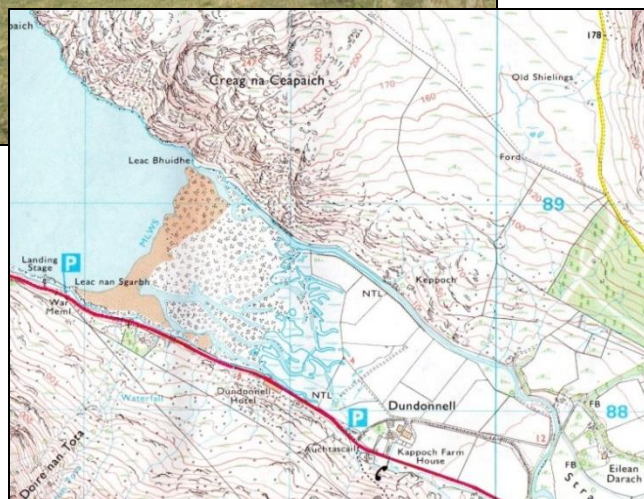


## Report of an archaeological survey of the township of Keppoch, Dundonnell, Ross-shire, April 2014



# **Report of an archaeological survey of the township of Keppoch, Dundonnell, Ross-shire undertaken by NOSAS members**

**April 2014**

## **Members of the team**

Beth Blackburn, Anne Coombs, Hazel Keiro, Anne MacInnes, Meryl Marshall, James McComas, Marion Ruscoe,  
Michael Sharpe, Kath Small, Roland Spencer-Jones, John and Trina Wombell.

Front cover: approaching the township from the east, Little Loch Broom in the distance

## 1. Introduction

Our objective was to survey and record the remains of the former township of Keppoch on the north side of the Dundonnell River. A day of recognisance and planning took place in November 2013. The site was partly wooded and some of the buildings were overgrown with brambles; in other areas bracken obscured the structures. Our first task would be to clear this vegetation in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the buildings and their relationship to each other and any other associated features. The fieldwork took place in April 2014 when the vegetation was at its lowest. Two days were spent clearing the vegetation, with 9 people helping on each day, and one day of surveying and recording the buildings and features was attended by 10 people (5 teams of two). A manual giving information, advice and guidance as to how we would achieve



the task was produced and circulated in advance of the weekend and some training was given on the day. It was important to try to achieve consistency of recording and the method used by the Scotlands Rural Past project was to be followed. All the buildings and features were given their own number for the purposes of the project. Health and safety issues were a high priority.

We are grateful to the landowner for permission to access the area and to the keeper Brian for his help. The results of the survey will be deposited with the HC Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments Scotland (RCAHMS)

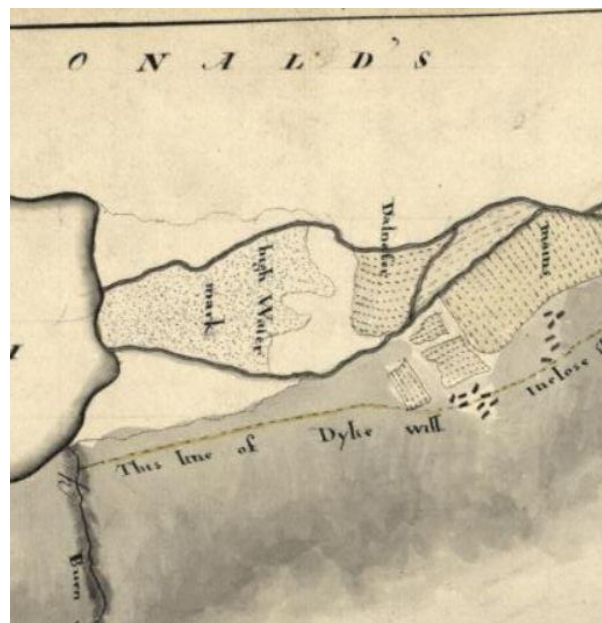
## 2. A Brief history of the settlement of Keppoch

Keppoch's history is closely linked with that of Auchtascaillt (Achtadonell) on the south side of the river. "Keppoch" is marked on Pont's map of the 1580s (above) and suggests at least Mediaeval origins; it was to be copied later by both Blaau and Gordon in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Note the different course of the river and the distance of the township from river mouth on the map

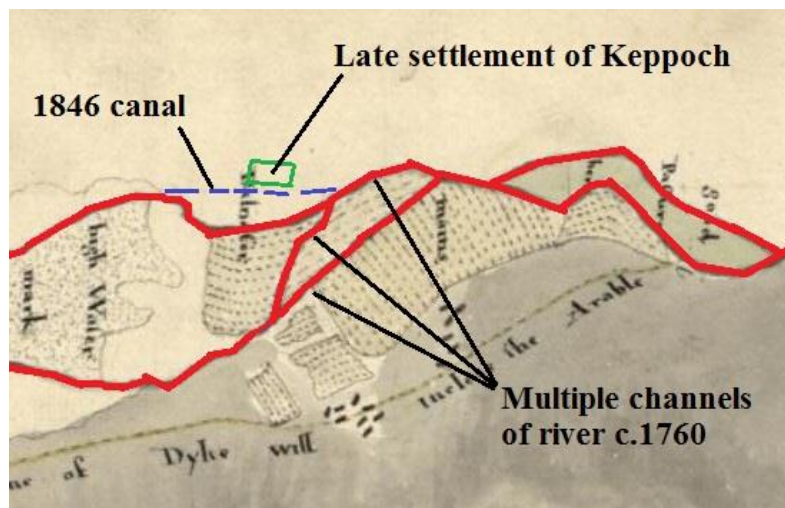


The extracts from Roy c1750 (below left) and Morison 1768 (right) suggest that by this time the river had split into two channels, the northerly of which would appear to have cut through the township, or at the least cut off the settlement from the greater part of its arable ground. The river formed the boundary between two landowners, The Earl of Cromartie and Mackenzie of Dundonnell, it might have been expected that this event would have caused a huge amount of legal fighting over the ownership of the corn lands





Morison's map of 1768



Annotated version of Morison's plan of 1768

Iredale in his book "Dundonnell of the Mackenzies" gives the following dates:

**1768** inundation of Keppoch and Bracklack, opened up a new channel of the river

**1775** Morison (*employed by the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates, the Cromartie estates having been forfeited after the 1745 Rebellion*) was ordered to ascertain the cost of enclosing arable and pasture ground for improvement farming and to decide what additional rent might be levied. He also advised on flood prevention following the 1768 inundation at Keppoch and Bracklock. At Auchtascailt Morison proposed spending £260 in building stone and turf dykes around the productive ground (23 hectares)

**1790s** old villages of Bracklock and Keppoch destroyed by flooding. Some inhabitants re-housed on the hillside.

Later dates from Iredale and other sources:

**1820s** possible abandonment of the old settlement. New houses, shop and inn. Ploughlands went to Auchtascailt

**1826-ish** general easing out of tenants in the locality in favour of sheep farmers

**April 1830** "All tenants to remove from Keppoch except William Campbell, Murdo Mackenzie, Alexander Mackenzie and Finlay Macrae to whom farm now set. Meliorations to be settled" (Rental 1830)

**1840** William Maciver left Keppoch (nurse Nina) for Scoraig

**Keppoch Township, Dundonnell – residents 1787 to 1841 (with thanks to CD and MB-J for information)**

1787 rental	1798 militia	1800 rental*	1818 rental	1820 rental
Roderick Mackenzie Angus Mackenzie Murdoch Mackenzie Thomas Mackenzie	Roderick Mackenzie, Tenant  Murdoch Mackenzie, Tenant Thomas Mackenzie, Smith John Mackenzie, Merchant John Mackenzie, + aged Father Alexander Mackenzie, brother Alexander Mackenzie, Tenant Kenneth Mackenzie, Tenant	Murdoch Mackenzie Thomas Mackenzie  Alexander Mackenzie	Murdoch Mackenzie  Alexander Mackenzie Kenneth Mackenzie	Murdoch Mackenzie  Alexander Mackenzie Kenneth Mackenzie
Donald MacIver	Donald Campbel, Tenant	Donald MacIver Kenneth MacIver	Donald MacIver Kenneth MacIver	Donald MacIver Kenneth MacIver
Alexander MacRae	Philip MacRae, Tenant Donald MacRae	Alexander MacRae Finlay MacRae	Donald MacRae Finlay MacRae	Finlay MacRae
	Colin Macdonald, Tenant	Colin Macdonald	Colin Macdonald	Colin Macdonald
	Donald MacLennan, InnKeeper			
1821 Militia (all fishermen and most exempt)	1827 Militia (3 exempt)	1830 rental		1836-37 rental
Roderick McKenzie  Alexr McKenzie Kenneth McKenzie George McKenzie	Roderick MacKenzie Murdoch MacKenzie Alexander MacKenzie Kenneth MacKenzie William MacKenzie	Roderick Mackenzie Murdo Mackenzie Alexander Mackenzie Kenneth Mackenzie William Mackenzie		Murdo Mackenzie or MacWilliam Alexander Mackenzie
	Donald MacIver	William Campbell(MacIver) eldest son of deceased Donald Campbell		William Campbell or MacIver
	Kenneth MacRae Alexander MacRae	Finlay MacRae Donald MacRae		Finlay MacRae
John MacDonald Senr John MacDonald	John MacDonald Junr John MacDonald Senr Murdoch MacDonald			
Alexander MacGregor				Donald MacLeod
	Kenneth MacLean			
1838-40 rental		1841 census		
Murdo Mackenzie Donald Mackenzie		John Mckenzie weaver – age 35		
Donald Campbell		Jane Campbell cottar age 50		
John Macdonald (1840)				
Duncan Ross (1840)				
		Donald Lop/?Ross fisher age 35 Douglas Lop/?Ross carpenter age 35		

\* As presently possessed by them except the Change House Garden and Croft which are hereby reserved to the Proprietor  
 With privilege of grazing their yell Cattle in conjunction with those of the Tenants of Brackloch upon the grazing of Tolschan to the March of Cregancieran the said Tenants being bound to keep a proper Herd  
 30 years from 1800 £42 rent plus carriages plus to graze a horse for the proprietor  
 Allowed full meliorations: stone dykes 4½ feet in height and houses with stone walls to extent of one years rent for encouraging the said Lessees to Erect Inclosures and Farm Houses



**First Edition OS map 1875**

**1846** Destitution. Drainage Act money paid for several hundred labourers canalising the river with earth embankment, 3000ft long.. ?Remaining cotters removed (Iredale)

**1847** At Auchtascailt Mackenzie consolidated the fertile arable infield of 5 depopulated townships to form the new Mains of Dundonnell. A house and square of farm buildings there cost upwards of £2000.

**In 1851** Auchtascailt comprised some 40 hectares of prime arable and yielded over two-thirds of the estates farm rental

**1856** Dundonnell or Keppoch Square was converted into a sheep station with bothies for labourers. The laird harnessed the power of the Altavoulin to improve the estates principal corn mill at Auchtascailt with a sawmill, drying kiln, threshing mill, barns, stables and cow stalls. The mill reservoir was dug in the waste at the foot of the mountain where a blacksmiths workshop was constructed.

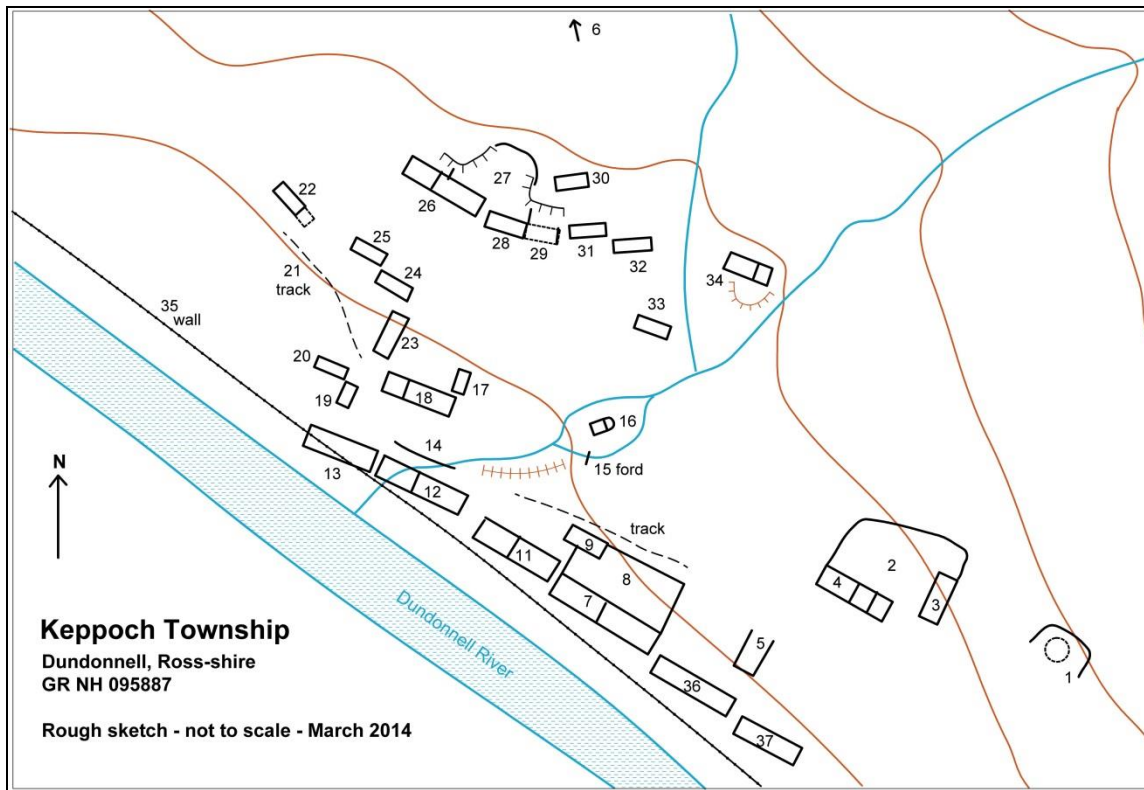
**Comment** The table of people living at Keppoch from 1787 to 1841 above indicates that the township was occupied by the same people or their families until 1830 when there was a sharp decline in numbers; this concurs with the dates above. Note that Thomas Mackenzie is, described as a “smith” in the 1798 Militia list, is resident at Keppoch from 1787 to 1800. By 1856 the settlement had been abandoned and a smithy had been built at Auchtascailt, close to what was then known as Keppoch Farm or Keppoch Square. It is possible that building 16 at Keppoch, thought to be some sort of kiln or hearth, was Thomas Mackenzies forge or early smithy. Or perhaps Building 34 was a later smithy; this was a building quite unlike the others of the township, and certainly there is strong evidence to suggest that a bloomery was located a few metres to the south.

### **Bibliography**

Bangor-Jones, Malcolm 1994 “Peoples and Settlement in North West Ross”  
 Ireland, David 2008. “Dundonnell of the Mackenzies”  
 Dagg, Catherine. “History of the Settlement of Keppoch, Dundonnell”

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Descriptions and Plans of the buildings and features which comprise the Township



Grid Reference centred on NH 0951 8863

NMRS No - NH08NE 01

Canmore ID 12090

SMR No. – MHG 6300

Location - Lochbroom Parish

Highland Council

Situated on the north bank of the Dundonnell River just 300m from where it enters Little Loch Broom, this township is on a SW facing slope and comprises 28 structures and a variety of other features on both sides of a small burn. The lower part of the township is tree covered and many of the buildings are covered with brambles and/or bracken. There is very little cultivatable land in the immediate vicinity.

The site comprises 28 buildings, 4 enclosures, a possible kiln or hearth, a trackway and a substantial wall which post-dates occupation of the township. The buildings indicate at least 3 phases to the township; the lower larger buildings have more upstanding wall remains and are most likely those of the final phase of occupation whilst the upper buildings to the north are smaller and more crudely constructed. The wall bounds the river for the entire length of the township and is mostly upstanding; it has almost certainly been built using stone robbed from the buildings.

**Feature 1 – centred on NH 09603 88559** A rectangular feature on a SE-NW alignment, which has curving corners, is recessed into the hill slope and measures roughly 16m x 8m. The recessed banks are up to 1.5m in height but the terminals grade off at the south end. There is a low pile of stones roughly circular and 6m in diameter at the centre; it is 0.5m high and has a dished central area. The purpose of this feature is unknown.

**Enclosure 2 – centred on NH 09583 88583**

This trapezoidal enclosure on a SW facing slope is surrounded by a substantial turf and stone wall on 3 sides and by buildings 3 and 4 on its east and south sides. The enclosure measures 25m x 14-18m and the



[illegible]

A rectangular building on a N-S alignment occupies the SE corner of enclosure 2. Building 3 measures 8m x 3m internally and is defined by large moss covered boulders generally 0.5m high although at its N end the footings reach 0.9m height and it has largely been robbed of its stone. The east wall curves (outwardly) and there is an entrance 1m in width at its centre. There could be two compartments to the building but internal tumble makes it difficult to discern an internal dividing wall.

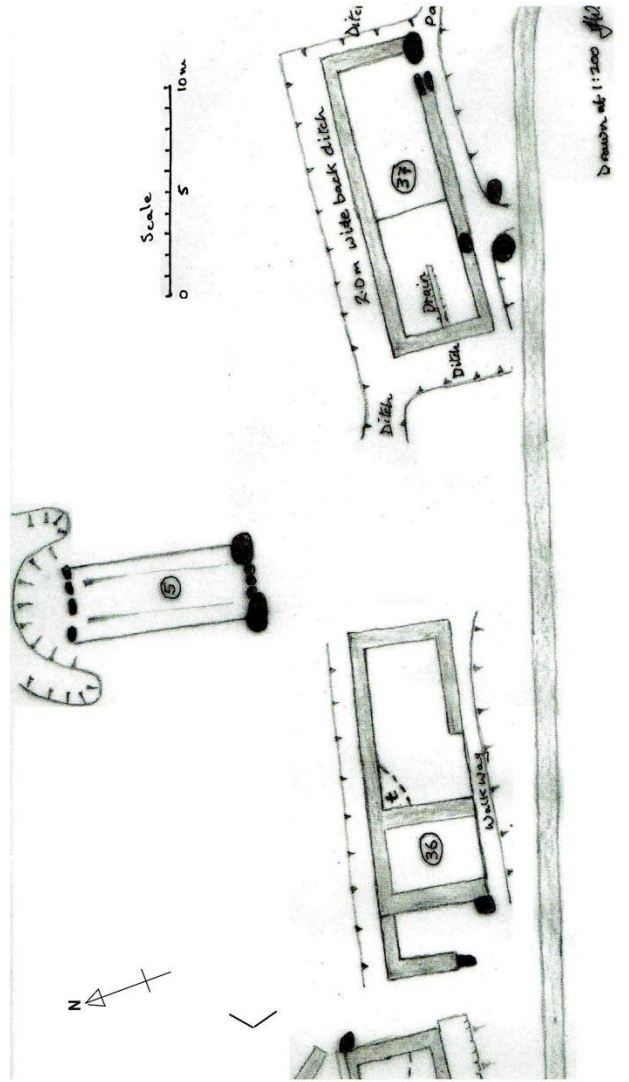
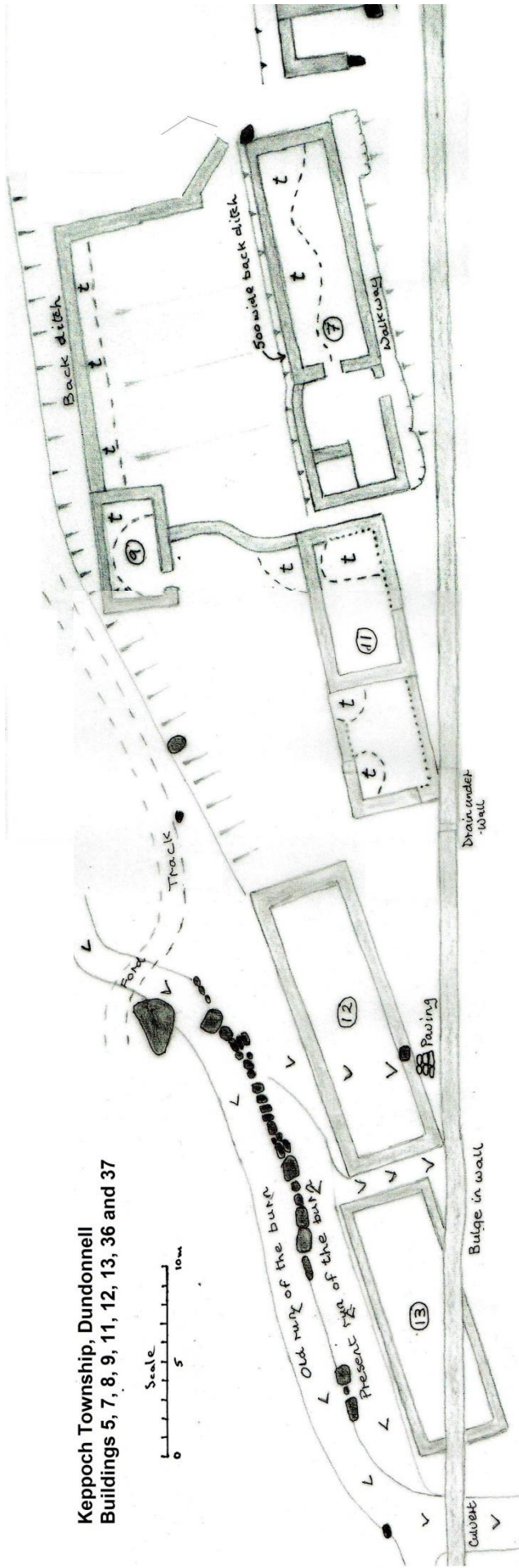
This large rectangular building of 3 compartments is on an ENE/WSW alignment and forms part of the south wall of Enclosure 2. The main 2 compartments to the west measure 11m x 3.5m internally, the central one being 4m x 3.5m and the westmost 6m x 3.5m; there is a dividing wall in between. The remains of the stone footings are 1m in thickness and up to 0.7m height although the east gable of the central compartment is 0.9m. Parallel stone edges, 3m in length, in the centre of the west compartment define a drain and there is an entrance, 1m in width, in the SE corner of the south wall. No entrance was seen in the south wall of the central compartment however there was an entrance in the dividing wall. The east most compartment of the building abuts the central compartment and is more wasted; it is 3.5m square and has a mature tree growing within it. To the rear of the building a back ditch some 0.6m deep runs along the whole length of the building. The upper face of this ditch is recessed into the slope and has stone facing in parts. At the SW corner of the building a terrace or platform of large boulders forms an edge.

A small rectangular building on a steep slope and on a N-S alignment. It measures 8m x 3.5m internally and is recessed into the slope at its north end and revetted out at the south end where there is an edge of large boulders.

**Buildings 7-9, 11-13, 36 and 37** appeared as a “street” of associated buildings in the lower part of the township, all are similarly aligned on an E-W axis. Between these buildings and the Dundonnell River just a few metres to the south is the substantial later wall 35. The buildings probably belong to the final phase of occupation of the township with building 7 being the main one. Their wall construction is double faced and uses boulders to full width probably with clay bonding although evidence of this was restricted to Building 7 only. All have squared corners inside and out, most have a terraced walkway on their south side and back ditches to their rear and all are severely robbed of their stones.



Keppoch Township, Dundonnell  
Buildings 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 36 and 37



Drawn at 1:200 JH

**Building 7 – centred on NH 09507 88581**

This is the most intact building; it measures 18m x 3.5m/4m internally and has walls standing to 1.5m height in the NE and SE corners. The walls are between 0.7 – 0.8m thick and there is evidence of clay bonding throughout. There are two compartments, the largest, 11.5m in length, to the east and, with an intervening doorway, the smallest at 6m in length, to the west; this has an entrance in its south wall.

**Enclosure 8 – centred on NH 09510 88588**

An irregular roughly rectangular enclosure, 16m x 10m, to the rear/north of building 7

**Building 9 – centred on NH 09505 88599**

Small building abutting the NW corner of Enclosure 8; has walls 0.6m thick and stands to 1m height in places

**Building 11 – centred on NH 09489 88595**

A building of two compartments measuring 13.5m x 3m internally and with wall footings 0.85m thick which are largely robbed although the NE gable corner stands to 1.5m height

**Building 12 – centred on NH 09477 88604**

Often inundated by water in times of heavy rain this building has been largely destroyed. It is 14m x 3.5m internally and only the wall footings, 0.7m thick, remain in the form of large stones.

**Building 13 – centred on NH 09460 88613**

Again this building is often inundated with water from the nearby burn and has largely been destroyed; in addition the later wall 35 has been constructed across its south corner. The building is 13m x 4m and the wall footings, 0.6m thick, remain in the form of large stones.

**Building 36 – centred on NH 09522 88570**

Almost completely robbed out and covered in brambles (pre-survey) the remains of the walls of this building, which measures 15m x 3.5m internally and has 3 compartments, vary from 0.7m to 1m thick

**Building 37 – centred on NH 09554 88548**

The footprint of this building measures 13m x 3.5m internally. Most of the stone footings have been robbed of their stones although a few large boulders, particularly on the south wall, remain. There is evidence of two compartments, the westmost with a central drain

**Building 6 centred on NH 09555 88720**

This building is set apart and at the highest elevation (of 33m) of any within the township. It is rectangular and lies on an E to W alignment across the slope which is steep and faces SW. The north wall is recessed into the slope and the south wall built out from the slope. The building is rectangular in shape and measures 6m X 3.5m overall and has rounded internal and external corners. The walls are 0.5m thick, made with blocks of local sandstone, standing to a maximum height of 0.7m internally and 1.3m externally. There are no visible entrances or windows.

**Retaining Wall 14 - NH 09474 88615 (west end) to NH 09506 88614 (east end)**

This curving bank to the south of the burn has been constructed to contain the burn and direct it away from the westmost of the lower range of buildings, 11, 12 and 13. The wall is aligned east/west and is approximately 35m long. Its upper east part is a turf and stone bank c0.7m in height and its lower west part a linear setting of large boulders. The track, 10/21, breaches the wall midway along its length and crosses the burn at a ford. The present burn breaches the lower part of the wall and flows on its south side but was, clearly, originally intended to run along a channel on the north side of the wall; this channel has now become blocked with stone debris.

**Ford 15 - NH 09516 88616**

A paved area of large flat stones, some may be natural, within the burn; it give access to structure 16

**Structure 16 – a possible kiln or hearth – centred on NH 09517 88618**

A small rectangular building with rounded ends sits on an “island” between 2 small burns. Access is by a ford (feature 15) over the east burn. The structure is surrounded by trees, aligned NE-SW and measures 7m x 4m overall. The roughly constructed stone walls are substantial being 1m thick and up to 1.55m height; tumble comprising large boulders lies precariously within the building. The building has 2 sections; at the NE end a

shallow oval bowl 1m (NE-SW) x 1.7m (NW-SE) is supported on a platform with a void underneath. It was difficult to detect the size of the void because of tumble but it appeared to have a central supporting stone with a lintel either side (the west one broken). The SW part of the structure had an internal space of just 3.5m x 2m and may have been a barn or working area. There is an entrance, 0.7m wide, in the south corner.

#### Building 17 – centred on NH 09486 88627

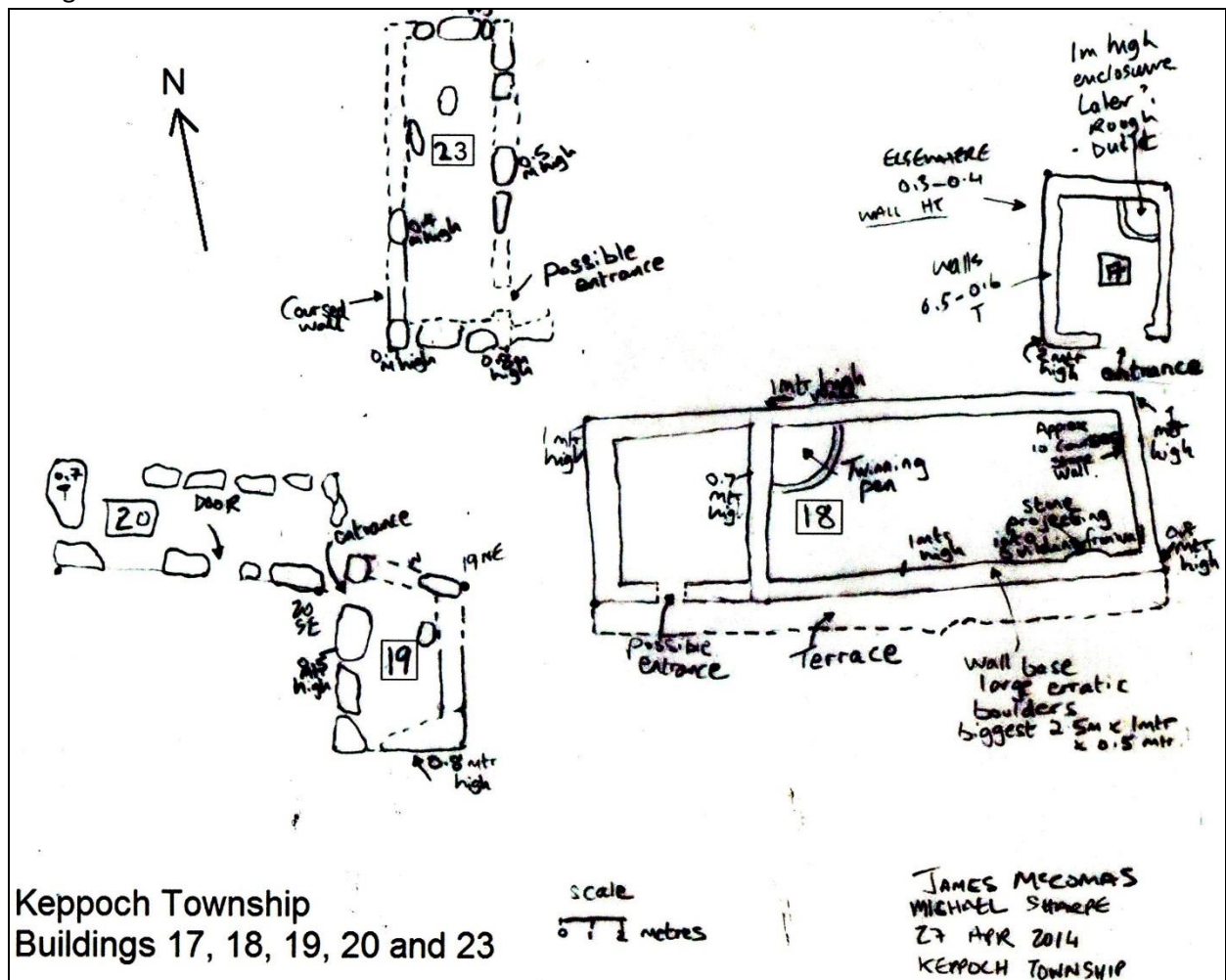
A small rectangular building aligned N-S, recessed into the slope and measuring 5.5m x 4m overall. The double faced dry stone walls are generally 0.5m thick and 0.5m in height but the east section is extensively robbed; the external S wall is 2m in height. There is a crudely built twinning pen, 1m in height, of later construction in the NE corner and in the SE corner an entrance 1m in width

#### Building 18 – centred on NH 09478 88624

This rectangular building with 2 compartments is aligned roughly E-W. The stone footings are 0.5-0.7m thick and variable in height from 0 to 1.2m but in the S wall of occasional large boulders only (biggest is 2.5m x 1m x 0.5m). The E compartment measures 12m x 5m and has the rough footings of a small pen in its NW corner, The W compartment is 4m x 4.5m and has an entrance 1m in width in its S wall. A terrace, 0.6-1m in width, runs along the whole of the south side of the building; for the most part it is edged by large blocks.

#### Building 19 – centred on NH 09463 88626

Located in woodland this rectangular building is on a NNE-SSW alignment and measures 4.5m x 2.5m internally. The moss covered wall footings comprise only the lowest course of very large boulders up to 0.8m height. There is an entrance in the NW corner. The remains are adjacent and very similar to the remains of building 20



**Building 20 – centred on NH 09462 88631**

The remains of this rectangular building are very similar to building 19 adjacent and to the SE. The building is rectangular and on a WNW-ESE alignment at the foot of a slope. It measures 6m x 3m internally and the footings, which have probably been robbed, are defined by occasional large moss covered boulders 1-2m in length x 0.6-0.7m width and up to 0.6m height. A possible entrance was discernible in the S wall

**Trackway 21**

A trackway, roughly 40m in length, is discerned in the west part of the township. It climbs the slope to the north of buildings 19 and 20 and heads towards building 22. It is 2m in width and revetted by large boulders in parts. It is probably a continuation of trackway 10 on the east side of the burn.

**Building 22 – centred on NH 09446 88670**

A rectangular building with square corners is aligned NW-SE and measures 8.8m x 3.2m internally. The stone wall footings are generally 0.6m thick, with a height of 0.5m but 1m in places and have probably been robbed. There is an entrance 1m in width in the south wall which has a substantial stone threshold measuring 0.9m x 0.3m. The rear part of the building has been recessed into the slope and there is a back ditch 0.7m in width. The SW corner of the building is supported by a terrace which has an edge of large boulders. At the east end of the building there is a small outshot roughly 3.6m square. The wall footings of this outshot are barely discernible and use in situ boulders at the corners.

**Building 23 – centred on NH 09473 88639**

This rectangular building is recessed into the slope within a small hollow, possibly a watercourse, and is aligned N-S. It measures approx. 10m x 3m internally. The stone walls are constructed of very large rough boulders, some over 1m in diameter, and are generally up to 0.5m height and coursed in the W wall; a large recessed boulder in the N wall has an internal height of 1m and the external S wall is up to 0.8m in height. A possible entrance may be discerned in the SE corner. A dry water course running down the east side of the building possibly originates after the time of the building

**Building 24 – centred on NH 09475 88650**

The stone footings of a small rectangular building on WNW-ESE alignment measuring 8m x 2m internally have been largely robbed and are generally 0.3m high and 0.8m thick. The building has rounded external ends and a curving front/south wall. Internally there were squared corners at the west end but it was impossible to discern the form of the corners at the east end. There were opposing entrances roughly 0.8m in width in the centres of both the north and the south walls.

**Building 25 – centred on NH 09467 88655**

Adjacent and to the NW of building 24 the footings of this building on a WNW-ESE alignment were more substantial and of larger boulders than 24; the footings were generally 0.5m high but 0.7m in places and 0.6m in thickness. The corners of the building were rounded externally but squared internally. An oblique entrance in the north wall was 0.7m wide. A rowan tree was growing in the centre of the building.

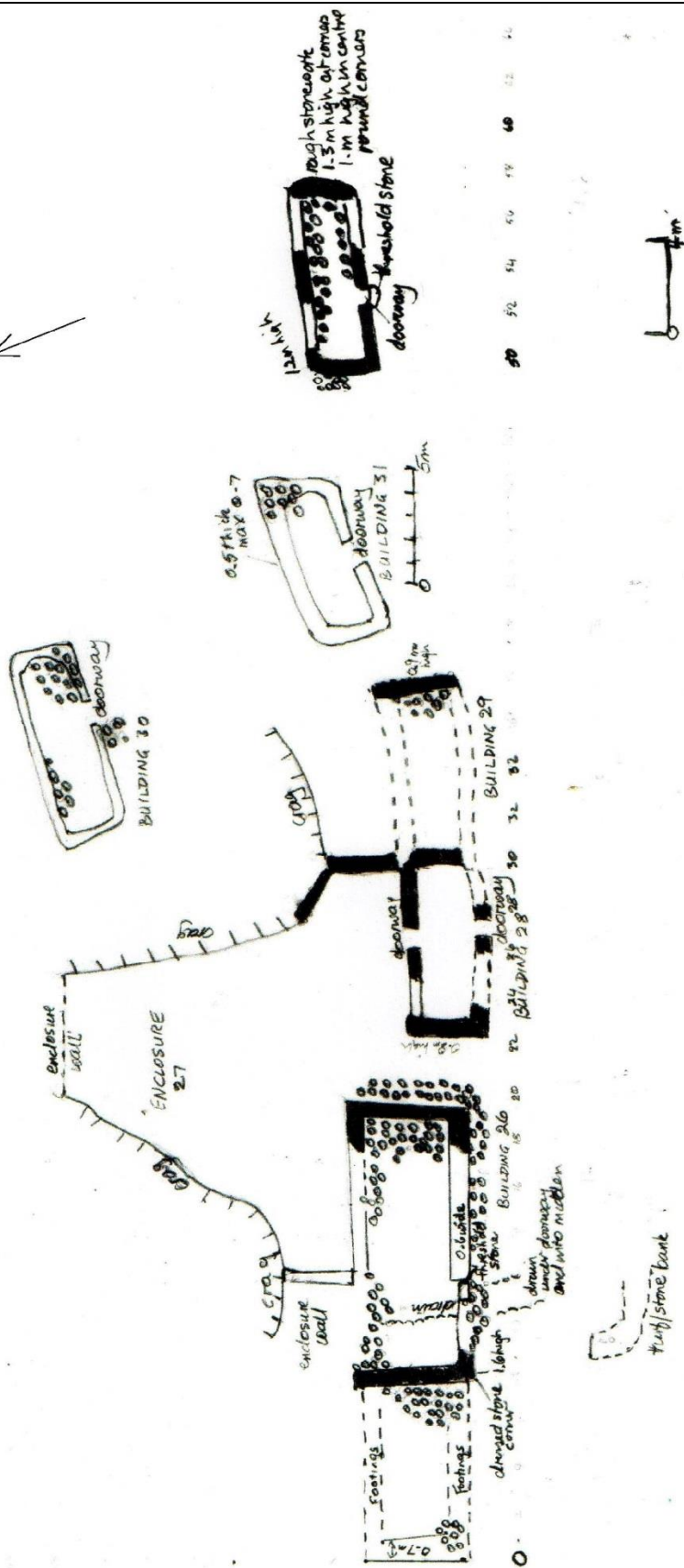
**Buildings 26, 28, 29, 31 and 32** are aligned along the upper part of the township forming a “street”

**Building 26 – centred on NH 09489 88672**

This rectangular building is aligned south-east/north-west and has 2 compartments. The main eastern compartment has internal measurements of approx. 11m x 3.5m and walls to a maximum of 1.6m high at the western gable end. North and south walls are little more than footings 0.6m thick; there is substantial tumble of all walls. Corners are squared and an entrance at the west end of the south wall is 1m wide. A stone edge defines a platform at the west end of this compartment and a drain runs from the interior under the stone threshold in the doorway and into a slightly scooped area which was probably a midden. A small turf/stone bank survives on the west side of this scooped area. The west compartment has internal measurements of approx. 6m x 3m. The western gable end comprises footings, which stand to 0.9m at its highest point (externally), are 0.7m thick and with considerable tumble. The eastern gable is completely collapsed and



A diagram showing a vector labeled **z** pointing towards the origin.



abuts an attached structure which is possibly a later building built to replace the demolished western section. There are no obvious features in this western section.

**Enclosure 27 – centred on NH 09497 88674**

This large enclosure makes use of the crags to the north of buildings 26 and 28. The west wall runs from the rear of building 26 to the crag behind. A further wall to the north links two crags but this wall is much destroyed. In the east a short piece of wall links two further bits of crag and the final part of the enclosure is achieved by the wall running from the eastern gable end of building 28 to the crag behind. This is the best preserved piece of walling, standing to 1.2 m and 0.5 m thick.

**Building 28 – centred on NH 09499 88661**

Building 28 is a rectangular building aligned south-east/north-west with ill-defined square corners. The internal measurement is approx. 7m x 2m. The western gable stands to 0.8m and the south wall is little more than footings and curves in to meet the eastern gable which abuts building 29. There are two doorways opposite one another in the north and south walls; both are 0.5m wide and positioned approximately centrally. The existence of two opposing doorways suggests that this building was used as a barn. Between buildings 26 & 28 is a dry stream bed.

**Building 29 – centred on NH 09504 88661**

This rectangular building, with internal dimensions approx. 7m x 2m, shares a gable with building 28 to the west and so continues the alignment south-east/north-west. The north and south walls are mainly footings but there is some upstanding wall on the eastern gable, standing to 0.9m. There is no obvious entrance or other feature. There is tumble from the eastern gable in the interior of the building.

**Building 30 – centred on NH 09513 88675**

This building is set back and at a higher level than its neighbours. It is rectangular, aligned east/west and defined by low wall footings with rounded corners; internal measurements of approx. 7m x 2m. There is a possible entrance on the south wall, 1m wide, and off-centre, about 2m from the eastern gable.

**Building 31 – centred on NH 09513 88661**

This rectangular building, with internal measurements of approx. 5m x 2m, is aligned east/west and has low walls with rounded corners. There is a possible entrance, 1m. in width, with a threshold stone centred in the south wall.

**Building 32 – centred on NH 09523 88653**

This rectangular building is aligned east/west and has internal measurements of approx. 7m x 2m. The wall footings are roughly constructed and have round corners; but the two substantial gable ends stand to 1.2m high (western gable) and 1m – 1.3m high (eastern gable). An entrance in the south wall is 1m wide and there is a large stone on the threshold. Considerable tumble lies in the interior of the building.

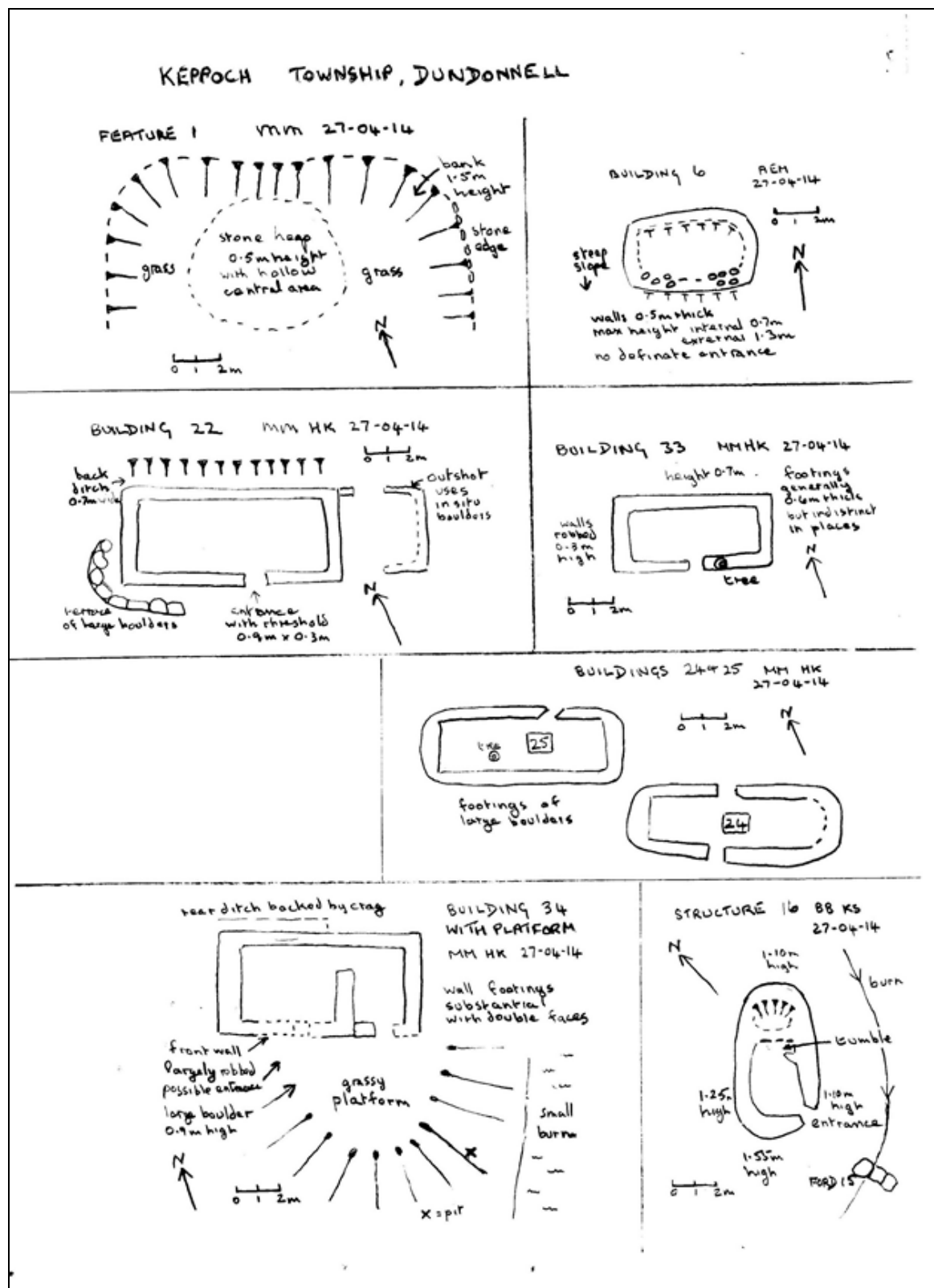
**Building 33 – centred on NH 09526 88641**

A small rectangular building measuring 6m x 2m internally on a WSW-ENE alignment with stone footings of variable height, between 0.3-0.7m, and generally 0.6m thick. There is an entrance 0.6m in width in the south wall.

**Building 34 – centred on NH 09543 88655**

The remains of this rectangular building on a WSW-ENE alignment have substantial double faced stone footings. Much of the stone has been robbed but the footings that remain are 0.8m thick and up to 0.3m high although a large boulder in the SE part is 0.9m high. There are two compartments each with a possible entrance in the south wall and to the rear of the west part of the building a back ditch.

In front of the building to the south there is a roughly semi-circular grassy platform roughly 7m x 5m with a grassy apron and to the east the burn is just 5m distance. This building is different in construction to the others of the township being more substantial and of better build; it may be of later date.



## 3.2 Selected Photographs



Figure 1: Enclosure 2 and buildings 3 and 4 looking west with Little Loch Broom in the background



Figure 2: Building 18 looking west





**Figure 3: Building 24 looking east**



**Figure 4: Building 26 looking SW**





Figure 5: NE corner of Building 13 showing inundation by the burn also wall 35 which cuts through the building



Figure 6: Building 37 looking east; only the larger stones remain following stone robbing, also note the barely discernable edge of the terrace to the right





**Figure 7: Building 34 looking SE; this building was unlike any of the others and had a grassy “apron” in front of it (inset)**



**Figure 8: the threshold of the entrance in Building 37**



**Figure 9: the drain in Building 37**





Figure 10: Building 16 looking north; the building is between two burns and accessed by the paved crossing in the foreground



Figure 11 (above): Building 16 with a curving north end, looking south



Figure 12 (right): The north part of Building 16 with the edge of the bowl highlighted by flags. The void with lintel stones can be clearly seen



### 3.3 Full list of Keppoch Photographs

General view	Looking west
General view	Looking west
Feature 1	looking NW
Feature 1	looking west
Enclosure 2	looking west
Enclosure 2	looking west
Building 3	looking SW
Building 4	Looking west
Building 4 west compartment	Looking SW
Building 4 west compartment	Looking east
Building 4 back ditch	Looking west
Building 4 byre drain	Looking west
Building 5 south end	Looking NE
Building 6	Looking south
Building 7 east end	Looking NW
Building 7	Looking NE
Building 9	Looking SW
Building 11	Looking NE
Building 11	Looking west
Building 12 east end	Looking NE
Building 12 east end	Looking west
Building 13 NE corner	Looking west
Channel 14 (left)	Looking east
Ford 15	Looking south
Ford 15	Looking SE
Building 16 with ford 15	Looking NW
Building 16 with entrance	Looking NW
Building 16 NE end	Looking SE
Building 16 NE part showing void	
Building 16 NE part with platform	
Building 16 NE end	Looking south
Building 17	Looking NW
Building 17	Looking south
Building 17 NE corner	
Building 18	Looking ESE
Building 18	Looking west
Building 19	Looking SW
Building 20	Looking NW
Building 22	Looking east
Building 22	Looking NW
Building 22 threshold	
Building 23	Looking south
Building 23 north end	Looking east

Building 24	Looking SE
Building 25	Looking SE
Building 25	Looking west
Building 26	Looking SW
Building 26	Looking west
Building 26 main part W end	Looking west
Building 26 west compartment	Looking east

Building 26 W compartment	Looking south
Building 26 main part W end	Looking NW
Enclosure 27	Looking south
Enclosure 27 W wall	Looking east
Building 28	Looking south
Building 28	Looking west
Building 28 threshold	
Building 28&26	Looking SW
Building 29	Looking south
Building 29	Looking west
Building 30	Looking SW
Building 31	Looking east
Building 31	Looking SE
Building 31	Looking SW
Building 31 threshold	
Building 31&32	Looking SE
Building 32 east gable	
Building 32	Looking south
Building 32	Looking west
Building 32 threshold	Looking south
Building 32&31	Looking SW
Building 33	Looking SE
Building 34	Looking south
Building 34	Looking SW
Building 34 platform	Looking south
Building 34 platform	Looking west
Wall 35	Looking south
Wall 35	Looking west
Building 36 W end	Looking SE
Building 37 byre drain	Looking NW
Building 37	Looking SE
Building 37 front wall	Looking east
Building 37 front wall	Looking NW

