OD.
1425	178145	812855	Shieling hut	The remains of a possible shieling hut, measuring c.4m E-W by 2m N-S.
1430	177927	813000	Shieling hut	A roughly circular, green grassy mound, with a flat top and stone protruding through the turf. The mound measures 13m x 10m N-S. It lies on a flat-topped knoll, amidst bracken covered slopes and seems to represent a shieling site.
1431	177917	812965	Shieling hut	The remains of a sub-rectangular shieling hut, defined by low, mossy tussocks and occasional stones. It measures c.4m x 1.5m, over walls 0.2m high and 0.6m thick. It is very clear on the upslope side, but there is no obvious entrance. The hut is located in a level area amongst heather and bracken covered slopes.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1432	177924	812965	Shieling hut	The remains of a shieling hut defined by tussocky grass and occasional stone, which lies 2m N of Site 1431. It is sub-rectangular in shape and measures 4m x 1.5m, though slightly more where the walls are spread. The walls are 0.9m wide and stand to 0.2 m high.
1433	177856	812950	Shieling hut	The remains of a small shieling hut, consisting of turf and moss covered stone footings. It is sub-rectangular in shape and has been built against a rock outcrop. It measures 1.8m x 1.5m, over walls 0.3m high and 0.6m wide. It lies on undulating ground, which is covered in heather and bracken; there is a large grassy area below the hut, now covered in bracken.
1434	177825	812996	Shieling hut	The remains of a D-shaped shieling hut, consisting of moss covered tussocks and some stones against a natural bank. It measures 3m x 2m externally E-W, over walls 1.2m wide and 0.4m high. The hut lies in a wet area and there is sedge in its centre; fronting it is a flat, grassy area.
1435	177638	812594	Shieling hut	The vague remains of a possible shieling hut, sitting on a low, turf covered mound, within a grassy area. It is sub oval in shape and measures 4m N-S x 3m E-W externally.
1436	177637	812603	Clearance cairn	A possible clearance cairn, consisting of a mound of stones overlying the remains of an older shieling hut (Site 1435). The cairn lies towards one end of the hut and measures 2.5m x 4.4m.
1437	178102	812672	Boundary wall	A turf-covered stone wall, 1m high and 1m thick, running E-W from 178102E 812672N to 178170E 812662N. It runs across a bracken covered hillside, terminating at its east end at a rock face.
1529	177442	812758	Cultivation remains	Centred at the above NGR is an area, c. 250sq m in size, of well preserved lazy beds. The beds measure c.2m from furrow to furrow and are 0.3m high. They are situated just above the shoreline and are now overgrown with semi-mature birch.

Table 3 Archaeological sites at Camas nan Ceann

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1312	179344	811751	Building	A building, possibly a store, defined by low, drystone, double faced walls. It is rectangular in shape and has a 0.6m wide door in the S wall. It measures 3m NNW-SSE x 2.3m NNE-SSW internally, over walls 0.7m thick and standing to a maximum height of 0.75m. The building sits 5m above the high tide line, on a rocky spur, between cleared beaches.
1313	179373	811732	Building	A building, used by Forestry Commission workers' as a coal store. The building is sub-rectangular in shape and has a collapsed entrance in the centre of the E wall. The building, which measures 4m NNW-SSE x 3.10m NNE-SSW wide, has 0.55m wide walls, standing to a maximum of 1m in height. There is a possible plinth in the NE corner, measuring 1.5m E-W x 1.2m N-S. The low, double faced walls have been much damaged by trees. There is a fallen oak in the centre, the root plate of which is packed with coal, and there is a large coppiced sycamore in the SE corner. The building sits c.5m from the top of beach and there is an apron of stones in front of it, between it and the beach.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1314	179370	811675	Building	A double row of split oak posts running down the beach is meant to have been used by the Forestry Commission for loading logs onto boats (English 2000, 280, 286). There are 10 posts in the more easterly row and 11 in the westerly row. The posts are set in pairs, 1.7m apart, and the rows are 1.4m apart. Each post is a maximum of 200mm in diameter and their average height is 0.9m.
1315	179382	811748	Building	The drystone footings of a very large, rectangular building, measuring 9.6m E-W x 3.4m N-S. The walls are 1.2m high and are spread to a maximum width of 0.9m. There are possible fireplaces at both ends, though these might just reflect the collapse of the inner wall face. The easterly fireplace is 0.4m wide x 0.4m deep, while that at the W end is 0.9m wide x 0.3m deep. There is a possible entrance in the S facing wall. The building lies 10m from the shore, with a faint path running up to it. It has been severely damaged by forestry and is now overgrown with birch, rowan, and willow scrub.
1316	179382	811748	Platform	A sub-rectangular area, which may have been a working platform. It lies above a cleared beach and a natural naust.
1317	179425	811767	Building	The known timber Forestry Commission building (English 2000, 285) is a large rectangular structure, measuring 17.5m long ESE-WNW x 10.10m ENE-WSW. The single faced dwarf walls, which supported the timber superstructure, are 0.3m wide and stand to a maximum of 0.25m high. Round timber posts, 150mm in diameter, are set into the front wall, 1.2m, 5.70m, 13.5m and 16.5m from the W end. There is a possible entrance in the S wall. The building sits 15m from the head of the beach, but its rear wall sits directly on beach gravels. It has been severely damaged by recent forestry operations.
1318	179436	811759	Building	Immediately to the E of Site 1317 and on the same alignment, is a long, rectangular building, with double faced, drystone walls, made up of a mixture of small stones and large boulders. The building has been divided into 2 compartments by a substantial double faced wall, which clearly post-dates the external walls. Internally, the building measures 15.3m in length to the centre of dividing wall, and 32.3m in total length and is 3.3m wide. The S wall of the W compartment has almost disappeared, but elsewhere the walls stand to 0.75m high and are 0.6m wide. Both the W and E ends of the structure are open and it may never have had gable ends, unless they were of timber. The front of the building is just 3m back from the shore. Like Site 1317, it is very ruinous and has been damaged by recent forestry operations.
1319	179473	811791	Building	The substantial and well built remains of a rectangular building, which may have been a dwelling and which measures 6.8m long ENE-WSW x 2.8m ESE-WNW. The walls are 0.70m wide and stand up to 0.7m high. There is a semi-circular buttress, measuring 2m x 0.7m at the SW corner of the W gable and the E gable may also have been buttressed. The building is situated c.35m from the shore and 10m from the burn. It has been severely compromised by recent forestry operations.
1320	179503	811790	Building	The remains of a well built, rectangular building, measuring c.15.20m E-W x 3.10m N-S internally, which may have been a dwelling or a store. There is an obvious entrance in the S wall, which is c.0.8m wide and which lies c.2.6 m from the SW corner. The walls are c. 0.9m wide and stand to c.0.8m high.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1510	179503	811798	Building	A building, shown as roofed on the OS 1st edition map (1872), which measures 8m E-W x 4.5m N-S overall. It was hidden in conifer regeneration in 2009.

Table 4 Archaeological sites at Ràrsaidh

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1375	182938	811280	Field wall	A turf and stone wall, which, below the road, is aligned NNE-SSW. It is very wasted, standing to 0.5m high and is spread to 1m in width. It is 150m long. At its S end, it continues onto the beach where it is more substantial. It stands to 0.6m high and is spread to 2m wide. It continues to the north, on the upper side of the road, where it curves and runs westward. The given NGR is the point where the wall crosses the road.
1376	182849	811196	Field wall	A very wasted turf wall, with some stone, which has been revetted into hillside. It stands to between 0.5m and 1m in height. It is overgrown with grass, moss and bracken.
1377	182827	811287	Enclosure	The remains of the one-time kitchen garden for Ràrsaidh Cottage (English 2000, 290), set beneath a crag and below the public road. It measures 17m ESE-WNW x 11m ENE-WSW overall, and is laid out in 2 equal halves. A path runs around the outside of both plots, with a central path leading to a gate in what is now a dilapidated post and wire fence. The garden has probably been derelict for at least 20 years.
1378	182754	811344	Field wall	The wasted remains of a turf wall on the lower side of the road. It is aligned NNE-SSW, stands to 0.4m high and is spread to 0.8m in width.
1379	182627	811282	Cleared landing place	A cleared beach, centred on 182627E 811282N. It is aligned E-W, is 5m in width and is bounded on its N side by a bank of large stones, 0.6m high. It appears to have been used relatively recently.
1380	182588	811533	Building	A rectangular building on a NNW-SSE alignment which has a later structure (Site 1381) sitting within its NW part. The original building is probably associated with the large area of improved ground to the W which stretches down to the beach and which has several substantial clearance cairns. The building is revetted into the slope and has a substantial apron of stone on the W side, 2m-3m in width. Most of the original building is obscured by the later structure, but at its SSE end is a rectangular depression, 0.4m deep, which indicates the former building. Its SSE gable has a bank of stones 0.7m high x spread to 2.5m wide. In places, the internal faces of the compartment are visible as straight stone settings. The structure is covered by moss, bracken and bluebells.
1381	182588	811533	Building	A rectangular building constructed on top of an earlier building, Site 1380. It is aligned NNW-SSE and measures 9m x 3m internally. The walls are of drystone construction and stand to 1.2m high internally (though only 0.5m-1.2m externally) and are 0.8m thick. The building has squared corners and an entrance in the SE corner, which is 0.7m wide. There is a small, roughly constructed pen in the SW corner, which measures 1.5m x 0.8m.
1382	182570	811533	Building	A roughly square, drystone structure, measuring 4m x 4m, situated at the foot of a steep slope and most likely associated with Sites 1380 and 1381. The walls are 0.7m-1m high and are 1m thick. The building has square corners and there is a 1.2m wide entrance in the S wall. It is covered in moss and bracken.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1383	182450	811530	Field wall	A tumbled wall running in a NNE-SSW direction for 50m down to the beach. The wall is 0.4m high and is spread to 1m in width. It may continue into the undergrowth to the N, but was not explored in this direction.
1384	182364	811505	Pier	A wall running NW-SE for 23m, entirely situated on the stony beach and continuing well below the HWM. The wall consists of medium sized boulders, is 0.5m high and spread to 3m.
1385	182328	811531	Cleared landing place	A cleared beach, aligned N-S and 4m wide. It is bounded on the W side by a slabby crag, 4m in height and on the E side by a bank of medium sized stones, 0.4m high.
1386	182357	811547	Building	A bracken covered building, aligned ENE-WSW and divided into 2 or possibly 3 compartments. It measures 15m x 5m overall and its drystone walls are 0.6-0.8m thick and stand up to 1m height. The central compartment measures 5.4m x 3.5m internally, with a possible dividing wall forming a W compartment, measuring 3m x 3.5m. The E compartment is roughly 3.5m x 3.5m internally and has a small pen, measuring 1.5m x 2m, in its NE corner. There is an entrance to each compartment in the S wall.
1387	182355	811539	Enclosure	The remains of a rectangular enclosure, measuring 6m x 3m internally, situated between Building 1386 and the sea, and located just 3m from the HWM. Three of the walls are very tumbled; they are 0.6m high (0.2m on the sea side) and spread to 2m in width. The S wall, on the sea side, may have been washed away. To the W and on the same alignment is a pile of stones, measuring 5m x 3m in size. It appears to have some straight edges and may be a further building, though it could just be clearance. Its cover of brambles prevented detailed exploration.
1388	182323	811557	Building	A rectangular building, aligned E-W, which measures 9m x 4m internally. The wall footings are of dressed stone, double faced and are very low, standing only to between 0.2m and 0.5m in height; they are 0.6m thick. The corners of the building are square and there is a 1.2m wide entrance in the S wall. A ditch runs along the rear wall of the building. The whole site is completely covered in bracken and brambles.
1389	182322	811552	Enclosure	A rectangular enclosure, with a crag forming its N end. It is aligned N-S and measures 8m x 5m. The crudely constructed walls on its W side are 1m high and 0.7m thick, but, on the E side, the wall - which is contiguous with building 1388 - is just 0.3m high and is spread to 1m-1.5m. To the S, there is a stony apron, 1m high, dropping to the HWM.
1390	182320	811771	Building	A rough, heathery knoll roughly 800m to the NW of Ràrsaidh, between the road and the sea. It is, for the most part, surrounded by a turf and stone dyke (Site 1391). Within the enclosure is a rectangular building on the NE side of Torr an Aoil. It is aligned ENE-WSW and measures 7.5m x 3m internally. The structure sits on a platform built out to the S. The walls are of drystone construction, standing to 0.6m-0.8m high and 0.8m in thickness. There is an entrance, 0.9m in width, in the S wall. The structure has square corners.
1391	182406	811778	Boundary Wall	A turf and stone wall running between 182406E 811778N (E end) and 181738E 811856N (W end). The wall is 1m high and spread to 1.5m at the E end. It continues W around the N side of Torr an Aoil for c.500m, with a spur to the S, ending at 181829E 811781N, at the W end.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1392	182096	811802	Building	A small rectangular structure, with substantial walls, which is aligned NE-SW. It measures 3m x 1.6m internally. The drystone walls are generally 1m high and 0.8m thick. There is an entrance, 1m in width, at the N corner and a further entrance, 0.5m in width, at the SW corner. A short stretch of wall abutting the S side of the latter entrance is possibly a windbreak.
1393	182025	811705	Cairn	A cairn located on a S facing slope, which is 1.2m in height and 3m in diameter. It is possibly a post-Medieval burial cairn.
1394	182088	811627	Building	A rectangular building, aligned NW-SE, on the edge of the shoreline, just 4m from the HWM. It measures 8m x 3m internally. The walls are of drystone construction and are 0.8m thick. The NE wall stands to 1m in height, as does the N end of the NW and SE walls. However, there is no front (SW) wall, perhaps because it has washed away.
1395	182048	811618	Enclosure	At the top of a stony beach and below the HWM is a D-shaped enclosure, aligned WSW-ENE and measuring c.50m x 20m. It is bounded on the sea (E) side by a bank of stones, which has a 1.5m spread, and on the W and N by short stretches of wall, 0.7m high, running between in situ crags.
1438	181659	811895	Building	The wasted and overgrown footings of an apparently earlier building adjacent to Site 1439. The building measures 9m E-W x 3m N-S overall. The front of the building lies just 2m back from the HWM.
1439	181645	811893	Building	A substantial building close to the Ràrsaidh shoreline. It measures 23.7m E-W x 3.3m N-S internally and is divided into 3 compartments, each measuring (from W to E), 11.4m x 3.3m, 7.4m x 3.3m, and 3.2m x 3.3m internally. It has stone built dividing walls and there is no access between the compartments. The double faced, drystone walls stand to a maximum of 0.6m in height and are c.0.7m wide, though generally very tumbled. The building has square corners inside and out. There are entrances to all 3 compartments in the S wall. The W half of the N wall is revetted into the bank behind the building. 2 large holly trees are growing within the ruins.
1440	182827	811531	Shieling hut	A complex 'figure of eight' shieling hut on the Allt Ràrsaidh, which consists of turf covered large boulders sunk in grass and now disappearing under bracken. The upper part measures 4m NE-SW x 1.5m NW-SE internally and contains a circular setting. The lower part measures 2m NE-SW x 1.2m NW-SE internally and there is a possible entrance in the SE arc.
1441	182834	811530	Shieling hut	A circular shieling, with a small outshot that may have been a dairy, on the Allt Ràrsaidh, located 10m from Site 1440. Only the moss covered boulders forming the footings are visible. It measures 2m N-S x 1.3m E-W internally, and has an entrance in the E arc. The outshot off the NE corner measures 0.75m in diameter.
1442	182836	811544	Field wall	A curving L-shaped drystone dyke on the Allt Ràrsaidh, which cannot be associated with the nearby shieling huts, nor does it appear to be a pen. The boulders of the wall are moss covered. The surrounding vegetation is grass, dominated by bracken.
1443	182788	811512	Burial ground	A smallpox burial ground is said to be located near to the Allt Ràrsaidh, in the area of Sites 1441 and 1442 (English 2000, 288, 290). 10m long linear patches of Polytrichum moss running in N/S direction, lie to the E of the burn. They are surrounded by wet heather moor, dominated by Molinia and Erica. There is nothing obvious to suggest the location of the burial ground.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1444	180655	811848	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place, measuring 30m long N-S x 1.5m E-W wide. One side is bordered by natural rock, the other side by boulders and stones. The shore is very rocky at this point and the landing place has been both cleared of stone and apparently levelled.
1445	180617	811864	Enclosure	A 30m long wall, running ENE-WSW, located c.50m in front of cave (Site 1450). The wall is double faced, 1m wide, and stands to 1m high. It lies at the back of the rocky shore and may have been intended to provide protection from the sea.
1446	180597	811877	Cave	An inhabitable cave, located 80m back from the shore. It is triangular in shape, measuring 7m in depth and 2.5m high. The floor is covered in shells (limpet, mussel, cockle and oyster), small bones, pottery sherds, and broken bottles. Ivy and black spleenwort is visible growing out of the back wall of the cave. A wall, which measures 7m long x 5m high x 1.2m, defines the lip of cave; the remaining gap at the W end has been closed by a pallet, draped in carpet felt. There are traces of fire inside the cave near this walling. A levelled talus spread, covered in nettles, extends 10m beyond the mouth of the cave.
1447	180449	811878	Building	The moss covered footings of a tumbled, rectangular structure, aligned E-W. It measures 3.5m x 2.2m and has a possible entrance in the wall (S) facing the sea. The walls stand 1m high and part of the back wall is built into the uphill slope. It is located within a conifer plantation with a mossy understory. Trees have fallen on top of the bothy and the interior of the structure is now very wet underfoot.
1448	180443	811865	Cave	A cave, located above bothy (Site 1447) and c.80m from the shore. It measures 2m wide by 4m deep and the damp, moss lined walls are 4m high. Unlike Cave 1446, there is no walling at the entrance. It lies within a conifer plantation.
1449	180408	811880	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place, probably associated with the bothy recorded as Site 1447. It measures 15m long x 2m wide and runs in a NE-SW direction.
1450	181344	811935	Cave	At the base of a sea cliff on the N side of Caolas Eilean Ràrsaidh and facing S towards Eilean Ràrsaidh, is an inhabited cave. The cave is dry, measuring 4.4 m across the mouth, and 6.9m from front to back. The lowest part of the cave floor would be about 5m above MHW. The roof height is 4.4m at the drip-line, but tapers down to nothing at the back of the cave, becoming rapidly lower about 3m into the cave. The floor of the cave also inclines from W to E at an angle of c.25 degrees. There is a substantial wall, c.2.4m wide and standing to 1.5m high, across the E side of the cave mouth. The wall shows 2 clear phases of construction, and appears to have largely been rebuilt at some point. There is a sloping fire platform along the upper W side of the cave, c.2.60m wide and 2.7m deep, covered in fine black ash, broken shells (limpet, mussel, and winkles), plus fragments of well fired stone. There is a possible midden area, c.2.2m long x 1.8m wide in the lower, front part of the cave behind the wall, dominated by the shells of marine molluscs (same species as above). The fire platform is some 1.8m above the lowest part of the midden. Roe deer appear to have been frequenting the cave and the deposits have also been disturbed by people in recent times; some of the material appears to have been removed in bulk. There does not appear to be much opportunity for the recovery of macro artefacts.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1500	181888	812124	Shieling	The upstanding remains of a substantial shieling hut of double faced, drystone construction. It measures 4.5m E-W x 2m N-S internally, over walls standing to 1.2m high. It has round corners externally and has an entrance in the S facing wall.
1501	181884	812120	Shieling hut	The low footings of a triangular shaped, stone built shieling hut, measuring 2m x 2m x 2m internally. It is located close to Site 1500.
1502	181861	812122	Shieling hut	The low footings of a rectangular, stone built shieling hut, measuring 3m E-W x 1.2m N-S internally. It is located c.30m W of Sites 1500 and 1501.
1503	182017	812086	Shieling hut	The low footings of a small circular shieling hut, measuring c.1.2m in diameter internally.
1504	182021	812086	Shieling hut	The low footings of a sub-rectangular shieling hut, measuring c.2m E-W x 1.2m N-S internally.
1505	182086	812096	Shieling hut	The low remains of a triangular shaped shieling hut, measuring c.1.5m x 1.5m x 1.5m internally. It has a 4 stone marker cairn sitting upon it.
1506	182112	812124	Shieling hut	The low remains of a sub-circular shieling hut, measuring c.1.5m in diameter internally.
1507	182885	811375	Turf stripping	Centred upon the above grid reference is an area of c.800sq m of turf stripping.
1508	182890	811390	Platform	Adjacent to Site 1507, is a level platform, measuring c.10m square.
1509	182920	811365	Earthwork	Centred on the above grid reference, is a c.20m long earth bank. It is very substantial and appears to be associated with Site 1508.
1514	183082	811319	Shieling hut	The low stone and turf footings of a neat 'figure of eight' shieling hut. The main compartment is circular, measuring c.2m in internal diameter, and the smaller compartment is about half that size. The long axis runs N-S. There is an entrance, serving both compartments, on the E side.

Table 5 Archaeological sites on Eilean Ràrsaidh

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1273	181348	811700	Corn drying kiln	A well preserved kiln barn, measuring 4m N-S x 1m E-W. The bowl measures 1.8m x 1m and the intact flue is E facing. The W side has been built against the rising ground on the W side of the settlement.
1274	181356	811708	Well	A roughly oval well, 0.5m deep and measuring 1m N-S by 0.8m E-W. There is also a space, measuring 1m x 0.3m, extends under the rock face below which the well is located.
1280	181388	811656	Clearance cairn	A large field clearance heap, mounded up against bedrock. It measures c.10m N-S by 10m E-W.
1281	181428	811620	Pen	A complex of 6 animal pens, centred on the above NGR.
1282	181350	811710	Storage pits	2 hollows, forming a figure of eight. The more westerly hollow is oval, with a longer N/S axis and is ringed with boulders.

Site	Eastings	Northing	Site type	Description
1300	181340	811720	Building	A building, measuring c.3m E-W x 2m N-S internally. Its walls stand to c.1m high and are c.1m thick. Its W side has been built into a natural bank.
1301	181356	811718	Building	A structure measuring c.2m E-W x 3.3m N-S and with an entrance in the E wall. The S end is very tumbled, but in general the walls are c.1m thick. The N, E, and W walls are roughly 8 courses high (c.1m).
1302	181366	811718	Building	A rectangular structure, with a partially collapsed entrance in the N wall. The S wall stands to c.0.8m over 3-4 courses. There is tumble in the E end of the building, while there is a well defined apron of stone c.2m deep to the N of building. A c.0.8m wide ditch runs along the S side of the building.
1303	181378	811718	Building	A rectangular building, lying to the E of Building 1302 and which may be tied into it. It is reduced to low stone footings, 1m thick. The S wall has been built into a bank; this wall is also 1m thick and stands to 0.6m high.
1304	181388	811723	Building	A round-ended building, with a smaller outshot at the E end, now overlain by tumble. The main part of the building measures c.5.5m E-W x 3m N-S internally. The N and W walls have been reduced to tumble, but the S wall still stands to c.1.5m high and the E wall to about 1m in height.
1534	181345	811765	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place on the north side of the island, adjacent to the farmstead. It measures c.30m N-S x 10m E-W wide.
1535	181340	811729	Building	A building, measuring c.3.5m E-W x c.3m N-S internally. It has double faced, drystone walls, standing to c.1m high and has an entrance in SE corner. There is a level platform of similar size, adjoining the W side of the structure.
1536	181394	811609	Pen	A ruinous, stone built pen, measuring c.1.5m x 1m internally, built against a rock outcrop.
1537	181357	811566	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place on the south side of the island, measuring c.40m N-S x 15m wide. It is slightly curved to fit in with the topography of the beach and is still in very good condition.
1538	181375	811567	Quay	A quay or wharf measuring c.35m N-S x 15m E-W, running alongside (E) the cleared landing place, Site 1537.
1539	181400	811650	Field	An enclosed field of c.0.75ha. There are several large clearance cairns providing evidence of improvement, but there are no visible signs of cultivation such as rig and furrow. The field includes within it all of the farmstead buildings to the N and all of the pen complex to the E. This field is returning to mixed deciduous woodland (mostly birch and alder) and is heavily infested with bracken and brambles.
1540	181300	811680	Cultivation remains	A field of c.0.5ha, containing 4 plots of lazy beds. A central, now overgrown, ditch drains the field from N to S. The field is bounded on the W side by a substantial drystone wall, which is partly free standing and in part retaining; it has a gateway set into it. On the N and E sides, it is bounded by steep banks or cliffs. The ground within the field is covered by rank heather and bracken in 2009.
1541	181175	811615	Cultivation remains	The western half of the island (c.6ha in size) has been enclosed to form a field of sorts. It is bounded by cliffs to the N, W and S, and to the E by the boundary wall shared with the adjacent field (Site 1540) and enclosure (Site 1543). The 'field' contains 9 distinct plots of lazy beds, utilising every possible scrap of cultivable land. Some parts, whilst not cultivated, show signs of improvement, witnessed by the vegetation (strong bracken instead of rank heather), and may have been used for hay. In the central, N draining gully, some of the well preserved lazy beds are overgrown with semi-mature birch. Elsewhere, the ground cover is a mixture of rank heather and bracken.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1542	181074	811615	Pen	A small, stone built pen, measuring c.1.5m square internally, abuts a rock outcrop at the W end of the 'field' (Site 1541).
1543	181312	811586	Enclosure	A 'D' shaped enclosure, measuring c.0.3ha in size, formed by the remains of a substantial drystone dyke that abuts a steep bank on its straight, NW side. This bank also forms part of the enclosure, whilst - around the curve of the 'D' - the wall is free standing. The enclosure extends in part out onto the rocky beach, where it adjoins the cleared landing place (Site 1537). The ground within the enclosure is uncultivable, and, in 2009, is returning to deciduous woodland, mostly alder with some birch.

Table 6 Archaeological sites at Camusbane

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1518	183510	810670	Track	From the above NGR, the old track to Arnisdale runs east through Ceum a' Mhuilleir (shown on the current OS 1:25,000 map), from 183900E 810715N to 183060E 810570N, finishing where the earliest buildings of the Camusbane township were situated beside a burn.
1519	183900	810715	Cultivation remains	Centred on the above NGR, is a substantial area of lazy beds.
1520	183970	810630	Cultivation Remains	Centred on the above NGR, is a substantial area of lazy beds. They lie outwith the enclosed fields of the Camusbane township.
1521	183920	810550	Cultivation remains	Centred on the above NGR, is a substantial area of lazy beds. They lie outwith the enclosed fields of the Camusbane township.
1522	183720	810445	Cultivation remains	Centred on the above NGR, on the slopes of Torr Breac and below the public road facing Eilean Tioram, is a substantial area of lazy beds. These lie outwith the enclosed fields of the Camusbane township.
1523	183870	810415	Church	At this point there was once a church (Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.). This area is very wet today and was not surveyed. No obvious footings remain and it is possible that the church might have been built of timber.

Table 7 Archaeological sites at Arnisdale

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1215	184990	810019	Dun	A possible dun is suggested by a very slight bank around the edge of a particularly prominent knoll above Arnisdale House. Unfortunately, no other features are visible within the dense vegetation presently covering the knoll.

1216	185064	810130	Dun	A possible dun, occupying the top of a knoll, measuring c.24m x 11m E-W in area, but - unlike Site 1215 - overlooked by surrounding higher ground. The lower part of the knoll at its W end has no lip, but there is a large area of stone on the NE side, the N side of which has a distinct edge. Although also clearly delimited on the S side, there is no definite edge here. There are 2 slight gullies at the W end of the knoll and at the NW corner. The lower W end of the knoll is covered in tussocky grass, though some stone protrudes through this. The rest of the site is bracken covered, with a patch of nettles at the W end, close to a small burn that flows around the E end of the site. There are spreads of possible dark midden material below the structure on the S side. The site is relatively wet today, because of the blocking of the small burn on its E side, which has caused it to shift direction.
1221	185116	810154	Platform	A platform, with a well defined back scarp, measuring 8m E-W x 5m N-S. A single bedrock outcrop forms part of the platform. It is covered in bracken and nettles and very black soil is also visible.

Table 8 Archaeological sites in Glen Arnisdale

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1217	185992	810025	Hut circle	A hut circle, measuring c.9m in diameter, set into the slope of the first terrace above the river. A double faced, boulder wall forming the N arc is built into the slope. The S wall is a slight bank with some stone in the SW arc, but the SE arc is very vestigial. There is a possible secondary outer bank outside the SW arc. There is a possible E facing entrance.
1218	186385	810033	Building	A roofed building, in occasional use as a bothy, which measures 16m E-W by 5.5m N-S and has c.0.75m thick walls. It is divided into 2 compartments. The E compartment is a byre, with a doorway in the S wall and a window in the N wall. There is a N-S drain in the floor, but no other features. The W compartment may have had an internal division in the past. There is a blocked window in the N wall, a doorway in the S wall with a blocked window on either side. Each gable has a fireplace and a cupboard alcove on the S side of fireplace. An apron of dryer ground, c.2m wide, lies immediately to the S of the building. Though now turfed over, this may once have been cobbled; its S edge is defined by a stone kerb, though this could be the basal course of a boundary wall. To the S of this again is a garden enclosed by the faint remains of a stone wall, which extends round to the E end of the bothy.
1219	186353	810030	Building	A small structure, measuring 2m square internally and lying to the NW of Site 1218, may have been a store. It has been built into the slope on its W side, and this has been lined with 6 courses of stone, c.0.75m high and 0.65m wide. The walls on the N and S sides have been faced internally, though - if there was an outer face - it has not survived. The E end of both walls are very tumbled and there may never have been an E wall, as no wall remains are visible.
1220	186345	810022	Building	The probable remains of a building lying to the W of Site 1218. Its footings consist of large single boulders, c.0.6m wide, forming a structure measuring 1.5m E-W by 2m internally. The boulders of the E wall are turf covered, while (as a result of recent damage) the S wall is spread to c.2m in width. The N wall has a scatter of stones c.1m beyond the wall edge.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1222	186404	810100	Sheep fank	A sheep fank, which comprises a long narrow compartment, oriented NNW-SSE, incorporates part of the head dyke as its ENE wall. The main compartment measures c.8m NNW-SSE by 2m NNE-SSW and has a blocked creep, 0.7m wide, in its NNW wall. The ENE wall, which is also part of the head dyke, has a c.0.7m wide entrance towards the SSE end and there is also a 1.2m wide entrance in the SSE wall. Beyond the latter, the SSE wall splays out to create a funnel. The walls of the fank are c.1.10m high and c.0.8m wide at base, tapering to 0.5m.
1223	186570	809810	Peat bank	Centred on the above NGR, there are peat cuttings across the E side of the present improved ground.
1251	185812	810156	Platform	A platform or possible enclosure is defined on its N side by a curving alignment of stones, c.20m in length. On the S side it has been revetted into the slope.
1255	185953	810420	Turf stripping	A turf or peat bank, 1 spit deep, covering an area of c.20m x 10m.
1256	185905	810385	Turf stripping	A turf bank, 1 spit deep, covering an area of c.10m x 3m.
1257	185905	810385	Turf Stripping	A turf bank, 1 spit deep, covering an area of irregular shape, measuring 15m x 5m.
1258	185929	810352	Turf stripping	A turf bank, 1 spit deep, covering an area of 5m x 5m.
1259	185995	809968	Building	The robbed out remains of a substantial building, measuring c.8.5m E-W x 3m N-S internally. Its walls are c.0.7m wide and stand to a maximum of 0.4m in height; in general only the large boulders forming the basal course remain in place. There is a possible entrance in the middle of the S wall. The building has square corners internally and rounded corners externally. The building is now covered in turf, bracken and rushes. It was probably one of the houses of the earlier township at Achadh a' Ghlinne.
1260	185983	809958	Building	The robbed out remains of a second rectangular building forming part of the old township at Achadh a' Ghlinne. It measures 9.6m E-W x 3m N-S internally, over walls 1m wide and 0.4m high. A few large boulders forming the basal course and smaller stones are all that remain of the walls. There is a probable entrance in the centre of the S wall and a less certain one in the E gable. The building has rounded corners externally.
1261	185973	809960	Building	The robbed out remains of a substantial dwelling house forming part of the old township of Achadh a' Ghlinne. It measures 8m E-W x 2.8m N-S internally, over walls 0.85m wide and c.0.4m high. A few large boulders forming the basal course and smaller stones are all that remain of the walls. A tiny burn runs c.2m west of the W gable end of the house and it is covered in turf, bracken and rushes.
1262	185977	809945	Building	The low, turf covered walls of a sub-rectangular enclosure, lying c.3m due S of Site 1261. It is divided into two; the main part of the enclosure measures 25m N-S x 10m E-W, with a lower compartment measuring 10m N-S x 11m E-W. There is a large opening in the E side of the upper half of the enclosure. A low rectangular cairn, measuring 2m x 1m, lies at the S end of the lower compartment, just inside the S wall; it suggests a possible burial.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1263	186012	809986	Building	The boulder footings of a building, measuring c.10m E-W x 4m N-S internally. Its N wall is overlain by a later sheep wall and the gables are hardly perceptible. The S wall survives in part; it is 1.25m wide and 0.3 m high and contains a possible entrance in the S wall. A possible wall extends S from the E gable.
1550	185910	810045	Platform	A slightly terraced platform on the W side of a small burn, above the sheep dyke.
1553	185585	810089	Shieling hut	A circular shieling hut, measuring c.5m in diameter externally, on a raised mound, with a dished centre. There are peat or turf cuttings nearby and possible cultivation plots, all (including the hut) within a possible, wasted enclosure, c.0.5ha in extent.

Table 9 Archaeological sites in Coire Chorsalain and along the Allt Utha

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1241	186830	810873	Boundary wall	A turf and stone wall runs SE from the NGR given above, changing direction part way along its length. It is 0.5m high, spread to 1m in width and is c.150m long.
1242	187560	811315	Shieling hut	A circular shieling mound, with a diameter of 4m overall and a height of 0.6m. There are stones around lip of the flattish top of the mound, which is 2m in diameter. The mound is covered in moss and heather.
1243	187570	811325	Shieling hut	A small, green mossy mound with a dished centre suggestive of a shieling mound. It measures 2.5m in diameter overall and is 0.5m high.
1244	187584	811348	Shieling hut	A green mossy mound on top of a knoll suggests a shieling site. It is 6m in diameter overall and is scattered with reeds.
1245	187602	811335	Shieling hut	A possible circular shieling mound, 5m in diameter overall, covered in moss and reeds.
1246	187571	811293	Shieling hut	A circular shieling mound, 4m in diameter, located on the S side of a burn. It is 0.4m high and is covered in grass and reeds.
1247	187558	811296	Shieling hut	A shieling mound, located close to the S bank of a burn. It is oval in shape, aligned ENE-WSW, and measures 4m x 2m. It is covered in moss and reeds.
1248	187541	811304	Shieling hut	A shieling mound, located on the S side of a burn. It is oval in shape, measuring 4.5 x 3m and is 0.4m high. The mound is covered in heather, moss and reeds.
1249	187517	811264	Shieling hut	A possible shieling hut located on a dry spur, with the ground sloping away to the E. It is penannular in shape and is aligned NE-SW, measuring 3m x 2m internally. The walls are of drystone construction and stand to 0.4m-0.5m high; they are 0.7m-0.8m thick. It has an elongated entrance in NE arc, which is 0.3m wide.
1250	187571	811277	Shieling hut	A shieling mound, aligned NNE-SSW and measuring 4.5 x 2.5m overall. It stands to 0.4m in height and is covered in moss and reeds, with some heather.
1252	186365	811125	?Quarry	Three parallel trenches, aligned NE-SW, may be traces of mining or quarrying activities. Each is 1.5m deep and c.15m in length.

Table 10 Archaeological sites at Balnacraig, Glen Arnisdale

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1225	186638	809400	Rock shelter	A rock shelter, measuring 8m x 8m, formed from massive boulders and smaller boulders up to 0.3m in size. It is situated on a steep south facing slope and has been cut back into the hillside. The site is moss and bracken covered.
1226	186450	809375	Rock shelter	A rock shelter, cut into the hill slope and made up of moss and bracken covered large and small boulders. It is located 20m west of the Allt Blar an Eich.
1227	186415	809288	Platform	A flat platform, partially cut into a very steep south facing hillside and partly lying on top of an artificially flattened knoll. The platform has an elongated shape, with its long axis aligned E-W. The larger E part measures 13m x 7m and the smaller knoll, 11m x 4m. There appears to have been a lip surrounding part of the larger hillock, on the downslope side.
1228	186353	809347	Platform	A level, grassy platform lying on gently sloping ground, which stands out from the surrounding heather covered hillside. The platform has an almost figure of eight shape. The larger E part of the platform measures 20m x 12m, with a second, slightly smaller platform, 9m in diameter, to the W at the same level. This platform may be connected to Site 1227 by a pathway spanned by a clapper bridge over the burn running between them.
1229	186378	809311	Clapper bridge	A probable clapper bridge has been built across the small burn between platforms 1227 and 1228, though it does also lie on the line of a dilapidated fence and is very ruinous and flood damaged. It is made up of boulders up to 0.3m in length in the burn itself, which are capped by larger flat blocks up to 1m in length. The bridge is c.6m long.
1230	186327	809381	Quarry	A cutting into the hillside, 100m downhill (N) of the platform recorded as Site 1229, might be a quarry. It measures 30m E-W x 10m N-S and is from 4m to 5m deep. It is in a very sheltered location and is covered in grass, bracken, birch and bluebells.
1231	186299	809386	Platform	A sub-circular platform, located on a N facing slope, with a burn to the E. The main platform measures 18m E-W x 10m N-S. It has a small mound, measuring 8m x 5m in the SW corner. The vegetation includes birch trees, grass, moss, and heather.
1275	186540	809528	Building	This site comprises an E-W aligned rectilinear structure, measuring 15m x 8m externally, consisting of turf grown footings. The W facing wall of the house appears to be bowed. Two interior cells are evident. The first (A) measures 4m x 8m and has a possible entrance on the S side, measuring 0.5m in width. The second (B) measures 5m x 8m. There appears to be a raised stone platform on the outside of the E gable, measuring 0.3m wide x 8m; it is possibly a milk cooling stoup. Outside the SW corner, another cell, measuring 1m x 2.5m, is just discernible. This may be the footings of a 'lean-to' structure, with a S facing entrance. An enclosure, defined by turf grown boulders, 0.7m wide and surviving to 3 courses or 0.8m in height, is built onto the W gable. The enclosure measures 16.5m x 15m internally.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1276	186620	809560	Building	The very tumbled remains of an E-W aligned building, measuring 8m x 15m internally. At the W end, the structure is separated from another rectilinear structure - a possible kailyard, again aligned E-W and measuring 3m x 5m - by a 0.5m passageway, running N-S. The remains are very ruinous, although in many places 2 courses of walling survive, standing to a height of 0.3m at most. There appears to be a possible entrance at the W end of the S facing wall, although the extent of tumble and collapse, extending within and outwith the building, obscure any further interpretation.
1277	186534	809468	Structure	Two possibly circular features, recessed into a S facing slope. The first (A) is recessed into the second (B) and both lie to the N of a channel that may represent a re-direction of water from the Allt Blar an Eich. 'A' is bowl shaped, measuring 2m in diameter. The surrounding walling consists of two courses of stonework, standing to a height of 0.3m and 0.4m wide. A 1m square cell (B) is visible within the interior of the bowl. It is apparently semi-circular in shape and may be an earlier, much tumbled kiln bowl. It measures 1.9m in diameter, the stonework again standing to a height of 0.3m.
1278	186543	809457	Structure	A semi-circular, possibly annular, structure, recessed into a N facing slope. A depression, 0.8m in diameter, is surrounded by two courses of boulder walling, 0.3m in height, though the N arc is very wasted. At its thickest, the wall measures 0.5m in width. It appears to utilise naturally occurring boulders.
1279	186544	809436	Wall	This feature comprises an apparently curving wall, aligned NE-SW, with a dished hollow to the E, measuring 2.3m in diameter. The wall measures 0.4m in thickness and 0.4m in height. There may also be a wall to the E, but this is very questionable. The westerly, curving wall, may form part of a water management system.
1524	186720	809580	Cultivation remains	Centred on the above NGR, is a substantial area of narrow straight rig, covering possibly 2ha. Today this is a very wet and marshy haugh.
1525	186973	809083	Clearance cairn	A spread, c.15m in diameter, of scattered field clearance that almost certainly overlies an earlier structure or structures, which may have been shieling huts.
1526	187035	809460	Shieling hut	The slight remains of an oval shieling hut, measuring c.3m E-W x 1.5m N-S internally.
1527	187024	809479	Shieling hut	The slight remains of an oval shieling hut, measuring c.3m E-W x 1.5m N-S internally.
1528	187007	809466	Shieling hut	The slight remains of an oval shieling hut, measuring c.3m E-W x 1.5 N-S internally. This hut, along with Sites 1527 and 1526, form a discreet group.

Table 11 Archaeological sites at Corran

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1323	185111	809271	Building	Two conjoined bothies located just to the SE of Site 1330. Each measures 3m x 1.5m internally and their tumbled, drystone walls are just 0.3m high.
1324	185130	809305	Building	A small enclosure, centred on 185130E 809305N, located on the N side of a burn, at the foot of a crag. The enclosure measures c.25m x 10m and has Building 1327 set within it.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1325	185033	809307	Building	The footings of an earlier building lying within the front gardens of 2 of the present line of houses. Internally, the building measures 4m in width and is 20m long; its size suggests it might have been a dwelling. The NW wall is 0.75m thick and 0.2m high, while the SE wall is formed by a revetted bank 0.4m high. No internal dividing walls are visible.
1326	185073	809306	Building	A line of conjoined sheds or bothies running parallel to the burn and 15m from it, which appear on the OS 1st edition map. They are aligned NW-SE and measure c.60m x 6m in overall length. Some are intact and roofed with corrugated iron, but others are derelict and very tumbled, particularly towards the SE end of the row. The drystone walls, where complete, stand to 2m in height. At least 16 entrances, with thick stone lintels, were noted.
1327	185127	809306	Building	The remains of a rectangular building on a NW-SE alignment. The length cannot be determined, but the width is 1.75m internally. The drystone walls stand to a maximum height of 1m on the SW side, while the NE side is revetted into the slope. It lies within the enclosure, recorded as Site 1324.
1328	185157	809270	Building	A probable, stone built store, one of two (the second recorded as Site 1329), which has been revetted into slope. It has aligned NW-SE and measures 2m x 1m internally. Its drystone walls are 1m high and 0.5m thick.
1329	185169	809267	Building	The almost totally ruinous footings of a very similar structure to Site 1328; it may also have been a store.
1330	185104	809283	Building	A range of 6 conjoined bothies, aligned NW-SE and measuring c.12m x 5m overall. Each bothy measures 4m x 1m internally. The surviving drystone walls are 0.5m in height.
1331	185120	809267	Enclosure	Centred on 185120E 809267N is a sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring roughly 24m x 17m. It lies to the SE of the storage bothies. Three sides are formed by a ruinous drystone wall, with a burn forming the NE side.
1332	185120	809340	Track	A made track, now very overgrown, runs in an easterly direction up the hill from 185120E 809340N. The track is generally 1.5m in width and has a stone edge, 0.5m in high in places.
1333	185084	809305	Building	A ruinous rectangular building, aligned NW-SE, now largely overwhelmed by what appears to be rotting fodder. As far as could be discerned, it measured 11m x 2.5m overall.
1334	185145	809430	Building	Site 1334 is a rectangular building, aligned NE-SW and measuring 4.5m x 3.5m internally. The double faced, drystone walls, which contain some dressed stone, have a rubble centre and are 0.6m thick. The walls are generally 0.3m-0.4m high, but the SE wall stands to 1.2m in height. There is a 1m wide entrance in the NE wall.
1335	185165	809423	Building	The low stone footings of a possible rectangular building, aligned E-W and measuring 4m x 4m. It has probably been truncated by a ditch at the E end.
1336	185183	809403	Field wall	A length of stone retaining wall, 1m high, built into a steep slope.
1338	185181	809485	Building	A partly roofed, rectangular building, aligned NE-SW and measuring 12 x 5m overall. The drystone walls are double faced, with a rubble core and are 0.6m thick. The building has rounded corners at the SW end, but they are square at the NE end. There are 2 entrances in the NW wall. A large pile of stones at the NE corner may be clearance.
1339	185118	809499	Building	A rectangular building, aligned NE-SW and measuring 4.5 x 2.5m internally. The walls are double faced with a rubble core. They are 0.8m thick and between 0.5m and 0.8m high. There is a 0.8m wide entrance in the NW wall. There are ditches on the S and E sides and a large, more recent, ditch to the W.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1340	185183	809565	Building	A rectangular building, aligned NE-SW and measuring 5.5m x 3m overall. The walls stand to 1.2m in height. A path, 1.8m width, with a stone edge runs along the outside of the NW wall. The building may have been rebuilt as a machinery store, since there is a hay cutter outside.
1341	185213	809554	Platform	A rectangular, possibly cobbled, platform, with several upstanding stones around it, may represent a building. It measures 6.5m x 3.2m overall and lies on a NE-SW alignment.
1342	185267	809575	Building	A rectangular building, aligned NE-SW and measuring 16m x 3.5m overall. It is has been divided into 2. The E end is more roughly built and measures 4.5m x 3.5m; it has an entrance in the E wall. The W end appears to have been added later. It is narrower, measuring 11m x 3.25m and has a concrete facing. There is a 1m wide entrance in the NW wall. All the drystone walls are 1.6-1.8m high and are double faced, with a rubble core.
1343	185360	809616	Building	A rectangular building, just to the south of the track. It lies on an E-W alignment and measures 9m x 3.5m internally. The drystone walls are 0.5m high and 0.7m thick and there is a 1m wide entrance in the N wall. There is a ditch on the uphill (S) and the W sides.
1344	185376	809600	Building	A rectangular building located on a small knoll, but with very marshy ground to the S. It is aligned E-W and measures 5.5m x 3m internally. The drystone walls are c.1m high. There is an entrance, 1m in width, in the N wall and the E wall is missing. A small pen has been attached on the W end; it is 1m in width and very tumbled.
1345	185390	809553	Building	A small structure located at the foot of a crag. It lies on a NE-SW alignment and measures 3m x 2m internally. The turf and stone walls are 0.4m high and are spread to 1.5m. The structure is open to the NE, but the platform on which it is built slopes away on this side for 0.7m. It utilises the crag, which is 1.5m high, as its NW wall. A small, possibly constructed, path runs down to it from the NE.
1346	186082	809717	Stepping stones	A series of stepping stones located to the west of the present bridge must predate it. Some of the stones have become dislodged from their original positions. They would appear to be inundated for most of the time and to be generally uncrossable.

Table 12 Archaeological sites at Sgamadail (east) and along the Allt Coire Sgamadail

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1114	180752	809244	Cultivation remains	A cleared area within an outwash fan, measuring 8m E-W x 6m N-S. It is oval in shape, with 3 lazy beds set within stone banks, formed from cleared stone (but not really walls).
1115	180655	808853	Still bothy	A probable still bothy, with turf and boulder walls, c.0.8m wide x 0.4m high. It measures 5m E-W x 2m N-S internally. The bothy is built into a steep bank at the confluence of the Allt Coire Sgamadail and one of its tributaries, reasonably close to a group of day shielings.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1116	180676	808779	Shieling hut	The substantial stone and turf footings of an oval shieling hut on a knoll above the Allt Coire Sgamadail. It measures 3.25m E-W x 1.75m N-S internally. The walls stand to c.0.6m high, but there is no obvious entrance.
1117	180719	808770	Shieling hut	The low turf and bracken covered remains of an oval shaped shieling hut, measuring c.4m NW-SE x 1.5m NE-SW internally, sitting on a low mound. The stone and turf walls are spread to 2m in width and stand to 0.3m high.
1118	180747	808769	Shieling hut	The wasted remains of an oval shieling hut of stone and turf construction, measuring 3.5m NNW-SSE x 1.5m NNE-SSW internally. The walls are very spread and only identifiable as a few tussocks and occasional stones.
1119	180714	808614	Shieling hut	The very wasted remains of a shieling hut, measuring 2m NE-SW x 1.5m NW-SE internally, situated on a low mound. The very low walls are spread to c.1m, though some stone is visible. The mound is distinguished by vegetation and its position above an area of improved grass.
1120	180320	808477	Shieling hut	The stone walls of a D-shaped shieling hut, built against a huge boulder, near a trickle of water. It measures c.3m E-W x 2m internally, over walls standing to 1m high. A c.1m wide entrance on the NE side is blocked by tumble.
1121	180326	808480	Shieling hut	The low stone walls of a nearly oval shieling hut; the walls stand to c.0.75m high and are 1m wide. A 1m x 0.6m pen has been built in to the NW corner. The entrance is on the W side, facing Site 1120.
1195	180490	809335	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place, consisting of a flattened area, measuring 14m N-S x 8m E-W, on a stony beach.
1196	180482	809309	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place, consisting of a flattened area, measuring 18m N-S x 6m E-W, on a stony beach.
1197	180513	809314	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place, consisting of flattened area, measuring 10m NNE-SSW x 4m NNW-SSE, on a stony beach.
1198	180531	809322	Enclosure	A turf walled enclosure, measuring 82m N-S x 65m E-W, which is rhomboid in shape. It is a dry site, now overgrown with bracken, though there are wetter patches, dominated by reeds in the upper part.
1199	180553	809302	Shieling hut	The tumbled drystone footings of a sub-rectangular shieling hut, aligned NNE-SSW and measuring 4m x 2m internally. It appears as a bracken infested, grassy platform above the shoreline, 5m from the beach. There is an entrance in the S gable. The walls stand to 1.5m high on the W side, though the E wall is only 0.5m high and are 1m thick.
1200	180586	809258	Shieling hut	The remains of a shieling hut consisting of the turf covered remains of a sub-rectangular structure, measuring 6m long x 4m wide. The NW wall stands to a maximum of 1.5m in height and is 0.5m thick. The rest of the walling is now completely tumbled and there is no recognisable entrance. The structure is overgrown with moss and bracken.
1201	180527	809269	Naust	A naust, measuring 25m NNE-SSW x 3m NNW-SSE, consisting of a curvilinear formation of stones cleared from the stony beach. Above the beach, it becomes a single drystone wall.
1202	180584	809259	Building	A sub-rectangular building, with externally curved corners, measuring 7m E-W x 2.5m N-S internally. It slopes down to the N, suggesting that the E part of the structure may have been a byre. The drystone walls are 1m thick and there is a small apron outside the E wall. It is surrounded by bracken infested grassland.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1203	180635	809262	Shieling hut	A moss-covered, rectangular shieling hut with rounded corners, which is oriented E-W. The drystone walls are 0.5m-1m thick and the building measures 6m x 3m internally. Within the walls is a later structure with 2m high walls, presumably created out of the original building (see Site 1204). It is surrounded by bracken infested grassland.
1204	180635	809265	Pen	A circular lambing pen within the SW corner of Building 1203, which measures 1.5m in diameter and stands to 2m high.
1205	180625	809229	Platform	A roughly rectangular platform, consisting of a moss-covered pile of boulders, standing to 1.5m-2m high and measuring 6m E-W x 4m N-S. The upper part is covered in reeds, the lower part in bracken and grass.
1206	180637	809201	Sheep fank	A sheep fank, divided into 3 compartments, which measures 10m x 12m. The moss-covered drystone walls are surrounded by bracken infested grassland. It appears to have been constructed out of 2 earlier buildings (Sites 1207 and 1208).
1207	180673	809177	Building	The footings of a building, which appears to have been robbed to create the sheep fank (Site 1206). It is aligned E-W and measures 6m x 4.5m. The W gable has been incorporated into the sheep fank.
1208	180642	809191	Platform	A roughly rectangular, grass covered, stony platform, which may have been part of the same building as Site 1207. It has been robbed of stone for the sheep fank (Site 1206). It is aligned WNW-ESE and measures 6m x 4m. It is surrounded by bracken infested grassland.
1209	180642	809169	Platform	A rectangular stony platform, now heavily covered with grass and bracken. It is aligned N-S and measures 6m x 3m.
1210	180659	809107	Shieling hut	The tumbled footings of a circular shieling hut, with an entrance in the S facing arc, which measures 3m in diameter. It lies amidst bracken dominant grassland.
1211	180641	809171	Shieling hut	The footings of a shieling hut, which lies between the two Sgamadails, at a height of 200m OD. It is almost circular in shape and measures 3.5m in diameter. The walls are 0.5m high.
1212	180328	809229	Building	A turf covered stony platform, measuring 3m square. It lies in Molinia grassland and is surrounded by reeds.
1283	180791	809034	Recessed platform	A sub-circular shieling hut or possible round house, forming one of a pair with Site 1284; it lies to the SE and above the second one. It consists of a recessed platform, measuring 10m in diameter overall. The platform itself measures 4m in diameter and stands 0.3m proud of the surrounding ground level on the downslope (N) side. A 1m wide ditch, which links it to Site 1284, lies 4m from the upper (S) side of the platform.
1284	180777	809039	Recessed platform	A second sub-circular shieling hut or possible round house, which lies below and to the NW of the similar Site 1283. It measures 8m diameter in overall, while the platform itself is 4m in diameter. It is more mounded than Site 1283 and stands 1m above the surrounding ground level on the downslope (N) side. Several stones are evident on the platform. The ditch at the back of Site 1283 continues around the rear (S) of this structure.
1285	180813	809021	Cultivation remains	An area of cultivation remains, measuring c.40 x 20m. Each rig measures 3.5m wide from furrow to furrow.
1286	180750	808813	Shieling hut	The wasted turf and stone walls of a shieling hut, aligned NNE-SSW. It measures 2m x 1.2m internally, with the walls standing to 0.2m-0.3m height, though in places they are just single stones. There is a possible entrance in the NW corner, which is 0.6m wide.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1289	180706	808777	Shieling hut	The turf and stone walls of a shieling hut, aligned N-S. It measures c.2.5m x 1m internally and the walls stand to 0.3m in height. A burn runs around the S and W sides of the building.
1290	180303	809197	Enclosure	An enclosure on a sloping terrace on a steep NNE facing slope, which is shown on the current OS map. It is surrounded by a substantial curving stone and turf bank, which stands to 0.8m high and spread to 1.5m-2m. The area of the enclosure is c.0.8ha and it is heather covered. The given NGR is on the S side of the enclosure.

Table 13 Archaeological sites at Sgamadail (west)

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1014	179834	809499	Building	Recessed into a NNW facing embankment overlooking the Allt Camas Chraoisgil, this apparently rectilinear structure is in a very ruinous condition. A wall, comprising only turf grown boulder footings, runs 4m SSE, with returns at both the ESE and WNW ends. Collapse extends 3m from this wall across what appears to be an internal platform. At the SW end, the rubble overlays a void at least 0.3m in depth and a cornerstone is evident. The NNW wall appears to have tumbled down the embankment towards the burn.
1017	179838	809497	Structure	Set into a NE facing slope, this structure consists of a dished platform, sloping away to the NE and measuring 2m x 1.5m internally. Although turf-grown boulder footings survive on both the embanked E and W sides, these are somewhat robbed out. There is a possible entrance, 0.7m wide, in the SW arc. The wall footings are a maximum of 0.4m high by 0.4m wide.
1019	179828	809498	Structure	A crescent shaped structure recessed into the N facing embankment overlooking the western outflow of the Allt Camas Chraoisgil. The N facing end and ENE arm of the crescent comprise a build up of boulders to form a grass, moss and bracken grown cairn at the rear, 1m in height. It is not clear whether this indicates field clearance onto the structure or whether the cairn is structural. The SSW arm is more distinctly curved and is comprised of turf grown boulder footings, 0.3m in height and 0.5m in thickness. The N facing terminal of this arm also has a cairn like appearance. The diameter of the dished, downward sloping, internal platform is c.2.5m.
1090	179784	809659	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, 35m wide and aligned E-W, extending along a NE facing slope down to the shore line. The rigs vary in length from 10m at the N extent to 30m at the S extent.
1091	179810	809625	Field wall	Apparently constructed to redirect a burn, this is a turf covered stony bank extending E-W, then turning to the SSE. The wall is spread to 1m thick in parts and is 1m high at its highest point. It is 60m long overall; 7m from the W end, there is a breach, 2m wide. It is possible that, if the feature represents redirection of water, the 2m gap indicates the site of a possible mill. The N side of the wall is more overgrown.
1092	179835	809592	Cultivation remains	An area of lazybeds, aligned NNE-SSW and extending along a NE facing slope, running down to the shore. The area measures 45m x 55m.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1093	179850	809512	Platform	Two associated semi-circular structures recessed into a NE facing slope. (A) is the larger of the two, into which (B) appears to have been built. (A) consists of a grassy, dished hollow surrounded by stony walls which have tumbled into the interior, spreading to 2.3m in width. The walls stand up to 1m high and the hollow measures 7m x 2.5m internally. (B) appears to be a single course of semi-circular walling, now overgrown with turf, which faces NE and survives to a height of 0.3m at most. The grassy hollow encircled by the walling measures 3m x 4m. The thickness of the walling of both (A) and (B) is c.0.5m.
1094	179827	809448	Structure	A tumbled wall running for 5.5m E-W, before taking a dogleg to the N for 3m; only one, occasionally two, courses protrude through the turf. The wall is 1m wide and stands up to 0.5m high. In places, earthfast boulders have been incorporated into the wall. It is hard to determine whether this is a linear dyke or the partial remains of a crescent shaped structure.
1095	179835	809472	Structure	Running E-W, then turning WNW (towards a burn), this turf and stone feature may be a linear dyke or the partial remains of a crescent shaped structure. Only one course of stonework can be discerned, but the walling is spread up to 0.7m in width along part of its length. The wall is 6m long, up to 1m thick and stands up to 0.4m in height. Naturally occurring boulders have been incorporated into the basal course.
1096	179841	809467	Structure	A semi-circular structure recessed into a NE facing slope. Large boulder footings remain, overlain by cobbles which appear to represent the collapse of the upper part of the wall. Like Site 1093, the footings form a SW facing semi-circle around a grass grown dished hollow interior, measuring 3m in internal diameter. The footings survive to a height of c.0.3m and are spread to 1m in thickness. The thickness is hard to determine.
1097	179840	809465	Building	A double celled 'boat-shaped' structure, aligned NW-SE, only the turf-grown footings of which remain. There is a possible entrance in the NNW facing wall of the NNW cell, measuring 0.7m in width. Another possible entrance is evident in the SSE facing wall of the same cell, measuring 0.5m in width. This cell measures 3m by 1.9m internally. A third possible entrance is evident in the ESE facing wall of the second cell. The second cell measures 1.1m by 0.5m internally.
1098	179844	809462	Structure	This semi-circular structure and ovoid cairn complex is recessed into a NE facing slope. The semi-circular structure (A) consists of turf covered stone footings, 0.5m high, which curve around a grassy, dished hollow, measuring c.5m in diameter. There is a possible entrance in the NE arc, though this is difficult to discern. The cairn (B) is situated within the hollow, lying 0.5m from the internal face of the NE wall. The cairn measures 3m x 1m and stands 0.3m high.
1099	179832	809472	Building	A NNW-SSE oriented, rectilinear structure with a semicircular (apse like) end at its SSE end; only moss and grass grown footings remain. These are 0.4m thick and the structure measures 5m by 2m internally. Tumble beyond the SSE end of the structures extends for 1.5m. Natural boulders have been utilised as footings at the SSE corner. There is a possible entrance in the E wall, measuring 0.5m in width.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1100	179837	809461	Building	A NE-SW aligned, rectilinear structure, built into a NE facing slope. Some grass grown footings survive around a low mounded platform. It measures 4.5m x 3m internally. The wall thicknesses are indeterminate. There are possible entrances towards the NNE and SSW corners (measuring 1m and 1.5m wide respectively), although these may also represent stone robbing.
1101	179837	809460	Structure	A curvilinear structure, with a dished interior, recessed into a NNW facing slope. It is grassy, but has been colonised by bracken. It has an internal diameter of 3m and the boulder footings measure 0.4m in thickness. There is evidence of up to 2.5m of wall collapse spreading from the SSE extent into the interior.
1102	179837	809460	Structure	A rectilinear cell structure located 0.3m from the NNW facing wall of 12a. It is located on a NNW facing slope, which, though grassy, has been colonised by bracken. Internally, it measures 0.5m x 0.7m, with one course of boulder footings remaining. The wall collapse from the N end spreads 0.5m into the interior. There is a possible entrance in the E facing wall, measuring 0.5m in width.
1103	179819	809478	Building	A rectilinear feature with two ancillary cells, one at its S end, which has been built onto the W facing wall (Site 1104), and one at the N end, which has been built onto the internal face of the E wall (Site 1105). The structure measures 10m x 3m internally. The turf grown stone footings measure 0.5m in thick, where discernible. The wall collapse on the W side of the structure spreads to 1.5m. There are possible opposing entrances in the E and W walls; the entrance on the E wall measures 0.8m in width.
1104	179821	809473	Structure	A rectilinear cell built into the WNW face of the SSW end of Site 1103. It measures 3m x 1m internally, with a W facing entrance, 0.5m wide. The visible remains comprise one course of grass grown boulder footings, 0.7m thick at the most.
1105	179819	809474	Structure	A rectilinear cell built into and extending eastwards from the E end of Site 1103. It measures 1m x 2m internally, with a possible entrance in the NNE wall, measuring 0.3m in width. The visible remains comprise grass grown boulder footings.
1106	179827	809508	Structure	A crescent shaped structure, recessed into the N facing embankment of the western outflow of the Allt Camas Chraoisgil. The boulder footings are ruinous and survive to a height of 0.8m at the most. Tumble extends into the interior, which appears to be a dished platform, which now lies in the path of a water course running southwards down the slope.
1107	179821	809488	Building	This possible horizontal mill lade is made up of a linear, slightly embanked feature, interrupted by a series of semi-circular dished features (possible pools?). It measures c.36m in length and varies from 2m to 5m in width. It meanders N-S before running into the Allt Camas Chraoisgil. The embankments appear to be revetted in some places with, now, grass-grown boulders. The depth of the channel running between the embankments is c.0.4m. Two semi-circular features in a partial 'figure of 8' configuration, occur at 11m from the southern extent of the lade, on its W side; these appear to have been washed out by flooding of the adjacent burn. The lade appears to step down over boulders lain across its course at four irregular intervals; these define changes in gradient towards the N.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1108	179820	809486	Structure	Two possible semi-circular structures. The first (A) consists of a W facing crescent, made up of grass-grown, small boulders, 1-2 courses in width (0.6m) and 0.3m high (although this appears to include tumble). The second (B) is an E facing crescent, comprising 1 course of grass-grown boulder footings, with a projected internal diameter of 2.5m. (B) faces into the mill lade to the E (Site 1107), while (A) faces into the Allt Camas Chraoisgil. Together they make a partial 'figure of 8'. There appears to be a channel extending E, running down a slight incline from (B) into the possible mill lade.
1109	179845	809491	Structure	This possibly 'D' shaped structure is set into a NNE facing slope. The boulder wall, which is aligned N-S on the E side, measures 11m in length, 0.2m in height and 0.5m in thickness. This wall comes to what appears to be a curved corner at the NNE end and from here appears to extend NW, inclining on a shallow gradient for 4m. On this side only occasional boulders survive. This wall then makes a return to the S, continuing as a line of turf grown boulders for 4m, returning in a curve to the SSE for 4m. Again, this wall is comprised of turf grown boulders of one course in height. The interior platform measures 4.5m x 7m.
1110	179851	809497	Structure	An apparently 'horse-shoe' shaped feature, recessed into a NNE facing slope. The turf grown boulder footings form a curved line aligned ESE-WNW on the S side. This extends for 5m, surviving one to two courses in height (0.3m at the most) and 0.8m in thickness on the N side. Another curved embankment, with some stone footings visible - although much of the stone appears to have been robbed - extends 5m ENE-WSW. Both 'arms' extend from a rubble spread into the centre of the recessed interior hollow, which is 2.5m in diameter. The rubble spread measures 3m in length and 4.5m in width.
1111	179838	809497	Structure	Apparently recessed into a N facing slope, this rectilinear feature comprises a line of boulder footings, with, in some places, smaller boulder and stone walling, 0.8m high and extending for 5m N-S on the E side. At the S end of this wall, an earthfast boulder appears to have been incorporated as a cornerstone. Onto this a number of smaller boulders appear to have been piled to form a cairn. At the N end, the walling appears to have been constructed over an earthen embankment. The structure has rounded corners at the N end. A 1.5m length of walling appears to extend out from what may be the N side of a W facing entrance way in the N wall. No E facing wall can be discerned. However, a terrace, extending E-W, appears to extend from the W end of the structure for 3m, before the slope begins to steepen.
1112	179823	809493	Structure	A semi-circular structure, on a NNE facing slope; the projected internal diameter is 4m. A central depression or scoop is defined on the S side by a crescent of boulders. Although the remains are grass and lichen grown, a rubble spread is also evident on this side. To the NW, an earthfast boulder appears to have been incorporated into the structure. A small annular cell (Site 1113) has been constructed within the interior, presumably from stones robbed out of this feature.
1113	179826	809496	Pen	Built into and possibly from the tumble of the S wall of Site 1112, this ring shaped structure stands to 6 courses in height (1m). It is made up of small boulders. The internal diameter of the structure is 0.8m, suggesting that it might have been a twinning or 'isolation' pen.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1191	179845	809510	Structure	This crescent shaped structure is recessed into a N facing slope overlooking the Allt Camas Chraoisgil. An embanked semi-circle is defined by tumbled boulder footings; some of these appear to have rolled down the slope. The semi-circular embankment measures 1.2m in height and the internal diameter of the structure is 7m.
1192	179877	809509	Structure	What appears to be a crescent shaped structure, set on a NE facing slope, consists of a tumbled wall ranging from 0.2m to 0.4m in height. The NW/W aligned arm, which is 5m long and measures 0.5m in thickness, is the most easily discernable.
1193	179873	809507	Structure	A possibly crescent shaped structure, recessed into a NE facing slope, this feature comprises grass and moss grown boulder footings, built over an earthen embankment. Some tumble is evident, extending 4m from its N side and curving round to the SE. The walling encloses a shallow, dished, sloping platform with a possible internal diameter of 3m. The footings survive to 0.2m in height and 0.4m in thickness. The earthen embankment continues to the SE, before turning to the N, confirming the overall impression of a semi-circular rear wall with arms extending out to the N.
1194	179866	809492	Structure	What appears to be a crescent shaped structure, set on a NE facing slope, consists of a tumbled wall ranging from 0.2m to 0.4m in height. Only the NW/W aligned arm can be fully discerned. This extends for 5m and measures 0.5m in thickness. The walling encircles the rim of a shallow, dished platform with an internal diameter of c.5m. A further crescentic feature, lies 3m downslope (NE). This is made up of apparently dressed boulders, round a downward sloping platform defined by two mounded terminals on the E and W sides. The latter consists of smaller stones piled up on larger boulders. The internal diameter of this feature measures 6m. A rubble spread extends NE into and beyond this interior platform, extending for 10m. Directly NE of this feature is another length of crescentic walling, which survives to a height of 0.2m and is up to 0.3m in thickness; this sits on top of a 3m high earthen embankment.
1213	179895	809500	Structure	A setting of stones, measuring c.2m x 1m, in the base of a semicircular depression.
1214	179910	809520		A setting of stones, measuring c.3m x 1.3m x 0.3m high, at the base of a dished hollow, set into the W bank of the E branch of the Allt Camas Chraoisgil.
1232	179880	809465	Platform	This NNE facing feature is 8m in diameter and is situated on a N facing slope, c.10m E of a burn (unmarked on the OS map). It is crescent-shaped and very tumbled, with a dished, central hollow, up to c.2m deep. The outer perimeter is made up of occasional large boulders, up to 1m in size. Within the concave interior is a cairn comprised of smaller boulders, measuring c.3m x 2m. A path runs E from the NNE corner, eventually meeting the burn. It is embanked on both sides; the banks measure up to 0.5m in width. This ruinous complex stands in grass-grown and bracken colonised land.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1233	179875	809470	Building	A rectilinear feature measuring 3.5m x 3m externally and 2.5m x 2m internally. It stands on a N facing slope c.80m S of the shore. The well built, double faced boulder walls average 0.5m in thickness and stand to a maximum height of 1m; there is no obvious tumble. Most of the boulders are up to 0.5m in height. One upright boulder at the S end measures c.0.9m x 0.8m. There is a possible entrance at the N end. The surrounding ground has been colonised by bracken.
1234	179885	809485	Clearance cairn	This cairn, standing to a height of 0.6m, with a spread of 2m, sits on a N facing, bracken colonised slope. It consists of boulders up to 0.4m in size. Like Sites 1235 and 1236, this is possibly a clearance cairn associated with Site 1233.
1235	179905	809480	Clearance cairn	A cairn consisting of 4 large stones, plus 3 smaller stones, piled onto what appears to be an earthfast boulder. It stands to a height of 0.3m and measures 1.2m in diameter. It is located on a N facing, bracken colonised slope. Like Sites 1234 and 1236, it may be a clearance cairn associated with Site 1233.
1236	179880	809495	Clearance cairn	A cairn, up to 3m in height and 2m in diameter, made up of boulders measuring up to 0.3m in size. It stands on a N facing, bracken colonised slope. Like Sites 1234 and 1235, this is possibly a clearance cairn associated with Site 1233.
1237	179920	809500	Structure	A low lying hemispherical grouping of boulders set into the foot of a N facing slope, some 28m S of high tide level. The boulders are up to 0.3m in size and are up to 0.3m in height. This feature sits on bracken colonised ground, at the edge of a boulder field.
1238	179915	809520	Clearance cairn	This small cairn apparently fills a void at the bottom of a N facing slope, some 30m S of high tide level. Consisting of boulders up to 0.3m in size, with a diameter of 2m, it is located on bracken colonised ground to the NE of a boulder field. It lies immediately N and below an apparent depression running towards Site 1237.
1239	179925	809525	Structure	A dished area, measuring 1.5m x 1m and extending to a depth of 0.3m, located at the base of a bracken colonised, N facing slope, some 30m S of high tide level. The depression is delineated to the N by a boulder measuring 1m x 3m, whilst the remaining perimeter is marked out by boulders of up to 0.3m in length.
1240	179875	809462	Structure	A semi-circular setting of stones, measuring c.3m in length, adjacent to a stone filled semi-circular depression.
1253	179881	809533	Structure	An E-W aligned cairn or boulder row, in the middle of which there appear to be two apertures, surmounted by what seem to be roughly dressed capstones. These apertures face W.
1254	179882	809533	Cairn	A crescent shaped cairn, recessed into a N facing slope. It measures 2.5m in diameter.
1291	179615	809610	Building	A building located on a steep E facing spur. It is aligned N-S and measures 4.5m x 2m internally. Its rear (W) wall is cut into the slope, but the retaining bank has slumped. It is built out at the front (E), the wall supported by a substantial stone underbuild. The N and S gables are 0.4m high. There is an entrance in the centre of the E wall, which measures 0.8m in width.
1292	179610	809800	Cultivation remains	An area of SE facing cultivation remains.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1293	179552	809631	Building	A building located at an altitude of 111m OD on a steep heathery hillside. It is rectangular in shape, with rounded gables, and has been constructed against a natural crag, 2.5m high, on its SW side. It is aligned NW-SE and measures 4m x 2m internally. On the downslope side, it has been built up by 0.5m in order to create a level interior. Large stones, 0.6m high, form the walling at the NW end.
1294	179576	809632	Cultivation remains	Two roughly parallel cultivation terraces, each c.4-5m in width and measuring c.20m x 20m overall, located on a ENE facing steep spur at 100m OD. Each terrace has stones along its edge and they are divided by a drop of 3m. Their grass and bracken cover stands out on a heathery hillside.
1545	179940	809515	Cairn	An oval cairn of stones, measuring c.3m x 1.5m, set into the lower edge of the bank below Site 1237.
1546	179940	809475	Clearance	A clearance cairn, measuring c.3m in diameter x 1m high.
1547	179950	809460	Structure	A setting of stones, measuring c.3m in diameter externally, which could be the footings of a small hut.
1548	179930	809425	Structure	A setting of stones, measuring c.3m in diameter externally, which could be the footings of a small hut.
1549	179925	809460	Platform	A sub-rectangular platform, measuring c.5m E-W x 2m N-S, with a small cairn of stones set into the NE corner of the platform.
1551	179925	809470	Structure	Close to Site 1549, there is an 'L' shaped linear stone setting that appears to represent the E side and part of the S gable of a wasted, sub-rectangular building, measuring c.5m N-S x 2m E-W externally. The western side of the building has been subject to erosion by the E branch of the Allt Camas Chraoisgil.

Table 14 Archaeological sites at Croulin (east)

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1148	178841	809817	Cultivation remains	A rectangular area of cultivation remains (lazy beds), aligned NNW-SSE and covering c.1 hectare at the top of the pebble beach. Each bed measures 2.5m from furrow to furrow and is 0.3m high. The area is now covered in bracken and moss.
1149	178882	809814	Boundary wall	A turf and stone bank at the foot of steeper slope and bounding the cultivation remains, recorded as Site 1148. The bank is very wasted, standing to a maximum of 0.4m in height and spread to 1m in width. It is now heather and bracken covered. It is possibly part of the head dyke for Croulin.
1150	178716	809743	Cultivation remains	An area of cultivation remains (broad rig), aligned NW-SE, though arcing round to NE-SW at the W end. The rigs stand to 0.4m in height and are c.5m in width. They cover c. 2ha and are bracken covered.
1151	178694	809772	Slit trench	A pit or possible slit trench, running NNE-SSW. It is rectangular in shape and measures 2m x 1m x 0.5m deep. It is apparently lined with loose pebbles. It lies amidst the cultivation remains recorded as Site 1150.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1152	178534	809676	Building	A square cornered rectangular building, measuring 6m x 2.5m internally and divided into two. Its drystone walls are roughly faced inside and out and are generally 0.5m-1m in height and 0.8m thick. There is a 0.8m wide entrance in the N wall and a barely discernable rectangular outshot at the E end, measuring 4m x 1.8m, over walls 0.4m wide, which are made up of small stones. The building is situated at the back of the raised beach and is bracken, grass and heather covered.
1153	178543	809612	Cultivation remains	A 0.1ha area of cultivation remains (lazy beds) located on a terrace above a crag. Each bed measures 2.5m from furrow to furrow and are 0.2m in height. They are grass and heather covered.
1154	178418	809536	Building	The remains of a building represented by a rectangular shaped scatter of stones on a NNE-SSW alignment and measuring 9m x 3.5m overall. There are some straight edges within the scatter, but most of the stone has probably been robbed to form the nearby field wall. The building lies on a level terrace, 15m from the upper edge of the beach, and is covered in bracken and brambles.
1155	178407	809490	Earth bank	A 5m length of earth bank, aligned E-W and measuring 0.7m high and spread to 4m spread. It is covered in bracken and grass.
1156	178428	809473	Building	A rectangular building, located on a platform on the east side of a burn, aligned NNW-SSE and measuring 8m x 3m internally. Its double faced walls consist of low, moss covered stone footings, which stand 0.2m high and are 0.7m thick. There is a possible entrance in W wall, c.1m width. The building is covered in bracken and brambles.
1157	178423	809462	Platform	A rectangular, stony platform or possible building, lying close to the W side of a burn. It is on a NW-SE alignment and measures 4m x 3m. The E side has been faced with large stones, 0.7m high.
1158	178412	809460	Building	A rectangular building, aligned WNW-ESE and measuring 7m x 3.5m internally. The SE part, comprising two thirds of the building, has drystone walls, 1.7m high, is well built and has rounded corners externally. The NW part is bramble covered, the walls standing to a maximum of 1m high, though the NE wall is much more collapsed.
1159	178402	809448	Enclosure	A sub-square enclosure, measuring 25m x 25m. The surrounding walls are discontinuous; they are most substantial on the N and E sides, where they are 1m high and spread to 1m. There are large boulders in places. It lies in a reedy hollow and is contiguous with Site 1158.
1160	178433	809443	Building	The severely wasted remains of a building, aligned N-S and measuring c.10m x 4m overall. Large boulders define the S gable which is 0.4m high. The N end is far less distinct, marked only with occasional stones. It is covered in bracken and brambles.
1161	178443	809434	Platform	A grass covered platform - possibly a building stance - aligned ENE-WSW and measuring c.10m x 4m. It is recessed into the slope, with a faced rear embankment, standing to a maximum of 1m high.
1162	178450	809443	Building	An earthwork or possible building, comprising a sub-circular bank and ditch aligned NW-SE and located on a NW facing slope, close to the W side of a burn. Internally, it measures 3m x 2m and, externally, 10m x 10m. The banks of the structure are 1m in height externally, but only 0.5m internally, and are spread to 3m. There is a possible entrance in the NW arc and a ditch on the S side is up to 1.5m deep.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1163	178368	809320	Building	A building on a NW facing slope, located 20m from the E side of a burn. It is rectangular in shape, aligned ENE-WSW and measures 7.5m x 3m. A built up platform at the E end is surrounded by low turf banks, generally 0.2m high, but 0.4m high at the E end. The building is grass covered and lies amidst heathery ground.
1164	178276	809315	Cultivation remains	An area of cultivation remains, located on a NNW facing slope and extending both above and below a prominent stone wall. The rigs are very pronounced in places, varying in size from 2.5m-3.5m from furrow to furrow and standing to 0.4m in height. The extent is unclear, but may extend to at least 10 hectares.
1165	178152	809339	Building	The remains of a building, close to and associated with Building 1166. It is rectangular in shape, aligned WNW-ESE and measures 4m x 2.5m internally. The drystone walls stand up to 0.5m height and are spread to 0.8m-1.5m. It has rounded corners and there is a large entrance, 2.2m wide in the S wall. The footings are bracken, moss and grass covered.
1166	178152	809327	Building	The bracken covered remains of a building, close to and associated with Building 1165. It is aligned ESE-WNW and measures 7m x 3m internally. At the W end, the walls are substantial, standing to 1.2m high and spread to 2m. At the E end, they are only 0.7m high and spread to 1.2m. There is a possible partition dividing off the W end and a 1.5m wide entrance in the N wall. A ditch, 0.3m deep and 0.7m wide, runs along the rear wall.
1167	178143	809388	Earth bank	The wasted remains of a 200m long, dog-legged earth bank, generally 0.5m high and spread to 1.2m in width.
1168	178178	809024	Building	A building forming part of a bracken covered township on the E side of the burn. It is aligned N-S, measures 4m x 2m internally and has round corners externally. The turf covered footings are 0.2m high, though the NW corner stands to 0.5m, where it is also underbuilt to 0.6m high. The W wall is spread to 1.2m in width.
1169	178169	809038	Building	A building forming part of a bracken covered township on the E side of the burn. It lies on a N-S alignment and measures 6m x 2.5m internally. The drystone walls are generally 0.6m high, but stand to 1.1m in height at the S end, and are 0.9m thick. The corners are rounded both internally and externally and there is an entrance in the E wall. At the S end, a 0.7m high and 0.8m thick wall has been added more recently, forming a small compartment, measuring 2.5m x 1m internally; it is filled with tumble internally.
1170	178161	809038	Building	A building forming part of a bracken covered township on the E side of the burn. It is oval in shape, with its long axis aligned N-S. The remains of its drystone walls stand to 0.4m high and spread to 1m in width. There is no obvious entrance.
1171	178136	809029	Building	A building forming part of a township on the E side of burn, though at a lower level and closer to burn than the other buildings. It is rectangular in shape, aligned NNW-SSE, and measuring 5m x 2m internally. The low stone walls are 0.2m high, 0.6m-0.8m thick and are rounded externally at the corners. It has no entrance and has a platform at the W end. It is covered in bracken and moss.
1172	178145	809042	Building	A platform or possible building stance, measuring 5m x 2.5m, forming part of a township on the E side of the burn. It is located at the end of a spur and is aligned NNW-SSE. The walls are defined by occasional grass covered stones, though large boulders create a distinct edge on the W side. A slight turf bank forms the NE part of the building.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1173	178143	809076	Building	A building, which may form part of a township on the E side of burn, though it could be more recent. It is aligned ENE-WSW and measures 5m x 2.5m internally. The drystone walls stand to a maximum height of 1.3m and are spread to 1.5m in width at the NW corner, though they are generally 0.7m high and 0.8m thick. The building has rounded corners and there is a 0.7m wide entrance in the N wall. A ditch runs along the rear wall.
1174	178132	809076	Building	A rectangular building or pen, aligned E-W and measuring 4m x 3m internally. The SW wall stands to 1m externally, otherwise the footings are low and moss covered, 0.3m-0.4m high and 0.8m thick. Its corners are rounded externally, but square internally. There appears to be no E wall.
1175	178135	809080	Building	A rectangular building, aligned N-S and measuring 3m x 2m internally. The substantial walls are 0.6m-0.8m high and spread to 1.5m-2m. A possible partition internally divides the space into small pens or possible stalls. The building is covered in bracken and moss.
1176	178160	808995	Enclosure	An enclosure on the E side of the burn, which is marked on the OS map. The drystone walls are 0.6m-0.8m high and are heather covered.
1177	178254	809043	Building	A roughly circular building, measuring 3m in diameter internally. It is recessed into the slope, its back wall faced with stone, standing to 0.7m high. The roughly constructed walls are 0.5m high spread to 1m wide.
1178	178261	809024	Cultivation remains	An area of cultivation remains, measuring 20m x 10m. The furrows are aligned NW-SE and are 2m wide from furrow to furrow and 0.3m high.
1179	178309	808995	Structure	Although its purpose is unclear, a length of stone facing might be a reinforcement of the bank of the burn.
1180	178358	808942	Boundary wall	A substantial earth and stone bank, 1m high and spread to 1.5m, which runs down the Croulin Burn and which may form part of Croulin's head dyke. It is covered in heather and blaeberry.
1181	178345	809196	Building	A rectangular building, aligned NW-SE and measuring 6m x 2m, over turf walls standing to 0.5m in height. It has rounded ends.
1295	178079	809448	Enclosure	A sub-circular depression, measuring 25m diameter internally, which is surrounded by an earth and stone bank. It stands to 1m in height around the S arc, but is generally 0.5m high.

Table 15 Archaeological sites at Croulin (west)

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1123	177056	809097	Building	The footings of a probable building, oriented E-W and measuring c.11m x 3m internally. The walls are c. 0.75m wide and 0.25m high. They consist of single boulders and contain no obvious entrance. The structure has been built into the slope on the S side.
1124	177190	809080	Building	A roofed building, measuring c.11m E-W x 5m N-S externally, which is still in use. It has a ditch around its N and E sides.
1125	177265	809100	Building	A stone built shed, c.4m square, which is in use as a generator store. It lies within a walled garden, which also contains a polytunnel.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1126	177331	809120	Platform	A platform, which may be the (relatively modern) base of a now removed wooden building, measuring c.10m N-S x 3.5m E-W.
1127	177340	809098	Building	A small stone structure, possibly a store, which is now filled with rubbish. Internally, it measures c.4m N-S x 3m E-W. Its walls stand to c.0.8m at the N end, where it is built into the slope. The S end is open, though there is a scatter of stone suggesting that there may have once been a S wall. The walls have an inner stone face and a turf component; where an outer face is visible at S end, they are c.2m wide.
1128	177425	809134	Cultivation remains	An area of rig running c.97m E-W and c.36m N-S. Each rig is c.0.3m wide.
1129	177727	809244	Field	An extensive stone walled enclosure, its walls generally standing to c.1.5m in height. The walls are c.1m wide, but taper towards c.0.4m at the top. There are entrances on the W and N side, which are c.3m wide. At the SW end, the wall runs into rock ledge c.3m high, with the turf capped S wall lying on top of the ledge. The majority of the E wall now lies within a small forestry plantation (Site 1131). Against the inner face of the N wall at 177933E 809419N, there is a small (modern) wooden shelter, measuring c.4m E-W x 3m N-S for the pony that occupies the enclosure.
1130	177908	809372	Clearance cairn	A large, possible clearance cairn, measuring c.8m in diameter and c.2m high. It is covered in grass and bracken, though some stone can be felt below the turf.
1131	178005	809338	Enclosure	A small modern forestry plantation, the size of the trees suggesting that it is 20-30 years old. It is enclosed by a post and wire fence on the N, W and S sides and on the E by the stone enclosure wall recorded as Site 1129.
1132	178016	809325	Clearance cairn	A large sub-circular mound of stones, measuring c.9m x 9m NNE-SSW. It may once have been a structure onto which considerable tumble or field stone has been piled. It is now overgrown with turf and bracken.
1133	177968	809262	Clearance cairn	A large turf and bracken covered mound of stone measuring at most c.16m E-W by 14m N-S. The NW half of the mound is c.1.5m high and potentially contains the remains of a collapsed building, with a scatter of stone to the SE.
1134	177954	809292	Clearance cairn	An amorphous mound of stone, measuring c.11m E-W x 6m N-S, with a lot of scattered stone at the E end and a thinner scatter at the W end, with possible stone between. Though there are no clear outer or inner faces, this may have been a building. The mound is now overgrown with grass and bracken covered.
1135	177957	809162	Field wall	A turf and stone dyke running between 177957E 809162N and 177960E 809128N, which forms the S side of the large enclosure (Site 1129) and the sheep fank (Site 1136). It measures c.2m wide at the base and varies between c.0.5m and 1m high. The bank slopes gently on the W side, but has a vertical face on the E side.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1136	177969	809129	Sheep fank	<p>A complex sheep fank, measuring a maximum of c.26m NW-SE x 14m NE-SW. It has double faced stone walls, the turf capping of which survives in part and rounded external and internal corners. The walls are c.1m wide at the base, tapering to c.0.5m at the top, and are c.1m high. The outer wall has an entrance in the NW wall, which is c.0.75m wide, and there are 2 possible blocked entrances in the SW wall. The outer face of the S wall is curved, with a right angled dog leg about half way along its inner face. Within the outer wall there is:</p> <p>a) A sub-rectangular pen, measuring c.10m x 3m wide, over tumbled walls, c.0.5m wide and c.0.75m high. It has an entrance in the NW corner and a twinning pen in the NE corner. There is a possible internal division wall, running NNW-SSE, but its stonework is tumbled and scattered; its purpose is unclear.</p> <p>b) Immediately to the S is a pen measuring c.6m NW-SE x 5m NE-SW. The N wall is c.1m high, as is the E wall, except in the vicinity of the adjacent pen (a). It has an entrance in the NE corner.</p> <p>c) A pen, measuring c.5m NE-SW x 4m NW-SE lies to the S of b). It may be part of the original structure, though it has been rebuilt with waterproof (tarred) membrane covering the lower courses and a coarse concrete capping walls, c.0.5m high. It has an entrance in the NE corner, while tumbled stone runs on a NW-SE line on the S side of pen.</p> <p>d) A c.9m long and c.0.5m high wall runs SW-NE from the outer wall, c.0.75m from pen c) and pen a)</p>
1137	178068	809029	Building	<p>A sub rectangular building, measuring c.7.5m N-S x 3m E-W externally. The walls are c.1m wide and are double faced, made up of rough boulders with a rubble centre. They stand up to c.0.6m internally and externally. There is no clear entrance, but there may have been one in the E wall, though it is now blocked. The corners are square, but those of the S gable are slightly curved. The ground beyond the S gable appears to have been dug out to form a shallow ditch, with the spoil used to create a low external bank.</p>
1138	178070	809009	Building	<p>A sub-rectangular building, measuring 3m NNW-SSE by 6m NNE-SSW externally. Internally, it measures c.4.5m x 1.5m, across boulder walls c.0.75m wide. The walls are very tumbled, except in the NE corner and there is no obvious entrance, though it may have been in the SE corner. Internally, the walls are c.0.6m high, though they vary from c.1.15m high externally at the NW corner to c.0.5m at the SW corner. Stone infill in the SW corner has created a low platform, c.0.3m above general floor level. The boulders at the NE end may be a collapsed twinning pen.</p>
1139	178083	809068	Field wall	<p>The vestigial remains of a turf dyke running ENE-WSW from 178083E 809068N to 178035E 809065N.</p>
1140	178101	808985	Building	<p>The footings of a sub-rectangular building, measuring c.7.3m N-S x 3.5m E-W externally. The internal dimensions are difficult to define as the W wall, in particular, is very insubstantial, but they are possibly c.7m x 2.5m. Externally, the walls stand to a height of c.0.8m and, internally, to c.0.4m. They are c.1m wide and are battered. There is no clear entrance and the N gable has rounded corners externally. The SE corner is very tumbled, with no visible wall faces. The building is bracken covered, with boggy ground to the S.</p>
1141	178083	808953	Building	<p>A small building, measuring c.6m E-W x 4m N-S externally and c.2m E-W x 3.5m N-S internally. The W wall has been built into the slope and revetted with 4 courses of stone, standing to c.1m in height. The walls are c.0.8m-1m wide, though the N, E and S walls are mainly tumbled boulders. There is a possible E facing entrance at the SE corner. The SE and NE corners appear to be curved internally and externally.</p>

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1142	178018	808925	Field wall	A linear stone and turf dyke running from 178018E 808925N to 178172E 808723N to 178189E 808725N. It runs in a N-S direction, following the contours, before making a curving turn towards the burn.
1143	178040	809155	Enclosure	An enclosure, centred on the above NGR, incorporates the sheep fank (Site 1136) in its W wall. The NW section of the enclosure wall is recorded as Site 1135, where it is turf and stone. S of the fank the wall is all stone to a height of c.1m and follows the line recorded on the map returning along the burn to the junction with large enclosure, Site 1129.
1544	177500	809190	Track	A track, forming a section of the coastal footpath around the Knoydart peninsula, runs along the shore from W end of Croulin bay to the W entrance of the large stone walled enclosure, recorded as Site 1129. Now used by walkers, this track seems to have a long history; it passes in front of the presently occupied buildings and across rig and furrow. It may continue E into the eastern part of Croulin.

Table 16 Archaeological sites at Slisneach

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1000	174995	809134	Grave	A closely spaced group of possible cists on the SE side of a rock outcrop a short distance above the loch shoreline, and adjacent to the track along the shore. There are 6 probable stone settings of varying sizes covering an area of c.7.5m NE-SW x 3m NW-SE. The possible cist at the W end of the group contains 3 possible orthostats.
1001	175799	809150	Building	A sub-rectangular, stone building, running E-W, with rounded corners internally and externally. Internally, it measures 3m E-W x 2.75 wide N-S. The double faced stone walls stand to 0.05m high and are 1m wide. The doorway is in the north wall. The building is located on a slight mound on a gentle slope; the surrounding ground is dry and dominated by bracken. There is a small burn on the W side and rig and furrow lies 50m away.
1002	175802	809151	Building	A probably older building, 1m to the east of Site 1001 and possibly attached to it. It is L-shaped, and consists of moss covered dry stone walling, now buried in bracken. The building measures 6m N-S by 1m E-W.
1003	175815	809141	Building	A turf covered rectangular building, measuring 9m N-S x 5m E-W. It is located on a gentle bracken covered slope, above the beach, amongst lazy beds.
1004	175746	809150	Building	The footings of a possible circular structure, within an older building. It measures 2m in diameter, over stony walls 1m high. Located W of Cnoc an Tairbh, it lies at the top of the beach and is covered in bracken.
1005	175696	809174	Cultivation remains	A group of 17 lazy beds, c.25m long, running N-S. They start at 175696E 809174N, finishing at 175616E 809195N. The beds are 3.5m, 4m, 4m, 4m, 4m, 5m, 5m, 9m, gap of 4m, 6m, 4m, 4m, 3m, 3m, 5m, 4m, 5m, and 4m wide.
1006	175584	809185	Building	A sub-rectangular structure of stone and turf, oriented N-S, with an opening in the S wall. It measures 4m x 4m internally, over walls 1m thick. It is situated against a cliff above the beach, 10m from another building.
1007	175167	809077	Cultivation remains	An area of lazy beds, measuring c.32m wide x 16m long x 39m. They form a triangle running S-W-NE. Each lazy bed is 1.5 m wide. In addition to main NGR, the other points of the triangle lie at 175193E 801089N and 175158E 809115N.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1008	175209	809088	Cultivation remains	An area of vaguely defined lazy beds, measuring 34m wide by 52m long, finishing at 175194E 809147N. They run E-W down the hill, following the angle of slope.
1009	175098	809095	Cultivation remains	A group of possible lazy beds, measuring 17m x 60m E-W, running between 175098E 809095N and 174948E 809112N.
1010	175065	808878	Building	The tumbled remains of a stone-built rectangular structure above An Cnap. The back wall is cut into the slope of knoll. It is aligned NE-SW and measures 4.5m x 3m, over walls 0.5m high and 1m wide; there is a doorway in the SE wall. The building is located below a high heather covered slope and is 50m from possible peat workings.
1011	175251	808915	Field wall	A stone and turf wall, running NNW-SSE down a heather covered slope at An Cnap. The wall is 26m long, with a gap 1m wide, followed by another 12m long length and stands 0.5 high.
1013	174858	809067	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, measuring 15m N-S by 30m E-W. The NGR lies on the N side of the area.
1015	175093	809080	Field wall	A turf dyke, running on a NW-SE alignment, just above the track along the shore, at an elevation of 5m OD.
1016	176179	809261	Plinth	A concrete plinth, measuring 0.55m x 0.5m, set into a bank above the shore. A substantial galvanized bracket with roller is bolted to the plinth. This is possibly an anchor point for tensioning the known WW2 anti-submarine boom that lay across Loch Hourn in this vicinity (Billy Mackenzie, pers. comm.).
1018	174920	809077	Cultivation remains	An extensive area of lazy beds, measuring c.500m x 150m, running down a N facing slope.
1020	176081	809198	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, measuring 40m N-S x 35m E-W. Within this, there appear to be 9 1/2 beds. The NGR refers to the centre of the group.
1021	176079	809195	Cultivation remains	Area of lazy beds.
1022	175998	809176	Shieling hut	The sub-circular foundations of a structure measuring 1.5m in diameter. The walling is formed from massive angular, moss covered boulders, which have been set on edge; these stand to a maximum height of 0.6m. It is situated under birch trees, in an area of grass, fern, and oxalis.
1023	175996	809170	Shieling hut	The footings of a sub-oval building, apparently open on its E side and with tumble inside the W gable. The footings consist of several massive moss covered boulders, with smaller infill within the walls. The S side stands 2 courses in height and has been built into bank. The W gable also stands to 2 courses in height, as does the NW corner. On the N side, only the foundation course survives.
1024	175989	809171	Shieling hut	Large moss covered boulders forming the footings of an almost square structure, measuring 2.75m x 2.75m. It is covered in grass and rushes and lies amidst open birch woodland.
1025	175972	809176	Shieling hut	The footings of two oval structures, lying 4m apart. The first measures 3.3m x 1.25m, the second 4m x 1.3m.
1026	175929	809174	Clearance cairn	Two roughly circular clearance cairns, measuring 2m in diameter. The cairns are formed of beach cobbles and are bracken covered. Along with the cairns recorded as Site 1027, they lie at the base of the slope, at the head of the cultivatable area. The second cairn lies at 179524E 809172N.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1027	175911	809171	Clearance cairn	A circular clearance cairn, measuring 2m in diameter and standing to 0.8m high. It consists of bracken and moss covered large cobbles. A second clearance cairn at 175902E 809170N consists of a heap of bracken covered stones, measuring 1.5m x 2m.
1028	175818	809162	Clearance cairn	A group of three clearance cairns in a similar location to those recorded as Sites 1026 and 1027. The first is moss and turf covered and attached to a structure on the S side of the deer fence. The second, which lies at 175741E 809170N, consists of a moss and turf covered spread of beach cobbles, measuring 3m N-S x 5m E-W and standing 0.9m high. This cairn is crossed by the deer fence. A third moss covered cairn at 175715E 809178N measures 7m N-S x 6m E-W and stands to 0.75m high.
1029	175587	809185	Building	The footings of a sub-rectangular building, measuring 7m x 2m internally, over walls 0.75m in thickness. The building is aligned E-W, with a N facing doorway.
1030	175554	809185	Shieling hut	A pile of clearance against the N side of a rock outcrop. It measures 1.5m x 1.5m and is covered in bracken and blaeberry.
1031	175244	809150	Building	The footings of a building, measuring 6m E-W x 2.75 N-S, tapering to 2m in width at both ends. Both long walls consist of large boulders, with very large boulders in the N wall. The walls are 0.75m at their thickest, though the E wall is 1m wide. The building sits astride the track along the shore, at the foot of a crag. The vegetation consists of birch, grass, rushes, moss, and oxalis.
1032	175253	809142	Enclosure	An enclosure, measuring 4m N-S x 5m E-W, built against a rock face at the back of the beach. It appears to incorporate a natural gully to the S, which has been artificially enhanced. The gully is 4m long N-S, narrowing from 2.40m to 1.75m in width. A dyke runs NW-SE uphill, above the rock face. It measures 2m long E-W and is 1.10m thick and 1m high.
1033	175085	809088	Field wall	The vestigial remains of a turf bank, running up from the shore at 175085E 809088N to 175253E 809142N.
1034	174910	809132	Ring Cairn	A possible ring cairn, measuring 10.5m diameter.
1035	176100	809170	Shieling hut	A possible shieling hut, formed by a cut c.3m square and 0.4m deep, aligned WNW-ESE and lined with turf covered stone. It is trapezoidal in shape and open on the ESE side.
1036	176136	809116	Rock shelter	A possible rock shelter, on the south side of Cnoc an Tairbh, at a height of 50m OD. A dished hollow, 2m in diameter and 1.5 m deep, lies beneath a boulder. 4m wide, 1.5m thickness. An associated path curves down the slope from the shelter to the NNE.
1037	175972	809190	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, measuring 40m x 20m, running N-S up to Site 1038 and centred on the given NGR.
1038	175932	809193	Structure	The footings of a rectilinear structure, measuring 3m x 1m. There are 2 orthostats at the SSE corner.
1039	175861	809182	Cultivation remains	An area of rig and furrow, aligned N-S, at an elevation of 18m OD. The area is 100m wide, with the rigs varying in length from 20m-30m.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1040	175826	809223	Cairn	A single earth fast boulder, 0.3m high, set into a turf bank. It lies on the ENE side of a shallow, semi-circular depression. Though its extents are not clear, it may be the remains of a cairn.
1041	175790	809199	Shieling hut	The stone footings of a possible turf-covered shieling hut, aligned N-S.
1042	175978	809199	Mound	A circular feature, 12m in diameter and 1.5m high, which consists of mounded earth and stone. It lies on a N facing slope at an elevation of 12m OD. There is a possible cist built into the N side of the mound.
1043	175755	809201	Clearance cairn	An ovoid cairn, 0.3m high, with a tail extending to the W. It measures 13m x 5m wide, narrowing to 1m in width along the tail.
1044	175761	809205	Cairn	An ovoid cairn, 8m in diameter and 0.8m in height, made up of turf covered stones. It is aligned E-W and there is a ditch around the side of the cairn, separating it from a marshy depression to the N.
1045	175659	809192	Pond	A possible lade and mill pond or a retting pond and feeder burn. The lade, which is about 23m in length, is aligned ESE- WSW, before it takes a turn to the S. It measures 1m in width and the height of the turf-covered stone embankments on either side is 0.3m at most. The pond is a dished hollow, with a turf and stone embankment on the S side, which measures 4m in diameter and 0.2m in depth.
1046	175651	809197	Structure	An ovoid feature, 8m in diameter and 0.3m in height, which consists of moss covered stones.
1047	175641	809197	Cultivation remains	An area of cultivation remains, 40m wide and aligned N-S. The rigs vary in length from 10m-30m. NGR taken in centre of feature.
1048	175282	809204	Cleared landing place	A cleared landing place, aligned NNW-SSE, and c.8m long by 6m broad at its widest point.
1049	175383	809304	Cleared landing place	A second cleared landing, which lies 48m W of Site 1048. It is aligned N-S and is 8m long and at most 5m wide.
1050	174921	809005	Cairn	A series of cairns on the storm beach, which at first appear to be modern field clearance. The cairns cover an area of 300m x 50m; generally they measure about 1m in diameter and stand to 0.3m high. They are made up of small cobbles, indistinguishable from those on the rest of the storm beach, which have lichen on their underside. JW notes: there are as many as 125 of these cairns spread over quite a large area of level, stable storm beach. The lichen growth appears to have accreted over many hundreds, possibly thousands of years. Interpreting these cairns as clearance has difficulties, in that some of the cairns have several tonnes of stone in them and are positioned close to the sea, up to 50/60m from the edge of the fields and the shoreline track. It is unlikely that any pony either with creels on its back or pulling a small cart would have obtained traction over the loose beach stones and people likewise, carrying stones in creels, would have found it a huge task. Why bother to carry stones out onto a stony beach and place them in cairns? These cairns remain a mystery worthy of further research.
1051	174600	807770	Enclosure	A three-sided enclosure, enclosing the west side of Creagan Biorach. It consists of turf walls, 0.7m wide x 2m high.
1052	174828	807874	Shieling hut	A possible shieling hut, lying on west facing slopes. The structure is rectangular in shape with rounded corners and measures 2.5m x 1.5m internally. The walls are heather covered and are slightly raised above the surrounding ground level.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1053	174850	807800	Boundary wall	A wasted turf dyke, 0.5m in height and spread to 2m in width, which is shown on the current OS map. It appears to be the head dyke for Inverguseran.
1054	174680	807630	Sheep fank	A sheep fank, shown on the current OS map, which is in regular use, with modern gates between all sections. The drystone walls stand to various heights. The original cobbled surface is visible in the majority of the compartments.
1055	174760	807570	Field wall	The remains of a turf wall, represented by single boulder footings, which appears to be cut by the later dykes which link in with the sheep fank, Site 1054.
1056	174901	807764	Field wall	A short length of revetted stone dyke, running E-W. As it continues downslope it appears to become a turf wall, continuing to link in with the Inverguseran head dyke (Site 1053).
1057	175352	808713	Shieling hut	A rectangular building, lying on a WSW-ENE alignment, at an altitude of 165m on the north side of a small burn. The low turf and stone walls stand to 0.3m in height and are spread to 0.8m in width. The structure measures 3m x 1.5m. It has a possible outshot on the east side, which is recessed into the slope and measures 1.2m square internally.
1058	175342	808708	Shieling hut	A low, circular, heather covered mound, 3.5m diameter and a with dish centre, which is probably the remains of a shieling mound. There is an associated turf dyke, running N-S to 175339E 807932N (across a new digger track).
1059	175372	808231	Peat bank	An area of peat cuttings.
1060	179380	809020	Boundary wall	A substantial stone and turf dyke of c.500m length which ascends from the col at the above GR in a SE direction and curves over a grassy shoulder descending along the course of a small burn towards the main settlement of Slisneach. Parts of it are shown on the current OS map and it was probably the Slisneach head dyke.
1061	179300	809050	Boundary wall	What may be the continuation of the Slisneach head dyke (Site 1060), lies to the NW of a prominent knoll. It is a substantial turf and stone bank, which runs in a straight line on a NW-SE alignment.
1062	175237	808949	Building	A rectangular structure on a NW-SE alignment, measuring 7m x 3m internally. The stone walls are double faced, with a rubble core, and are coarsely built, with curved corners. An internal division at the SE end has created a small pen. There is extensive rig and furrow cultivation in vicinity. The stone footings of a wall extend from the building for c 30m to the SE of the structure.
1063	175290	808800	Boundary wall	A possible head dyke, abutting wall (Site 1060) at its east end and at least 200m in length. It curves SW and then turns north to cross a marshy area.
1064	175112	808692	Building	The remains of a rectangular building, one long side formed by the head dyke. It measures 6m NE-SW x 2m NW-SE internally. Internally, the corners are square, but externally they are rounded. No entrance is evident. The walls are 0.7m wide at most, though in places the tumble is spread to 1.5m and a maximum of 0.75m high. The walls are very roughly built of angular and rounded stones, incorporating some existing boulders, and do not seem to have been faced. The structure is partially moss and reed covered. The building has a NW aspect and is located at the inland edge of a fairly level area of pasture, about 300m from beach.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1065	175081	808688	Building	The principal building in the Slisneach township is a rectangular structure, with rounded corners, aligned E-W. It measures 10m x 3m internally and has turf and stone walls standing 0.3m-0.5m height and spread to 0.8m, though some robbing appears to have taken place. To the S, a small sub-rectangular enclosure abuts the building. This measures 11.5m x 4.4m internally and has a turf and stone wall standing to 0.5m in height and spread to 1m in width. Abutting the east side of this enclosure, there is a small, probably more, recent pen or building, measuring 3.5m x 1.5m internally. This structure has double faced stone walls with square corners.
1066	175060	808692	Building	The vestigial remains of a building, consisting of a few large earthfast stones, within an earthen bank. It measures 3m wide x 6.3m long and is aligned N-S.
1067	175060	808711	Building	The remains of a building, aligned NW-SE and visible as tumbled, turf covered footings. Though the NE wall is completely wasted, elsewhere the double faced walls are 1m wide and 0.25m high, with a ditch 0.75 wide on the long SW side. It appears to be overlain on the NW side by Building 1068. The building measures c.4m wide overall.
1068	175048	808719	Building	A rectangular building, measuring 3m x 7m internally, with rounded corners externally and a single entrance towards the W end of the NE wall. The walls stand up to 1.5m height, suggesting that it post-dates Site 1067. Cruck slots are visible and there is a low buttress against the external face of the NW wall. There is an outshot - probably a lambing pen - against the outside of its SE wall, in the NE corner of Site 1067. This measures c.3m NE-SW by 2m NW-SE overall.
1069	175039	808724	Building	A rectangular structure, on a WNW-ESE alignment, similar to Buildings 1067 and 1068. It measures 10m x 5m overall and has two compartments. The turf and stone walls at the W end are more distinct and are 0.3m in height and spread to 1.2m in width. There appears to be an entrance in the SE corner, while there is no trace of the SE wall of the N compartment. The level of preservation of the rest of the building suggests it has probably been robbed.
1070	175039	808738	Sheep fank	A complex structure, apparently of several phases, which seems to consist of a sheep fank built over an earlier building. On the W side of the fank are the ruinous remains of a rectangular building on a NNE-SSW alignment and with a single entrance in the centre of the NW wall. It measures 11m x 3m internally and has drystone walls, standing generally to 0.5m in height. The walls have spread to 2.5m in width, except for the SE wall which is now part of the sheep fank; the rounded external corners of the building are clearly visible in the inside face of the fank. The sheep fank lies on an E-W alignment and is sub-rectangular in shape. It has battered drystone walls, which stand up to 1.5m in height. It is divided into three unequally sized compartments - the central one is roughly 8m square, while the smaller S part measures 4m x 1.5m. On the N side, to the S of the central entrance, are the low stone footings of a small structure of unknown purpose. The entrance of the fank has good squared jambs.
1071	175102	808649	Building	The footings of a rectangular building, measuring 4m x 2m internally, on a NW-SE alignment. The faced drystone walls stand to 0.5m high and the E and S walls, which are located on top of a crag, are substantially revetted. It is built on the east side of a rocky knoll, in a shallow valley on the east side of a burn, S of the main group of buildings at Slisneach.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1072	174454	807880	Building	The low, bracken-covered stone footings of a building, measuring 6m N-S x 2.5m E-W internally. Though robbed out, the walls are double faced and a drainage ditch runs along the long back (E) wall, at the base of the rising ground.
1073	174460	807792	Building	The bracken covered footings of a small hut, lying at right angles to and about 1m to NE of Building 1072. It measures 4m E-W x 2.25m N-S internally, with an entrance in the N wall. The walls, though robbed out, are double faced.
1074	174472	807894	Building	The very low footings of a double faced, drystone building, now bracken and turf covered. It measures c.12m N-S x c. 4m E-W internally and is located about 10m inland of the beach.
1075	174521	807968	Building	The turf-covered footings of a round ended building. It probably had a turf superstructure, as the walls are spread to c.1m in width. The structure sits above a low cliff, beside an area of lazy beds.
1076	174534	807973	Building	The partly upstanding remains of a sub-rectangular hut of drystone construction. It has a double faced walls, which are c.0.6m wide. There is no obvious entrance and it lies close to the burn.
1077	174532	807971	Building	A sub-rectangular building, with drystone, double faced walls standing to 1.5m in height. The walls have the remnants of a turf capping. The structure has rounded corners externally and measures 4m NW-SE x 2.3m NE-SW internally. There is an entrance in the NE corner, with a stone lintel above and a tiny window in the NW gable, measuring 0.35m x 0.21m, with double stone lintels.
1078	174521	807968	Building	The tumbled footings of a sub-rectangular building, with double faced drystone walls. It measures 7.7m E-W x 3.3m N-S and has an entrance in the centre of the N wall. There is a window in the S wall, 1m in from the SE corner, which measures 0.7m x 0.5m and has a stone sill. The well built walls, which stand to a maximum height of c.1.2m and are at most 0.70m wide, have been pointed externally with a coarse lime mortar. The walls have a slight inward batter internally and may have had a flat stone cope.
1079	174536	807978	Building	The low, turf-covered remains of a building, measuring 2.5m NW-SE x 2m NE-SW internally. The walls stand to only c.0.15m high and are spread to a maximum of 0.6m wide. A wall continues to the N of this structure.
1080	174312	807970	Building	The double faced, drystone walls of a three sided building, measuring 5m NNW-SSE x 2m NNE-SSW, which is open on the NNW side. The walls stand c.1.5m high and 0.7m wide, narrowing to 0.6m wide at the wallhead. Like Site 1078, it has some surviving external pointing.
1081	174312	807975	Building	A short length of double faced drystone wall abuts Site 1080. The wall is c.3m long, but continues as barely perceptible turf-covered footings, creating a very vague structure c.7m wide. There is no wall visible on the N side and the SW wall only extends for c.5m. The structure possibly had timber walls.
1082	174486	807972	Building	The low turf footings of an oval building, measuring c.4m E-W x 1.8m N-S, with an opening in the W gable. A low earthen wall abuts both end of this building and it gives the impression of being set within one wall of an enclosure that has been truncated by storm damage. See sketch plan.

Site	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
1083	174523	808070	Rock shelter	c.150m N of the Allt na Faolin at a height of 12m OD, at the foot of the cliff above the coastal track, there are 2 adjoining rock shelters. Both have crude stone sleeping platforms built within them. A possible midden spreads out to the front of the shelters. A possible single stone cairn on a large boulder by the track marks the position of the shelters.
1084	174588	808054	Building	The bracken infested footings of a sub-rectangular building with rounded ends, measuring 7m N-S x 2m E-W internally. The walls are spread to 1.5m in width at most and stand to 0.4m in height, suggesting that the building might have had a turf superstructure. There is an entrance in the centre of the W wall facing the sea and a probable midden scoop, c.3m in diameter sits c.2m from the doorway. The building is located in an elevated position on the N side of the Allt na Faolin above the rock shelters (Site 1083); there is a small terrace covered in lazy beds adjacent to it.
1085	174543	808169	Building	The low, stony, bracken-covered footings, of a sub-rectangular building, measuring 5m N-S x 2m E-W. It appears to have rounded corners externally and has an entrance in the middle of the W wall, facing the sea. The building is located c.200m N of Allt na Faolin, at the foot of a cliff. There is a grassy, but very stony, area between the building and the sea.
1086	174531	808221	Pen	The remains of a probable lambing pen, 1.5m in diameter, at the base of a crag.
1087	174680	808502	Enclosure	A square enclosure, c.23m wide N-S x 23m E-W. The 2 walls forming the enclosure begin at the foot of the cliff and run down sloping ground to the track between Inverguseran and Slisneach. The walls are partly formed of massive boulders and partly from neat, double faced walling. There is a tiny, but dry, rock shelter at the foot of cliff at the top (SE) corner of the enclosure. A second larger, but narrow, cave 5m deep (main part) x 1.5 wide and c2m high, lies slightly further along the foot of the cliff, in the NE corner of the enclosure. There is talus, c.2m deep at the entrance of this cave. This enclosure may have been the Slisneach bull pen.
1088	174635	808775	Enclosure	The rocky outcrops forming the promontory of An Cnap have been incorporated into a substantial enclosure. Sections of heavily built drystone wall run between the crags on the landward (SE) side of An Cnap, extending towards the sea on both the SW and NE sides, to fully enclose the promontory. On the SW side, there is a 10m long length of wall, c.2m wide. This consists of a rough retaining wall of set stones on the NE side, facing a turf covered bank, c.0.4m high. The ground cover within the enclosure is fine, green, closely grazed turf, established on shingle.
1089	174710	808782	Building	The substantial footings of an open ended structure on the N side of An Cnap. It has 1.5m thick walls, which incorporate several in situ boulders. The hut, which measures c.3.75m E-W x 2.0m N-S internally, is revetted into the mound and is open to the E.
1552	176010	809176	Building	A sub-rectangular building, measuring 4m N-S x 2m E-W. It has no obvious entrance and the boulder footings stand to a maximum height of 0.6m. It lies in an area of bracken and birch, which is also covered in rig and furrow.



Still smiling at the end of the week!



Anaconda hourmiensis