

West Coast Archaeological Services

WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT & WALKOVER SURVEY

Kilbeg Phase 1, Sleat, Isle of Skye



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Site Code	
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Plate 1 – Enclosures and areas of cultivation on the SE-facing slopes of *Maol Buidhe*

WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEME

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Kilbeg Phase 1, Sleat, Isle of Skye

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 21st October and the 6th November 2010 on behalf of Miller Harris and the Clan Donald Estates, Isle of Skye, in advance of a woodland establishment scheme. The survey was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for planting and regeneration and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The survey identified a significant number of new sites of archaeological interest including farmsteads, shielings, boundary walls and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the woodland scheme.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the visible archaeological monuments surviving within the boundaries of a proposed woodland establishment scheme, centred at grid reference NG 6410 0700, was carried on a large area of open ground near Kilbeg, on the Sleat Peninsula, Isle of Skye (see Fig.1) by West Coast Archaeological Services between the 21st October and the 6th November 2010. The survey was requested by Miller Harris (Forestry Consultant) on behalf of the Clan Donald Lands Trust because the area proposed for the woodland development is located in a landscape with potential sites of archaeological significance.
- 1.2 The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was to identify and record the location and nature of any archaeological features of interest prior to development, whilst assessing any potential adverse impacts and proposing an appropriate strategy of mitigation. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment.

2. Acknowledgements

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

3. Site Location

- 3.1 The survey area, located in the Parish of Sleat on the Isle of Skye, covers rising open moorland-type ground above and to the northwest of the townships of Kilbeg and Kilmore (see Figure 1). The area is bounded by the major stream course of Allt na Sgeithe Baine to the northeast and by the Kilbeg to Achnacloich road to the southwest, and the upper slopes of Maol Buidhe (233m) demarcate the northwest limits. Views from the site are extensive over the Sound of Sleat and the adjacent Mainland, the latter including extensive areas of high mountains.

KIL10 – Kilbeg Phase 1 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

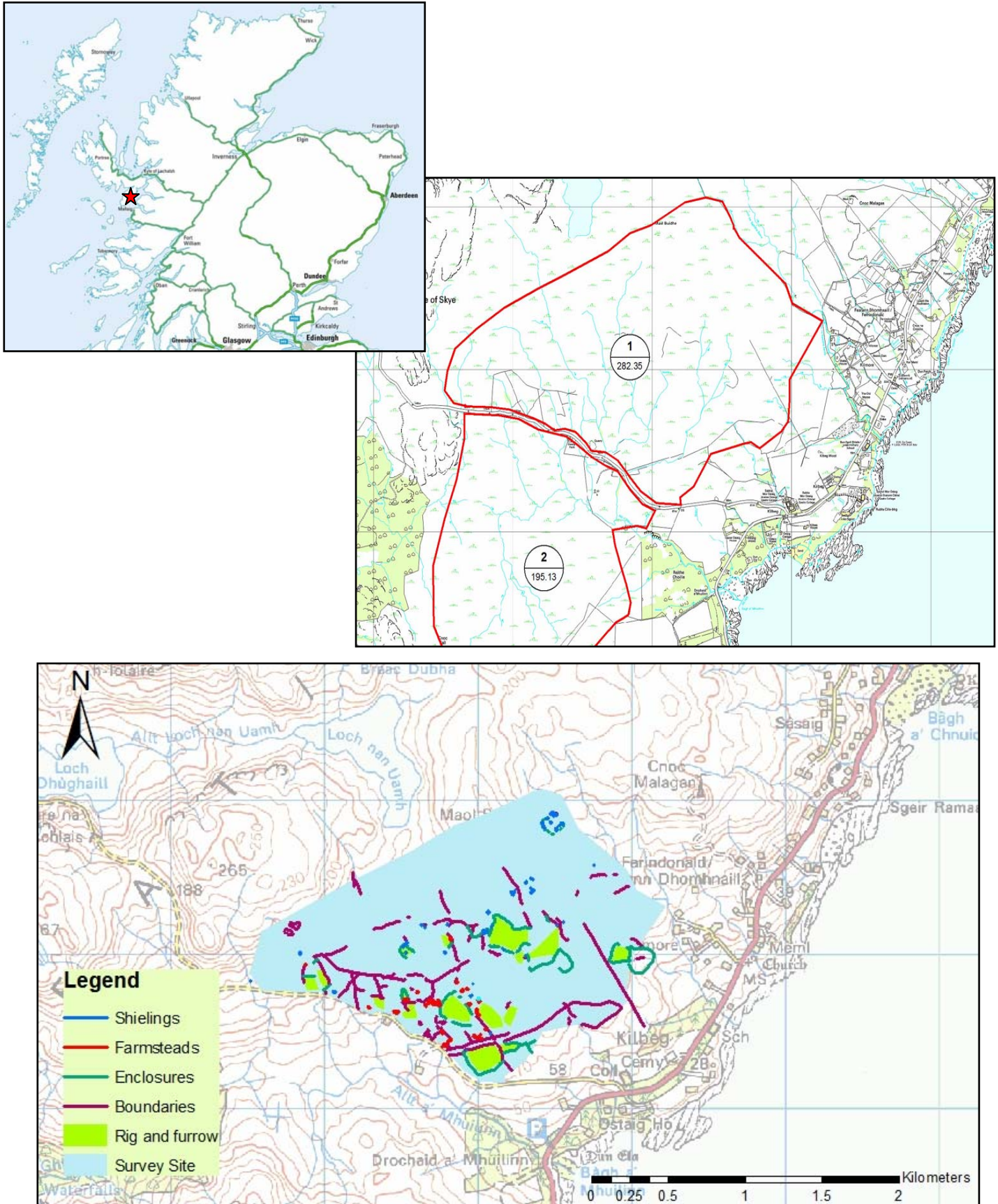


Figure 1 – Location maps for survey area (Area 1 within red outline) and showing general distribution of archaeological sites (see legend)¹

¹ Maps courtesy of ProMap License no. LIG1044 and Miller Harris

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

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The Sleat Peninsula has a rich and diverse range of archaeological sites and monuments dating from the Mesolithic Period through to the Post-Medieval Period. At Camas Daraich evidence has been uncovered for some of the first settlers to visit the island of Skye, dating to around 8000 years ago, while Neolithic chambered tombs and Bronze Age cist cemeteries at Armadale and Inver Aulavaig indicate that there was a continued settlement and use of this area of the Inner Hebrides for funerary practices. The castle of Dun Scaich was the principal seat of the Clan Huisdean of Macdonalds of Sleat during the Medieval Period, while other centres of power also existed at Castle Camus, or Knock Castle as it came to be known during the 17th century, and at Armadale. The seat of the Macdonald Clan transferred from Monkstadt House in the Trotternish area of Skye to Armadale during the later stages of the 18th century.
- 4.2 Later settlement in the area is displayed through a mosaic of small townships and their associated field boundaries, enclosures and field systems. However, there has been limited historical research and archaeological fieldwork undertaken in these areas, so our overall knowledge of the settlement history is open to research, evaluation and interpretation.

5. Methodology

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

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.
- 5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible. Parish statistical accounts were referenced and historical maps were also checked from the National Library of Scotland Map Library online and in person at the Inverness Archives. The Clan Donald Archives in Sleat were also visited to undertake a search of historical sources relating to the Clan Donald Estates.

5.2 Walkover Survey

- 5.2.1 The area of the proposed woodland establishment scheme, which extends to around 282 hectares, was walked over and surveyed between the 21st October and the 6th November 2010, during a period of mixed weather including heavy rain and low cloud, along with two dry, cold and sunny days. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were generally good however, although wet underfoot, with moderate to good visibility and light levels. Stands of high bracken and heather and tussock-covered ground with long deer grass resulted in some difficulty in identifying archaeological features in some areas.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced on some sites. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and ArcPad software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer, while extant land divisions including dykes, walls and boulder alignments, and cultivation remains were also recorded using the same equipment.
- 5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6. Results

The following sections present the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

6.1 Desk-Based Assessment

6.1.1 Historical mapping

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

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet LVII, 1882

The First Edition map shows areas of settlement at Kilmore and Kilbeg, with no structures or features within the survey area. The survey area is shown with streams running off the lower slopes of Maol Buidhe, some of the courses lined with sparse tree cover.

6.1.1.2 Second edition One-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey Map

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet LVII, 1903

As with the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet, the Second Edition provides little detail to inform the potential settlement of the area around Kilbeg at this point in time. We can only assume that at the time both maps were published settlement had ceased to exist within the survey area.

6.1.1.3 John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832

The settlements of *Ostaigmor* and *Ostaigbheig* are shown within or close to the boundaries of the survey area, although they are only indicated by a single point and name. The settlement of *Leanigearrigh* is also shown on this map as a single point, to the northwest of *Ostaigbheig*. Thompson places the location of the *Ostaigmhor* settlement to the ESE of *Ostaigbheig*.



Figure 2 – John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832

6.1.2 Clan Donald Estate Records

6.1.2.1 The Clan Donald Archives hold extensive records including the Statistical Accounts, historical mapping and more importantly the evaluation undertaken of Lord MacDonald's Estate in 1800 (Blackadder, 1800). The Statistical Accounts do not make direct reference to individual townships, but talk more generally about the resources available including sea fare and fishing, while they also mention that more ditching and draining of the land would improve soil conditions for growing crops and other arable production. The account notes that due to the

very wet summers, the potato harvest is late as a result of the wet soils. The Old Statistical Account of 1791 to 1799 also states that only twelve ploughs existed within the Parish of Sleat, with most ground cultivated by hand using lazy-beds (MacPherson, 535-6). Details relating to other historical maps and the Blackadder files are listed below.

6.1.2.2 Stobie Map 1763-1766

Unfortunately, the Kilbeg section of this map was destroyed and is missing on the original held within the Clan Donald Archives. Therefore, no data was available to illuminate settlement within the survey area at this time.

6.1.2.3 Blackadder Report - 1800

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

The report discusses Ostaighmhor and Ostaigbheig together and says that *'on these two farms there is a considerable extent of ground which may be cultivated with the plough, and the shore produces abundance of ware. As the arable part of these farms is high and exposed, broad belts of planting might be an improvement. To make these farms complete they ought to include Leanagarry and Glenchro – value £136* (Idem: 13). The estate maps with the report (RHP5999/7) shows Ostaigbheig with two roofed buildings, while Ostaighmhor is shown with six roofed structures. The settlement of Ostaighmhor is located to the NNE of Ostaigbheig on the estate maps (see Figs. 3 and 4).

6.1.2.7 Sleat Rental 1718-1823

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

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

6.1.3 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) in Inverness failed to produce any known archaeological sites within the survey area.

6.1.4 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey Map Series

6.1.4.1 The map sheet covering Sleat at this scale shows a series of field dykes and land divisions within the survey area. In particular, the eastern sector of the survey area around the former settlement of Leanagarry shows a series of boundaries that resemble the former locations of

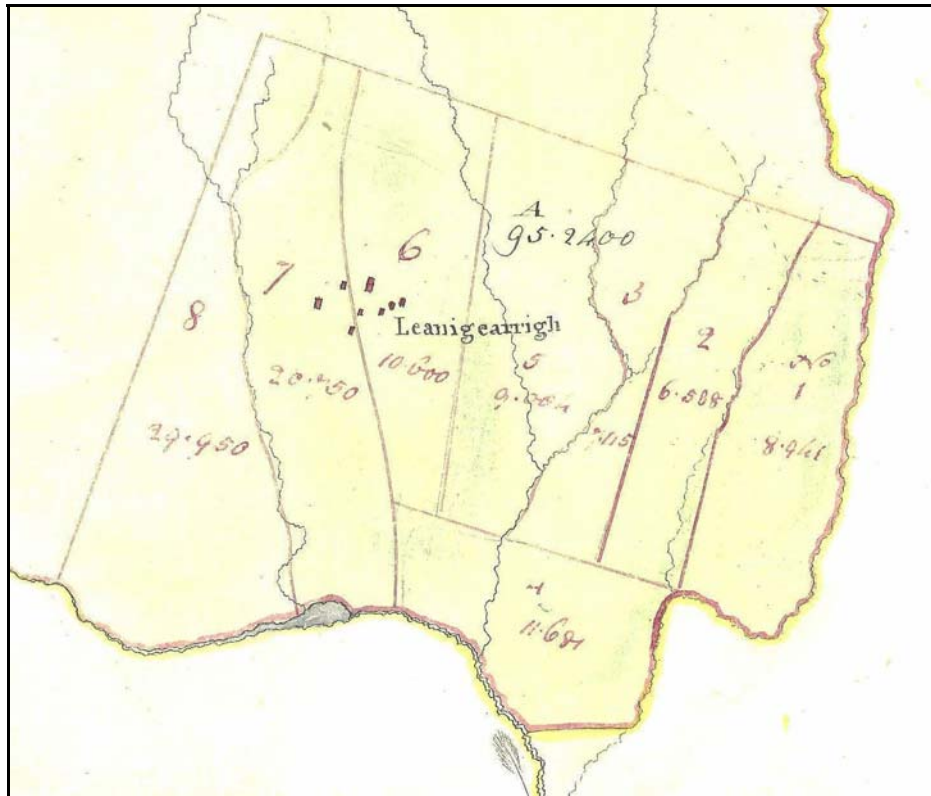


Figure 3 – A section from the Blackadder Map c.1800 showing the settlement and crofts of Leanagarry (RHP5999/18)

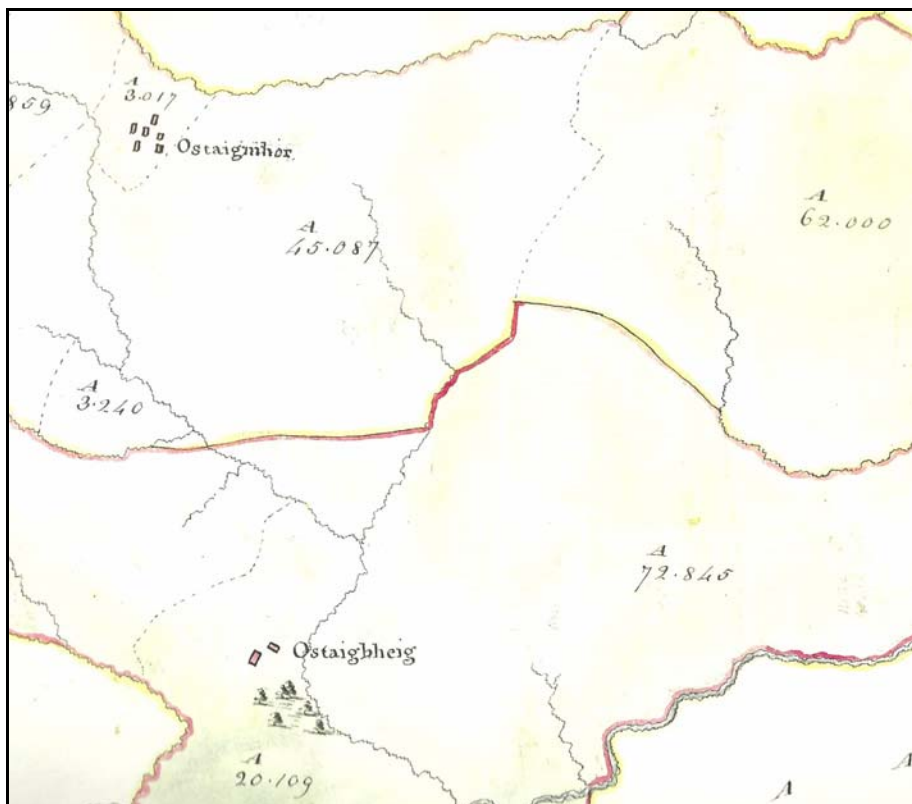


Figure 4 – The Blackadder Map c.1800 showing Ostaighmor and Ostaighbheig (RHP5999/7)

crofts as laid out on the Blackadder Survey maps of 1800 (see section **6.1.2.3** above). Other land divisions are also shown along the southeast sector of the survey area, possibly associated with the former land holding boundaries of Kilbeg, Ostaigbheig and Ostaighmhor. Otherwise, there is no indication as to the whereabouts of settlements and buildings within the survey area including the abandoned settlements mentioned above.

6.2 Walkover Survey

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

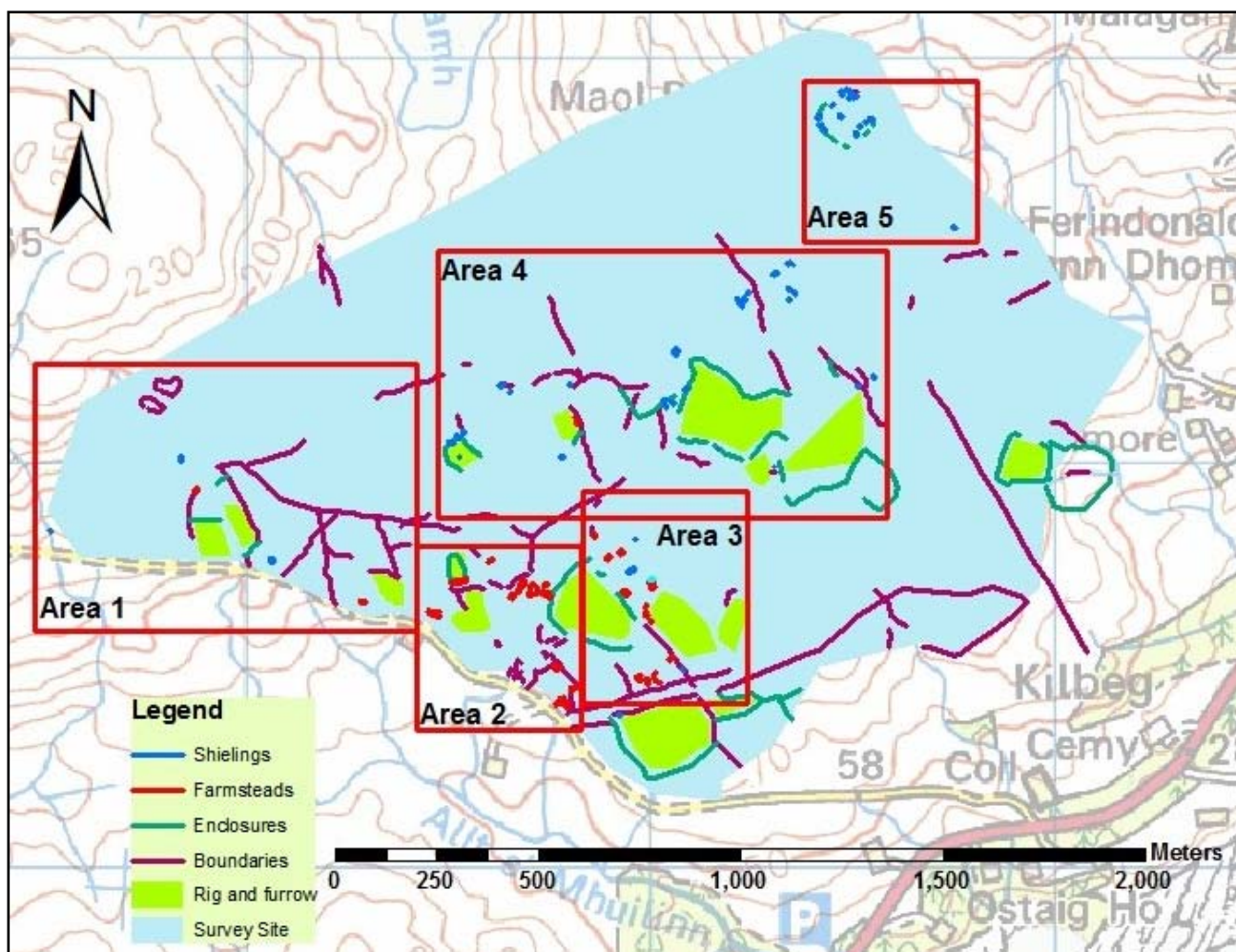


Figure 5 – Survey Area showing individual survey area maps (see maps with individual site numbers below)

6.2.1 Houses, Byres, Shielings, Small Enclosures and Other Structures

Site 1 Shieling Hut/Still

NG 62519 06826

A degraded double-celled structure is located within a deep gully on the E side of a small stream course at 189m OD. The structure measures 8.7m long over walls spread to 0.75m wide and survives to a maximum height of 0.75m. Constructed from stone and turf, with a W-facing aspect and aligned N-S, the larger of the two cells measures 4.5m long by 3m wide; the second cell measures 3.2m long by 3.8m wide. The entrance connecting the two cells is 0.6m wide. The location of the shieling structure within the gully may be purely for the purpose of shelter, but other functions may include the site of a still.

Site 2 Peat Cuttings

NG 62768 07138

Located on a SE-facing terrace at 253m OD are a series of overgrown peat cuttings. The vegetation around the site comprises grass and heather.

Site 3 Shieling Group

NG 64490 07895

This large shieling group comprises at least 15 individual structures built of turf and stone, located at a height of 206m OD. The shielings are situated in a large open SE-facing bowl on the slopes of *Maol Buidhe* and the vegetation comprises heather, moss, rushes and grass. The structures are in a degraded to very degraded condition with walls surviving to a maximum height of 0.6m. Generally, the walls of the shielings average between 0.6m and 0.8m. The basic dimensions of the structures are as follows:

- 3a - Single cell 3m diameter over walls
- 3b - Single cell 3m diameter over walls
- 3c - Single cell 3m diameter over walls
- 3d - Single cell 4m diameter over walls
- 3e - A linear bank 6m long aligned NW-SE
- 3f - Single cell 4m diameter over walls
- 3g - Rectangular single cell 5m long (NW-SE) by 4m wide
- 3h - Rectangular single cell 6m long (NW-SE) by 4m wide
- 3i - Rectangular single cell 6m long (W-E) by 4.5m wide
- 3j - Multi cell 8m (NW-SE) by 10m (SW-NE)
- 3k - Single cell 4.5m diameter over walls
- 3l - Rectangular single cell 5m long (NW-SE) by 3.5m wide
- 3m - Single cell 4.5m diameter over walls

Site 3 Shieling

NG 64419 07852

- 3n - Double cell 8m long (SW-NE) by 5m wide built into boundary dyke

Site 3 Shieling

NG 64426 07832

- 3o - Multi-cell 7m long (SW-NE) by 4.5m wide built against boundary dyke
- 3p - Single cell 4m diameter over walls

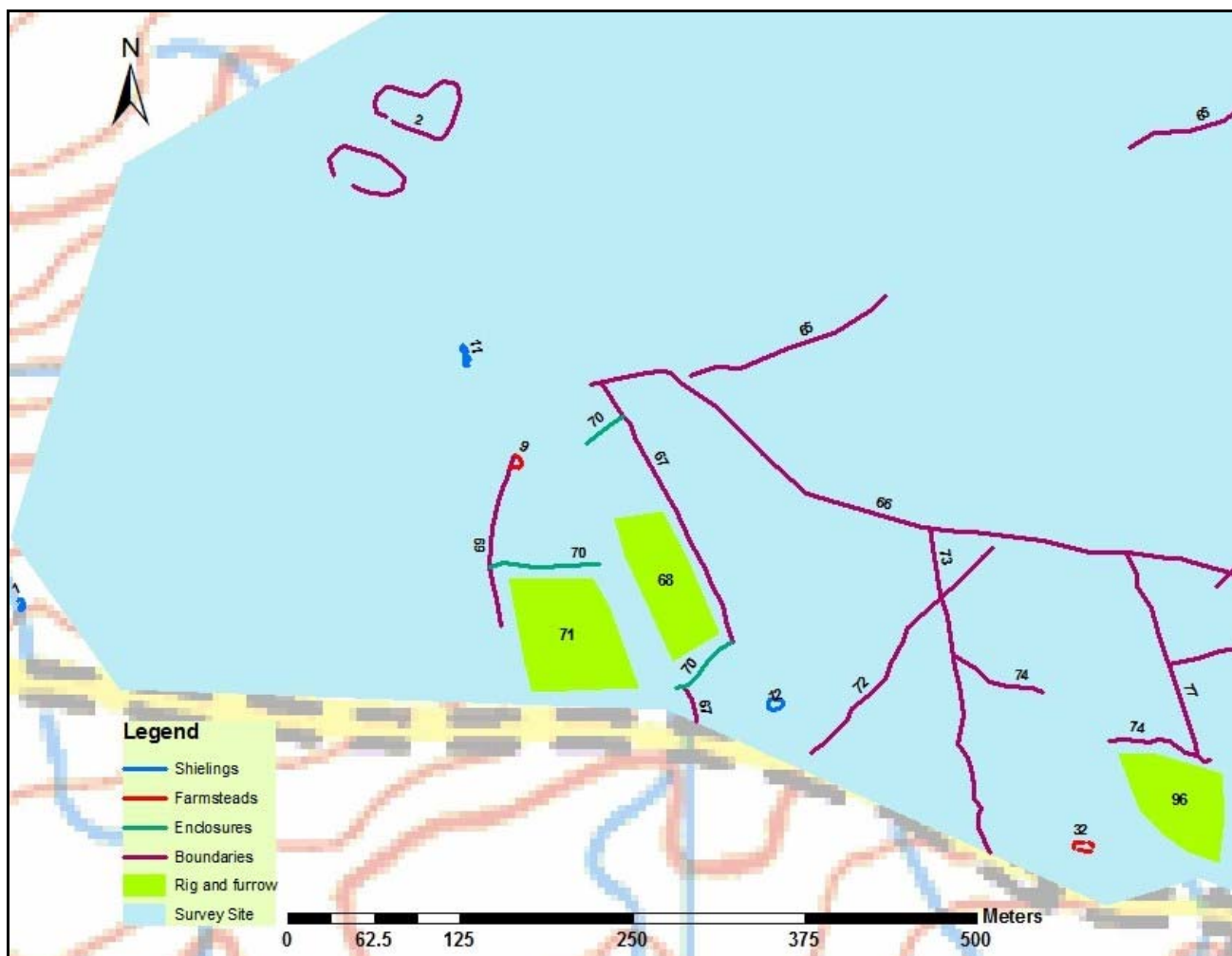


Figure 6 – Area 1 of the survey area showing individual sites and site numbers (see Figure 1 for location of area)

Site 4 Enclosure/ Stock Pen NG 64475 07853

The site comprises a very degraded sub-circular turf bank measuring 8m long (N-S) by 6m wide, walls spread up to 2m wide and surviving to a maximum height of 0.6m. Covered in heather, grass and moss, the structure is located at 214m OD.

Site 5 Shieling Group NG 64520 07829

A group of five very degraded turf shielings are located on the SE flanks of *Maol Buidhe* at 208m OD and are covered by grass, moss and rushes. With walls surviving to a maximum height of between 0.4m and 0.6m, and spread to between 0.6m and 0.8m wide, the individual structures comprise the following form:

- 5a - Subcircular single cell 4m long (W-E) by 3m wide
- 5b - Double cell 7m long (N-S) by 5m wide
- 5c - Double cell 6m long (N-S) by 5m wide built against boundary dyke
- 5d - Double cell 7m long (N-S) by 4.5m wide
- 5e - Subcircular single cell 5m long (W-E) by 3.5m wide



Plate 2 – Site 6a: single cell turf shieling built into base of slope, from the E (scale = 1m)



Plate 3 – Site 6d: Single cell turf shieling from the SW (scale = 1m)

Site 6 Shieling Group

NG 64357 07486

Located at around 222m OD on the SE-facing slopes of *Maol Buidhe* are the degraded remains of four turf-built shielings, with a vegetation cover of heather, grass, rushes and moss. With walls averaging between 0.7m and 0.8m wide and surviving up to a maximum height of 0.8m, the measurements of the individual structures are as follows:

- 6a - Single cell 4m diameter over walls (see Plate 2)
- 6b - Single cell 4m diameter over walls, with attached pen 5m long (W-E) by 4.5m
- 6c - Double cell 8m long (NW-SE) by 4.5m wide with stream to NW
- 6d - Subcircular single cell 5m long by 4m wide (see Plate 3)

Site 7 Shieling Group

NG 64360 07416

The very degraded remains of at least four turf-built shielings are located at the base of steep SE-facing slopes on a projecting spur of *Maol Buidhe*, at around 218m OD. With wall spreads varying in width between 0.7m and 0.8m, and surviving up to a maximum height of 0.8m, the measurements for the individual structures are as follows:

- 7a - Double cell 7m long (N-S) by 4.5m wide (see Plate 4)
- 7b - Multi-cell structure 7.5m long (N-S) by a maximum of 7.5m wide
- 7c - Subcircular single cell 4.5m long (SW-NE) by 3.5m wide
- 7d - Double cell 7.5m long (N-S) by a maximum of 5m wide

Site 8 Shieling Group

NG 64220 07398

On the SE-facing spur of *Maol Buidhe* at 223m OD are the degraded to ruinous remains of at least eight turf-built shielings. Located within a sheltered hollow on the hillside with heather, grass and moss vegetation, the walls of the structures are spread up to 0.8m wide and survive up to a maximum of 1.4m high. The measurements of the individual structures are as follows:

- 8a - Single cell 5m diameter over walls
- 8b - Single cell 3m diameter over walls
- 8c - Single cell 2m diameter over walls
- 8d - Subcircular single cell 6m long (N-S) by 4m wide
- 8e - Multi-cell structure 7.5m long (N-S) by a maximum of 7.5m wide
- 8f - Linear group of three single cell structures 3m diameter over walls aligned N-S

Site 9 Turf Enclosure

NG 62879 06929

Built abutting the E side of a turf dyke on S-facing slopes at around 200m OD are the degraded remains of a small turf enclosure. Measuring 10m long (SW-NE) by 8m wide (NW-SE), the walls of the enclosure are spread to 0.6m wide and survive up to a maximum height of 0.4m. There is an entrance within the SE sector of the enclosure up to 0.6m wide.

Site 10 Shieling

NG 62844 07005

Located on SE-facing slopes at 171m OD are the degraded remains of a double cell turf shieling covered in heather, grass and rushes. The structure measures 6m long (N-S) by 3m wide, has walls spread up to 1m wide and standing to 0.5m.

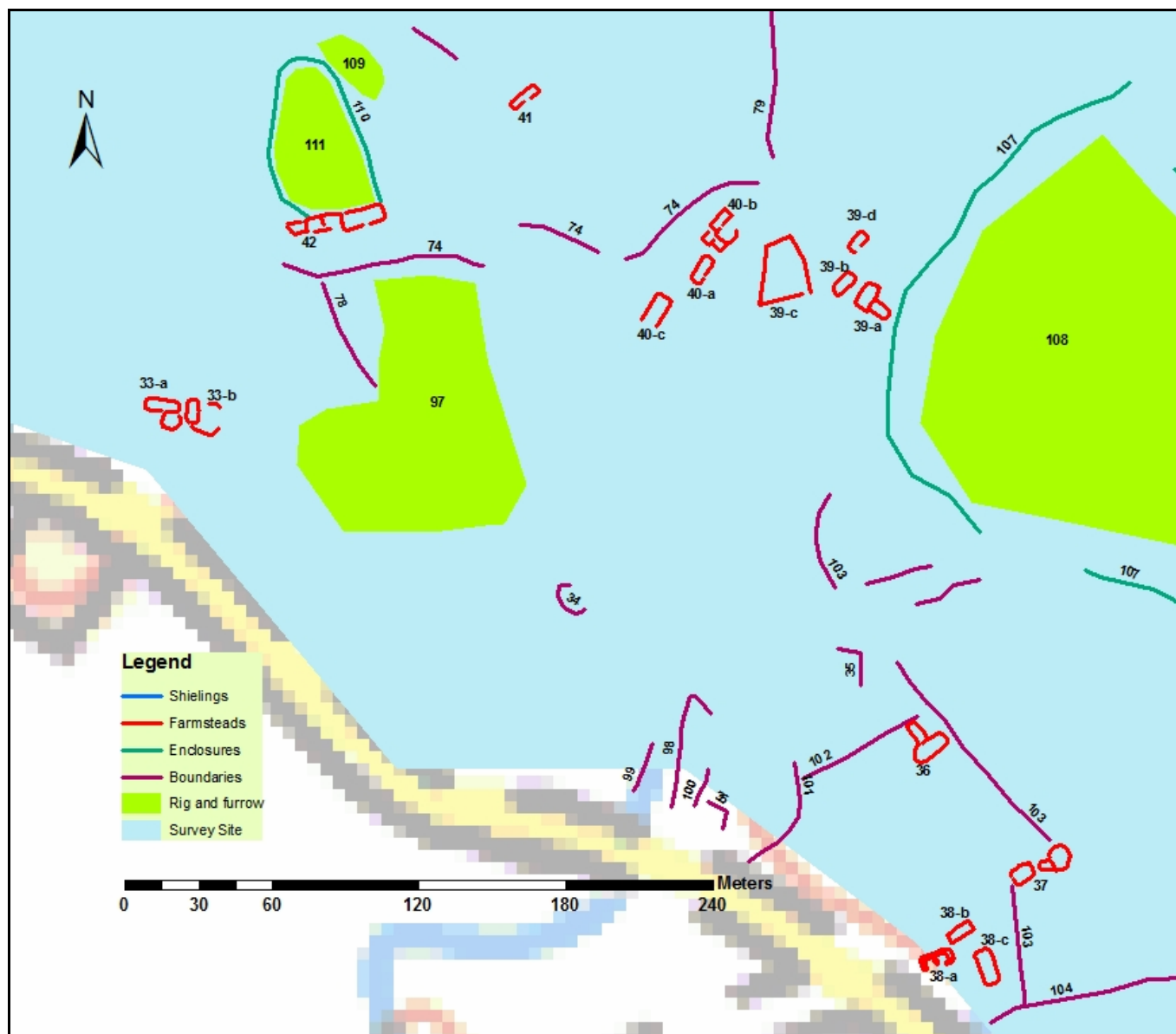


Figure 7 – Area 2 of the survey area showing individual sites and site numbers (see Figure 1 for location of area)

Site 11 Shieling

NG 62842 07013

Located on SE-facing slopes at 172m OD are the degraded remains of a subcircular turf single cell shieling covered in heather, grass and rushes. The structure measures 4m long (N-S) by 3.5m wide, with walls spread up to 1m wide and standing to 0.5m.

Site 12 Shieling

NG 63065 06755

Situated on a prominent grassy knoll to the W of the Tokavaig road are the remains of a degraded turf rectilinear single cell shieling measuring 6m long (W-E) by 3.5m wide over walls spread to 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high. Located at 91m OD, the structure has no visible entrance, while the ground vegetation includes bracken, grass and rushes.

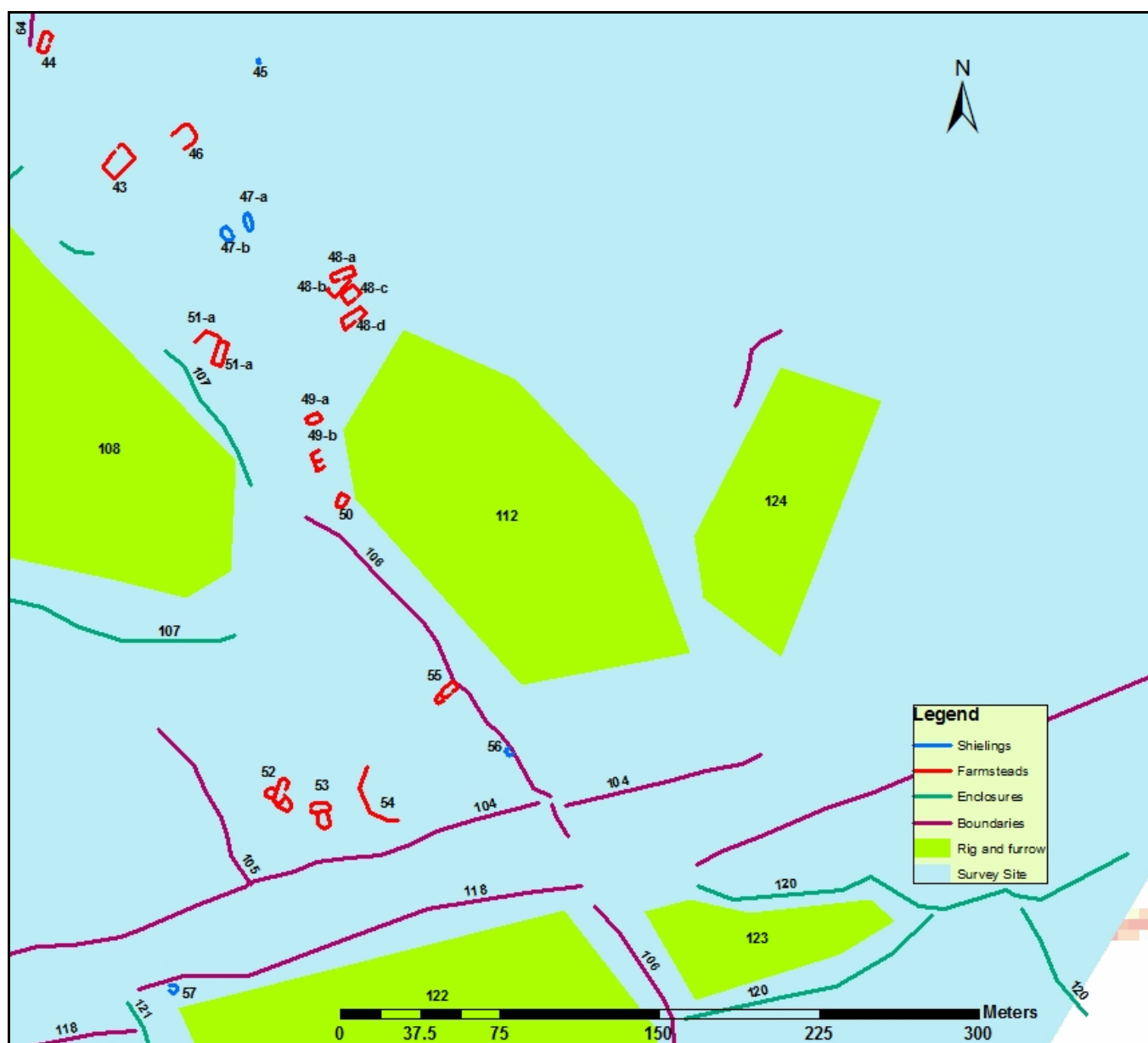


Figure 8 – Area 3 of the survey area showing individual sites and site numbers (see Figure 1 for location of area)

Site 13 Shielling NG 63532 07008

Located at 179m OD on SE-facing slopes are the degraded remains of a turf single cell shieling measuring 5m in diameter over walls spread to 1m wide. The walls survive to a maximum height of 0.4m.

Site 14 Shiellings NG 63507 07046

A group of three degraded turf-built shielings are located on SE-facing slopes at 184m OD, adjacent to a large turf and stone boundary dyke. Descriptions of the individual structures are as follows:

14a - A rectilinear single cell structure measuring 5m long (N-S) by 2.5 wide over walls spread to 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.6m high. An entrance within the E wall is 0.6m wide.

14b - Constructed abutting the S side of the boundary dyke is D-shaped single cell structure measuring 6m long (W-E) by 3.5m wide, over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.6m high. The single entrance in the SE arc of the structure is 0.6m wide.

14c – Also constructed against the S side of the boundary dyke is a U-shaped structure measuring 4.5m long (W-E) by 4m wide, over walls 0.6m thick and surviving up to a maximum of 0.5m high. The single entrance in the S arc of the shieling is 0.7m wide.



Plate 4 – Site 7a: Double cell turf shieling from the N (scale = 1m)

Site 15 Shieling

NG 63527 07060

Located at 185m OD on SE-facing slopes is the degraded remains of a rectilinear turf-built structure measuring 6m long (N-S) by 4m wide, over walls spread to 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. The entrance in the E wall is 0.6m wide. Vegetation surrounding and covering the structure includes grass, rushes, moss and heather.

Site 16 Shieling

NG 63540 07071

The degraded remains of a rectilinear single cell turf-built shieling are situated on SE-facing slopes at 185m OD and measures 6m long (NW-SE) by 5m wide over walls spread up to 1m wide and surviving up to 0.6m high. The single entrance is located in the NE wall of the structure and is 1.2m wide.

Site 17 Shieling

NG 63657 07173

Located to the E of a prominent stream course running through a deep gorge at 191m OD are the very degraded remains of a turf rectilinear single cell shieling structure measuring 6m long (N-S) by 3.5m wide. The walls are spread to 0.8m wide and still survive to a maximum of 0.6m high. A single entrance 0.7m wide is located within the E wall of the structure.



Plate 5 – Site 17: Turf rectilinear single cell shieling from the NW (scale = 1m)

Site 18 Shieling

NG 63638 07189

A large double cell turf shieling is located adjacent to (E side) a deep gorge carrying a small stream on SE-facing slopes at 190m OD. Partially hidden by bracken, grass and rushes, the degraded turf-built structure measures a total of 8m long (E-W) by 6.5m wide over walls spread to a maximum of 1.2m wide and standing to 0.6m high. The W cell is around 5.6m long (N-S) by 3.8m wide, while the E cell is 3m long (N-S) by 1.7m wide. A small entrance links the two structures and is 0.6m wide, while the main entrance into the structure via the W cell is 0.8m wide (within the S wall). The structure has been built abutting the S side of a turf boundary dyke.

Site 19 Shieling

NG 63805 07188

A very degraded subcircular turf-built shieling is located on S-facing slopes at 188m OD. With vegetation of grass, rushes and moss, the structure measures 6m long (NW-SE) by 4.5m wide, over walls spread to 1m thick and surviving up to a maximum height of 0.5m. No visible entrance.

Site 20 House, Byre and Twinning Pen

NG 63817 07108

Located to the west of a small at 174m OD stream is a stone and turf dyke into which has been constructed a stone-built twinning pen measuring 1.5m diameter externally by 0.8m diameter internally. Around 5m to the W of the twinning pen and dyke are the very degraded remains of a possible turf-built house and byre. The house measures approximately 12m long (N-S) by 5.5 wide over walls spread to 1m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. There is no visible entrance into the structure. The possible byre, which is located 2.5m to the N of the house, is 6m long (W-E) by 5m wide over walls spread to 0.8m wide and standing to 0.4m high. The E end of the byre has all but disappeared.



Plate 6 – Site 20c: Stone twinning pen at site 20 from the N (scale = 1m)

Site 21 Shieling

NG 63783 07011

Located on the SW flanks of *Maol Buidhe* at 172m OD are the degraded remains of a subrectilinear turf shieling and measures 6m long (NW-SE) by 3.5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. It is partially obscured by bracken, grass and moss.

Site 22 Shielings

NG 64044 07131

Covered in heather, grass and moss, and located at 122m OD on S-facing slopes are the degraded remains of two turf shieling structures. The largest is a twin-celled building measuring 5.5m long (N-S) by maximum of 3m wide, over walls 0.6m wide and standing to 0.5m high. The entrance to the larger of the cells in the structure faces W and is 0.8m wide, while the entrance to the smaller southern cell is aligned S and is 0.7m wide. Around 3m to the S of the double cell shieling is a single cell structure 2m in diameter over walls 0.4m wide and 0.4m high.

Site 23 Shieling

NG 64043 07140

Situated on the southern flanks of *Maol Buidhe* at 125m OD and built abutting the N side of a degraded turf boundary dyke are the degraded remains of a subrectilinear turf structure 7m long (SW-NE) by 4.5m wide. The walls of the structure are spread to 0.8m wide and still stand up to a maximum height of 0.8m, while a single entrance in the SW wall measures 0.8m wide.

Site 24 Shieling

NG 64060 07146

A very degraded turf-built shieling is situated on SE-facing slopes at 126m OD. The subcircular building measures 4.5m long (SW-NE) by 4m wide over walls 0.7m wide and up to 0.4m high. There are the remains of a possible entrance in the SW arc of the building.

Site 25 Shielings

NG 64094 07183

Located to the W of a small stream on S-facing slopes at 132m OD are the degraded remains of two turf-built shielings. The first structure is subcircular and measures 6m long (W-E) by 5.8m wide over walls 0.6m wide and still standing to 0.8m high. The second structure is located 3m to the SW and is circular, measuring 3.5m in diameter over walls 0.7m wide and up to 0.5m high. There are no visible entrances in the buildings, while the vegetation cover includes grass, rushes, heather and moss.

Site 26 Shieling Group

NG 64067 07266

Situated on the S-facing slopes of *Maol Buidhe* at 140m OD and to the west of a small stream and enclosure wall are the degraded remains of at least 5 turf-built shielings. With walls averaging 0.8m thick and surviving up to a maximum height of 0.5m, the measurement and form of the individual structures are as follows:

- 26a - Oval single cell structure 5m long (N-S) by 4.5m wide
- 26b - Single cell 3.5m diameter over walls
- 26c - Single cell 3m diameter over walls
- 26d - Double cell 7m long (N-S) by 4m high
- 26e - Single cell 4.5m diameter over walls

Site 27 Shieling

NG 64167 07032

Located at 160m OD on S-facing slopes and covered in heather and moss vegetation are the very degraded remains of a circular turf structure 3m diameter over walls 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high. The structure has been built into a turf dyke and there is no visible entrance.

Site 28 Shieling

NG 64516 07186

A degraded single cell turf structure is 2.5m diameter over walls 0.8m thick and standing to 0.5m high. Having a covering of grass, heather and moss, the shieling is located at 127m OD on S-facing slopes.

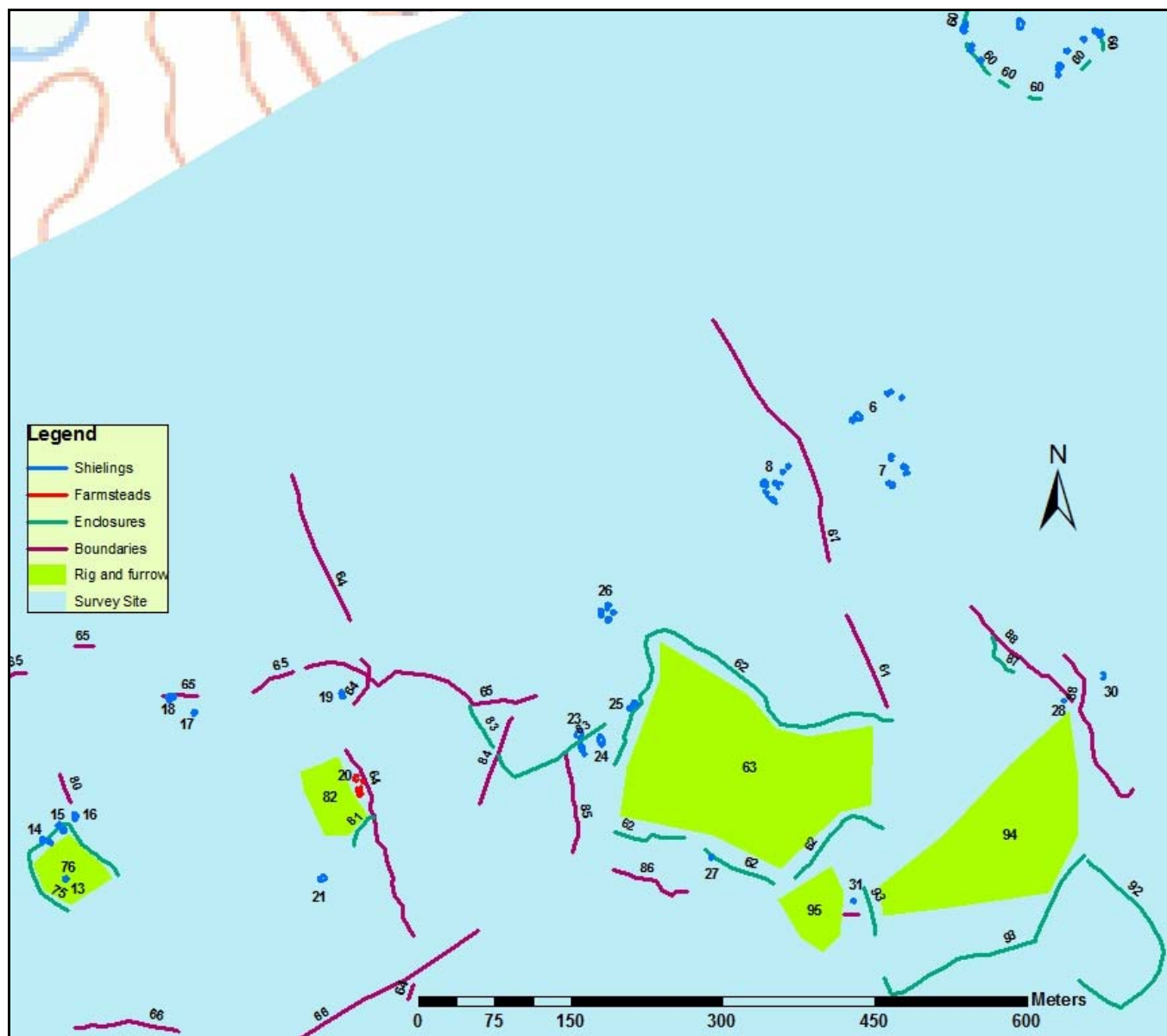


Figure 9 – Area 4 of the survey area showing individual sites and site numbers (see Figure 1 for location of area)

Site 29 Shieling/Bothy

NG 64758 07579

The degraded remains of this turf-built bothy are located at 127m OD on the E-facing slopes of *Maol Buidhe*, within a sheltered hollow. The structure measures 7.7m long (W-E) by 4.8m wide over walls spread up to 1m thick and still standing to a maximum height of 0.6m. The smaller of the two cells within the building (within the W end) is 2m square internally and appears to have no entrance; while the larger E cell is 3m square and has a single entrance 0.8m wide in the S wall.

Site 30 Shieling

NG 64555 07210

A degraded single cell turf-built structure measures 3m in diameter over walls approximately 0.6m thick and standing to 0.5m.

Site 31 Shieling

NG 64311 06983

Situated in low-lying ground at 161m OD and to the W of a small stream course are the remains of a degraded turf-built shieling measuring 2m in diameter over walls 0.5m wide and standing to 0.4m. The structure is partially obscured by heather, grass and moss.

Site 32 House

NG 63293 06652

Located on a prominent and well-drained heather-covered knoll around 50m N of the road to Tokavaig at 147m OD are the degraded remains of a rectilinear stone and turf-built structure measuring 14m long (NW-SE) by 5m wide. The building has walls spread to 1m wide that survive up to 0.5m high and a single entrance is located in the SE wall measuring 0.8m wide. The structure is covered in heather, grass, rushes and moss.



Plate 7 – Site 32: Stone and turf-built house masked by heather, from the E (scale = 1m)

Site 33 Farmstead

NG 63459 06626

This farmstead comprising at least three buildings is located at 140m OD on a SE-facing terrace 60m N of the road to Tokavaig. A small stream runs down the slope just to the E of the site. With vegetation cover of bracken, grass and moss, details of the individual structures are given below.

33a – This turf and stone-built house measures 12m long (W-E) by 5m wide over walls spread up to 1m wide and surviving up to a maximum of 0.5m high. The house has been revetted into the N and W slopes and there is a drainage ditch on the N side. The entrance in the S wall is 0.7m wide and enters an annexe measuring 9m long (W-E) by 6m wide over walls 1m wide and up to 0.5m high.

33b – Located 5m to the E of Site 33a, this degraded stone and turf structure measures 9.5m long (N-S) by 5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and up to 0.5m high. There appears to be two entrances into the building – one in the W wall is 0.6m wide and one in the N end of the structure 0.7m wide. Immediately to the E of the building, and possibly attached to it, are the very degraded remains of a possible kale-yard or enclosure measuring 9m long (W-E) by 8m wide, over walls up to 0.8m wide and standing to a maximum of 0.4m.

Site 34 Stone Quarries

NG 63624 06555

Located in a prominent knoll to the N side of the Tokavaig road at 35m OD, and above the modern quarry at the roadside, are at least two stone quarries – some of which still contain loose, quarried material ready for use. The largest quarry containing the stone measures 12m long (N-S) by 7m wide and up to 5m deep. A second and possibly older area of quarrying exists in the E side of the knoll overlooking a small stream.

Site 35 Stone Quarries

NG 63744 06526

Situated to the west of a small burn at 42m OD is a quarry measuring 12m long (NW-SE) by 3m wide, while another smaller quarry was located to the W.

Site 36 Farmstead

NG 63774 06490

This very degraded turf and stone building is located at 135m OD on SE-facing slopes and is covered in rushes, grass and moss. The main building is aligned SW-NE and measures 16m long by 7m wide over wall spread to 0.8m wide, still standing to 0.4m high. The main entrance appears to be set in the SE wall and is around 1m wide. A major annexe runs off the NW side of the house measuring 10m long (NW-SE) by 5.5m wide, with walls 0.8m wide and 0.4m high maximum. There is no visible entrance into the annexe.

Site 37 Farmstead

NG 63811 06438

Located at 135m OD on SE-facing slopes, this very degraded turf and stone-built farmstead comprises two buildings. The house measures 10m long (W-E) by 5m wide over walls 0.7m wide and up to 0.4m high, with a single entrance 0.6m wide in the W end; while the probable byre located 4m to the E measures 6m long (W-E) by 5m wide over walls 0.7m wide. There is no visible entrance into the byre.

Site 38 Farmstead/Settlement

NG 63794 06403

This degraded small settlement, or large farmstead, is most likely contemporary with Site 37 above and is located at 131m OD on a grassy terrace around 30m N of the Tokavaig road. The vegetation on site comprises grass, rushes and moss. The three individual buildings are listed below.

38a – This degraded turf and stone structure measures 12m long (W-E) by 5m wide over walls spread to 2m wide and standing up to 0.7m high. There is a partition within the structure 0.5m wide, set in 3.5m from the inside of the W wall. No visible entrance.

38b – This is a very degraded turf and stone building measuring 11m long (NW-SE) by 4.5m wide over walls 0.7m thick and up to 0.4m high. The entrance is located in the NW wall and is 0.7m wide. The SE wall is badly degraded.

38c – Measuring 14m long (N-S) by 6m wide over walls 0.8m thick and only surviving up to 0.3m high, this very degraded turf and stone-built house has a single entrance in the E wall 0.7m wide.



Plate 8 – Site 37: Farmstead comprising turf and stone house and degraded byre, from the NE

Site 39 Farmstead

NG 63737 06678

Located NW of an area of rig and furrow and an enclosing boundary dyke, and in broken ground, are the remains of a small very degraded settlement or farmstead at 152m OD. Comprising at least two houses, a possible byre and a stock enclosure, the vegetation around the structures include heather, grass and moss. The individual structures are described below.

39a – A turf and stone-built house measuring 13m long (N-S) by 5.5m wide over walls spread to a maximum of 1.2m and standing to 0.4m high, with annexe to SE 6m by 4m (NW-SE) over walls 0.8m wide and up to 0.4m high.

39b – A turf and stone house measuring 12m long (NE-SW) by 5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high.

39c – Possible turf and stone stock enclosure measuring 25m long (N-S) by 14m wide (E-W) over walls spread to 1.8m wide and standing to 0.5m high.

39d – Probable turf and stone byre 9m long (NE-SW) by 4.5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and up to 0.4m high.

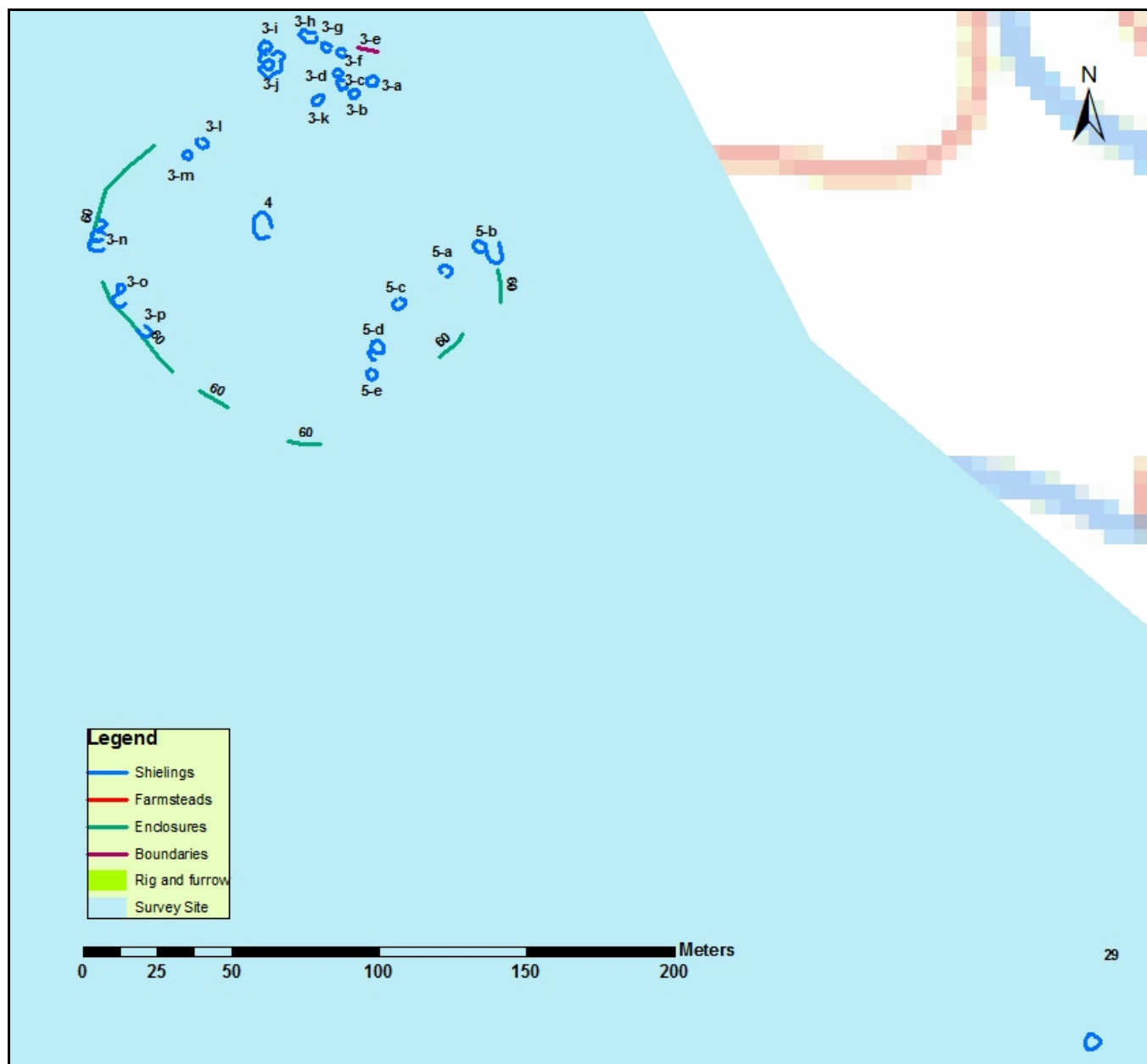


Figure 10 – Area 5 of the survey area showing individual sites and site numbers (see Figure 1 for location of area)

Site 40 Settlement/Farmstead

NG 63679 06681

A small settlement or farmstead located at 152m OD on SE-facing slopes and to the NE of a small burn. Comprising three very degraded houses, the site vegetation includes heather, grass, rushes and moss. The individual structures are discussed below.

40a – Turf house measuring 12m long (NE-SW) by 5m wide over walls up to 0.8m wide and standing to 0.5m high. No definite entrance visible.

40b – Turf and stone farmstead with the main building measuring 15m long (SW-NE) by 5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to a maximum height of 0.5m. A possible entrance 0.6m wide within the SE wall enters an annexe running 6m (NW-SE) by 5m wide; also over

walls 0.8m wide and up to 0.5m high. There is an entrance 0.7m wide in the SE end of the annexe. Within the 'L' shape of the main house and annexe is a small byre measuring 6m long (SW-NE) by 4m wide over walls 0.8m wide and up to 0.5m high.

40c – Turf house measuring 14m long (NE-SW) by 6m wide over walls spread to 1.2m wide and standing to a maximum of 0.4m high. No visible entrance in the structure.

Site 41 House

NG 63608 06754

Located at 154m OD on SE-facing slopes above Kilbeg and 20m to the E of a small burn are the remains of a degraded turf and stone-built house measuring 12m long (NE-SW) by 4m wide over walls 0.8m wide and standing to 0.4m high. Entrance in the SE wall of the building measures 0.7m wide.

Site 42 Farmstead/Kale-yard

NG 63525 06702

Situated on a grassy terrace 10m to the E of a small stream with bracken, heather and moss vegetation are the remains of degraded a turf and stone farmstead. Located at 154m OD and to the S of an area of rig and furrow cultivation, are the remains of a linear (W-E) farmstead comprising three individual units. The main house is 16m long by 6m wide over walls up to 1m thick and has a dividing wall 1m wide set 9m in from the E end. There is an entrance 1m wide in the S wall – walls stand to a maximum of 0.6m high.

Built onto the E end of the main house unit is a kale-yard measuring 16m long (W-E) by 7m wide over walls 0.8m wide and standing to 0.5m high. No visible entrance.

Attached to the W end of the main house is a small annexe or byre measuring 6m W-E by 7m N-S over walls 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m high. There is an entrance in the W end of the annexe 0.7m wide.

Site 43 Stock Enclosure

NG 63898 06763

Located at 152m OD on S-facing slope above a relatively flat area of ground are the degraded remains of a rectangular turf-built enclosure measuring 14m long (NE-SW) by 10m wide, over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. There is a 0.8m wide entrance in the W side of the enclosure. Vegetation on site comprises heather, grass and rushes.

Site 44 House

NG 63864 06817

This degraded turf-built house measures 9m long (NE-SW) by 5m wide over walls spread to 1m wide and upstanding to a maximum height of 0.8m. The entrance to the structure is located in the SE side of the building and is 0.7m wide. Situated at 153m OD with a SE-facing aspect, vegetation on site includes heather, grass and bracken.

Site 45 Shielling

NG 63969 06800

Located at 151m OD on an E-facing slope above a low-lying area of marshy ground is the very degraded remains of a single cell turf-built structure measuring 2m in diameter over walls 0.6m thick and up to 0.4m high (maximum). The structure has a NE aspect.

Site 46 Enclosure

NG 63929 06772

This degraded subcircular turf-built enclosure is located at 153m OD on SE-facing slopes and measures 10m (NE-SW) by 9m wide, over walls spread to 0.8m wide and standing to only 0.4m high maximum. Vegetation covering the site includes heather, rushes and grass.

Site 47 Shielings

NG 63953 06728

Situated at 147m OD on SSE-facing slopes above Kilbeg are the remains of two very degraded turf structures with a covering vegetation of grass, moss, heather and rushes. Descriptions of the individual structures are as follows:

47a – Subrectilinear building 8m long (N-S) by 5m wide over walls spread to 1m wide and standing to 0.3m high. No visible doorway.

47b – The second subrectilinear structure measures 7m long (N-S) by 5m wide over walls spread to 1m wide and standing to a maximum height of 0.4m.

Site 48 Farmstead

NG 64010 06689

On gently sloping ground with a SE aspect and located above the current settlement of Kilbeg at 146m OD are the degraded remains of a stone and turf-built farmstead. With ground vegetation cover of heather, grass and rushes, the individual structures are described below.

48a – House 11m long (SW-NE) by 4m wide over walls 0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high. The single entrance within the SE wall is 0.7m wide.

48b – Curving around the S and E sides of house 48a are the remains of a very degraded turf and stone bank that may have formed some form of annexe, porch or enclosure. The bank is spread to 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.5m high. Measures 8.5m long on the NE-SW axis.

48c – The degraded remains of a D-shaped kale-yard measure 8m long (NE-SW) by 6m wide over walls 0.6m wide by 0.5m wide. The entrance in the E side of the enclosure is 1.2m wide.

48d – This house or byre measures 11m long (SW-NE) by 4m wide over walls 0.6m wide, surviving up to 0.5m high. The 0.6m wide entrance is located within the SE wall.

Site 49 Farmstead

NG 63991 06642

Two very degraded turf structures are located to the E of a small stream and boundary dyke, adjacent to low wet ground, at 142m OD. The vegetation on the SE-facing slope includes heather, grass and rushes. Details of the individual structures follow.

49a – Subrectilinear byre measures 6m long (E-W) by 5m wide over walls 0.6m wide and up to 0.3m high. The entrance to the structure is in the SE side and is 1m wide. A possible partition wall divides structure in two.

49b – This turf-built house measures 10m long (N-S) by 5m wide over walls spread up to 1m wide and surviving to a maximum height of 0.4m.



Plate 9 – Site 55: Turf farmstead and attached circular pen or kale yard, from the E

Site 50 Bothy/Byre

NG 64004 06602

Located at 143m OD on SE-facing slopes are the very degraded remains of a subcircular turf building measuring 7m long (N-S) by 4.5m wide over walls up to 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high. The single entrance is in the E wall and is 0.7m wide.

Site 51 Farmstead

NG 63948 06674

On SE-facing slopes overlooking Kilbeg and at 103m OD are the very degraded remains of a house and kale-yard built of turf and stone. The vegetation cover on site comprises bracken, grass and moss and the site is situated E of a small stream and boundary dyke.

51a – The house is 14m long (NE-SW) by 5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and standing to 0.6m high. The single entrance to the structure is located in the E side and is 0.6m wide.

51b – Adjoining the W side of the house is a kale yard measuring 10m long (W-E) by 8m wide (N-S). There is no visible entrance. Walls stand to 0.6m high and spread to 0.6 wide.

Site 52 Farmstead

NG 63977 06466

Located within heather and grass-covered open ground at 135m OD on S-facing slopes are the very degraded remains of a farmstead built of turf and stone. The house measures 10m long (NE-SW) by 4m wide over walls up to 0.8m wide and standing to 0.5m high. A very degraded entrance is located within the SE wall, which provides access to a small enclosure/kale-yard that measures 11m (SW-NE)

axis) by 8m (NW-SE axis), over walls 0.7m wide and 0.4m high. The entrance to the yard is located within the S wall and is 0.8m wide.

A small annexe (byre) runs off the W side of the house for 5m (W-E) and is 3m wide, with walls up to 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. The SW-facing entrance measures 0.7m wide.

Site 53 House

NG 63993 06460

This very degraded turf house is located at 136m OD on S-facing slopes with a ground cover of heather, grass and moss. The rectangular building measures 10m long (W-E) by 5m wide over walls 0.8m wide and standing to 0.4m high. The 0.6m wide entrance is located in the S end of the building. A small rectangular enclosure abuts the house on the S side and measures 6m long (W-E) by 5m wide (N-S), and may have formed a kale-yard or small stock pen.

Site 54 Enclosure

NG 64016 06461

Located at 136m OD are the very degraded remains of a small stock pen or enclosure built of turf and stone, with walls 0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high.

Site 55 Farmstead

NG 64051 06514

Situated to the SW of a prominent boundary dyke at 142m OD and with a ground vegetation of moss, grass, rushes and heather, the house measures 9m long (NE-SW) by 4.5m wide over turf walls spread to 1m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. The single entrance 0.8m wide is located in the SE side of the building. A small circular kale-yard or stock pen is located off SW side of the house and measures 5m long (N-S) by 4.5m wide with turf walls 0.5m high and up to 0.7m wide. The site is very degraded.

Site 56 Shieling

NG 64082 06484

Attached to the SW side of a boundary dyke at 136m OD is a very degraded cellular turf-built structure measuring 4.5m long by 2.2m wide over walls 0.5m wide and standing to 0.6m high. The 0.6m wide entrance faces SE (see Plate 10).

Site 57 Shieling

NG 63925 06374

Located 20m to the SE of a major stream course running in a deep gully and well-preserved boundary dyke at 135m OD is the remains of a very degraded turf and stone shieling measuring 5m long (W-E) by 4m wide over walls spread to 1m wide and surviving up to a maximum height of 0.5m. The ground cover vegetation comprises bracken, moss and grass. There is no visible entrance.



Plate 10 – Site 56: Turf single cell shieling built onto boundary dyke (Site 106) from the SE

6.2.2 Large Enclosures, Boundary Dykes and Cultivation

6.2.2.1 The desk-based assessment and walkover surveys of the Phase 1 area revealed a complex of land divisions, field boundaries, enclosures and areas of relict cultivation. These are detailed in Appendix 1 under the relevant heading and are shown in Figure 12.

6.2.2.2 The larger enclosures, built of turf, and turf and stone, generally form small fields and enclose areas of rig and furrow cultivation. These globular-type fields are generally located close to areas of settlement – whether farmsteads or shieling groups (see Sites 62, 76, 92, 98, 107, 120 and 121), and sometimes used the head dyke dividing the improved ground from the open grazing to the northwest (see Site 62). The cultivation remains within some of these enclosures, such as Sites 63, 108 and 122, comprise rig and furrow. However, some areas of unenclosed rig and furrow were identified (see Site 112 and 124). In some enclosures the rig and furrow only covers a part of the available ground area, and it is possible that the cultivation was added to these globular fields at a later date during major phases of improvement when the land holdings came under individual tacks.

6.2.2.3 The field boundaries, built of turf or turf and stone, form major land divisions such as those creating the boundary between the land holdings of Leanagarry and Ostaigbheig (Sites 64, 66, 79 and 103); Ostaigbheig and Ostaigmhor (Sites 64 and 106); and Ostaigmhor and Kilbeg (Sites 61 and 119). The remains of the individual linear crofts laid out within the land holdings at Leanagarry around c.1800 can also be seen on the site plan, although there appears to have been some modification to these land divisions through time. Head-dykes are also well represented, dividing the improved infield land from the open grazing to the northwest, such as

those shown in Sites **62**, **65** and **66**. There is also a background scatter of fragmentary field boundaries that most likely relate to the division of the landscape during earlier phases of settlement – prior to the clearance of people from the land and the establishment of the individual tacks.

- 6.2.2.4 More difficult to interpret are the major dykes running perpendicular to the individual land holding boundaries, such as those shown in Sites **104** and **118**. These large linear structures built from turf and stone must form major head-dykes or boundaries between the more fertile low-lying ground and upland pasture, such as shown by the two parallel dykes (Sites 04 and 118).



Plate **11** – Enclosed rig and furrow cultivation (Site 63) to S of head dyke (Site 62) from the W

7. Discussion

7.1 Prehistoric Period

- 7.1.1 Within the survey area we recovered no direct evidence for the use of the landscape during prehistory. This was a surprising result considering the quality of some of the land on the survey area and the overall aspect, which would have been suitable for settlement at this time. The slopes of *Maol Buidhe* also provide good catchments for freshwater run-off and this gives rise to a number of substantial stream courses running through the survey area, a vital necessity for settlement during any period.

- 7.1.2 However, there is good evidence for prehistoric settlement and activity in the Sleat peninsula of Skye. At Camas Daraich evidence has been uncovered for some of the first settlers to visit the island of Skye, dating to around 8000 years ago, while Neolithic chambered tombs and Bronze Age cist cemeteries at Armadale and Inver Aulavaig indicate that there was a continued settlement and use of this area of the Inner Hebrides for funerary practices. To the west of the survey area between Gillean and Achnacloich, a Late Bronze Age hoard was found in 1849 by a workman cutting peats and the objects, which were found together with several oak boards about 2ft long and 1 1/2" thick, consisted of a leaf-shaped sword, two leaf-shaped spearheads, a curved socketed knife and a cup-head pin. Two prehistoric roundhouses were also partially excavated near Achnacloich in the 1980s, while other roundhouse structures were investigated at Ord and Coille a' Ghasgain, both of which are located to the northwest of the survey area. The roundhouses at Ord and Coille a' Ghasgain have both produced radiocarbon dates spanning the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age Periods (between 820BC and 470BC – Wildgoose 1993; Armit, 1996: 103-104 & 240).
- 7.1.3 It is of course possible that the settlement infrastructure established at Kilbeg and within the surrounding landscape during the historic period has removed any evidence of earlier settlement.

7.2 Historic Period

- 7.2.1 The combined results of the desk-based assessment and the walkover survey of the Kilbeg Phase 1 survey area has produced wide-ranging evidence for settlement during the Post-Medieval Period, including infrastructure associated with the cultivation and modification of the land. However, there are major discrepancies between the dataset extracted from the desk-based sources and what was recovered during the walkover survey of the area, and this is discussed below.
- 7.2.2 Results from the desk-based assessment suggest that Kilbeg was cleared of the main population of people by 1823, after which it came under the single tack of Major Alan MacDonald, along with the land holdings at Leanagarry. No mention is made of the settlements at Ostaigbheig and Ostaigmhor at this time, although we know that they both also came under a single tack by 1778. The estate maps drawn up during the Blackadder survey in 1800 show the settlements of Leanagarry, Ostaigbheig and Ostaigmhor in use. Major croft divisions had also been established at Leanagarry by this time, results of which were picked up during the walkover survey (see Figures 6 and 12).
- 7.2.3 Prior to this, we know that the land at the two Ostaig holdings had been let up to 1733, after which we know that Ostaigbheig had a shared tack set up in 1734 between John McIntosh and Archibald MacDonald. We have no evidence regarding the land holdings and how this related to the wider settlement within the survey area prior to these scanty records, so we have to look to the results of the archaeological walkover survey.
- 7.2.4 The walkover survey revealed elements relating to a well-established settlement system comprising small farmsteads and their related enclosures, shielings most likely associated with transhumance activities within the landscape, and the wider infrastructure including field enclosures, cultivation remains and boundary dykes. The minor road connecting Kilbeg and Achnacloich has cut through the former settlement of Leanagarry, other elements of which will be identified during Phase 2 of the survey to the south of the road. A series of linear boundary dykes (Sites 67, 69, 73, 77 and 79) and head-dyke (Site 66) show the fragmentary remains of these land divisions, which appear to continue below the road. Two turf and stone-built

structures located to the north of the road (Sites 12 and 32) may be outlying structures from the settlement of Leanagarry. Cultivation plots represented by rig and furrow earthworks were also identified within the boundary enclosures (see Sites 68, 71, 96, 97 and 111).

- 7.2.5 The settlement of Ostaigbheig is clearly shown on the Blackadder estate map of c.1800 comprising two buildings and we appear to have identified these two structures during the walkover survey (Sites 38a and 38c). Site 38a represents the remains of a substantial house with a partition wall. However, during the archaeological survey we identified other structures associated with this settlement including house Site 38b and at least two additional houses/farmsteads (Sites 36 and 37) possibly relating to earlier phases of use, but also including ancillary buildings, enclosures and cultivation plots.
- 7.2.6 The location of the settlement at Ostaighmor was more difficult to transpose from the Blackadder estate map onto the recent 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map sheet, due to its location within open moorland. By utilising the stream courses represented on both maps it was possible to find a tentative position for the settlement, but with no certainty, comprising small structures set between a group of enclosures and cultivation plots. On the ground, these structures appear to represent turf and stone-built shielings (Sites 22, 23 and 24), with further groups represented by Sites 25 and 26). No structures that fit the more typical dimensions of a house were found in this location, with the exception of Site 20 – a very degraded house and byre. However, the Thompson Map of 1832 shows the settlement of Ostaighmor at a location to the SE of that shown by the Blackadder Map of 1800, but we failed to find any definite settlement remains at this location. Land divisions identifying the major boundaries between Ostaigbheig, Ostaighmor and Leanagarry were possibly identified running SE-NW; Sites 64, 66, 79 and 103 dividing Leanagarry and Ostaigbheig; Sites 64 and 106 dividing Ostaigbheig and Ostaighmor; and Sites 61 and 119 potentially forming the boundary between Ostaighmor and Kilbeg.
- 7.2.7 However, during the survey other farmsteads, houses and possible small settlements were identified, especially to the north and northwest of Ostaigbheig. These include a group of three structures represented by Sites 52, 54 and 55, a cluster of buildings including Sites 39 and 40, and individual house Sites 20, 33, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48 and 51). With the data available to us from historical mapping and other sources, it is difficult to assign these houses to any known settlement in the survey area. Therefore, we may be looking at buildings and infrastructure relating to earlier phases of settlement within these townships, prior to any clearances and the formation of individual tacks.
- 7.2.8 Overall, the archaeological survey of this area has revealed a complex of small settlements, individual farmsteads and houses, and their associated ancillary buildings, enclosures and cultivation plots. These are generally sited on the lower-lying ground of the survey area between 100m and 150m above sea level. Large areas of enclosed rig and furrow cultivation are also present at this altitude, along with larger fields demarcated by turf and stone dykes. Above the head-dykes for the settlements we find clusters of individual shielings, along with individual structures, relating to a transhumance economy that utilised the upper slopes of *Maol Buidhe* for grazing, some crop cultivation and other potential activities. The shielings sites are generally situated between 125m and 230m above sea level, with the majority of these sites lying above the 180m contours.
- 7.2.9 Several of the shieling structures have been built into existing boundary dykes and enclosure walls, while there is a particularly large group represented by Site 4 that has possibly utilised an earlier enclosure. This group of shielings most likely relate to the Kilbeg settlement and land holdings, while shieling groups could also be assigned to the settlements of Ostaigbheig and

Ostaighmhor. The shielings are associated with enclosures containing rig and furrow cultivation, although the open ground would also have been used for the grazing of livestock; most likely cattle during these phases of settlement.

- 7.2.10 Fieldwork carried out in other areas of the Scottish landscape (RCAHMS, 1993 & Dodgshon, 1993) has already started to address West Highland and Hebridean settlement patterns prior to crofting and the clearances. Standard interpretations of these settlements in the past, prior to their reorganisation into crofts, or their clearance for sheep, emphasize the central position of the 'baile'. As a settlement form, the baile – also known as the clachan – was a small, irregularly shaped cluster of houses (Dodgshon, 1993:419), viewed by many as an archaic settlement form with its roots back in prehistory.
- 7.2.11 However, new research argues that the settlement morphology of *bailtean* was not fixed or stable, but in a continuous state of flux, with individual house sites being regularly abandoned and reoccupied (Idem:419). In addition, it is argued that their nucleated form may have replaced an earlier more diffused pattern in the landscape, and that the switch between the two may not have begun until the late medieval period and was still incomplete as a process even in the 18th century. With regards to work undertaken on the associated field systems and cultivation remains, it is thought that this adjustment of settlement accompanied a shift from a field economy based on enclosures to one based on runrig open fields. Such interpretations would fit the landscape surveyed at Kilbeg in Sleat, with the main complex of farm buildings there based on enclosures. In fact, the later runrig open fields subsequently overlie some areas of this potentially early settlement pattern identified around the settlements of Leanagarry, Ostaigbheig and Ostaighmhor.
- 7.2.12 Therefore, it is possible that some elements of the archaeological evidence identified at sites such as Ostaigbheig and Ostaighmhor may relate to these earlier phases of medieval settlement, with houses scattered more widely over the township, either as isolated farmsteads or as small clusters of two or three farmsteads. The well-preserved state of dispersed settlements such as those identified within the survey area, and their associated enclosed fields and cultivation remains, would seem to favour a late switch from the pattern of dispersed farmsteads to the more nucleated baile with their runrig open fields systems. Following on from this, sites such as Leanagarry were transformed further through the adoption of the crofting system during the 19th century, with regularly laid-out strips of ground allocated to individual families. These later pre-clearance settlements and the agricultural landscapes that followed also await detailed analysis and interpretation, so we might be able to understand their development over time.
- 7.2.13 However, in making our assumptions and interpretations regarding post-medieval settlement in the Highlands of Scotland we have to be aware of the limitations of such generalist models, especially so when we fail to recognise the importance of adaptability and individual responses to local conditions by the local inhabitants during any period of time. Recent studies into the settlement histories of townships in Lewis (Campbell, 2009) suggests that nucleated, dispersed and individual farmsteads co-existed as a natural part of the settlement landscape.
- 7.2.14 Finally, with the large numbers of shieling structures identified within the survey area, it is important to stress here the role of the transhumance economy that may have existed in relation to the overall settlement pattern. While often considered as ancillary to the main townships, it is clear that shielings should be considered an equally important counterpart (Cheape, 1997). In that sense the maintenance and organisation of shieling grounds should be considered as primary a factor in social organisation as that taking place in the main townships and settlements. It has even been suggested (Campbell, 2009:239) that the traditional relationship

between the township and shieling grounds could be inverted and that a township may simply reflect the social organisation of a particular shieling group. The potential township site identified at Ostaighmhor during the walkover survey is dominated by shielings and yet it is noted on the early estate maps of the area as a major settlement, which does appear to call into question the role and function of the shieling within society at this time.



Plate **12** – Looking SW over the bracken-covered lower slopes of the survey area showing enclosed rig and furrow cultivation (Sites 68 and 71), located to each side of the tree-covered stream course

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 The walkover survey conducted at Kilbeg has revealed a well-preserved and important archaeological landscape relating to Post-Medieval settlement in the island of Skye. The sites form a snapshot of settlement including significant evidence for a transhumance economy, along with the associated field boundaries and areas of cultivation. Where possible, the relationships between these features should be retained for future research. The archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey are located within open moorland, with any tree cover generally confined to the sides of stream courses. Some sites are obscured by thick stands of heather and bracken, the latter being especially dense on the lower slopes of the survey area adjacent to the Kilbeg to Achnacloich road. With regards to recommendations for the protection of the archaeological sites within the area of the walkover survey, the guidelines below are proposed.
- 8.2 Due to the density of sites within some areas of the survey and the necessity to retain relationships between some of the associated structures and features, buffer zones have been

created around site groups (see Figure 11). These zones take in settlements including farmsteads and their associated ancillary buildings, shieling groups, and enclosures with cultivation remains (rig and furrow). Tree planting, tree regeneration and fencing should be excluded from these areas, while future maintenance should include the removal of any new trees setting in these zones. This should retain visibility between some of the more important sites and associated landscape features.

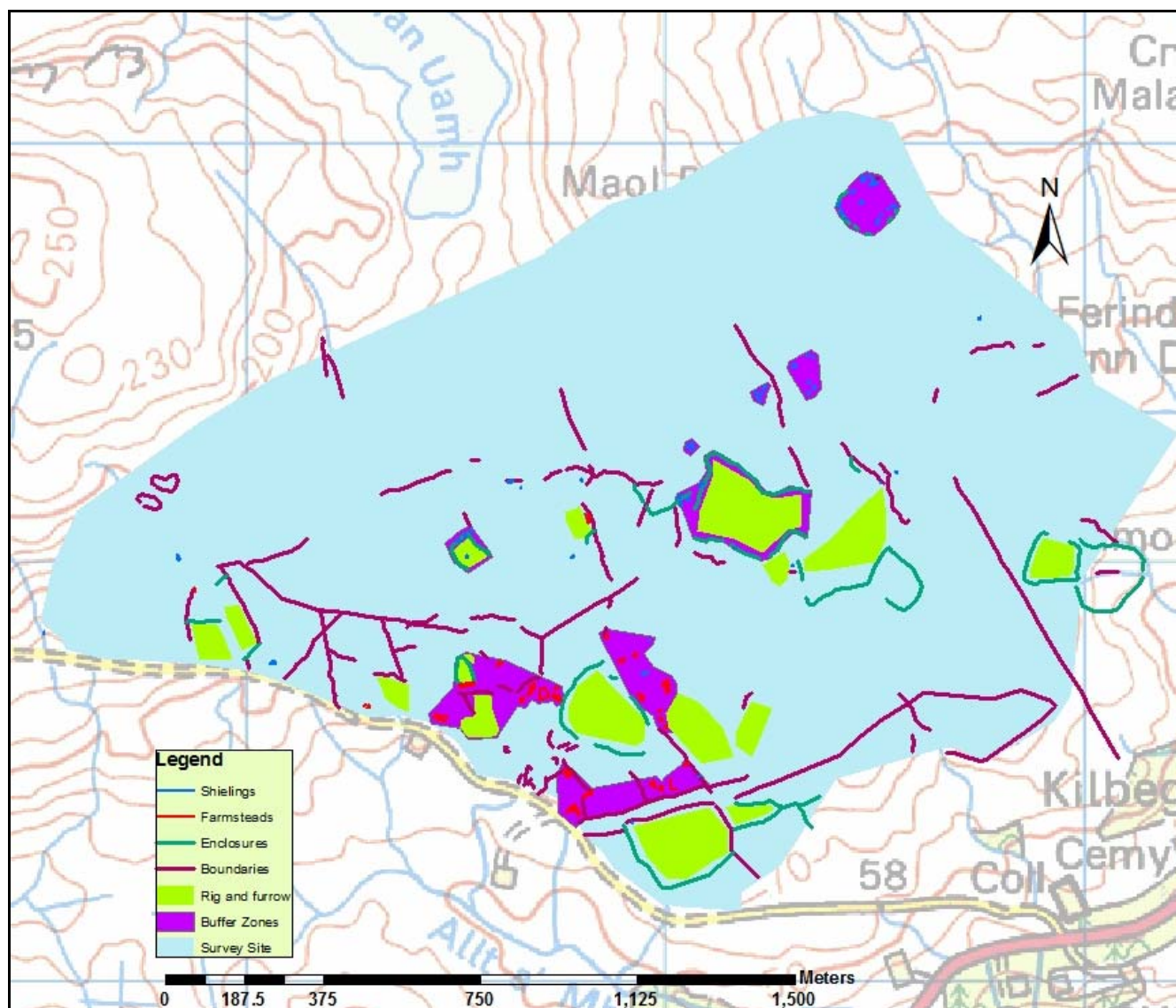


Figure 11 – Map of survey area showing recommended buffer zones around groups of sites

- 8.3 At least a 10-metre buffer zone should be maintained around any individual buildings including farmsteads, byres and shielings, while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be removed.
- 8.4 A buffer zone of at least 5 metres should be left to each side of boundary dykes and enclosure walls and any new trees setting within these zones should be removed.

- 8.5 Several small areas of cultivation and the associated enclosure walls have been included within some of the larger defined buffer zones and trees should not be planted or encouraged to set in these areas. However, it is a recommendation of this report that other areas of cultivation identified during the survey could be included within the planting scheme as they form some of the better quality soils within the survey area.
- 8.6 Access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above.



Plate 13 – Fragment of turf and stone head dyke (Site 89) from the N

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



Plate 14 – A view W into survey area 2 over the Kilbeg to Achnacloich road showing a continuation of the archaeological landscape associated with the settlements of Ostaigbheig and Leanagarry

KIL10 : Index of Archaeological Sites										
No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
1	Shieling / still	Stone / turf double celled structure; walls 0.75m wide	N-S	8.7 long x 4.5 wide, 0.75 height; Cell 1: 4.5 x 3.0, Cell 2: 3.2 x 3.8	Post medieval	Degraded	189	162519	806826	1, 2
2	Peat cuttings	Peat cuttings	-	-	Unknown	Degraded	253	162768	807138	
3-a	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	3.0 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164511	807904	5
3-b	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	3.0 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164505	807899	
3-c	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	3.0 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164501	807902	
3-d	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	4.0 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164499	807906	
3-e	Shieling	Turf / stone linear banks, 0.6m wide	-	6.0 long, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164509	807914	
3-f	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	4.0 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164501	807913	
3-g	Shieling	Turf / stone subrectangular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	NW-SE	5.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164496	807915	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
3-h	Shieling	Turf / stone subrectangular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	NW-SE	6.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164490	807919	
3-i	Shieling	Turf / stone subrectangular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	E-W	6.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164475	807915	
3-j	Shieling	Turf / stone multi-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	NE-SW	10.0 x 8.0, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164476	807910	6
3-k	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	4.5 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164493	807897	
3-l	Shieling	Turf / stone subrectangular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	NW-SE	5.0 long x 3.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164454	807883	
3-m	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	4.5 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164449	807879	
3-n	Shieling	Turf / stone double-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	NE-SW	8.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164419	807852	
3-o	Shieling	Turf / stone multi-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	NE-SW	7.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164426	807832	
3-p	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	-	4.0 diameter, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	206	164436	807820	
4	Enclosure / pen	Subcircular turf bank, 2.0m wall spread	N-S	8.0 long x 6.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	214	164475	807853	7
5-a	Shieling	Turf suboval single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	E-W	4.0 long by 3.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	208	164520	807829	
5-b	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	N-S	7.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	208	164536	807839	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
5-c	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	N-S	6.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	208	164552	807846	
5-d	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	N-S	7.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	208	164512	807812	
5-e	Shieling	Turf suboval single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m-0.8m	E-W	5.0 long by 3.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	208	164511	807804	
6-a	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	-	4.0 diameter, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	222	164357	807486	8, 9
6-b	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure with attached pen, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	-	4.0 dia, height 0.8; pen 5.0 x 4.5	Post medieval	Degraded	222	164341	807489	
6-c	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	NW-SE	8.0 long x 4.5, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	222	164314	807466	11
6-d	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	-	5.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	222	164308	807463	10, 11
7-a	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	N-S	7.0 long x 4.5, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	218	164347	807426	12
7-b	Shieling	Turf multi-cell structure, wall spread 0.7m-0.8m	-	7.5 long x 7.5 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	218	164359	807417	
7-c	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	NE-SW	4.5 long x 3.5 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	218	164361	807411	
7-d	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.7-0.8m	N-S	7.5 long x 5.0, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	218	164345	807400	
8-a	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread up to 0.8m	-	5.0 diameter, ≤ 1.4 height	Post medieval	Ruinous-degraded	223	164246	807418	
8-b	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread up to 0.8m	-	3.0 diameter, ≤ 1.4 height	Post medieval	Ruinous-degraded	223	164239	807411	
8-c	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread up to 0.8m	-	2.0 diameter, ≤ 1.4 height	Post medieval	Ruinous-degraded	223	164231	807401	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
8-d	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread up to 0.8m	N-S	6.0 long x 4.0 wide, ≤ 1.4 height	Post medieval	Ruinous-degraded	223	164236	807399	
8-e	Shieling	Turf multi-cell structure, wall spread up to 0.8m	-	7.5 long x 7.5 wide, ≤ 1.4 height	Post medieval	Ruinous-degraded	223	164221	807400	
8-f	Shieling	Linear group of three turf single-cell structures, wall spread up to 0.8m	-	3.0 diameter, ≤ 0.6 height	Post medieval	Ruinous-degraded	223	164228	807386	14
9	Enclosure	Turf enclosure, wall spread 0.6m	NE-SW	10.0 long x 8.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	200	162879	806929	
10	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 1.0m	N-S	6.0 long x 3.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	171	162844	807005	
11	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread up to 1.0 m	N-S	4.0 long x 3.5 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	172	162842	807013	
12	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread up to 0.7 m	E-W	6.0 long x 3.5 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	91	163065	806755	24, 25
13	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread up to 1.0 m	-	5.0 diameter, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	179	163532	807008	
14-a	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7 m	N-S	5.0 long x 2.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	184	163507	807046	
14-b	Shieling	Turf D-shaped single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	E-W	6.0 long x 3.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	184	163508	807047	
14-c	Shieling	Turf U-shaped single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m	E-W	4.5 long x 4.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	184	163523	807061	
15	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8 m	N-S	6.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	185	163527	807060	
16	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread 1.0 m	NW-SE	6.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	185	163540	807071	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
17	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8 m	N-S	6.0 long x 3.5 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	191	163657	807173	27
18	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 1.2 m	E-W	8.0 long x 6.5 wide, 0.6 height; W cell: 5.6x3.8, E cell: 3.0x1.7	Post medieval	Degraded	190	163638	807189	28
19	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 1.0 m	NW-SE	6.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	188	163805	807188	
20-a	House	Turf rectilinear structure, wall spread 1.0m	N-S	12.0 long x 5.5 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	174	163820	807096	
20-b	Byre	Turf rectilinear structure, wall spread 0.8m	E-W	6.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	174	163817	807108	
20-c	Pen	Stone circular twinning pen, wall width 0.35m	-	1.5 x 0.8 (int), 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	174	163825	807105	29
21	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8 m	NW-SE	6.0 long x 3.5 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	172	163783	807011	
22-a	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m	N-S	5.5 long x 3.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	122	164041	807138	
22-b	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.4m	-	2.0 diameter, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	122	164044	807131	
23	Shieling	Turf rectilinear single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8 m	NE-SW	7.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	125	164037	807152	
24	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7m	NE-SW	5.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	126	164060	807146	
25-a	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m	E-W	6.0 long x 5.8 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	132	164094	807183	35
25-b	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7m	-	3.5 diameter, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	132	164094	807183	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
26-a	Shieling	Turf suboval single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	N-S	5.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	164067	807266	
26-b	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	N-S	5.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	164059	807270	
26-c	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	-	3.0 diameter, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	164059	807274	
26-d	Shieling	Turf double-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	N-S	7.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	164066	807278	
26-e	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	-	4.5 diameter, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	164071	807272	
27	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.7m	-	3.0 diameter, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	160	164168	807032	
28	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.8m	-	2.5 diameter, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	127	164516	807186	
29	Shieling / bothy	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 1.0m	E-W	7.7 long x 4.8 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	127	164758	807579	
30	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall width 0.6m	-	3.0 diameter, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	127	164555	807210	
31	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall width 0.5m	-	2.0 diameter, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	161	164311	806983	
32	House	Stone / turf rectilinear structure, wall spread 1.0m	NW-SE	14.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	147	163293	806652	37
33-a	House	Stone / turf rectilinear structure with annex, wall spread 1.0m	E-W	12.0 long x 5.0 wide; annex: 9.0 long x 6.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	163459	806628	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
33-b	Building	Stone / turf rectilinear structure; to E side is possible kale yard; wall spread 0.8m	N-S	9.5 long x 5.0 wide, 0.5 height; yard: 9.0 long (E-W) x 8.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	140	163472	806625	
34	Quarry	Two stone quarries containing unused quarried stone; a second possible older area of quarrying to E	N-S	12.0 long x 7.0 wide, 5m high	Post medieval	Degraded	35	163624	806555	
35	Quarry	Stone quarry to W of small burn, a second quarry 80m to the SW	NW-SE	12.0 long x 3.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	42	164744	806526	
36	Farmstead	Turf / stone rectangular structure, annex to NW; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	16.0 long x 7.0 wide, 0.4 height; annex: 10.0 long x 5.5 wide (NW-SE)	Post medieval	Very degraded	136	163774	806490	40
37	House / byre	Turf / stone rectangular structure, probable byre 4m to E, poss. pen to E; wall spread 0.7m	E-W	10.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.4 height; Byre: 6.0 long x 5.0 wide	Post medieval	Very degraded	135	163811	806438	41
38-a	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure with partition 0.5m wide; wall spread 2.0m	E-W	12.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.7 height	Post medieval	Degraded	131	163775	806402	42, 43
38-b	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.7m	NE-SW	11.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	131	163785	806413	
38-c	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	N-S	14.0 long x 6.0 wide, 0.3 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	131	163796	806399	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
39-a	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure, annex to E-SE; wall spread 0.8-1.2m	N-S	13.0 long x 5.5 wide, 0.4 height; Annex: 6.0 long x 4.0 wide (NW-SE)	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163747	806672	
39-b	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	12.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.4 height;	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163737	806677	
39-c	Pen	Turf / stone enclosure; wall spread 1.8m	N-S	25.0 long x 14.0 wide, 0.5 height;	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163712	806682	
39-d	Byre	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	9.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163743	806695	
40-a	House	Turf rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	12.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.5 wall height	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163679	806681	
40-b	Farmstead	Turf rectangular structure, one annex to SE and one poss. byre to E of house; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	15.0 long x 5.0 wide; Annex 6.0 long x 5.0 (NW-SE); Byre: 6.0 long x 4.0 wide; 0.5 wall height	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163686	806698	
40-c	House	Turf rectangular structure; wall spread 1.2m	NE-SW	14.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.4 wall height	Post medieval	Very degraded	152	163661	806666	
41	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	12.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	154	163608	806754	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
42	Farmstead	Turf / stone rectangular structure with partition wall, kale-yard on E end of house and rectangular turf / stone byre on W side; wall spread 0.7-1.0m	E-W	16.0 long x 6.0 wide; Kale-yard: 16.0 x 7.0 Byre: 7.0 long x 6.0 wide (N-S); 0.6 wall height	Post medieval	Degraded	154	163525	806702	
43	Enclosure	Turf rectilinear enclosure, wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	14.0 long x 10.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	152	163898	806763	
44	House	Turf rectangular structure; wall spread 1.0m	NE-SW	9.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	153	163864	806817	
45	Shieling	Turf subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 0.6m	NE-SW	2.0 diameter, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	151	163969	806800	
46	Enclosure	Turf subcircular enclosure, wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	10.0 long x 9.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Degraded	153	163929	806772	
47-a	Shieling	Turf subrectangular single-cell structure, wall spread 1.0m	N-S	8.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.3 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	147	163953	806728	45
47-b	Shieling	Turf subrectangular single-cell structure, wall spread 1.0m	N-S	7.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	147	163961	806733	
48-a	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.6m	NE-SW	11.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	146	164005	806709	46
48-b	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure bank, wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	8.5 long, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	146	164001	806702	46
48-c	Kale-yard	Turf / stone D-shaped enclosure, wall spread 0.6m	NE-SW	8.0 long x 6.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	146	164009	806699	
48-d	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.6m	NE-SW	11.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	146	164010	806689	
49-a	Byre	Turf rectangular structure with possible partition wall; wall spread 0.6m	E-W	6.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.3 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	142	163991	806642	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
49-b	House	Turf rectangular structure; wall spread 1.0m	N-S	10.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	142	163994	806622	
50	Bothy / byre	Turf rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	N-S	7.0 long x 4.5 wide, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	143	164004	806602	
51-a	House	Turf / stone rectangular structure; wall spread 0.8m	NE-SW	14.0 long x 5.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	103	163948	806674	
51-b	Kale-yard	Turf / stone kale-yard enclosure, wall spread 0.6m	E-W	10.0 long x 8.0 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	103	163941	806678	
52	Farmstead	Turf / stone rectangular structure w/ byre on W side of house and kale-yard on SE side of house; wall spread 0.7-0.8m	NE-SW	10.0 long x 4.0 wide; Kale-yard: 11.0 x 8.0; Byre: 5.0 long x 3.0 wide (E-W); 0.4-0.5 wall height	Post medieval	Very degraded	135	163977	806466	
53	House	Turf rectangular structure w/ attached rectilinear enclosure to S side; wall spread 0.8m	E-W	10.0 long x 5.0 wide; encl: 6.0 x 5.0; 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	136	163993	806460	
54	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure bank, wall spread 0.6m	NE-SW	Very degraded, walls survive up to 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	136	164016	806461	
55	Farmstead	Turf rectangular structure w/ circular attached pen on SW side of house; wall spread 0.7-1.0m	NE-SW	9.0 long x 4.5 wide; Pen: 5.0 x 4.5; 0.5 wall height	Post medieval	Very degraded	142	164051	806514	48
56	Shieling	Turf subrectangular single-cell structure, walls 0.5m wide	N-S	4.5 long x 2.2 wide, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	136	164082	806484	30
57	Shieling	Turf / stone subcircular single-cell structure, wall spread 1.0m	E-W	5.0 long x 4.0 wide, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	135	163925	806374	

Boundaries, large enclosures and cultivated areas										
No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Wall dimensions(m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
58	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163235	807392	
59	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163219	807442	
60	Enclosure	Turf / stone circular enclosure	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164458	807795	
61	Boundary	Turf boundary dyke, earlier than 62	N-S	Up to 1.2 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164274	807366	13
62	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure wall around rig and furrow (Site 63)	-	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.8 height	Post medieval	Ruinous	-	164202	807206	31, 32, 34
63	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 62	E-W	Rigs: 2.0 wide, furrows: 1.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164196	807120	31, 32
64	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163848	807035	
65	Boundary	Turf / stone head dyke	E-W	Up to 2.5 spread, 1.3 height	Post medieval	Ruinous	-	163374	807172	16, 17
66	Boundary	Turf and stone head dyke	E-W	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163578	806865	19, 20
67	Boundary	Stone boundary wall	N-S	Up to 1.2 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	162996	806893	21
68	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 70	E-W	Rigs: 2.0 wide, furrows: 1.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	162991	806842	18, 21
69	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary wall	N-S	Up to 1.6 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	162859	806870	
70	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 68, Site 71)	-	Up to 1.6 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	162915	806855	22

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No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
71	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 70	E-W	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 2.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	162917	806802	18
72	Boundary	Turf boundary dyke	NE-SW	Up to 1.8 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163155	806787	
73	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163202	806765	23
74	Boundary	Turf curvilinear boundary / enclosure dyke	E-W	Up to 1.6 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163231	806768	26, 44
75	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 76)	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163545	807046	
76	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 75	NW-SE	Rigs: 2.5 wide, furrows: 0.6 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163529	807021	
77	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163352	806787	
78	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163533	806657	
79	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163709	806764	
80	Boundary	Turf dyke		Up to 1.5 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163529	807098	15
81	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 82)	-	Up to 1.4 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163818	807057	
82	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 81	NE-SW	Rigs: 2.0 wide, furrows: 0.6 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163795	807086	
83	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure wall	-	Up to 1.8 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163991	807117	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
84	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke, more degraded than 83	N-S	Up to 1.4 spread, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163954	807123	
85	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.6 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164033	807083	
86	Boundary	Turf boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 1.4 spread, 0.4 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164110	807008	
87	Enclosure	Turf D-shaped enclosure abutting Site 88	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164455	807223	
88	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164502	807208	
89	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke, major land division, probably between Kilbeg and Kilmore	N-S	Up to 1.6 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164888	806864	50
90	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164812	807517	
91	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 1.4 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164942	807420	
92	Enclosure	Turf / stone enclosure wall	-	Up to 1.8 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164603	806907	
93	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 94)	-	Up to 1.4 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164431	806935	36
94	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 93	NE-SW	Rigs: 2.2 wide, furrows: 2.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164451	807039	
95	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow	N-S	Rigs: 2.0 wide, furrows: 0.6 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164270	806974	33
96	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow	N-S	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 0.8 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163364	806677	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
97	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow on SW-facing slope	N-S	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 0.8 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163560	806600	44
98	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163670	806484	
99	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163656	806480	
100	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163679	806473	
101	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.8 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163717	806459	
102	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke, predates Site 101	NE-SW	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163743	806488	39
103	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.5 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163791	806482	
104	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.0 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163989	806433	47
105	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163945	806460	
106	Boundary	Turf / stone boundary dyke	N-S	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	164044	806542	
107	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 108)	-	Up to 1.4 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	163779	806694	
108	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 107	NE-SW	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 0.8 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163862	806631	
109	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow	N-S	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 1.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163539	806767	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
110	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 111)	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163511	806768	
111	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 110	N-S	Rigs: 2.0 wide, furrows: 0.6 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	163521	806733	
112	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow	NE-SW	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 0.6 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164081	806591	
113	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 114)	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164911	806951	
114	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 113	N-S	Rigs: 2.5 wide, furrows: 1.5 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164930	806997	
115	Enclosure	Turf enclosure walls	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	165062	806880	
116	Boundary	Turf curvilinear boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	165060	806973	
117	Boundary	Turf curvilinear boundary dyke	NW-SE	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.6 height	Post medieval	Very degraded	-	165044	807073	
118	Boundary	Turf and stone boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.5 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164421	806538	
119	Boundary	Turf and stone boundary dyke	E-W	Up to 2.0 spread, 1.2 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164821	806564	
120	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 123)	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164285	806411	
121	Enclosure	Turf enclosure around rig and furrow (Site 122)	-	Up to 1.5 spread, 0.8 height	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164014	806221	
122	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 121	N-S	Rigs: 2.5 wide, furrows: 0.8 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164046	806322	

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No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
123	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 120	-	Rigs: 2.0 wide, furrows: 0.6 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164191	806398	
124	Cultivation	Area of rig and furrow enclosed by Site 120	-	Rigs: 3.0 wide, furrows: 1.0 wide	Post medieval	Degraded	-	164210	806596	

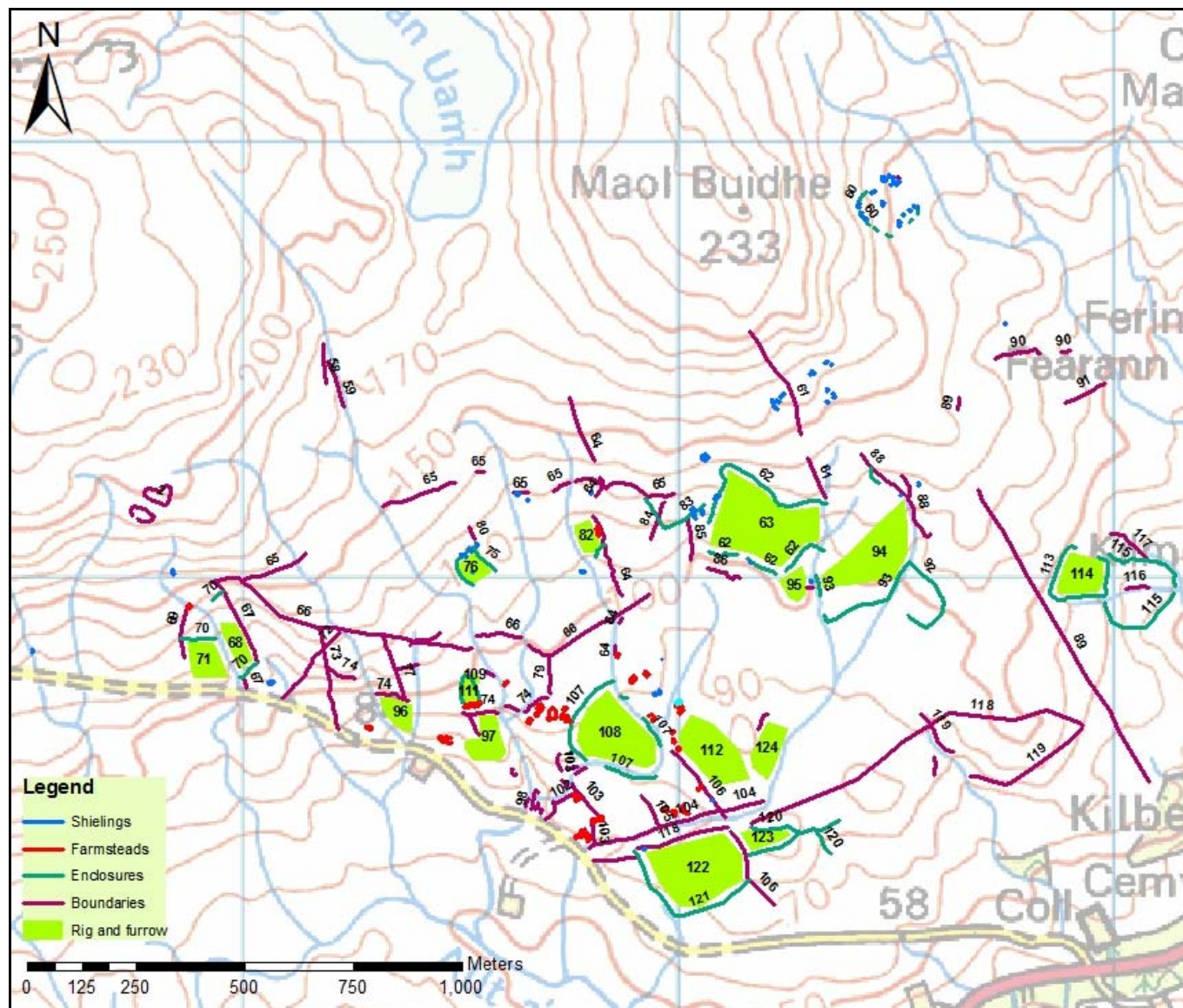


Figure 12 – Map showing boundaries, enclosures and cultivation remains

KIL10 : Index of Photographs					
No.	Direction Facing	Site #	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	E	1	Bracken-covered double cell turf and stone shieling / still partially revetted into hillside, situated to E side of small burn	MKP	21/10/2010
2	ESE	1	Bracken-covered double cell turf and stone shieling / still partially revetted into hillside, situated to E side of small burn	MKP	21/10/2010
3	ENE	-	View east-north-eastward across middle of survey area from W end	MKP	21/10/2010
4	E	-	View eastward across survey area from W end	MKP	21/10/2010
5	E	3-a	One of the single-cell turf/stone shielings at Site 3	MKP	21/10/2010
6	NW	3-j	One of the multi-cell turf/stone shielings at Site 3	MKP	21/10/2010
7	N	4	Subcircular turf bank located between shieling group 3 and shieling group 5	MKP	21/10/2010
8	W	6-a	Single-cell turf shieling built into base of hill at Site 6	MKP	21/10/2010
9	W	6-a	Single-cell turf shieling built into base of hill at Site 6; Site 6-b covered in bracken (right)	MKP	21/10/2010
10	NE	6-d	Single-cell turf shieling, situated alongside small burn	MKP	21/10/2010
11	E	6-c, 6-d	Two single-cell turf shielings at Site 6	MKP	21/10/2010
12	S	7-a	Double-cell turf shieling at Site 7	MKP	21/10/2010
13	S	61	Linear turf boundary dyke	MKP	21/10/2010
14	S	8-f	Linear group of three single-cell turf shielings at Site 8	MKP	21/10/2010
15	SW	8-e	Multi-cell turf shieling at Site 8	MKP	21/10/2010
16	E	65	Disturbed portion of turf head dyke	MKP	21/10/2010
17	N	65	Disturbed portion of turf head dyke	MKP	21/10/2010
18	SW	68, 71	Rig and furrow sites visible beyond bracken-covered hillslope; Site 68 (centre), Site 71 (right centre, to right of tree-covered valley)	MKP	21/10/2010
19	SE	66	W end of turf and stone head dyke	MKP	21/10/2010
20	NE	66	Large upright facing boulders visible in head dyke	MKP	21/10/2010
21	S	67, 68	Bracken-covered stone boundary wall (Site 67) and area of rig and furrow beyond (Site 68)	MKP	21/10/2010
22	NE	70	Turf / stone enclosure	MKP	21/10/2010
23	S	73	Linear turf boundary dyke	MKP	21/10/2010
24	WSW	12	Single-cell turf shieling	MKP	22/10/2010
25	WSW	12	Single-cell turf shieling	MKP	22/10/2010
26	SE	74	Turf curvilinear boundary dyke	MKP	22/10/2010
27	SE	17	Turf rectilinear single-cell shieling	MKP	22/10/2010
28	W	18	Turf double-cell shieling	MKP	22/10/2010
29	S	20-c	Stone twinning pen at Site 20	MKP	22/10/2010
30	NW	56	Turf rectilinear single-cell shieling built on to boundary dyke (Site 106)	MKP	22/10/2010

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No.	Direction Facing	Site #	Notes	Taken By	Date
31	E	62, 63	W side of turf enclosure wall (Site 62) and rig and furrow Site 63	MKP	22/10/2010
32	E-SE	62, 63	N portion of turf enclosure wall Site 62, with open moorland beyond to N; encloses very visible area of rig and furrow (Site 63), to right	MKP	22/10/2010
33	SE	95	Area of rig and furrow on slight knoll, S of Site 63	MKP	22/10/2010
34	E	62	S portion of turf enclosure wall, Site 62	MKP	22/10/2010
35	W	25-a	Turf single-cell subcircular shieling at Site 25	MKP	22/10/2010
36	SSE	93	Turf enclosure wall (Site 93, centre) at base of rig and furrow (Site 94), with remains of further linear land divisions beyond to S across boggy terrain	MKP	22/10/2010
37	W	32	Turf and stone rectilinear house, masked by heather	MKP	05/11/2010
38	W	-	Further rig and furrow visible across the road (beyond survey area to W)	MKP	05/11/2010
39	SW	102	Turf / stone boundary dyke	MKP	05/11/2010
40	SW	36	Turf / stone rectilinear structure with annex SE of Site 102	MKP	05/11/2010
41	SW	37	Turf / stone rectangular structure w/ degraded remains of possible byre	MKP	05/11/2010
42	NE	38-a	Turf / stone rectangular structure with central partition	MKP	05/11/2010
43	N	38-a	Turf / stone rectangular structure with central partition	MKP	05/11/2010
44	S	74, 97	Turf boundary / enclosure (Site 74, centre) with enclosed rig and furrow (Site 97) beyond to S	MKP	05/11/2010
45	N	47-a	Turf rectilinear shieling at Site 47	MKP	06/11/2010
46	W-NW	48-a, 48-b	Turf / stone rectangular structure and attached enclosure at Site 48	MKP	06/11/2010
47	W	104	Turf / stone boundary dyke	MKP	06/11/2010
48	W-SW	55	Turf rectangular structure with attached circular pen	MKP	06/11/2010
49	N	-	Looking N across landscape from S central part of survey area, rig and furrow (Site 94) visible in distance	MKP	06/11/2010
50	S	89	Turf / stone major boundary dyke, taken from N end	SB	06/11/2010
51	E	-	View E across open moorland towards Kilmore from N end of Site 89	SB	06/11/2010