

# ISLE OF RUM

PROJECT 1023

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## SUMMARY

Scottish Natural Heritage commissioned Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (hereafter GUARD) to undertake 'a Whole Island Archaeological Assessment' (see Appendix 1). This work was to comprise a desk assessment and walkover survey. Between 6 and 20 July 2001, GUARD undertook a survey of specific areas of land on the Isle of Rum. These areas have been selected as suitable (in terms of natural heritage) for proposed tree planting in the future. Lorna Johnstone and Julie Roberts of GUARD undertook the fieldwork. The survey resulted in the identification of previously known sites (predominantly shieling sites) and a number of previously unknown, or simply unrecorded sites. It was initially proposed that the sites would be marked out, however, following consultation with Highland Council Archaeology Service (hereafter HCAS), the SNH representative and Historic Scotland (hereafter HS), it was decided that this proposal was unworkable due to the nature of the landscape and the longevity of the proposed scheme. The weather was changeable during the period of field survey. The first week was predominantly wet and windy, however the second week was fine and dry.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank several people who offered advice and assistance during the course of this work. I would firstly like to thank Julie Roberts for her efforts during the field survey aspect of this project. The working day was often very long and the conditions sometimes very poor. Thanks must also go to Allison Fox and John Wood (HCAS), Noel Fojut (HS), the SNH staff in the Rum Reserve Office and Denise Reed who co-ordinated the project for SNH. Also to Philippa Vigano of SNH for producing Figure 1. Particular thanks go to Caroline Wickham-Jones who has provided me with a great deal of information about Rum and John Love for his assistance and for publishing his book at just the right time! I would also like to thank the people on Rum for their friendly outlook and the welcome they extended us. Beverley Ballin Smith managed the project for GUARD and Mel Richmond and Jen Cochrane provided administrative assistance.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Rum, or Rhum as it has been known in more recent years, is the largest of the Inner Hebridean islands and lies approximately 25 kilometres west of the Scottish mainland port of Mallaig. The island was purchased by the National Conservancy Council (hereafter NCC) on 4 April 1957 and has been a centre for nature conservation and research since this time. Today the island is managed by SNH, as a National Nature Reserve (hereafter NNR). This report does not seek to outline commonly known information regarding the status of Rum, or its importance in terms of natural heritage. This information is already well documented in several lay documents and technical reports and will undoubtedly form the greater part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (hereafter EIA) in support of the Woodland Grant Scheme application. This report seeks to summarise the archaeological resource of the island, 'to undertake a Whole Island Archaeological Assessment' (SNH, 2000) and to concentrate specifically on the cultural resource threatened by the proposed woodland scheme in specific areas set out by SNH.

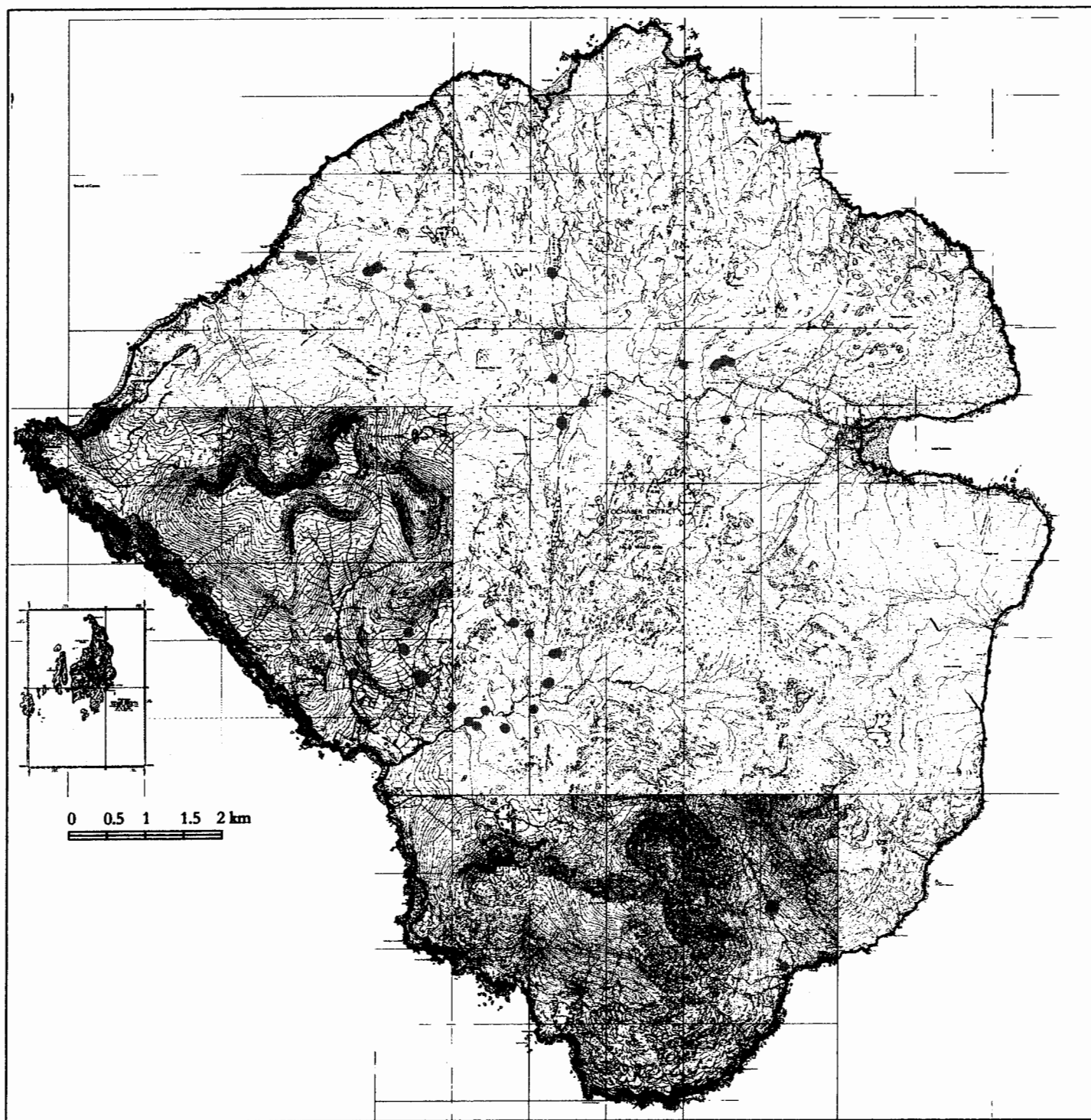
## **2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The Objectives of the archaeological evaluation for the EIA for the Woodland Grant Scheme are set out in the brief provided by SNH. The SNH objectives include:

- 1 To identify areas of recorded archaeology, individual archaeological sites and areas of potential unrecorded archaeological sites.
- 2 To assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeology of the island as a whole.
- 3 To put forward mitigation measures to protect and conserve the archaeology.
- 4 To propose future work measures to record, manage and promote, where appropriate the archaeology of the island.
- 5 To ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay/disturbance to the scheme.
- 6 To attend a meeting of the Rum Management Implementation Group to present findings of the report to the group and statutory consultees.

## **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

In order to achieve the required results the project was two-pronged, comprising a desk assessment and a walkover survey. The walkover survey concentrated on areas that would be directly affected by the proposed tree planting. A 'plantable areas map' (at a scale of 1:50,000) was provided by SNH in order that our efforts could focus on the archaeological features within specifically targeted areas. This map was colour coded and simply highlighted areas suitable for planting as opposed to areas selected for planting and therefore further discussion was required. It transpired that certain areas were definitely not going to be subject to planting as SNH recognised either their natural or cultural heritage value. In conclusion it was confirmed that the areas to be examined during the field survey were to include areas shaded dark grey or black in Dìbidil, Glen Shellesder, Harris (Ard Mheall, An Dornabac and Abhainn Rangail) and Kilmory Glen. Sites and monuments identified in these areas were recorded using a Global Positioning System (hereafter GPS) to locate them on the British National Grid. The instrument used was a Garmin 12. Additional recording included the use of sketch plans, photographic records (mono print and colour print) and notes with approximate measurements.



The desk assessment comprised the use of various sources. The recent publication of John Love's book 'Rum A Landscape without Figures' (Birlinn, 2001), proved to be an invaluable source in the production of this report. Additionally the National Monument Records of Scotland (NMRS) was visited to recover information and a series of aerial photographs were examined. The aerial photograph collection on Rum is extensive, but with the assistance of Kevin MacLean who attends to the collection, specific sets were identified and examined (see below).

| <i>Company</i>       | <i>Scale</i> | <i>Sortie/Frames</i> | <i>Date</i>  |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Meridian Airmaps Ltd | 1:11,000     | 47/67: 042-150       | 10 June 1967 |
| Meridian Airmaps Ltd | 1:5,000      | 48/67: 001-212       | 10 June 1967 |
| Meridian Airmaps Ltd | 1:5,000      | 49/67: 001-207       | 10 June 1967 |
| Meridian Airmaps Ltd | 1:5,000      | 50/67: 001-220       | 11 June 1967 |
| Jas Air              | 1:10,000     | 053-076              | 10 June 1988 |

The aerial photographs proved to be of limited value as the nature of the structures being identified were often simply denuded footings obscured by turf and vegetation. In addition to gathering background information on the archaeological resource of Rum, several archaeological resource management reports were examined in order to take the 'whole island assessment' part of the report forward.

#### **4.0 RUM: A GENERAL OVERVIEW**

Rum is perhaps one of increasingly few truly wild places in Scotland today. Despite its relative close proximity to the Scottish mainland and its nestled position within the Inner Hebrides, it is entirely lacking a modern day infrastructure. The road network is limited to one trackway extending out of Kinloch and forking to take visitors to either Kilmory or Harris. This roadway is only navigable by 4-wheel drive, on foot or by pony. In addition to the simple trackways, a series of pony-paths can be found to weave throughout the island, for example to Dibidil and into Glen Shellesder. The result of this limited network is to increase the visitor's sense of wildness, of an island given over almost entirely to nature. Rum is recognised as one of Scotland's premiere Nature Reserves with unique geological formations, diverse flora and fauna all culminating to present a truly beautiful but sometimes harsh environment.

The geological formations on Rum are reason alone to designate the island as an NNR. The Torridonian Sandstone of the northern part of the island partially encompasses the root of a large Tertiary volcano. It is the relationships between this complex and the various igneous and volcanic materials that is perhaps the area of most interest to geologists worldwide (NCC, 1974). The oldest rock formations on Rum are Precambrian (for example Torridonian Sandstone and Lewisian Gneiss), while the dominant geological influence is from the Tertiary volcano in the south, which has resulted in a wide variety of igneous rocks. Today only the root of the volcano remains. During the Pleistocene the glaciers carved out the landscape, the fluctuating sea levels at this time recorded in stone on the islands cliffs (Wickham-Jones, 1990 23). From a layman's viewpoint it is simply of interest to find previously unencountered types of stone and rock across the island. The landscape we see today has been carved partly by the movement of ice, both from local glaciers and from the mainland glacier (the latter of which receded first). The mountains of Rum, often appear foreboding, grey and bleak their darkened edges and rough scree slopes rise steeply into the drizzle and mist. Indeed they, like mountainous regions throughout the world, seem at times to create their own weather fronts. On other days the sunlight reflects their beauty in wonderful technicolour, visitors to the island can appreciate both sets of conditions.

In the summer months the island is literally teeming with life, each footstep requiring careful navigation in order not to crush any of the countless spiders, grasshoppers, moths or butterflies to name a few creatures. The island is famous for its wild goats and the red deer population, the latter of which have been the subject of detailed research for many years. There are also numerous colourful wild flowers and grasses, and occasional native trees such as Hazel and Rowan growing on the steep sided slopes of the burns which feed down into the Glens. The value of the natural heritage of Rum cannot be denied by anyone who has visited the island. The spectacular sights of Ainshval, Trollaval and Askival bearing down on Glen Dibidil, or the beauty and tranquility of Loch Papadil and the magnificence of Glen Harris are not under debate. What is of interest in this section of the EIA is the interaction of people within such a landscape and the tangible remains of that community through time and space.

The terms 'natural' and 'cultural' heritage cover a wide diversity of resources which cannot be divorced from each other. The stones that were used to build the blackhouses in Harris, the shielings throughout the island and even the castle at Kinloch were all purposefully selected by individuals to build those structures. The castle may have been constructed with sandstone from Arran, but the same process of selection of the natural resource to be used occurred (all be it on a somewhat grander scale). On Rum and throughout Scotland this same process of selecting the appropriate and available natural resources for the construction of dwellings, enclosures and shelters has been ongoing since people first interacted with their surrounding landscape. Each and every one of the rough stones built into a structure has been selected, carried and carefully positioned by past inhabitants, manipulating the resources of nature to make them the cultural heritage of today. Integration of the values of natural and cultural heritage are played out across the island, for example several shielings are found to be built against or onto natural rocks.

People's understanding of their place in the world is largely formed from an understanding of their surrounding environment and their place in that environment. This home environment, the 'locality' is reflected in essence by the cultural and natural resources that exist within the landscapes they inhabit. The natural heritage and rich resource therein is likely to have been the primary attraction for the first settlers on Rum. It is no coincidence that the known later period settlements on Rum are concentrated in areas of the most fertile land. This in turn is largely determined by the underlying geology of the island – again the interplay between the natural and cultural heritage is borne out.

The potential wealth of the full archaeological resource of Rum remains largely an unknown quantity at this point in time. The lack of a substantial population living an everyday life on the island (since the mid-nineteenth century) has ensured limited development on Rum. Across much of Scotland many previously unknown archaeological sites only come to light in the process of modern day developments. This limited development has plus points and negatives. On one hand this lack of development has secured such landscapes as Harris and its associated cultivation strips with shielings in the hinterland, however it has also ensured that great tracts of time remain largely under represented, or indeed missing in the archaeological record. In summary, the cultural resource on Rum is valuable, although there is little to determine it as outstanding in the wider context of Scottish archaeology. Aspects of both the natural and cultural landscapes of Rum are special, however, it is where these two elements marry to present essentially cleared settlements preserved in breathtaking natural surroundings that the true drama of the past island community and their common demise is presented. A landscape or place is only given value by people, commonly measured by useful resources either in that place or nearby. In prehistoric times that value might have been an abundance of raw materials for food and clothes or the availability of bloodstone for tools, in the Norse period perhaps a convenient place to shelter in poor sea conditions. Today the value of the island is measured in terms of rare species

of flora and fauna, unique geological formations and its outstanding natural beauty, but the cultural heritage must be seen as an integral asset, a value that should be subject to active management by the island proprietors.

## **5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

### **5.1 Prehistoric remains**

It is unclear exactly when the first human occupation of the island occurred but recent excavations (1984-1986) at Kinloch (NGR: NM 403 998) have revealed evidence of Mesolithic settlement and Neolithic activity (Wickham-Jones 1990). The site was unearthed during an episode of ploughing and revealed itself through numerous flakes, blades and other pieces of bloodstone. The structural features were represented by several pits and hollows, and more significantly by stakeholes and two slots. Although there is a degree of speculation involved due to the nature of the recovered evidence, it is thought that the stakeholes might represent shelters or windbreaks, perhaps made from animal hides. Excavations elsewhere on the site suggested that the arcs of stakeholes were not truncated, but that this was their original formation. This evidence is not conclusive however and remains open to further interpretation. Lithic evidence from the site is also of interest. Spatial differences were found to exist across the site, for example blades were most prolific toward the west of the site while knapping debris is more commonly encountered towards the south-east. Wickham-Jones suggests that 'functional' remains were patterned across the site, but whether this was because of longevity of use of the site, or as a result of specific social structuring of the living area, or both is unclear. Radiocarbon dates relating to the period of Mesolithic occupation at Kinloch were found to range between 8685 and 7520 BP. This places the site 'firmly at the beginning of the known post-glacial settlement of Scotland' (Wickham-Jones, 1990, 163) although there are now two earlier dates known from elsewhere in Scotland.

Neolithic activity at the site was far less well represented in the archaeological record, but was noted and recorded where encountered. Much of this information could not be dated securely, but where this was possible the remains were often associated with the peat of a bog within a redundant burn – the watercourse. Secure dating from the Neolithic remains is scant, however a date was obtained from a pit, used initially in Mesolithic times, left open and then reused by Neolithic peoples. Burnt hazelnuts were recovered from the upper fill of the feature (separated from Mesolithic deposits by a peat layer which formed when the pit was left open) and dated to  $4725 \pm 140$  BP. The scarcity of material remains and dearth of structural features does not aid interpretation of the recovered Neolithic evidence at this site except to confirm that some activity occurred here in the late second/early third millennia BC (Wickham-Jones 1990).

In addition to the excavated site at Kinloch, several other lithic scatters are known from Rum, however such sites are yet to be subject to detailed analysis or archaeological excavation. It is possible, although unconfirmed that several of these sites (see Appendix 2) date to the Mesolithic period, while the recovery of barbed and tanged arrowheads at Samhan Insir and Hallival would suggest Bronze Age dates. In addition to the presence of lithic scatters, the RCAHMS have suggested the presence of a number of possible burial mounds on Rum. Speculative burial mounds have been identified on the raised beach at Harris, a series of cairns of varying dimensions were examined by the RCAHMS in 1983, while a few others have been noted elsewhere on Rum. These features have not been subject to further archaeological investigation in the intervening years. The last type of feature to note when discussing evidence of prehistoric activity on Rum is the promontory forts. There are two, possibly three forts, although the site of a possible fort at Papadil has been questioned in recent years. One of the forts is located at the foot of Glen Shellesder

where traces of walling are still clearly visible. Within the fort there are the remains of two structures, while on the exterior there are features which could be contemporary with the use of the fort or could result from a later phase of activity. The second fort is located to the west of Kilmory (NGR: 350 042).

Although speculative in places and scant in others, the prehistory of Rum and the associated sites and monuments form an important and integral part of the past on this island. As previously mentioned it is currently unknown whether the island was settled and abandoned sporadically or whether it sustained populations from prehistoric times through to the clearances of the nineteenth century. It is certainly possible (although it is purely speculative) given its relative close proximity to the mainland and other Scottish islands, that the Rum was exploited as a summer hunting ground by the earliest communities to visit the island. It is also highly likely that there are further Mesolithic settlements, possibly contemporary or even earlier than the Farm Fields site excavated at Kinloch. Bloodstone Hill provided early communities with a raw and abundant tool making resource, and the occurrence of bloodstone on sites up to seventy kilometres away from Rum is another significant feature of this period. Although never a major component of an assemblage, worked bloodstone can be found on South Uist, Canna, Skye and on the Scottish mainland to name but a few examples. It should be noted here that currently Rum is the only known source of knappable bloodstone in Scotland, but the subject remains under study at present by the Scotland's First Settlers Project. It can be concluded therefore that the presence of bloodstone off the island suggests either some form of trade in this commodity or, the excursion of stone-age peoples to Rum to obtain this material. Whether excursions to Rum were specifically for acquiring supplies of bloodstone or simply as an added bonus of seasonal movement to the island is currently unclear. It should be noted however that bloodstone does not form a major component of any of the 'off Rum' recorded assemblages and therefore it is perhaps unlikely that communities made specific journeys just for this purpose. Such speculations are interesting, however without further investigation little can be added to shed light on this issue.

## **5.2 Early Christian and Norse periods**

There are relatively few known ecclesiastical monuments on Rum, however this bias may, in part be due to a general lack of research in this area. Incised crosses have been recorded at Bagh na h-Uamha and Kilmory. The former is a pillar-stone 'of triangular section' (RCAHMS 1983, 7) discovered on the beach in 1977 and since re-erected by John Love. The stone is incised with a cross with forked arms of equal length and probably dates to the seventh century. No chapel or monastic settlement is known from this place. Within Kilmory burial ground (a 'D' shaped enclosure) an incised cross of either seventh or eighth century origin is known. This is a 'marigold' cross (Love 1983, 4) on a long shaft with a Latin cross atop it. The reverse side is also incised with a Latin cross, somewhat larger than the one that crowns the marigold cross. At Kilmory the burial ground has been identified, however the associated church or chapel remains elusive. It is noted within the RCAHMS entry about the site that the earliest inscribed monument in the burial ground is early nineteenth century. This does not preclude the site from being considerably earlier in date. It is common in many Highland communities for inscribed headstones to be relatively rare, becoming more common in the nineteenth century. On St Kilda the earliest inscribed stones in the only known graveyard are all dedicated to the relatives of visiting ministers, the first 'native' headstone being dedicated to Finlay Gillies who died in 1898. In small close communities, and perhaps even more so on island communities, there was little need of inscribed headstones as oral tradition passed down through the generations would inform everyone of who was buried where. It is likely that this was the case on Rum and therefore quite conceivable that the burial ground is of some antiquity. Martin Martin (1703) notes the presence of a chapel on Rum but neglects to mention its location. It is possible that Martin is referring to a church at Kilmory, the place-name meaning 'the church of Mary'.

The presence of seventh century crosses and the position of Rum on the Scottish western seaboard would suggest that perhaps there are further incised stones yet to be located on the island. The presence of the place-name 'Papadil' on the south-west of the island suggests the possible presence of a Christian establishment of some sort in this area. 'Papa', 'papar' and 'pabba' are all derivatives of the Norse language meaning priest. Papadil as a whole is entirely Norse in origin and means 'the dale of the priest(s)'. Although no monastic remains have been located here there is evidence of occupation in the form of a farmstead with associated rig and furrow and outlying structures. It is possible, although further investigation would be required, that ecclesiastical remains do exist here but are masked by this potentially later development. John Love suggests that Beccan mac Luigdech became a monk at Iona sometime before AD 623, '...and then a hermit, possibly in Rum' (Love, 2001, 27).

It seems inevitable almost that there was some form of Early Christian settlement on Rum, the incised crosses perhaps confirming this, but the lack of settlement evidence or of ancient chapels proves problematic. The Celtic saints and their followers were skilled mariners, who sailed north and west up the coast of Scotland. It is not unreasonable to suggest that one or more religious communities may have become established among the native population and brought Christianity to Rum as early as the sixth or seventh century.

Evidence for Norse influence on the Isle of Rum is scant and is most obviously reflected in a number of placenames as mentioned above. Names such as Hallival and Orval, Dibidil and the aforementioned Papadil all pertain to Norse influence. Additionally Norse influence can be noted alongside Gaelic words, for example Camus is a Gaelic word and Pliasigaig is of Norse influence, combined this north-eastern part of Rum is called Camus Pliasigaig. It has been a subject of debate for many years whether this place-name evidence can be taken as evidence of settlement, however, it is generally agreed that although intriguing and a distinct indicator of some form of Norse influence, further evidence is required in order to determine settlement with certainty. In addition to the place-name evidence a Norse double-stone burial cist was apparently unearthed at Bagh na h-Uamha in the 1940s. Unfortunately there are few details pertaining to this find, however in the same area a Norse gaming piece made from whale bone was also recovered. This gaming piece is decorated with an inter-lacing pattern and was recovered from a cave (NGR: 422 974) rich in midden deposits including shells, animal and bird bone and pottery. Unfortunately the cave has never been subject to further archaeological investigation. Despite a lack of evidence for Norse settlement, it is certain that they would have been aware of the presence of Rum and it seems highly unlikely that there was no form of settlement, be it seasonal or permanent. It is possible that any Norse influence was quickly subsumed into the local traditions if settlement did occur. There are settlement remains at Bagh na h-Uamha which are mentioned later in this report, however it is worth noting that as the structures have never been investigated it is possible that they could relate to this period as opposed to later developments (pers comm C Wickham-Jones).

### **5.3 The Middle Ages**

The Hebridean Islands of Scotland were under Norse sovereignty until the twelfth century, and in the thirteenth century they came under Scottish sovereignty following the Treaty of Perth (1266). Shortly after this Ranald MacRuari was granted Rum (and other lands) as part of his reward for supporting Robert the Bruce in his quest for the Scottish crown. In 1549 Rum pertained to MacLean of Coll but the proprietor was MacLean of Duart. In 1593, although the Laird of Coll is again mentioned the island was 'possessed' by Clanranald. By 1630 and 1703 the Laird of Coll is named as the proprietor, but many bloody feuds were fought over these lands (Campbell 1984 32-35). Perhaps one of the most interesting notes from Campbell's research is the fact that in 1593 Rum was largely uncultivated except for two settlements. He further notes that this was for the 'sustenance' of the many deer

therein, indicating the island was probably managed as a hunting ground. This information was originally gleaned from 'Description of the Isles of Scotland' c. 1593, which Campbell notes was possibly an official report for James VI. It is possible, perhaps even probable, that the deertrap at Orval dates from the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, or perhaps even earlier but without further investigation this is merely speculative. It is mentioned in the Old Statistical Account by the Reverend Donald MacLean, who notes its form as '... stone dykes ... begun pretty high in the mountains, and carried to the lower part of the valley, always drawing nearer, till within 3 or 4 feet of each other. From this narrow pass, a circular space was inclosed (sic) by a stone wall, of a height sufficient to confine the deer; to this place they were pursued and destroyed' (MacLean 1791-99, Vol.17, 275). The Orval deertrap and a second at Ard Nev/Orval are currently thought to be unique to Rum. There are no definitive known remains from this period on Rum, again possibly because there has been little excavation on the island.

#### **5.4 Pre-clearance and clearance**

The defining line between the Middle Ages and the Pre-clearance period cannot be clearly outlined in this report. A general lack of information about the population of Rum, their customs, numbers and way of life as a whole means it is difficult to suggest when some archaeological features may have first appeared. The visible remains of settlements on Rum such as at Harris and Kilmory may well overlie much earlier structures which could conceivably stretch right back to prehistoric times. Many of the visible/upstanding archaeological remains across Rum today represent the last phase of occupation on the island, although it is recognised that some structural remains would have gone out of use prior to the 1820s clearances. It would be impossible to discuss all of the known remains from this period in any degree of detail. Therefore, selected sites and monuments have been chosen from across the island as particularly good or representative examples, in the context of a more general discussion of the lives of the native population.

Later (post-medieval) settlement evidence and associated cultivation remains are relatively common on the island when compared with evidence for earlier periods of activity. Several well-preserved permanent settlements remain upstanding but abandoned throughout Rum. Perhaps the most spectacular example of this can be found at Harris on the west side of the island where three phases of settlement are clearly visible despite the lack of archaeological investigation. Here some thirty blackhouses and associated walls and enclosures survive in a ruinous condition surrounded by approximately 300 acres of rig and furrow cultivation. This landscape has gone largely untouched since the community were removed from their homes in the later 1820s. The landscape is exceptionally well preserved, the cultivation being highly visible to even the most unobservant of visitors. Here the community lived in a manner typical to Highland communities throughout Scotland in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and almost certainly for several centuries preceding this time. Here the community cultivated the land probably using tools such as the traditional foot-spade a '*cas chrom*' or '*Cas Dhreach*', the latter being popular in the nearby Moidart area. The *cas chrom* was constructed from a length of wood with a natural curve to its base. Here, where the shaft met the head of the instrument, a wooden peg was inserted into the shaft in order that the user could assert pressure with his/her foot to the spade and subsequently turn the earth. The shaft was attached to a second piece of wood that held the pointed iron blade. The *Cas Dhreach* was similar in form but constructed from a single piece of wood, again with an iron blade at the head. These traditional foot-spades were probably very ancient tools (as was the form of cultivation they assisted in practising). The 'lazy-bed' cultivation the spades produced is clearly visible around the Harris settlement. This network of linear patterns that produced a greater depth of soil would have been added to with layers of domestic rubbish such as ashes, sooty thatch and seaweed. All such deposits would have raised the organic content of the soil making the harvests of potatoes and grains such as oats and barley, more productive with a greater annual yield.

The cultivated land was protected from the harmful effects of trampling by livestock in two ways. A network of stone and turf built walls protected the land given over to growing crops, the remains of many are still visible today. Additionally, in the summer months the animals were largely removed from the 'in-field' (the cultivated land surrounding the settlement) to common grazing land. In Highland communities it was generally the women who took the animals to the upland grazing pastures where they would live in seasonal shelters known as shielings. These simple dwellings were commonly constructed from stone and turf with a timber framed roof, or where wood was scarce the roof might also be fashioned from stone and turf, the interior wall face more corbelled toward the upper extremes of the structure. In removing the animals from the townships any nearby outfield grazing was also given a chance to recover. The tradition of transhumance was once common across Europe, but had a longevity in Scotland 'where it remained a recognisable hallmark of a distinctive cultural tradition, lingering into the early years of the twentieth century in the Western Highlands and Islands' (Bil 1990, 2). At the shielings the animals would be tended, their milk being turned into cheese or butter; supplies for the harsh winter months. The movement of people and animals to the upland pastures often represented the beginning of the summer and was a joyous event for communities throughout the western Highlands in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, however superstitions, customs and folklore associated with this cultural process were not uncommon. Unfortunately little is known of the shieling customs relating specifically to the Isle of Rum, but we can speculate as to its nature from areas where further information is available. Bil notes that 'the shieling labour force possessed strongly developed beliefs and superstitions about their livestock and their summer stay on the hill pastures, and in this respect they were simply expressing the cultural beliefs of the pastoral society and world to which they belonged' (Bil 1990, 206).

The relative completeness of the preservation of a landscape such as the township of Harris, with its extensive rig system and outlying shielings is rare today. Elsewhere, for example on the Uists and in Lewis and Harris, these potentially ancient systems have been destroyed by modern crofting methodology. This did not happen on Rum because the island was cleared (1820s) and never repopulated. This clearance has ensured the preservation of the townships, but eradicated the oral traditions and social contexts (known to be extensive in similar communities) within which the community lived. Similar smaller settlements attest to life being conducted within a comparative framework throughout Rum. The excellent preservation of this archaeological snapshot in time is exciting on one hand, but it is also touched with an element of sadness as one realises that Rum did not recover from the clearances in the same way other areas of Scotland did.

There are several settlement areas across Rum but Harris is the largest of the group where there appears to be two distinct settlements. The larger of the two (NGR: 338 959) comprises 37 buildings, but the RCAHMS note that at least five of these are earlier than immediately pre-clearance. The second area of settlement comprises at least eight structures (NGR: 334 959) which are ruinous and have been disturbed by later cultivation. Other notable remains are found at Kilmory, Guirdil, Bagh na h-Uamha, Dibidil, Samhnan Insir and Camus Pliasgaig. In addition to areas where there has been group settlement there are also instances of single farmsteads or buildings throughout the landscape. Some of these structures appear to be post-clearance, for example at Port na Caranean the remains of 11 structures were recorded but the majority are believed to post date the clearances.

## 5.5 Clearance and beyond

In July 1826 the vast majority of the population of Rum boarded ships that would take them to settle in Nova Scotia, with only fifty people remaining behind. In 1828 they too would board a ship bound for the Americas leaving only one native family on the island. It has been suggested in the past that this emigration was what the people of Rum wished,

however John Love quotes John MacMaister to give a fuller picture of the sentiments of the people at this time. MacMaister remembered that,

The people of the island were carried off in one mass, forever, from the sea-girt spot where they had been born and bred, and where the bones of their forefathers were laid in the ancient graveyard of Kilmory. The wild outcries of the men, and the heart-breaking wails of the women and their children filled all the air between the mountainous shore of the bay' (John MacMaister in Love, 2001, 127).

Following this mass emigration the tenant of Rum found himself to be lacking a workforce to manage his flock of black-face sheep and so 'imported' people who were being cleared off their land on the Isle of Skye and Muck. Unfortunately for Dr Maclean, the sheep market collapsed and by 1840 he was bankrupt. In 1845 the second Marquis of Salisbury bought the island, and in the great tradition of the time, immediately initiated a programme of 'improvements' on Rum. This work included the construction of a new road running from Kinloch and forking north to Kilmory and west to Harris. Today a rusting artefact, once used to crush stones during roadworks can be seen perched above the road overlooking Kinloch Glen. Perhaps the most infamous relic of this period is 'Salisbury's Dam', a venture more akin to the tradition of Victorian Follies than modern enterprise and improvement. This is one structure of a suite of such ventures (for example the limekiln in Kinloch) which attest to a specific period of the island's management. The dam was intended to improve the fishing on Rum by deepening the Kinloch River. The island was now being run more as a hunting reserve than anything else, Salisbury had reintroduced the Red deer population and it was intended that building a dam would improve the island fish stocks. Unfortunately, the dam, which had been built by men from neighbouring islands, burst shortly after completion of the work and was never rebuilt. Sheep-farming continued throughout this period on Rum, some families living in small shepherd's cottages constructed by Salisbury, but the majority being settled in Kinloch. In 1852 many of the 'new' population of Rum were to emigrate with the assistance of the Marquis ... 'amongst them were many of the MacLean family who had survived the last clearances' (Love 1983). The third Marquis of Salisbury inherited the island, selling it in 1869 to Campbell who in turn sold it to the Bullough family in the 1880s.

Under John Bullough the population which had grown under Campbell's ownership, was once again reduced, although whether this was through emigration or some other agency is currently unknown. It was under the ownership of this English Industrialist that the shooting lodges were built at Harris and Papadil. The Harris lodge which has been maintained and refurbished, is currently used as a bothy for researchers, SNH personnel and contractors, but the Papadil lodge is ruinous. In turn the island passed to George Bullough who was responsible for the construction of Kinloch Castle. This rather flamboyant structure, built in red Arran sandstone around a central court, is partly given over to being a tourist hostel today. The castle was originally set in impressive gardens with immaculate lawns, an orchard, ponds, pathways and many introduced plant species, but the outbreak of the First World War initiated the slow decline of what must once have been a beautiful garden. George Bullough did not only build a castle for himself and his family, but rehoused the estate workers throughout Rum. This sequence of rebuilding and re-housing of shepherds on Rum is demonstrated well at Guirdil. John Love notes that there we can see 'a well-preserved post-clearance blackhouse with fireplace; a Salisbury house with windows and chimney (and) a Bullough cottage, formerly with slated roof (Love 1981, 21). The estate as a whole entered a decline following the onset of the war, and was attended on a care and maintenance basis. George Bullough died in 1939 and the once magnificent gardens continued to deteriorate slowly. He was buried in the Bullough Mausoleum, a Greek style temple-like structure set to the west of Harris lodge. This bizarre structure was originally built to house the remains of John Bullough who was removed from a previously constructed place of rest that was later deemed unsuitable. Today this folly-like monument contains the

remains of both John and George Bullough. It is an open pillared feature that immediately draws the eye of the visitor as a stark contrast to the remains of the cleared settlement nearby.

## 6.0 SOURCES

The sources pertaining to Rum are rather limited on the whole, however they are discussed in detail in 'Rum a Landscape without Figures' by John Love (2001). It is from this new work by John Love that much of the information has been taken for this section of the report as it seems unnecessary to duplicate research previously undertaken elsewhere.

The depopulation of the island in the nineteenth century must have ensured that when the people left so too did their rich oral history, folk traditions, customs and general knowledge of their homeland. Recently John Love has published a book about the history of Rum (published by Birlinn Press, 2001). This book delves into early records to relate both the cultural, folk and natural history of the island in a detail previously unknown when discussing this island. Martin Martin does not afford Rum much detail in his 'Description of the Western Islands of Scotland' (circa 1695), (Martin, 1703) and although the Statistical Accounts are of value they are relatively late (1791-99 and 1845) and relate little or nothing of the folk traditions of the population. The Reverend John Walker undertook a 'study' of the Highlands after the 'forty-five' rebellion, for which he was given a generous grant. This work was to inform the government of the condition and resources of the area with a view to using any profits to 'civilise' the inhabitants (Love, 2001, 65). Walker noted that at this time (1760s) the population was in excess of three hundred as it had not been visited by Smallpox for nearly thirty years, which he suggests almost depopulated the island on previous occasions. Another valuable account by Thomas Pennant (from a visit in the late 1760s) does relate something of the local folklore; the gift of second sight (which is often mentioned in accounts of the Highlands and Islands at this time). However, he dismisses it as 'not wonderful ... in these sequestered parts' and that 'some of these tales are founded upon impudence and nurtured by folly' (Pennant in Love, 2001, 68). Other sources include various generalised diaries of tours through the Hebrides, however Rum is never discussed in great detail in these often frustratingly limited accounts.

Other sources include papers lodged with the Scottish Record Office which relate to specific areas such as the 'Select Committee on Emigration, (third report, QQ 826,2907,2986)' of 1827 (Love 2001). Also of value, but limited to the nineteenth century are Lord Salisbury's correspondence and accounts from Rum. These papers include information relating to the estate and the 'improvements' he proposed to undertake. Much of the correspondence is between Salisbury and his Factor (Alexander MacKenzie) and discusses programmes of work, the required labour for such programmes, the timescale involved and costs thereof. There are no known diaries from Rum, nor is there a known collection of early photographs (other than the Bullough photographs from Kinloch Castle), nor detailed observations of customs or traditions.

The above is a very short synopsis of some of the available sources. There are many other publications that provide snippets of information that also enhance our knowledge about life on Rum in recent centuries, and these are most clearly discussed in the aforementioned recent publication by John Love (2001).

## **7.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE**

### **7.1 Archaeological sites representative of the area**

Rum is rich in archaeological remains, the most commonly known and recognised dating from the pre-clearance era (such as the blackhouses and cultivation remains at Harris and Kilmory) However, interspersed among these structures are traces of earlier and indeed later phases of occupation (see section 6.0 above).

Despite the emphasis on directly pre-clearance settlement on Rum, both earlier and later archaeological remains exist. There are considerable gaps in current knowledge about the island, such as when the island was first occupied on a permanent basis and how their numbers may have fluctuated prior to written records. The largely unparalleled degree of survival of early nineteenth century settlement and cultivation remains throughout the island enhance our understanding of how the early eighteenth century population lived on a day to day basis prior to the clearances. It seems likely that such a form of subsistence had remained largely unchanged for centuries prior to the depopulation of the island. Unfortunately, the oral traditions, customs and superstitions of the islanders were never recorded in any amount of detail. Vast gaps in our understanding of the Early Christian period and Norse period currently exist, however little work has been undertaken in an attempt to gain further knowledge. The lack of modern day development, limited archaeological research and contemporary historical texts ensures that currently Rum is something of an enigmatic island.

Current archaeological evidence dates back to the Mesolithic period and is sparsely known of throughout the prehistoric period and into the first millennium, however whether this settlement was sporadic or continuous remains unclear. The tantalising hints of Early Christian inscribed stones, the mention of a chapel by Martin Martin and the Norse names of parts of the landscape all suggest there is much yet to be discovered. It is likely that the nature of the pre-clearance settlements; the blackhouses; modes of cultivation and tradition of shieling were very ancient on Rum but without further investigation the origins of such traditions remain elusive. Considering how little is known of the earlier past on Rum, the sites representative of the islands past are dominated by the settlements abandoned in the nineteenth century (and particularly those at Harris and Kilmory). Successive attempts at 'improvement' on Rum can be noted alongside these abandoned settlements and throughout the island in the form of shepherds' cottages. As noted previously Salisbury's dam, built by local men, was an attempt to improve the fishing stock on the island but proved to be a spectacular failure.

The excavated Mesolithic site at Kinloch is of considerable importance when discussing the archaeology of Rum but there is little to see in the landscape and there is no museum on Rum to explain its significance. The possible Bronze Age cairns have never been investigated and could yet prove to be simple clearance cairns (although this is unlikely), while the Iron Age is represented only by the presence of two promontory forts.

It certainly seems that although Rum has been inhabited for long periods of time, and perhaps consistently in some form or another since prehistoric times, that it was always a harsh environment where communities had to struggle against the harsh environment and limited resources of the island.

### **7.2 Nationally important archaeological features**

The importance of the archaeological remains on Rum cannot be denied, however, the lack of discovery of new sites, of archaeological research in general and of detailed historical sources relating to past communities all inhibit an increased knowledge of the past on Rum. There are several Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Rum which are, by definition 'nationally

important'. However, included in this list of sites are several enigmatic or as yet un-investigated structures and features.

The scheduled sites include:

Scheduled 5 March 1996

- 6324 Cairn: Harris
- 6325 Settlement: hut circles at Harris
- 6326 Settlement: Farm Fields excavation site at Kinloch
- 6327 Settlement: post-medieval settlement at Port na Caranean
- 6328 Cave site: midden material and buried deposits at Bagh na h-Uamha
- 6329 Incised cross: Bagh na h-Uamha

Scheduled 15 August 1996

- 6425 Cairn: Guirdil
- 6426 Promontory Fort: Glen Shellesder
- 6427 Shielings: Loch Sgaorishal (approximately 15)
- 6428 Promontory Fort: Kilmory
- 6429 Cairn: Kilmory
- 6430 Dam and associated works: road fork area
- 6431 Deer traps: Spectacle Lochan
- 6432 Shielings: Loch Monica
- 6433 Settlement: Harris
- 6434 Settlement: Harris

Scheduled 30 September 1997

- 6891 Settlement, burial ground and cross shaft: Kilmory

Scheduled 3 March 1999

- 8179 Deer trap: Orval
- 8180 Deer traps: Orval

See Appendix 3.0 for details relating to the scheduled sites.

## **8.0 STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE - ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BUILT HERITAGE**

### **8.1 Why conserve?**

'One of the fundamental reasons for conserving places is that they contain information that documents, photographs, drawings, film or video cannot. Regardless of how skillfully a place may be captured on film or how evocatively it may be described, there is no substitute for the experience of the actual place' ... The insights we receive from places are diverse, subtle and not available from any other sources.' (Burra Charter, Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992, 10, 11).

### **8.2 What is the purpose of a Statement of Significance?**

Rum has never been to subject to detailed archaeological research (with the exception of the Farm Fields excavations of the 1980s). This dearth of information ensures that the creation of a statement of significance for many of the sites and monuments, and indeed the cultural heritage of the island as a whole, cannot be easily made. A statement of archaeological significance can only be made through an examination of current knowledge about the resource in question. This 'knowledge' might be acquired through such mediums

as various archaeological reports, historical texts relating the experiences of visiting authors, local diaries, recorded oral history, folklore and tradition, photographic archives, cartographic sources and perhaps even artistic representations for example. It cannot be stressed enough that this report is very much first step in any future management proposals for the island's cultural wealth. The value of this report and the statement of significance is necessarily very limited due to a general lack of detailed information and archaeological research. As more information becomes available in the future, this will alter our perception of Rum and consequently how we might value it. If further archaeological work is encouraged on the island then this document should become outdated relatively quickly. It is within this framework that the significance of the island's heritage must be gauged, and in doing so it is hoped that it will become apparent that there is a need for further research in this area.

The intention of the Statement of Significance is to ensure decision makers (such as area or property managers, and other individuals both within and outwith SNH) are aware of the issues which must either be addressed directly, or taken into consideration when considering future projects (such as the proposed Woodland Planting Scheme). It is intended as a tool for those who are involved in the active management of the island, and as a resource for future researchers. The ascribed significance should direct the future management of the resource and help to determine how it is best preserved. This statement can only be based on current knowledge of the resource at the time of publication, but that knowledge is likely to increase in time and our appreciation of the island will alter according to our understanding of its past.

This Statement of Archaeological Significance is designed to contribute towards some of the aims outlined in section 3.0 of this report. By determining the significance of the archaeological resource it is intended that this will allow us to:

- 1 Assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeology of the island as a whole.
- 2 Put forward mitigation measures to protect and conserve the archaeology.
- 3 Propose future work measures to record, manage and promote, where appropriate, the archaeology of the island.

### **8.3 Level of analysis**

Instead of making a detailed appraisal of the Significance of each element of every archaeological feature, the intention is that the archaeological resource will be considered as groups of key features. To attempt to discuss each and every feature individually on Rum would only serve to create an unusable tool. The intention of this document is that it will inform the needs of future conservation policies satisfactorily, while all the main issues are addressed.

### **8.4 Types of significance**

The Burra Charter suggests four different categories for Cultural Significance: aesthetic, historic, scientific and social. These have been used as the basis for definitions or 'rationales' below, but other categories have also been used in this report in an attempt to increase the readers awareness of the authors thought processes.

### **8.5 Assessing significance**

The assessment of archaeological significance has been derived from various heritage management sources. Much has been borrowed from The National Trust for Scotland Archaeological Action Plan template, while other sources have also been consulted. In short there is usually a dual assessment when considering the significance of archaeological

remains: firstly the level of significance is determined. The level of significance can be one of four categories: a feature can be of exceptional, considerable, some or little significance.

Once the level of significance has been determined, the scale of significance is usually attributed; that is, at what geographical scale the feature is significant. Normally it follows that the more significant the feature is, the more its scale increases, however, the two are not necessarily mutually dependent, hence the division. Criteria for the assessment of scale define whether the feature is of national, regional, local or property significance. The scale is generally only included in when clarification of the level of significance is necessary and has not been attributed to sites on Rum in this report. This is generally because of the lack of detailed knowledge of much of Rum's earlier history and the need for a greater understanding of the contextual information relating to sites which are often seemingly isolated in the present day landscape.

## **9.0 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR RUM**

### **9.1 A guide to the statement**

This Statement is limited by necessity in that the author cannot possibly research the island in full in the time available, nor was it possible to visit all known archaeological sites. It is only possible to discuss the significance of groups of features or types of sites in this report and ascribe them significance based on current knowledge. This statement of significance, and the 'Whole Island Survey' of Rum are very much a first step in the future management of the archaeological resource. The detail is necessarily limited by current knowledge and the lack of either detailed archaeological research or development funded archaeology as a whole.

The narrative summary of significance is complimented by tabular information. This work forms a general background for the archaeological sites on Rum. It is against this background that the results of the walkover survey are presented. It is intended to discuss the significance of sites and monuments on Rum in general, to present the results of the walkover survey and finally to discuss the implications of the results within the context of the wider archaeological resource on Rum.

The narrative summary draws information from the tables to form an overall picture of the significant aspects of a group of archaeological features; the 'rationale'. For ease of reference the group titles for features of interest on Rum are copied from the RCAHMS document which serves as the main reference tool for sites across Rum. These categories include: cairns, forts, implement scatters and middens, ecclesiastical monuments, townships and farmsteads, shielings and related structures, deer-traps and miscellaneous features. Individual features are not generally discussed in this report as such a detailed analysis would require an enormous amount of information and at the very least a visit to each site to determine its condition.

### **9.2 Summary of archaeological significance**

#### **9.2.1 *Cairns across Rum***

Several cairns have been identified on Rum. These features vary in shape and size but none have been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation. John Love speculates that they are,

'... of indeterminate date and function ... listed at Guirdil, A'Bhrideanach and Kilmory. One or two mounds of stones on the raised beach at Harris may just be heaps of stone cleared from areas of cultivation – but there is at least one,

more structured stone setting nearer the shore, beside some low walls and hut-circles, that looks ... very ancient (NGR: NM 342955)' (Love 2001, 24).

In total the RCAHMS identified five cairns at Harris and concluded that some may be prehistoric while others are possibly just clearance cairns. If we accept the possibility that at least one or two of these features are likely to be prehistoric burial cairns then they are likely to be late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. The lack of current knowledge relating to the prehistoric (and specifically Neolithic and Bronze Age) periods on the island as a whole ensures that these structures are of great archaeological value. Visitors to Rum do not appear to be aware of the presence of these features.

#### 9.2.2 *Forts across Rum*

Three promontory forts have been identified on Rum, one at Kilmory, one at Shellesder and one at Papadil, however more recently the speculative fort at Papadil has been questioned and subsequently de-scheduled. The remaining promontory forts exist as the only known potentially Iron Age sites on Rum (although it should be noted they could be much later in date). The Shellesder fort is in close proximity to the border of the proposed forestry plantation, but is itself outwith the area of concern. The lack of current knowledge about the Iron Age period on Rum ensures the value of these two sites. It is also possible that the sites have been reused over time and each could contain a wealth of stratigraphically related deposits which could only enhance a currently lacking knowledge.

#### 9.2.3 *Implement scatters and middens*

Several lithic scatters are known from across Rum. Although flint has been noted in these assemblages, bloodstone is noted as the most prolific source of raw material (see Appendix 2). Clarke notes that these sites were only located where natural or artificial erosion had occurred as peat seals most of the prehistoric land surface on Rum. Clarke further notes that 'ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of five of the sites. Hence the coastal distribution of sites does not necessarily reflect the prehistoric settlement patterns, but it probably indicates the impact of modern development' (Clarke in Wickham Jones, 1990, 150). Clarke's observations highlight the high possibility of further lithic scatters being encountered in the course of any future forestry work on Rum and it is imperative that such information is not lost.

Steven Birch has recently identified further lithic scatters in Guirdil. Birch has an interest in the Scottish Mesolithic and recently visited Rum with a view to identifying campsites in Guirdil. He believes that such sites must have existed in this area in order that prehistoric peoples could extract bloodstone. Despite the obvious difficulty in such a project, Birch managed to identify several concentrations of lithics. The following information was provided directly by Birch and appears here as it was provided:

Guirdil Bay Sites 1 & 2: NGR NG 3213 0133 & NGR NG 3203 0132

The first potential site was found in the raised beach immediately behind the bothy at Guirdil, at 15-18 metres OD. A series of animal rubs/natural breakdowns at the front edge of the raised beach produced a total of 10 lithics of bloodstone. These were eroding out of the erosions with a north-westerly aspect. Other erosional features nearby failed to reveal any material of anthropogenic origin. The material comprises mainly of flakes and one platform core.

Guirdil Glen 1: NGR NG 3193 0117 - Situated between 12-25 metres OD, on the flanks of a prominent bluff, to the south west of the Guirdil Burn and on the lower northern slopes of Bloodstone Hill. The lithic material was found eroding from the old pony track cutting across the face of the hill, which seems to be a grassed-over river terrace. The site seems to extend from the summit of the bluff down to the Guirdil Burn (approx. 60.0 metres N-S x

80.0 metres E-W). The site produced in excess of 150 lithics, mainly of bloodstone but also a few pieces of flint, primarily consisting of waste flakes, chunks and debitage. However, 8 x bloodstone cores were recovered, along with a bloodstone flake with microlithic retouch, a small bloodstone scraper, a broken bloodstone blade scraper and bloodstone crescentic-shaped flake with microlithic retouch. This would seem to be quite a dense and compact lithic scatter.

Guirdil Glen 2: NGR NG 3195 0107 - Situated on a raised gravel terrace on the west side of the Guirdil Burn, and at 30 metres OD, a selection of bloodstone flakes and chunks were recovered. The lithics here were also found eroding out of the surface of the pony track and from animal rubs/ponding. A total of 35 pieces of material were recovered, with 3 x pieces retouched – one with coarse and steep retouch forming a point (possible borer of some form). The other two flakes having fine, microlithic retouch.

Guirdil Glen 3: NGR NG 3197 0098 - This scatter of generally coarse bloodstone chunks was also found on a sloping gravel terrace, on the northern slopes of Bloodstone Hill. Situated at around 35 metres OD, the material was found eroding from the pony track, from around a boggy area surrounding a small spring, and from animal erosions. The material lies directly below a ravine that runs down from the upper slopes of Bloodstone Hill and may have been a rich source for chunks of raw material deriving from the seam on the upper flanks of the hill. Indeed, 2 x large chunks of bloodstone were recovered from the gravels of the stream-bed. This may indicate that bloodstone may have been available from the flanks of the hill, in addition to the nodules found on Guirdil Beach. A total of 25 x pieces of bloodstone were recovered from this site.

Guirdil Glen 4: NGR NG 3203 0092 - On lower slopes of Bloodstone Hill and to the west of the Guirdil Burn, centred on two small drainage channels cutting down through an area of open pasture. A total of 4 x lithics were recovered ( 3x bloodstone and 1 x flint) at around 38 metres OD, where the old pony track cuts through the two channels. No diagnostic pieces were found within this small assemblage.

A number of isolated flakes and chunks of struck bloodstone were found dispersed on the gravel terrace between the four sites detailed above, however, no pieces could be classed as tools.

On the lithic material found so far from these sites, it is difficult to provide a definitive period of occupation. However, the pieces with microlithic retouch and the end-blade scraper could well be Mesolithic in origin, and certainly fit well with the type of material found in the large assemblage from Farm Fields, Kinloch (Steven Birch 2001).

These recent finds again emphasize the potential for large numbers of lithic scatters across Rum and the fact that many are likely to be completely undisturbed at present. The ground disturbance associated with the proposed forestry scheme would undoubtedly uncover further lithic scatters and it is therefore essential that ground disturbance during this phase of work is monitored by an archaeologist (see section 12.2).

#### 9.2.4 *Ecclesiastical monuments*

Two ecclesiastical sites are noted in the RCAHMS document; an incised stone at Bagh na h-Uamha is thought to be Early Christian and was discovered on the beach. It has recently been re-erected above the high water mark but its original location is unknown. There are currently no known records detailing an Early Christian community on Rum. At Kilmory the burial ground contains another Early Christian incised stone with three crosses. The burial ground (a raised 'D'-shaped enclosure) is the only known burial ground on the island. It is further known (from sources such as Martin Martin) that a church once stood in the vicinity

(the church of Mary) but its location is now unknown. The incised stones suggest that Christianity came to Rum relatively early and that there may have been a Christian community living among the native population at one time, however there are no known records relating to this at present. There are possibly further burial grounds on Rum, however their locations remain unknown (if indeed they exist) at present. The burial ground is likely to contain a wealth of information about the native population (ages, sex, diseases, DNA analysis etc), however it is highly unlikely that this resource would ever be realised out of respect for the deceased and their living descendants.

#### 9.2.5 *Townships and farmsteads*

It is impossible to discuss the individual aspects of each separate group of dwellings in this report but descriptions of each appear in the RCAHMS publication (1983). In very general terms the occurrence of so many sites with larger concentrations at Harris, Kinloch, Kilmory, Port na Caranean (predominantly post clearance), Bagh na h-Uamha and Camus Pilasgaig are testament to the use of all the available fertile land across this island. The use and sometimes re-use of certain areas and the potential for the effective phasing of settlement remains ensures the value of this resource. Detailed survey of selected settlements could greatly enhance current knowledge, while widespread condition surveys would prioritise management decisions and any proposed conservation work. Despite the lack of detailed study into the physical remains of this aspect of Rum's past, something is known from the literature and from comparisons with similar settlements throughout the Hebrides and north-western Highlands. Unfortunately neither the Old Statistical Account (1791-99, Vol.17, 272), nor the New Statistical Account (1845, Vol. 14, 145) make mention of the dwellings within which the parish inhabitants lived. The Catechist's list (1764-65) records the names, ages and locations of the population of Rum at this time. It suggests there was a population of 297 with the largest settlement being in Kilmory (84), closely followed by Harris (71) and further smaller communities at Kinloch (45), Sandenesia (43), Guirdil (22), Cove (20) and Papadil (12). An examination of the age ratio of this community suggests that the population was more than easily viable with 120 below the age of sixteen, 158 between sixteen and sixty and only 18 over the age of sixty, totalling 296.

John Love tells us something of the post-clearance settlement of Rum in his new publication (Rum A landscape without Figures, 2001). He notes that (in accordance with the 1841 census) following the effective import of families to Rum following the over- effective clearances of Rum, Kenneth Campbell, Angus MacLean and Murdoch Macrae all settled with their families in Kinloch. John Matheson, Donald Matheson, John Gillies, Norman Macdonald, Angus Macleod and their families settled in Port na Caranean (where the remains of earlier settlement in the form of ruinous blackhouses can still be noted today). The houses at Port na Caranean looks over to Bracadale on Skye, from whence these families themselves were cleared. Love notes of these houses that,

'... Norman Macdonald, a mason, would have lived in the most substantial of the cottages; it is certainly the best constructed and has a fine free-standing chimney in the east gable. Each house is unique in its design, about 30ft long and 10-12ft wide; one has no windows, two a single front window and two (including Macdonald's) with two front windows. One cottage has only low walls of undressed beach boulders so they have been built into two peaked gables to give extra height; three houses have flat gables. Two had fires against the west wall; but Macdonald's chimney was in the east wall. Each has a kailyard nearby, enclosed by a dry-stane dyke, while Macdonald's has a byre built against his west wall; his neighbour to the west has a free-standing byre in front of the house. There are lazy-beds behind the traces of peat cuttings to the east' (Love 2001, 142-143).

Other families living in small settlements across Rum at this time included:

| <i>Location</i> | <i>Family of</i>                                     | <i>Employ of Head of House</i> |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Carn an Dobhran | Allan Maclean  | crofter                        |
| Carn an Dobhran | John Russell   | crofter                        |
| Kinloch         | Alexander Cameron                                    | crofter                        |
| Kinloch         | Alexander Macdonald                                  | agricultural labourer          |
| Kinloch         | John Mackinnon                                       | boatman                        |
| Kinloch         | Duncan Fraser  | shepherd                       |
| Kinloch         | Walter Cowan   | shepherd                       |
| Harris          | Donald Macgregor                                     | shepherd                       |
| Papadil         | Alexander Mackinnon                                  | shepherd                       |
| Samhan Insir    | Archibald Maclean                                    | carpenter                      |
| Guirdil         | William Macrae (boarding<br>with Duncan Livingstone) | assistant shepherd             |
| Guirdil         | Duncan Livingstone                                   | shepherd                       |
| Kilmory         | Alexander Chisholm                                   | shepherd                       |
| Kilmory         | Adam Lauder  | shepherd                       |
|                 | Hector Mackinnon                                     | pauper                         |

In 1845 Lord Salisbury bought Rum, the sheep population was much reduced but this was still the main industry of the island that he wished to establish as a hunting estate. The sheep were maintained in Kinloch, Samhan Insir, Kilmory, Harris, Dibidil, Guirdil and Papadil. John Love notes that new cottages were built for shepherds at Dibidil in 1849 and a house had been rebuilt at Papadil in 1847 (Love 2001, 145). He further instructed the renewal of housing in Kinloch, the construction of a house at Guirdil (1848). A new school was also built under Salisbury's rule over the island, opening in 1850, however Salisbury was keen to reduce the population of the island and offered to assist all those who wished to leave the island. He wrote to his Factor (Mackenzie) stating that '...I have a desire that they should emigrate. It is a favour I do them to assist their wish' (Letter to Mackenzie from Salisbury in: Love, 2001 171). Eight families left the island in 1852.

Following this emigration to Canada only seven families remained on Rum, however in 1855 all the shepherds were sacked as many sheep were found to be missing. The Marquis seems to have believed them to be stolen. Some time later however it was discovered that the original sheep count had been wrong and some further 500 sheep were counted. The replacement shepherds and their families came from Rum, except Matheson who came over from Eigg.

|              |  |               |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| Kinloch      | Peter MacIntyre  | head shepherd |
| Kinloch      | Charles Robertson  | shepherd      |
| Kilmory      | Murdo Matheson   | shepherd      |
| Samhan Insir | John Mackinnon   | shepherd      |
| Guirdil      | Donald Macdonald (boarding shepherd<br>With Lachlan MacDougal) |               |
| Guirdil      | Lachlan MacDougall   | shepherd      |
| Harris       | Angus Fletcher   | shepherd      |
| Harris       | John MacIntyre (boarding<br>With Angus Fletcher)               | shepherd      |
| Papadil      | John Mackinnon   | shepherd      |
| Papadil      | William Mackinnon  | shepherd      |

Relations between the Marquis of Salisbury and his workforce remained very much the same, an autocratic landlord directing the affairs of others through his Factor and from a

distance. In 1863 the island was leased to a Captain Campbell, presumed to be the same Campbell who bought the island from the third Marquis of Salisbury in 1870 following his father's death in 1868. The 1871 census reveals that the population on Rum at this time was only eighty-one. In 1880 the infamous John Bullough was paying some £800 per year for shooting rights on the island and for the use of a house and in 1888 he purchased the island himself. In 1889 the shooting lodge at Harris was constructed and a further lodge was also built around this time at Papadil. Today the Harris lodge is used as a bothy for researchers and contractors in the employ of SNH. The Harris lodge is comfortable when the fire is lit but it is not well maintained. There are several leaks in the roof and the water supply had been left in a state of disrepair for slightly less than a year in July 2001. The Papadil lodge is now entirely ruinous. Additionally Bullough constructed new dwellings for shepherds at Kinloch, Kilmory, Guirdil and Harris. In 1891 John Bullough died and Rum passed to his son, George. Sir George's contribution to Rum was the ostentatious Kinloch Castle which was completed around the turn of the century. The surrounding gardens of the castle were equally ostentatious and Rum was truly the hunting playground of English gentry at this time. The Great War however put an end to all that, the gardens slowly falling into a state of disrepair. Sir George died in 1939. The family continued to visit the island sporadically but in 1957 it was sold to the NCC (now SNH).

The various settlements and shepherds cottages across Rum do have some information pertaining to them through such sources as the catechists list, various census documents and Salisbury's correspondence and estate papers for example. Unfortunately little is written about the interior of the houses themselves but snippets of information do exist and full accounts of similar dwellings from across the Hebrides are commonly known. The remains of townships and farmsteads across Rum have not been subject to detailed archaeological study, nor have they been maintained in any way. The fact that different types of remains exist side by side in locations across Rum allows visitors to the island to immediately see how the island changed following the period of clearance. At Harris the remains of earlier structures surrounded by cultivation remains are in stark contrast to the little shepherd's cottage and the fine shooting lodge. The preservation of such remains are tangible relics from a bygone age. They ensure even the least imaginative of visitors can gain an insight into the harsh life the pre-clearance population had, the lonely existence of the post-clearance shepherds and of course the island's history as a sporting estate for the wealthy English proprietor and his friends. One cannot help but experience a feeling of sadness when weaving around the huddled settlements at Harris and Kilmory, and at Dìbidil the lonely life of the incumbent shepherd can almost be felt.

#### 9.2.6 *Shielings and related structures*

The shielings on Rum form the greater number of sites and monument type recorded on the island, although several have been altered or adapted by later (post-clearance) shepherds into pens or enclosures etc. The shieling formed a prominent part of island life on Rum, as it did throughout the Highlands of Scotland and further afield in western Europe. This practice continued into the twentieth century in parts of the Outer Hebrides, but on Rum it ceased abruptly with the emigration of the population in the mid 1820s. It was at the shielings that the butter and cheese stocks were made for both consumption and for selling. The animals were removed from the settlement area where they might damage the crops and it was the womenfolk who stayed out at the shielings over the summer weeks undertaking this work.

Thomas Pennant (1726-1798) toured Scotland in the 1760s and 1770s and it is from his records of Jura that the first account of shielings comes. He writes that he:

'... landed on a bank covered with sheelins, the temporary habitations of some peasants who tend the herds of milch cows. These formed a grotesque group; some

were oblong, some conic, and so low that the entrance is forbidden without creeping through the opening, which has no other door than a faggot of birch twigs placed there occasionally; they are constructed of branches of trees covered with sods; the furniture a bed of heath; placed on a bank of sod, two blankets and a rug; some dairy vessels; and above, certain pendent shelves made of basket-work, to hold the cheese, the product of the summer' (Pennant in Simmons 1998; Vol.2, 217).

A further account by Hugh Miller from the nearby Eigg noted that;

'The shieling, a rude low-roofed erection of turf and stone, with a door in the centre some five feet in height or so, but with no window, rose on the grassy slope immediately in front of the vast continuous rampart. A slim pillar of smoke ascends from the roof ... John and I entered the shieling. There was a turf fire at one end, at which sat two little girls, engaged in keeping up the blaze under a large pot, ... while the other end was occupied by a bed of dry straw, spread on the floor from wall to wall and fenced off at the foot by a line of stones. The middle space was occupied by utensils and produce of the dairy – flat, wooden vessels of milk, a butter churn and a tub half filled with curd; while a few cheeses, soft from the press, lay on a shelf above' (Miller 1869, in Love 2001, 97).

On Rum the shielings were relatively close to the settlements, (no further than 4km), however elsewhere this varies greatly with shielings being positioned a far greater distance away. One of the most important aspects in siting a shieling would be its proximity to water. In order to live and work at the shielings water was an essential factor for both animals and occupants alike. On Rum shieling groups are generally noted in close proximity to small streams or burns and are commonly encountered when walking up any burn on the island. As Pennant notes the shieling entrances were generally very low and this would be the case with the entire structure. In making the structure of low-build it would be less likely to become damaged in high winds and the smallness of the structure would ensure a warm interior. The structures on Rum are varied in shape, dimension and presumably function on occasion. Love suggests that on Rum,

'... the only consistent feature of hut design appears to be the great diversity of form. They usually occurred singly or in small groups of three or four, rarely as many as eight or nine. The oldest type seems to have been conical in shape, built completely of overlapping stone slabs and covered in turf. With the walls gradually closing in – a technique known as corbelling – the huts became an almost conical beehive structure' (Love 2001, 97).

Love suggests that the shielings types can broadly be divided into cellular huts (conical beehives), chambered and rectangular structures and that perhaps the cellular or corbelled huts were the oldest of these. However, Sabina Strachan disputes that the corbelled shieling was earlier than other types, stating that this hypothesis

'...cannot be substantiated as even in areas where the shieling system was abandoned relatively early, for example before the 1850s in Skye, sub-rectangular footings are found with similar frequency' (Strachan, 2001, 8).

On Rum, John Love has calculated that 28% of the total number of shielings (around 400) are cellular huts, 44% are chambers and 28% are rectangular. Whether any definitive distinction between the ages and/or functions of such structures can be determined with certainty still remains to be seen but his hypothesis has not been disproven as yet. Targeted archaeological investigation of a number of structures (comprising a detailed survey prior to excavation) could assist in this matter. It is currently unknown when the shieling system first came into use on Rum but it is suggested here that it was of some

antiquity and had probably been in place for centuries prior to its sudden cessation with the emigration of the population in 1826 and 1828. Although there is now a wealth of writing about shielings, there are currently no known recorded accounts relating specifically to those on Rum. Shielings appear to be everywhere on Rum and visitors walking across the island cannot help but come across some of these huddled structures. The shielings and related structures bear testament to a way of life which has now disappeared in Scotland; the traditions of a pastoral economy which existed for hundreds of years in the Highlands. On Rum and as a group within a defined area, these features have remained largely untouched since their abandonment in the 1820s when the islanders were cleared from their homes. Some adaptation had occurred in that shepherds have reworked some structures and created pens, but this too is significant and part of the islands history. On Rum the preservation of shielings (mapped by Love – see 'Shielings of the Isle of Rum' in *Scottish Studies* 1981, Vol. 25, 61) across the island can give archaeologists, historians and visitors alike an insight into this pastoral lifestyle. The features outlined here add both to our understanding of the social and economic lives of the community and the aesthetic beauty of the island as a whole.

### 9.2.7 *Deer traps*

The RCAHMS document on Rum notes the presence of two deer-traps on the island. Dean Moro is the first to note the presence of deer in Rum, and Martin Martin also notes that,

'The Mountains have some hundred of Deer grazing in them'  
(Martin 1716 reprinted 1981)

The Old Statistical Account records that,

'While the wood throve, the deer also throve; now that the wood is totally destroyed the deer are extirpated. Before the use of fire arms, their method of killing deer was as follows; On each side of a glen, formed by two mountains, stone dykes were begun pretty high in the mountains, and carried to the lower part of the valley, always drawing nearer, till within 3 or 4 feet of each other. From this narrow pass, a circular space was inclosed [sic] by a stone wall, of a height sufficient to confine the deer; to this place they were pursued and destroyed. The vestige of one of these inclosures is still to be seen in Rum' (MacLean 1791-99, Vol.17 275).

The minister's account suggests that the deer trap he was referring to had been out of use for some time but remained highly visible in the landscape. The remains of a deertrap are known on the southern slopes of Orval (NM: 329 986). The RCAHMS document suggests this 'may be the remains of a deertrap' (RCAHMS 1983, 25), however John Love is more convinced. Love describes the structure so:

'Its edges have been built up with boulders from the loose scree on either side to clear an easy passage for stampeding deer. These walls converge towards a complex dry-stone enclosure. This is obscured from view at first by the gradient of the slope so that, all of a sudden, the animals would find themselves being forced through a narrow gateway, first into a rectangular enclosure some 8-19m long, and ultimately into a large circular enclosure. This measures about 12m or 13m in diameter, with high stone walls which, even in their present ruinous state, attain a height of 2m or more. Built on the inside of this wall are several vague circular cells each about 2m or 3m in diameter, possibly refuges where a few waiting hunters could slaughter their unfortunate quarry' (Love 2001, 111).

A second deertrap is known from Ard Nev and Orval where two stone and turf dykes can be noted running along the ridge, narrowing to funnel the deer into the saddle where Love

suggests there are the footings of two enclosures (NM 342 993). It is possible that there are further examples of deer traps on Rum that are yet to be recognised. The New Statistical Account suggests that the deer traps or 'toils' as they are referred to '... were once ... numerous in that island' (MacLean 1845, Vol.14, 152). Accounts of deer traps and hunts are known from other Highland areas of Scotland (see Love 2001, 111-112), but the examples from Rum and particularly the Orval structure, are probably the best preserved examples of such structures in Scotland today. The deer traps are a uniquely well-preserved example of this type of structure on Rum and visitors could be encouraged to visit them when out walking. The presence of such structures which are certainly some hundreds of years old could encourage visitors to think more about the harsh environment and the way that Rum has been used by past landowners.

#### 9.2.8 *Miscellaneous*

This heading is used in the RCAHMS document to discuss structures or features which do not necessarily fit easily under the headings of those previously used, and to mention features where there is a degree of uncertainty about them. Included in this section are a circular enclosure at Harris, a rectangular building at Kilmory and the stone footings of a structure at Papadil. Also noted here is the discovery of a possible Norse burial cist, near Bagh na h-Uamha. Little is known about this late 1940s discovery and the exact location of the find remains uncertain. The last feature to be mentioned in the RCAHMS document is Salisbury's Dam (see walkover survey). The damming project and the problems encountered with it are discussed at length in Salisbury's papers and correspondence. These estate papers have been examined by John Love who discusses the dam in his recent publication 'Rum, A Landscape Without Figures (2001 187-192). The Dam is one tangible reminder of the efforts of nineteenth and twentieth century landlords to 'improve' their estates for their own desires as opposed to those of the island's inhabitants. Salisbury appears to have thought of the population simply as a staff of people for his estate rather than as any kind of community on the island. The Bullough philosophy appears to have been much the same, their extravagant legacy to Rum being Kinloch Castle and the bizarre wind and gale swept mausoleum at Harris. All such features tell of the sad history of this, the largest of the Small Isles.

It is also worth noting the Kilmory graveyard in this section. This is the only known graveyard on the island, enclosed by a dry stone wall it was once associated with a church, the location of which remains unknown at present. This solitary graveyard contains few inscribed stones as the population would be aware of each family's burial site. This graveyard is now an almost symbolic representation of how much of the oral traditions associated with a community such as once lived on Rum that is now lost forever. The church site is lost but the presence of two inscribed crosses on the island suggests an early Christian community, possibly based here, once interacted with the island inhabitants. If it existed, once located this site could greatly enhance our knowledge of this period on Rum.

9.3 Table 1 Table of archaeological significance: Rum

| Subject                                       | Level of Significance | Scale of Significance | Rationale   |  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Archaeological Remains on Rum as entire group | Exceptional           | National              | <p>Period, architecture and buildings archaeology</p> <p>Group value/rarity</p> <p>Situation and diversity of form</p> <p>Historical and documentation, social and economic</p> | <p>The buildings on Rum are diverse in period and design, although there is a great emphasis on the later history of the island (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries). The origins of settlement remain unknown at present. Many structures retain their original fabric and features and provide invaluable information about the development of building styles over time. Due to the rare preservation of entire settlement areas many structures will contain buried deposits from the latest and possibly earlier phases of occupation/activity. This information would enhance our understanding of the population over time; it is possible that later structures overlie much earlier settlements.</p> <p>The quantity and quality of preserved landscapes across Rum greatly enhances the value of individual features. The contextual information provided by surrounding features and subsequent developments increases the value of the resource. The lack of certain knowledge relating to earlier occupation of the island (prehistoric, Early Christian and Norse for example) does affect our ability to value the resource as highly as we otherwise might.</p> <p>Rum is the largest island of the Small Isles but its position in history remains largely unknown. The preserved archaeological landscapes are well preserved as testament to the clearances, however there is a lack of diversity of form in 'types' of structure, rather than within the groups themselves. The general lack of diversity (the lack of known earlier features) leaves huge gaps in the archaeological record where it is unknown whether the island was definitely settled.</p> <p>As previously noted there are few major sources for Rum. Martin Martin did not write extensively about the island and few have ever done so.</p> |

| <i>Subject</i>                                | <i>Level of Significance</i> | <i>Scale of Significance</i> | <i>Rationale</i>                                |  |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Archaeological Remains on Rum as entire group | Exceptional                  | National                     | <p>Potential</p> <p>Aesthetic/visitor value</p> | <p>Again the focus of attention has been on the later occupation of the island, however some record do exist. Social conventions, folklore and superstition are all but lost to us today. The oral history of the people was never recorded and the impact and role of the church (so influential elsewhere in the Highlands) is unclear. Economic constraints, agricultural diversity, and education are only known of from Salisbury's papers and therefore do not relate to the native population as such.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of Rum is vast. The Farm Fields excavations have proven the presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic populations while the number of known lithic scatters is greatly increased. A detailed and targeted programme of archaeological research could greatly enhance our knowledge of historically silent periods of occupation and indeed pre-clearance settlement. Rum has enormous potential for archaeological investigation and research. The known cultural resource on Rum and associated buried deposits have the potential to improve our understanding of the communities that lived on the island over time and may shed light on the context of the island in relation to its wider context.</p> <p>Aesthetically Rum is a beautiful island. The concentrations of settlement in this vast landscape, the shielings dotted around the island, the deer traps and the use of bloodstone all suggest use of the entire island over time. The potential of the archaeological resource is almost entirely untapped at present, the natural heritage taking precedence in the islands status as an NNR. The combined wealth of the island in terms of both natural and cultural heritage could attract a more varied type of visitor in the future. At present visitors tend to be predominantly from two groups; mountaineering clubs and naturists, but this could be widened to include a far greater number of visitors with wider interests.</p> |

9.4 Table 2 Archaeological features across Rum

| Archaeological Features          | Level of Significance                   | Rationale   |   | Significance of individual structures (where appropriate) or additional information  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Scheduled cairns<br>Other cairns | Exceptional<br>Potentially considerable | Archaeology and period<br><br>Aesthetic/visitor value | <p>If these cairns are prehistoric burial cairns then they have the potential to reveal much about communities living on Rum at this time. Recoverable information (depending upon preservation) might include a wealth of environmental data (soils, pollen etc), skeletal analysis (age, sex, dental analysis and DNA recovery), artefact analysis (lithics, pottery typology and residue analysis) etc. Deposits within these cairns would enhance our knowledge of this period of Rums past immeasurably.</p> <p>Visitors could gain an understanding of the longevity of occupation of Rum and appreciate the reuse of certain areas of the island through time. The cairns would be a tangible link with the prehistoric past of the island that visitors could be encouraged to visit.</p> | <p>A cairn at Guirdil is scheduled.<br/>A cairn at Kilmory is scheduled.<br/>A cairn at Harris is scheduled.<br/>Three cairns have been scheduled (and may be prehistoric) while two have not been scheduled and are believed to be clearance cairns).</p> |
| Promontory Forts                 | Potentially Exceptional                 | Archaeology and period<br><br>Aesthetic/visitor value | <p>It is likely that the forts contain a wealth of stratigraphy that could enlighten archaeologists about the Iron Age period on Rum and add to the overall information about this period for the Inner and Outer Hebrides.</p> <p>Visitors with knowledge of the forts could be encouraged to walk to them. The sites make use of topographical features and are in aesthetically pleasing locations.</p>  |  |

| <i>Archaeological Features</i>     | <i>Level of Significance</i>          | <i>Rationale</i>  |  | <i>Significance of individual structures (where appropriate) or additional information</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Implement scatters and middens etc | Exceptional                           | Archaeology and period<br><br>Social and economic                 | Several lithic scatters and middens are known from on Rum, although few have been subject to archaeological investigation. Excavations in the 1980s revealed a wealth of information relating to the Mesolithic period, and something of Neolithic activity in the area. Middens on Rum have not been subject to archaeological investigation to date. The evidence from the Farm Fields excavations revealed much about the lives of Mesolithic populations on Rum and the use of natural resources such as bloodstone. It is also postulated that there may be evidence of the division of the site for different social purposes but this remains speculative at present. |  |
| Ecclesiastical monuments           | Considerable, Potentially Exceptional | Period and form<br><br>Archaeology<br><br>Aesthetic/visitor value | The form of the incised crosses suggests a 7 <sup>th</sup> century origin and possibly an Early Christian community or presence on Rum at that time. These features are relatively decontextulised, particularly the one at Bagh na h-Uamha being found in the beach sand. The burial ground was once associated with a now lost church but several sources confirm its existence. The burial ground undoubtedly contains a wealth of information about the past population. A forensic anthropologist could obtain this information, however it is unlikely this will ever occur as families still have strong links with the island.                                       |  |

| Archaeological Features  | Level of Significance  | Rationale  |  | Significance of individual structures (where appropriate) or additional information |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|
|                          |  |  | The lonely graveyard focuses the attention of visitors as to the harshness of life on Rum. The lack of headstones reflects the oral traditions of the islanders while the presence of later stones are testament to changing practices and the vulnerability of the islanders to disease (Matheson headstone). The crosses show that Early Christianity came to Rum and hint at the possibilities of future discoveries relating to this period.   |   |
| Townships and farmsteads | Selected features & landscapes are of Exceptional Significance | Period, architecture and historical<br><br>Archaeology<br><br>Social and economic<br><br>Aesthetic/visitor value and amenity value | <p>It is impossible to discuss this group of features with any degree of real clarity as the resource is very large. The dates of origin of many of the townships and settlements remains speculative while the origins of later structures (such as the shepherding cottages) are recorded. Many structures retain original features and materials and are well preserved.</p> <p>The structures are likely to contain buried deposits with undisturbed archaeological remains. This is a valuable resource which could greatly enhance current knowledge of life on Rum. It is likely that the visible structures overlie earlier settlement.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits could enhance our knowledge of social organisation and economic factors in the past. Something is known of the economic situation of the pre and post clearance populations, however other periods of the islands history remain unclear.</p> |   |

| Archaeological Features          | Level of Significance | Rationale  |  | Significance of individual structures (where appropriate) or additional information |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|---|
|                                  |                       |  | The ruinous blackhouse settlements such as the ones at Harris and Kilmory bear testament to the way of life prior to the clearances while the remote shepherding cottages are the tangible remains of the post-clearance estate workers – a population who had to live where the landlord directed them to. With knowledge of the history of Rum such features become more significant to visitors attention and is therefore of considerable modern-day value.  |   |
| Shielings and related structures | Considerable          | Period/diversity of type/buildings traditions<br><br>Historical/social<br><br>Archaeology<br><br>Aesthetic/visitor value | The origins of shielings on Rum remain unknown although it is known they went out of use after 1828. Three main structure types have been identified by John Love (1981) as chambered, cellular and rectangular although he notes that within such definitions no two structures are alike. The preservation of the structures allows archaeologists to note the building traditions used to construct such features.<br>Historical texts relating to shielings on Rum are unknown. From other areas of the Highlands it is known that there were traditionally a great number of social traditions associated with the shieling culture. The archaeological deposits within the structures could shed light on when these structures were first in use and the longevity of use of specific sites. Shieling mounds undoubtedly contain a wealth of archaeological information which could provide datable evidence. |   |

| <i>Archaeological Features</i>                                       | <i>Level of Significance</i>           | <i>Rationale</i>   | <i>Significance of individual structures (where appropriate) or additional information</i>  |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  | The shielings are often a welcome distraction for walkers on the island. They show how the population used all the available pastureland when this was possible.  |
| Deer traps   | Considerable (potentially exceptional) | Period<br><br>Historical/social<br><br>Aesthetic/visitor value                         | The deer traps are thought to be several hundred years old but their exact origins are unknown. Dean Moro makes reference to the deer traps, as do both the New and Old Statistical Accounts. The social co-ordination required to build them and then hunt deer to places such as these would be considerable.<br>The deer traps are well preserved and show the ingenuity of pre-firearms hunting methods on Rum. These remains are thought to be the best examples of this type of feature in Scotland today.  |
| Miscellaneous (various features – example used here Salisbury's Dam) | Considerable                           | Architectural/period<br><br>Historical and economic sources<br>Aesthetic/visitor value | A huge and failed attempt to improve the fishing on Rum dating from the 1850s. The remains of this endeavour are highly visible, the failure of the engineering apparent.<br>Salisbury's papers are a valuable source relating to this failed project and detailing the economic cost of the dam to him.<br>The dam and associated works are close to the road. The remains are well preserved and its failure as a dam is clearly visible. This site is part of an attempt at 'improvement' on Rum, however today it appears to represent all of mans failures to tame this rugged island. |

## 10.0 WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

### 10.1 Introduction

The walk-over survey on Rum was conducted between 7 and 20 July 2001. The conditions during this period of time were changeable, the first week being predominantly wet, windy and misty and the second week being generally sunny and warm. Following discussions with Denise Reed of SNH, Noel Fojut of Historic Scotland and Beverley Ballin-Smith of GUARD it was decided that the proposed marking out of sites was generally unworkable because of the nature of the terrain and the possible longevity of the proposed woodlands scheme. It was noted that the scheme could take place up to eight years after the survey work and as such any markers would be unlikely to survive. It was therefore decided that the best possible arrangement was simply to record the sites through note-taking, sketches and photographic recording. This was complimented by accurately locating the sites in the landscape using a Global Positioning System (hereafter GPS): a Garmin 12. In addition to the problems associated with the weather, other factors must also be considered. Rum, as noted elsewhere in this report, is a National Nature Reserve (NNR) and has an extremely limited infrastructure. The areas to be examined were confirmed as concentrating on Dibidil, Glen Harris, Glen Shellesder and Kilmory Glen. In addition the survey also managed to look at the areas proposed for woodland development in Kinloch Glen.

The survey was not particularly detailed and suggestions as to the specific nature of the structures are not made in this report. It does not attempt to discuss research issues related to the features encountered in the course of this work. This report is primarily a management document although a section will note potential research areas under one of the aims outlined by SNH:

‘To propose future work measures to record, manage and promote, where appropriate, the archaeology of the island’

The survey results are presented below. A designated structure number, a GPS reading and, where they are definitely known, cross-references to the SMR are also noted. The general condition of each feature and the likelihood of further collapse is also noted. HCAS will decide whether selected structures outlined below can be removed (and excavated) if SNH feel this is necessary in the course of tree planting operations. Rough sketches of the general shape of nearly all of the structures examined are presented in Appendix 4. The GPS readings below are those given by the Garmin 12 instrument used in the field. In this report the last figure in each reference has been bracketed because the instrument cannot actually be as accurate as the reading suggests.

### 10.2 Results of the survey

#### 10.2.1 *Harris Area*

Note: These structures were located at the base of Ard Mheall, on the southern lower slopes to the west of the Harris road. Three structures were identified.

Structure 1      GPS 3435(6) 9689(4)

This structure comprises of what appears to be a relatively large chamber with attached cell. It is located slightly south of a natural hump which affords the shieling some shelter from the elements, and is itself in a slightly raised position. It appears that the entrance to the attached cell was from the main chamber, however this entranceway has long since collapsed. The chamber measures some 3.7m by 2.4m with a possible entrance located to the north-east. The interior contains some collapse from the walling of the structure but the overall oval/rounded shape remains very well defined. The maximum height of the surviving walling is 0.75m (measured at interior southern end of feature) and the interior is set lower

than the exterior suggesting a semi-subterranean structure. The wall thickness varies considerably but averages around 0.80m and three to four courses of stonework are visible in places. The cell measures around 2.2m by 1.9m and lies to the north-west of the main chamber. This structure is in average condition but unlikely to suffer further collapse. The shape of this feature is well defined.

#### Structure 2      GPS 3438(6) 9685(4)

Similar structure to that noted above, this shieling consists of a main chamber and attached cell. The main chamber measures approximately 4.4m by 2.4m internally and the cell has a diameter of 1.7m. The cell is attached to the main chamber and entered from it, the entrance measuring 0.4m in width. A drainage channel (0.4m in width) can still be clearly noted running from the main chamber to the exterior of the structure in the south-east. The maximum recorded wall height of the chamber measures 0.6m and consisted of three tiers of stonework.

This structure is in average condition, the walling is pronounced but overgrown in places but the shape of the structure is well defined on the ground. Some future collapse could occur but is unlikely at present.

#### Structure 3      GPS 3442(8) 9708(7)

This is a very denuded structure with a great deal of collapsed material both within and surrounding the structure. There appears to have been a main chamber with a possible entrance to the south and an attached cell. It does not appear that the cell was entered from the main chamber, however little can be stated with any degree of certainty due to the condition of the remains. It is possible that the cell was entered from the north-east but the reduced nature of the remains and the amount of surrounding tumble make observations very difficult. Rough measurements of the site result in exterior measurements of the entire feature of approximately 8.0m west/east by 4.5m north/south. Poorly preserved and poor overall condition, further collapse is unlikely as the structure is so denuded.

Note: Several structures were noted in the landscape in one general area (see below). The vast majority appeared to be shielings, however a number of denuded stretches of walling were also noted. To the north of the shielings described below a reduced wall was noted to run roughly south-south-west to north-north-east. The southern terminus of the wall was at GPS 3452(4) 9669(1), continues on through 3454(7) 9670(3), and terminates at 3455(8) 9671(7). Very reduced cell footings were noted built into the wall at 3453(6) 9670(3). This much reduced feature measured approximately 1.3m by 0.9m. The area as a whole has areas where earlier structures may have been robbed out or almost completely removed. Suspicious turfed over humps and bumps are evident throughout the landscape but it is impossible to speculate as to whether they are natural or the remains of past human effort without intrusive investigation. Further denuded and turf covered footings were noted to the south of the shieling group discussed below. This wall was found to curve round from the north-east to the west where it meets an unnamed burn and another wall. The eastern wall terminal was recorded at 3464(4) 9640(9) and the wall extended west to 3459(8) 9639(8) where it joined a much longer wall which extends down over Allt Lag Sleitir and down to Abhainn Rangail in Glen Harris, terminating at 3497(0) 9582(6).

#### Structure 4      GPS 3455(9) 9654 (7)

A sub-rectangular/sub-oval feature on with cell-like interior structure within. The structure appears to have two entrances, one on the west and another to the east. Much of the stonework is reduced and there are areas of considerable tumble. The walling is generally turfed over surviving as raised humps, however the exterior limits of the structure are clearly defined despite this. The true nature of the interior walling is more difficult to determine,

although it appears that a cell in the south/ south-west of the structure is entered from within the main structure. This cell entrance is to the north of the cell. The cell measures approximately 1.8m in diameter and appears largely rounded in shape. The entire structure measures 3.9m by 2.0m internally. Externally the entire structure measures approximately 7.5m by 4.5m. It is also worth noting here that there is evidence of revetment on the southern side of the nearby burn, however this is suffering from tumble/collapse and is covered in rough/coarse vegetation. This structure survives as raised turfed humps with exposed elements of stonework and as such it is in average general condition. This structure is unlikely to deteriorate further but may be under threat from becoming entirely turf-covered.

Structure 5      GPS 3456(7) 9652(2)

This structure is sub-rectangular with a small rounded cell to the south-east. The main body of the structure measures some 3.6m by 2.7m internally while the cell is approximately 2.0m by 1.0m internally. The entrance to the cell is from the north and from the larger sub-rectangular element of this feature. There is one apparent entrance into this shieling and it is located to the west of the structure. The walling of the larger portion of this feature measure some 1.2m in thickness whereas the cell walls are only 0.7m in thickness. The cell is perhaps better preserved than the main element of the shieling in that the walling survives here up to three courses while the larger portion is only represented by footings of between one and two courses of turfed over stonework. As a whole the structure is well defined on the ground, but the overall condition is average. Further deterioration of the stonework is possible in places, although the structure appears stable at present. It is possible that further turf growth in the future will continue to cover the footings of the more denuded areas over time.

Structure 6      GPS 3458(1) 9652(4)

A complex structure with four principal compartments. A large central oval shaped chamber or enclosure measuring approximately 3.0m by 2.0m is connected internally to smaller cells to the north-east and the north-west. The dimensions of the north-eastern cell measure 1.6m by 1.9m and it is relatively well preserved. The north-western cell is less well preserved and more difficult to define with certainty in places. The internal width of this cell is approximately 1.7m, and the length is thought to be roughly 1.9m - 2.0m. To the south there are the remains of a very reduced external cell. The northern extreme of this cell appears to be very denuded, however the remains of a depression and bank can be noted to the south, south-south-east, and south-south-west. The cell appears to measure roughly 0.8m in diameter. To the south-west of the main chamber/enclosure, between the external cell and the north-western cell, the field surveyor noted a depression. This depression may once have been a cell, or represent a denuded earlier structure. It measures approximately 2.5m in diameter. To the north there is also a linear series of stones sloping away from the main structure to the north. It is possible that this may be associated with this or an earlier feature but further investigation would be required to determine this. This complex is in a very reduced state and much of the stonework is obscured by turf, but it survives in the landscape largely as raised footings with elements of exposed stonework. It is possible that further collapse could occur in the future although the structure appears stable at present.

Structure 7      GPS 3460(3) 9654(4)

Small shieling which has suffered from a greater degree of collapse and reduction than some others in this group. It appears to be a chambered feature with connecting cell. Externally the entire feature measures approximately 6.3m by 3.6m and the entrance is in the south-west. Internally the main body of the structure measures approximately 2.0m by 3.0m and the cell is 1.5m by 1.4m. The cell is entered through the main chamber, both of which appear to be oval/sub-circular in shape although the collapsed stonework blurs the

definition of the walling. Despite the partial collapse of the structure through time, there is an area of walling within the main body of the structure where the walling remains upstanding with three or four courses of stonework. This feature appears to be in average to poor general condition and although further collapse is possible the structure appears stable at present. Some elements of the structure are turf covered and further growth is likely to continue to obscure the remaining walling over time.

#### Structure 8      GPS 3460(8) 9652(7)

This is a small, double celled feature measuring 4.9m by 3.0m externally. The cells measure 1.3m by 1.1m (eastern most cell) and 1.6m by 1.3m (western most cell). Neither cell has an obvious entrance, however the structure as a whole appears to be entered from the east. This feature does not have a main chamber from which these cells radiate. The eastern most cell is better preserved on the whole with two courses of stonework surviving in position. The stones are large and the maximum wall height is 0.6m while the width varies between 0.6m and 0.9m (excluding an upright stone built into the walling of the western most cell). The structure as a whole is in average to poor general condition and further turf encroachment is likely to occur over time. It is unlikely that further collapse will occur unless perhaps the stonework is knocked by livestock (ie cattle, goats or even deer).

#### Structure 9      GPS 3461(8) 9652(6)

This shieling consists of a larger chamber with an attached cell. The cell is to the north of the main chamber and is entered from the chamber. The cell measures approximately 1.9m by 2.1m and is oval/rounded in shape. The walling of the cell is very well preserved in places with approximately four or five courses of stonework surviving in places. The main chamber has suffered from a considerable amount of collapse on the western side which makes positive identification as to the nature of the structure here difficult. It appears that there could be a small dividing wall within the chamber, however, tumble and collapse make this impossible to state with any degree of certainty. This main chamber measures approximately 3.3m by 2.6m internally, however the collapsed material could have adversely affected these measurements. The wall thickness varies (as is common) but appears to average approximately 1.0m. The entrance to the structure is positioned in the south but is slightly confused by the collapsed material in this area. The overall condition of the structure is fair to good but further collapse is possible (although the structure appears stable at present. It is also possible, or even likely that further turf encroachment over time will occur.

#### Structure 10      GPS 3463(7) 9651(2)

This structure comprises of a chamber with attached cellular feature and is in an advanced state of decay (average to poor condition). The maximum surviving wall height is 0.8m but the walling is considerably turfed over in places. The interior of the structure is confused by the presence of tumbled and collapsed stonework, a maximum of two courses of stonework surviving in situ. The entrance appears to be positioned to the east, however the condition of the structure here is particularly poor. Rough dimensions of the interior of the cell measure approximately 1.8m by 1.2m internally, while the main chamber measures 2.6m by 2.1m internally. As noted above this feature is in average to poor general condition with a considerable amount of collapse and areas of considerable turf encroachment all confusing the overall picture of the structure.

#### Structure 11      GPS 3462(1) 9648(2)

Single rounded/oval enclosure/chamber? This feature is predominantly observed through the presence of a bank and single course of stonework. The entrance appears to be to the south and the feature measures approximately 3.1m by 2.5m with an exterior length of

7.2m. It is possible that this is an earlier structure where much of the stonework has been robbed. This feature is in poor general condition, surviving mostly as grassy humps and bumps with elements of exposed stonework protruding.

Structure 12      GPS 3461(0) 9645(7)

This shieling is generally in a better state of preservation than many of those mentioned above. This feature comprises of a main chamber with an attached cell to the north-west and an external cell on the south-west side. The dimensions of the main oval-shaped chamber measure approximately 2.9m by 1.9m and the attached cell is approximately 1.8m by 1.0m. This cell walling survives up to a maximum of three courses of stonework and averages 0.6m in thickness. The cell is entered from the north-west of main chamber, the walling of which only survives to a maximum of two courses of stonework and averages 1.0m in thickness. The external cell to the south-west of the main chamber only survives as wall footings and measures 1.4m in length. The interior of the structure (both the adjoined cell and the main chamber) contains a considerable amount of tumble from the walling, however the form of the structure as a whole remains largely clear at present. Further collapse is possible, as is further turf encroachment over both the tumble and surviving walling. This structure is in a fair to average general condition.

Note: Unidentified structural element

Structure 13      GPS 3459(6) 9644(2)

This nature or function of this structural element remains unclear at present. It appears to be a stretch of wall footings. These footings only survive as a single course of stonework and there is no evidence of collapse. These footings form a double skinned walling separated only by present day turf cover. This feature forms a 'J' shape at ground level and its original purpose is unknown. The feature has a width of 0.9m (exterior edge to exterior edge) and measures 5.8m in length.

Structure 14      GPS 3499(5) 9613(2)

This structure is clearly definable on the ground but only the footings remain in position. There is no evidence of tumble or collapse and this might suggest the stones have been robbed for use elsewhere. The main element of this structure measures 2.3m by 2.1m internally and is rounded in shape with an entrance clearly defined to the south-east. The attached oval cell measures approximately 1.7m by 0.9m, the entrance to the south-east and from the larger chamber. The exterior length of the entire structure measures approximately 5.5m. This feature is greatly reduced but its form is clearly defined due to the lack of associated collapsed and tumbled material. The overall condition of this structure can only be recorded as poor, however its clear definition on the ground is good. The exposed stones are likely to become further turf-covered over time, but presently the majority are at least partially exposed.

Structure 15      GPS 3498(5) 9613(4)

A sub-rectangular feature with cell. It appears that the cell is an earlier feature and the sub-rectangular element of this structure is the result of a later adaptation. The cell interior is full of collapsed material and rubble and the location of the entrance cannot be determined. It is possible that this later feature, which appears to be some type of enclosure, has destroyed the original cell entrance. The enclosure (sub-rectangular element) is in a better state of preservation although it contains a considerable amount of collapse. The walls of the enclosure survive with up to three courses of stonework in places with a maximum height of 0.8m. As a whole the structure is in average to poor general condition but bears witness to the reuse of a site for later adaptation.

Structure 16      GPS 3532(2) 9588(4)      SMR Site 67

This is a complex and unusual structure located on top of a natural rise. This feature lies to the east of a small unnamed stream that runs down slope to feed into Abhainn Rangail to the north. This feature is roughly oval/sub-circular in shape and measures approximately 4.6m by 3.5m internally with an exterior length of 7.7m. The entrance is located in the east. The structure is unusual in that it has been constructed in the main part with unusually large boulders, several of which remain upstanding. An unusual lintelled recess is located in the north of this feature. The lintel stone is potentially unstable and measures some 1.9m in length. It is supported by courses of stonework on either side to a mean height of 1.2m. The purpose of this feature is unclear but it may have been used for storage. The interior of the main complex contains several uprights, each of which measures roughly 0.8m in height. A possible second recess was identified in the east of the feature, although collapsed stonework makes identification difficult. This is an unusual structure, the function or nature of which remains unclear although it is possibly simply a variation on a shieling. The structure is in average to fair condition but further deterioration through collapse is likely in the long term. It is also possible that turf will encroach over the stonework in the future, however the large nature of the boulders may inhibit this for some time yet. This is an unusual structure that should be protected.

Structure 17      GPS 3521(3) 9594(0)      SMR Site 68

A very denuded shieling mound with occasional stones protruding from the turf. In places the walling remains visible but does not exceed 0.3m in height. The original form of the structure cannot be defined clearly but there are vague suggestions of a larger chamber to the east. It is also possible, although there is little evidence on the ground that there could have been an attached cell to the west. This was once a fairly substantial feature as it measures approximately 9.0m by 4.0m externally. The shieling mound survives well but the structure as a whole is very poorly preserved.

(See supplementary sketch B)

Note: Directly to the east of 3521(3) 9594(0) there is evidence of a very reduced wall. This wall can be noted on the GUGD 1:10,000 map but it does not note the presence of several attached cells. The wall-footings can be noted to extend in an easterly direction before turning to head south (at 3525(8) 9596(5)). The wall appears to gradually fade out as it travels south and does not seem to extend as far as the aforementioned unnamed tributary burn as the 1:10,000 GUGD map suggests. The footings are a single course of stonework clearly defined to 3527(2) 9593(9), before continuing in a sporadic fashion for a further 8.0m before disappearing completely. The maximum wall width does not exceed 0.4m and averages 0.4m in height.

The attached cells vary in size. The western most cell (GPS 3525(1) 9596(1)) is oval in shape. The exterior edge of this feature is clearly defined but the interior contains some collapse making definition of the interior walling more difficult. The cell measures approximately 2.3m by 1.7m and has a possible entrance to the north-east. This structure is in poor general condition.

Two further 'cell-like' features were also noted, one lying on the west side of the wall and the other on the east side of the wall. The wall divides the structure but they appear to be elements of the same feature. The larger of the two features lies on the western side of the wall. This oval structure measures 3.0m by 2.0m internally and the entrance appears to have been located where it abuts the wall. The structure only survives as footings, the majority of which have become turf covered over time. The smaller oval feature on the east side of the wall also survives only as stone footings and turfed over humps and bumps. The feature measures some 1.3m by 1.2m internally. The wall heights of each feature do not

exceed 0.4m while wall thickness varies. These features are likely to be associated with each other, however their reduced condition makes interpretation of their relationship with the wall difficult.

Structure 18      GPS 3542(9) 9608(6)

This feature is not mapped on the GUGD 1:10,000 map or in the RCAHMS record. This feature lies sheltered against a rocky outcrop on the northern side of Abhainn Rangail. It is a complex and extensive site that is likely to have been altered and adapted over time. The main entrance appears to be from the south. This enters into a 'forecourt' or 'chamber' with associated denuded cell to the east. The cell only survives in an ephemeral state being reduced to turfed over stone footings. A second area may have been a further 'chamber' at one time but it is extensively collapsed and the interior rubble masks the definition of the walling. Directly to the west and associated lies the remains of a further enclosure or chamber. This feature is sub-rectangular in shape and may also have had an attached cell. The relationship between the two areas of this feature is difficult to determine as they are confused by collapse and turf growth, however it is possible that the southern most structure is a later (and better preserved) feature. The main area into which the structure is entered measures roughly 1.8m by 1.4m internally and the cell is 0.8m by 1.2m. The additional chamber, which is filled with structural collapse and tumble, measures 1.8m by 1.7m. The sub-rectangular feature directly to the west (and possibly earlier?) measures 2.0m by 1.9m while the possible cell is 1.1m by 0.5m. The wall thickness of the structure as a whole varies but averages 0.8m and maximum wall height does not exceed 0.6m. This structure was possibly used in the management of livestock and is in average to poor overall condition. Further collapse is likely where the walling remains to any significant height but the majority of the feature as a whole is more threatened by turf encroachment.

Structure 19      GPS 3568(6) 9585(8)      SMR Site 66

Structure comprising a sub-rectangular main chamber with associated external cell to the north-east. The larger area measures approximately 3.0m by 1.8m with a possible entrance to the north. The walling survives to a maximum of two courses of stonework and does not exceed 0.5m in height (excluding a natural boulder incorporated into the structure). The cell measures 1.4m by 0.8m with a possible entrance to the south rather than from the larger area. This structure is in an average to poor state of preservation and is threatened more by turf encroachment than further significant collapse.

Structure 20      GPS 3569(4) 9585(0)      SMR Site 66

This structure appears to consist of a relatively large sub-rectangular feature with two cells. The sub-rectangular feature measures 3.9m by 3.5m internally and the entrance appears to be in the north-east. The maximum surviving wall height is up to 1.0m if measured on the external side but is reduced on the interior. The wall thickness of the feature as a whole varies but does not exceed 1.0m. The structure contains a large amount of collapsed material. An attached cell lies to the south-east and measures approximately 1.7m by 1.8m internally. Entry to this cell is from the sub-rectangular feature and a low lintelled entrance remains visible today. The cell to the west is less clear and the entrance cannot be defined with certainty but is perhaps likely to have been from the sub-rectangular feature. This cell measures 1.0m by 1.8m and is oval in shape. Externally the entire structure measures 7.9m by 7.5m and lies approximately 10.0m south of 3568(6) 9585(0). This feature is in an average to poor general condition and further collapse could occur in the future.

Structure 21      GPS 3605(5) 9610(0)      (no SMR number, not on GUGD map)

Small and denuded oval shaped feature (1.6m by 1m internally) with a small external cell (1.2m by 0.5m internally). The walls of the cell survive to 0.8m on all sides, comprising of up

to six courses of stonework. The survival of this cell in comparison with the remainder of the structure (which includes a second external cell to the north-east) is very good and it seems likely that this is a later addition/adaptation to an earlier disused structure. It is possible that this cell was built here in order to use the redundant stonework of the earlier structure. Elements of this structure are well preserved while others are poorly preserved, existing only as turf covered footings. The well-preserved cell is likely to suffer from further tumble and collapse of the stonework in the relatively near future.

Structure 22      GPS 3622(3) 9642(3)      SMR Site 79

Single celled structure off a small 'court' area. The cell measures 1.5m by 1.5m and contains some collapsed stonework and tumble. Externally the structure measures 6.4m by 5.0m with walls as thick as 1.2m in places but not exceeding 0.35m in height. The feature is sub-rounded in shape but defining the cell entrance is difficult. It appears to be located to the south-west and is entered from the aforementioned 'court' area (which measures approximately 1.6m by 2.5m). This structure is in an average to poor state of preservation but is not likely to deteriorate further. The greatest threat to this site is that it will be subsumed by further turf encroachment over time.

Structure 23      GPS 3622(9) 9642(6)      SMR Site 79

A single cell measuring 1.0m by 1.2m, this structure is reduced to heather-clad stone footings only. The wall thickness varies between 0.8m and 1.0m. Maximum wall height is difficult to discern due to the nature of the vegetation however, it cannot exceed 0.4m and is possibly considerably less. This structure can be defined on the ground but is in poor overall condition. It cannot suffer from further collapse but could eventually disappear entirely under vegetation.

Structure 24      GPS 3625(5) 9642(8)      SMR Site 79

Two conjoined sub-oval features, the larger of the two being 3.5m by 3.0m and the smaller attached feature measuring 3.1m by 2.4m. The walling of the primary feature is relatively well preserved in places (the north and western interior walling) while the secondary feature survives predominantly as stone footings. Despite this, the features appear to be contemporary, the smaller cell entered from the west perhaps and the larger feature from the east. The walls do not exceed a thickness of 0.80m, or a height of 0.90m. This feature is relatively well preserved in places but very denuded in others. The overall condition can only be described as average and it should be noted that further collapse is likely, possibly in the near future.

Structure 25      GPS 3625(9) 9644(1)      SMR Site 79

Sub-rectangular feature measuring approximately 3.5m by 1.7m internally with an entrance to the south-east. The walling survives up to 0.8m in places but the northern walling is greatly reduced. The wall thickness is approximately 0.9m and the exterior length does not exceed 6.0m. This structure is in average overall condition but could deteriorate or suffer from further significant collapse over time.

Structure 26      GPS 3626(0) 9644(8)      SMR Site 79

Reduced cell-like feature measuring 1.7m by 1.2m internally. The entrance to the cell is on the southern side of the structure. The maximum surviving wall height measures 0.5m and the wall thickness does not exceed 0.8m. This cell is well defined and unlikely to suffer from further collapse in the future.

Structure 27      GPS 3631(4) 9680(5)      SMR Site 74

A sub-rectangular structure with opposing entrances measuring approximately 2.5m by 1.6m internally. The entrances face roughly north-west and south-east. The wall thickness varies but measures roughly between 0.6m and 0.8m in thickness but can measure up to 2.0m in places (in the south-west). The maximum wall height on the interior is 0.6m and the walls are generally well preserved although there is an element of collapsed material within the structure. Externally the structure measures approximately 5.2m by 3.7m. This structure is well defined and in an average condition.

Structure 28      GPS: 3630(7) 9681(2)      SMR Site 74

Approximately 6.0m west of the above mentioned structure lies a small sub-rectangular shaped feature. On the whole the walling is well preserved, the main element of the structure measuring 2.2m by 1.0m internally. In the north of the interior a small cell-like feature exists as stone footings and measures roughly 0.7m by 0.7m internally. It is possible that a further denuded feature existed to the west, or perhaps the sub-rectangular feature was constructed over and from an earlier feature. On the whole the remains are well preserved, the maximum wall height does not exceed 0.9m and the wall thickness averages approximately 0.8m. The entrance appears to be to the south and externally the feature measures roughly 3.5m by 4.2m. The interior does contain some collapsed material although this is significantly less than at many other structures. This structure is in poor to average general condition. It is likely, although it does not appear imminent that the structure will suffer further collapse in the future.

Structure 29      GPS 3635(8) 9681(8)      SMR Site 74

This structure lies approximately 50 to 60 metres north-east of the above mentioned features. This structure is of a considerable size measuring approximately 6.3m by 4.3m on the external sides. The feature has one entrance located in the south and is sub-rectangular in shape. The entrance leads into the west of the feature where the space measures 2.8m by 2.4m (internally), the northern interior walling of this element of the structure is particularly well preserved. The eastern side of the feature is divided off from the west by a wall with no apparent entrance-way. This portion of the feature is then sub-divided into two smaller 'cells'. The northern most cell measures 1.0m by 1.3m and the southern cell is 1.9m by 1.3m. The southern cell is particularly well preserved in that the south-eastern walling is corbelled on the interior side. This feature is substantial and in an average to fair general condition. It is likely that further collapse will occur in the future although there is no evidence that this is likely to occur in the near future.

In addition to the features mentioned above a curious depression was noted at ground level. This rectangular feature appears to have been an area of peat cutting (located at 3631(6) 9693(9)). It measures approximately 20.0m by 4.0m and the ground is extremely marshy. This feature was not recorded photographically as it was found to effectively disappear through the camera lens.

Structure 30      GPS 3600(3) 9708(7) to GPS 3600(5) 9706(6)

A length of very denuded walling in the form of stone footings was noted to extend between the aforementioned GPS points. It measures approximately 22m in length and is considerably reduced. Within this feature at least one cell, and possibly two, were noted. The first cell was located at 3600(3) 9708(0) and the possible second cell was noted at the southern terminus of the wall. Cell 3600(3) 9708(0) measures 1.2m by 1.2m and exists as ephemeral footings, the second possible cell could not be measured. This feature is poorly preserved.

Structure 31      GPS 3579(5) 9721(3)

A sub-rectangular structure measuring 5.5m by 2.7m externally and 2.8m by approximately 1.5m internally. The walling survives up to 0.8m in height on the northern interior side and is up to 1.5m thick in places. This feature has two entrances, one to the west and another to the east. On the whole this feature is well preserved and in fair condition. It is possible, although currently there is no evidence to suggest it is imminent, that this feature will deteriorate further over time however the walling appears stable at present.

Structure 32      GPS 3579(2) 9721(1)

Directly to the south-west of the above structure is a small cell measuring 1m by 1m internally. This cell is sub-rectangular in shape and is generally well defined although vegetation obscures some of the walling. The wall thickness varies but generally measures between 0.8m and 1.0m in thickness while the wall height does not exceed 0.35m on the interior and 0.7m on the exterior. In average general condition with the potential to suffer from further collapse.

Structure 33      GPS 3580(5) 9720(6)

Approximately 10.0m to the south-east of the structures mentioned above, lies a further structure. This feature measures 5.4m by 5.0m externally and is constructed around natural boulders. This feature utilises the landscape to the full and is incorporated into the naturally occurring boulders. On the whole this feature is not particularly well preserved but appears to have three distinct areas. The structure is entered from the west into a space measuring 2.1m by 2.4m, this element is generally sub-rectangular in shape. To the south a further cell-like element is located. This cell is sub-oval and measures 1.4m by 1.1m. A further cell is positioned to the east of the main body of this structure and it remains partially roofed with stone lintel slabs in place. This cell measures approximately 0.6m by 1.2m and is generally well preserved (and possibly later). As a whole this structure is not particularly well preserved although the partially roofed cell ensure that this element of the feature is rare. It is likely that the partially roofed element of the cell will deteriorate and collapse in time.

10.2.2 *Glen Duian Area*

Note: A length of denuded walling with attached cells was located during the survey. This wall (and indeed the cells) were not noted on the GUGD map and do not seem to be noted in the SMR. The wall begins at the Glen Duian River and extends eastward and upslope toward a rocky outcrop. The wall appears to extend from the river, through the cells mentioned below and on to terminate around 3376(4) 9658(6).

Structure 34 (A)   GPS 3369(5) 9554(3)

The wall stretches up from the river (Glen Duian River) and the first cell is noted at 3369(5) 9554(3). This cell is located on the southern side of the denuded wall which exists only as sporadic footings in places. The cell measures 2.4m by 2.5m internally and the entrance is located in the south. On the east side of the entrance the walling extends out from the feature in a tail-like manner. The cell appears to be built into the wall footings, utilising the wall as the northern edge. The cell is much reduced but the shape (sub-oval) is well defined on the ground. The walls survive to a maximum height of 0.45m and measure approximately 0.8m in thickness. The walling is somewhat obscured by vegetation and is not easily located. The wall and cell are in poor general condition and are in danger of being completely subsumed by vegetation.

Structure 34 (B)   GPS 3370(3) 9655(3)

To the east and upslope of the aforementioned cell a further cell can be noted. This feature is again located on the southern side of the wall and measures 1.6m by 1.2m internally and

is sub-oval in shape. The interior of this cell contains collapsed walling and the surrounding structure survives only as footings. The entrance is not immediately apparent but appears to be located to the south. This cell is in poor overall condition and is largely overgrown.

#### Structure 34 (C) GPS 3370(8) 9656(7)

East and upslope of 3370(3) 9655(3) is a third denuded cell on the northern side of the wall. This cell is quite extensive measuring approximately 3.2m by 2.2m internally. The structure appears to have been oval in shape but there is a great deal of tumbled and collapsed stonework both within and around the feature. The entrance could not be determined with any degree of certainty. In addition to the collapsed material the cell is considerably overgrown with coarse vegetation. This cell is in very poor overall condition and is not easily determined on the ground.

#### Structure 34 (D) GPS 3371(3) 9656(7)

The final cell within this complex is perhaps the best preserved of the group. The structure measures an impressive 3.6m by 2.8m and is sub-oval in shape. The wall footings are relatively well defined on the ground and in places up to two courses of stonework remain in position. The entrance is difficult to determine however it is likely to be in the south-west or south-east. The collapsed material from the walling both within and around this cell obscures the true entrance and elements of the walling as a whole. This structure is in poor general condition.

#### General Observation:

Along the length of the Glen Duian River there are walls with cells, singular cells and shieling huts etc, however much of this area has been removed from the Woodland Planting Scheme, or was never considered appropriate for planting in the first place. Unfortunately the time restrictions of the survey work did not afford us time to consider elements that were not threatened by the proposed planting scheme. However it should be noted here, and it will be stressed elsewhere in this document that the boundaries of the scheme should not be moved or altered in any way. To the south of the area designated for planting on the west side of the Glen Duian River, a wall is noted on the GUGD map. This wall is outwith the proposed planting area, however it should be noted that a series of features including cells and possible enclosures can be noted to the north. This complex is also outwith the planting area, however it is in relatively close proximity and should be avoided (GPS 3344(9) 9670(7)). This complex appears to consist of at least one chamber with attached cell and a double celled feature. It appears that there are further features also, however time constraints dictated that a full examination was not possible.

#### Structure 35 GPS 3338(4) 9701(7) (group number)

This structure appears to be located right at the boundary of an area proposed for planting. It is built against a natural rocky outcrop and contains a well-preserved cell and a possible very denuded chamber that may have been associated or could be the remains of an earlier structure. Two possible further cells were also identified but the remains are extremely reduced. The external measurements of this feature measure approximately 7.5m by 8.3m. The internal measurements of each individual compartment have not been measured. The first cell lies on the north side of the natural rock and is relatively well preserved. It appears possible that this feature may have replaced an earlier cell or chamber. The footings of a further cell can be identified on the west side of the rock; it is sub-oval in shape. This structure is very reduced and may have been robbed of much of its stone. A third sub-rectangular cell lies to the east of the natural rock, a possible entrance noted to the south-east. These cells are of average size and in a very reduced condition. It is likely that the

first cell mentioned will suffer from further deterioration in time, however the two ephemeral cells will not suffer from further collapse.

### 10.2.3 *Glen Shellesder*

Structure 36      GPS 3442(7) 0158(9)      SMR Site 85

This feature appears to be just outwith the proposed planting area but has been included due to its very close proximity to the area. It lies slightly north of the pony path which appears to mark the boundary at this point. This structure is sub-rectangular in shape and located between two streams. It exists primarily as stone footings which are covered with vegetation. It measures (internally) 2.0m by 4.0m. The entrance appears to be located to the north (north-west?) and it is uncertain whether there were two entrances or one is simply an area of collapse. The ground is very wet and much of the structure is obscured by vegetation. The walls vary in thickness but average approximately 0.8m in thickness. In the south-west of this main feature there is a smaller sub-oval cell or pen which is much less overgrown and appears to be a later insertion. This pen measures approximately 1.0m by 0.75m internally and up to three or four courses of walling remain upstanding. This element of the structure is in a better state of preservation than the main sub-rectangular feature. As a whole the feature is in poor to average condition with the cell being in average to fair condition. The cell is likely to suffer a further degree of collapse but the sub-rectangular structure appears to have stabilised.

Note: The structures discussed directly below each form part of an extensive shieling group.

Structure 37      GPS 3391(8) 0174(6)      SMR Site 83

This structure is generally sub-rectangular in shape but the southern interior wall is curiously indented. The structure measures some 3.5m by 1.3m internally and the wall breadth varies between 0.9m and 1.0m. The walling is well preserved as a whole with up to six courses of stonework remaining in tact in places. The entrance faces to the north-east roughly. This feature is well preserved and in fair to good general condition. It appears to be stable and in no immediate danger of further collapse.

Structure 38      GPS 3392(4) 0175(0)      SMR Site 83

A sub-oval feature measuring approximately 1.3m by 1.2m internally. The walling varies in thickness but averages approximately 1.0m in breadth. The structure has suffered from a degree of tumble/collapse but is generally well preserved and sits proud of the ground. This simple feature lies to the east of GPS 3391(8) 0174(6). This structure is in fair to good general condition and appears to be in a stable condition at present.

Structure 39      GPS 3392(5) 0176(1)

This sub-oval feature is less well preserved, consisting of a possible chamber or 'fold' with a cell. It appears that the cell is possibly later than the remainder of this feature as it is in a far better state of preservation. The possible chamber/fold has suffered a degree of collapse to the south and west, however the northern walling is generally well preserved. The cell is located in the east of the structure and is in better overall condition. As a whole the remains are in average to fair condition but further collapse is likely in the future.

Structure 40      GPS 3388(2) 0174(8)      SMR Site 83

This is a more complex feature in a variable state of disrepair. The largest element is sub-rectangular and measures approximately 1.5m by 2.8m internally. This is linked to a further sub-oval feature which measures approximately 2.0m by 2.5m internally. It appears that these were once two distinct elements which were later adapted to form the outline for a

larger enclosed space. It appears that the western wall of the sub-oval feature was dismantled at some stage (leaving only footings where the wall once was) and moved approximately 2.0m to the west. If this is the case then the later feature has internal dimensions of approximately 3.5m by 4.0m internally. On the whole the walling is generally well preserved and in the south-east some corbelling remains in tact up to a height of 1.0m. The walling varies in thickness but averages between 0.8m and 0.9m. The entrance is located in the south-west. This structure is in average to good general condition but much of the walling has tumbled from its original position (although it has not necessarily collapsed entirely). The possible adaptation of the feature over time confuses the issue somewhat and there are areas of collapse within the structure. It is likely that this structure will suffer from further collapse in the future and some elements appear quite unstable at present.

Structure 41      GPS 3401(3) 0178(6)      SMR Site 83

A complex structure with many elements and very likely to have been adapted and altered over time. At least seven separate sub-circular or sub-oval features were noted to be concentrated here (see sketch) but were not measured due to the restrictions of time. The features contained collapsed stonework and were not very well preserved in some places, while others appeared to fair better. It is likely that some elements that had gone out of use were perhaps robbed to construct later features. It is likely that further collapse will occur in the future as the structure does not appear to be entirely stable at present.

Structure 42      GPS 3400(3) 0179(1)      SMR Site 83

This concentration of features does not contain as many elements as 3401(3) 0178(6), with only four identifiable cells and 'folds'. This structure was not measured but appears as a larger fold around which smaller cell-like features have been constructed. This feature is in a better state of preservation than 3401(3) 0178(6), the walling surviving in excess of 1.0m in places. There is some collapsed stonework within the main feature but preservation as a whole is good. The remains appear to be largely stable at present, however further collapse is likely in the longer term future.

Structure 43      GPS 3399(2) 0179(4)      SMR Site 83

A series of elements found to be in various states of disrepair. Three separate features can be noted around this GPS reading. One of the two sub-rectangular features is well preserved while the other is in an advanced state of collapse. A further sub-oval element appears to have been adapted or replaced with a similar styled feature overlying it at a later date. This concentration is in a variable overall condition and although the more denuded of the sub-rectangular features is unlikely to suffer further notable collapse because of its already poor condition, the other features may well deteriorate further in the relatively near future.

Structure 44      GPS 3402(0) 0181(7)      SMR Site 83

A sub-rectangular feature with attached cell and single separate cellular feature were noted here. This concentration was located on a sheltered plateau upslope and north-east of 3400(3) 0179(1). The sub-rectangular feature with cell is in a good state of preservation with walling surviving up to 1.0m in places. The cell is entered from the main sub-rectangular feature, which in turn is entered from the north. The outlying cell-like feature is sub-oval in shape and in poor general condition with much collapsed material both within and around the feature. It is likely that both features will decay further, although the sub-rectangular enclosure and cell appear to be in a stable condition at present.

#### General Observation:

In addition to both the single and more complex features outlined above, it would appear that there are further very denuded (and possibly extensively robbed) features in this general area. For example to the east of 3401(3) 0178(6) and 3400(3) 0179(1), two further shieling structures were noted. These features were in very poor condition and the remaining footings were very confused, however there can be no doubt that structures were once located here. In addition to the above, further elements were noted at GPS 3397(0) 0176(9). Unfortunately it was again impossible to decipher these confusing remains, however it is likely that they were of a similar nature to those outlined above. This entire area appears to have been heavily used and adapted over time. It is likely that further detailed examination could reveal a far greater amount of information about this complex of structures, and identify denuded and reduced elements that may have been overlooked by this piece of work.

#### Structure 45      GPS 3315(7) 0189(7)

A sub-rectangular feature measuring 3.5m by 5.5m externally. The entrance is located in the south-east and the western most area is sub-divided, forming two sub-rectangular enclosures measuring roughly 1.5m by 1.0m each. The remainder of this feature measures approximately 3.5m by 3.0m. The structure as a whole is in average overall condition but the surrounding and encroaching vegetation obscures much today and makes investigation more difficult. This structure may suffer further deterioration in the future, however it does not appear to be in imminent danger of further collapse at present.

#### Structure 46      GPS 3300(4) 0195(4)

A sub rectangular feature, considerably overgrown with reeds and suffering from collapse. The walls are up to 1.2m thick in places but are suffering from a considerable amount of collapse in places. The interior contains overgrown humps and bumps of fallen stones and the position of the entrance is not entirely clear. It is thought that the entrance is positioned in the north-east of the structure. The feature measures approximately 6.0m by 7.5m and is therefore of considerable size. It is possible that there are the remains of a reduced cell on the exterior eastern side but this is not clear. This structure is in average to poor overall condition and is likely to suffer from further deterioration in the future.

#### Structure 47      GPS 3304(8) 0195(0)

A large rectangular enclosure with internal 'cellular' attachments. This structure measures approximately 3.80m by 7.5m internally and contains a large amount of collapsed material. There are two opposing entrances, one to the east and one to the west. The cell-like features are located at either end of the structure. The 'cell' at the northern end is reduced to footings in places, but the interior walling of the rectangular feature (against which the cell is constructed) survives up to a height of 0.80m. The southern 'cell' is entirely collapsed in on itself and there is a large amount of collapsed and spread walling around this element of 3304(8) 0195(0), both on the interior and to the exterior of this structure. As a whole this structure is in average to fair general condition despite the large amount of collapse both in and around the cells. The sub-rectangular element of this feature is in fair condition, however the cells are poorly preserved. It is highly likely that further collapse will occur in the future. It currently appears that some elements of this structure are in imminent danger of further collapse.

#### Structure not numbered      GPS 3269(5) 0199(7) SMR Site 6      Scheduled

This feature was not examined in detail as no trees are to be planted here. This is a promontory fort.

Structure 48      GPS 3465(6) 0126(7) and 3465(9) 0126(5)      SMR Site 86

Two sub-oval/sub-circular cells which are very overgrown. Cell 3465(6) 0126(7) remains upright and well defined, the walling surviving up to 0.8m in places. The second cell is less well preserved but remains identifiable. Further deterioration of both cells is likely in the future but they appear stable at present.

Structure 49      GPS 3464(9) 0127(6)      SMR Site 86

A sub-oval feature with attached external cell. The larger chamber is sub-divided by an interior wall which has suffered from collapse. This feature measures approximately 3.0m by 3.5m internally with walls up to 1.0m thick. The attached cell measures approximately 2.0m by 1.2m and there is no apparent entrance. The walling is approximately 0.6m in thickness and as a whole the cell is in average condition. This structure as a whole is likely to suffer from further deterioration.

#### 10.2.4 *Kilmory Glen*

Structure 50      GPS 3629(7) 0036(0)

This is a sub rectangular feature built into the west side of a wall. This wall is on the GUGD map. It is constructed using stone and turf, and is very overgrown today. The sub-rectangular feature has suffered some deterioration – the western wall is missing and appears to have been removed. The structure as it exists today measures 4.2m by 2.0m internally and the entrance is located in the north. What remains of this feature is well preserved, the walls surviving in excess of 1.2m in places. The wall thickness varies considerably, the southern most edge being subsumed by the aforementioned wall. This feature is not whole, but what remains is in a good general condition. It is possible that the western wall was removed to make way for the nearby pony path, and perhaps the stonework was utilised within the path.

A wall was noted to run for some distance between the road to Kilmory and the Kilmory River. The wall appeared to be predominantly turf built and was located in an area of concentrated activity with evidence of cultivation in the form of rig and furrow and animal management in the form of a later sheep or cattle fank

GPS readings:    3642(0) 0074(7) (southern end of turf wall)  
                      3640(7) 0076(7) (gap in wall, approximately 1.5m wide)  
                      3638(0) 0079(9) (wall more denuded here)  
                      3635(3) 0083(4) (second gap in wall approximately 1.2m wide)  
                      3632(5) 0086(7) (gap in wall where small burn flows through)  
                      3631(1) 0094(9) (wall terminates just below road to Kilmory)

The wall is generally well preserved although the southern end may have once extended further than can be seen today.

Structure 51      GPS 3636(8) 0091(5)

A large sheep or cattle fank which has been sub-divided many times. The walls are dry-stone built but there is also evidence of concrete footings and a possible concrete sunken trough or sheep dip on the west side. The entire feature measures approximately 26m by 26m. A very reduced wall (maximum height 0.35m) divides the feature down the centre (roughly north to south). The western side of the wall is again divided into several compartments, possibly at least four originally. The eastern side of the dividing wall does not appear to have been sub-divided. The walling of the feature as a whole is suffering from collapse, particularly the southern wall. The northern and eastern walls are generally well preserved. Further collapse is likely to occur in the near future as the walling does not

appear to be in a stable condition. This feature appears to have been built over earlier cultivation plots. The cultivation in the surrounding area appears to be more extensive than is suggested by the GUGD map.

#### Structure 52      GPS 3628(7) 0171(0)

A sub-rectangular feature directly to the east of the Kilmory road. This feature is almost entirely covered with coarse vegetation (predominantly heather). The walling appears to be extant to an approximate height of 0.5m to 0.75m and the entrance is located to the east. The walls are approximately 0.8m in thickness. The internal dimensions of this sub-rectangular hut measure roughly 4.5m by 2.5m. It is difficult to discern the condition of this feature under the heavy vegetation but it is unlikely to suffer from collapsed stonework in the near future, although it could effectively be 'lost'.

#### Structure 53      GPS 3627(5) 0173(6)

To the north of 3628(7) 0171(0), a further denuded feature was noted. This is again a sub-rectangular feature which is less well preserved. Internally it measures approximately 8.0m by 4.5m and is therefore substantially larger. The wall thickness varies considerably and is difficult to determine because of the collapse but appears to average around 0.8m. It is unclear whether the entrance was to the west or east as the walling has collapsed here. It is possible that the structure once exhibited opposing entrances. This structure is poorly preserved and further deterioration is likely in the near future.

Note: A wall which does not appear on the GUGD map was noted on the east side of the Kilmory river. The wall appears to be constructed from turf and stone and varies greatly in height, thickness and degree of preservation. A series of GPS readings were taken along the length of the wall. The wall is very denuded in places and very obvious in others, reaching a maximum height of 1.2m. The wall also appears to have several "through-ways" however they are difficult to discern because of the changeable condition of the wall throughout.

#### Structure 54

GPS readings      3653(9) 0102(3) (the northern extreme of the wall)  
                         3653(7) 0102(4)  
                         3653(8) 0102(3)  
                         3655(6) 0098(1)  
                         3657(0) 0092(1)  
                         3657(7) 0087(2)  
                         3659(3) 0081(4)  
                         3659(2) 0076(2)  
                         3658(5) 0068(5)  
                         3657(5) 0063(9) (the wall curves down toward the burn here)

#### 10.2.5 Kinloch Glen

The area along the road-side in Kinloch Glen appears to be largely devoid of archaeological features although a stone crusher was noted at GPS

#### Structure 55      GPS 3699(5) 0016(8) (no sketch)

A large hollow scoop/depression, approximately 7.0m by 5.0m with an interior depth in excess of 1.0m was noted at this position. The function of this depression is unclear and there is no evidence of any construction work although the feature is not natural. It is suggested that this scoop is likely to be the result of quarrying material for the construction or repair of the nearby road.

Structure 56      GPS 3670(7) 0004(0)      SMR site 189

This huge feature was built by Salisbury (late 1840s) as part of a scheme designed to improve the fishing on the Isle of Rum. The dam was intended to divert the water of the Kilmory River into the Kinloch River and was built by men from neighbouring islands. The dam was built from large angular and sub-angular boulders and is well preserved on the whole, although there are obvious areas of collapse. The most obvious collapse occurred almost immediately after the structure was built, when the dam burst. The structure is formed from two immense battered walls separated by an earthen/rubble core, making the structure over 10.0m thick. The walls are approximately 6.0m in height and remain fully in tact in places. The RCAHMS publication suggests that the dam was originally 60m in length, of which 45m survive today. The dam was breached on the west side, where the River can be seen flowing to this day. The northern side of the dam, where it meets the river is particularly poorly preserved, the walling and earthen core have slipped from their original position. This has not occurred in the recent past. On the southern side of the dam there is further collapse where the stone facing has fallen away from the structure. This collapse measures approximately 7.0m wide at the base of the structure, but increases to over 10m in width at the height of the dam. This structure is large and well preserved on the whole. The breach in the dam is still visible today but it is likely that, over time, further collapse will occur unless the dam is actively managed. At present however, there is no evidence that further collapse is likely to occur in the near future.

Associated with this dam and running in a north-easterly direction from it, a man-made cut runs for approximately 300m (RCAHMS) down to the Kinloch River (this is noted on the GUGD map). A thick stone built wall stretches along the northern edge of much of this course. This banking and walling is well defined in the most part and especially where it becomes another dam (at GPS 3670(0) 0006(0)). The wall is constructed from large angular and sub-angular boulders, the western extreme being less well preserved than the eastern end. The wall measures approximately 3.5m to 4.0m in width, the centre being depressed and covered in vegetation today. The dam at 3670(0) 0006(0) is like the eastern most extreme of this feature and is in very good overall condition today. The dam is mortared on the southern side (where the Kinloch River abuts it), but does not appear to be mortared elsewhere. The dam stands to a height of approximately 2.0m on the southern side and 0.90m on the northern side today. As a whole this feature is well preserved, however the walling is suffering from some slippage and stone-loss toward the west. It is also suffering the effects of vegetation growth.

Structure 57      GPS 3642(1) 9975(3)      SMR Site 151

A sub-rectangular hut with external measurements of approximately 5.0m by 3.0m was noted at this location. The entrance to this structure is to the south, the walling survives up to a height of 0.60m with an approximate thickness of 0.80m. This structure is a fair state of preservation and does not appear to be threatened at present from collapse.

Structure 58      GPS 3642(2) 9975(8)      SMR Site 151

A cell-like grass covered feature with no protruding stonework lies directly to the north west of 3642(1) 9975(3). This denuded cell is in poor condition, however its sub-oval shape is clearly visible on the ground today and the entrance can be noted in the east. This feature will not suffer from further collapse.

Structure 59      GPS 3641(6) 9976(4)      SMR Site 151

A sub-oval cell measuring 2.5m by 2.0m internally and is entirely covered with cropped grass. The cell entrance appears to be located in the south of this feature, which sits atop a substantial mound. Again, no stonework is evident but the feature is highly visible despite

this. The cell footings/shape is well preserved despite its denuded condition – no further collapse is likely to occur.

Structure 60      GPS 3640(5) 9976(8)      SMR Site 151

A sub-rectangular/sub-oval feature measuring 5.5m – 6.0m by 3.0m internally with opposing entrances in the north and south. Externally this structure measures 4.0m by 7.0m approximately. This feature is well defined on the ground and does not appear to be in danger of further deterioration at present. It should also be noted that a feature may once have existed to the west of 3640(5) 9976(8) at 3639(3) 9976(8) where a number of curious humps and bumps were noted. If there ever was a feature here it is now so denuded it cannot be identified with certainty.

Structure 61      GPS 3641(6) 9979(6)      SMR Site 151

Once again no stonework protrudes from the ground but a definite feature can be identified here. It appears that this may have once been a double celled feature, like a figure of eight, with internal dimensions of 7.0m by 3.0m. This feature sits on a large shieling mound above the river and is located directly north of a curved man-made bank. This bank (GPS 3642(2) 9978(1)) may have once protected this site from flooding.

Structure 62      GPS 3640(5) 9981(1)      SMR Site 151

This feature also exists simply as grass covered footings atop a shieling mound. This appears to have been a sub-rectangular structure with internal cells. Internally the overall dimensions are approximately 5.0m by 2.5m. The entrances to the cells appear to face toward the west. This feature, like many of the rest discussed here, is unlikely to suffer from collapse as the remains are at ground level and stable. It is possible that the definition of these structures will become more confused and less obvious over time.

Extensive group of shielings

These features are close to but not within the proposed planting scheme.

Structure 63      GPS 3853(8) 0059(8)

A 'D'-shaped feature with an entrance to the east, measuring roughly 6.0m by 4.0m internally. The wall thickness varies but averages around 0.8m in thickness. A wall recess remains in tact in the western wall of this feature, the wall surviving here to a height slightly in excess of 1.0m. This wall has suffered from collapse to the south but still reaches a height of 0.6m. The southern most wall of this structure is reduced to wall footings in the main but survives to a height of 0.75m in the south-east corner. The walling is well defined on the whole and survives to an average height of around 0.45m. The structure as a whole is well preserved although it is quite overgrown in places. It is in fair to good general condition but could suffer from further deterioration in the future. At present there is no obvious or immediate threat to this features stability.

Structure 64      GPS 3853(1) 0059(3)

This structure is formed by two connected sub-oval features. The smaller of the two compartments measures approximately 1.3m by 2.0m and the entrance faces roughly northward. This cell is especially well preserved on its southern interior side where the walling survives up to a height of 0.9m to 1.0m. The rear of this structure is connected to a larger feature by a wall which is approximately 1.0m thick. The larger oval feature is approximately 3.5m by 3.0m and the entrance is located to the south (where the walling has suffered a degree of collapse). The walling of both elements is approximately 0.6m to 0.8m in thickness, but where they abut the wall (from interior to interior) measures roughly 1.5m in thickness. The average wall height is approximately 0.7m to 0.8m in height. This structure

is in a fair to good general condition, although the dense vegetation growth is problematic as it obscures the features. This feature is likely to suffer further deterioration in time but appears to be in a stable condition at present.

Structure 65      GPS 3852(0) 0057(9)

A sub- rectangular feature with attached sub-oval cell. The interior of this feature measures approximately 4.0m by 2.0m internally and the entrance is located in the northern most wall. A short and much reduced wall partitions the eastern half of the structure. This internal wall is slightly less than 0.5m thick. The wall thickness of the sub-rectangular structure varies between 0.8m and 1.0m in breadth, and the wall height averages 0.6m, although the maximum recorded height was slightly less than 0.9m. The cell to the west of the structure is attached and appears to have been entered from the sub-rectangular feature. This cell is in an advanced state of decay and is very poorly preserved. As a whole this structure is in average condition although the cell is poorly preserved. Further deterioration is likely in the future although it does not appear to be imminent.

Structure 66      GPS 3845(1) 0054(4)

This structure is very overgrown and appears to comprise of a sub-oval chamber with outlying cell. It is unclear how the cell was entered (from the larger feature or from the exterior). The smaller element measures some 1.2m by 1.0m internally and is in a reduced condition. The western interior walling is perhaps the best-preserved area, surviving up to a height of 0.6m, while the remainder of the walling is reduced and confused. The interior contains a large amount of tumbled stonework. The larger compartment of this feature is again sub-oval in shape measuring approximately 3.0m by 2.0m, the entrance visible to the north-east. This element is heavily obscured by vegetation, particularly the western interior walling which survives to an approximate height of 1.0m. This vegetation (mostly heather) obscures much of the feature and is very intrusive. This structure is built against the rocky outcrop, below which many of these features shelter. This structure, like several others utilises the naturally positioned boulders on the west side. The interior of the larger compartment contains tumble and rubble. As a whole this structure is in an average general condition. Some of the walling appears to be unstable and it is possible that further collapse will occur in the near future.

Structure 67      GPS 3844(4) 0054(0)

A sub-oval feature which is almost completely overgrown. The interior measures approximately 3.0m by 2.0m. This is an extremely well preserved single chamber with two internal recesses in the walls, one small and set low in the southern wall and another large and set into the western wall. The walling survives very well and appears stable at present although the heavy vegetation coverage is a matter of some concern. The western interior wall survives up to a height of 1.7m and the rest of the structure is also well preserved with little evidence of collapse or tumble. It is impossible to accurately measure the wall thickness but it appears to average around 0.8m to 1.0m in thickness. To the north of the entrance it appears that some material has fallen out of the lower walling – this is earthen based material as opposed to stonework. This deposit was found to contain at least one limpet shell and possibly evidence of burnt material although that could not be confirmed. The entrance to this remarkably well-preserved and unusual feature faces to the east. This structure is in good general condition but is severely overgrown with heather. There is no apparent suggestion that this structure will suffer from collapse in the near future.

Structure 68      GPS 3843(8) 0053(9)

A sub-oval feature with interior measurements of approximately 2.0m by 1.5m. The entrance faces to the east and the wall thickness averages 0.9m. This structure is again

very overgrown with coarse vegetation including heather and well established bracken. The wall height is difficult to determine but appears to average around 0.7m to 0.8m in height. The entrance has suffered from a degree of collapse and the interior also contains fallen stonework but as a whole it is generally well preserved. Further collapse is possible as there appear to be areas near the entrance that are not entirely stable.

Structure 69      GPS 3842(6) 0052(4)

A relatively large sub-oval chamber with the remains of an older denuded feature to the north. This feature measures approximately 3.0m by 4.0m internally and the entrance is to the east. There is a profusion of well established bracken within this structure which makes investigation more difficult. The western interior wall appears to be the best preserved element of this feature with a height in excess of 1.0m. The walls vary in thickness but appear to average around 0.9m. The remains of an attached or earlier denuded feature lie directly to the north. The very poor condition of this element of this feature suggests it is an earlier robbed feature, perhaps a cell or chamber, which has been robbed out and replaced. If it is accepted that the reduced cell to the north of the main feature is an earlier structure which has been removed and robbed at a later date then this feature as a whole is in fair overall condition. There is no evidence to suggest the imminent collapse of walling.

Structure 70      GPS 3841(8) 0051(8) (no sketch)

This is the location around which there are several potential features. It would appear from the confused evidence on the ground that several structures have been robbed and largely removed over time. If this is indeed the case the footings which do remain suggest a very confused picture which does not allow for further speculation, other than to say that sub-oval footings might exist. These potential footings are also confused by the presence of tumble from the hillside and heavy vegetation.

Structure 71      GPS 3841(0) 0051(5)

A cell measuring 1.2m by 1.2m which contains tumble and heavy vegetation but is generally well defined. The wall thickness averages around 0.8m and the wall height averages 0.6m. The wall height can vary quite considerably as some collapse has occurred but this does not appear to be a recent phenomenon. The entrance to the structure is located to the west and it is possible that a small recess is positioned to the south on the interior of the structure, however this could not be confirmed without moving vegetation and tumble. This structure is in a fair general condition but could suffer from further deterioration in the future as some of the walling appears to be potentially unstable.

Structure 72      GPS 3840(8) 0051(3)

This structure appears to have been robbed of some of its stonework. It appears to have once been sub-rectangular, however it is now 'open-ended' on its eastern side. It is perhaps most likely that the original structure has been adapted at a later stage to incorporate a smaller enclosed space in the north-west corner. Partitioning the corner off with a curved wall (which has suffered a great deal of collapse in more recent years) creates this smaller space. The eastern side of this feature is very confused, and is poorly preserved. The interior of the whole feature measures approximately 2.5m by 2.0m. The walling that has not been adapted remains in good general condition, however, as a whole the structure is in average condition with the eastern area being particularly poorly preserved. Further collapse of the curved wall appears likely, however the remains of the sub-rectangular feature appear to be stable at present.

Structure 73      GPS 3839(8) 0050(7)

A cellular structure with a tail wall extending from in a north-easterly direction. This feature is less well preserved and the interior is very overgrown with bracken and contains collapsed material from the walling. The walls survive up to 0.7m in height in places, but much of the upper walling has collapsed or has moved from its original position and is therefore unstable. The interior dimensions of this feature measure approximately 1.2m by 2.0m (excluding the extending wall). On the exterior of this cell and to the north, there are the remains of what could be the footings of an earlier denuded cell, however this cannot be identified with certainty. This feature as a whole is in an average general condition.

On the whole this entire group of features are well preserved and it appears that there are the remains/footings of several structures between the northern and southern most structures which are so denuded and reduced their original form cannot be accurately described or identified. To speculate as to their form would simply be guesswork but it is likely that they are of similar shapes and functions as those mentioned above. It is also likely that these now largely removed structures were robbed of their stone to construct the features that are in evidence today. It should further be noted that this group is stretched out in a linear fashion below a rocky hillside which would have afforded the structures a degree of shelter. It is often the case that natural *in situ* boulders from the rocky hillside are incorporated into the construction of these structures, or that terraces have been created for building.

Structure 74 (A)   GPS 3860(4) 0055(6)

This feature is roughly sub-rectangular and is heavily overgrown with rough vegetation. The internal measurements of this feature are roughly 3.0m by 2.0m and the entrance, which is not easily discerned, appears to be in the west of the structure. The walls are approximately 0.7m to 0.8m in thickness and are heavily overgrown. This structure is very close to the deer fence that surrounds the Kinloch area. This structure is in poor to average general condition and could suffer further collapse, however the walling is difficult to examine due to the dense vegetation coverage.

Structure 74 (B)   GPS 3860(4) 0055(6)

This feature is directly next to the structure outlined above and therefore the same GPS number was recorded for both. This structure appears to comprise of two cell-like features connected by a small insubstantial wall. The western most cell measures approximately 1.5m by 0.80m with a possible entrance to the north east. This cell is poorly preserved and further collapse is likely. The second cell has internal dimensions of 1.0m by 1.0m with an entrance located to the south-east. This second cell is in a better general condition but the walling has suffered from collapse, particularly around the entrance. The western wall of this cell is perhaps the best preserved element of it at this point in time, however collapse of this feature is likely as the walling does not appear to be stable.

In addition to the structures outlined above at GPS 3860(4) 0055(6), a further structure was noted within the confines of the deer fence. This structure was not examined but from a distance it appeared that much of the walling remained upright, although not necessarily stable.

Structure 75      GPS 3798(7) 0052(9)      SMR Site 161

A denuded shieling was noted lying directly to the south of the pathway. On the east side of the structure a slight depression suggests that there was perhaps a cell here, although no stonework is visible today.

### 10.2.6 *Dibidil*

Dibidil is on the south-east side of the island and can only be accessed by pony-path or boat, the former of these possibilities being our only option. The path is in a poor general state of repair and falls away steeply in places. A round trip to Dibidil from Kinloch is slightly less than 18 kilometres over rough terrain, when carrying all the necessary equipment for each day it tends to seem even further. Dibidil is a magnificent sight, the small bothy (once a shepherds cottage) focuses the visitors attention on rounding the hillside into the Glen. The bothy is now owned by the Mountain Bothy Association and was in a ruinous condition until the late 1960s/early 70's when it was renovated. It sits nestled at the mouth of the Glen overlooking the sea.

Note: The collection of shielings at Dibidil are marked on the GUGD 1:10,000 maps

#### Structure 76      GPS 3917(6) 9350(5)

This feature consists of a shieling mound and associated features. It appeared that there could be additional remains associated with this shieling directly to the west, although further investigation would be required. The mound measures approximately 15m in diameter and has a maximum height of 1.5m. The remains of the best preserved/most prominent chamber are clearly defined with two or three courses of stonework surviving above ground level on the eastern interior side. A second chamber was also identified and there is evidence for what might be a later cell structure to the west of this. The walling varies in width and has suffered a degree of collapse but generally measures between 0.8m and 1.0m in thickness. The remains to the west (GPS: 3916(6) 9348(9) centre) stretching toward the river, are extremely denuded if real. It appears to have a sub-rectangular outline with the potential for reduced and denuded features within, although they are of an indeterminable nature. This speculative feature is approximately 17m in length. This feature is in average general condition, but the shieling mound could reveal a wealth of information in the form of stratigraphic sequences and past use of this site. This feature could suffer from further deterioration over time, although there does not appear to be any immediate threat.

#### Structure 77      GPS: 3915(1) 9350(7)      (no sketch see photographs)

This small feature is reduced to footings but is well defined and is probably associated with the nearby structure 3913(7) 9351(8). The interior diameter is approximately 1.8m across and there is possible evidence of a smaller cell off the main feature to the north-west. The structure is sub-circular/oval in shape and two or three courses of walling survive as footings. This feature is clearly visible in the landscape despite its smaller size. The walling is approximately 0.5m in thickness with a maximum height of 0.4m on the interior side. This feature is visible on the ground but in poor to average general condition. Further deterioration is possible but much of the stonework is now at least partially overgrown by turf.

#### Structure 78      GPS: 3913(7) 9351(8)      (no sketch see photographs)

A substantial shieling mound, measuring approximately 1.5m to 2.0m in height and 13.0m in diameter. There are two chambers in evidence, the larger of the two has a small cell attached. The first chamber to be examined contained a large amount of tumble and collapsed stonework from the walling, but up to five courses of stonework were still visible in places. To the east of this chamber, a low, lintelled entrance to a small cell (approximately 1.5m by 1.5m) remains in position today. The footings of this oval feature are well preserved. The chamber exists primarily as a depression within the mound and much of the stonework has tumbled or moved from its original position. The northern chamber is also in the form of a stony depression and less well preserved with only one or two courses of

stonework surviving in tact. This chamber is also sub-oval in shape and appears to have been sub-divided by an internal wall (now greatly reduced). This feature as a whole is poorly preserved, but again the wealth of potential associated archaeological deposits within the shieling mound, ensures that the site remains significant despite its poor to average overall condition.

Structure 79      GPS 3913(7) 9349(5)

This feature is an unusual shape with elements of both a sub-oval and a sub-rectangular feature. This is possibly a later enclosure or pen built against a steep natural bank beside the river. The entrance is to the south roughly and in places the wall height survives up to slightly less than 1.3m. The wall thickness averages around 0.6m and the internal dimensions are approximately 5.0m by 8.0m. The walling of the west and north sides is particularly well preserved. This structure is in good overall condition, although there is evidence of some loss of stability on the east side of the structure (where the wall travels up the banking) which could result in a degree of collapse in the future.

Structure 80      GPS 3913(5) 9350(3)      (no sketch see photographs)

Directly north of 3913(7) 9349(5), a small oval shaped feature or cell can be noted. This structure is almost certainly associated with 3913(7) 9349(5). The walling exists primarily as stone footings and turfed-over stonework, not in excess of 0.5m thick or 0.5m in height. The interior dimensions of this cell measure approximately 1.2m by 1.2m. There is no obvious entrance to this structure. This cell is much reduced but remains visible on the ground. It is unlikely that further collapse could occur due to the already poor condition of the remains.

Structure 81      GPS 3911(8) 9353(3)      (no sketch see photographs)

Directly beside the river on the east side (as all of this group are), is an unusual feature which appears to have been adapted at some point. On the west side of this feature, beside the river, flooding has either destroyed this structure or the stonework has been removed or collapsed. Exactly how the west side came to deteriorate is unclear, however the eastern side survives well and a potentially later wall (as opposed to an interior sub-division of the original feature), has been inserted to create a small cell-like feature. This measures approximately 0.4m by 1.0m and the walling is approximately 0.5m in thickness except for the later wall averaging 0.3m in breadth. The preservation of the walling of the original feature is in a better state of preservation than the later insertion. The eastern (original) walling is approximately 1.0m in height (on the exterior side) while the insertion has a maximum height of slightly less than 0.4m. This feature is in an average overall condition and shows the reuse and adaptation of an earlier site. Further collapse of the later wall is probable as some stonework appears to be unstable.

Structure 82      GPS 3912(4) 9354(4)      (no sketch see photographs)

A sub-rectangular feature with east-facing entrance. The walling of this enclosure is substantially turf/vegetation covered in places. The walling survives to a height of 1.0m in places (maximum), but some collapse has occurred in the past, although this does not appear to be recent. The wall thickness varies but averages 0.4m to 0.5m. This structure is in good general condition and although collapse could occur in the future the structure does not appear to be under threat at present.

Structure 83      GPS 3918(1) 9357(6)      (no sketch see photographs)

This structure appears to comprise of a main chamber with an attached cell and a possible outlying cell abutting a natural rock. The chamber measures approximately 2.5m by 2.5m and is rounded/sub-oval in shape. The walling is much reduced with only two or less commonly three courses of stonework surviving. The entrance is clearly visible on the west

side of the feature and the maximum wall height and thickness measure 0.6m and 1.0m respectively. The average wall thickness is likely to be around 0.7m, discounting potentially collapsed or tumbled stonework. The attached cell measures approximately 1.4m by 1.2m. A very low lintelled entrance, (or perhaps even a drain) was also noted. The cell appears to have been entered from the main chamber as opposed to the exterior of the structure. The outlying possible cell is very reduced and may be an earlier feature. This cell only exists as rough vegetation covered stone footings. It is possible that the entrance was to the south-west, however little can be stated with certainty. This structure as a whole is in poor to average general condition and could suffer from further deterioration over time.

Structure 84      GPS 3931 9275      (no sketch see photographs)

The Dibidil shepherding cottage has been renovated and is now owned by The Mountain Bothy Association. This small cottage sits overlooking the Sound of Rum on the south side of the Glen Dibidil River. North north west of the bothy lie extensive sheep fanks (centred on 3926 9281) and between them two very denuded structures were identified. The structures are heavily robbed, both with interior dimensions of approximately 6.5m by 3.2m. The RCAHMS document notes that 'the buildings probably form at least a part of the pre-clearance settlement of Dibidil, although the maps of Langlands and Thomson depict that settlement (was) on the N side of the Dibidil River, where no remains are now visible' (RCAHMS 1983, 9). During the survey no remains were located on the north side of the river.

#### 10.2.7 GPS Various

It was apparent during the survey however that there were once a number of areas with the remains of cultivation between Cnoc nan Gilleann and Sgorr Neill Mhoir. Although visible from a distance these areas become very difficult to determine on the ground. Aerial photographs of Dibidil in 1967 show many of the cultivation rigs; however, the features are less clearly defined on the ground today.

The Dibidil features within the vicinity of the bothy were not examined in detail for two main reasons. Firstly the cultivation remains were extremely difficult to identify. This may prove to be easier in suitable conditions such as the low light of a summer evening or a light cover of snowfall. Secondly the surveyors were informed that planting will not occur in the lower area of the Glen Dibidil River (where it meets the sea) and around the bothy because of the importance of the landscape as a whole. Landscape issues for the WGS EIA are being co-ordinated by Janet Swailes on behalf of SNH.

### 11.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF WGS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ON RUM IN GENERAL

For the purposes of this report it is required to 'assess the impact of the proposals (of the WGS) on the archaeology of the island as a whole' (see Appendix 1). Unfortunately this is difficult to ascertain under current circumstances. As previously noted the areas being considered appear to be subject to change and although specific areas were belatedly outlined for the walkover survey, GUARD cannot and will not be held accountable for future changes to the maps and information supplied to them. It is further noted that SNH are currently unsure not only of where the trees will be planted and in what concentrations, but also how this will be achieved. Such problems are understandable to anyone who has visited the island, however from the viewpoint of this report it becomes impossible to mitigate for the unknown other than to generalise. In the light of the current uncertainty it is proposed that:

- With these problems in mind it is suggested that SNH remain in close contact with Highland Council Archaeology Service (hereafter HCAS) and inform them as to any future alterations or developments to their plans.
- It is suggested that SNH inform HCAS (and HS if required) about the access arrangements for future tree planting operations and detail exact routeways to the sites. It is further suggested that details of exactly how this process will be achieved are also discussed with HCAS. SNH are aware of the archaeological sites and monuments on the island and it is important that these features are protected from destruction when the WGS is implemented.
- Wider implications of the WGS to the archaeological resource as a whole include the possibility of wind carried seedlings spreading over the boundaries of the proposed areas. This is only of concern to the archaeological features if they begin to encroach within 20m of sites and monuments. Trees can have extensive root systems that could irreparably damage both archaeological structures and buried deposits. It is therefore essential that the selected areas are managed appropriately and stray seedlings are removed.
- In association with the point outlined directly above, it has been noted that the deer and goat populations on Rum are to be dramatically reduced to facilitate the WGS and therefore management of stray seedlings cannot be left to natural forces.
- The reduction of deer and goat numbers across Rum (started July 2001) will undoubtedly reduce the amount of grazing on the island. However, if Forestry Commission approval is given to the WGS then SNH will implement the advice of the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (MLURI). This advice suggests that domestic livestock grazing is introduced to compensate for the reduction in deer and goat numbers. The logistics of this plan are still to be determined, however the plan submitted to SNH by MLURI is apparently very detailed. SNH have confirmed that the introduction of domestic stock to complement smaller native deer and goat populations will result in medium to low grazing levels, but that this should not have an adverse affect on the archaeological remains.

### **11.1 General guidelines and recommendations for operational phase of WGS project**

This section highlights some general prescriptions that should ensure the archaeological resource on Rum (both known and unknown) is adequately protected during the operational work of the proposed WGS, ie the planting process. It is the unknown archaeological resource that could prove most problematic for the WGS project in that there may be many sites lying currently undiscovered across the Rum landscape. The known archaeological resource can be avoided in most cases. In section 13.0 the goals of a recent 'Statement of Intent' between SNH and HS are outlined, however the most significant of these goals in light of the proposed tree planting operations on Rum is highlighted here and forms the basis of the recommendations outlined below, that is;

'To endeavour to avoid damage to, and where appropriate to improve the condition of, archaeological and historical features as a result of management actions designed to maintain natural heritage interests' (HS/SNH 1995, 1).

### **11.2 Recommendations**

- It is a primary recommendation of this report that an attempt is made to avoid disturbing all known archaeological features on Rum. This includes both buried deposits and structural remains across the island. A 20m buffer zone should surround sites/features to protect them from disturbance during the operational phase of tree planting, root damage and from stray seedlings taking hold in the future. Ideally buffer zones should

surround groups of features where they exist rather than individual features. The guidance of HCAS should be sought prior to determining the buffer zones.

- All ground disturbance associated with the WGS should be subject to some form of archaeological monitoring in order that previously unknown sites can be identified and recorded. The frequency of archaeological observation will be dictated by the nature of the planting process and the recommendations of HCAS. Two forms of monitoring are recommended:
- 1) Where stripping of larger areas of topsoil is necessary in order to form 1m<sup>2</sup> planting mounds, on-site observation may be necessary. This type of planting could reveal evidence of previously hidden structural remains, buried deposits or artefact scatters for example.
- 2) Where stripping of smaller areas of topsoil is to occur in order to form 0.5m<sup>2</sup> planting mounds observations could be less frequent. This type of planting is unlikely to reveal evidence of structural remains, but may provide evidence of artefactual materials (e.g. lithic scatters) evident within the topsoil. In this scenario, archaeological observation will take the form of occasional monitoring visits.
- This strategy for archaeological monitoring and observation could greatly enhance current knowledge of the archaeological resource on Rum and shed light on periods of time that are not currently well represented in the list of known sites.
- If archaeological sites/features cannot be avoided HCAS must be informed at the earliest opportunity and prior to the commencement of work. It is recommended that all threatened sites are excavated in accordance with the requirements of National Planning Policy Guideline 5 (Scottish Office 1994) which represents preservation by record. An exception to this rule might be areas where there are sporadic occurrences of cultivation strips. In a case such as this a targeted area (or areas) may suffice as a representative sample within a given locality.

### **11.3 Walkover survey areas**

The areas outlined by SNH in which to concentrate the archaeological walkover survey contain many archaeological features, by far the vast majority being shielings and related structures. The state of preservation of the remains encountered during the survey varies greatly (see section 11.2). Some structures were found to be in good general condition while others were very poorly preserved, existing only as spurious humps and bumps. As a general rule the principles outlined above in 'General Guidelines and Recommendations for Operational Phase of WGS Project' should be adhered to throughout the course of the proposed work. However, where features are considered to be very poorly preserved, their loss might be acceptable if an adequate case is made (to HCAS). It should be noted here that reduced and denuded structures are often associated with potentially later and better preserved features (ie within the proposed 20m buffer zone and would therefore be protected 'by proxy' almost).

Areas or sites where destruction of the archaeology is approved must be subject to excavation at some level. This does not necessarily mean full excavation in all cases, an example where this would be unnecessary would be at Dibidil, however the final decision in such cases rests firmly with HCAS.

At Dibidil the features consist of the structural remains as outlined in section 11.2 of this report and other more ephemeral remains, or remains unaffected by the WGS process. Features include many denuded cultivation remains, two ruinous buildings, sections of reduced walling, sheep fanks and, further up the river, a group of shielings. As noted previously, SNH do not intend to plant in the vicinity of the bothy (although no specific

boundary is currently available). The surrounding cultivation remains are now much reduced and very difficult to identify on the ground. Although the rigs are of some importance, it is unlikely that investigation on the ground could determine their locations any more accurately or with any more certainty than through the transcription of aerial photographs. The loss therefore of some of these ephemeral areas of cultivation would be permissible. Targeted sampling of the strips could reveal some archaeological information; the rigs will contain botanical evidence and possibly artifacts such as broken agricultural implements, and fertilising midden deposits containing burnt material and pottery or crockery for example. It is recommended that the area around the bothy, the area between the bothy and the sheep fanks and the sheep fanks themselves are avoided by the proposed planting scheme. This should not prove problematic as it has been noted previously that SNH have already decided not to plant in this area.

The group of shielings on the north side of the Dibidil River should be avoided by the proposed planting scheme. Shielings in this part of Rum are rare and these structures should be protected from disturbance. The features are in various states of decay, however as a group they are relatively well preserved. A buffer zone around the group (as opposed to the individual structures) should be maintained. The buffer zone should be at least 20m in width and should not cut in and out from the group but rather it should leave an area around the features which is entirely open.

## **12.0 FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

It is not the intention of this report to discuss the general management of Rum. The NCC and subsequently SNH manage the property as an NNR and produce management plans for this purpose. These management plans focus upon the natural heritage but do note the importance of the cultural heritage of Rum also. The natural heritage of the island is and will no doubt continue to be the prime concern of both the property managers and property owners of Rum. There is however scope for a more focussed management of the cultural heritage also.

In May 1995 a 'Statement of Intent' was agreed between HS and SNH. The statement is general to Scotland as opposed to specific to Rum, but outlined the following goals:

- To increase understanding of the role which the physical and ecological character of Scotland has played in influencing human activity and development patterns.
- To develop awareness of the long history of human influence in shaping the landscape and influencing the diversity of habitats and wildlife within Scotland.
- To improve the management of the natural heritage through better understanding of the archaeological and historical record; and of the archaeological and historical heritage through a fuller appreciation of its setting and of the natural resources which provide for, and limit, human activity.
- To broaden understanding of the links between human activity and the natural heritage.
- To broaden understanding among those involved in the management of land of their role in continuing to shape the archaeological, historical and natural heritage.
- To facilitate enjoyment of the archaeological, historical and natural heritage,
- To endeavour to avoid damage to, and where appropriate to improve the condition of, archaeological and historical features as a result of management actions designed to maintain natural heritage interests,
- To endeavour to conserve, and where appropriate enhance, the natural heritage interest of sites and areas of archaeological and historical significance.

In order to attain these goals a series of aims were produced. It is not intended to reproduce the entire document here, however selected aims which could be of specific interest when considering the future cultural heritage management of Rum are highlighted below.

The archaeological resource of Rum is not internationally outstanding, but there are features and aspects that are known to be nationally important (see Appendix 3). As previously stated in this report the general lack of archaeological research (and even developer funded archaeology) inhibits a fuller understanding of the true significance of the islands heritage. It is unlikely that there will be a great increase in developer funded archaeology on Rum as the island population is confined to one specific settlement (Kinloch), however a watching brief was recently conducted during ground disturbance for the construction of the new pier (which is currently ongoing).

Proposals to protect the archaeology within the areas proposed for tree planting have been submitted within this report (see above), however conservation of this and the wider resource as a whole is a more difficult issue. Active conservation programmes cannot be suggested without first examining the condition and fabric of the entire resource. Only through such a programme, coupled with an examination of both financial and manpower resources can decisions be made about what aspects of that resource can be conserved. It is suggested here that Rum is ideally positioned to fulfil some of the goals outlined in the SNH/HS 'Statement of Intent' (1995). Examples of such goals include to 'establish field projects to demonstrate the benefits of an approach to management which integrates archaeological, historical and natural interests' and 'seek opportunities to integrate and enhance their respective interests in developing education policy' (HS/SNH 1995, 3-4).

## **12.1 Possible future directions**

This section of the report simply outlines some possible first steps forward for more active management of the archaeological resource on Rum. They are not intended as prescriptions but are simply ideas drawn from the author's experience of archaeological resource management on other properties across Scotland and particularly St Kilda (established as an NNR on the same day as Rum in 1957). Further consultation on the ideas brought forward in this section of the report would be necessary if SNH hoped to implement any of them. This consultation should include representatives from HCAS, HS, the RCAHMS, SNH and other interested parties.

### *12.1.1 Education and visitor awareness*

The RCAHMS recently undertook a survey on Eigg, a neighbouring island of Rum. The RCAHMS have undertaken work throughout Scotland and have previously produced informative and easily read broadsheets on the archaeology and landscapes of places such as Canna and St Kilda. It is suggested here that the RCAHMS could be invited to undertake a survey of Rum or parts of Rum (such as Harris) and produce a broadsheet in the future. Such a tool would be informative at a glance to those involved in the management of the island and would certainly be of great value to visitors.

Specific mapped walks with accompanying text on the natural and cultural features encountered along the way could also enhance the visitor experience of Rum.

A small museum in Kinloch (if it could be accommodated) presenting both the natural and cultural heritage of the island would be beneficial to visitors and may encourage school parties to the island.

These initiatives could serve to increase the interpretive potential of Rum while not compromising its natural wildness.

#### 12.1.2 *Research*

As previously noted archaeological research on Rum has been limited in the past. If it is intended that research should increase then a research committee might be established in order to ensure a co-ordinated and targeted approach. This committee could include representatives from SNH, HCAS, HS, the RCAHMS and, perhaps most importantly the local community. Individuals with a specific interest in Rum should also be invited to join and might include people that have previously undertaken research such as Caroline Wickham-Jones (Farm Fields excavations director) and John Love (author of *Rum, A Landscape without Figures*, 2001).

#### 12.1.3 *Management*

The future management of the sites and monuments on Rum is a difficult issue as management strategies and active conservation requires funding to implement. A first step in any future management strategies would be to assess the condition of the resource and identify threats to it. Further, more detailed survey of specific aspects of the resource could then follow. It is from such background information that future monitoring and conservation programmes can be constructed.

### 12.2 **Current threats to the archaeological resource**

As noted throughout this report Rum is largely unaffected by excessive development. The island does attract visitors but they pose little threat at their current levels and the lack of accommodation on the island ensures these numbers are not excessive at any given time. The major threat to the cultural heritage on Rum is from natural decay. The weather on Rum can be harsh, particularly in the winter months. Wind, water, flora and fauna all cause erosion and are the greatest single threat to the archaeological resource today.

#### 12.2.1 *Poor weather*

Structures and deposits can be destabilised and eroded by harsh weather. Recently the United Kingdom appears to be suffering increasingly from the effects of global warming, manifested through stormier and wetter weather fronts. The implications for the archaeology include coastal erosion (at Kilmory for example) and wind damage to structures (such as walls) and deposits. There might also be an increase in instances of flooding in the future as rainfall increases (rainfall on Rum is currently in excess of 1800mm per annum).

#### 12.2.2 *Fauna*

Some seabirds on Rum build their nests in burrows, for example puffins and Manx shearwaters. The numbers of puffins nesting on Rum has reduced dramatically since records began however the shearwater population remains buoyant. It is unlikely that the shearwaters present any real threat to archaeological deposits as they tend to nest in removed mountain colonies. Various smaller birds undoubtedly build their nests in archaeological features such as the walls of blackhouses and enclosures. Any proposed conservation work would therefore have to avoid such structures during the nesting period. It is likely that larger mammals on Rum such as the wild goats, ponies, cattle and red deer cause more substantial damage. Archaeological structures can make handy 'scratching posts' for the cattle when the insects are almost unbearable in the summer. In winter such features will provide a degree of shelter. In both cases the potential for damage to the structural remains is high. Fortunately there are no rabbits on Rum, unfortunately on Canna the problem is extensive. The RCAHMS Canna Broadsheet notes that:

'...The National Trust for Scotland has been developing and implementing measures to conserve the most important sites and monuments on the islands. The greatest threat to these remains comes from the burrowing of rabbits, but controlling the rabbit population is proving difficult' (RCAHMS 1999).

Although it seems an unlikely possibility as it has not occurred to date, efforts should be made to ensure that rabbits are not introduced to Rum.

#### 12.2.3 Flora

The heather and vegetation coverage of many of the shieling sites on Rum is to be expected and there is little that can be done to combat this. It was also noticed during the walkover survey that bracken was growing within more sheltered structures. Bracken is known to be an aggressive coloniser that destroys archaeological deposits (see Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note 17, (HS 1999)). From a purely archaeological stance, further bracken growth and spread should be discouraged if at all possible, however such action might not be compatible with current SNH management strategies and a more balanced approach would be necessary.

### 12.3 Perceived future threats to the archaeological resource

Any future increase in visitor numbers will pose increased threats to both the natural and cultural heritage of Rum. It must be asked however who we are conserving the islands wealth for if we do not encourage visitors? It is highly unlikely that increased visitor numbers will pose a significantly increased threat to the islands archaeology. As previously noted it is intended to reintroduce sheep to Rum at some point in the future. The sheep will be shepherded and it is unlikely that they pose any greater threat to the archaeology than the species already present. It is currently unknown how many sheep will be introduced but this number is unlikely to be excessive.

## 13.0 CONCLUSION

It was the intention of this report to examine the whole archaeological resource of Rum. This could not be done in great detail due in part to a lack of current knowledge and also to the restrictions of time and resources. In the context of the report as a whole island survey, the results from the walkover survey formed only a part of this work. It is hoped that this report has raised some issues that SNH may wish to develop and take forward in the future. It would be impossible for SNH to maintain and conserve all the sites and monuments on Rum, however it is important that the condition and diversity of the resource is examined as fully as possible in order that some elements are selected for active conservation. It is suggested here that Rum is ideally positioned to become a centre for both natural and cultural heritage research projects. Such research projects could be undertaken within a framework of integrated resource management and '... broaden understanding of the links between human activity and the natural heritage' (HS/SNH, 1995,1)

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## **15.0 APPENDICES**

### **15.1 Appendix 1**

#### **ANNEX A**

##### **Rum National Nature Reserve (NNR) Whole Island Archaeological Evaluation prepared for Environmental Assessment for WGS Isle of Rum**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

The island of Rum is owned by Scottish Natural Heritage and managed as a National Nature Reserve. It lies some 25 Kilometres (16 miles) west of the mainland port of Mallaig on the Morar peninsula. As part of the implementation of the 10 year NNR management plan and statement of Intent to 'restore' the island's natural capital of native plant and animal communities' SNH proposes to include an element of small-scale planting of trees and shrubs over approximately 5% of the island to increase structural and functional diversity. The planting proposal covers the whole island and comprises 3 – 4 areas of core –planting, comprising roughly 300 ha, at 60% density and also 3-400 ha of low density planting at 10 – 30%. Because of the island's national and internationally important natural and cultural heritage SNH, as the applicant, is required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment in support of its Woodland Grant Scheme application.

The island of Rum is one of the most important areas of archaeological interest nationally. There are currently over 230-recorded archaeological sites on Rum. These include a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the provisions for which Historic Scotland must be consulted over at the earliest possible stage. As the archaeological interest is of such significance, the impact of the woodland proposal upon this interest has to be addressed as part of the EIA process.

### **2. THE PROJECT**

This contract is to undertake a Whole Island Archaeological Assessment, the information from which will be used in the Environmental Statement and direct the EIA process. The preliminary work involves an initial desk study to identify areas of the recorded archaeology, followed by field validation. An assessment of the impact of the proposal and possible mitigation measures will be undertaken. Due to the outstanding heritage of the island and a proactive approach by the owners, parts of the survey will encompass wider geographical areas than those within the proposed scheme. This should not place unreasonable responsibility on the applicant as most previous literature and projects have examined the island as a whole. There is also scope within the survey for proposals for future measures for the archaeology of the island.

### **3. OBJECTIVES**

1. To identify areas of recorded archaeology, individual archaeological sites and areas of potential unrecorded archaeological sites.
2. To assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeology of the island as a whole;
3. To put forward mitigation measures to protect and conserve the archaeology;

4. To propose future work, measures to record, manage and promote, where appropriate, the archaeology of the island;
5. To ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay/disturbance to the scheme; and
6. To attend a meeting of the Rum management Implementation Group to present the findings of the report to the group and statutory consultees.

#### **4. METHOD**

1. A comprehensive desk-based assessment of all records, documents and maps available relating to the island will be carried out. Particular attention should be paid to the Sites and Monuments Record, National Monuments Record, Historic Landuse Assessment, aerial photographs, Scottish Record Office, National Map Library and Farm Fields excavation reports.
2. Field Validation should be undertaken after the assessment, but as part of the evaluation, to identify archaeological areas/sites within the areas specified in the Scheme boundaries. This should also include validation of areas with no recorded archaeology. Field validation should take the form of site visits producing photographs of sites affected and brief descriptions. Due consideration must also be given to the possibility of sub-surface remains. Mitigation measure must be specifically proposed for all the sites directly affected. Sites within the Scheme area should be located on 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey base. The report on the fieldwork should be incorporated into the evaluation report.
3. Consideration should be given to the potential for and proposals put forward for second stages of archaeological work – e.g. watching brief on ground preparation. However, any need for this must be fully justified within the report.
4. General prescriptions for the future protection, conservation, management and interpretation of all archaeological areas should be proposed. The scope not prescriptions should be discussed fully with both Scottish Natural Heritage and Highland Council Archaeology Unit.
5. Prior to any operations, the archaeological areas affected by the proposed ensure that they are clearly visible and safeguarded.
6. Scheme should be marked out on the ground with appropriate buffer zones to No excavation is to take place as part of this specification.

#### **5. OUTPUTS**

##### **1. Survey Report**

A master copy of the report with attached maps and the separate, flat, final master map is to be supplied to SNH along with 2 copies of the report, each with attached photocopied maps. An additional unbound copy of the report is also to be supplied. Another two copies of the report are to be supplied to the Highland Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeology Unit, Planning Service, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness, IV1 5NX. A copy of the report with supporting data is to be provided on a 3.5 inch computer disk. The report is to be typed in a version of WORD for WINDOWS which will open from WORD v6a running under windows 3.1 Spreadsheet data to be in Microsoft Word for WINDOWS tables or EXCEL spreadsheets.

The report must include, in addition to the main substance:

- a) Location plan showing the Scheme area and archaeological sites and features affected, including the extent of any areas to be managed for conservation;
- b) Circumstances and objectives of this work, including a copy of this specification
- c) Weather and other conditions affecting fieldwork
- d) Photographs of archaeological features noted
- e) A full index to any finds, records or other archive material generated by the project including their location
- f) Details of any measures proposed to mitigate the impact of the application on the archaeological resource; and
- g) General comments and recommendations arising from the carrying out of this project

The completed report will be available for immediate public consultation for research purposes at the Highland Sites and Monuments Record, in Inverness

## **2. Treasure Trove**

The archaeologist must liaise with the assistant Curator (archaeology) at Inverness Museum and Art Gallery prior to the start of any fieldwork, regarding possible emergency conservation needs and future storage arrangements. Provision must also be made for a cataloguing system for artefactual material which will be compatible with the needs of the institution receiving these finds. Any report to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrance must be copied to the 'Archaeology Unit, The Highland Council.

## **3. Discovery and Excavation in Scotland**

A brief summary of the results must be sent to the Council for Scottish Archaeology for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. The archaeologist is responsible for any change made.

## **NOTES AND REQUIREMENTS**

1. Materials and equipment supplied by SNH – SNH will make available the following through the Rum Reserve Office:
  - GIS of National Vegetation Community survey, aerial photographs (b/w 1:25000 (1998) colour 1:5000, (1994, colour 1:10 000 (1996). Rum Historical Landuse Assessment. These will be provided by the Nominated Officer Computerised recorded archaeological sites. The aerial photographs should not be marked or damaged. Photocopies of Ordnance Survey base maps with survey site boundaries will also be supplied by the Nominated Officers.
  - The sites and Monuments record will be made available by THC
2. Health and Safety – Rum NNR includes extensive upland areas. The terrain is difficult and the weather unpredictable – it can be a hazardous place to work. In the tender documents contractors must specify what measures will be taken to protect their staff to meet Health and Safety requirements. This is the responsibility of the contractor SNH.
3. Reporting procedures – There will be a preliminary meeting and site visit between Nominated Officer and THC Archaeologist and the contractor at the start of the contract

to ensure that all are fully aware and in agreement with what needs to be done to fulfil the terms on the contract. Regular liaison will be required throughout the period of the contract. The contractor may be required to attend a meeting of the Rum Management Implementation Group to present the report.

4. Timescales – work should be undertaken during April – June 2001 with draft report available at the end of June and final report by the end of July 2001.
5. Quality Assurance – SNH will examine the outputs of the contracts and the contractor may be called upon to correct any errors, provide missing data, or answer queries regarding any of the outputs at their own cost. As part of the quality assurance programme, SNH staff may accompany contractors on occasion.
6. Dissemination and Confidentiality – Once a contractor has been awarded the contract, they will be bound by conditions and confidentiality. As such, the contractor will not be able to disseminate any of the information collected for this contract in part or in any form at any point during or after the contract without the prior agreement of SNH. All data and information collected during the survey will be supplied to SNH, with no copies remaining with the contractor.
7. Ownership and copyright – See SNH's "General Conditions Relating to Research Contracts" – SNH will retain the copyright on all the outputs, including maps, plans, photographs, drawings, tapes, statistical data, databases, published and unpublished results and reports from the survey contract.

## **SUBMISSION AND PROCEDURES**

Payment will be made upon submission of an invoice after the delivery of the outputs specified. Parts of the work may be sub-contracted. A clear description of the relevant experience of any surveyor or sub-contractor who will be involved in carrying out the proposed work should be given. Any reference to 'archaeologist' in this specification is to be taken to mean a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner acceptable to the Nominated officer and the Senior Archaeologist at THC and must they carry out the work according to the Code of Conduct, standards and guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. This is to ensure that work is carried out to professional standards.

The specification has been produced for the applicant who will be responsible for the work, including all tendering and contractual arrangements. Estimates should be obtained from archaeological contractors on the basis of this specification. It is for a minimum standard of work, a higher standard may be offered and accepted.

The contractor will be required to ensure that SNH staff accompany them when buffer zones are marked on the ground and it is anticipated that informal training will be given during appropriate field visits.

Any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or any other unexpected occurrences or conditions which might affect the agreed project work or its timetable or cost must be notified immediately to the Nominated Officer so that revised arrangements can be made. Reasons given later for non-completion to timetable or specification will not normally be excepted if immediate notification has not taken place.

The archaeologist appointed will not comment to the press or other media without prior approval of SNH.

## 15.2 Appendix 2: Lithic scatters

### Summary of composition of known lithic scatters on Rum (Wickham-Jones 1990, 150)

| <i>SITE</i>       | <i>TOTAL</i> | <i>BLOODSTONE</i> | <i>FLINT</i> | <i>INDETERMINATE</i> | <i>OTHER</i> | <i>RETOUCHED</i>                                |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| Camus Piliasgaig  | 17           | 11                | 0            | 5                    | 1            |   |
| Rubha nam Feannag | 47           | 47                | 0            | 0                    | 0            |   |
| Samhan Insir      | 34           | 28                | 0            | 6                    | 0            | retouched blade, 2 x barbed & tanged arrowheads |
| Bay View          | 25           | 19                | 4            | 0                    | 2            |   |
| Port na Caranean  | 264          | 131               | 5            | 116                  | 12           |   |
| Caves Bay         | 43           | 15                | 10           | 17                   | 1            | scraper   |
| Buail'a Ghoirtein | 632          | 403               | 28           | 195                  | 6            | scraper   |
| Guirdil Bay       | 20           | 17                | 2            | 0                    | 1            |   |
| Harris            | 4            | 4                 | 0            | 0                    | 0            |   |
| Shellesder Bay    | 3            | 3                 | 0            | 0                    | 0            |   |
| Back Bothy Field  | 6            | 6                 | 0            | 0                    | 0            |   |
| Hallival          | 1            | 1                 | 0            | 0                    | 0            | barbed & tanged arrowhead                       |

### 15.3 Appendix 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Rum

6324

The monument consists of a small oval cairn located on raised beach.

The cairn is around 12m in diameter and 1m high. It is built of water-worn beach pebbles which are appreciably larger than the stones of the raised beach on which it is situated. The cairn has some turf-cover. On its S arc there are two large holes in the cairn material which suggest deliberate disturbance.

The area to be scheduled is a circle measuring 40m in diameter which is centred on the cairn and includes the cairn and an area around it in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6325

The monument comprises a settlement of probable prehistoric date partly overlain by a 19<sup>th</sup>-century sheepfold. The site is located on gently sloping ground close to the coast.

One hut circle is overlain by a sheepfold. The hut circle is about 9.9m E-W by 9.8m N-S and its wall is about 1.9m wide where best preserved on the SW. There are faint traces of a possible entrance on the W side. The form of the structure is obscured by the sheepfold which has been built out of stone derived from the hut circle. The sheepfold is well preserved and has a full entrance. A second possible hut circle lies to the NW and is defined by a number of large stones on its W side and a bank of beach pebbles elsewhere. It appears to be about 6.6m in diameter and the position of the entrance is unclear. The SE is a further possible hut circle which is around 9.1m in diameter. A number of stones that defined its wall survive around the perimeter and there is a later structure inside. Traces of a number of linear dykes to the SE of these hut circles may indicate a prehistoric field system.

The area to be scheduled is a circle measuring 90m in diameter which included the hut circles, linear dykes, sheepfold and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction of the prehistoric buildings and their occupation may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6326

The monument consists of a Mesolithic activity site, with possible later use during the Neolithic period, situated on a low terrace overlooking the head of Loch Scresort.

The site was discovered as a surface scatter of flaked and chipped bloodstone. Evaluation and excavation in 1984-6 indicated the extent, date and nature of the site. It is a settlement site of Middle Stone Age date. A range of pits, hollows, stakeholes and slots were excavated. These probably represented domestic activity areas and shelters or lightly-built houses. Hazelnuts from one pit produced two Mesolithic radiocarbon dates. A wide range of flakes, blades, microliths and leaf shaped points were found together with knapping debris. There was also some later Neolithic activity on the site. At this time a shallow burn which ran down the E of the Mesolithic site became filled with stone, pottery, lithic debris and organic material, suggesting there was Neolithic occupation in the vicinity.

The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 110m N-S by a maximum of 90m E-W to include the Mesolithic site and the Neolithic remains and an area around these in which

traces of activities associated with these occupation sites may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6327

The monument comprises a complex and well-preserved post-medieval settlement just above a north-facing beach.

The settlement consists of at least 14 buildings, including 6 possible houses, 6 possible barns or byres and traces of two possibly earlier buildings. Some of the better-preserved buildings stand to the eaves and a few have the remains of fireplaces. The 'earlier' structures are overgrown foundations and lie toward the E of the site. There is a complex system of stone dykes and enclosures to the S of the buildings and these may have been associated with animal husbandry. The area of rig and furrow associated with the settlement appears to be very restricted. It is recorded that 5 families of crofters from Bracadale on Skye set up house here in 1827. The maximum population is recorded as 27 in 1841. By 1861 the site was abandoned.

The area to be scheduled measures 330m WNW-ESE by a maximum of 90m SSW-NNE, to include the buildings, enclosures and areas around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the settlement may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6328

The monument consists of a shell midden and other deposits in a south-south-east facing cave which has an excellent prospect of the Sound of Rum.

The shallow cave is formed from an overhang of rock which shelters an uneven rocky floor about 9m in diameter. This floor is just over 8m above high tide mark. The shell midden is partly exposed and a hearth was recorded during an earlier visit. The hearth was associated with bones of sheep, deer, horse, seal and sea birds, together with large numbers of shellfish valves. A 13<sup>th</sup>-century Norse draughtsman or playing piece was also found within the cave and may help to date the midden. However, there is also a good probability of Mesolithic occupation buried under later middens within this cave.

The area to be scheduled is a circle measuring 35m in diameter, which includes the cave and area around in which traces of activities associated with occupation of the cave may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6329

The monument consists of a cross-marked positioned on a beach just above the high water mark.

The cross slab is about 1.5m in height. It was discovered in 1977 on the beach. It bears a cross at its tapered head. Although worn it is likely that the cross was originally an equal-armed cross with the vertical arm extending downwards to form a Latin cross. The cross shaft has been moved back up the beach and erected just above the high tide mark.

The area to be scheduled measures 25m in diameter, to include the cross and an area around it as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6424

The monument consists of a group of shielings on the NW slope of Glen Shellesder.

Around 15 shielings are represented. They are very well preserved group, having been constructed almost entirely of local stone and not having been disturbed since their adornment. Some of the shielings would appear to incorporate several phases of construction. A variety of shielding types are represented, including a number with several chambers. They vary from Oval to rectangular in shape.

The area to be scheduled measures 175m WSW-ENE by 85m SE-NW, to include the shielings and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the shielings may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6425

The monument consists of a prehistoric cairn located on a knoll.

The cairn is around 9m in diameter and 0.4m in height. Two small later have been built out of cairn material, one on the edge of the cairn and the other a few metres to the NE.

The area to be scheduled measures 40m in diameter, to include the cairn and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the cairn may survive, as shown in red on the attached map extract.

6426

The monument consists of a small promontory fort in a cliff-top location.

The fort is formed by a drystone wall 37m long, constructed across the neck of a coastal promontory. The wall is at least 4m thick and stands to a maximum height of 2m. There are traces in places of both the outer and inner wall face. About 5m front from the S end of the wall is evidence for a gap which may have been the original entrance. Within the fort are the remains of 3 stone-walled huts. One is oval and measures about 6m by 5m with an entrance in the NE. The second is circular and about 6m in diameter, and the third is visible as a turf-covered stony bank defining a roughly circular area about 8m in diameter. Two small shielding-type structures lie just outside the wall of the fort.

The area to be scheduled is irregular, bounded on three sides by the top of the cliff. It measures 115m WNW-ESE by a maximum of 60m, to include the fort, internal buildings, external shielings and an area around in which deposits associated with the construction and use of the fort may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6428

The monument consists of a fort located on a precipitous coastal promontory.

The neck of the promontory, which is only about 9.5m across, is cut off by a wall which is about 3.8m thick. The wall is founded on natural rock. The interior of the fort measures about 25m N-S by 12m E-W. There are traces of an internal structure just inside the wall to the E of the fort. This survives as a flat based hollow with traces of a wall above the cliff edge on its E side. It is about 4m E-W and 4m N-S. There is also an accessible lower terrace but no signs of further structures..

The area to be scheduled measures 80m N-S by a maximum of 40m E-W, to include the fort and an area around it in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extracted.

6429

The monument is a cairn situated on a knoll.

The cairn is a turf-covered stony mound about 6.5m in diameter and 1m high. Its top has been disturbed some considerable time ago.

The area to be scheduled is a circle measuring 40m in diameter centred upon the cairn, to include the cairn and an area around it in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the cairn may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6430

The monument is a massive dam and associated works including a lade built in 1847 to form a new loch.

The dam was built to divert the headwaters of the Kilmory River through a rock-cut lade into the Kinloch River. It is a curving structure formed by two battered drystone walls enclosing an earth core. It is 10.5m thick at the base and about 5.8m in height. Its original length was about 60m, of which 45m survives. There are two contemporary stone buttresses on the front face of the dam. The dam was breached and abandoned only a few days after the reservoir was filled. The lade measures about 300m in length and includes a rock-cut section up to 7m wide and 4m deep. The footings of a rectangular building are situated by the lade 190m ENE of the dam. On the channel upstream of the building are the remains of a bridge, of which the NNW abutment is particularly well preserved.

The area to be scheduled measures 390m WSW-ENE by a maximum of 65m, to include the dam, lade, building, bridge and an area around these in which traces of activities associated with the construction of the dam may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

6431

This monument consists of a pair of complex linear stone dykes with numerous small attached structures. The most likely explanation for the function of these features is that they acted as deer traps and they are likely to be Medieval in date.

The N example is a complex of many drystone structures. A number of these are in a straggling line connected by a stone dyke running roughly SW-NE. The SW extent of the monument is well defined, but the NW side is less clear where it passes through scree slopes. Most of the structures are approximately circular and are often around 3m in diameter with walls 0.6m thick. Some stand to as much as 1m and are corbelled inward at their upper courses and many appear to have sunken floors. The S example is very similar and consists of at least 8 cells attached to a dyke which runs along the top of the cliff. Some of the cells of this complex are rather larger in size. Other small structures are situated in the vicinity.

The area to be scheduled is in two parts the N section of which measures 445m SW-NE by 100m and the S section a maximum of 90m E-W, to include the two lengths of deer trap and an area around each in which traces of activities associated with their construction and use are likely to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6432

The monument consists of a group of shielings on a terrace just above a steep escarpment.

There are 6 corbelled shieling huts entirely built from local stone which is derived from a nearby outcrop to the E. The shielings are in variable condition although all are well preserved and one example retains its roof.

The area to be scheduled measures 60m SW-NE by 30m NW-SE, to include the shielings and an area around them in which traces of activities associated with their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6433

The monument is a settlement located on a terrace on a south-east facing hillslope above Harris Bay.

There are at least nine buildings of differing types. The largest is 15m by 4m and has 3 compartments. Its walls are preserved to around 1.5m in height. There are 2 or 3 relatively long buildings, probably house, and 6 smaller buildings. Two of these smaller buildings are damaged by later land use. There is also a small circular building, around 3m in diameter. The whole settlement complex is overlain by lazy-bed cultivation.

The area to be scheduled is a circle measuring 110m in diameter, to include the buildings, part of the field system and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the settlement may exist, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

6434

The monument consists of an extensive abandoned settlement on a SE facing slope above the bay of Harris.

The settlement contains at least 37 ruined buildings and associated walling. A range of buildings is represented, including houses, barns and other structures. The largest building is 14.5m by 6.3m within walls up to 1.8m wide. The majority of the other buildings are between 10m and 5m long. Although many of the buildings are likely to date to just prior to the Clearance, at least five may be earlier and the variable condition of preservation of the buildings suggests a lengthy period of occupation on this site. In the most complex area at least three phases of structural history appear to be represented. Dykes define a number of enclosures within the settlement area. Harris may be the settlement marked as 'Kamming' on Pont's map of 1654. Harris is also marked on map of 1801. The settlement was probably cleared in 1826 and 1828.

The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 340m NW-SE by 165m SSE-NNE, to include the buildings and enclosures of the settlement and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the occupation of this site may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract. The area of the modern house at Harris, the yard in front of this house and the fences around the steading are excluded from this scheduling, as shown.

6891

The monument consists of a post-medieval settlement, an old burial ground and a cross shaft. The burial ground was scheduled in 1968 and is now to be incorporated within the settlement as a whole.

The township of Kilmory was evacuated in 1828 and its remains have been undisturbed. It comprises sixteen derelict blackhouses and burial ground situated along the W side of the Kilmory River. The houses are built of thick drystone walls and range in size from 3.5m by 2.7m to 10.5m by 3.5m; they are staggered along a sunken road. Around the township are

the remnants of extensive rig and furrow cultivation. The settlement is depicted in the Blaeu Atlas (17<sup>th</sup> century).

The burial ground consists of a raised D-shaped enclosure (14.5m by 12.2m internally) formed by a drystone wall. Amongst the grave slabs lies a 7<sup>th</sup>- or 8<sup>th</sup>-century cross-marked pillar of hard sandstone measuring 1.6m long. This is carved with Latin crosses on two sides. One of the incised Latin crosses surmounts a long-shafted four-petalled marigold cross.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan with maximum dimensions of 430m N-S by 165m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map extract, to include the settlement, its associated burial ground and the cross shaft which lies within the burial ground.

The township of Kilmory was excavated in 1828 and its remains have been undisturbed. It comprises sixteen derelict blackhouses and a burial ground situated along the W side of the Kilmory River. The houses are built of thick drystone walls and range in size from 3.5m by 2.7m to 10.5m by 3.5m; they are staggered along a sunken road. Around the township are the remnants of extensive rig and furrow cultivation. The settlement is depicted in the Blaeu Atlas (17<sup>th</sup> Century).

The burial ground consists of a raised D-shaped enclosure (14.5m by 12.2m internally) formed by a drystone wall. Amongst the grave slabs lies a 7<sup>th</sup>- or 8<sup>th</sup>-century cross-marked pillar of hard sandstone measuring 1.6m long. This is carved with Latin crosses on two sides. One of the incised crosses surmounts a long-shafted four-petalled marigold cross.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan with maximum dimensions of 430m N-S by 165m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map extract, to include the settlement, its associated burial ground and the cross shaft which lies within the burial ground.

8147

The monument comprises the remains of a stone built enclosure and associated linear dykes situated on a hill slope. These represent the surviving traces of a medieval trap.

The enclosure lies at the base of a scree-slope and is formed of two parts. A substantial wall up to 2.6m thick and a maximum of 2m high forms an enclosure of about 7.8m by 6m. On the uphill side is a second irregular enclosure, about 6.8m by 5.3m internally. A funnel shaped area is defined by two stone dykes uphill from the double enclosure and has been partly cleared of scree. There is a possible recess in the S corner of the larger enclosure and a second possible recess in the NW. Two small rock-built cells lie 2m to the N and 6m to the NNE of this enclosure. A late 18<sup>th</sup> century account describes a deer trap on Rum which may represent this site.

The area to be scheduled is irregular.

8179

The monument comprises the remains of a stone built enclosure and associated linear dykes situated on a hill slope. These represent the surviving traces of a medieval deer trap.

The enclosure lies at the base of a scree-slope and is formed of two parts. A substantial wall up to 2.6 m thick and a maximum of 2m height forms an enclosure of about 7.8m by 6m. On the uphill side is a second irregular enclosure, about 6.8m by 5.3m internally. A funnel-shaped area is defined by two stone dykes uphill from the double enclosure and has been partly cleared of scree. There is a possible recess in the S corner of the larger

enclosure and a second possible recess in the NW. Two small rock-built cells lie 2m to the N and 6m to the NNE of this enclosure. A later 18<sup>th</sup>-century account describes a deer trap on Rum which may represent this site.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and measures 250m NW to SE, by 230m SSW-NNE, to include the enclosures, linear dykes, area cleared of scree, cells and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the monument may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

8180

The monument comprises the remains of what is probably a deer trap of medieval date. It is situated on the slopes to either side of a ridge between two mountain peaks.

The probable deer trap consists of a funnel-shaped arrangement of stone dykes which are located on the N slope of the ridge and two linear stone dykes located several hundred metres to the south; these dykes probably helped to direct deer into the funnel. At the downhill end of the funnel there is slight evidence for a stone built enclosure into which the deer probably fell. There is also evidence of another linear dyke on the hill slope to the NW of the funnel and there may have been further deer traps in close proximity.

The area to be scheduled is in three parts: The N area is a maximum of 210m ENE-WSW by 160m N-S, the SE area is 290m SSE-NNW by a maximum of 50m E-W while the SW area is 115m E-W by 45m N-S, to include the remains of the deer traps and land around likely to contain evidence of activities associated with their construction and use, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

800000m

LAT  
57 01'

INVERNESS CO CONST (Det)

Kinloch Glen

99

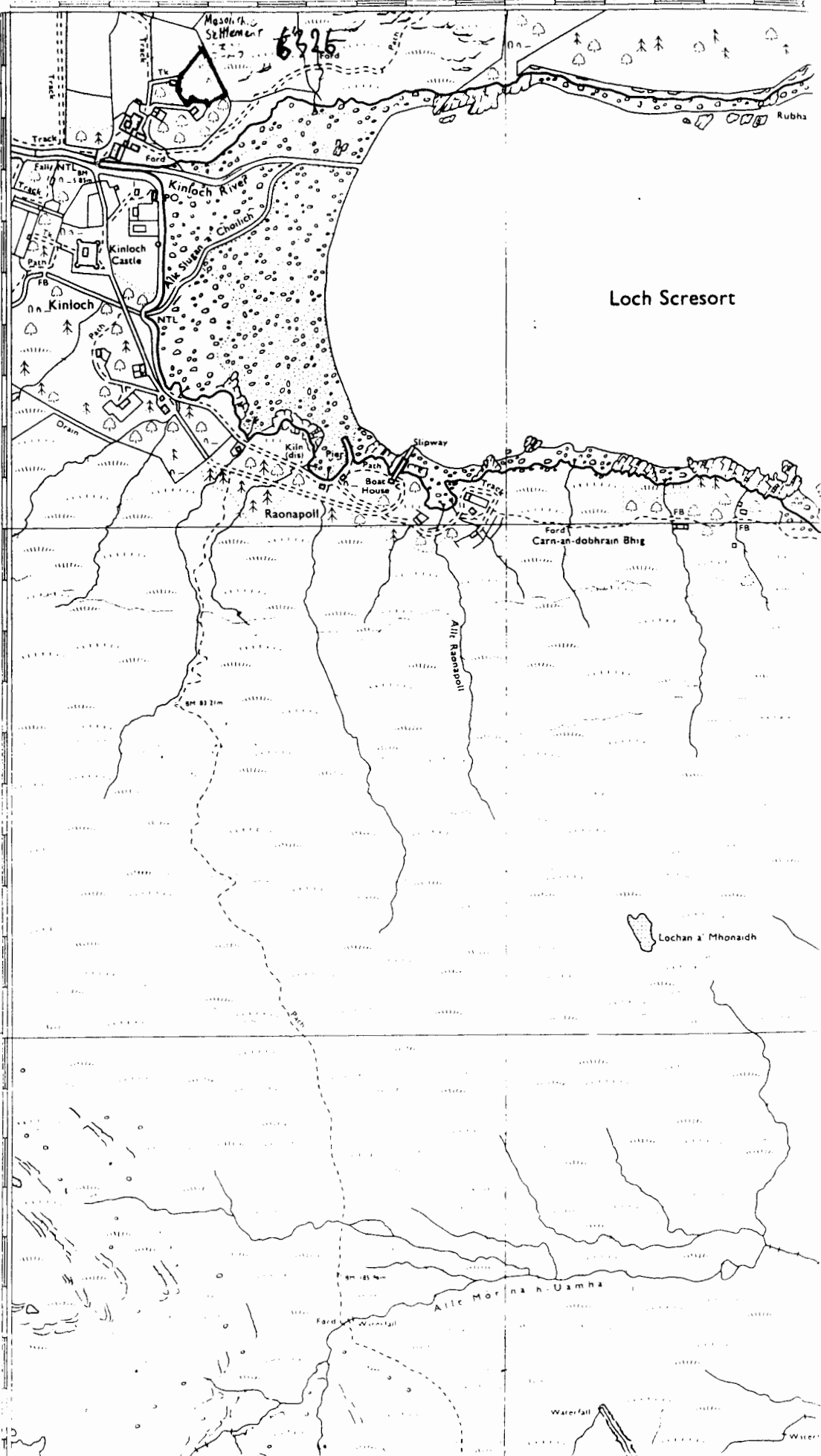
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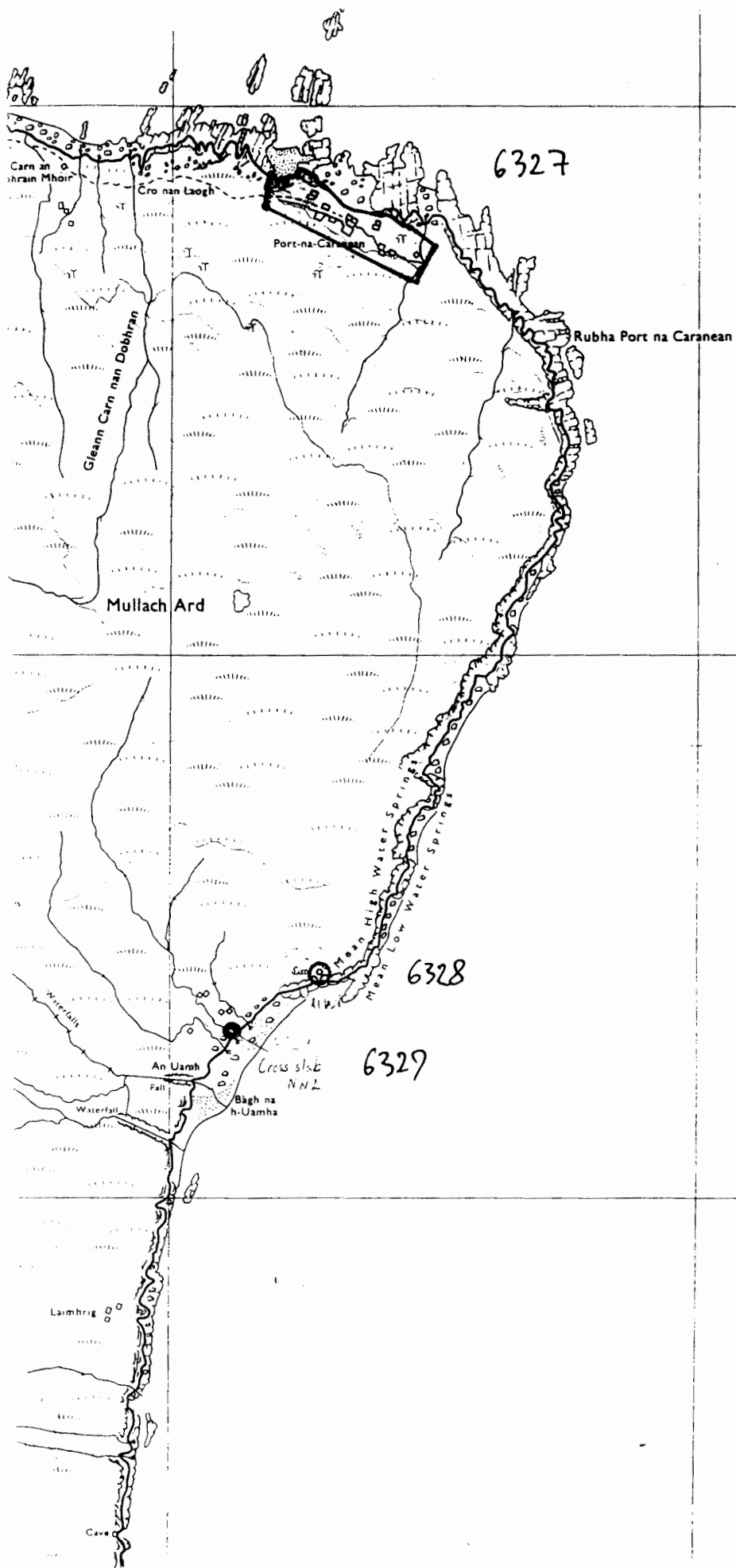
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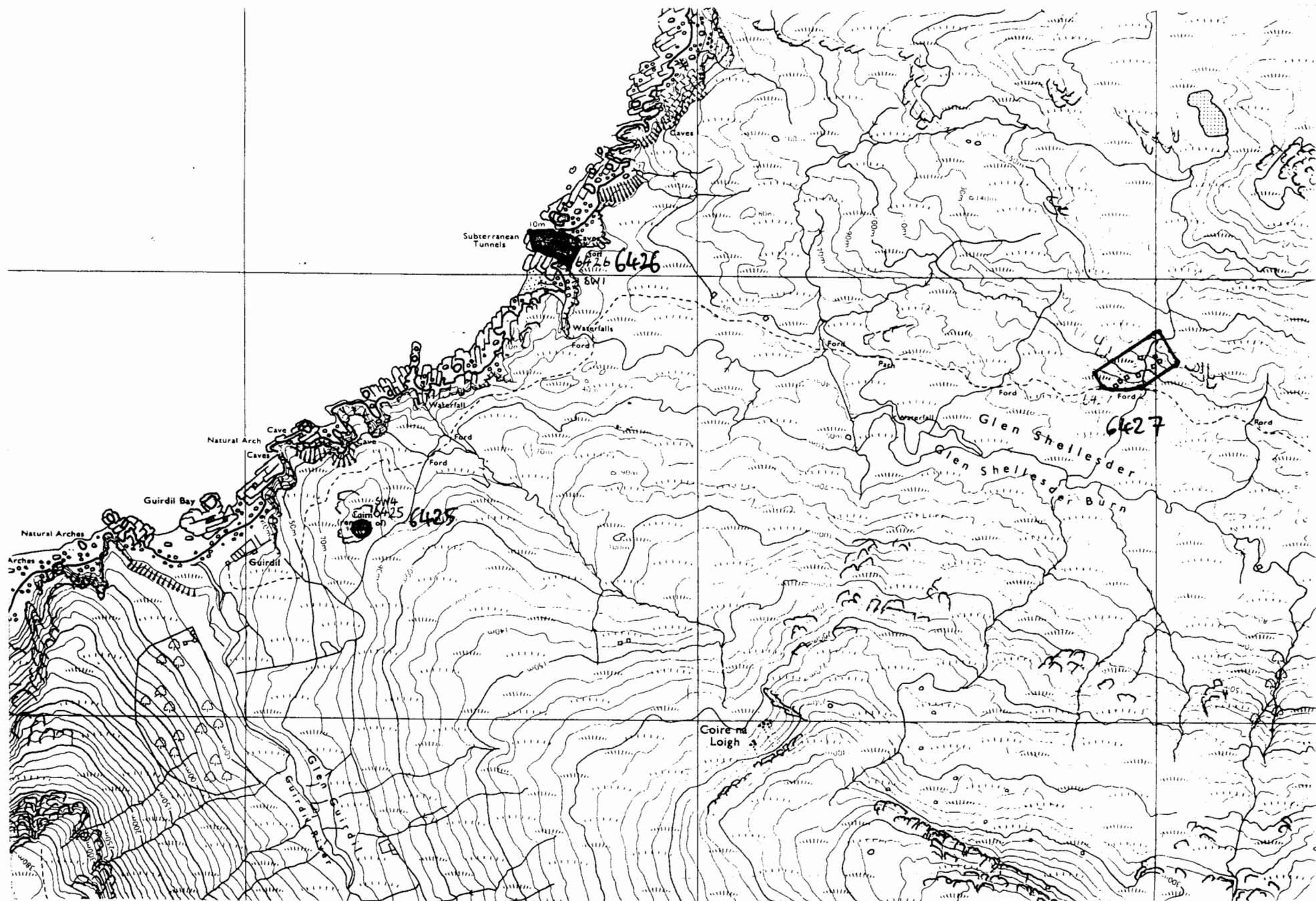
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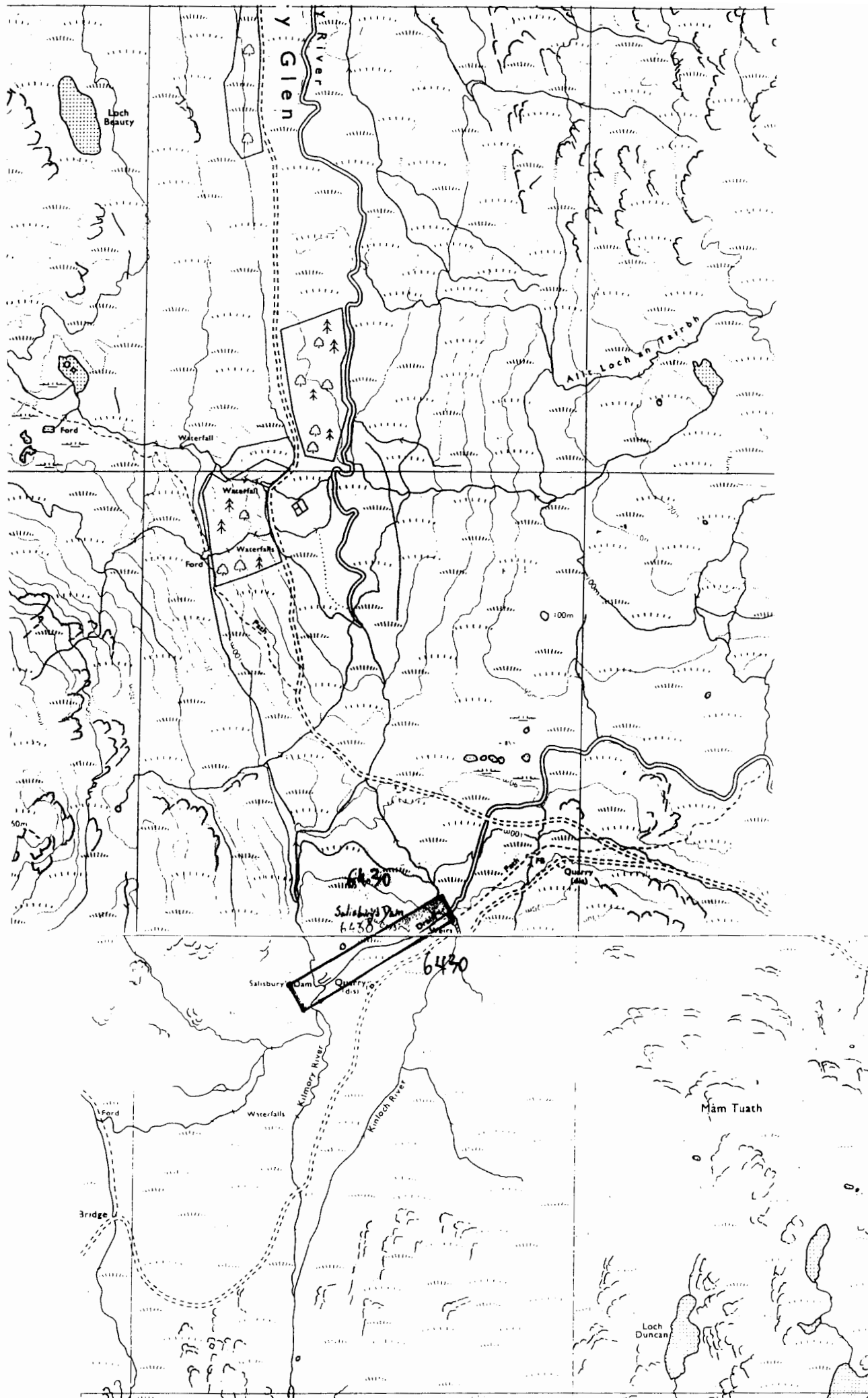
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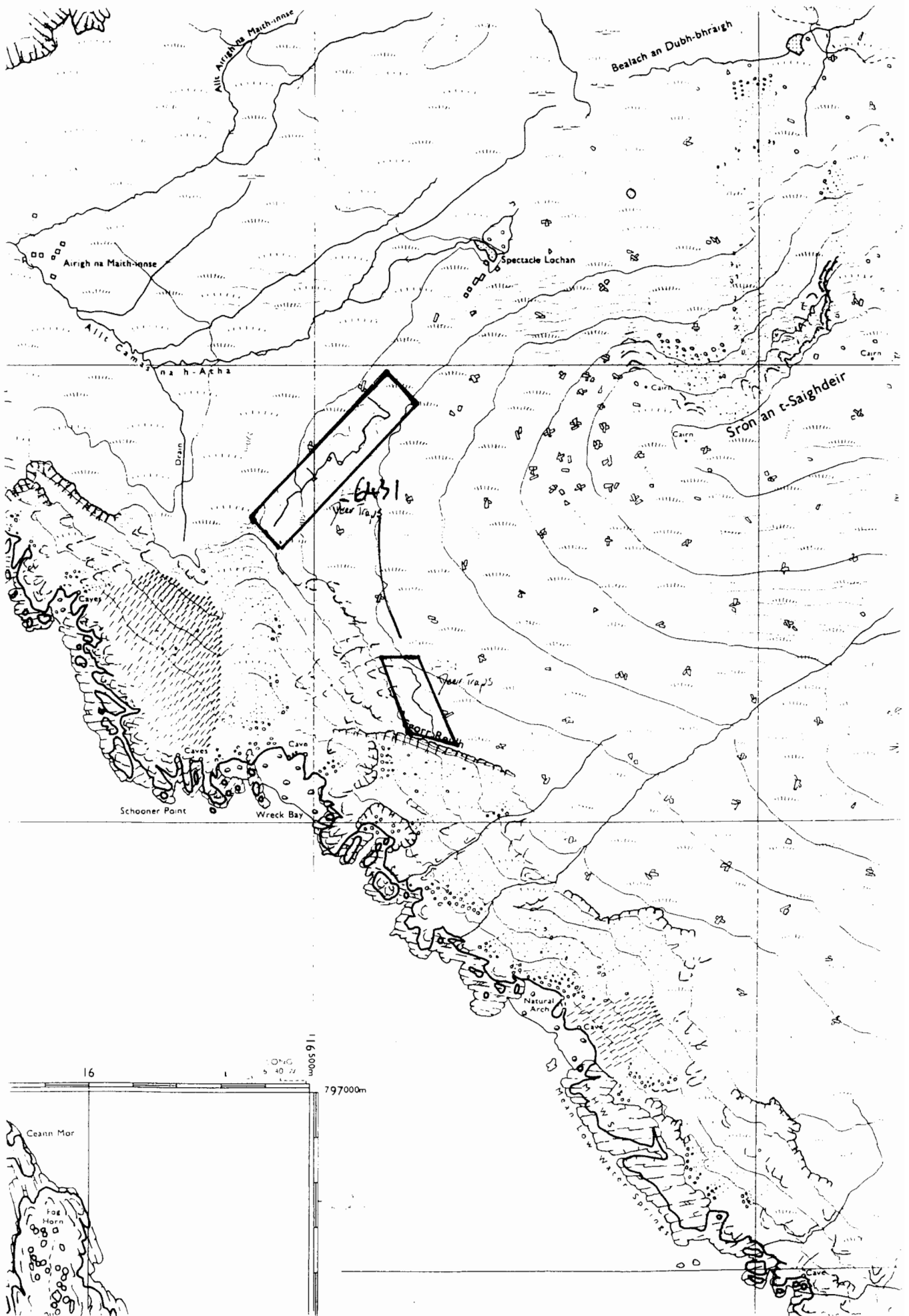
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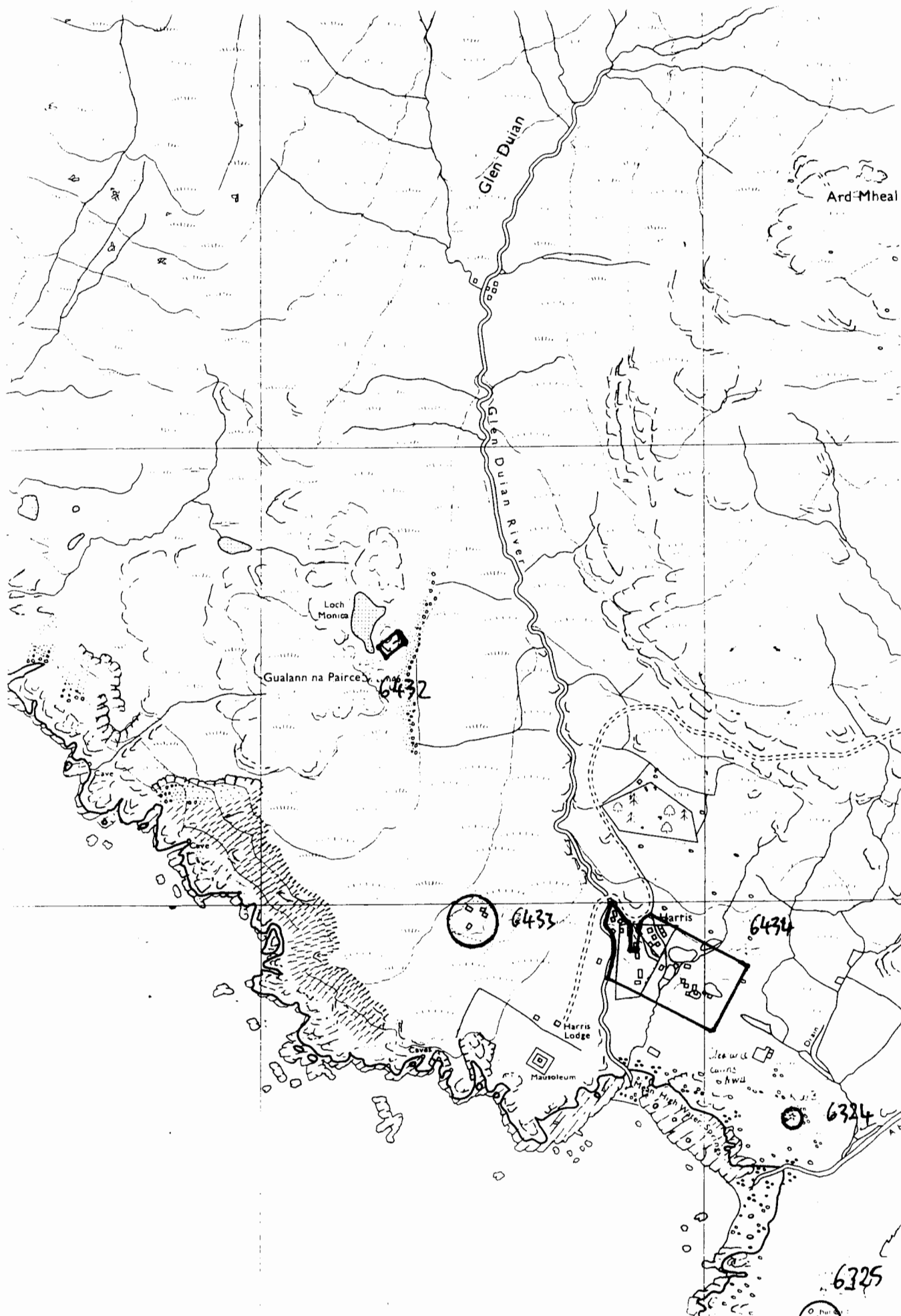


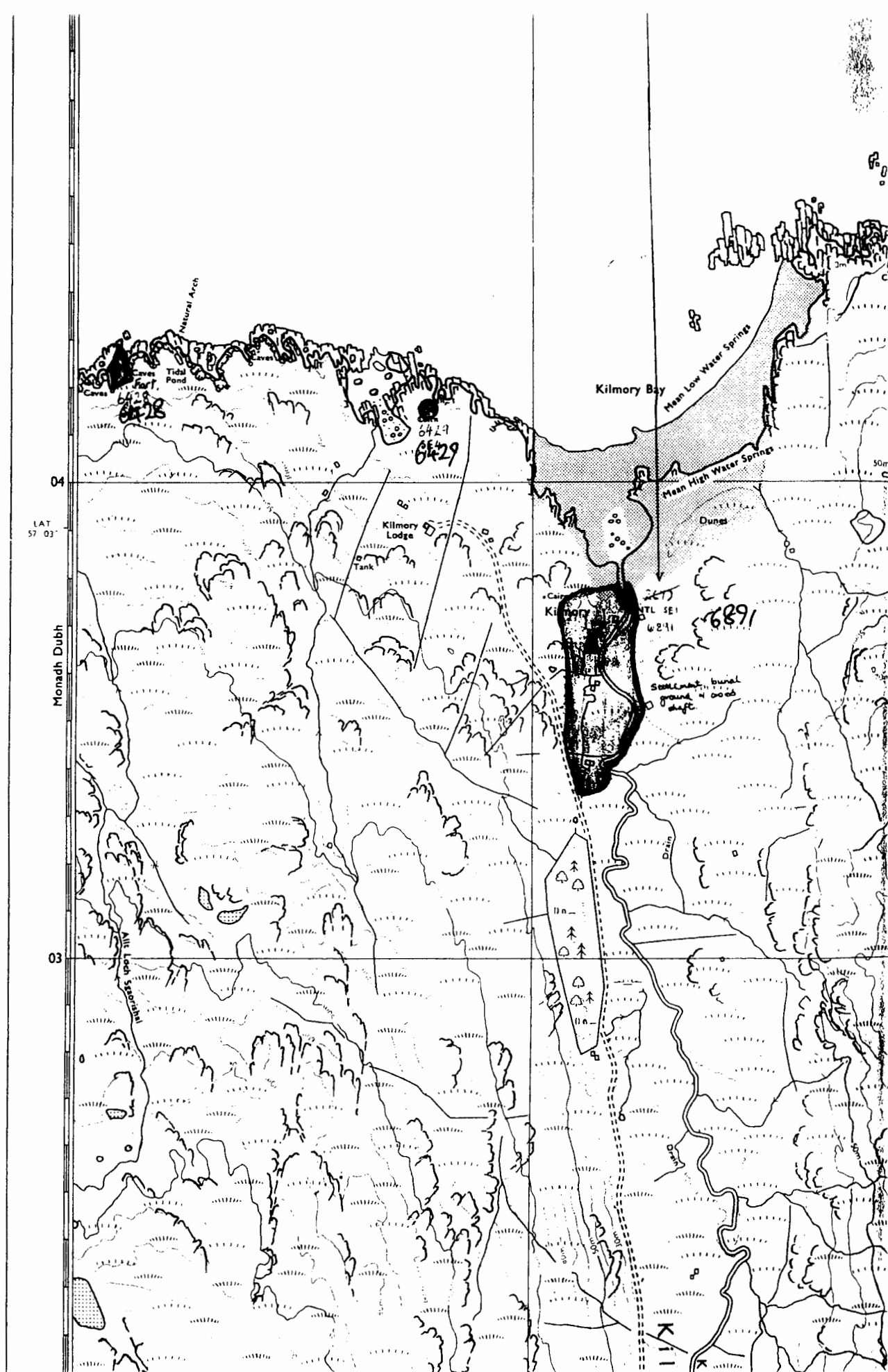


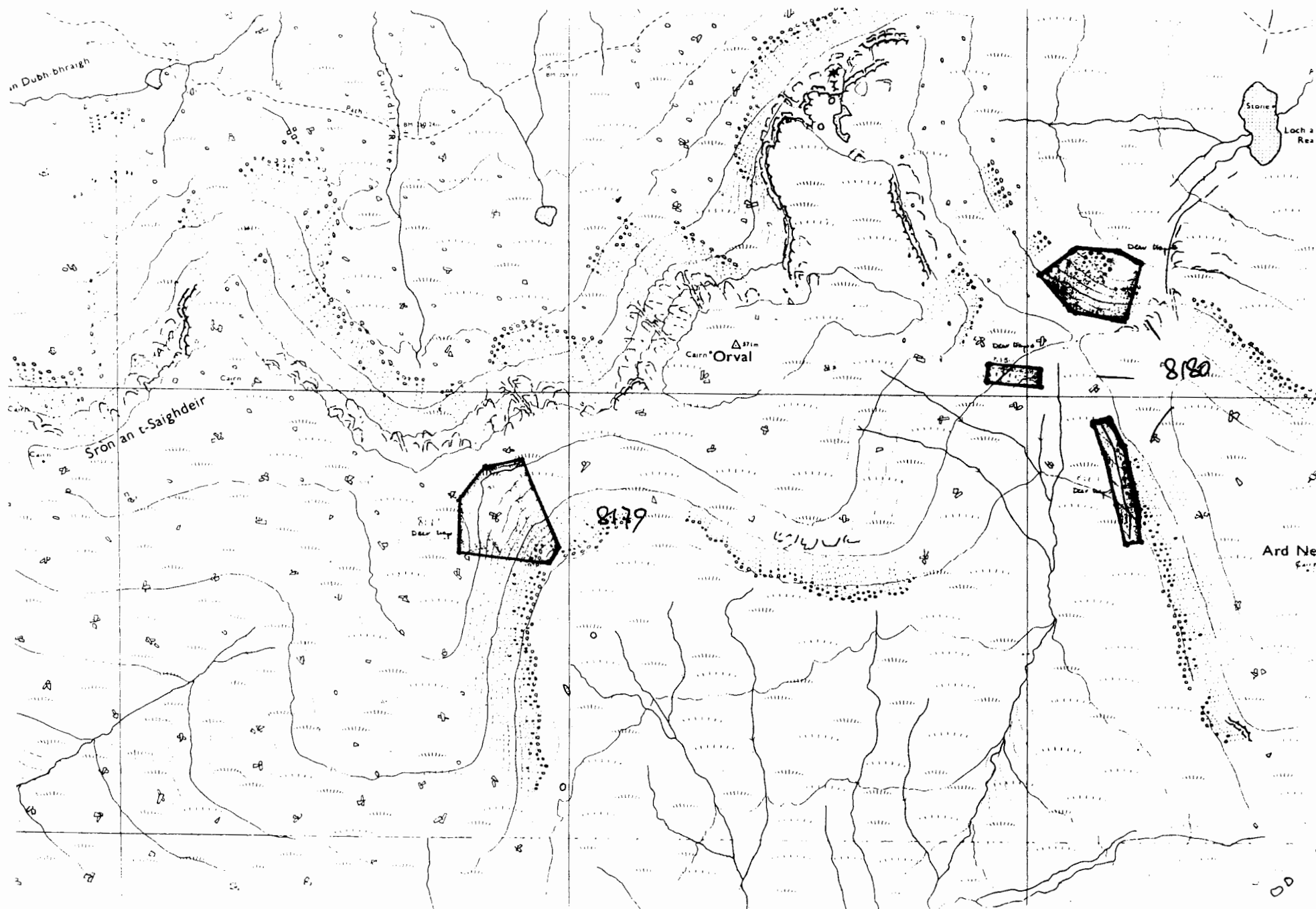




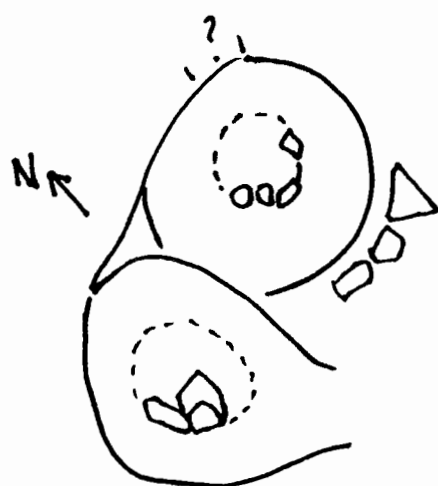
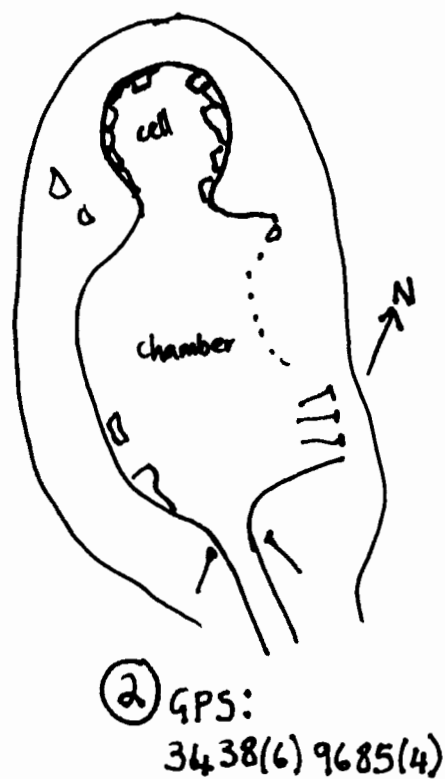
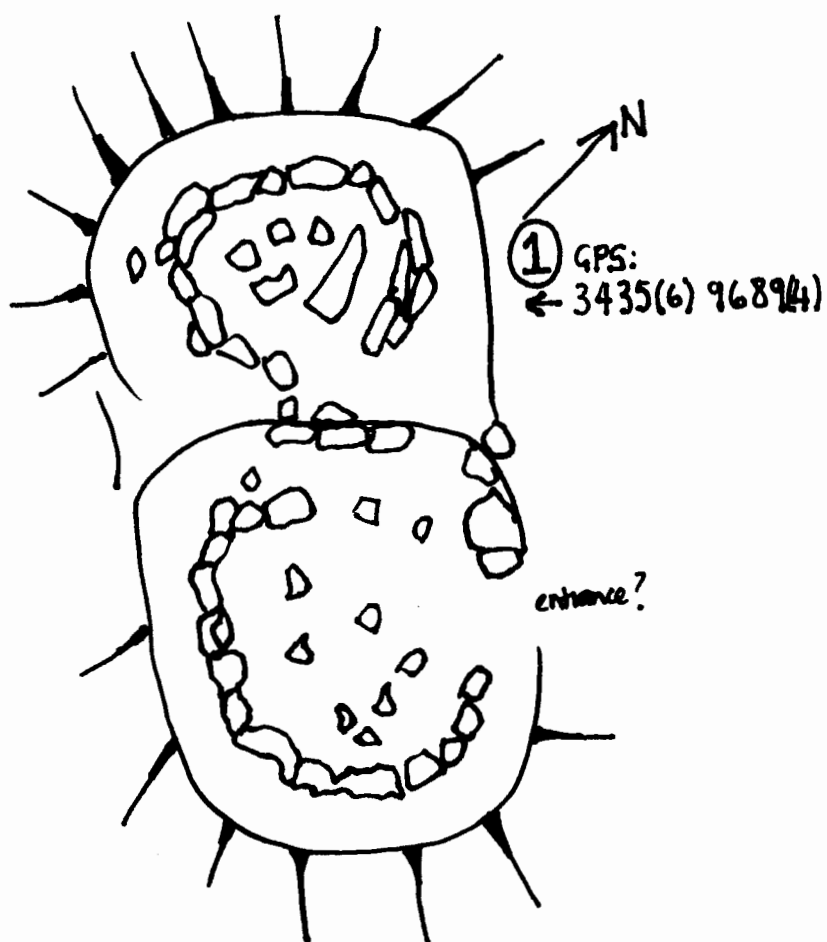


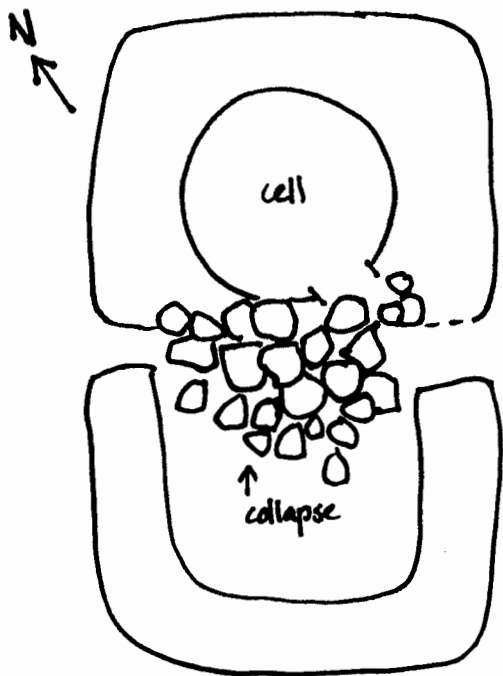






15.4 Appendix 4: rough sketch drawings of surveyed sites on Rum





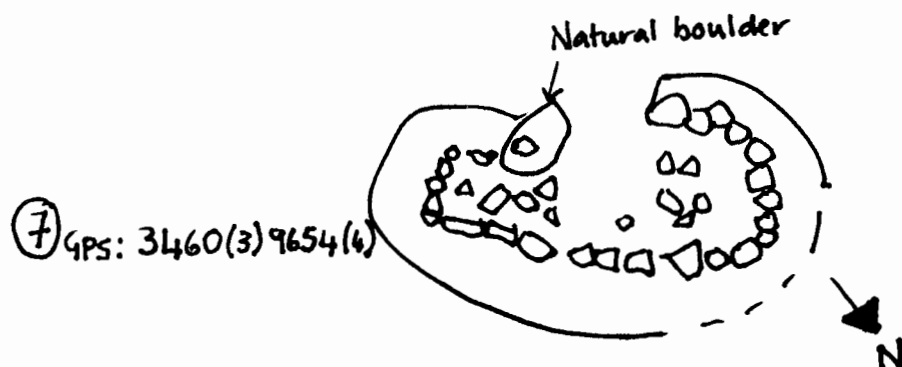
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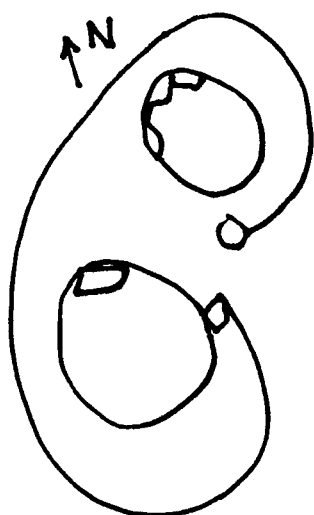
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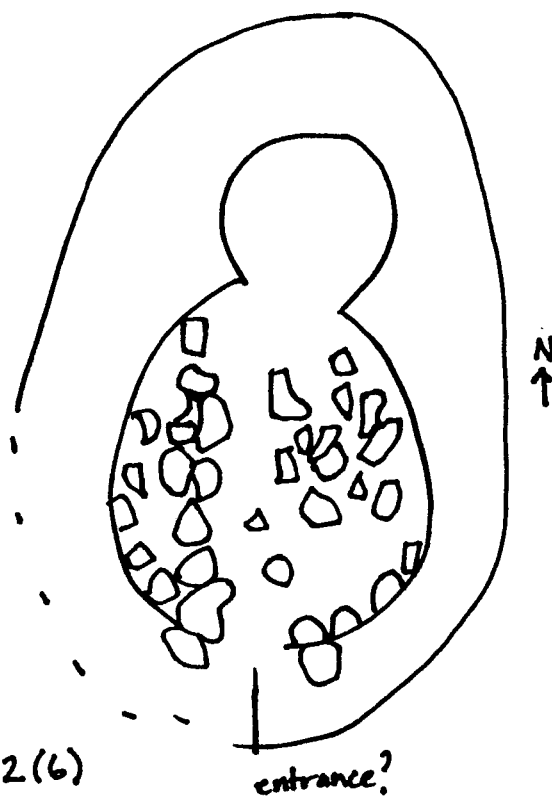
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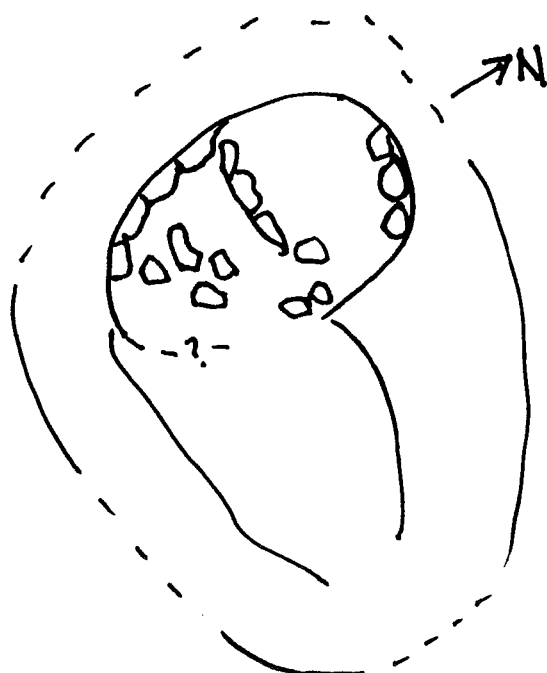
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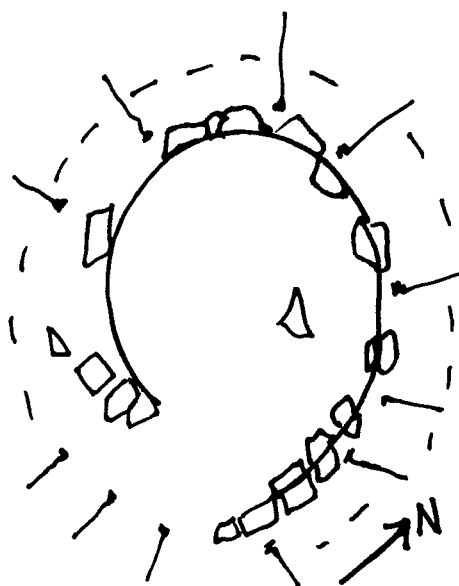


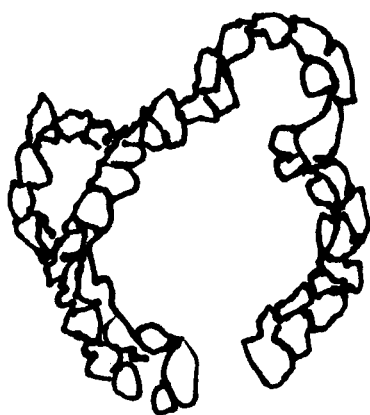
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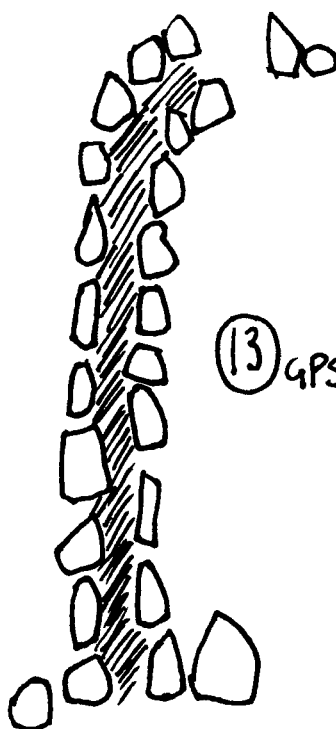
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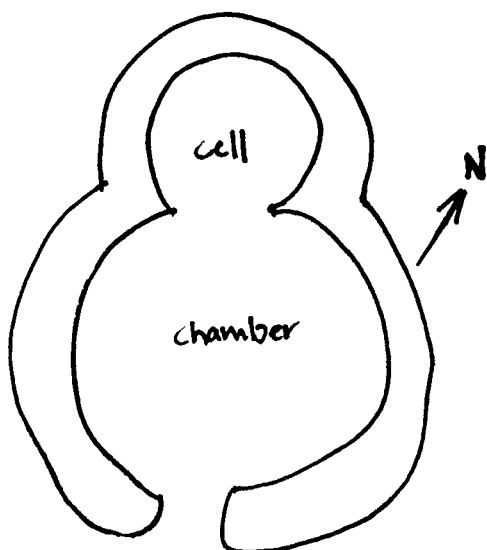




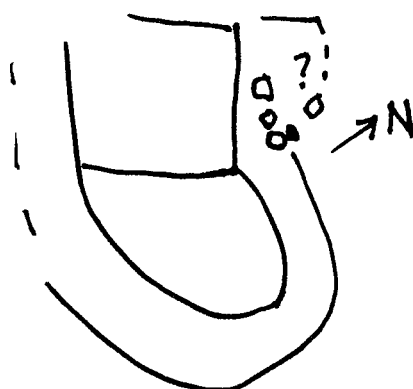
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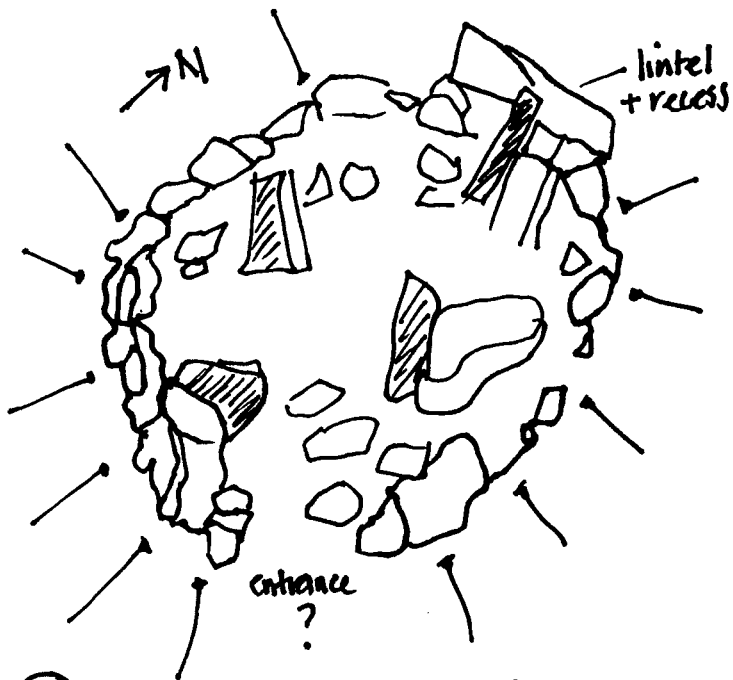
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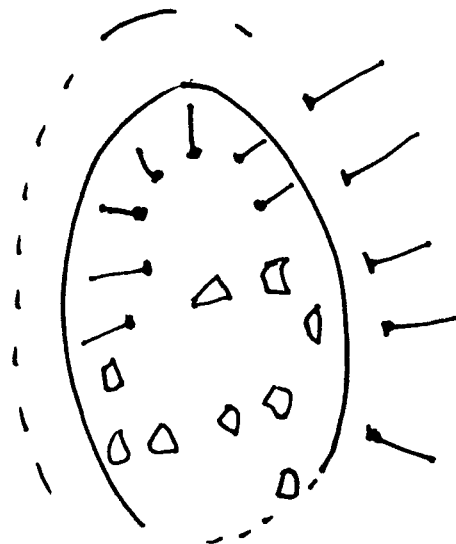
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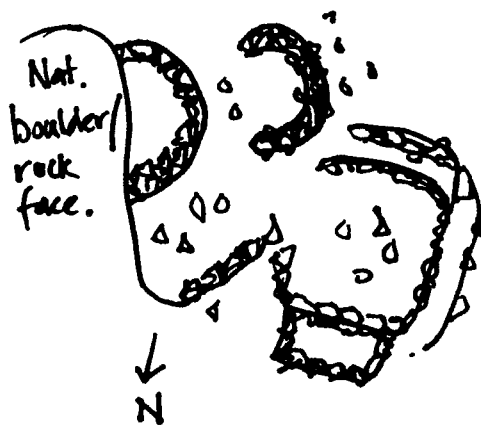
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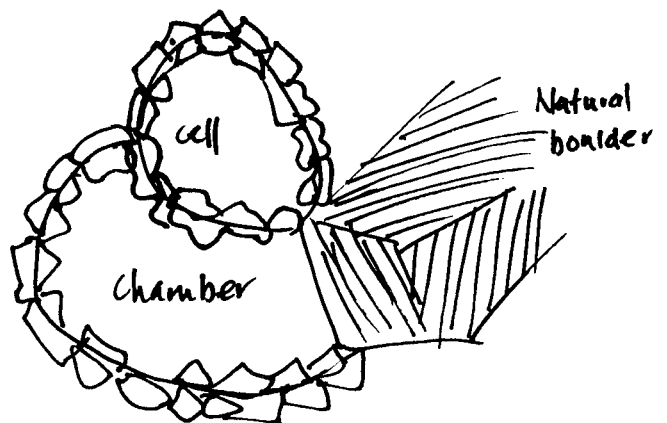
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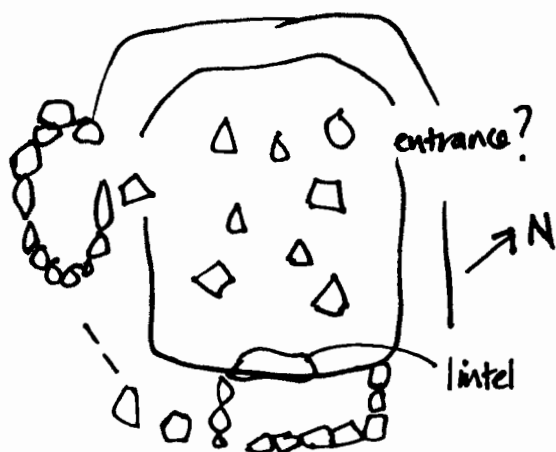
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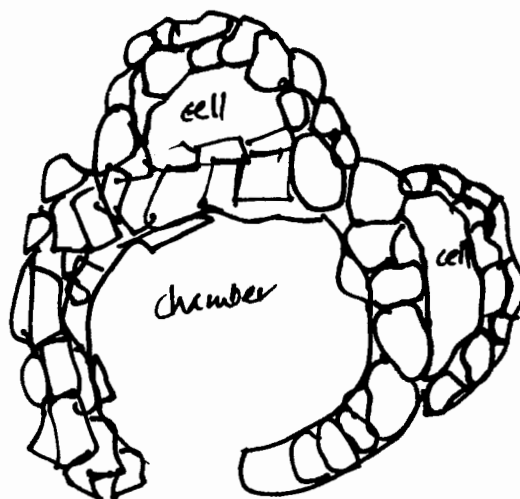
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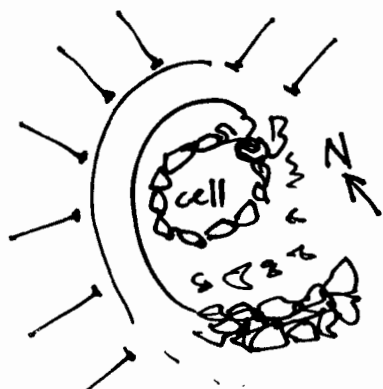
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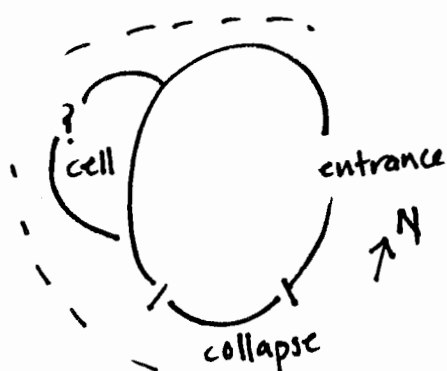
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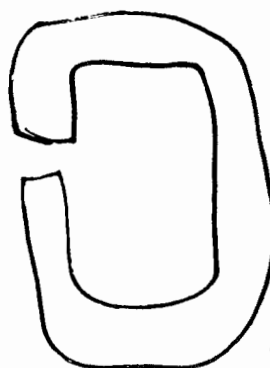
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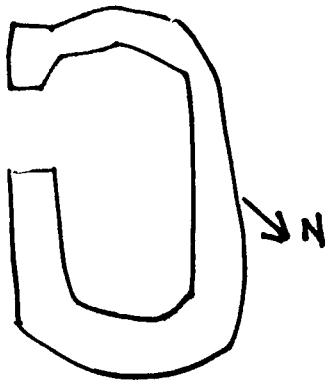
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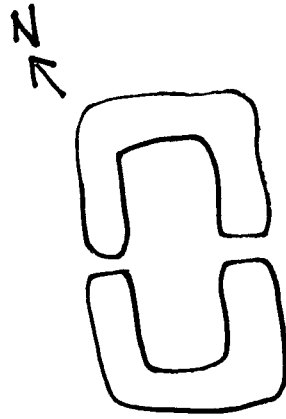
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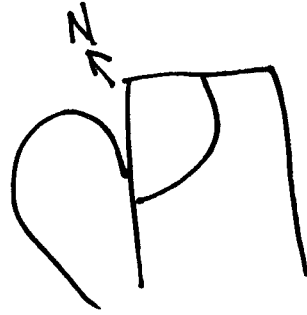
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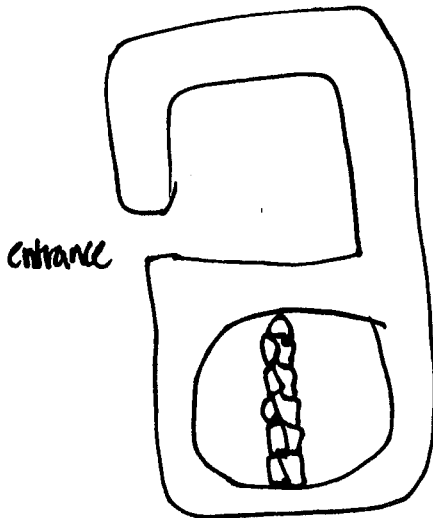
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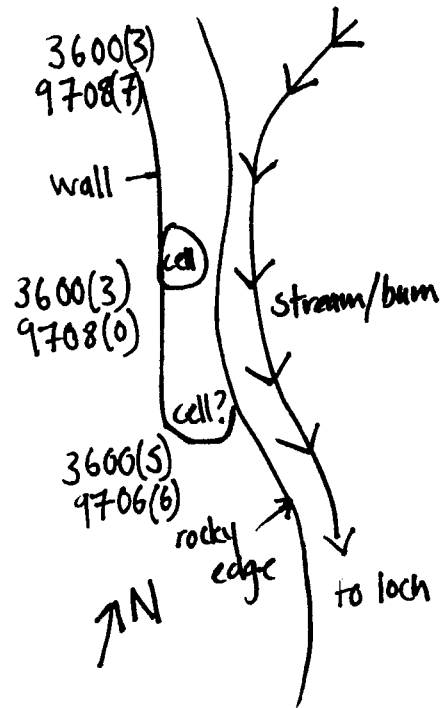
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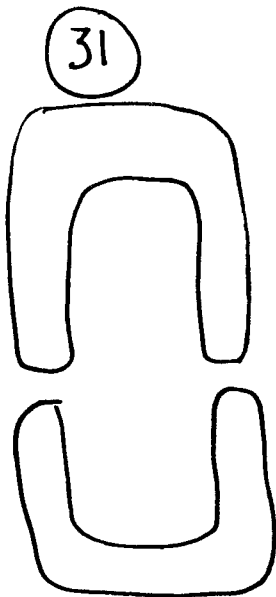
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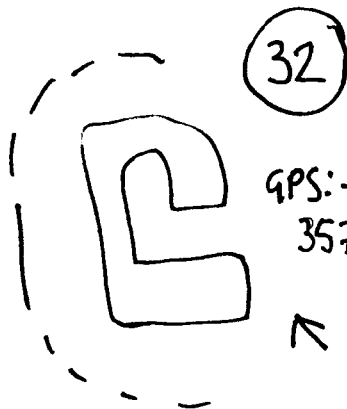
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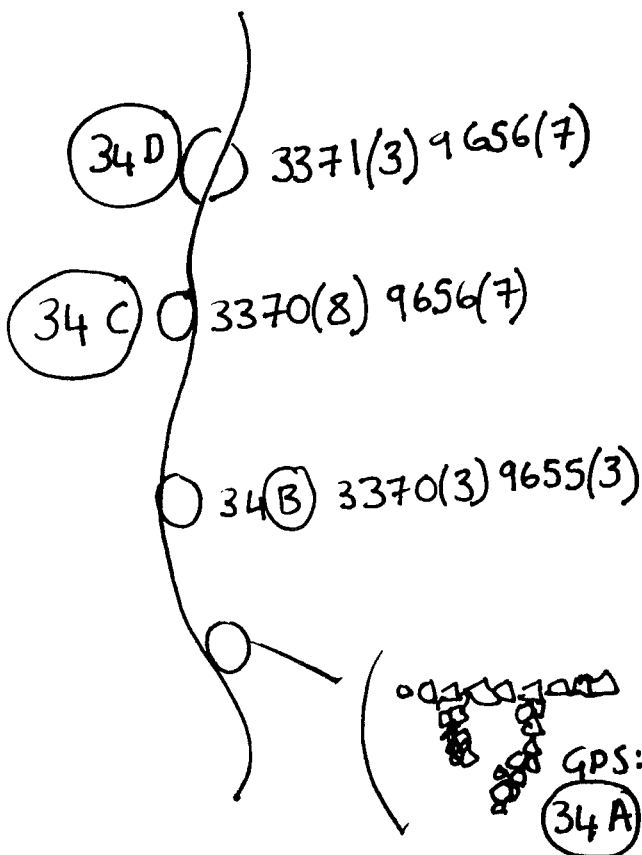
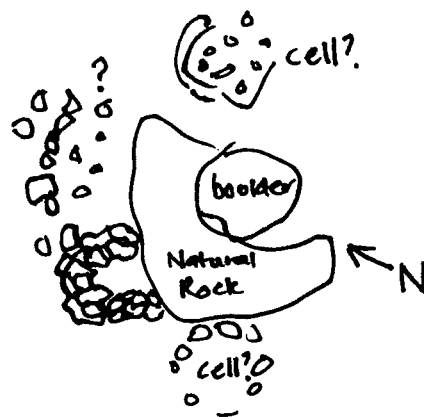


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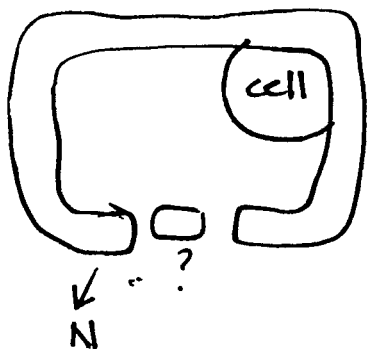
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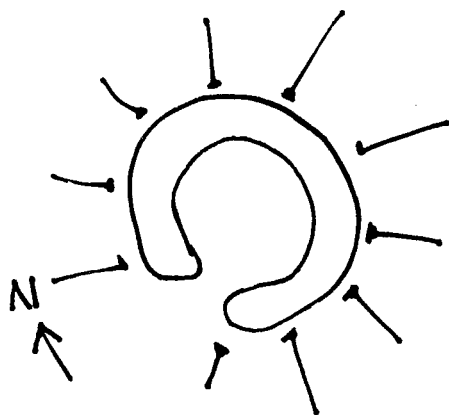
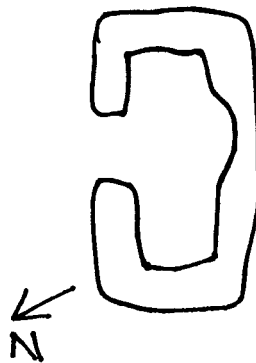
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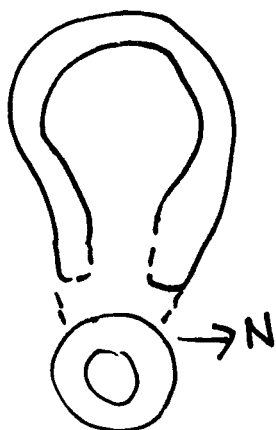


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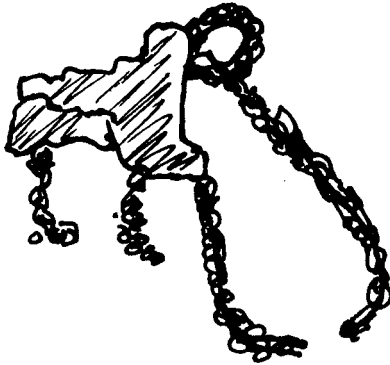




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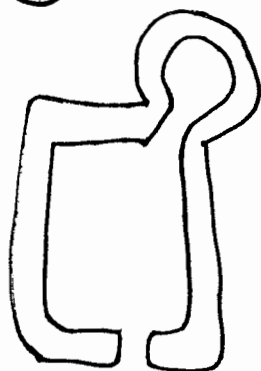


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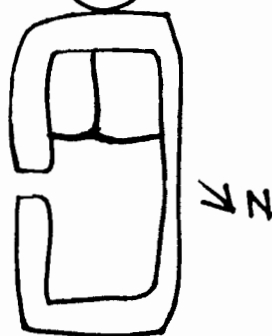


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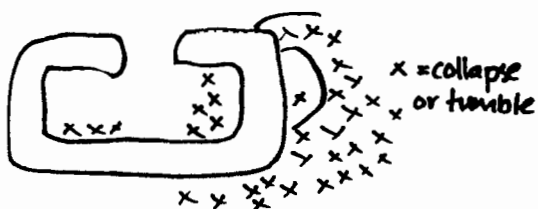
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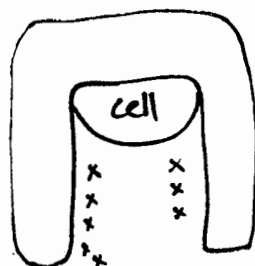
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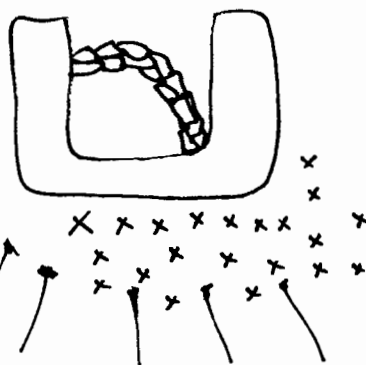
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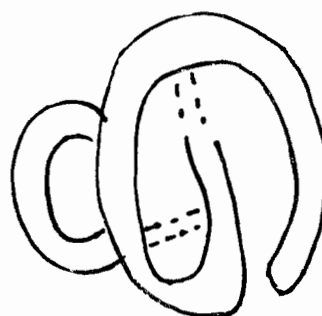
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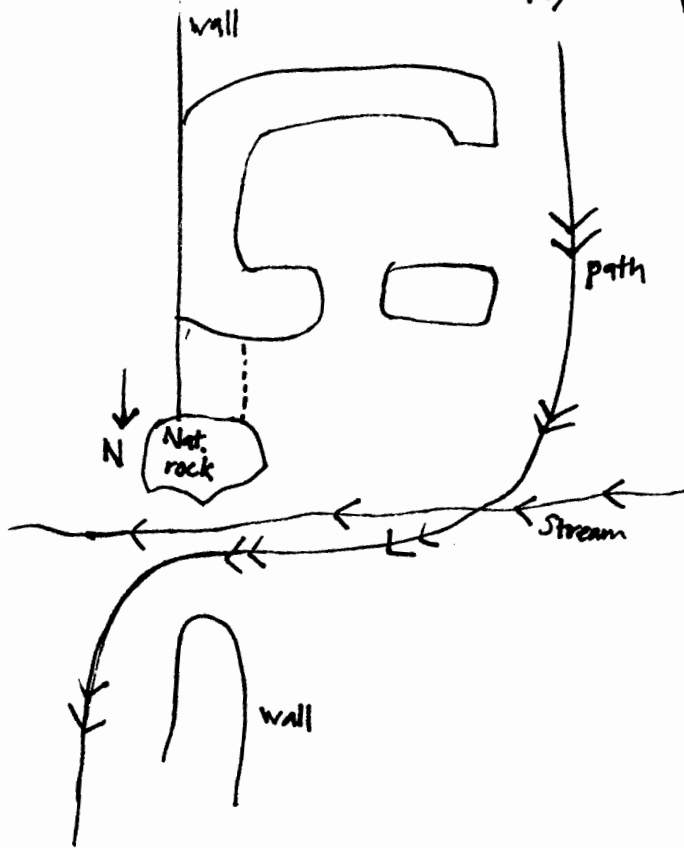


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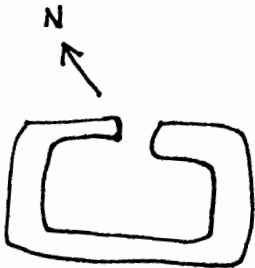
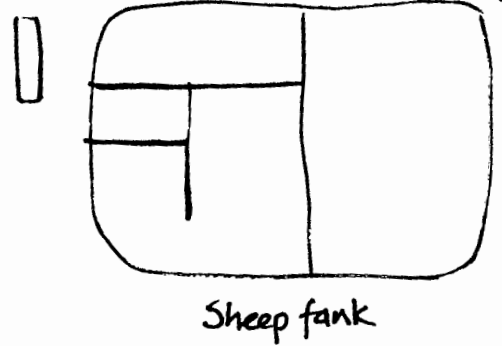


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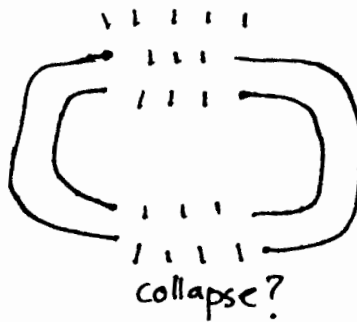
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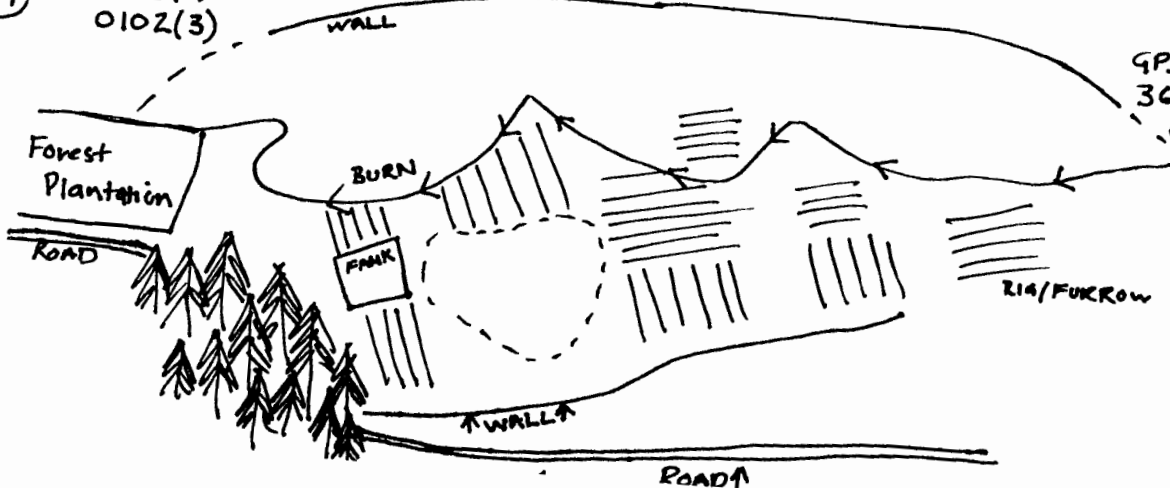


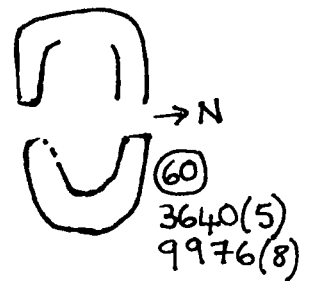
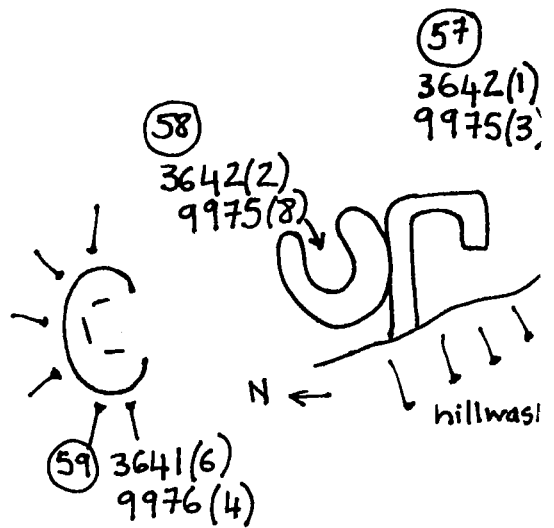
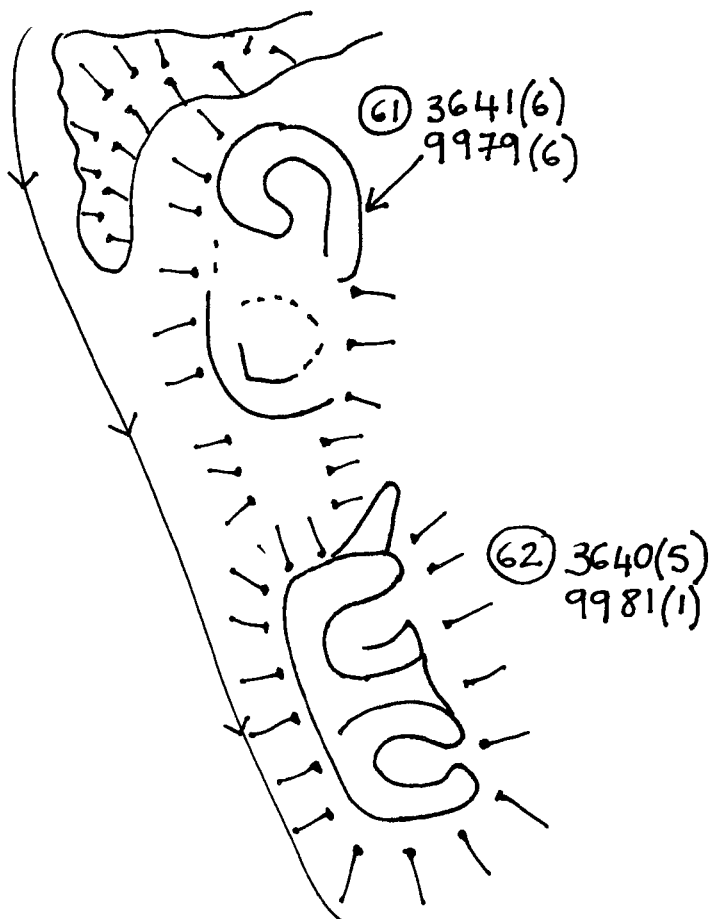
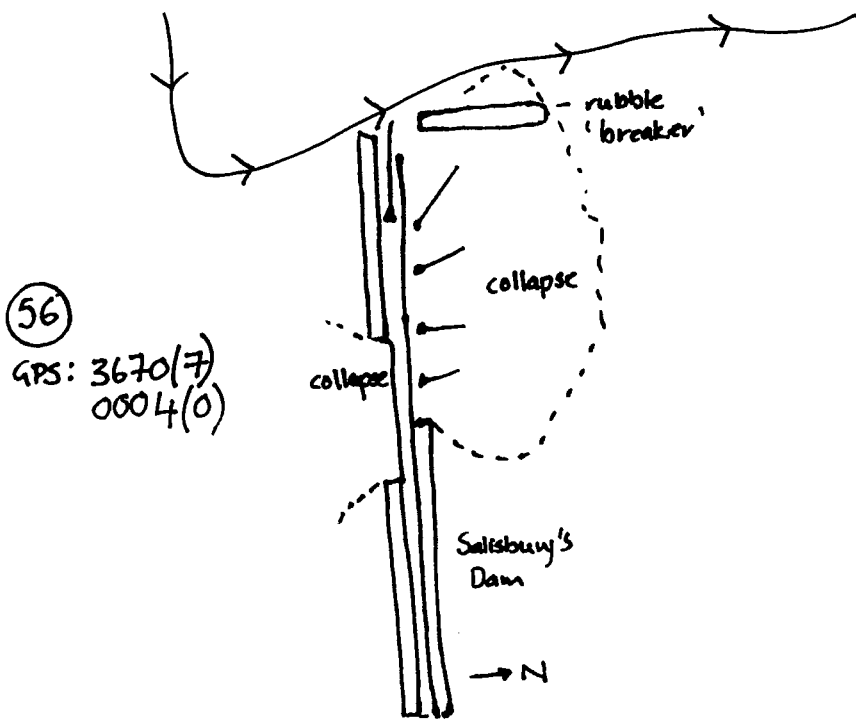
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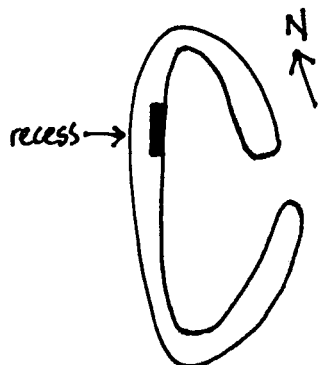
(53) GPS: 3627(5) 0173(6)

(54) GPS: 3653(9) 0102(3)

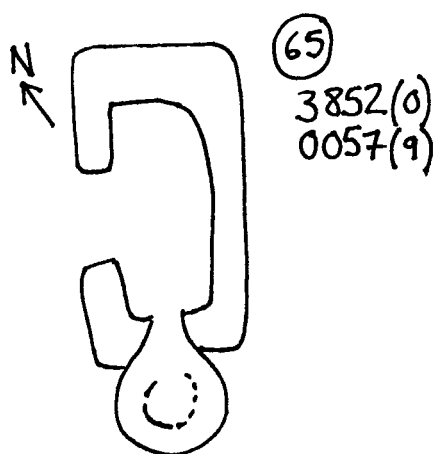




(63) 3853(8)  
0059(8)



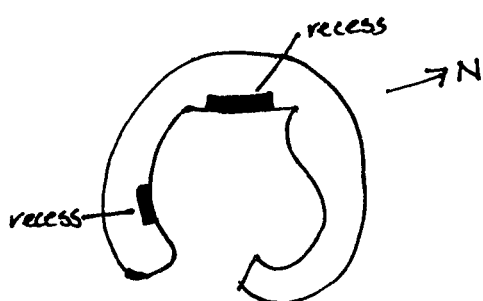
(64) 3853(1)  
0059(3)



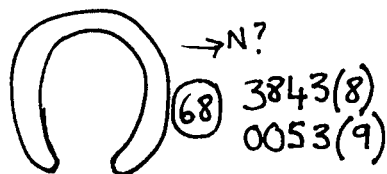
(65) 3852(0)  
0057(9)



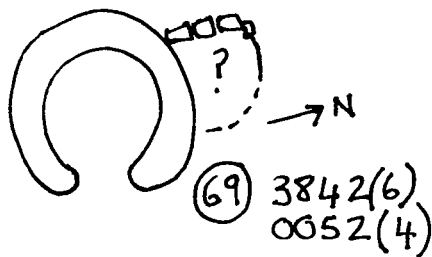
(66) 3845(1)  
0054(4)



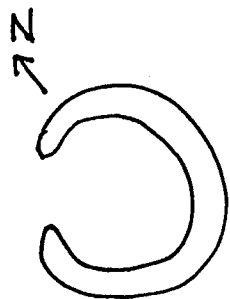
(67) 3844(4)  
0054(0)



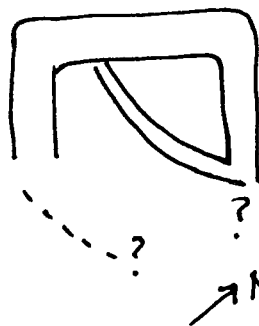
(68) 3843(8)  
0053(9)



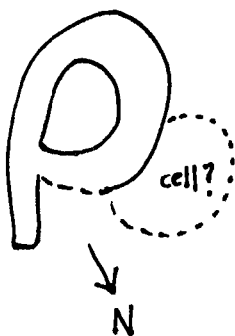
(69) 3842(6)  
0052(4)



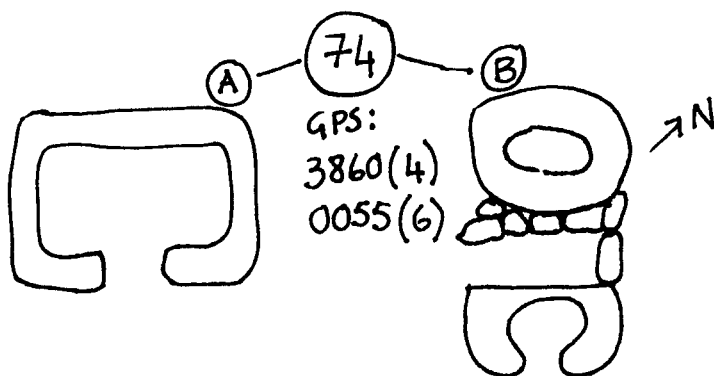
(71) GPS:  
3841(6)  
0051(5)



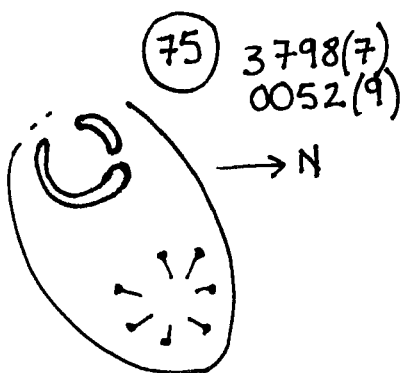
(72) GPS: 3840(8)  
0051(3)



(73) GPS: 3839(8)  
0050(7)



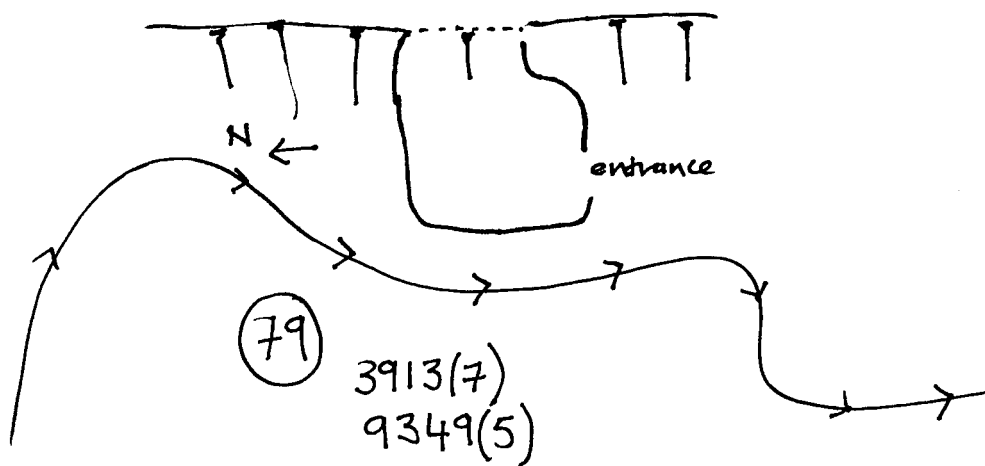
GPS:  
3860(4)  
0055(6)



(75) 3798(7)  
0052(9)



(76) 3917(6) 9350(5)



# Supplementary General sketch (A)

(11) 3462(1) / 170 346(0) + ...  
9648(2) (12) 9645(7)

(10) 3463(7)  
9651(2)

(9) 3461(8)  
9652(6)

(8) 3460(8)  
9652(7)

3460(3) (7)  
9654(4)

(6) 3458(1)  
9652(4)

(5) 3456(7)  
9652(2)

(4) 3455(9)  
9654(7)

N

to Harris  
bridge on road  
to Kinloch

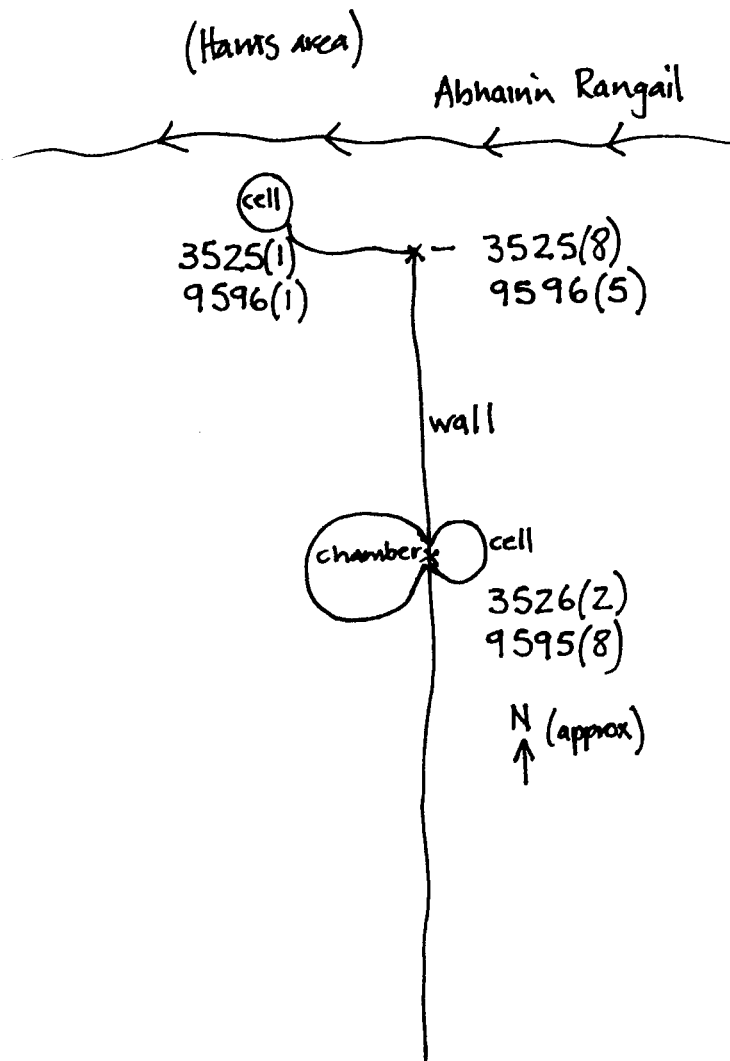
wall A  
(3464(4) 3459(8)  
9640(9) to 9639(8)

wall B

GPS  
3459(8)  
9639(8)

wall B = travels on to approx 3497(0) 9582(6)

# Supplementary General Sketch (B)



### 15.5 Appendix 5: photographic records for sites and monuments in survey areas

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 1</i> |  |  |             |
|--|--|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                        | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 1  |  | Film No identification shot  |             |
| 2  |  | Dibidil attempt to show rig and furrow (hereafter R&F)               | NE          |
| 3  |  | LHJ stood beside R&F at Dibidil                                      | S           |
| 4  | 3917 (6)<br>9350(5)                      | Shieling mound at Dibidil  | SW          |
| 5  | 3917(6)<br>9350(5)                       | Denuded remains beside 3917(6) 9350(5)                               | E/NE        |
| 6  | 3915(1)<br>9350(7)<br>3913(7)<br>9351(8) | Shielings at Dibidil 3915(1) 9350(7) on LHS of photograph            | SW          |
| 7  | 3915(1)<br>9359(7)                       | Shieling at Dibidil  | SW          |
| 8  | 3915(1)<br>9359(7)                       | Shieling at Dibidil  | SW          |
| 9  | 3913(7)<br>9351(8)                       | Shieling at Dibidil  | W           |
| 10   | 3913(7)<br>9351(8)                       | N most side of feature (divided chamber)                             | NW          |
| 11   | 3913(7)<br>9351(8)                       | Cell attached to main chamber  | NW          |
| 12   | 3913(7)<br>9349(5)                       | Shieling type structure at Dibidil                                   | E           |
| 13   |  | Camera opened during transport and destroyed photos through exposure |             |
| 14   |  | Camera opened during transport and destroyed photos through exposure |             |
| 15   |  | Camera opened during transport and destroyed photos through exposure |             |
| 16   |  | Camera opened during transport and destroyed photos through exposure |             |
| 17   |  | Camera opened during transport and destroyed photos through exposure |             |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 1 (cont)</i> |                    |  |             |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 18  |                    | Camera opened during transport and destroyed photos through exposure       |             |
| 19  | 3912(4)<br>9354(4) | Shieling at Dibidil  | E           |
| 20  | 3912(4)<br>9354(4) | Shieling at Dibidil  | E           |
| 21  | 3913(5)<br>9350(3) | Shieling at Dibidil  | E           |
| 22  | 3913(5)<br>9350(3) | Shieling at Dibidil  | E           |
| 23  | 3913(5)<br>9350(3) | Shielings at Dibidil 3915(1) 9350(7) on LHS of photograph                  | NE          |
| 24  | 3918(1)<br>9357(6) | Shieling at Dibidil main feature/chamber                                   | NE          |
| 25  | 3918(1)<br>9357(6) | Shieling at Dibidil main feature/chamber                                   | NE          |
| 26  | 3918(1)<br>9357(6) | Shieling at Dibidil: cell with small lintel and entrance from main chamber | NW          |
| 27  | 3918(1)<br>9357(6) | Shieling at Dibidil: cell with small lintel and entrance from main chamber | NW          |
| 28  | 3918(1)<br>9357(6) | Shieling at Dibidil: cell 2 – footings (on RHS of ranging pole)            | NW          |
| 29  | 3918(1)<br>9357(6) | Shieling at Dibidil: cell 2 and general shot                               | NW          |
| 30  | Harris area        | Harris – depression noted outwith WGS area                                 | SW          |
| 31  | Harris area        | Harris – depression  | SW          |
| 32  | Harris area        | Field survey in poor weather   | -           |
| 33  | Harris area        | As above   | -           |
| 34  | Harris area        | General views of Harris  | -           |
| 35  | Harris area        | General views of Harris  | -           |
| 36  | Harris area        | General views of Harris  | -           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 1 (cont)</i> |                   |                         |             |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i> | <i>Subject</i>          | <i>From</i> |
| 37  | Harris area       | General views of Harris | -           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 2</i> |                    |  |             |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>                                       | <i>From</i> |
| 1  |                    | Film No identification shot                          |             |
| 2  | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | Location spot – view to north from this GPS position | S           |
| 3  | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | Location spot – view to east from this GPS position  | W           |
| 4  | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | Location spot – view to south from this GPS position | N           |
| 5  | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | Location spot – view to west from this GPS position  | E           |
| 6  | 3438(6)<br>9685(4) | Shieling remains being surveyed                      | S           |
| 7  | 3438(6)<br>9685(4) | Shieling   | S           |
| 8  |                    | -  | -           |
| 9  | 3435(6)<br>9689(4) | Denuded shieling remains                             | SE          |
| 10   | 3435(6)<br>9689(4) | Denuded shieling remains                             | SE          |
| 11   | 3442(8)<br>9708(7) | Denuded shieling remains                             | SE          |
| 12   | 3442(8)<br>9708(7) | Denuded shieling remains                             | SE          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 2 (cont)</i> |  |  |             |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 13  | 3435(6)<br>9689(4) and<br>3438(6)<br>9685(4) | General shot of shielings from distance 3435(6) 9689(4) on LHS of shot | NNE         |
| 14  | 3452(4)<br>9669(1)<br>3455(8)<br>9671(7)     | Wall associated with shielings in area (Harris): east end of wall      | S           |
| 15  | 3452(4)<br>9669(1)<br>3455(8)<br>9671(7)     | Wall associated with shielings in area (Harris): west end of wall      | SE          |
| 16  | 3455(9)<br>9654(7)                           | General shot   | N           |
| 17  | 3456(7)<br>9652(2)                           | Shieling structure   | NW          |
| 18  | 3456(7)<br>9652(2)                           | Shieling structure   | W           |
| 19  | 3458(1)<br>9652(4)                           | Shieling structure   | N           |
| 20  | 3460(3)<br>9654(4)                           | Shieling   | NW          |
| 21  |  | -  | -           |
| 22  | 3460(8)<br>9652(7)                           | Denuded structure (2 cells and upright)                                | E           |
| 23  | 3461(8)<br>9652(6)                           | Shieling structure   | S           |
| 24  | 3461(8)<br>9652(6)                           | Shieling structure   | S           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 2 (cont)</i> |                    |   |             |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>                                    | <i>From</i> |
| 25  | 3463(7)<br>9651(2) | Shieling structure                                | E           |
| 26  | 3462(1)<br>9648(2) | Shieling structure                                | SE          |
| 27  | 3461(0)<br>9645(7) | Shieling structure                                | E           |
| 28  | 3459(6)<br>9644(2) | Shieling structure                                | SSW         |
| 29  | 3499(5)<br>9613(2) | Shieling structure                                | SSE         |
| 30  | 3498(5)<br>9613(4) | Shieling structure                                | W           |
| 31  | -                  | General shot to Harris Lodge from Abhainn Rangail | SE          |
| 32  | -                  | General shot to Harris Lodge from Abhainn Rangail | -           |
| 33  | -                  | Harris beach                                      | -           |
| 34  | -                  | Red deer in Harris                                | -           |
| 35  | -                  | Harris Lodge interior                             | -           |
| 36  | -                  | Highland cattle                                   | -           |
| 37  | -                  | Mausoleum   | -           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 3</i> |                    |                             |             |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>              | <i>From</i> |
| 2  |                    | Film No identification shot |             |
| 3  | -                  | -                           |             |
| 4  | 3532(2)<br>9588(4) | Complex isolated structure  | S           |
| 5  | 3532(2)<br>9588(4) | Complex isolated structure  | SE          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 3</i> |  |   |             |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>  | <i>From</i> |
| 6  | 3526(2)<br>9595(8) and<br>3521(3)<br>9594(0) | General shot: wall on RHS of photo and shieling on LHS (with slipped range pole)                      | S           |
| 7  | 3526(2)<br>9595(8) and<br>3521(3)<br>9594(0) | As above but with more background of location   | S           |
| 8  | 3526(2)<br>9595(8)                           | Wall: 3526(2) 9595(8) with cell on LHS and chamber on RHS of wall (note 3532(2) 9588(4) in background | N           |
| 9  | 3526(2)<br>9595(8)                           | Dog-leg of wall: 3526(2) 9595(8) and cell 3525(1) 9696(1)   | E           |
| 10   | 3521(3)<br>9594(0)                           | Shieling with range pole  | SE          |
| 11   | 3542(9)<br>9608(6)                           | Remains of shieling type structure  | SSE         |
| 12   | 3542(9)<br>9608(6)                           | Remains of shieling type structure from above   | Above       |
| 13   | 3568(6)<br>9585(8)                           | Remains of shieling type structure  | S           |
| 14   | -  | -   | -           |
| 15   | 3569(4)<br>9585(0)                           | Remains of shieling type structure  | W           |
| 16   | 3605(5)<br>9610(0)                           | Remains of shieling type structure  | SE          |
| 17   | 3625(5)<br>9642(8)                           | Remains of shieling type structure  | S           |
| 18   | 3622(9)<br>9642(6)                           | Remains of shieling type structure (heathery bump)  | W           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 3 (cont)</i> |                         |  |             |
|---|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>       | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 19  | 3622(3)<br>9642(3)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | S           |
| 20  | 3625(9)<br>9644(1)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | N           |
| 21  | 3626(0)<br>9644(8)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | SE          |
| 22  | 3630(7)<br>9681(2)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | SW          |
| 23  | 3631(4)<br>9680(5)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | NW          |
| 24  | 3635(8)<br>9681(8)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | SW          |
| 25  | 3580(6)<br>9720(5)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | W           |
| 26  | 3579(2)<br>9721(1)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | S           |
| 27  | 3579(5)<br>9721(3)      | Remains of shieling type structure   | SE          |
| 28  | 3516(2)<br>9715(1) area | Group GPS location for structures outwith area of concern. 3516(2) 9715(1) = thought to be east most structure and 3505(8) 9722(9) = thought to be west most structure | W           |
| 29  | 3508(7)<br>9720(5)      | GPS of structures outwith area   | E           |
| 30  | -                       | General shot (of cow)  | -           |
| 31  | 3371(3)<br>9656(7)      | Cell in wall   | S           |
| 32  | 3369(5)<br>9654(3)      | Cell in wall   | SE          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 3 (cont)</i> |  |  |             |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>                                     | <i>From</i> |
| 33  | 3371(3)<br>9656(7) and<br>3369(5)<br>9654(3) | General shot of wall and cells                     | SW          |
| 34  | 3370(3)<br>9655(3)                           | Cell in wall                                       | SW          |
| 35  | 3370(8)<br>9656(2)                           | Cell in wall                                       | SW          |
| 36  | 3361(3)<br>9666(8)                           | 3361(3) 9666(8) with 3362(2) 9667(0) in background | SW          |
| 37  | 3362(2)<br>9667(0)                           | Cell in wall                                       | SW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 4</i> |                    |  |             |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 2  |                    | Film No identification shot                                    |             |
| 3  | 3356(9)<br>9676(7) | Denuded cell-like structure – footings only                    | NNW         |
| 4  | 3355(2) 977(5)     | Remains of shieling type structure                             | NE          |
| 5  | 3348(3)<br>9719(6) | General shot of Glen Duian with shielings and general activity | S           |
| 6  | 3338(4)<br>9701(7) | Remains of shieling type structure beside large rocky outcrop  | E           |
| 7  | 3338(4)<br>9701(7) | Remains of shieling type structure beside large rocky outcrop  | W           |
| 8  | 3344(9)<br>9670(7) | Remains of shieling type structures                            | NW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 4</i> |   |   |             |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>   | <i>Subject</i>  | <i>From</i> |
| 9  | General shot  | General view: Remains of R&F and walling in Glen Duian  | W?          |
| 10   | General shot  | General view: Remains of R&F and walling in Glen Duian  | NW          |
| 11   | General shot  | Cell/chamber-like structures in Glen Duian wall (outwith area)  | N           |
| 12   | 3341(7)<br>9667(3) area   | Cell in wall  | E           |
| 13   | 3342(6)<br>9669(4)  | Structure by wall – whole array of remains in this general area (outwith the WGS area, but not by much) | W           |
| 14   | 3442(7)<br>0158(9)  | Remains of shieling type structure  | NE          |
| 15   | 3392(0)<br>0174(8) *  | General view of some shieling type structures from general GPS pt                                       | SE          |
| 16   | 3392(4)<br>0175(0)  | Remains of shieling type structure  | NW          |
| 17   | 3392(5)<br>0176(1)  | Remains of shieling type structure  | W           |
| 18   | 3391(8)<br>0174(6)  | Remains of shieling type structure  | N           |
| 19   | Group around<br>GPS locations<br>3401(3)<br>0178(6)<br>3400(3)<br>0179(1)<br>3399(2)<br>0179(4) | General view of remains of structures E of features above   | E           |
| 20   |   | General view of remains of structures E of features above   | E           |
| 21   |   | General view of remains of structures E of features above   | N           |
| 22   |   | General view of remains of structures E of features above   | E/above     |
| 23   | 3402(0)<br>0181(7)  | Shielings in same group area as above   | N           |
| 24   | 3388(2)<br>0174(8)  | Remains of shieling type structure  | SW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 4 (cont)</i> |                    |   |             |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>  | <i>From</i> |
| 25  | 3315(7)<br>0189(6) | Remains of shieling type structure                              | E           |
| 26  | -                  | R&F near Bloodstone Hill (does not show up well)                | N           |
| 27  | 3283(5)<br>0199(7) | R&F around GPS: 3283(5) 0199(7) – doesn't show up at all!       | WNW         |
| 28  | 3269(5)<br>0199(7) | Promontory fort   | SSW         |
| 29  | 3269(5)<br>0199(7) | Promontory fort   | W           |
| 30  | -                  | Curvilinear wall on beach near cave site beside Promontory fort | SW          |
| 31  | -                  | Attempt to show R&F (failed) on N side of Glen Shellesder river | S           |
| 32  | -                  | Canna from S side of Glen Shellesder                            | E           |
| 33  | -                  | General view Glen Shellesder                                    | S           |
| 34  | 3464(9)<br>0127(6) | Remains of shieling type structure                              | SW          |
| 35  | 3465(6)<br>0126(7) | Remains of shieling type structure                              | NW          |
| 36  | -                  | Kinloch Glen from 3871(9) 9987(6)                               | E           |
| 37  | 3814(2)<br>9978(6) | Stone crusher 3814(2) 9978(6)                                   | E           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 5</i> |                    |  |             |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>                               | <i>From</i> |
| 2  | -                  | Film No identification shot                  |             |
| 3  | 3699(5)<br>0016(8) | Hollow scoop in Kinloch                      | N           |
| 4  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0) | Steps in the river from GPS: 3670(7) 0004(0) | NNW         |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 5</i> |  |   |             |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                  | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>  | <i>From</i> |
| 5  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0)                           | General shot of Kilmory Glen  | SSE         |
| 6  | 3664(0)<br>0000(8)                           | Possible sub-rectangular structure?   | E           |
| 7  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0)                           | Salisbury's dam   | SE          |
| 8  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0)                           | Salisbury's dam   | S           |
| 9  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0)                           | Salisbury's dam   | S           |
| 10   | 3642(1)<br>9975(3)                           | Remains of shieling type structure  | SW          |
| 11   | -  | General shot in vicinity of GPS from above – shieling group as mounded turf covered features      | N           |
| 12   | -  | General shot in vicinity of GPS from above – shieling group as mounded turf covered features      | -           |
| 13   | 3641(6)<br>9979(6) and<br>3640(5)<br>9981(1) | Shieling remains/mounds   | W/above     |
| 14   | -  | N side of Salisbury's dam from GPS: 3631(6) 9996(4)   | NW          |
| 15   | -  | Detail of burn buttress seen on previous photograph   | W           |
| 16   | 3629(7)<br>0036(0)                           | Structure built into wall   | N/NW?       |
| 17   | -  | Fank (just) and R&F in Kilmory Glen   | SW          |
| 18   | -  | Fank (just) and R&F in Kilmory Glen   | SW          |
| 19   | -  | Plantation with structure inside. Structure not identified. Photo taken from GPS: 3617(2) 0073(3) | W           |
| 20   | -  | View of wall on other side of Kilmory River from GPS: 3617(2) 0073(3)                             | W           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 5 (cont)</i> |   |  |             |
|---|---|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                           | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 21  | 3642(0)<br>0074(7) to<br>3631(1)<br>0094(9) | Wall encompassing R&F and other remains in Kilmory Glen  | SW          |
| 22  | 3636(8)<br>0091(5)                          | Remains associated with nearby sheep fank?   | NW          |
| 23  | 3636(8)<br>0091(5)                          | Concrete feature associated with sheep fank  | SE          |
| 24  | 3636(8)<br>0091(5)                          | 3636(8) 0091(5) proper – northern area of sheep fank   | SW          |
| 25  | -   | R&F in Kilmory Glen – actually showing up for once! Also sheep fank (from GPS: 3620(9) 0100(8))                                | Above/NW    |
| 26  | 3653(9)<br>0102(3) to<br>3657(5)<br>0063(9) | Wall in photo No 20: long wall in varying condition  | N           |
| 27  | 3641(6)<br>9979(6) to<br>3640(5)<br>9981(1) | Wall 3641(6) 9979(6) to 3640(5) 9981(1) in Kilmory   | E           |
| 28  | -   | -  | -           |
| 29  | Several                                     | Shieling group general shots (too many structures to record individually) GPS: 3853(8) 0059(8) to 3839(8) 0050(7) – see report | SW          |
| 30  | Several                                     | Middle section of group from above – 3841(8) 0051(8) area  | SSW         |
| 31  | Several                                     | Shielings covered in bracken from same group as above  | NE          |
| 32  | Several                                     | Shielings covered in bracken from same group as above  | -           |
| 33  | 3844(4)<br>0054(0)                          | Shieling from above group – extensively overgrown  | SE?         |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Colour Print Film No 5 (cont)</i> |                   |  |             |
|---|-------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>   | <i>GPS No (s)</i> | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 34  | Several           | 3852(0) 0057(9), 3853(1) 0059(3), 3853(8) 0059(8) – shielings from group above | S           |
| 35  | 3860(4) 0055(6)   | Shieling in plantation and shieling at GPS location quoted                     | NW          |
| 36  | 3860(4) 0055(6)   | GPS 3860(4) 0055(6) 2 structures 1.0m apart therefore 1 GPS reading            | NE          |
| 37  | -                 | Shieling in plantation   | NW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 1</i> |                                     |  |             |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                   | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 1  | General shot                        | Film identification shot   |             |
| 2  | General shot                        | Dibidil attempt to shoe R&F  | NE          |
| 3  | General shot                        | Dibidil attempt to shoe R&F  | S           |
| 4  | General shot                        | R&F in Dibidil (does not show well)                                    | N           |
| 5  | General shot                        | As above   | S           |
| 6  | General shot                        | Wall in Dibidil  | NE          |
| 7  | General shot                        | R&F in Dibidil   | NW          |
| 8  |                                     | -  | -           |
| 9  | 3435(6) 9689(4) and 3438(6) 9685(4) | General shot of shielings from distance 3435(6) 9689(4) on LHS of shot | NNE         |
| 10   | 3442(8) 9708(7)                     | Remains of shieling type structure                                     | SE          |
| 11   | 3463(7) 9713(6)                     | Remains of shieling type structure                                     | SE          |
| 12   | 3435(6) 9689(4)                     | Remains of shieling type structure                                     | SE          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 1(cont)</i> |                    |  |             |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                      | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>                         | <i>From</i> |
| 13   | 3435(6)<br>9689(4) | Remains of shieling type structure     | SE          |
| 14   | 3438(6)<br>9685(4) | Remains of shieling type structure     | S           |
| 15   | 3438(6)<br>9685(4) | Remains of shieling type structure     | S           |
| 16   | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | General view to N                      | S           |
| 17   | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | General view to E                      | W           |
| 18   | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | General view to W                      | E           |
| 19   | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) | General view to S                      | N           |
| 20   | -                  | General shot Harris shielings and wall | SW          |
| 21   | Harris area        | Oval depression in Harris              | NW?         |
| 22   | Harris area        | Oval depression in Harris              | NW?         |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 2</i> |  |   |             |
|--|--|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>  | <i>From</i> |
| 2  |  | -   |             |
| 3  |  | -   |             |
| 4  |  | -   |             |
| 5  |  | Film No identification shot   |             |
| 6  | 3463(7)<br>9713(6) and<br>3438(6)<br>9685(4) | General shot of shielings from distance 3463 (7) 9713(6) on LHS of shot | NNE         |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 2 (cont)</i> |  |  |             |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 7   | 3452(4)<br>9669(1)<br>3455(8)<br>9671(7)     | Wall associated with shielings in area (Harris): east end of wall      | S           |
| 8   | 3452(4)<br>9669(1)<br>3455(8)<br>9671(7)     | Wall associated with shielings in area (Harris): west end of wall      | SE          |
| 9   | As above                                     | Wall associated with shielings in area (Harris): entire structure wall | E           |
| 10  | 3455(9)<br>9654(7)                           | Shieling structure   | N           |
| 11  | 3455(9)<br>9654(7) and<br>3456(7)<br>9652(2) | Shieling structures  | NNW         |
| 12  | 3456(7)<br>9652(2)                           | Shieling structure   | NW          |
| 13  | 3456(7)<br>9652(2)                           | Shieling structure   | W           |
| 14  | 3458(0)<br>9652(3)                           | Shieling structure   | N           |
| 15  | 3458(0)<br>9652(3)                           | Shieling structure   | SW          |
| 16  | 3460(3)<br>9654(4)                           | Shieling structure (note JR in background at shieling)                 | NW          |
| 17  | 3460(8)<br>9652(5)                           | Shieling structure (note upright)                                      | E           |
| 18  | 3461(8)<br>9652(6)                           | Shieling structure   | S           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 2 (cont)</i> |                    |  |             |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 19  | 3461(8)<br>9652(6) | Shieling structure   | S           |
| 20  | 3463(7)<br>9651(2) | Shieling structure   | E           |
| 21  | 3462(1)<br>9648(2) | Shieling structure   | NE          |
| 22  | 3461(0)<br>9645(7) | Shieling structure   | E           |
| 23  | 3459(6)<br>9644(2) | Wall-type feature – stone footings in 'J' shape  | SSW         |
| 24  | 3499(5)<br>9613(2) | Shieling structure   | SSE         |
| 25  | 3498(5)<br>9613(4) | Shieling structure   | W           |
| 26  | -                  | General shot to Harris lodge from Abhainn Rangail  | E           |
| 27  | -                  | Limpets on Harris beach  | -           |
| 28  | 3532(2)<br>9588(4) | Complex isolated structure   | SE          |
| 29  | 3532(2)<br>9588(4) | Complex isolated structure   | E           |
| 30  | -                  | General view to 3536(2) 9595(8) (wall) and 3521(3) 9594(0) (shieling) from 3532(2) 9588(4) | S           |
| 31  | 3526(2)<br>9595(8) | Wall with cell (LHS of wall) and chamber (RHS of wall)                                     | N           |
| 32  | 3526(2)<br>9595(8) | Dog-leg of wall and cell 3525(1) 9596(1)   | E           |
| 33  | 3521(3)<br>9594(0) | Shieling structure   | SE          |
| 34  | 3542(9)<br>9608(6) | Shieling structure   | SSE         |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 2 (cont)</i> |                    |                    |             |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>     | <i>From</i> |
| 35  | 3542(9)<br>9608(6) | Shieling structure | Above       |
| 36  | -                  | -                  | -           |
| 37  | -                  | -                  | -           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 3</i> |                    |                                    |             |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>                     | <i>From</i> |
| 2  | -                  | Film identification shot           |             |
| 3  | 3568(6)<br>9585(8) | Shieling structure                 | S           |
| 4  | 3569(4)<br>9585(0) | Shieling structure                 | W           |
| 5  | 3605(5)<br>9610(0) | Shieling structure                 | SE          |
| 6  | 3625(5)<br>9642(8) | Shieling structure                 | S           |
| 7  | 3622(9)<br>9642(6) | Shieling structure (heathery bump) | W           |
| 8  | 3622(3)<br>9642(3) | Shieling structure                 | S           |
| 9  | 3625(9)<br>9644(1) | Shieling structure                 | N           |
| 10   | 3626(0)<br>9644(8) | Shieling structure                 | SE          |
| 11   | 3630(7)<br>9681(2) | Shieling structure                 | SW          |
| 12   | 3631(4)<br>9680(5) | Shieling structure                 | NW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 3 (cont)</i> |  |  |             |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>                         | <i>From</i> |
| 13  | 3635(8)<br>9681(8)                           | Shieling structure                     | SW          |
| 14  | 3580(6)<br>9720(5)                           | Shieling structure                     | W           |
| 15  | 3579(2)<br>9721(3)                           | Shieling structure                     | S           |
| 16  | 3579(5)<br>9721(3)                           | Shieling structure                     | SE          |
| 17  | 3516(2)<br>9715(1)                           | Shieling structure                     | W           |
| 18  | 3508(7)<br>9720(5)                           | Shieling structure                     | E           |
| 19  | -  | Highland cow                           | -           |
| 20  | 3371(3)<br>9656(7)                           | Shieling type structure – cell in wall | S           |
| 21  | 3369(5)<br>9654(3)                           | Shieling structure                     | SE          |
| 22  | 3371(3)<br>9656(7) and<br>3369(5)<br>9654(3) | Shieling structures (cells)            | SW          |
| 23  | 3371(3)<br>9656(7)                           | Shieling structure – cell in wall      | SW          |
| 24  | 3369(5)<br>9654(3)                           | Shieling structure                     | W           |
| 25  | 3370(3)<br>9655(3)                           | Shieling structure                     | SW          |
| 26  | 3370(8)<br>9656(2)                           | Shieling structure                     | NW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 3 (cont)</i> |                    |  |             |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 27  | 3361(3)<br>9666(8) | Shieling structure – denuded cell  | SW          |
| 28  | 3362(2)<br>9667(0) | Denuded shieling type structure  | W           |
| 29  | 3362(0)<br>9666(3) |  | SE          |
| 30  | -                  | Wall in vicinity of above shielings  | SE          |
| 31  | 3356(9)<br>9676(7) | Shieling type structure – denuded cell?  | NNW         |
| 32  | -                  | Shieling structures Glen Duian from GPS 3348(3) 9719(6)                          | NE          |
| 33  | -                  | Glen Duian from GPS 3348(3) 9719(6) – general shot                               | -           |
| 34  | 3338(4)<br>9701(7) | Remains of shieling type structure beside large rocky outcrop                    | E           |
| 35  | 3338(4)<br>9701(7) | Remains of shieling type structure beside large rocky outcrop – from behind rock | W           |
| 36  | 3344(9)<br>9670(7) | Large group of structures outwith the WGS scheme but near boundary               | NW          |
| 37  | -                  | -  | -           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 4</i> |                    |                          |             |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>           | <i>From</i> |
| 1  |                    | Film identification shot |             |
| 2  | 3442(7)<br>0158(9) | Shieling type structure  | NE          |
| 3  | 3392(4)<br>0175(0) | Shieling type structure  | NW          |
| 4  | 3391(8)<br>0174(6) | Shieling type structure  | W           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 4 (cont)</i> |                    |  |             |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 5   | 3391(8)<br>0174(6) | Shieling type structure  | N           |
| 6   | -                  | General view shielings in Glen Shellesder                      | E           |
| 7   | 3401(3)<br>0178(6) | Central GPS No of shieling type structure in bigger grouping   | E           |
| 8   | -                  | As above but different shielings from same grouping            | N           |
| 9   | 3399(2)<br>0179(4) | As above but different shielings from same grouping            | E           |
| 10  | 3402(0)<br>0181(7) | Shieling type structure  | N           |
| 11  | 3388(2)<br>0174(8) | Shieling type structure  | SW          |
| 12  | 3315(7)<br>0189(6) | Shieling type structure  | E           |
| 13  | 3304(8)<br>0195(0) | General view of shielings in Glen Shellesder                   | W           |
| 14  | As above           | As above   | W           |
| 15  | -                  | General view of Rig and furrow near Bloodstone Hill            | E           |
| 16  | -                  | General view: rig and furrow from GPS position 3283(5) 0199(7) | NW          |
| 17  | -                  | General view of Rig and furrow (poor shot)                     | NNW         |
| 18  | 3283(5)<br>0199(7) | Promontory fort  | SSW         |
| 19  | 3283(5)<br>0199(7) | Promontory fort  | SSW         |
| 20  | -                  | Curvilinear wall on beach at Glen Shellesder                   | SW          |
| 21  | -                  | General shot of R&F in Glen Shellesder                         | S           |
| 22  | 3464(9)<br>0127(6) | Remains of shieling type structure                             | SW          |
| 23  | -                  | Kinloch Glen from 3871(9) 9987(6)                              | E           |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 4 (cont)</i> |  |   |             |
|---|--|---|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>                            | <i>Subject</i>  | <i>From</i> |
| 24  | 3699(5)<br>0016(8)                           | Shieling type structure   | N           |
| 25  | -  | The steps in the river (assoc with Salisbury's dam) from 3670(7) 0004(0)  | NNW         |
| 26  | -  | General shot of Kilmory Glen from 3670(7) 0004(0)   | SSE         |
| 27  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0) to<br>3664(0)<br>0000(8)  | Feature associated with damming works of Salisbury  | NE          |
| 28  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0) to<br>3664(0)<br>0000(8)  | Feature associated with damming works of Salisbury  | SW          |
| 29  | 3664(0)<br>0000(8)                           | Possible denuded sub-rectangular feature associated with Salisbury's dam – very ephemeral and not definitely real       | E           |
| 30  | 3670(7)<br>0004(0)                           | General view of Salisbury's dam   | S           |
| 31  | 3642(1)<br>9975(3)                           | Shieling type structure   | S           |
| 32  | -  | General view of shielings to S of Salisbury's dam – includes 3642(1) 9975(3) and several other structures in this group | N           |
| 33  | -  | General view of shielings to S of Salisbury's dam – includes 3642(1) 9975(3) and several other structures in this group | W           |
| 34  | 3640(5)<br>9981(1) and<br>3641(6)<br>9979(6) | General shot of shielings from above  | NW          |
| 35  | 3629(7)<br>0036(0)                           | Structure built into wall   | NW          |
| 36  | 3635 005/006                                 | General shot of R&F in Kilmory Glen   | SW          |
| 37  | 3635 005/006                                 | General shot of R&F in Kilmory Glen   | SW          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 5</i> |                    |  |             |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>   | <i>From</i> |
| 2  | -                  | Film identification shot   |             |
| 3  | 3636(8)<br>0091(5) | Humps and bumps and reduced features around fank   | NW          |
| 4  | -                  | Concrete feature beside sheep fank (west side)   | SE          |
| 5  | 3636(8)<br>0091(5) | Sheep fank   | SSW         |
| 6  | -                  | General view of R&F and fank – from 3620(9) 0100(8)  | NW          |
| 7  | 3628(7)<br>0171(0) | Shieling type structure  | NW          |
| 8  | 3627(5)<br>0173(6) | Shieling type structure  | W           |
| 9  | Several            | Shieling group gen shots (too many structures to record individually) GPS: 3853(8) 0059(8) to 3839(8) 0050(7) – see report | SW          |
| 10   | Several            | Middle section of group from above – 3841(8) 0051(8) area  | SSW         |
| 11   | Several            | Shielings covered in bracken from same group as above  | NE          |
| 12   | Several            | Shielings covered in bracken from same group as above  | SSE         |
| 13   | 3844(4)<br>0054(0) | Shieling from above group – extensively overgrown  | SE          |
| 14   | Several            | 3852(0) 0057(9), 3853(1) 0059(3), 3853(8) 0059(8) – shielings from group above   | S           |
| 15   | 3852(0)<br>0057(9) | Shieling type structure  | NW          |
| 16   | 3853(1)<br>0059(3) | Shieling type structure  | W           |
| 17   | 3853(8)<br>0059(8) | Shieling type structure  | NW          |
| 18   | 3860(3)<br>0055(7) | Shieling in plantation   | NNW         |
| 19   | 3860(3)<br>0055(7) | Shieling type structure  | NE          |

| <i>Rum (Project 1023) Mono Print Film No 5 (cont)</i> |                    |                         |             |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Photo No</i>                                       | <i>GPS No (s)</i>  | <i>Subject</i>          | <i>From</i> |
| 20  | 3798(7)<br>0052(8) | Shieling in plantation  | NW          |
| 21  | 3798(7)<br>0052(8) | Shieling type structure | NE          |

## 15.6 Appendix 6: GPS readings

The GPS readings below are those given by the Garmin 12 instrument used in the field. In this report the last figure in each reference has been bracketed because the instrument cannot actually be that accurate.

### 15.6.1 Harris area

| <i>Struct No</i> | <i>Reading</i>                                |                                  |
|------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1                | GPS 3435(6) 9689(4)                           |                                  |
| 2                | GPS 3438(6) 9685(4)                           |                                  |
| 3                | GPS 3442(8) 9708(7)                           |                                  |
| 4                | GPS 3455(9) 9654 (7)                          |                                  |
| 5                | GPS 3456(7) 9652(2)                           |                                  |
| 6                | GPS 3458(1) 9652(4)                           |                                  |
| 7                | GPS 3460(3) 9654(4)                           |                                  |
| 8                | GPS 3460(8) 9652(7)                           |                                  |
| 9                | GPS 3461(8) 9652(6)                           |                                  |
| 10               | GPS 3463(7) 9651(2)                           |                                  |
| 11               | GPS 3462(1) 9648(2)                           |                                  |
| 12               | GPS 3461(0) 9645(7)                           |                                  |
| 13               | GPS 3459(6) 9644(2)                           |                                  |
| 14               | GPS 3499(5) 9613(2)                           |                                  |
| 15               | GPS 3498(5) 9613(4)                           |                                  |
| 16               | GPS 3532(2) 9588(4)                           | SMR Site 67                      |
| 17               | GPS 3521(3) 9594(0)                           | SMR Site 68                      |
| 18               | GPS 3542(9) 9608(6)                           |                                  |
| 19               | GPS 3568(6) 9585(8)                           | SMR Site 66                      |
| 20               | GPS 3569(4) 9585(0)                           | SMR Site 66                      |
| 21               | GPS 3605(5) 9610(0)                           | (no SMR number, not on GUGD map) |
| 22               | GPS 3622(3) 9642(3)                           | SMR Site 79                      |
| 23               | GPS 3622(9) 9642(6)                           | SMR Site 79                      |
| 24               | GPS 3625(5) 9642(8)                           | SMR Site 79                      |
| 25               | GPS 3625(9) 9644(1)                           | SMR Site 79                      |
| 26               | GPS 3626(0) 9644(8)                           | SMR Site 79                      |
| 27               | GPS 3631(4) 9680(5)                           | SMR Site 74                      |
| 28               | GPS 3630(7) 9681(2)                           | SMR Site 74                      |
| 29               | GPS 3635(8) 9681(8)                           | SMR Site 74                      |
| 30               | GPS 3600(3) 9708(7) to<br>GPS 3600(5) 9706(6) |                                  |
| 31               | GPS 3579(5) 9721(3)                           |                                  |
| 32               | GPS 3579(2) 9721(1)                           |                                  |
| 33               | GPS 3580(5) 9720(6)                           |                                  |

### 15.6.2 Glen Duian area

| <i>Struct No</i> | <i>Reading</i>                     |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 34(a)            | GPS 3369(5) 9554(3)                |
| 34(b)            | GPS 3370(3) 9655(3)                |
| 34(c)            | GPS 3370(8) 9656(7)                |
| 34(d)            | GPS 3371(3) 9656(7)                |
| 35               | GPS 3338(4) 9701(7) (group number) |

### 15.6.3 Glen Shellesder

| <i>Struct No</i> | <i>Reading</i>                             |             |           |
|------------------|--|-------------|-----------|
| 36               | GPS 3442(7) 0158(9)                        | SMR Site 85 |           |
| 37               | GPS 3391(8) 0174(6)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 38               | GPS 3392(4) 0175(0)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 39               | GPS 3392(5) 0176(1)                        |             |           |
| 40               | GPS 3388(2) 0174(8)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 41               | GPS 3401(3) 0178(6)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 42               | GPS 3400(3) 0179(1)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 43               | GPS 3399(2) 0179(4)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 44               | GPS 3402(0) 0181(7)                        | SMR Site 83 |           |
| 45               | GPS 3315(7) 0189(7)                        |             |           |
| 46               | GPS 3300(4) 0195(4)                        |             |           |
| 47               | GPS 3304(8) 0195(0)                        |             |           |
| 48               | GPS 3269(5) 0199(7)                        | SMR Site 6  | Scheduled |
| 49               | GPS 3465(6) 0126(7) and<br>3464(9) 0127(6) | SMR Site 86 |           |
| 50               | GPS 3464(9) 0127(6)                        | SMR Site 86 |           |

### 15.6.4 Kilmory Glen

| <i>Struct No</i> | <i>Reading</i>      |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 51               | GPS 3629(7) 0036(0) |
| 52               | GPS 3636(8) 0091(5) |
| 53               | GPS 3628(7) 0171(0) |
| 54               | GPS 3627(5) 0173(6) |

### 15.6.5 Kinloch Glen

| <i>Struct No</i> | <i>Reading</i>      |              |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 55               | GPS 3699(5) 0016(8) |              |
| 56               | GPS 3670(7) 0004(0) | SMR site 189 |
| 57               | GPS 3642(1) 9975(3) | SMR Site 151 |
| 58               | GPS 3642(2) 9975(8) | SMR Site 151 |
| 59               | GPS 3641(6) 9976(4) | SMR Site 151 |
| 60               | GPS 3640(5) 9976(8) | SMR Site 151 |
| 61               | GPS 3641(6) 9979(6) | SMR Site 151 |
| 62               | GPS 3640(5) 9981(1) | SMR Site 151 |
| 63               | GPS 3853(8) 0059(8) |              |
| 64               | GPS 3853(1) 0059(3) |              |
| 65               | GPS 3852(0) 0057(9) |              |
| 66               | GPS 3845(1) 0054(4) |              |
| 67               | GPS 3844(4) 0054(0) |              |
| 68               | GPS 3843(8) 0053(9) |              |
| 69               | GPS 3842(6) 0052(4) |              |
| 70               | GPS 3841(8) 0051(8) |              |
| 71               | GPS 3841(0) 0051(5) |              |
| 72               | GPS 3840(8) 0051(3) |              |
| 73               | GPS 3839(8) 0050(7) |              |
| 74(a)            | GPS 3860(4) 0055(6) |              |
| 74(b)            | GPS 3860(4) 0055(6) |              |
| 75               | GPS 3798(7) 0052(9) | SMR Site 161 |

#### 15.6.6 *Dibidil*

| <i>Struct No</i> | <i>Reading</i>       |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 76               | GPS 3917(6) 9350(5). |
| 77               | GPS 3915(1) 9350(7)  |
| 78               | GPS 3913(7) 9351(8)  |
| 79               | GPS 3913(7) 9349(5)  |
| 80               | GPS 3913(5) 9350(3)  |
| 81               | GPS 3911(8) 9353(3)  |
| 82               | GPS 3912(4) 9354(4)  |
| 83               | GPS 3918(1) 9357(6)  |
| 84               | GPS 3931 9275        |
|                  | GPS Various          |

# ISLE OF RUM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY  
SITE LOCATION MAPS BASED ON GPS READINGS

PROJECT 1023

This document forms part of the results of  
the Archaeological Evaluation for the Environmental Assessment  
for the proposed Woodland Grant Scheme on Rum  
on behalf of  
Scottish Natural Heritage  
carried out by  
Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division

# ISLE OF RUM

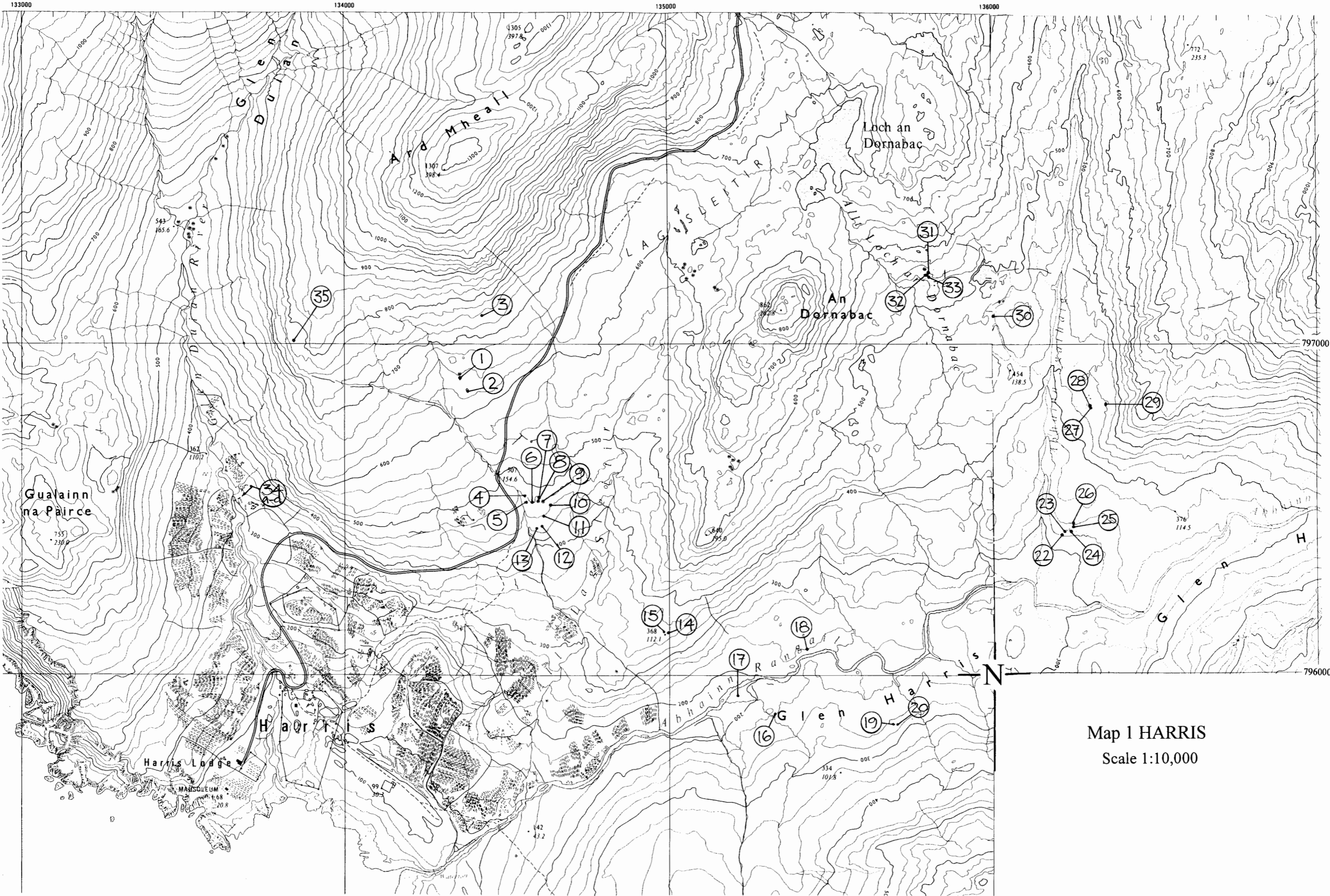
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY  
SITE LOCATION MAPS BASED ON GPS READINGS

PROJECT 1023

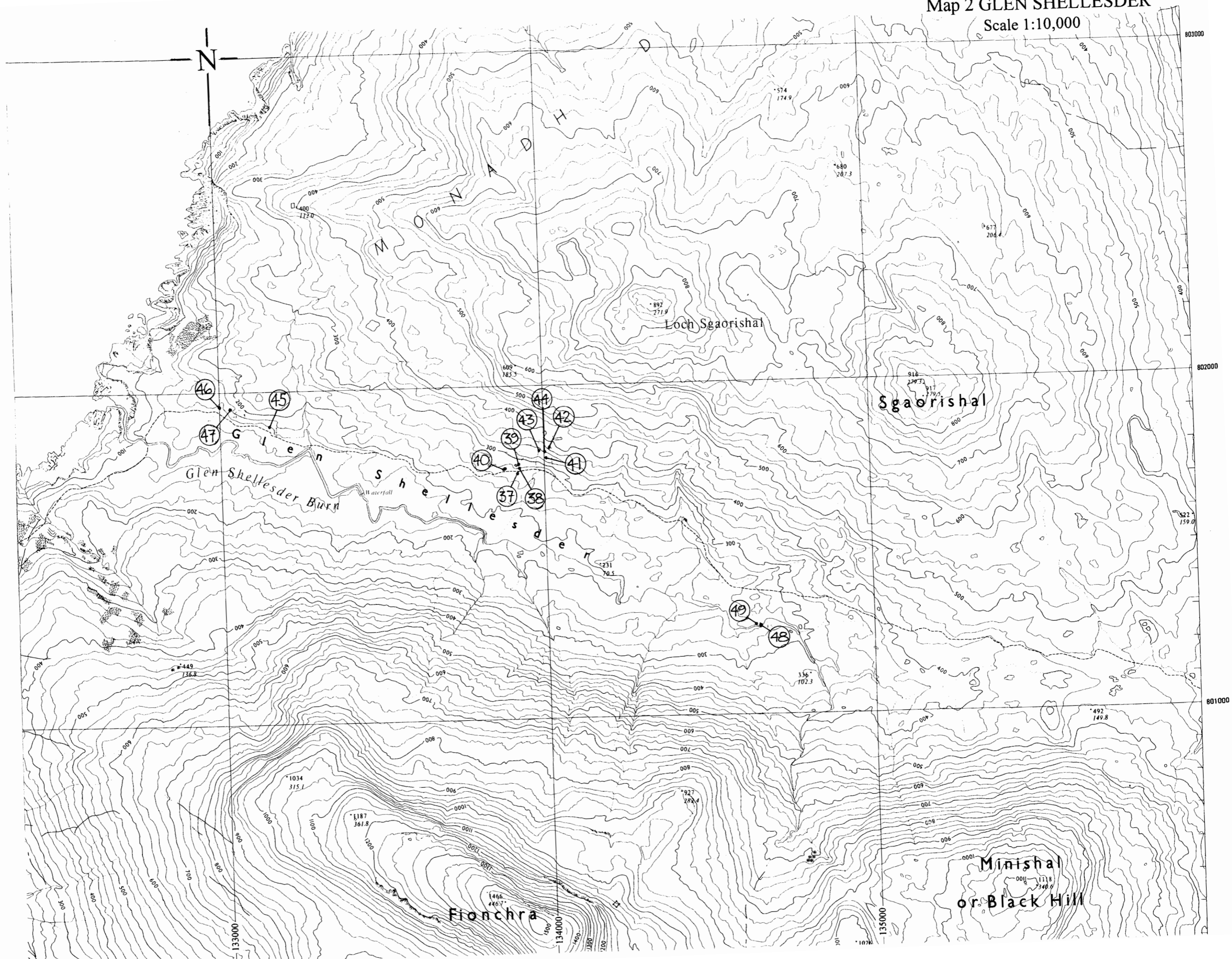
by

Lorna H Johnstone  
with  
Julie A Roberts

GUARD

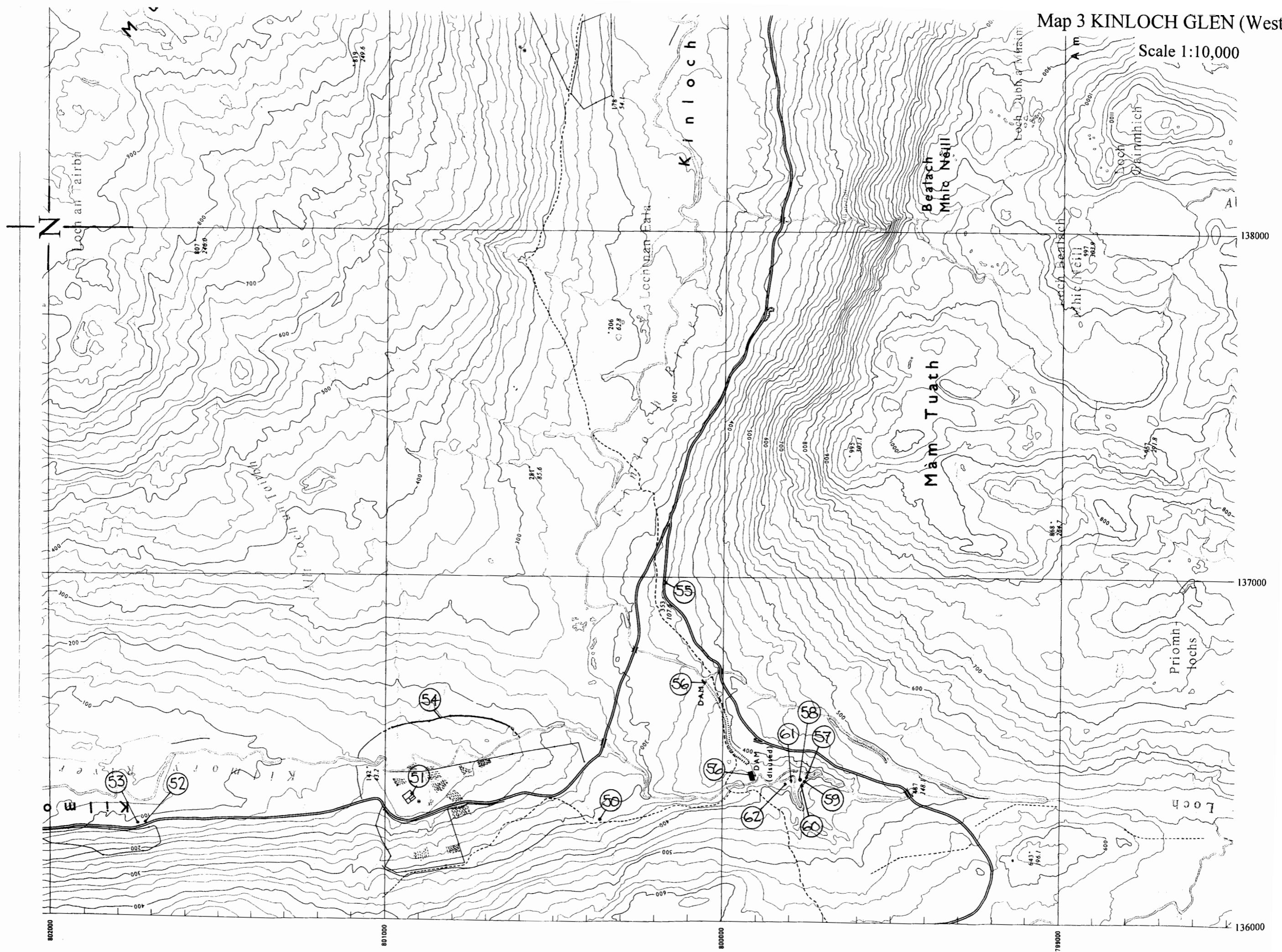


Map 1 HARRIS  
Scale 1:10,000



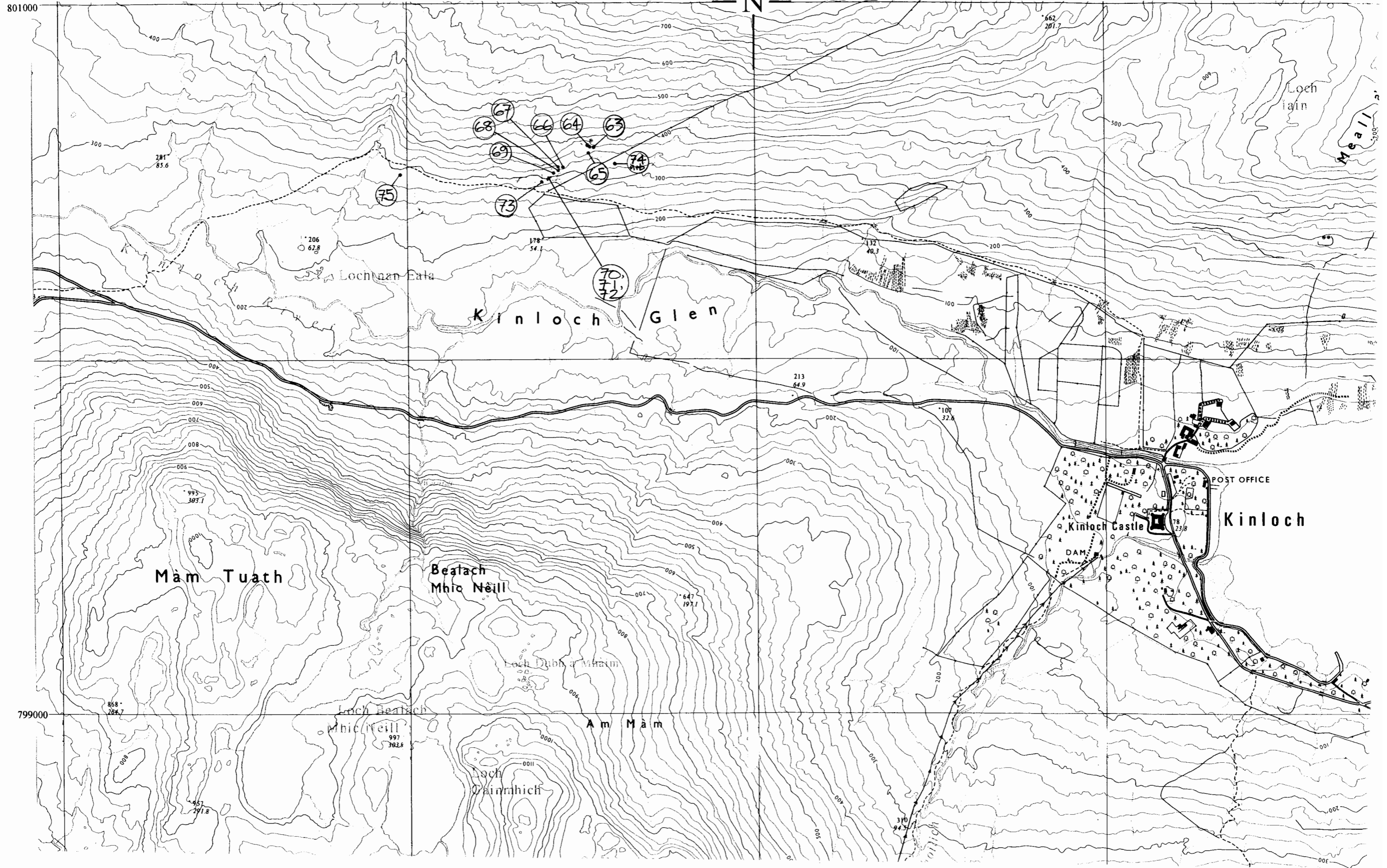
### Map 3 KINLOCH GLEN (West)

Scale 1:10,000



801000

N



MAM Tuath

Bealach  
Mhic Neill

Loch Dubh a Mhain

Loch Bealach  
Mhic Neill

MAM MAM

Loch  
Dainmhich

Kinloch Castle

Kinloch

POST OFFICE

DAM

137000

138000

139000

140000

Map 5 GLEN DIBIDIL

Scale 1:10,000

