

Appendix 13.1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	Allt Nan Creamh
Type of Site	Building and Garden
NRHE Number	N/A
HER Number	N/A
Status	Non-designated
Easting	167246
Northing	629899

A small rectangular structure is depicted in this location within an area of enclosed land on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It is shown as unroofed on the OS map of 1900 and 1924. Not shown on current maps.

Site Number	2
Site Name	Allt Nan Creamh
Type of Site	Burnt Mound
NRHE Number	NR62NE30
HER Number	2980
Status	Non-designated
Easting	167280
Northing	629820

At NR 6729 2984, adjacent to a stream on a gentle north-facing slope, is a kidney-shaped burnt mound. It measures 8.0m NW-SE by 7.5m transversely and 0.6m high; its open end is towards the stream to the north-east. It is turf-covered, but examination of material in animal burrows indicate a content of small pot-boilers. Some 130.0m to the east is a stone-walled hut circle (NR62NE 2) mutilated by forestry ploughing and planting. No field system can be identified. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 14 November 1977

Site Number	3
Site Name	Allt Nan Creamh
Type of Site	Hut Circle
NRHE Number	NR62NE2
HER Number	2968
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	167420
Northing	629820

(NR 6742 2982) A stone and turf circle, about 36 feet in external diameter and 28 feet internally, lying about 250 yards from a ruined house. Information from D Colville, 1953.

This is without question a hut circle, now reduced and partly obscured by forestry ploughing and planting. The hut is levelled slightly into a gentle north-facing slope, and has an internal diameter of about 9.5m; wall dimensions are vague but a boulder slab construction is evident. An

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entrance is no longer discernible,. There is no sign of associated land use but in an area of intensive afforestation this is not surprising. Visited by OS (JM) 2 November 1977

Site Number 4
Site Name Killocrow
Type of Site Cup marked stone
NRHE Number
HER Number 58809
Status Non-designated
Easting 167900
Northing 630000

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:
WAFD Site ID 642: Cup & Ring Marked rocks
Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: S.Kintyre.A.F/WAFD Cons Plan). Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number 5
Site Name Allt Nan Creamh
Type of Site Sheiling Hut
NRHE Number
HER Number 59397
Status Non-designated
Easting 168030
Northing 630120

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:
WAFD Site ID 1240: possible shieling
Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: Survey contractor, photo Susan).Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number 6
Site Name Killocrow
Type of Site Cup marked stone
NRHE Number
HER Number 58808
Status Non-designated
Easting 168055
Northing 630160

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:
WAFD Site ID 641: Cup & Ring Marked rocks
Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: S.Kintyre.A.F/WAFD

Cons Plan , photo Susan).Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number	7
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup marked stone
NRHE Number	NR63SE6
HER Number	3096
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168060
Northing	630150

(NR 6798 3006) (information from D Colville, 1953). A small cup-marked boulder, one of fourteen cup-marked stones on Killocrow farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, is situated in open moorland close to a shieling, 135m north of the Allt nan Creamh. It has been set up on end and measures 0.66m by 0.28m at the base by 0.53m in height. On its south face there are fifteen well-preserved cups. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6811 3012 within a new forestry plantation, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 15 December 1977

Site Number	8
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup marked stone
NRHE Number	
HER Number	58806
Status	Non-designated
Easting	168220
Northing	630255

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:
WAFD Site ID 639: Cup & Ring Marked rocks
Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: S.Kintyre.A.F/WAFD Cons Plan). Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number	9
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup marked stone
NRHE Number	
HER Number	58807
Status	Non-designated
Easting	168100
Northing	630000

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in

the West Lussa forest area:
WAFD Site ID 640: Cup & Ring Marked rocks
Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: S.Kintyre.A.F/WAFD
Cons Plan). Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number	10
Site Name	Allt Nan Creamh
Type of Site	Sheiling huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE28
HER Number	2977
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168296
Northing	629849

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	11
Site Name	Allt Nan Creamh
Type of Site	Sheiling huts; Sheepfold
NRHE Number	NR63SE40
HER Number	3092; 59606; 58784
Status	Non-designated
Easting	168831
Northing	630109

NR 6895 3014. Turf shielings.
Information from D Colville, 1953.

At NR 688 301 on the banks of Allt nam Creamh, at about 200m OD, is a small group of at least four sheilings and a small enclosure. The sheilings are turf-built, on mounds, and about 2.0m in average diameter. The enclosure, set into the base of a knoll, is a turf-covered stone-walled construction 4.0m by 3.0m, and is probably contemporary with the sheilings. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 6 January 1978

West Lussa- Sheepfold- Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area: WAFD Site ID 1451: Twinning Pen Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: Jock Hunter) Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area: WAFD Site ID 616: Old sheiling mounds Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: S.Kintyre.A.F/WAFD Cons Plan). Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number 12
Site Name Allt Harvie
Type of Site Sheiling huts
NRHE Number NR62NE31
HER Number 2981; 58788
Status Non-designated
Easting 169956
Northing 629349

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.
Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.
Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:WAFD Site ID 620: Old sheilings Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: Stock map) Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number 13
Site Name Tangymoile
Type of Site Cup marked stone
NRHE Number NR62NE4
HER Number 2985
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 166820
Northing 628570

(NR 6682 2857) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked boulder lies 595m east of Tighnamoile at a height of 150m OD, immediately north of the Allt a'Ghoirtein in a small triangle formed by the junction of the Killarow-Tighnamoile march fence with another fence running northwards from it. The boulder measures 1.6m by 1.2m and 0.3m high and bears 14 cups on its rough upper surface.RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

No change to RCAHMS report. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 3 November 1977

Site Number 14
Site Name Tangy Loch
Type of Site Cist (possible)/ Well

NRHE Number NR62NE6
HER Number 2987
Status Non-designated
Easting 169090
Northing 628660

(NR 6908 2866) An indefinite, heather-covered mound, into whose ENE end a square megalithic "cist" has been sunk, has been classified as the possible remains of a long cairn, but the mound is probably natural and the local tradition that the 'cist' is a well is probably correct.
A S Henshall 1972; J G Scott 1969

Cist: Four slabs, apparently the remains of a large cist can be seen protruding slightly above ground 455m NW of Tangy Loch and 45m E of the Allt Trasda. The cist, now roofless, lies in open moorland at a height of 150m OD and is aligned NE and SW. The slabs forming the NW side and the NE end are still in position and measure respectively 1.5m and 1.2m in length. The SE side-slab has been displaced and now leans outwards; it measures 1.4m in length, and at its SW end the top of a fourth stone, 0.3m long, is just visible above ground. All the slabs are from 0.20m to 0.25m thick. The SW end of the cist is open, but a few stones, which lie embedded in the turf at this point, may be broken fragments of the missing end-slab, and suggest that the cist was originally about 1.2m long internally, while the surviving NE end-slab indicates a breadth of about one metre. The interior is at least 1.1m deep and at the present time is waterlogged and largely choked with moss and rushes. There is no trace of any surrounding cairn-material. About 23m to the SW two isolated earthfast slabs, situated some 6m apart and measuring respectively 1.1m and 0.6m in length, rise to a maximum height of 0.8m above ground, but it seems unlikely that these are in any way connected with the cist.
RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

The date and purpose of this setting of slabs, as described by RCAHMS, is uncertain. If its purpose was funerary, its dimensions would be more likely those of a chamber than a cist, but the indefinite mound noted by Colville appears entirely natural with no stones showing, and its heather covering is identical to that of the surrounding ground surface. It may be a well but the nearest evidence of human occupation is a whisky still 200.0m to the south. Surveyed at 1:10,000.
Visited by OS (NKB) 12 December 1977

Scott, J G , 'Inventory of Clyde cairns', in Powell, T G E et al. (ed.), 'Megalithic enquiries in the west of Britain', pp.309-28. Liverpool.(1969)

RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments, Vol 1: Kintyre. Edinburgh.(1971)

Henshall, A S , The chambered tombs of Scotland. Vol 2, Edinburgh.(1972)

Site Number 15
Site Name Gartgunnal
Type of Site Sheepfold (site of)
NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 168513

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Northing 628403
Sheepfold depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

Site Number 16
Site Name Gartgunnal
Type of Site Building and Garden (site of)
NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 167961
Northing 628107
Farmstead depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

Site Number 17
Site Name Killarow Cottage
Type of Site Building
NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 166930
Northing 627862
Depicted on 1900 and 1924 edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on 1st edition maps. No trace of cottages survives on ground.

Site Number 18
Site Name Tangy Find spot
Type of Site Findspot- Gold Armlets
NRHE Number NR62NE29
HER Number 2978
Status Non-designated
Easting 167460
Northing 627750
A LBA gold penannular armlet of Irish type (J M Coles 1962) found at Tangy (J G Callander 1923) (NR 67 27) is now lost.
RCAHMS 1971

Callander, J G , 'Scottish Bronze Age hoards', PSAS, Vol 57, 1922-3, pp.123-66.(1923)

RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments, Vol 1: Kintyre. Edinburgh.(1971)

Coles, J M , 'Scottish Late Bronze Age metalwork: typology, distributions and chronology', PSAS, Vol 93, 1959-60, pp.16-134.(1962)

Site Number 19
Site Name Hazels Cottage
Type of Site Farmstead
NRHE Number NR62NE38
HER Number 45159
Status Non-designated
Easting 167580
Northing 627310

A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings and one unroofed long building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1869, sheet ccli). Two roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).
Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 22 October 1998

Site Number 20
Site Name Breakachy
Type of Site Well
NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting 167091
Northing 626801

Depicted on 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map

Site Number 21
Site Name Killocrow, cairn 450m ESE of
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM3664
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 166503
Northing 630560

The monument comprises a prehistoric burial cairn, which appears as a low grassy mound approximately 13.5m in diameter and 1m high.

The cairn is sited on a small knoll overlooking a burn to the N, in rough grazing.

The monument is being rescheduled because the original scheduling was wrongly sited. The area now to be scheduled measures 55m in diameter to include the cairn and an area around it in which remains associated with its

contruction and use are likely to survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

The monument is of national importance because it is an example of a typical early prehistoric burial cairn which has the potential to increase considerably our understanding of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices, and also of the past environment, as the cairn material will have helped to preserve the prehistoric ground surface buried beneath it. The cairn is also of considerable interest as part of a group of monuments including another scheduled cairn (SM 3647) 275m to the NE, and a cup-marked boulder (SM 209) 450m to the NE. There are also numerous unscheduled cup-marked stones in the vicinity.

Site Number	22
Site Name	Killocrow,cup marked stone 800m E of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM209
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	166882
Northing	630793
	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cupmarks or cup-and-ring marks and similar rock art

Site Number	23
Site Name	Killocrow,fort NW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3066
HER Number	3064
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165862
Northing	631057
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number	24
Site Name	Bellochantuy Dun
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3062
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	166441
Northing	632393
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

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Site Number	25
Site Name	Westport Fort
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3274
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165516
Northing	626745
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number	26
Site Name	Largiemore Fort
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3063
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	168131
Northing	625957
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number	27
Site Name	Tangy Loch Fortified Dwelling
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3180
HER Number	2988
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	169561
Northing	627970
	Secular: domestic buildings

Site Number	28
Site Name	Skeroblin Hill Cairn
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3108
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

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Easting 169659
Northing 627368
Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)

Site Number 29
Site Name Ranachan Hill Fort
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM3064
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 168905
Northing 624968
Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number 30
Site Name Cara Chapel
Type of Site Listed Building
NRHE Number LB11430
HER Number
Status Listed Building- Category B
Easting 164096
Northing 644324

Site Number 31
Site Name Cara House
Type of Site Listed Building
NRHE Number LB11429
HER Number
Status Listed Building- Category C
Easting 164128
Northing 644327
c.1730. Traditional 2 storeys and attic. Rubbled; gabled slate roof. Extensive at rear.

Derelict. Originally the Cara Tackman's house. Occupied as late as 1931. (There are no inhabitants now on Cara Island) which is a property of the MacDonald Lockharts of Kintyre.

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Site Name	Barr Doocot
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB12010
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	166790
Northing	636331
	18th (?) cent. Oblong. Snecked rubble. Gabled. Roofless.
	Doocots are rare in Argyll.

Site Number	33
Site Name	MacAlister of Glenbarr Burial Enclosure
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB12011
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	166370
Northing	634656
	Earlier 19th cent. 'Gothick'. Oblong. Random rubble, Slab coping. Pyramidal finials. Pointed arched entrance. Interior; Grass-grown floor. Mural tablets to Colonel Macalister (1753-1829) etc

Site Number	34
Site Name	Tangy Mill
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB12012
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	166275
Northing	627739
	18th (?) cent. Trad. L-plan. 1-storey and loft with laigh floors. Random rubble. Skew-gabled. Slated roof with vent. Over-shot wheel. Lade. Interior: Machinery entire. Brick vaulting in lower laigh floor in Wing.
	In good condition and in use as meal-mill.

Site Number	35
Site Name	Oatfield House
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB4922
HER Number	

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Status Listed Building- Category B
Easting 168104
Northing 618053
18th or early 19th cent. mansion. 2 storeys. Projecting semi-octagonal bay in front. Harled; band-courses dressed margins. Additions at W. end.
Belonged to Colin McEachran in 1843.

Site Number 36
Site Name Kilchrist Castle
Type of Site Listed Building
NRHE Number LB4921
HER Number
Status Listed Building- Category B
Easting 169198
Northing 617952
Early 19th cent. Free-standing tower, 3 storeys high with corbelled parapet. Round angle-tower. Harled. Vaulted basement.
Belonged to Douglad McTavish in 1843.

Site Number 37
Site Name Lossit House
Type of Site Listed Building
NRHE Number LB4917
HER Number
Status Listed Building- Category B
Easting 163352
Northing 620280
19th cent. Large Victorian mansion 2 storeys. Polished ashlar. Piended slated roof, platformed on top. Porte-cochere under projecting tower (balustraded arch to pend. parapet and Palladian windows). Lower pedimented additions at ends. Others at rear.
Seat of MacNeals of Lossit and of Ugadale (which they obtained from MacKays in 18th cent. through marriage)

Site Number 38
Site Name Lossit Home Farm
Type of Site Listed Building
NRHE Number LB4918
HER Number
Status Listed Building- Category C

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Easting	163426
Northing	620353
	18th cent. Georgian. Four sides around yard. Random rubble, Piended slated roof. Pediment over segmental

Site Number	39
Site Name	Kilkivan Chapel
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB4916
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	165166
Northing	620119
	Medieval. Oblong. Random rubble; very dilapidated; E. end demolished. Roofless. Pointed doorway. Interior: Grass-grown floor. Ancient grave-slabs with effigies or ornamented.
	Ruin. Kilkivans was annexed to Campbeltown Parish in 1722. Scheduled Monument

Site Number	40
Site Name	Campbeltown Conservation Area
Type of Site	Conservation Area
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	172322
Northing	620080
	This appraisal was carried out during July and August 2008
	Purpose of appraisal In October 2007 the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded Argyll & Bute Council a Stage 1 pass for a proposed Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) for Campbeltown Town Centre. This resulted in the Council preparing for the HLF Stage 2 bid during 2008. As part of this process Gray, Marshall & Associates were appointed to carry out a Conservation Area Appraisal and prepare a Conservation Area Management plan. The Conservation Area Appraisal is intended to be a document in its own right and the appraisal, analysis and recommended conservation policies are intended to help understanding and management of the historic core of Campbeltown.
	Date And Reason For Designation Campbeltown Conservation Area was designated in 1981 to include the heart of the old town focusing on Main Street, Kirk Street and the harbour, with a southward extension along Kilkerran Road.
	There are 128 Listed Building within the Conservation Area- 3 of which are Category A; 86 are Category B; 39 are Category C

Site Number 41
Site Name Tangy Wind Farm
Type of Site Watching Brief
NRHE Number
HER Number 772
Status Event
Easting
Northing

Site Number 42
Site Name Avio Anson I: North Channel
Type of Site Ditched Aircraft
NRHE Number NR62NE 8004
HER Number
Status Non-designated
Easting
Northing

NR62NE 8004 unlocated

(Classified as Avro Anson I: date of loss cited as 14 November 1942).
K6309: this aircraft of 5AOS [Air Observer School] ditched off Kintyre.
Which side, how far?

Registration: British.

(Location cited as N55 30.00 W5 40.00).

I G Whittaker 1998.

The map sheet assigned to this record is essentially arbitrary, being derived from the unverified location of loss that is cited by Whittaker. It remains unclear whether the aircraft ditched to the W of Kintyre (in the North Channel or Irish Sea) or to the E (within the Firth of Clyde).

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 16 June 2010.

Site Number 43
Site Name Killoccraw, cairn 640m E of
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM3647
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 166740
Northing 630690

The monument comprises a prehistoric burial cairn. which appears as a low

grassy mound approximately 15m in diameter and 1.5m high.

The cairn is sited on the N side of a small burn, 125m N of some disused farm buildings, in wet rough grazing.

The monument is being rescheduled because the original scheduling was wrongly located. The area now to be scheduled measures 55m in diameter to include the cairn and an area around it in which remains associated with its construction and use are likely to survive.

The monument is of national importance because it is an example of a typical early prehistoric burial cairn which has the potential to increase considerably our understanding of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices, and also of the past environment, as the cairn material will have helped to preserve the prehistoric ground surface buried beneath it. The cairn is also of considerable interest as part of a group of monuments, including another scheduled cairn (SM 3664) 275m to the SW, and a cup-marked boulder (SM 209) 170m to the NE. There are also numerous unscheduled cup-marked stones in the vicinity.

Site Number	44
Site Name	Dun Fhinn, dun 300m W of Killocrow
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3663
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165728
Northing	630645

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

(NR 6572 3065) Dun Fhinn (fort) (NR) OS 6" map (1900)

Dun Fhinn, a dun occupying the summit of a rock stack about 10m high, on the E side of the main road. The flanks are almost precipitous, the only approach being up a steep incline on the NW.

Excavations by W F L Bigwood which began in 1966 and were continuing in 1969 have shown that the dun, sub-rectangular on plan, has measured about 13.4m by 5.8m within a wall varying in thickness from almost 3.0m on either side of the entrance to little more than 1.2m near the E angle - the only point where the wall does not keep to the verge of the summit area. To provide an adequate foundation, natural clefts in the rock have been filled up with drystone masonry. The entrance on the NW is checked for a door, but no bar-hole is visible, probably because the walls of the passage are now only 0.9m in height.

Post-holes may indicate the former existence of timber buildings against the inner face of the wall, and finds, which include three small fragments of Samian ware, two bronze penannular brooches and a blue glass 'dumb-bell' bead, indicate that the dun was erected in the 2nd century AD and that there were two periods of occupation. The first may have lasted intermittently over five or six centuries, and the second, suggested by a rotary quern and pot-sherds, appears to have been medieval. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1969

Dun Fhinn is as described and planned by RCAHMS.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (NKB) 15 December 1977

Site Number	45
Site Name	Kilchenzie Church, church & tombstones
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM260
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	167368
Northing	624880

The monument comprises the remains of Kilchenzie Old Parish Church and burial ground. The monument was first scheduled in 1923 and was rescheduled in 1972. On each occasion, an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present rescheduling rectifies this. The monument stands upon a small knoll on the S side of the main Tarbert - Campbeltown road about 6 km NW of Campbeltown.

The church was the parish church of Kilchenzie, a parish which was united to that of Killarow before or about the period of the reformation, and to that of Killean before 1636. It is not known when it was finally abandoned for worship, but a drawing of 1833 indicates that the structure was then in very much the same condition as it is today. The dedication was to St Kenneth.

The remains of the upstanding church consist of a single-chambered oblong structure, constructed in two phases. The walls of the church are fairly complete, except at the E end, where considerable portions of the N and S walls are missing. The church measures 22.5m from E to W by about 6.7m transversely over walls which have an average thickness of 0.94m at the E gable.

The oldest part of the building is the W end, which may be ascribed to the 12th century. This portion may have originally existed as a free-standing single chamber, constructed of random rubble masonry with pink sandstone dressings. This building was subsequently extended eastwards, to create a large chancel. The original E gable was partially retained as a chancel division, and the new build was constructed in random rubble with yellow sandstone dressings. The junction of the earlier and later work is clearly visible in the external masonry of the S wall, whose alignment changes abruptly at this point. The character of the window in the E gable-wall suggests that the church was extended some time in the 13th century.

The W end of the church has been partitioned by ornate decorative cast iron railings, to create a burial-enclosure. The SW corner of the enclosure has been used to house 9 West of Scotland grave slabs, mostly of the Kintyre School dating to the 15th century. The carved stones include a full length effigy wearing a pointed bascinet, a mail coif, and an aketon. A natural boulder within the burial ground, with an early Christian wheel-cross carving was illustrated and described in the late 19th century. This carving can no longer be found.

The area to be scheduled includes the church itself and an area around it, in which associated remains can be expected to be found. The area is irregular in shape defined by the boundary wall of the burial ground, which is included in the scheduling. The area has maximum dimensions of 35m N-S and 55m E-W as marked in red on the attached map. All burial lairs still with rights are excluded from the scheduling.

The monument is of national importance as an example of a reasonably well-preserved 12th century parish church that was extended in the 13th century. Few subsequent alterations appear to have been made to the fabric while the church remained in use for worship. As such, it contributes

to an understanding of medieval art, architecture, religious practices and material culture. This understanding is accentuated by the existence of the collection of W coast graveslabs and by the possibility that the site may date to the early Christian period.

Site Number 46
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shielling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168263
Northing 629864

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 47
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shielling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168242
Northing 629859

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 48
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shielling-huts

NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168280
Northing 629862

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 49
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168300
Northing 629874

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 50
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168264
Northing 629854

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier

shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform.
Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 51
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168299
Northing 629856

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform.
Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 52
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168309
Northing 629859

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform.
Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 53
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977

Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168366
Northing 629906

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 54
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168223
Northing 629857

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number 55
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE28
HER Number 2977
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 168205
Northing 629831

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	56
Site Name	Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE28
HER Number	2977
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168212
Northing	629841

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	57
Site Name	Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE28
HER Number	2977
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168198
Northing	629852

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	58
Site Name	Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE28
HER Number	2977
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168210
Northing	629855

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have

proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	59
Site Name	Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE28
HER Number	2977
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168229
Northing	629828

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	60
Site Name	Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE28
HER Number	2977
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	168207
Northing	629818

NR 682 298. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial and at least one of which covers what appears to be a cremation. Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

This is a group of 15 or more shielings with dimensions ranging between 3.0m by 2.0m and 4.0m by 2.5m. Most surmount heathery mounds, 1.3m high maximum, which have probably formed from the collapse of earlier shielings, or were deliberately constructed to create a dry platform. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 9 November 1977

Site Number	61
Site Name	Dun Mhic Choigil

Type of Site Dun
NRHE Number NR63SE21
HER Number 3071
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 165610
Northing 630160
(NR 6562 3016) Fort (NR) Dun Mhic Choigil (NAT)
OS 6" map (1867)

Dun Mhic Choigil. This dun is situated on the summit of an isolated rock which rises abruptly to a height of 10.5m OD on the W side of the main road from Campbeltown to Tarbert, opposite the junction with the approach road to Killoccraw farm. The NE flank of the rock was quarried away when the road was made, leaving a sheer face on this side, and part of the dun wall was destroyed in the process. On the W there is a broken descent to the shore over a number of natural rocky terraces, but a less steep grassy slope provides easy access from the SE.

Originally the dun measured about 12m by 9m within a wall which is now represented by a few stones of the of the outer face and by a small amount of rubble core. The entrance is on the SE, and measures 0.9m in width; both the outer corner-stones are still in situ, together with two stones on the W side of the passage. In order to protect the approach to the dun, two additional walls have been drawn across the SE flank of the rock. Both of them follow the lines of natural terraces, and each is now marked by a few outer facing-stones and by a small quantity of debris.
RCAHMS 1971, visited 1963

Dun Mhic Choigil was partially excavated in 1976 in advance of road widening which threatened both the dun and its outer defensive walls. The excavation was limited to the walls and the interior of the dun and to the areas to be removed. The primary dun was shown to be D-shaped with the entrance to the south near the straight east side. Inside was a secondary building, two walls of which survived in part. The outer defences continued the line of the east side of the dun before turning west along a natural platform. They enclosed a courtyard, little of which was threatened. J W & M E Hedges 1976; 1979

The proposed road widening has yet to take place, and Dun Mhic Choigil is as described by RCAHMS and Hedges. The 1976 excavation trench along the north-east side of the dun and outworks, and parallel to the public road, is still open. The RCAHMS plan has been modified to show the 1976 discoveries.

Surveyed at 1:10,000 Visited by OS (NKB) 4 January 1978

Site Number 62
Site Name Killoccraw
Type of Site Cup-and-ring-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE27
HER Number 3077
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 167390
Northing 631050

(NR 6733 3104) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup and ring marked stone, 1.5m by 1.2m by 0.3m high, one of the fourteen cup-marked stones on Killoccraw Farm, constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, lies on

open moorland, 135m north of the Allt na Bairnich and bears four cups on its upper surface two of them being surrounded by faint rings. The cups are 0.05m in diameter and 0.006m deep and the rings 0.076m in diameter. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6741 3105, this cup and ring marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number	63
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR63SE28
HER Number	3078
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	167370
Northing	631000

(NR 6730 3103) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked stone, one of the fourteen on Killocrow farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, lies about 65m SW of NR63SE 27. It measures 1.8m by 1.2m and is just showing through the turf. On its level upper surface there are twelve plain cups, four of which are now very faint. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6738 3101, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number	64
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR63SE29
HER Number	3079
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	167400
Northing	630950

(NR 6727 3097) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked boulder, one of the fourteen cup-marked stones on Killocrow farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, lies near the north bank of the stream. It measures 1.4m by 0.9m and its surface, just showing above ground, bears thirteen plain cups. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6742 3095, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number	65
Site Name	Killocrow

Type of Site Cup-and-ring-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE3
HER Number 3080
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 166880
Northing 630790
 (NR 6689 3079) Cup Marked Stone (NR).OS 6" map (1924)

A massive hog-backed boulder, the most impressive of the fourteen cup-marked stones on Killoccraw farm which form the largest concentration in Kintyre. It measures 3.7m by 1.8m and protrudes 0.5m above ground and bears at least fifty cups, some of them unusually large, the maximum diameter being 0.18m and the maximum depth being 0.044m. In two cases a cup is accompanied by an incomplete ring, and three of the cups have short gutters leading from them. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965; R W B Morris 1977

As described and illustrated by RCAHMS and Morris. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (NKB) 15 December 1977

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area: WAFD Site ID 631: See RCAHM description Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: FM 10/2/46) Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 24/06/09

Site Number 66
Site Name Killoccraw
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE30
HER Number 3081
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 167330
Northing 630960
 (NR 6723 3096) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked boulder, one of the fourteen cup-marked stones on Killoccraw farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, lies about 75m west of NR63SE 29 and 11m north of the stream. It measures 1.8m by 1.5m by 0.5m high and has twenty-four plain cups on its upper surface. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6735 3096, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS.
 Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number 67
Site Name Killoccraw
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE31
HER Number 3082
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C

Easting 167150
Northing 630990

(NR 6719 3100) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked stone, one of fourteen cup-marked stones on Killoccraw farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, lies 65m west of NR63SE 30, 35m north of the stream and about 90m up stream from a ruined kiln on the opposite bank. It measures 1.2m by 0.9m by 0.4m high and bears ten very faint cups and two possible cups on its upper surface. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6716 3099, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS.
 Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number 68
Site Name Killoccraw
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE32
HER Number 3083
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 166910
Northing 631010

(NR 6691 3097) (information from D Colville, 1953). A small cup-marked boulder, one of fourteen cup-marked stones on Killoccraw farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, lies just over 800m ENE of Killoccraw, 30m NE of a gate in the N-S head-dyke and overlooks the south side of the Allt na Bairnich. It measures 1.5m by 1.2m and bears six plain cups, now worn and faint. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 669 23101, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS.
 Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number 69
Site Name Killoccraw
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE33
HER Number 3084
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 166760
Northing 630900

(NR 6677 3089) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked boulder, one of fourteen on Killoccraw farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, is situated 730m ENE of the farm and immediately north of a wire fence running westwards from the head dyke at a point 120m west of it. It is an oblong boulder, 1.2m by 0.8m protruding 0.3m above ground and bears at least four plain cups, all worn and shallow. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

As described by RCAHMS. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (NKB) 5

January 1978

Site Number	70
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR63SE34
HER Number	3085
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	166890
Northing	630860

(NR 6689 3088) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked stone, one of fourteen on Killocrow farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, is situated about 825m ENE of the farm, 25m east of the head dyke and almost in line with the wire fence that runs westwards from it. It measures 2m by 1.5m, shows only a little above ground, and bears twelve very shallow worn cups. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6690 3086, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS.
Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number	71
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR63SE35
HER Number	3086
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	166340
Northing	630570

(NR 6631 3058) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked stone, one of fourteen on Killocrow farm constituting the largest concentration in Kintyre, is situated 275m ESE of the farm, on level ground at the top of a grassy slope that rises from the south side of a small unnamed burn following westwards past the farm. It is a large flat-topped boulder, 2.4m by 1.4m by 0.6m high, bearing in its upper surface slight traces of eight cups, and of five possible cups. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6634 3056, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS.
Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number	72
Site Name	Killocrow
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR63SE36
HER Number	3087

Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 166030
Northing 630570

NR 660 306. A cup-marked slab, 1ft 6ins by 1ft by 3ins lies in a near-gully, in boggy rough pasture, 66 yds south of Killocrow steading and 2 yds north of the burn. It is a smooth, flat piece of greywacke which bears one cup 6 ins in diameter and 3 ins deep. It is movable. R W B Morris "Cupmarks" MS, 1966.

Located at NR 6604 3059, this cup-marked stone is as described by Morris. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number 73
Site Name Killocrow
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE7
HER Number 3097
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 168220
Northing 630250

(NR 6817 3017) (information from D Colville, 1953). A cup-marked boulder lies 230 m NE of NR63SE 6 and measures 1.5m 1.1m by 0.23m high. Its fairly level upper surface bears at least twenty-one well-formed, plain cups. Towards its west end a groove, 0.051m wide and 0.013m deep, runs outwards to the edge of the stone from either side of a natural fissure. The south groove incorporates one cup. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

Located at NR 6827 3021 in a new forestry plantation, this cup-marked boulder is as described by RCAHMS. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 15 December 1977

Site Number 74
Site Name Gort na h-Ulaidhe, long cairn 900m NE of Gartgreillan, Glen Lussa
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM2484
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 174493
Northing 626854

Prehistoric ritual and funerary: long cairn

The monument comprises the remains of a chambered cairn, a burial and ritual monument dating from the Neolithic period (around 3500-3000 BC).

The cairn lies at 150m OD, along the edge of a broad, fairly level shelf high above the Glenlussa Water. The cairn is trapezoidal on plan, elongated E to W and measures 36m long by 10m across the E end and 7m across at the W end. It has been considerably robbed, especially in a hollow which crosses the cairn between 4m and 6.5m behind the chamber, but cairn

material survives over the whole site and behind the E chamber stands to approximately 2m high. Four sub-rectangular chambers are set into the cairn, one directly behind the E facade, one about halfway along (opening to the S), one about three-quarters of the way along (apparently running right through the body of the cairn and one near the W end (opening from the N). Six orthostats remain erect along the E facade, including one which forms the N portal stone of the entrance to the E chamber.

The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is a rectangle 60m E-W by 45m N-S, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric funerary and ritual practices. Its plan has unusual features, especially a chamber which appears to run from one side cairn through to the other. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date.

Site Number	75
Site Name	Cleongart,dun SE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3178
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	167853
Northing	633521
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	76
Site Name	Dun Sheallaidh,dun
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3280
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	166577
Northing	634732
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	77
Site Name	North Craigs, enclosure 280m N of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3697
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

Easting 168894

Northing 624004

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual or funerary)

The monument comprises a prehistoric enclosure which is situated on a low knoll on the shoulder of Ranachan Hill, 280 m north of North Craigs farm.

The monument is oval in shape, consisting of a stony bank 0.5m high and up to 3m wide, enclosing an area approximately 25m E-W by 32m N-S. A rectangular pond has been built at some later time into the west side of the enclosure; this is excluded from the scheduling.

The monument is being rescheduled because the original scheduling was wrongly located on the map. The area now to be scheduled is circular and measures 70m in diameter, in order to cover the enclosure and an area around it in which associated remains are likely to survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

The monument is of national importance because it is a well preserved example of a type of later prehistoric enclosed settlement which has the potential to increase considerably our understanding of later historic domestic life and settlement architecture.168894

Site Number 78

Site Name Balnagleck, dun 350m NE of

Type of Site Scheduled Monument

NRHE Number SM3696

HER Number

Status Scheduled Monument

Easting 168288

Northing 625304

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

The monument comprises a later prehistoric or early historic dun which is situated on a level promontory on the hillside 350m NE of Balnagleck farm.

Roughly oval in plan, the dun measures approximately 25m E-W by 20m N-S. The walls consist of low banks 2m wide and 0.5m high, with occasional very large boulders. An entrance to the E is marked by three large stone blocks, defining an entrance passage 1.5m wide and at least 2m long.

The monument is being rescheduled because the original scheduling was wrongly located. The area now to be scheduled is circular and measures 65m in diameter, to include the dun and an area around it in which associated remains are likely to survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

The monument is of national importance because it is a well-preserved example of a typical later prehistoric or early historic enclosed settlement which has the potential to considerably increase our understanding of later prehistoric or early historic domestic life and defensive architecture.

Site Number 79

Site Name Corputechan, hut circles E of, Kintyre
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM7434
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 167921
Northing 633414

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse

The monument consists of the remains of three prehistoric round houses, known as hut circles, situated in open moorland on a west-facing slope.

Two hut circles (A and B) lie 1000m W of Corputechan Farm, with a third (C) sited 200m further NE and uphill. Hut circle A is extremely well-preserved, with an internal diameter of 8m and a wall surviving to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide. Stone facing slabs are visible along the inside of the wall, and a gap in the SE probably indicates the position of the entrance into the house.

Hut circle B lies approximately 10m to the SE of A, and is represented by a pronounced hollow rather than upstanding banks, as it has been cut into the slope. It is slightly smaller than A, with an internal diameter of 5.5m. Hut circle C is well-preserved, with a diameter of 8.5m, within a wall surviving to 0.3m high and 1.2m wide. Facing slabs are also visible around the circuit of the inner wall, with two large boulders set apart marking the doorway to the S.

The area to be scheduled is in two parts, one an oval 70m NNW-SSE by 50m, and the other a circle 50m in diameter centred on the centre of hut circle C, to include the three hut circles and an area around them in which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

This monument is of national importance because it has the potential considerably to increase our understanding of later prehistoric domestic life and settlement architecture. Hut circles are relatively rare on mainland Argyll, and this is the first such site to be scheduled in Kintyre. The proximity of the hut circles to the (probably) later dun (scheduled ' SAM 3178), less than 100m to the NNE is also of considerable interest, suggesting a multi-period aspect to this landscape.

Site Number 80
Site Name Clochkeil, standing stones NW of
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM191
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 165776
Northing 624457
Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone

Site Number	81
Site Name	Ballywilline Hill,fort
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3221
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	171701
Northing	623866
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number	82
Site Name	Dun Putechantuy, dun, Kintyre
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3224
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165705
Northing	631462
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

The monument comprises a coastal dun, a prehistoric defended settlement likely to date to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). It survives as a low, turf-covered irregular-shaped enclosure on a narrow coastal promontory, now separated from its hinterland to the E by a manmade cutting (through which the main road runs: the A83). The dun measures approximately 28m by 17m and survives under rough grass and scrub. The dun is located on the seashore of west Kintyre at 10m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1972, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and is defined by the base of the rock outcrop on which the monument is sited. The scheduled area includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The dun occupies the summit of a rock outcrop on the coastal edge of west Kintyre. It has strong natural protection with steep cliffs on its N and W sides and the sea to the immediate W; access is easiest up a gentle slope from the S. The outer wall-facing is visible in places around the perimeter of the dun. The entrance was on the E side, where a gap less than 1m wide is edged by two facing stones. Outside the entrance, fragments of an outer wall may be the remains of an additional defensive outwork. The interior is overgrown and there are no visible traces of structures or other features on the ground surface.

Overall, the footprint of the monument is intact and it survives in

reasonably good condition. There is high potential for the survival of buried deposits and features beneath and beyond the wall and within the dun interior. Future examination of the dun could provide detailed information about its date, form and construction, and investigation of the interior and possible outwork could contribute to our understanding of how it was used and how this may have changed over time. Buried artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence can contribute to our understanding of how people lived and worked, the extent and nature of trade and exchange, and the nature of the agricultural economy here. The monument therefore has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature of Iron Age settlement and the design and development of these small defended enclosures.

Contextual characteristics

This type of defended settlement characterises much of the coastal occupation of Argyll and Atlantic Scotland in later prehistory. They belong to a much broader category of later prehistoric settlement, which includes brochs, forts, crannogs, duns and hut circles. Altogether, over 500 later prehistoric settlements are known in Argyll. It is believed that duns represent the remains of living spaces of small groups or single families. They are largely a coastal phenomenon and tend to be located on locally high ground, along prominent coastal routes or within easy reach of the coast.

This example is interesting because of its position at the high water mark, immediately adjacent to the sea. As well as having a seaward outlook, it would also have been visible from the sea, despite its low altitude. Sited atop a large and steep rock outcrop, defence was clearly an important consideration in the minds of its builders, but its positioning would also have indicated the presence of a community here to seafarers travelling along the coast. It may have been part of a network of similar sites which survive along the Kintyre coastline, some of which would almost certainly have been intervisible with Dun Putechantuy. These include Bellochantuy dun, some 1200m to the NE, and Killoccraw fort and Dun Fhinn, 440m and 825m to the S respectively. This monument therefore has high potential to contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age occupation of Kintyre and further afield.

Associative characteristics

The place-name 'Dun Putechantuy' indicates the presence of a defensive settlement in the vicinity and suggests the site may have been occupied over a long period. The site is identified as a 'fort' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, the design and construction of later prehistoric, small defended settlements in western Scotland, and their place in the wider economy and society. There is good potential for well-preserved archaeological remains surviving within and immediately outside the dun. These buried remains can tell us much about the people who built and lived in the settlement and the connections they had with other groups. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the occupation of Argyll in the later prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site Number	83
Site Name	Clochkeil
Type of Site	Crannog

NRHE Number NR62SE1
HER Number 2991
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 166720
Northing 623750

(NR 6672 2375) Site of crannog. Examined by Duncan Colville and photographed in 1933; in that year the site was cleared of stones for cultivation. It consisted of a mound of stones and earth, about 5ft maximum height, 65ft maximum diameter, with a stone causeway about 50 yds in length from higher level to bog level and mound. Shown on Geological Survey 6" map as 'Stone Circle'. Area marked B (on Record Sheet) is reclaimed peat bog now under cultivation (black soil). Area marked A is at higher level (sandy soil). C is track of stone causeway now mostly removed.
 Information from D Colville, 1960.

Crannog, Clochkeil (Site): This crannog is situated about 400m E of Clochkeil farm in cultivated land which, before reclamation, was part of Aros Moss. On the date of visit the field in question was under plough, but the crannog was visible in the form of a mound about 24.5m in diameter and up to 1.2m in height, which was joined by a stony causeway to slightly higher ground on the W. The mound was examined in 1935, when a shaft sunk to a depth of 1.8m showed that it consisted of small hazel branches intermixed with clay and gravel (L McInnes 1935). A local tradition, recorded at the same time, reports that there was formerly a stone building on the mound, but this was demolished to supply material for dykes and no plan of it survives.
 RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

Site Number 84
Site Name Clochkeil
Type of Site Crannog
NRHE Number NR62SE1
HER Number 2991
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 166600
Northing 623750

(NR 6672 2375) Site of crannog. Examined by Duncan Colville and photographed in 1933; in that year the site was cleared of stones for cultivation. It consisted of a mound of stones and earth, about 5ft maximum height, 65ft maximum diameter, with a stone causeway about 50 yds in length from higher level to bog level and mound. Shown on Geological Survey 6" map as 'Stone Circle'. Area marked B (on Record Sheet) is reclaimed peat bog now under cultivation (black soil). Area marked A is at higher level (sandy soil). C is track of stone causeway now mostly removed.
 Information from D Colville, 1960.

Crannog, Clochkeil (Site): This crannog is situated about 400m E of Clochkeil farm in cultivated land which, before reclamation, was part of Aros Moss. On the date of visit the field in question was under plough, but the crannog was visible in the form of a mound about 24.5m in diameter and up to 1.2m in height, which was joined by a stony causeway to slightly higher ground on the W. The mound was examined in 1935, when a shaft sunk to a depth of 1.8m showed that it consisted of small hazel branches

intermixed with clay and gravel (L McInnes 1935). A local tradition, recorded at the same time, reports that there was formerly a stone building on the mound, but this was demolished to supply material for dykes and no plan of it survives.

RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

Site Number	85
Site Name	Durry Loch
Type of Site	Crannog
NRHE Number	NR62SE2
HER Number	3002
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting	167810
Northing	622360

NR 678 223. Crannog, Durry Loch (Site): About 275m W of Durry Pendicle, and 90m SW of the Campbeltown refuse dump, a low mound rises slightly above the level of the marshy ground to the W of the public road that crosses Aros Moss from Craigs to Stewarton. Now largely waterlogged and heavily overgrown by rushes and scrub, the mound measures 18.5m from N to S and 9m transversely. At the time of visit a considerable number of stones, including two fragments of a flat rotary quern, were scattered over its surface.

The site was investigated by the Kintyre Scientific Association in 1892, when it was found to be a crannog consisting of a substructure of branches and twigs covered with a layer of clay and stones; several of the upright piles which formed the perimeter of the crannog remained in situ (L McInnes 1935). In the NE part of the platform there was a hearth containing a deposit of ashes, burnt bones and hazel nuts. Specimens of the finds are in Campbeltown Museum.
RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

NR 6781 2236. Site located 1 May 1960, strewn with stones and several small trees are growing on it.
Information from D Colville, 1960.

Site Number	86
Site Name	Cleongart
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR63SE1
HER Number	3058
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	167740
Northing	633880

(NR 6773 3388) (information from D Colville, 1953). A triangular, cup-marked boulder, lying in rough moorland, measures 2.1m along each side and 0.5m high and bears on its upper surface thirty cups, most of them well-marked. Two of the cups are linked to form a 'dumb-bell' figure, and in five other instances two cups have coalesced to form an irregular oval.
RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

NR 6775 3389. A cup-marked boulder as described by RCAHMS. Surveyed

at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 15 December 1977

Site Number 87
Site Name Cleongart
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE24
HER Number 3074
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 167790
Northing 634040

(NR 6785 3404). A cup-marked boulder lies on a low knoll in rough moorland, 135m NNE or NR63SE 1. It measures 0.9m by 0.85m by 0.6m high and the slightly concave upper surface has at least twelve cups, two of which form a 'dumb-bell' figure. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

The cup-marked boulder, located at NR 6779 3403, is as described by RCAHMS. Some 2.5m to the NW is a line of three stones, 1.8m long by 0.4m which border a trench of the same length, 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. It is not unlike an excavated cist, but no local knowledge can be obtained regarding it. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 4 January 1978

Site Number 88
Site Name Cleongart
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63SE25
HER Number 3075
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 167620
Northing 634390

(NR 6762 3439) (information from D Colville, 1953). A small boulder bears six shallow cup- marks on its exposed surface which is almost flush with the ground. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960

The cup-marked boulder as described by RCAHMS is partly buried and measures about 1.6m by 0.8m. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 5 January 1978

Site Number 89
Site Name High Park
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR72NW12
HER Number 3356
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 170220

Northing 625690

NR 700 257. A cup marked boulder lies at a height of 150m OD, 550m E of Highpark farmhouse, close to a turf dyke, 36m N of the approach road to the farm and 9m E of a wire fence. It measures 2.1m by 1m by 0.3m high and bears nine shallow cups. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965.

NR 7022 2569. No change to RCAHMS report (1971). Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JM) 20 November 1977.

Site Number 90
Site Name Culliburn
Type of Site Dun
NRHE Number NR72NW18
HER Number 3362
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 171540
Northing 625210

(NR 7154 2519) Possible dun. Dun visible on RAF air photographs 106G.Scot.UK 46:3315-6 (flown 1946).

On the summit of a ridge under turf are the remains of a sub-rectangular dun, measuring internally 17.5m NE-SW by about 12.5m transversely. It has been much robbed for the construction of a square enclosure within it, which partially overlies the NW dun wall. Across the spine of the ridge in the NE and SW are several contiguous basal stones of the outer wall face, and one or two blocks of the inner face, indicating that the dun wall is 2.7m thick. The maximum wall height is 0.3m, but little remains of the wall on the NW and SE sides where the natural slopes are steep. The position of the entrance cannot be determined due to robbing. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 8 March 1978.

Site Number 91
Site Name Drumgarve
Type of Site Settlement
NRHE Number NR72NW23
HER Number 3368
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 172331
Northing 626668

The remains of a township consisting of three byre-dwellings and one two-roomed building with an outshot. Some of the buildings are of stone and lime construction while others have been bonded in clay mortar. All are now ruinous and in some cases the walls are reduced to their footings. Those buildings that retain reasonably well preserved sections of walling show evidence of upper-cruck construction. Immediately to the N are traces of enclosed fields showing traces of rig cultivation and there are the remains of several limekilns in the vicinity. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965.

Site Number 92
Site Name Drumgarve
Type of Site Settlement
NRHE Number NR72NW23
HER Number 3368
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 172273
Northing 626654

The remains of a township consisting of three byre-dwellings and one two-roomed building with an outshot. Some of the buildings are of stone and lime construction while others have been bonded in clay mortar. All are now ruinous and in some cases the walls are reduced to their footings. Those buildings that retain reasonably well preserved sections of walling show evidence of upper-cruck construction. Immediately to the N are traces of enclosed fields showing traces of rig cultivation and there are the remains of several limekilns in the vicinity. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965.

Site Number 93
Site Name Drumgarve
Type of Site Settlement
NRHE Number NR72NW23
HER Number 3368
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 172320
Northing 626630

The remains of a township consisting of three byre-dwellings and one two-roomed building with an outshot. Some of the buildings are of stone and lime construction while others have been bonded in clay mortar. All are now ruinous and in some cases the walls are reduced to their footings. Those buildings that retain reasonably well preserved sections of walling show evidence of upper-cruck construction. Immediately to the N are traces of enclosed fields showing traces of rig cultivation and there are the remains of several limekilns in the vicinity. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965.

Site Number 94
Site Name Drumgarve
Type of Site Settlement
NRHE Number NR72NW23
HER Number 3368
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 172311
Northing 626663

The remains of a township consisting of three byre-dwellings and one two-roomed building with an outshot. Some of the buildings are of stone and lime construction while others have been bonded in clay mortar. All are now ruinous and in some cases the walls are reduced to their footings. Those

buildings that retain reasonably well preserved sections of walling show evidence of upper-cruck construction. Immediately to the N are traces of enclosed fields showing traces of rig cultivation and there are the remains of several limekilns in the vicinity. RCHMS 1971, visited 1965.

Site Number 95
Site Name Ranachan
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR72SW29
HER Number 3403
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 170150
Northing 624760

NR 701 247 Cup-marks occur on the central of three boulders in pasture, low on the south-facing slope of a small valley at Ranachan. It measures 1.4m across and is covered with nearly a score of cups of various sizes. Another boulder lying 14m to the west has one possible cup. R B K Stevenson 1972.

The cup-marked boulder is at NR 7016 2475, all markings on the upper surface are extremely weathered. Only two clear marks of regular shape are visible, the others are either indistinct or with an irregular elongated appearance; some depressions may be entirely due to weathering. The mark on the rock to the west is very indistinct and being in isolation it cannot be classified with certainty as a cup-mark. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (JB) 3 November 1977.

Site Number 96
Site Name Knock Scalbart,fort NNE of Leckavroan
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM3096
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 173028
Northing 622216

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number 97
Site Name Gort na h-Ulaidhe, long cairn 900m NE of Gartgreillan, Glen Lussa
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM2484
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 174493

Northing

626854

Prehistoric ritual and funerary: long cairn

The monument comprises the remains of a chambered cairn, a burial and ritual monument dating from the Neolithic period (around 3500-3000 BC).

The cairn lies at 150m OD, along the edge of a broad, fairly level shelf high above the Glenlussa Water. The cairn is trapezoidal on plan, elongated E to W and measures 36m long by 10m across the E end and 7m across at the W end. It has been considerably robbed, especially in a hollow which crosses the cairn between 4m and 6.5m behind the chamber, but cairn material survives over the whole site and behind the E chamber stands to approximately 2m high. Four sub-rectangular chambers are set into the cairn, one directly behind the E facade, one about halfway along (opening to the S), one about three-quarters of the way along (apparently running right through the body of the cairn and one near the W end (opening from the N). Six orthostats remain erect along the E facade, including one which forms the N portal stone of the entrance to the E chamber.

The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is a rectangle 60m E-W by 45m N-S, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract.

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric funerary and ritual practices. Its plan has unusual features, especially a chamber which appears to run from one side cairn through to the other. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date.

Site Number	98
Site Name	Dun Ach'na h-Atha,dun
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3226
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	167382
Northing	638678
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	99
Site Name	Baraskomill,dun 275m NNE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3658
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	174243
Northing	621296
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

The monument consists of the remains of a dun and is situated on the crest of a hill at a height of 99m OD. The dun appears to have been approximately circular in plan, measuring about 15m in diameter internally. The wall consists of a grass-grown bank of stony debris, standing to a maximum height of 1.2m and spread to a thickness of 6m. No facing stones remain. Traces of a possible entrance exist to the W. Outside this entrance to the W of the dun are traces of a probable rock-cut ditch which protected the fort on its weakest side. The hilltop on which the dun is located forms the focus for a number of later turf-built dykes. The area proposed for scheduling measures a maximum of 80m E-W by 60m N-S, to cover the dun, the ditch and an area in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the dun will survive, as shown in red on the attached plan.

Site Number	100
Site Name	Trench Knowe,dun,Glen Lussa
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3619
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	173970
Northing	625691
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	101
Site Name	Kilkivan,old parish church 150m W of High Kilkivan
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3683
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165167
Northing	620111
	Ecclesiastical: church

Site Number	102
Site Name	Kilchrist,dun 450m ESE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3640
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	169723
Northing	617667
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	103
Site Name	Glenlussa Lodge, standing stone
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM219
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	176141
Northing	625423
	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone

Site Number	104
Site Name	Crois Mhic Aoidh, standing stone
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM251
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	173381
Northing	635115
	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone

The monument is a single standing stone situated in a forestry clearing on the southern slopes of Doire na h-Earbaige. It dates probably to the Neolithic or Bronze Age period, sometime between 4000 BC and 1500 BC. The monument was first scheduled in 1936, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

This stone stands at an angle, but measures 1.6m high (and would be as much as 1.8m if erect). It is 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep and its top is pointed. Traditionally known as Mackay's Cross (Crois Mhic Aoidh), the stone bears what appear to be two large 'M' characters carved in bold relief on its broad faces. The stone is aligned ENE to WSW.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the monument described above and an area around it within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

Given the lack of any apparent disturbance to the stone or its immediate surroundings, Crois Mhic Aoidh represents a well-preserved example of its type and offers excellent potential for the survival of evidence relating to the erection of the stone and traces of the activities and rituals that may have been focussed here.

The role of standing stones in prehistoric society and belief is presently not

well understood and sites such as this offer excellent potential to enhance our understanding of the function and meaning of these monuments. In the case of Crois Mhic Aoidh, which survives within a well-preserved prehistoric landscape, there is also the potential to ascertain how this standing stone relates to domestic settlements and funerary sites, as well as other standing stones and stone circles in the vicinity.

Contextual characteristics

Crois Mhic Aoidh stands about 0.6km to the SW of a stone circle on Beinn an Tuirc and there may have been a temporal and/or functional relationship between the two sites. This might simply have depended on their inter-visibility within the landscape or, alternatively, Crois Mhic Aoidh may have played some role in the function of the Beinn an Tuirc stone circle.

Various theories have been put forward to explain the purpose of standing stones, which are distributed widely across Britain. These include that they were markers for astrological phenomena, or defined territorial boundaries, or commemorated significant events or individuals. The landscape surrounding Crois Mhic Aoidh contains a wide range of remains of prehistoric domestic settlement in the form of hut circles and field systems, as well as funerary and ritual monuments such as cairns, stone circles, standing stones and many cup-marked and cup-and-ring marked rock outcrops. Although not all contemporary, this dense distribution of prehistoric monuments highlights the considerable time-depth of the surrounding landscape and indicates that this area appears to have been of importance for many generations of people.

Associative characteristics

Local tradition recounts that when a disguised King Robert the Bruce was a fugitive in Kintyre, he was hospitably entertained by a farm tenant named Mackay, who proceeded to escort him to the ferry for Arran. On the way, they rested on a hill, where this standing stone now marks the spot, and the farmer pointed out the lands of Arnicle and Ugadale, noting them to be Crown lands. When the pair reached the ferry, the King revealed his true identity and thanked the man for his hospitality, giving him his brooch. Bruce added that should he come into his rights, he would give the farmer the lands of Arnicle and Ugadale. Bruce subsequently granted the lands to the man and his heirs and these estates remained the property of Mackay's descendants, the MacNeals of Losset, up to 1927. The Macneals still have in their possession the 'Bruce Brooch'. This is why the standing stone is known by the name 'Crois Mhic Aoidh', the Cross of Mackay.

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the ritual life of Neolithic and Bronze Age communities. Apparently undisturbed, the stone and its immediate surroundings offer excellent potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits relating to its erection and use, including any activities that may have been focussed on the site. There is also potential for the survival of evidence of the relationships between this monument and nearby standing stones and stone circles. The loss of the monument would diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the beliefs and rituals of Neolithic and Bronze Age communities.

Site Number	105
Site Name	Kilkerran Cemetery, Cristin's Cross and MacEachern's Cross
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM248

HER Number**Status**

Scheduled Monument

Easting

172893

Northing

619382

The monument comprises a group of memorial stones of early Christian and medieval date surviving within Kilkerran churchyard and cemetery. The monument was previously the subject of two separate schedulings dating to 1927 and 1975, but the documentation did not meet modern standards. The present rescheduling rectifies this and replaces both the earlier designations.

Two earth-fast stones are located within the walled cemetery. Stone 1 is the base fragment of MacEachern's cross, a cross-shaft of 15th-century date which has been re-used and set into the ground between two later grave stones. The stone displays a figure on horseback carrying a spear, with a man and a woman embracing in the panel above, a galley carved at its base, and an interlace design on its rear and side faces. Stone 2 is an intact West Highland grave-slab, displaying a sword motif, lying horizontal within the McNaughton enclosure some 8m to the north of MacEachern's cross.

A further two earth-fast stones and three loose stones are located adjacent to the north wall of Kilkerran churchyard. Stone 3, Cristin's Cross, consists of two 15th-century cross-shaft sections bonded together and set into a modern base with overall dimensions of 1.88m high and 0.3m wide. Stone 4 is a small early Christian cross, probably a grave marker, set into a modern base. The reverse bears an incised cross and its front is decorated with a low relief carving of a ring-headed cross. Of the three loose stones, Stone 5 is the top section of the aforementioned MacEachern's cross. It has an interlace motif and crucifixion scene on one face, and a raised inscription and pair of shears on the other. Stone 6 is the base fragment from a West Highland grave-slab and has the carving of the tip of a sword. Stone 7 is a middle fragment from a West Highland grave-slab and this also has the carving of a section of sword and interlace motif.

There are two areas to be scheduled as shown in red on the accompanying map. The first includes MacEachern's Cross and a West Highland grave-slab (Stones 1 and 2) within a circular area, 15m in diameter, defined from the midpoint between the two stones. The second area includes Stones 3 and 4 and their bases, Stones 5, 6 and 7, and a rectangular area of ground within which evidence relating to the stones' erection and use may survive. All walls, other grave stones and burial lairs are specifically excluded from the scheduling.

The monument comprises a diverse group of early Christian to medieval memorial stones. The early Christian grave marker has a very well-preserved carved cross on both sides. The complete West Highland grave-slab, together with Cristin's and MacEachern's stones, the former in reconstructed form and the latter in two fragments, are intricately carved with motifs illustrating a gravestone iconography that was widespread in Argyll during the high medieval period. The monument can improve our understanding of early Christian and medieval iconography and artistic form, schools of sculpture, secular patronage and the ways that people expressed their religious faith and devotion. In addition, inscriptions in Lombardic capitals on Cristin's and MacEachern's crosses document important local families and add to our knowledge about the history and prosperity of this part of Argyll.

Contextual characteristics

Although some of the memorial stones no longer stand where they were originally erected, as a group they are closely related to the existence of a medieval church dedicated to St Ciaran, first recorded on this site shortly

before the middle of the 13th century. After the Reformation, the parishes of Kilmichael, Kilchousland and Kilkivan were joined to Kilkerran in 1617 and became part of what is now Campbeltown parish. Ruins of the medieval church were still visible in the 1870s towards the centre of the innermost portion of the walled cemetery. By 1967, with the exception of this important collection of memorial stones, no recognisable remains of the church were visible, the site being dominated by more recent funerary monuments.

Associative characteristics

We do not know if the early Christian cross has been re-used on this site as there is no evidence of a church at this location before the 13th century. The medieval stones have rich historical associations with the medieval church and local families. Cristin's Cross bears the inscription: 'this is the cross of Gilchrist MacKay and his wife'. MacEachern's Cross reads 'this is the cross of Colin MacEachran and his wife Katherine'. The name MacEachern is attributed to Colin MacEachern, chief of the MacEacherns of Killellan in 1499. It is understood that Colin MacEachern survived until the early years of the 16th century although the cross, like similar monuments, is thought to have been erected during his lifetime. The presence nearby of at least one 19th-century MacEachern family memorial stone demonstrates this family's association with the area until at least the 19th century.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it comprises a diverse and well-preserved group of memorial stones, found close to one another within the site of a ruined medieval church, founded probably by the 13th century. The group contributes to our understanding of the art, society, material culture and beliefs of the west coast of Scotland from the early Christian to medieval period

Site Number	106
Site Name	Cnocan Sithean,cairn,Machrihanish
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM193
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	164462
Northing	620655
	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)

Site Number	107
Site Name	Torchoillean,standing stone and cairn 850m NW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM206
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165345
Northing	619403

The monument consists of a standing stone, and immediately to its east a cairn surrounded by a bank on the circumference of an oval measuring 12m by up to 11m, which is in turn surrounded by a low bank or scarp on an oval measuring 36m x 40m. A gap in the latter to the SE may be an original entrance

The monument is comparable to several other low complex cairns in Scotland. Such cairns may allow a link with the Early Bronze Age of England and other parts of Scotland. They are nationally important as a prevalent distinctive group with a rich associated funerary assemblage. The standing stone may possibly be the last upstanding remains of a stone ring. Whether originally single or originally part of a ring of stones the importance of the site is enhanced by the co-occurrence of both ritual and funerary elements on the one site.

Site Number	108
Site Name	Cullan Doon,fort & dun 450m ENE of Uigle
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3090
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	169938
Northing	617028
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun; fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number	109
Site Name	Killeonan,chapel & burial ground 300m SW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3638
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	168728
Northing	618162
	Ecclesiastical: burial ground, cemetery, graveyard; chapel

Site Number	110
Site Name	Bealloch Hill,forts
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3639
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	167763

Northing 617680
Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

Site Number 111
Site Name Bellfield, fort and dun 250m NE of
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM3644
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 172927
Northing 621231

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun; fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)

The monument comprises a fort and later dun on the crest of a rocky ridge. The fort measures about 42.5 x 30.5m within two ramparts which are presently defined by low scarps. On the W both lines of rampart have been disturbed by cultivation. Much of the interior of the fort is covered by the dun, which is oval in plan and measures internally about 15m x 12m. Its wall consists of a band of debris about 3m thick. There is no clear indication of the position of the entrance. There are two small circular hollows in the interior of the dun, the larger of which is about 4m across and has a low stone bank around its edge.

The area to be scheduled measures 100m E-W and 110m N-S to include the fort, the dun and an area around these monuments in which traces of activities associated with their use may survive.

The monument is of national importance as it represents a rare vertical sequence of later prehistoric fortification. The fort predates the dun and the close association of the two monuments preserves important information on the sequence and nature of fort development in this part of Scotland. The fort and dun also incorporate information about prehistoric defensive architecture.

Site Number 112
Site Name Cnocan a'Chluig, cairn & barrow 135m SSW of Kilkivan Quarry
Type of Site Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number SM3652
HER Number
Status Scheduled Monument
Easting 165229
Northing 619877

Prehistoric ritual and funerary: barrow; cairn (type uncertain)

Site Number 113

Appendix 13.1: Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Cnoc Sabhail,dun,Machrihanish
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3677
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	163638
Northing	620480
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	114
Site Name	Ballygroggan,dun 640m SSW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3816
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	161902
Northing	618592
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

Site Number	115
Site Name	Glenacardoch, dun 730m WNW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3176
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	165942
Northing	637567
	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

The monument comprises a prehistoric dun, a coastal defended settlement, likely to date to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). It survives as a low, turf-covered, sub-oval wall, which encloses an area of approximately 15m by 10m. The dun occupies the summit of an isolated rock, some 5m in height, which stands on the seashore some 450m S of Glenacardoch Point in west Kintyre. The monument was first scheduled in 1972, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and is defined by base of the rock outcrop on which the monument is sited. The scheduled area includes the remains described above, an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, and adjoining land essential for the monument's support and preservation, as shown in red on the accompanying map

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The dun occupies the summit of a substantial rock outcrop on the coastal edge of west Kintyre. The rock itself provides strong natural protection, with sheer or overhanging sides on all but the SSE side, where access can be gained up a steep slope. This was probably where the entrance was sited. The enclosure walling is much reduced, but stands up to 1m high and is 3m wide in places, and can be traced around the summit. The interior is overgrown, but no features are visible. There has been a small landslip on the NE side, which may include occupation material deriving from the dun and its wall.

Overall, the footprint of the monument is intact and it survives in reasonably good condition, despite its exposed coastal location and the effects of a localised landslip. There is high potential for the survival of buried deposits and features beneath and beyond the wall and within the dun interior. Future examination of the dun could provide information about its date, form and construction, and investigation of the interior could contribute to our understanding of how it was used and how this may have changed over time. Buried artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence can contribute to our understanding of how people lived and worked, the extent and nature of trade and exchange, and the nature of the agricultural economy in this vicinity. The monument has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature of Iron Age settlement and the design and development of these small defended settlements.

Contextual characteristics

This type of defended settlement characterises much of the coastal occupation of Argyll and Atlantic Scotland in later prehistory. Duns belong to a much broader category of later prehistoric defended settlement, which includes brochs, forts, crannogs, duns and hut circles. Altogether, over 500 later prehistoric settlements are known in Argyll. It is believed that duns represent the remains of the living spaces of small groups or single families. They are largely a coastal phenomenon and they tend to be located on locally high ground, along prominent coastal routes or within easy reach of the coast, as in this case.

This example is interesting because of its position on top of an isolated rock at the high water mark, where it must have been particularly exposed, both to the elements and to seafarers travelling along this coast. It clearly favours a seaward outlook and was undoubtedly visible from the sea, despite its low altitude. Defence and visibility were evidently primary factors for the selection of this location. The dun may have formed part of a network of similar sites along this coastline, some of which would have been inter-visible: the dun at Dun Ach'na h-Atha, for example, is located less than 2km to the NE, and Dun Sheallaidh less than 3km to the SSE. This monument has high potential to contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age occupation of Kintyre and further afield.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, the design and construction of later prehistoric, small defended settlements in western Scotland and their place in the wider economy and society. There is good potential for well-preserved archaeological remains surviving within and immediately outside the dun. These buried remains can tell us much about the people who built and lived in the settlement and

the connections they had with other groups. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the occupation of Argyll in the later prehistoric and early historic periods.

References

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RCAHMS records the site as NR64NE 14. West of Scotland Archaeology Service records the site as WOSASPIN 3031.

References

RCAHMS 1971, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: volume 1: Kintyre, p 86, no 213. Edinburgh.

Site Number	116
Site Name	Ballygroggan, dun 175m SW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3818
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	162131
Northing	619078

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

The monument is a prehistoric defended settlement or dun, likely to date from the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). It survives as a low circular earthwork with a maximum diameter of approximately 25m. The enclosing bank varies in width from 1.8m to 4m and stands to a maximum height of 0.5m above the interior. The enclosed area is about 13.5m in diameter. The dun sits at around 115m above sea level and overlooks Machrihanish Bay. It is located on a N-facing spur part of the way down a hillside that slopes gently down to the sea from Skerry Fell Fad to the ESE. The monument was first scheduled in 1976, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, measuring 40m in diameter, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The monument excludes the fence which lies immediately S and SE of the scheduled area.

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The overall footprint of the monument is intact and, although the remains are slight, it survives in reasonably good condition in rough grazing land.

The dun survives as a low grass-covered bank enclosing a roughly circular space. It is easily accessible from the S and W, but there are steeper slopes to the N and E. There are breaks in the enclosing bank in the SW and E sides, at least one of which may represent the site of an entrance. The interior is uneven and poorly drained in places, especially in the NE quadrant where the surface is obscured by marsh grasses and flag iris. Researchers have previously recorded the remains of a secondary rectangular structure in the SW quadrant of the interior, which is no longer visible.

Despite its slight appearance today, there is good potential for the survival of archaeological material both within and immediately around the dun. Future examination of the dun could provide detailed information about its date and form, how it was built and used, and how this may have changed over time. Buried artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence may survive that can tell us about how people lived and worked, the extent and nature of trade and exchange, and the nature of agricultural land-use and climate at the time. The poor drainage of the site may have allowed the survival of waterlogged and rare palaeoenvironmental remains, such as wood and other plant material. The monument therefore has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature of Iron Age settlement in Argyll and the design and development of these small defended enclosures.

Contextual characteristics

This is an example of a widespread type of defended settlement characterising much of the coastal occupation of Argyll and Atlantic Scotland in later prehistory. It belongs to a much broader category of later prehistoric settlement, which includes brochs, forts, crannogs, duns and hut circles. Altogether, over 500 later prehistoric settlements are known in Argyll. It is believed that duns represent the remains of the living spaces of small groups or single families. They are largely a coastal phenomenon and tend to be located on locally high ground, along prominent coastal routes or within easy reach of the coast, as in this case.

Researchers have suggested that the visibility of duns from the sea, and the inter-visibility between duns and other broadly contemporary sites, were important factors in the choice of location. This seems to be the case here since this dun has a commanding view over lower land to the N, and across the neck of land between Machrihanish Bay to the W and Campbeltown Loch to the E. Interestingly, there is another dun only 540m to the SSW and the relationship between the two, and with duns elsewhere in the area and along this coastline, would be an important area for further research. It is notable that neither of the Ballygroggan duns occupies a naturally defensive site, which suggests that defence may not have been the most significant concern to the builders and inhabitants of both duns.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, the design and construction of later prehistoric, defended settlements in western Scotland, and their place in the wider economy and society. There is good potential for well-preserved archaeological remains surviving within and immediately outside the dun, including possibly waterlogged remains. These buried remains can tell us much about the people who built and lived in the settlement and the connections they had with other groups. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the occupation of Argyll and western Scotland in the later prehistoric and early historic periods.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NR61NW 2. West of Scotland Archaeology Service records the site as WOSASPIN 2935.

References

RCAHMS 1975, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: volume 1: Kintyre, p 78, no 181. Edinburgh.

Site Number	117
Site Name	Low Glenramskill, dun 600m ENE of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM2921
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	174532
Northing	619048

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun

The monument comprises a dun, a prehistoric defended settlement dating primarily to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500), but probably continuing in use into the early medieval period. The dun is visible as the upstanding remains of a substantial, roughly circular, stone-built structure, approximately 25m in diameter. The monument survives within the landscaped grounds of a modern fuel storage facility. It is located about 270m from the SE shore of Campbeltown Loch, on a rocky knoll at 85m above sea level, with commanding views over the loch and the surrounding area, and over Kilbrannan Sound and Arran to the NE. The monument was first scheduled in 1970, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling extends up to, but does not include, a field drain located immediately E of the monument. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground remains of a post-and-wire fence to allow for its maintenance.

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

This impressive monument retains much of its structure and architectural form. The dun is roughly circular and comprises two arcs of walling cut by two entrances (in the WNW and ESE). The walling is 5m thick in places and best preserved on the NW side where it stands approximately 1.5m tall. Many of the dun's architectural features are visible, including the wall core, inner and outer facings, the two entrances, intra-mural spaces, prepared surfaces, a stone lined-shaft, hearth space, and post holes likely to indicate

the ground plan of internal structures. Limited archaeological investigation in the 1960s indicated that the dun went through at least two phases of construction and re-use, evidenced by modifications to its layout (for example, the blocking of the entrances and changes to the arrangement of internal space). In the first period of use the occupants mainly used the natural rock surface as their floor; later on, the interior was levelled up with earth, clay and stones, and large parts of the levelled surface were paved. A remarkable range of artefacts was recovered from the excavations, including a Neolithic polished axe (possibly indicating much earlier use of this same site), a rare Roman brooch, a bronze spiral finger ring, an iron pin with a glass-bead head, bone pins, fragments of cannell-coal bracelets, an antler weaving comb, a shell midden, domestic animal bones and various types of coarse pottery.

Overall, the monument is in good condition. Much of its architectural form survives and is clear to see, despite previous archaeological investigations and the proximity of modern landscaped ground surrounding the dun. There is high potential for the survival of buried deposits and features beneath and beyond the visible walling, both within the dun interior and in the ground immediately outside and around the dun, as has been confirmed by limited archaeological investigation.

Further examination of the dun could enhance our understanding of occupation and activities on the site before the dun was built, the construction of the dun and its development sequence, how its use changed during the several hundred years that it was occupied, and its abandonment. The rich assemblage of artefacts recovered so far demonstrates the high potential for a range of further objects of various dates to survive in undisturbed layers. Deposits within and around the dun are likely also to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence, which can contribute to our understanding of the environment and vegetation at the time the dun was built and while it was in use. Overall, this site has considerable potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature of Iron Age settlement and the design and development of these defended enclosures.

Contextual characteristics

This type of defended settlement characterises the coastal occupation of Argyll and Atlantic Scotland in later prehistory. It belongs to a much broader category of later prehistoric settlement, which includes brochs, forts, crannogs, duns and hut circles. Altogether, over 500 later prehistoric settlements are known in Argyll. It is believed that duns represent the remains of living spaces of small groups or single families. They are largely a coastal phenomenon and tend to be located on locally high ground, along prominent coastal routes or within easy reach of the coast. There is a larger, broadly contemporary fort only some 500m to the S of the dun, and the relationship between the two monuments would be an important area for future research, potentially elucidating the different dates and functions of forts and duns.

The dun now has an incongruous immediate setting, since its surroundings were developed as a fuel storage depot by the Defence Estates in the early 1960s, but its wider setting is intact and it is possible to appreciate its original position in the landscape. The dun occupies a relatively flat area on a N-facing slope, overlooking Campbeltown Loch. This is not a naturally well-defended position and the dun builders may have relied upon the steep ground to its immediate N, as well as its architectural form, for protection. It has extensive views in all northerly directions and overlooks the sea to the E. The topography here (and westwards along the neck of land separating the Mull from the rest of Kintyre) facilitates sheltered and relatively easy access from the E and W, and probably accounts for the dun's location here. Its siting on a rocky knoll with uninterrupted views northwards suggests that it may also have been intervisible with other broadly contemporary sites to the N. The range, quantity and quality of the

artefacts recovered indicate that the occupants of the dun were well connected, with trading links well beyond the boundaries of modern Argyll.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, the design and construction of later prehistoric, defended settlements in western Scotland, and their place in the wider economy and society. There is good potential for well-preserved archaeological remains surviving within and immediately outside the dun. These buried remains can tell us much about the people who built and lived in the settlement and the connections they had with other groups. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the occupation of Argyll in the later prehistoric and early historic periods.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NR71NW 11. West of Scotland Archaeology Service records the site as WOSASPIN 3300.

The dun was partly excavated in 1963-64 by a local schoolteacher, Mr Bigwood, with the agreement of the Ministry of Defence, but somewhat to the displeasure of the then Ministry of Public Building and Works. The case reveals changing attitudes by government departments towards protection, excavation and development in the vicinity of important monuments.

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Site Number	118
Site Name	Achnaclach, fort 680m NW of
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3692
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	168798
Northing	615458

fort)

The monument comprises a prehistoric fort, dating probably to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). It survives as a substantial turf-covered wall enclosing an area approximately 100m by 37m, which occupies the whole of the narrow top of an elongated ridge running NW-SE. The fort is located to the N of Conieglen Water at 170m above sea level, with a predominantly southerly aspect. The monument was first scheduled in 1975, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is an irregular polygon on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, and adjoining land essential for the monument's support and preservation, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The fort takes advantage of the natural protection afforded by the steep-sided ridge and is defended by a single wall built around the irregular margin of the summit area. The only easy access to the summit is by way of a gentle ascent from a saddle at the NW end. A gap in the NW arc of the enclosing wall marks the likely position of the entrance. The enclosure wall was solidly built, with a core of rock rubble faced with large boulders, but has been heavily robbed and is obscured by vegetation. The most visible surviving section is in the N half, where it survives to an average height of 1m. Where the sides of the ridge are least stable, it is likely that some of the wall and occupation debris has collapsed downslope. The fort interior has been bisected by a low cross-bank running NE-SW, dividing it roughly in half, but it is unclear whether this feature was original or a later addition. The interior is uneven and overgrown, and there are no visible remains of buildings or structures. The fort survives in a stable and relatively good condition in an area of rough grazing, although its setting has been affected by the presence of an adjacent disused quarry to the NW.

Achnaclach fort is of particular interest because of its unusually large size and the possibility that it fulfilled a variety of functions, perhaps serving as a central place for a community or wider area. The fort appears to be largely undisturbed and it is likely that important archaeological deposits survive below ground. Excavations on forts elsewhere in Argyll have revealed structural and artefactual evidence which suggests that a range of domestic and agricultural processing activities would have taken place within the fort. Future investigation of the fort and buried remains may allow researchers to date construction of the fort, assess the duration of its use and ascertain any development sequence. In addition, the buried remains have good potential to enhance our understanding of the use and function of forts and associated structures and of the daily lives of the people who occupied them. There is potential for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts that may illuminate the diet, economy, and social status of the occupants, and the extent to which this varied over time. It is also possible that a buried ground surface may survive beneath the walling, which may preserve information about the local environment, climate and vegetation when the fort was constructed. The site therefore has high potential to enhance our understanding of the date, nature and development of large defensive sites in western Scotland.

Contextual characteristics

This type of defended settlement is generally thought to date to the second half of the first millennium BC, although some have been shown to have been in use earlier (in the Bronze Age) and others have a construction or re-use date into the first millennium AD. This site is one of the largest forts in Argyll and may also have been in use over a longer time-frame. There are over 500 enclosed and defended settlements in Argyll, including brochs, crannogs, forts, duns and hut circles, of which about 10% are classified as forts. Forts probably represent the remains of strongholds occupied by larger groups of people, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Forts and duns are often located on rocky knolls or hills with strong natural protection and in strategic locations, where they dominate the landscape and overlook important sea- or route-ways. In Argyll, forts are mainly a coastal phenomenon, but this example is positioned inland. Nonetheless, its location was undoubtedly significant. It sits at a strategic point on a natural route-way leading northwards and overlooks the approach from the S along Conie Glen, which suggests that it may have been meant to be seen from afar. Researchers have suggested that forts and duns were deliberately positioned to be inter-visible and formed part of a network of broadly contemporary settlements. A dun is located only 470m SSW of Achnaclach fort, with a clear line of site over the southward approach. Further study could help to refine our understanding of the context and significance of forts and duns, the use of defensive sites, and the settlement pattern in general in the later prehistoric period.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a substantial prehistoric fort on a steep-sided ridge in a strategic inland location. It has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of the defensive sites of western Scotland and the Irish Sea region. This site is of particular importance because of unusually large size. It has high potential for the survival of well-preserved archaeological remains within and immediately outside the fort. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early Scottish communal fortifications.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NR61NE 5. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is WOSASPIN 2929.

References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1971, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments, volume 1: Kintyre, p 65, no 155. Edinburgh.

Site Number	119
Site Name	Uisaed, cairn 330m NW of Fisherman's Cottage
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM3679
HER Number	

Status Scheduled Monument

Easting 162868

Northing 620862

Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); kerb cairn

The monument is a prehistoric round cairn of the Neolithic or Bronze Age, built probably between 4000 and 1000 BC. It survives as a substantial, circular turf-covered mound of stones, approximately 14m in diameter, and stands 0.8m high on top of a low knoll. The cairn is of particular interest because of its good condition and its position in the landscape. It is located at the south end of Machrihanish Bay above the shoreline and on grazing land, between 5 and 10m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1975 and rescheduled in 1993, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is a clipped circle on plan, measuring 25m in diameter centred on the cairn. The scheduling includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the post-and-wire fence forming the boundary on the SW side to allow for its maintenance.

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

Overall, this round cairn appears largely intact despite some small-scale quarrying (including a square-cut scooped area in the northern arc of the cairn) and rabbit burrowing. The overall footprint of the cairn is clearly visible and much of its structure survives. There is no evidence of earlier excavation, which means it is likely still to contain one or more burials and to retain its structural form to a marked degree. Part of a probable enclosing kerb is visible around the southern perimeter. The kerb is formed from larger stones: the two largest measure up to 0.8m in length by 0.5m thick and protrude 0.4m above ground. The kerb was intended to contain the cairn material and demarcate the edge of the burial monument from the surrounding ground. The cairn was built on an elongated rocky outcrop which gives it additional prominence in the landscape (and an overall height of over 2m). The outcrop is most obvious on the cairn's west side, where it appears as a low vertical face.

The excavation of similar cairns elsewhere in Scotland has demonstrated that they were used to cover and mark human burials. They are normally late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. The cairn may incorporate or overlie one or more graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts including pottery and stone tools. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. The cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen and charred plant material, may also survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of the climate, vegetation

and the nature of agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

Across Scotland, prehistoric burial cairns are often inter-visible and sometimes seem to be positioned specifically to maximise their visual impact. This position of this cairn is particularly interesting because it sits on a geomorphological boundary and is located directly adjacent to the mean high water spring mark. It occupies an outcrop at the southern end of a natural bay and has good views westwards towards Islay and across the North Channel. It also has framed views eastwards across the low-lying ground that separates Mull from land to the north.

Many cairns are known in Argyll, with particular clusters in South Kintyre, Mid Argyll, Lorne, and in the west and south of Islay. They are often components of a ritual landscape created over many centuries, often demonstrating re-use and veneration of earlier foci. These ritual and funerary monuments have additional importance as they are the most prominent remains of early societies, whose domestic houses, farms and field systems have proved difficult to identify in the archaeological record.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices, and the significance of these monuments to prehistoric and later societies. Buried evidence from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about the communities living here, where they came from and who they had contact with. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Site Number	120
Site Name	KILKERRAN ROAD, REDHOLME, WITH OUTBUILDING, BOUNDARY WALLS, GA
Type of Site	Listed Building
NRHE Number	LB43088
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	172399
Northing	619842

Henry E Clifford, 1896. Single storey and attic asymmetrical Arts and Crafts villa comprising main double pile block of 2 wide bays with inglenook projecting to left, single storey and attic service wing projecting to right with 2-storey Elizabethan hall window in re-entrant angle. Roughcast walls with droved sandstone ashlar details. Ashlar quoins at corners, chamfered arrises and sloping cills to windows.

NE (PRINCIPAL) FRONT: bay to left with 2-storey, 5-light, canted ashlar window breaking eaves. Bay at right with 4-light mullioned window. 2-storey mullioned and transomed Elizabethan entrance hall window set back in re-entrant angle to right. Service wing projecting to right; ashlar entrance bay, 4-centred arch with moulded surround, small window to right with staggered string course between. Roughcast wall to right with 4-light mullioned window at outer right, buttress at outer left and small window

between.

SE ELEVATION: chimney gable to left breaking through eaves swept down with flanking square windows. Inglenook gable advanced at right with narrow arched windows to left and right.

SW (REAR) ELEVATION: 3-bay main block at right comprising gable at left with tripartite windows at ground and 1st floors, gabled 2-storey stair tower at centre with tall window at upper level, 4-light mullioned window in bay to right. Irregularly fenestrated service wing projecting to left.

Timber sash and case windows, plate glass lower sashes at ground floor with 4 and 6-pane upper sashes, 6-pane at 1st floor of principal front bay window, 4-pane uppers with plate glass lower sashes at rear gable. Leaded, stained glass fixed lights at SE elevation, diamond-pane leaded lights at entrance hall window. 2-leaf, 6-panel timber entrance door, inner entrance door with 9-pane upper containing coloured glass. Vertically-boarded timber service hatch with wrought-iron hinges at outer left of service wing rear elevation. Red clay tile piended roof, oversailing eaves with timber soffits. Tile-hung, flat-roofed timber dormers with casement windows (some modern) to front and rear pitches of main block and service wing. Cast-iron gutters, profiled around bay window and entrance hall, downpipes with hoppers at principal front. Coped roughcast stacks with encircling ledge-courses and circular cans.

INTERIOR: most original fixtures and fitting surviving in principal rooms including panelled doors and plaster cornices. Canted staircase with flanking doors at landing. Timber balustraded gallery to entrance hall, open beamed ceiling. Panelled timber dado in drawing room, Jacobean arch leading to inglenook, plaster panelling with strapwork above, Jacobean-arched, architraved chimneypiece with green glazed tiling around grate, corniced shelf supporting bracketted base of 24-pane china cabinet overmantle. Flanking 3-pointed arch window recesses with plaster keystones at centre, patterned leaded fixed lights with coloured glass. Polished panelled walls in dining room, dentilled chimneypiece with shouldered architrave, segmental-arched buffet recess with shelf above. Segmentally-arched inglenook in 1st floor bedroom over drawing room.

OUTBUILDING: 4 x 3-bay roughcast garage, 4-pane timber sash and case windows, projecting cills, vertically-boarded doors, grey slate piended roof with exposed rafter ends and timber ventilators at ridge ends.

BOUNDARY WALLS: random rubble boundary wall to Kilkerran Road, circular rustic gatepiers with corniced and domed caps. 2-leaf timber main gate comprising 3 flush-beaded panels to lower half, dentilled moulding and grill panels above, full-height wrought-iron hinges with cross bars. Matching pedestrian gate to right.

Statement of Special Interest

Built by Robert Weir & Son for Arthur Gardiner, this is an excellent example of the work of Clifford, and clearly displays the influence of contemporary architects such as Charles Voysey, Lutyens and other exponents of the Arts and Crafts movement.

Site Number	121
Site Name	High Tirfergus
Type of Site	Hut-circle
NRHE Number	NR61NE24

HER Number 2922
Status Non-Statutory Designation- V
Easting 165060
Northing 618650

At NR 6507 1864, on a broad shelf under pasture are the turf-covered remains of an enclosure, 6.0m in diameter within a wall spread to 2.0m wide and 0.2m high. A gap in the south arc indicates the entrance. No facing stones are exposed. There is no trace of contemporary cultivation, but the structure strongly resembles an Iron Age hut circle. The surrounding area is covered by extensive run-rig. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (N K B) 12 December 1977; Visible on RAF air photographs 106G/Scot/UK 157: 3220-1 - flown 20 August 1946

Site Number 122
Site Name Killmaluag
Type of Site Cup-markings
NRHE Number NR63NE26
HER Number 3044
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 169310
Northing 638320

NR 693 382. A cup-marked boulder lies just above the head dyke 640m north of Killmaluag at a height of 150m OD. It measures 1.1m by 1.1m by 0.6m high and bears a single well-marked cup. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1965

This cup-marked boulder, located at NR 6931 3829 is as described by RCAHMS; it would appear to be the stone referred to in NR63NE 7. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JB) 8 December 1977

Site Number 123
Site Name Killmaluag, Kintyre
Type of Site Hut-circles; Field-system
NRHE Number NR63NE29
HER Number 3047
Status Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting 169412
Northing 638391

At NR 6935 3835, on a gentle south-facing slope in open moorland, is a settlement of three hut circles (A-C) and a field system. The hut walls are heather and peat- covered, not more than 0.6m high, with occasional facing stones exposed, suggesting a thickness of 1.0m - 1.5m. The entrance to each hut is in the south east arc.

'A', 9.5m internal diameter, is on a shelf and incorporated in the east side of a trapezoidal, dry-stone enclosure 0.3m high and spread to 2.0m wide; it measures about 50.0m N-S by 30.0m E-W. A probable stone clearance heap (the only one identified in the area) adjoins the enclosure wall in the south side. Huts 'B' and 'C' are set into the slope, and have a more mature

appearance than 'A'. Their internal diameters are respectively 6.0m and 7.0m.

'B' has a sub-rectangular annexe opening off the NW arc measuring 3.0m by 2.5m creating a "key-hole" shape. The field system comprises a heather-covered ruinous wall, at best spread to 2.0m wide and 0.3 high (similar to the enclosure wall), which extends south and east of the aforementioned enclosure to join with a natural steep hillslope to the south of the settlement, thereby enclosing an area of about two hestares. The larger part of this area is smooth with a covering of close-cropped heather characteristic of former cultivation. The ground is undulating and there may be vague indications of lynchets.

Hut 'A' would appear to be contemporary with the enclosure and field wall delineating the system, but 'B' and 'C' may be earlier; 'C' lies outside the enclosed field system.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (NKB) 9 March 1978

Site Number	124
Site Name	Killmaluag, Kintyre
Type of Site	Hut-circles; Field-system
NRHE Number	NR63NE29
HER Number	3047
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	169374
Northing	638407

At NR 6935 3835, on a gentle south-facing slope in open moorland, is a settlement of three hut circles (A-C) and a field system. The hut walls are heather and peat- covered, not more than 0.6m high, with occasional facing stones exposed, suggesting a thickness of 1.0m - 1.5m. The entrance to each hut is in the south east arc.

'A', 9.5m internal diameter, is on a shelf and incorporated in the east side of a trapezoidal, dry-stone enclosure 0.3m high and spread to 2.0m wide; it measures about 50.0m N-S by 30.0m E-W. A probable stone clearance heap (the only one identified in the area) adjoins the enclosure wall in the south side. Huts 'B' and 'C' are set into the slope, and have a more mature appearance than 'A'. Their internal diameters are respectively 6.0m and 7.0m.

'B' has a sub-rectangular annexe opening off the NW arc measuring 3.0m by 2.5m creating a "key-hole" shape. The field system comprises a heather-covered ruinous wall, at best spread to 2.0m wide and 0.3 high (similar to the enclosure wall), which extends south and east of the aforementioned enclosure to join with a natural steep hillslope to the south of the settlement, thereby enclosing an area of about two hestares. The larger part of this area is smooth with a covering of close-cropped heather characteristic of former cultivation. The ground is undulating and there may be vague indications of lynchets.

Hut 'A' would appear to be contemporary with the enclosure and field wall delineating the system, but 'B' and 'C' may be earlier; 'C' lies outside the enclosed field system.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (NKB) 9 March 1978

Site Number	125
Site Name	Killmaluag, Kintyre

Type of Site	Hut-circles; Field-system
NRHE Number	NR63NE29
HER Number	3047
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	169304
Northing	638371

At NR 6935 3835, on a gentle south-facing slope in open moorland, is a settlement of three hut circles (A-C) and a field system. The hut walls are heather and peat- covered, not more than 0.6m high, with occasional facing stones exposed, suggesting a thickness of 1.0m - 1.5m. The entrance to each hut is in the south east arc.

'A', 9.5m internal diameter, is on a shelf and incorporated in the east side of a trapezoidal, dry-stone enclosure 0.3m high and spread to 2.0m wide; it measures about 50.0m N-S by 30.0m E-W. A probable stone clearance heap (the only one identified in the area) adjoins the enclosure wall in the south side. Huts 'B' and 'C' are set into the slope, and have a more mature appearance than 'A'. Their internal diameters are respectively 6.0m and 7.0m.

'B' has a sub-rectangular annexe opening off the NW arc measuring 3.0m by 2.5m creating a "key-hole" shape. The field system comprises a heather-covered ruinous wall, at best spread to 2.0m wide and 0.3 high (similar to the enclosure wall), which extends south and east of the aforementioned enclosure to join with a natural steep hillslope to the south of the settlement, thereby enclosing an area of about two hestares. The larger part of this area is smooth with a covering of close-cropped heather characteristic of former cultivation. The ground is undulating and there may be vague indications of lynchets.

Hut 'A' would appear to be contemporary with the enclosure and field wall delineating the system, but 'B' and 'C' may be earlier; 'C' lies outside the enclosed field system.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (NKB) 9 March 1978

Site Number	126
Site Name	Killmaluag, Kintyre
Type of Site	Hut-circles; Field-system
NRHE Number	NR63NE29
HER Number	3047
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	169365
Northing	638421

At NR 6935 3835, on a gentle south-facing slope in open moorland, is a settlement of three hut circles (A-C) and a field system. The hut walls are heather and peat- covered, not more than 0.6m high, with occasional facing stones exposed, suggesting a thickness of 1.0m - 1.5m. The entrance to each hut is in the south east arc.

'A', 9.5m internal diameter, is on a shelf and incorporated in the east side of a trapezoidal, dry-stone enclosure 0.3m high and spread to 2.0m wide; it measures about 50.0m N-S by 30.0m E-W. A probable stone clearance heap (the only one identified in the area) adjoins the enclosure wall in the south side. Huts 'B' and 'C' are set into the slope, and have a more mature appearance than 'A'. Their internal diameters are respectively 6.0m and 7.0m.

'B' has a sub-rectangular annexe opening off the NW arc measuring 3.0m by 2.5m creating a "key-hole" shape. The field system comprises a heather-

covered ruinous wall, at best spread to 2.0m wide and 0.3 high (similar to the enclosure wall), which extends south and east of the aforementioned enclosure to join with a natural steep hillslope to the south of the settlement, thereby enclosing an area of about two hestares. The larger part of this area is smooth with a covering of close-cropped heather characteristic of former cultivation. The ground is undulating and there may be vague indications of lynchets.

Hut 'A' would appear to be contemporary with the enclosure and field wall delineating the system, but 'B' and 'C' may be earlier; 'C' lies outside the enclosed field system.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (NKB) 9 March 1978

Site Number	127
Site Name	Kilkeddan
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR72NW17
HER Number	3361
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	174370
Northing	626160

NR 7436 2616. A cup marked boulder lies by the S side of the road between Kilkeddan (NR 757 261) and Gartgreillan (NR 738 261) and 520m E of the latter. It measures 1.2m by 1.1m by 0.4m high and bears at least sixteen cups on its upper surface. RCAHMS 1971, visited 1960.

No change to the above report. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 22 November 1977.

Site Number	128
Site Name	Kilkeddan, Kintyre
Type of Site	Hut-circle
NRHE Number	NR72NW6
HER Number	3372
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	174622
Northing	626721

(NR 7461 2662) A stone circle, 31ft in diameter, is situated half-way between two sheepfolds at the fence and 50yds out from the fence. Information from D Colville 1960.

NR 747 266. A foundation consisting of a circular setting of stones 9.0m in diameter lies SE of NR72NW 3 on the S slopes of Maol a' Chuir. A narrow stone upright in the SE of the structure measres 84cms wide and 83cms high.

M Daniels 1974.

At NR 7460 2670, on a natural shelf, is an ill-preserved but undoubted hut circle measuring 9.0m internal diameter. The interior is levelled and the wall, mainly reduced to a turf-covered base course, exhibits boulder slab construction and is approximately 2.0m wide. The upright stone in the SE is

a portal slab of the entrance.
Surveyed at 1:10,000.
Visited by OS (JM) 17 November 1977.

Site Number	129
Site Name	Killmaluag
Type of Site	Cup-markings
NRHE Number	NR73NW6
HER Number	3454
Status	Non-Statutory Designation- C
Easting	170108
Northing	639202

(NR 7017 3923) (information from RCAHMS 6" map). A cup-marked stone, recorded in 1938 (information from Kintyre Collections manuscript 224/10 {Mrs MacAlister Hall}) as being situated in this area about 45m below a stone and turf dyke forming the Killmaluag-Amod march, has been searched for repeatedly but without success. It measures 1.6m by 1.5m, bears six very shallow cups and lies slightly to the east of and above NR63NE 27. RCAHMS 1971.

The cup-marked boulder, located at NR 7010 3919, is as described by RCAHMS (1971) Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (NKB) 13 February 1978.

Site Number	130
Site Name	Corputechan, hut circles E of, Kintyre
Type of Site	Scheduled Monument
NRHE Number	SM7434
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	168052
Northing	633564

Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse

The monument consists of the remains of three prehistoric round houses, known as hut circles, situated in open moorland on a west-facing slope.

Two hut circles (A and B) lie 1000m W of Corputechan Farm, with a third (C) sited 200m further NE and uphill. Hut circle A is extremely well-preserved, with an internal diameter of 8m and a wall surviving to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide. Stone facing slabs are visible along the inside of the wall, and a gap in the SE probably indicates the position of the entrance into the house.

Hut circle B lies approximately 10m to the SE of A, and is represented by a pronounced hollow rather than upstanding banks, as it has been cut into the slope. It is slightly smaller than A, with an internal diameter of 5.5m. Hut circle C is well-preserved, with a diameter of 8.5m, within a wall surviving to 0.3m high and 1.2m wide. Facing slabs are also visible around the circuit of the inner wall, with two large boulders set apart marking the doorway to the S.

The area to be scheduled is in two parts, one an oval 70m NNW-SSE by 50m, and the other a circle 50m in diameter centred on the centre of hut circle C, to include the three hut circles and an area around them in which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has the potential considerably to increase our understanding of later prehistoric domestic life and settlement architecture. Hut circles are relatively rare on mainland Argyll, and this is the first such site to be scheduled in Kintyre. The proximity of the hut circles to the (probably) later dun (scheduled ' SAM 3178), less than 100m to the NNE is also of considerable interest, suggesting a multi-period aspect to this landscape.

Site Number	131
Site Name	Allt Harvie
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE31
HER Number	2981
Status	Non-designated
Easting	169826
Northing	629339
	WoSASPIN 2981 NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number	132
Site Name	Allt Harvie
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE31
HER Number	2981
Status	Non-designated
Easting	169816
Northing	629348
	WoSASPIN 2981 NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission

have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number	133
Site Name	Allt Harvie
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE31
HER Number	2981
Status	Non-designated
Easting	169813
Northing	629332

WoSASPIN 2981
NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number	134
Site Name	Allt Harvie
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE31
HER Number	2981
Status	Non-designated
Easting	169847
Northing	629360

WoSASPIN 2981
NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a

boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number	135
Site Name	Allt Harvie
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE31
HER Number	2981
Status	Non-designated
Easting	169922
Northing	629357

WoSASPIN 2981
NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number	136
Site Name	Allt Harvie
Type of Site	Shieling-huts
NRHE Number	NR62NE31
HER Number	2981
Status	Non-designated
Easting	169745
Northing	629304

WoSASPIN 2981
NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number 137
Site Name Allt Harvie
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE31
HER Number 2981
Status Non-designated
Easting 169696
Northing 629271

WoSASPIN 2981
NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number 138
Site Name Allt Harvie
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR62NE31
HER Number 2981
Status Non-designated
Easting 169705
Northing 629273

WoSASPIN 2981
NR62NE 31 697 293.

Area NR 697 293. A group of turf mounds which the Forestry Commission have proved to be artificial. At least one covers what seems to be a cremation.

Information from P J Ashmore letter, 5 December 1973.

A group of 17 shielings situated along south-facing slopes and overlooking a boggy area cut by two streams. Dimensions vary from 3.0m by 2.5m to 4.0m by 3.0m with roughly sub-oval plans. Many are on pronounced mounds that are probably the remains of earlier shielings. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (JM) 2 March 1978

Site Number 139

Site Name Allt nam Creamh
Type of Site Shieling-huts
NRHE Number NR63SE40
HER Number 3092
Status Non-designated
Easting 168882
Northing 630124

WoSASPIN 3092
NR63SE 40 688 301.

NR 6895 3014. Turf shielings.
Information from D Colville, 1953.

At NR 688 301 on the banks of Allt nam Creamh, at about 200m OD, is a small group of at least four sheilings and a small enclosure. The sheilings are turf-built, on mounds, and about 2.0m in average diameter. The enclosure, set into the base of a knoll, is a turf-covered stone-walled construction 4.0m by 3.0m, and is probably contemporary with the sheilings.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.
Visited by OS (NKB) 6 January 1978

Site Number 140
Site Name Allt nam Creamh
Type of Site Allt nam Creamh
NRHE Number NR63SE40
HER Number 3092
Status Non-designated
Easting 168839
Northing 630128

WoSASPIN 3092
NR63SE 40 688 301.

NR 6895 3014. Turf shielings.
Information from D Colville, 1953.

At NR 688 301 on the banks of Allt nam Creamh, at about 200m OD, is a small group of at least four sheilings and a small enclosure. The sheilings are turf-built, on mounds, and about 2.0m in average diameter. The enclosure, set into the base of a knoll, is a turf-covered stone-walled construction 4.0m by 3.0m, and is probably contemporary with the sheilings.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.
Visited by OS (NKB) 6 January 1978

Site Number 141
Site Name Allt nam Creamh
Type of Site Allt nam Creamh
NRHE Number NR63SE40

Appendix 13.1: Site Gazetteer

HER Number 3092
Status Non-designated
Easting 168827
Northing 630085
WoSASPIN 3092
NR63SE 40 688 301.

NR 6895 3014. Turf shielings.
Information from D Colville, 1953.

At NR 688 301 on the banks of Allt nam Creamh, at about 200m OD, is a small group of at least four sheilings and a small enclosure. The sheilings are turf-built, on mounds, and about 2.0m in average diameter. The enclosure, set into the base of a knoll, is a turf-covered stone-walled construction 4.0m by 3.0m, and is probably contemporary with the sheilings.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (NKB) 6 January 1978

Site Number 142
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling
NRHE Number
HER Number 58783
Status Non-designated
Easting 168220
Northing 629850
WoSAS Pin 58783
NR682298

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:

WAFD Site ID 615: Old sheilings, non-FC? - which side of burn?

Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: Stock map)

Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09

Site Number 143
Site Name Allt nan Creamh
Type of Site Shieling
NRHE Number
HER Number 59607
Status Non-designated
Easting 168310
Northing 629869
WoSAS Pin 59607
NR683298

Site identified by staff from West Argyll Forest District during operations in the West Lussa forest area:

Appendix 13.1: Site Gazetteer

WAFD Site ID 1452: Old sheilings
Information from West Argyll Forest District (Source: OS)
Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 23/06/09
