



## **BARNLUASGAN DUN AND ENCLOSURE**

DAL RIATA DUN  
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT



### **Data Structure Report**

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**Roderick Regan & Sharon Webb**

Kilmartin House Museum  
Argyll, PA31 8RQ  
Tel: 01546 510 278  
museum@kilmartin.org  
Scottish Charity SC022744

## Summary

The earliest evidence of human activity on the site was a group of cup-marks incised on natural rock panels at the north end of the dun/enclosure site. The results of the initial phase of excavation work at Barnluasgan demonstrated that while both dun and enclosure have suffered much in the past and are badly denuded and damaged by trees, they still have much to reveal. Excavation has shown that internal occupation sequences are still preserved and may shed further light on the age and function of this type of monument. However, the sequence of occupation *vis a vis* the upstanding structures are still poorly understood and require further investigation. The 'cairn' structure to the north of the dun/enclosure complex still defies interpretation although its function as an outwork to the defensive structures can be ruled out. Another positive result of the excavation was the uncovering of a possible curvilinear structure lying within the terrace below the dun/enclosure, however, assigning an age and function would require further work. Finds were limited but the presence of charcoal and burnt bone within a dumped 'midden' sequence will help date the structures.

## Acknowledgements

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## **1. Introduction**

This report will deal with both the preliminary results of the excavation at Barnluasgan dun, enclosure and cairn and the walkover survey undertaken of the surrounding landscape.

The projects aim to was to survey and excavate the dun and enclosure at Barnluasgan to gain a better understanding of the archaeology in Mid Argyll, dun structures in particular. Permission to carry out a survey and excavation was granted by the Forestry Commission, the current owners, who also part funded of the project. Ancient Monument Consent was granted by Historic Scotland and their Inspector for Argyll, variously Olwyn Owen and John Raven, sponsored the project. The work seeks to enhance the Forestry Commissions' current initiative towards the better understanding of archaeological sites and monuments on their land in North Knapdale and follows recent survey work undertaken by Kilmartin House Museum (Regan & Webb 2004 & 2005).

This report is the result of a programme of works on the monuments and the surrounding area that was conducted in three phases.

### Phase I Site survey

The site survey work was completed in November 2005 and the results were presented in the subsequent interim survey report (Regan, Webb & Abbot 2005).

### Phase II Walkover survey

A walkover survey was conducted within the surrounding landscape the aim of which was to record and map all previously unrecorded archaeological features. The Forestry Commission and other local landowners granted access permission for the survey to take place. A professional team from Kilmartin House Museum leading a group of local volunteers undertook the 4 day survey between 23<sup>rd</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

### Phase III Excavation

The excavation took place between 6<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> April 2006 and concentrated on establishing the extent and survival of the monuments and associated deposits and how damaging forestry plantation had been to the site.

The report is ordered in two sections the first dealing with the excavation results and the second laying out the results of the walkover survey.

## **2. Excavation**

### 2.1 Site location and description

North Knapdale Forest lies at the north of North Knapdale Parish and is bordered on the west by the Sound of Jura. Loch Crinan and the Crinan Canal demarcate the forest area to the north. The site lies west of the B 8025 road that runs past Loch Barnluasgan between the villages of Bellanoch and Tayvallich (Figure 1).

Barnluasgan dun and enclosure lie approximately 250m west of Barnluasgan, situated in an area of mature sitka plantation (centred NGR NM 78720 91130). Most of the visible remains of the monument lie over 86.5m AOD, the highest point lying just over 88m AOD. Access to the site is gained along a forest track that runs NE/SW to the east of the monument.

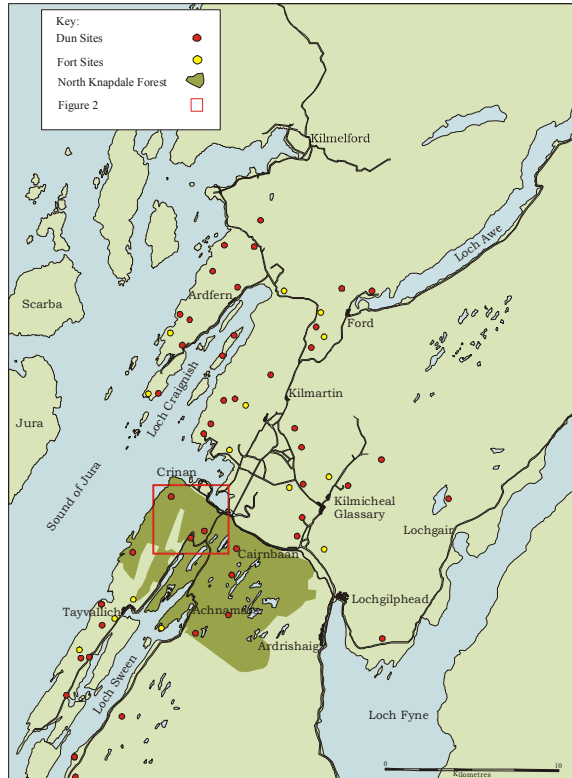


Figure 1: Area location

The underlying geology consists of banded epidote-chlorite schist covered by peat and clay based soils. The Forestry Commission had previously over planted the dun but most of the trees evident in the 1960's have now been removed (Campbell & Sandeman 1964).

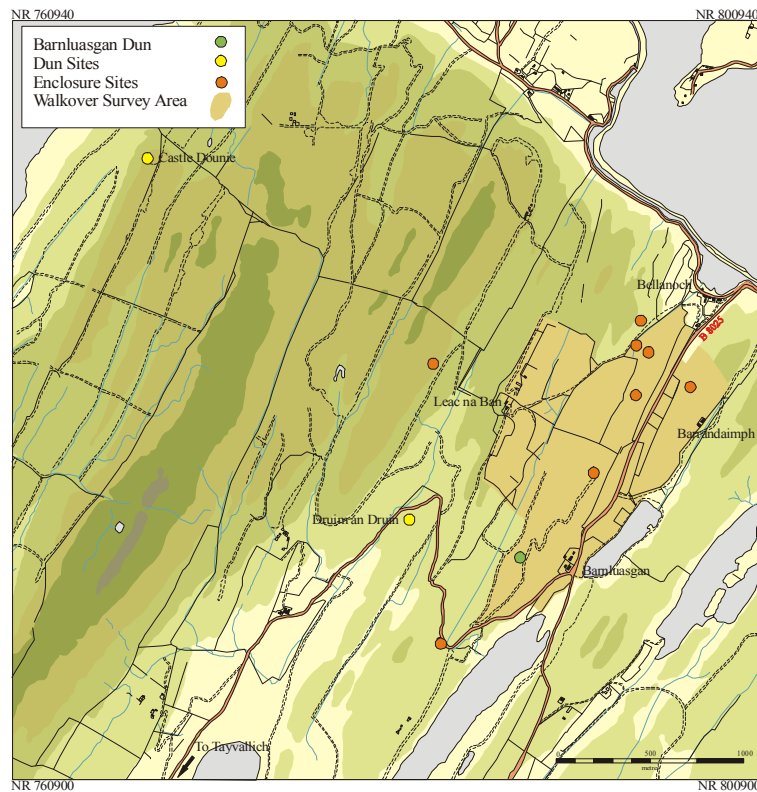


Figure 2: Site location

The exception to this is at the southern end of the monument that lies beyond a post-medieval drystone wall, where the structure is overlain with mature sitka. Much of the rest of the dun is now covered in low vegetation consisting mainly of moss, grass and bracken. Some tree stumps are still in evidence across the internal area of the dun but these have nearly rotted out. Most of the rotted tree stumps are the remnants of trees blown over during a storm in 1968, these trees subsequently cleared and the present mature trees planted after this time. The eastern side of the dun ridge has also been kept clear of plantation and here only a few small oak trees have been allowed to grow. On all other sides at the west, north and south, mature trees now encroach on the edge of the dun. The 'cairn' to the north is set within mature plantation.

## 2.2. Aims and objectives

The aims of the project are more fully outlined in the Project Design submitted to Historic Scotland prior to the commencement of the excavation programme and are summarised below (Regan and Webb 2006).

- To determine the extent, character and date of the archaeological deposits and features present within the designated area.
- To excavate strategic trenches through both dun and enclosure therefore establishing the stratigraphic sequence.
- To determine the survival of any archaeological deposits lying outside the designated Scheduled area.
- To understand the relationships of the monuments to each other, as to their duration of use and possible functions.
- To record and understand the structural sequence of both dun and enclosure.
- To attempt to establish the date of both enclosure and dun from artefactual, scientific, and stratigraphic analysis.
- To define and characterise possible late Iron Age and later activity within these sites.
- To understand the geographical and environmental elements of the site and to understand how the natural prehistoric landscape has influenced human settlement and activity.
- To evaluate the potential damage to the monuments by previous and present tree cover

## 2.3 Excavation methodology

The work principally involved the removing of topsoil cover and excavation within strategic trenches in order to gain an understanding of the stratigraphic sequence and overall preservation of the monuments. The strategic aim of each trench is outlined below as they appeared in the Project Design. In total 6 trenches were examined by excavation while turf was removed in 4 small sondages to establish the survival and lines of walls. With the permission of Historic Scotland other areas were cleaned of pine needle cover to enhance the understanding of the underlying archaeology.

Trench 1. This trench was placed at a junction between the two monuments in order to establish a relationship between the two structures. It was hoped this would also establish the extent of the overall wall preservation in this area.

Trench 2. This trench was positioned to establish the depth of the surviving archaeology to the west of the internal area of the dun/enclosure. As this area appeared to have been robbed, a trench along the presumed edge of the robbing would have given a good section along the robbed face and the surviving archaeology to the west.

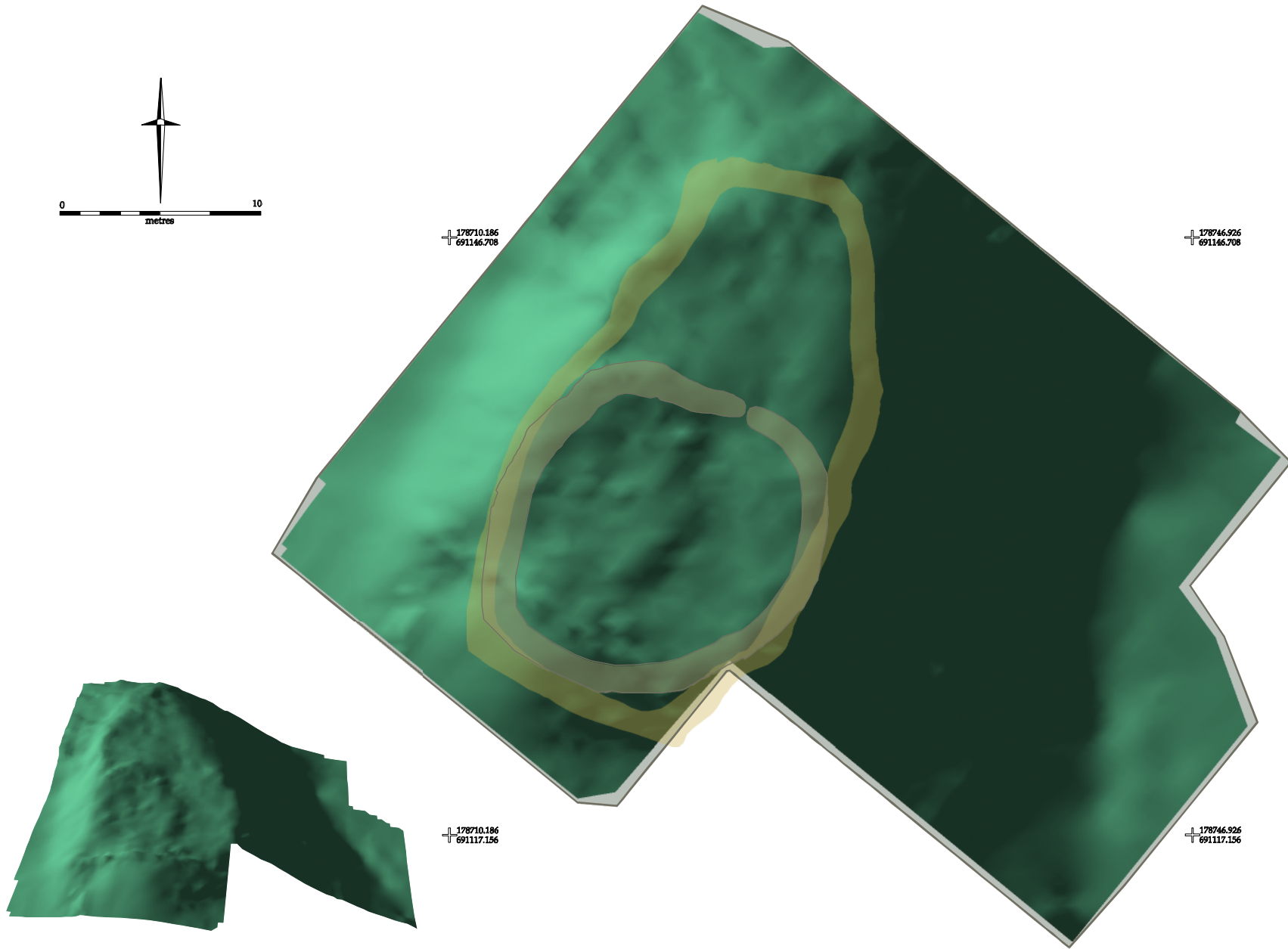


Figure 3: Dun and enclosure outlined on earthwork survey

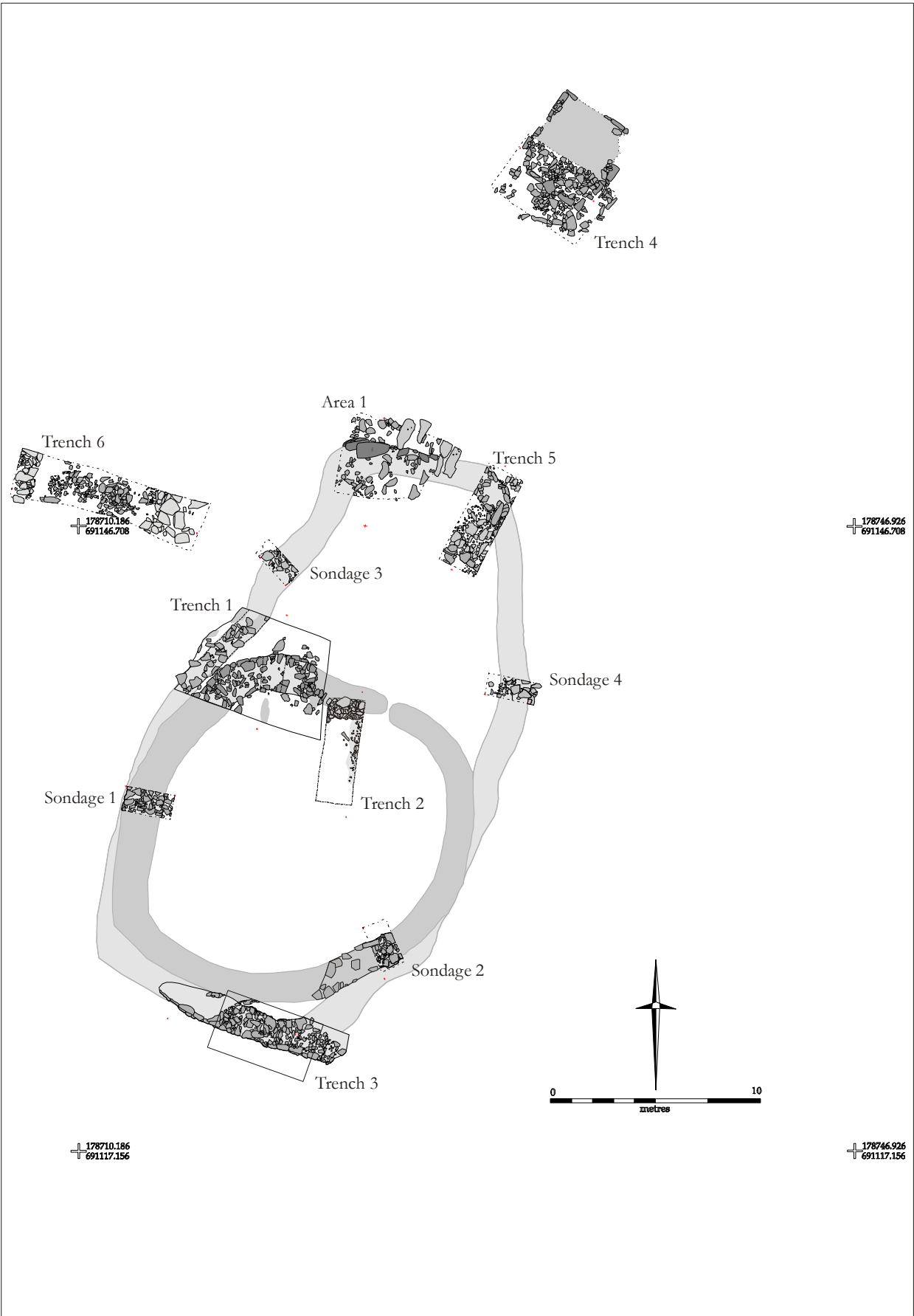


Figure 4; Trench Locations



Trench 3. This trench was placed to establish the preservation of the walls which were apparent during the survey and hopefully confirm the monument relationship established in Trench 1. As mature trees were still growing in this area it would also give an indication of the root damage to the upstanding monument.

Trench 4. This area was to be excavated in order to establish the presence/absence of an entranceway.

Trench 5. This trench involved the clearing of material from around the 'cairn' in order to establish its form/function.

Trench 6. A trench was established in the terrace below and west of the monuments in order to establish the survival/presence of any related deposits/buried surfaces.

Recording of features and deposits was carried out using standard KHM context sheets, the sheets and recording system used being an amended version of the Museum of London methodology (Spence 1990), which is single context recording, supplemented by section information. A full list of contexts can be found in Appendix 1 with context descriptions in Appendix 2.

Plans of the trenches were drawn at 1: 20 and sections at 1:10 and 1:20 depending on their size and complexity. A full graphics list is produced in Appendix 6.

Photography consisted of black and white archive shots supplemented by digital photographs which are listed in Appendices 7 and 8.

Bulk samples were taken from all significant contexts and those deemed appropriate by the on site team. These are listed within Appendix 5.

The intention had been to dry sieve strategic layers, however the presence of numerous root material and the clay content of the soil made this unworkable in practice. All excavation of strata beneath topsoil within the area of the monuments was undertaken by trowel and finds hand sorted.

All the trenches were covered in protective geo-textile and backfilled with the excavated soil prior to the turf being replaced.

## 2.4 Excavation results

For continuity of reference the monuments in this report are still classified as dun, enclosure and cairn. A brief narrative of each trench is given below, while fuller descriptions of the recorded contexts including structural details can be found in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1

Once the turf dark humic topsoil [001] was removed the remains of both dun and enclosure walls were revealed, respectively [054] and [052] (figure 5). Within the west of the trench the surviving sub soils beneath the turf cover were extremely thin and in some parts the natural bedrock lay directly under the topsoil.

The dun wall was badly disturbed and appeared as a tumble of angular stones with no coherent pattern or structure apart from hinting at the general alignment of the wall. The north western arc of the enclosure wall revealed in the trench was better preserved with surviving inner and outer faces.



Trench 1



Figure 5: Trench 1

The surviving dark brown clay silt soils lying either side of the enclosure wall appeared similar and were fairly homogenous throughout although and was given different numbers either side of the enclosure wall, [010] on the south and [011] on the north. This soil, as with most of the deposits, was badly disturbed by root action. On the north side of the enclosure, layer [011] appeared to seal or overlie the enclosure wall and probably formed after the wall had been built. Sizeable fragments of charcoal was recovered from this soil but as it was so disturbed by roots any dating gained has to be treated with caution. Past root disturbance was also in evidence in tree throw [033] (fills [031], [032], [033]) on the south side of the Enclosure. This was a pattern repeated elsewhere within other trenches, with evidence of windblown tree disturbance, probably from the damage done in the aforementioned storm of 1968. Because of the thinness of the soils no direct stratigraphic relationship was established between the structures despite soils underlying the enclosure wall in the eastern part of the trench. A dip along a natural ridge at the east of the trench meant that a deeper soil sequence was present, as this was explored in Trench 2, no further excavation of this area took place.

The structural nature of the enclosure wall suggested the use of turf packing between the inner and outer faces of the wall [042], this revealed in an exploratory section across the internal wall area. The absence of a stone packed core indicated the deliberate use of earth/turf possibly to facilitate the use of a palisade enclosing this side of the enclosure. While no evidence of this was seen in this initial phase of work it is a possibility that warrants further investigation. While the trench did not establish either a direct physical or stratigraphic relationship between dun and enclosure, their comparative preservation, might suggest that the better preserved enclosure wall is of later date.

## Trench 2

The removal of the topsoil from the trench established that natural bedrock lay just below the surface at the west and south of the trench. Located at the northern end of the trench was what appeared to be a rubble foundation, deposit [056] (Figure 8), for the eastward continuation of enclosure wall [052].

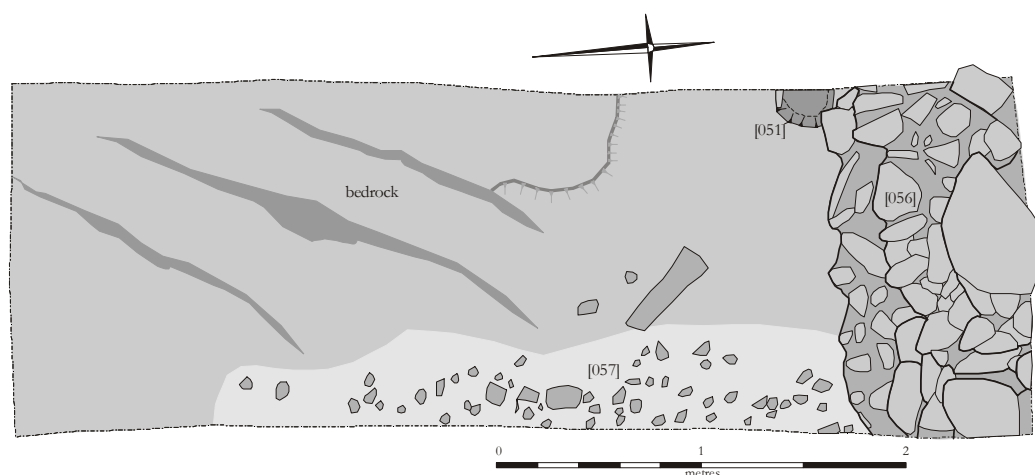


Figure 6: Trench 2

The foundation was sealed in this part of the trench by deposit [003] that probably equates to [010/011] in Trench 1, and this deposit had also been disturbed by a tree ([004]/[005]). The reason for the foundation can perhaps be seen with a natural dip or ridge within the underlying bedrock leaving uneven ground that possibly had to be bridged. The foundation consisted of medium to large stones mounded in a random fashion with no attempt made at horizontal coursing. Some stabilisation to the foundation may have come in the form of a driven post seen

in section on its southern side [051] (Figures 6 and 7), suggesting revetting or piling along this side. The foundation was built over an earlier sequence of soils that appear to have been 'dumped' from the higher ground at the south west, into the natural dip at the east, [026], [027], [036], [043] and [044] (Figure 7).

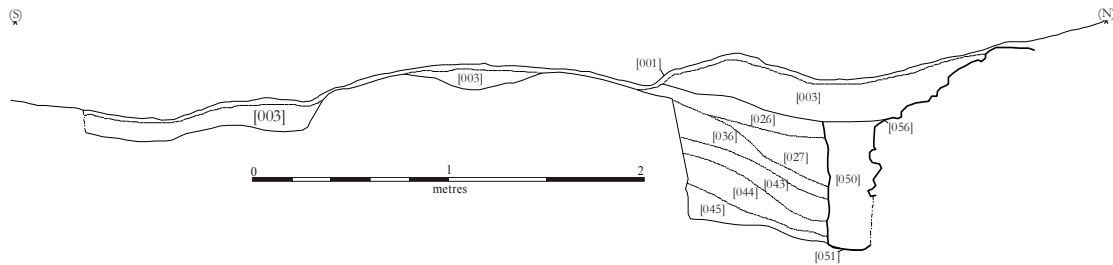


Figure 7: East facing section Trench 2

Three of these deposits [027], [036] and [044] contained ash, charcoal and burnt stones and may be hearth derived. Deposit [036] also contained burnt cereal (barley?) some of which was washed out during heavy rain.



Trench 2: Foundation [056]



### Trench 2: Dumped deposits

Also suggestive of internal activity within the dun area was surface [057], while not laid in a formal sense, the stones within the dark soil matrix lay horizontally and had the definite appearance of having been trampled.



Trench 2: Surface [057]

### Trench 3

Once the pine needle/organic litter [003] had been removed from the trench it became clear the whole of the trench was occupied by dun wall [029] and rubble likely derived from its collapse/demolition. The rubble was overlain with a dark brown humic silt [012]. The upper rubble, [023], was within a dark brown silt clay matrix this giving way to a similar rubble spread within a soil lighter in colour [024].

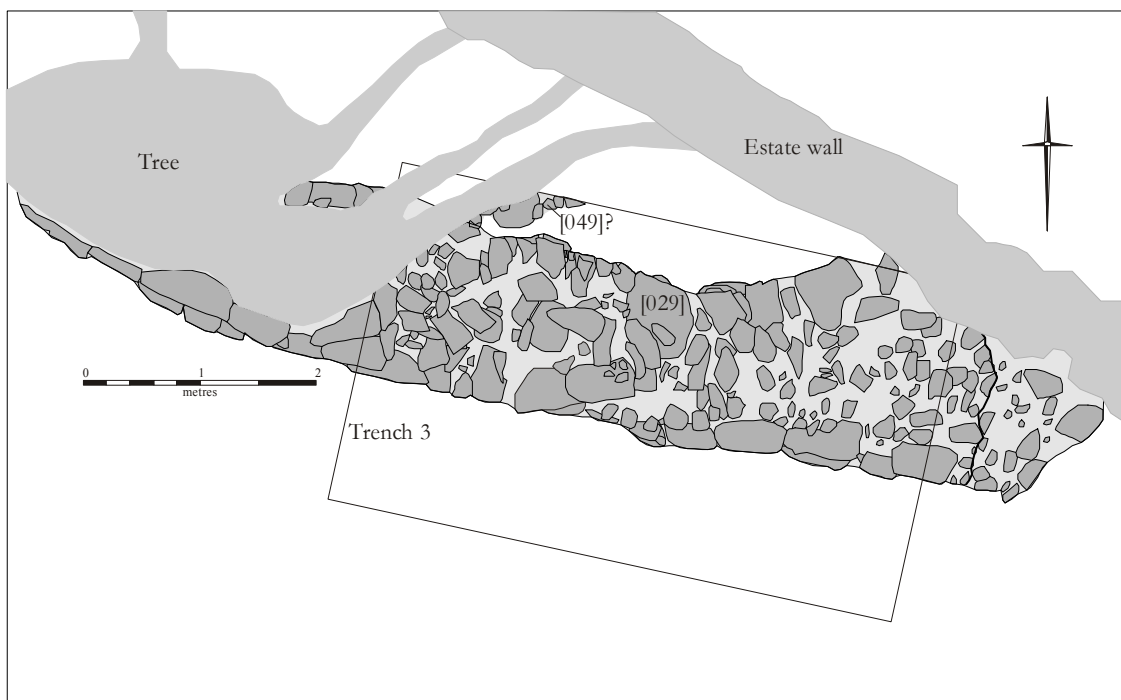


Figure 8: Trench 3



Trench 3: dun wall [[029]

Much of the wall had no doubt been robbed for the nearby estate wall but enough survived to obtain a picture of its original form. Only the lower courses of the wall survived and this showed the alignment of the wall to be relatively straight along its outer face, with traces of it curving at its western most extent (Figure 8). The reasons for this was initially thought to be the presence of a buttress or batter on the eastern and steeper side of the ridge, which would perhaps be necessary if the wall was to reach any great height. Contrary to the relative straight alignment of the outer wall footings of the inner wall face had a distinct curve to the north east. The wall for the most part appeared to be constructed directly on bedrock, [030] (Figure 9), with only small patches of subsoil, [028], existing below the wall in natural gullies within the bedrock, this perhaps suggesting the area was de-turfed prior to building.

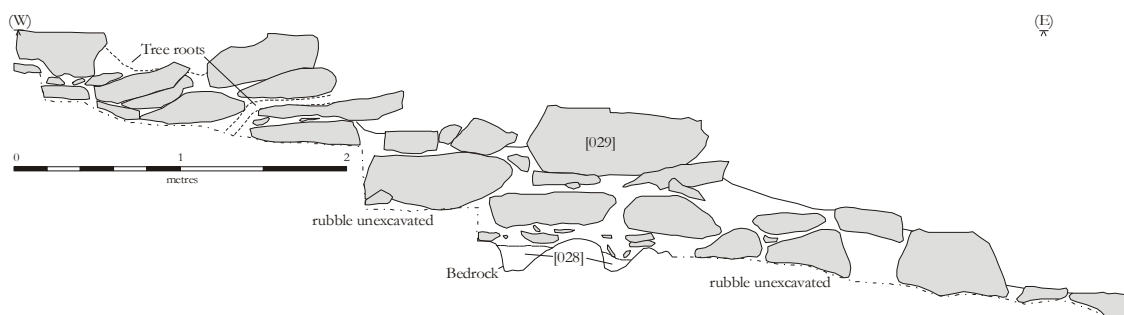


Figure 9: South facing profile of dun wall [029]

The limitations of the trench size and the presence of mature tree roots unfortunately partially masked the area where the dun and enclosure walls were calculated to meet. However, there were hints of a rough wall face seen after the removal of rubble from the north side (inner side) of the dun wall. This was possibly evidence of the enclosure wall abutting the dun wall, although this was by no means wholly conclusive.



Trench 3: Foundations of dun wall [029] over bedrock

#### Trench 4

The removal of pine cover and upper topsoil, respectively [007] and [041] from the cairn revealed the presence of a square structure (4.3m x 4.4m) delineated by a wall or kerb of horizontally laid angular stones [059] (Figure 10).





Figure 10: Trench 4 and 'cairn'  
Trench 4 looking north

Within and around this alignment was a mass of what appeared to be heaped demolition/collapse material consisting mainly of medium to large of angular stones [058]. The 'cairn' material had been much disturbed by fallen trees and also appeared to have a hollow or dip in the central area. Removal of the rubble over the south west corner of the structure, deposits [058] and [062], failed to reveal a convincing inner face to the structure within the lower core material, [061]. The excavation stopped at the top of the kerb and the inner stones [061] and a number, [060] was given to the sandy organic material lying internally to this 'wall' line. The 'cairn' still defies interpretation although as an outwork to the dun it can be discounted. Two possibilities suggest themselves, firstly the structure could represent a deliberately demolished shepherd's bothy. In favour of this interpretation are its shape and the loose nature of much of the overlying 'cairn' stones, these having a relatively recent appearance/feel. The arguments against this being a bothy structure is the lack of internal walling or an obvious floor and no Post-medieval finds, although these could be explained by the current lack of excavation. If not a bothy then the second suggestion is that it is indeed a cairn, however, its shape is unusual for this region and as is more akin to one of 'Pictish' type. The loose cairn material might be explained by previous antiquarian investigation, especially in and around the central 'hollow' area.

#### Trench 5

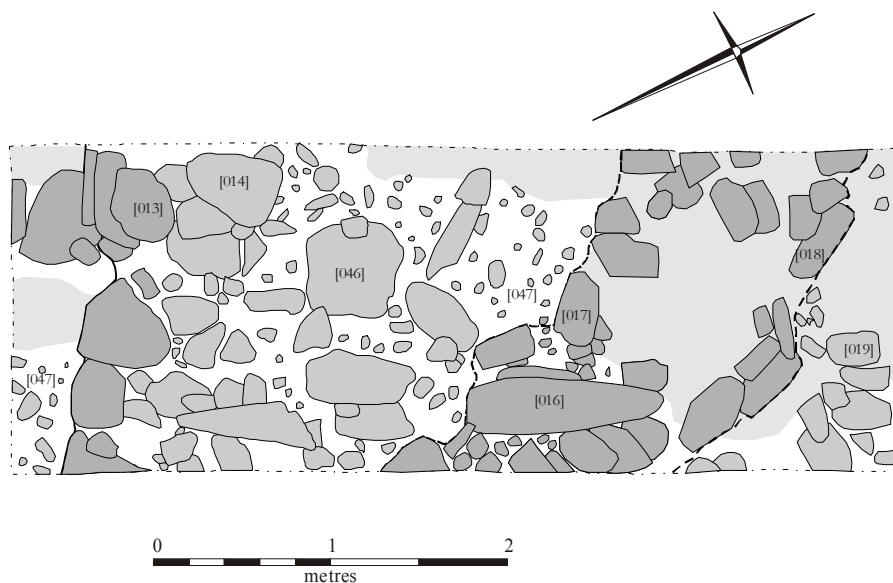




Figure 11: Trench 51

The archaeology lay underneath turf and topsoil clearance [001]/[006]. The northern end of the trench and the underlying deposits had been disturbed by a fallen tree and much of the resultant loose material removed as [009]. Beneath the tree disturbance lay several large stones lying horizontally directly over bedrock and these may represent the base of the much denuded dun wall, with stones [018]/[019] forming the outer edge and [016]/[017] the inner edge (Figure 11). Sealing the inner wall stones was a light grey brown clay loam [020], this also sealing another possible wall line [013]/[014]. The presence of this wall hints at intramural structures surviving within the dun circuit and this was further indicated by the presence of a rough cobbled area at the south of the trench with flat slabs [046] and pebble spread [047]. These surface deposits were not excavated during this phase of excavation.



Trench 5 looking north



Trench 5 looking south

#### Trench 6

Removal of pine needle cover [008] revealed that large stones, likely fallen from the dun/enclosure, had been cleared to either side of this relatively flat terrace [063] (Figure 12). Several other piles of 'cleared' material lay scattered along the edges of the terrace and indicated that the area had previously been utilised as a field/agricultural terrace. This was perhaps confirmed by a sequence of soils, [021] and [022] their relatively 'clean' and homogenous nature having the appearance of turned agricultural soils. Beneath these soils at a depth of between 0.30-0.40m lay what may be evidence of a sequence of extra mural activity. At the west of the trench this was seen with a possible surface of rough cobbles [035]/[039], this sealing deposit [037] which in turn sealed what may be the remnants of a curvilinear wall [038]. That this was not a natural accumulation of stones is suggested by the varied types of stone found and the fact that what appears to be a large sharpening stone was present, within the deposit. The excavation concluded at the top of this 'structure'.

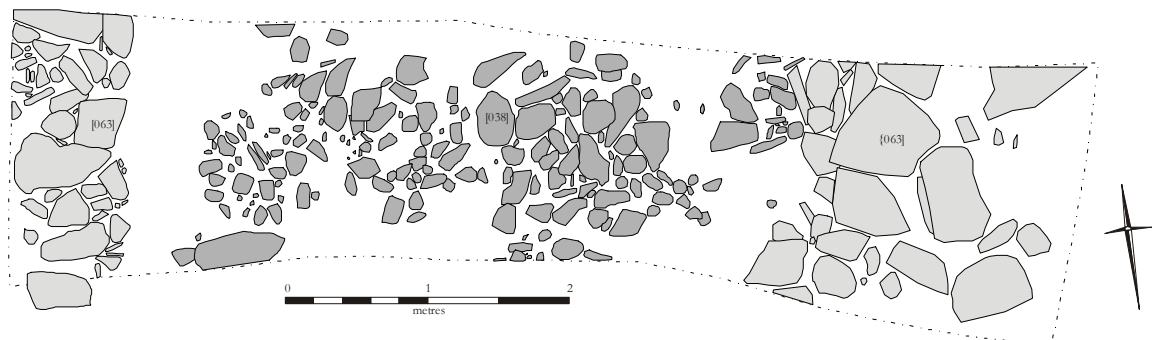


Figure 12: Trench 6



Trench 6 looking east

#### Area 1

The face of the north dun wall was evident during the survey work and an area round this was cleared of pine needle cover to perhaps clarify its full extent. The wall face seen within the survey was the best preserved part of the dun wall at the north with only a single line of basal stones surviving beyond this to the east, this built directly onto bedrock [055] (Figure 13).



Figure 13: Area 1



Area 1 cup-marks [065]

Two of the panels of bedrock to the north of the dun wall bore incised cup-marks. The eastern panel, [064] contained two clear cup-marks with perhaps traces of two more. The western panel, [065] was incised by two cup-marks. Stan Beckinsall visited the site and recorded eight cup marks in total and his drawings are forthcoming (Stan Beckinsall pers. com.).



Area 1 cup-marks [064]

Turf was removed within 4 small areas over the presumed wall lines of both dun and enclosure, no excavation took place and the following results are based on interpretative observations.

## Sondage 1

The removal of the turf revealed the outer face of wall [052] while the inner face could perhaps be distinguished from the rubble lying to the east of the trench.



Sondage 1

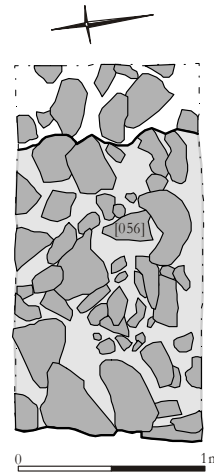


Figure 14: Sondage 1



Sondage 2

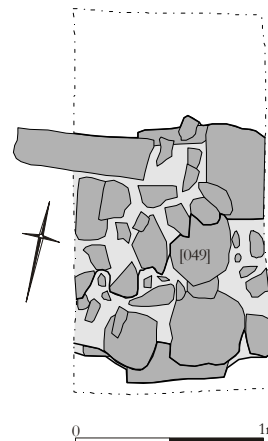


Figure 15: Sondage 2

## Sondage 2

Both the inner and outer face of the eastern enclosure wall [049] were revealed directly under turf cover. The presence of an inner face is of particular interest in that it suggests the possibility of surviving floor or surface deposits abutting the enclosure in this part of the site.

### Sondage 3

As in Trench 1 the removal of the turf cover revealed the denuded remains of the former dun wall with no recognisable inner or outer face surviving.



Sondage 3

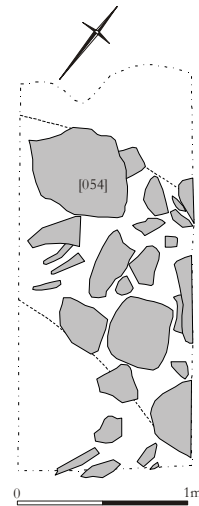


Figure16: Sondage 3

### Sondage 4

This small trench revealed a mass of rubble beneath the turf cover. The outer face of the dun wall might have been exposed within the trench but if so it was very crudely built and the revealed stones are more likely to be collapse/demolition.



Sondage 4

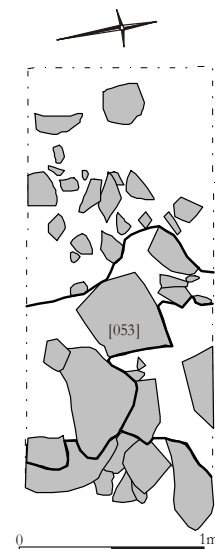


Figure 17: Sondage 4

## 2.5 Preliminary conclusions

The earliest evidence on the site came in a rather unexpected form with a group of cup-marks incised on natural bedrock that had been utilised as panels at the north end of the dun site. Four definite cup marks were identified with the possibility of four more, the latter very faint and badly eroded.

The excavation revealed that the dun wall is poorly preserved at the north and for the most part existing as either very disturbed walling or as just a few basal foundation stones. However, enough survive to suggest the wall fully enclosed the northern part of the summit. The existence of an entranceway at this northern end, while not disproved now seems unlikely, given that a possible internal structure seen in Trench 5 would have partially blocked any entranceway. The dun wall is better preserved to the south but again only the basal or foundation courses survive, these built directly onto bedrock. The foundations indicated that the wall may have been deliberately accentuated on the east in order to provide the footings for a batter or buttress on this steep side, however, without the evidence of any superstructure this has to remain speculative. The dun wall widens at the west where it ran beyond the edge of excavation and was partially masked by a mature tree. Walls are often found to be thicker around the entranceways within dun construction, as can be seen at nearby Druim an Duin and it is a possibility that the wider wall indicates the entrance to the dun lay along this southern side.

The enclosure walls have now been traced on all but its southernmost side, which would appear to mostly lie under the Post-medieval estate wall. The construction of the enclosure walls are of some interest as they seem to vary, with the eastern and western sides built entirely in drystone, while the northern arc of the enclosure wall was constructed with an earthen core. The reason for this has not yet been fully explained but it may be the earth core supported a palisade on this side.

Trenches 1 and 3 were placed at the presumed junction of the dun and enclosure walls, in order to test the relationship between the two structures. On both counts the results have proved disappointing, with neither stratigraphic nor physical relationship firmly established between the two structures, although there was the possibility the enclosure wall abutted the dun wall in Trench 3. With this relationship unclear only the better preservation of the enclosure wall at the north compared to the dun wall suggest the former may be later in date.

It was also hoped that Trench 1 would reveal differences between the internal and external areas either side of the enclosure wall, however no related surfaces were revealed, although deeper, and as yet unexcavated deposits, existed at the south east of the trench (these examined in Trench 2). On the basis of the earthwork survey, one of the major assumptions was that the monument had been heavily robbed on the east while the western side of the ridge would provide us with a relatively undisturbed sequence of potential occupation. It was quickly realised that this was not the case and the 'robbed face'; was a natural ridge running across the site. However, the hoped for sequence of archaeology was present at the north end of the ridge within a series of dumped/midden deposits seen in Trench 2. These deposits pre-date the enclosure structure and appear to have been dumped from the south west suggesting the possibility of occupation evidence surviving in this area. Associated with these dumped deposits was a surface also located in Trench 2 this continuing to the east, suggesting that occupation deposits might also survive within the eastern part of the site. This possibility was also suggested by the existence of an internal face within the enclosure wall on the east with the probability that contemporary surfaces also survive. Further evidence of internal activity was also revealed in Trench 5 where a possible internal wall foundation and an associated surface were present. C14 dates may be obtained from some of the 'occupation' deposits, particularly from the midden/dumped material in Trench 2. These, however, these will only give a date prior to the construction of the enclosure wall, and while these deposits are probably associated with occupation of the dun this is as yet unproven.

Interpretation of the 'cairn' as yet proves elusive with possibilities oscillating between a post medieval bothy structure and it indeed being a cairn, although if the later it is an unusual and interesting form for this region. Needless to say further work is required to fully unravel its date and function.

Rather more successful was the exploratory excavation to the west of the dun/enclosure within Trench 6. While not fully understood at this early stage, it appears that extra mural activity is present and possibly exists in the form of a curvilinear structure. However a date and interpretation of this possible building will have to wait future excavation.

## 2.6 Artefacts

Fragments of charcoal were recovered from six contexts all within Trenches 1 and 2. From Trench 1 charcoal was recovered from deposits [010] and [011], these deposits appearing to seal enclosure wall [056], the soil however was so disturbed by roots that any dating derived from the charcoal will have to be treated with caution. Perhaps more secure is charcoal recovered from Trench 2 within series of possible hearth derived deposits [026], [027], [036] and [043], these deposits pre dating the enclosure foundation. The only other organic artefacts were burnt bone from deposits [011], [027] and [036].

Stone artefacts included three possible rub stones or polishers were recovered from deposits [024], [026] and [040], with a possible quern fragment from 'midden' deposit [036]. A large grindstone or sharpening stone was also recovered from deposit [038] within Trench 6.

Small fragments of slate were also found within a number of contexts and as no natural slate occurs within the underlying bedrock they must have been imported but their origin and indeed function remains unclear.

The vast majority of recovered artefacts were angular fragments of quartz. These were retrieved because of the possibility some may have been worked or utilised as tools. The natural occurrence of natural bands of quartz within the underlying bedrock, which fragments easily at the surface, probably means the majority if not all these are naturally derived. A sample of the recovered quartz will be sent for analysis to test whether this is the case or not. Also of natural origin was a fragment of wood that had become mineralised which gave it the appearance of a small iron pin (recorded as Small Find 1). A full list of finds appears in Appendix 3, and a small finds list in Appendix 4.

## 3. Walkover survey

### 3.1 Topography

The survey area was effectively bounded by Leac na Ban Farm (NR7866 9200) on the west with Barnluasgan Loch and the former farmstead on Barrandaimph (NR 7965 9180) delineating the area at the east (Figure). The area included three SW/NE running natural ridges. At the west Leac na Ban Farm occupied the upper eastern slope of a ridge reaching heights of over 140m AOD. Barrandaimph ridge on the eastern side reached 139m AOD within the survey area. Barnluasgan, at over 110m AOD, occupied the central area of the survey, the ridges separated by lower narrow valleys or glens.

### 3.2 Vegetation Cover

The ground cover within the study area varied with open grazed farmland at Leac na Ban Farm and the ground lying either side of the B 8025 road. Barnluasgan ridge between these two open areas was covered by sitka plantation at the south and a mixture of open grazing and natural woodland at the northern end of the ridge.

At the east of the study area the steep slopes of Barrandaimph ridge are covered with natural woodland while the flatter upper terraces of the ridge are scrub and brash the which is the result of recently cleared sitka plantation.



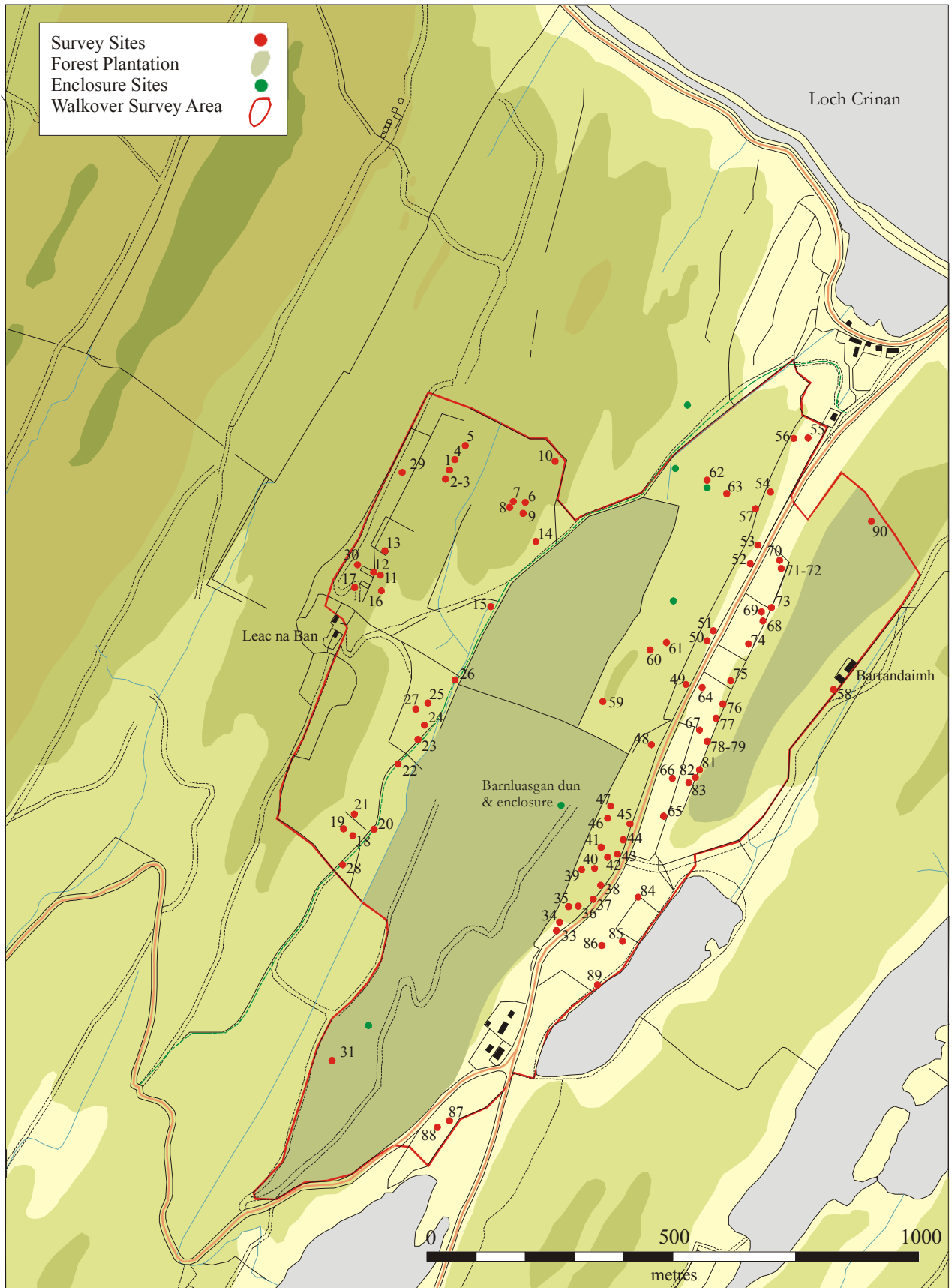


Figure 18: Walkover survey sites

### 3.3 Methodology

The walkover survey took place over four days between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2006. The survey was conducted with participants forming a single line, with each individual person spaced c.10m apart, and walking transects across the survey area.

Open farmland of course allowed considerable freedom of movement while conducting the survey, although in areas of bog, scrub and forestry plantation movement was much more restricted. Steep precipices were avoided for obvious reasons, although these were scanned from below for any evidence of activity.

When a feature worth note was identified it was marked and allocated a feature number from a running index. Ordnance Survey locations were noted for each feature using a hand held Global Positioning System (GPS). All buildings and possible structures were then sketch-planned at 1:100 with notes and measurements taken. A photographic record was also maintained using a digital camera and the results are listed in Appendix 9.

All sites and features are listed as entries within the Site gazetteer below and are plotted on Figure 18. This also gives the Ordnance Survey co-ordinate and the degree of accuracy from the GPS reading, along with a brief description of the site where this was deemed appropriate.

### 3.4 Survey results

In total 90 sites were recorded and these have been summarised below into broad categories.

#### *Burial cairn?*

Lying north of Barnluasgan were the remains of a possible burial cairn, Site 41. The stone spread was over 20m in diameter and appeared to have been robbed on the eastern side. The cairn occupies the highest point of a relatively flat terrace lying above Loch Barnluasgan, this situation also enjoys views over Loch Choillie Bharr at the south and Loch Crinan at the north.



Site 41 possible burial cairn

### *Rock cut basin*

A rock cut basin was recorded just to the west of Leac na Ban Farm, Site 30, and no other rock-carvings were located in the vicinity. While there is the possibility that the basin is of natural origin its does appear to have been utilised as a mortar for grinding or pounding material and is probably associated with the nearby settlement.



Site 30 rock-cut basin

### *Charcoal mound*

A slightly raised area was located within open grazing ground at Site 68, the dark ash/charcoal rich soil of the mound was exposed in mole hills.

### *Clearance cairns*



Site 82 clearance cairn



Site79 clearance cairn

The overwhelming majority of the recorded features appeared to be clearance cairns too numerous to list here. Most of the cairns were located within current open farmland and no doubt lay within and surrounded previous rig and furrow cultivation, remnants of which were found on several areas of the survey (see below). Cairns of different sized material were noted, the material perhaps sorted with the intention of its reuse within walls for example.

### *Rig and furrow*

Most of the terraces along the ridges appear to have been utilised for cultivation with a few areas still displaying evidence of rig and furrow cultivation, Sites 27, 29, 51, 59, 61 and 66. Areas now under sitka plantation were no doubt similarly utilised although the evidence of rig and furrow or smaller clearance cairns are now perhaps lost as in the case at Site 31.



Site 61

### *Buildings*



Site 12 Leac na Ban



Site 13 Leac na Ban



Site 8 Oval structure

The settlement of 'Leck na ban' appears within Bleau's atlas of 1654 (NR 7866 9200, NMRS NR79SE 57, WoSASPIN 44981). By the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey the settlement is depicted as having eleven roofed, one partially roofed and two unroofed structures with two enclosures. Most of the buildings are currently occupied but two ruined structures at the north of the settlement were recorded, Sites 12 and 13. The northern structure appeared to be a barn, with the structure a domestic building attached to an enclosure. A smaller oval shaped structure

was recorded at Site 8. This lay on a natural terrace overlooking Leac na Ban Farm to the south west. Its proximity to the settlement makes it unlikely to be a shieling, therefore its function remains elusive.

### *Kilns*

Two kilns were noted during the survey associated with the settlements of Leac nan Ban and Barrrendamph, respectively Sites 17 and 58. The structure at Site 8 may also represent a kiln although as it lies away from any other recognisable settlement features it more likely had another, albeit unknown, purpose.



Site 17 Kiln

### *Walls*

Walls were noted where these did not appear on the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordnance Surveys, Sites 10, 11, 37, 56, 62 and 80. These for the most part represent short wall lengths no doubt demarcating past land/functional boundaries. Despite not being represented on the early Ordnance Survey editions there is no reason to suspect these are of any great age.

### *Quarries*

Quarries of course are notoriously difficult to date, but these were recorded given the amount of mature vegetation located in and around them, at least indicating some degree of age. These were recorded at Sites 14, 47-49, 52 and 54

### *Drove*

The line of a drove was noted running east of Leac na Ban Farm, Site 22. The drove came up from Glenyalavon at the south west, probably from the cattle landing at Carsaig, past a triangular walled cattle stance at the foot of Druim an Duin and then on through the survey area to Bellanoch. The passage of the drove was noted in several recorded features, two culverts at Sites 15 and 28, a flagstone bridge at Site 26, a revetted stone terrace at Site 23.

### *Rock shelters*

A natural rock fall has been utilised as a shelter at Site 16, this probably associated with Leac na Ban Farm. A second structure was recorded at Site 90. This had been previously recorded by Marion Campbell but subsequently lost in sitka plantation (Campbell and Sandeman 1964, NMRS NR79SE 16, WoSASPIN 3758). Here an insubstantial structure had been constructed against a near vertical rock face. The existence of a nearby estate wall may hint at its function as a temporary shelter for the dyke builders on this exposed part of the hill.



Site 56 rock shelter

One important result of the survey was the comparison between the amount of features recorded within the open ground areas of the survey and current or recently cleared sitka plantation. What the survey appears to confirm is the picture of ephemeral features disappearing under plantation while post felling brush and scrub equally masks any features.

### 3.4 Site Gazetteer.

Clearance cairns have been grouped by size

Small-cairn spread up to 2m

Medium-cairn spread between 2-4m

Large-cairn spread over 4m

1) Agricultural terrace

GPS Accuracy 11m 129m AOD NR 78845 92333

A relatively level terrace surrounded by clearance cairns

2) Clearance cairn, small

GPS Accuracy 9m 103m AOD NR 78850 92204

3) Clearance cairn, small

GPS Accuracy 9m 105m AOD NR 78849 92212

4) Clearance cairn, medium

GPS Accuracy 7m 109m AOD NR 78862 92206

5) Clearance cairn, medium

GPS Accuracy 7m 110m AOD NR 78905 92318

6) Clearance cairn, small

GPS Accuracy 7m 124m AOD NR 79017 92255

7) Clearance cairn, small

GPS Accuracy 7m 125m AOD NR 78999 92228

8) Structure

GPS Accuracy 7m 127m AOD NR 78922 92202

An oval moss/grass covered mound with central hollow measuring 5.70m by 4.50m and standing 1.3m high.

9) Animal pen?

GPS Accuracy 7m 129m AOD NR 79015 92204

A stone alignment against western scarp of slope could also be the result of field clearance.

10) Wall

GPS Accuracy 7m 107m AOD NR 79090 92312

A stretch of walling curving NW from the south.

11) Wall

GPS Accuracy 7m 106m AOD NR 78763 92099

A stretch of walling probably marking a boundary between the SW of Building 12 and a near vertical scarp.

12) Structure

GPS Accuracy 7m 118m AOD NR 78727 92067

A ruined house, part of the settlement of Leac na Ban. This building was badly denuded with only the northern end surviving to any extent. Here there was what appeared to be a northern room square in shape and measuring 4.70m wide internally with walls 0.70m thick. The northern gable contained a large lintelled fireplace and storage recesses within its fabric. The building had a subdivided rectangular enclosure attached to the west.

13) Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 122m AOD NR 78747 92098

A ruined barn, part of the settlement of Leac na Ban. Rectangular in shape the building measured 13.5m NW-SE and was 6m wide with walls up to 0.60m thick. The building had two opposing doors in the longer sides the doors 1m in width. Four triangular ventilation slots had also been built into the long sides. The building is attached to a rectangular enclosure which lies to the west.

14) Quarry

GPS Accuracy 7m NR 79056 92110

Situated on east side of a ridge above former drove road.

15) Culvert

GPS Accuracy 7m 77m AOD NR 78957 91986

This was a flagstone culvert built to channel a burn beneath a former drove road. The culvert stood 0.50m high and was 0.60m wide capped at the eastern side by a flagstone 1.20m in length.

16) Rock shelter

GPS Accuracy 7m 98m AOD NR 78749 92061

A large rectangular boulder has split from the nearby cliff face falling onto other weathered rocks creating a roofed space that has been utilised as a shelter.

17) Corn Drying Kiln

GPS Accuracy 7m 119m AOD NR 78684 92029

A heaped mound of ruined kiln with a central hollow, the presence of feeding cattle meant access to gain measurements was restricted.

18) Clearance cairn, medium

GPS Accuracy 8m 83m AOD NR 78683 91538

19) Clearance cairn, small

GPS Accuracy 8m 59m AOD NR 78675 91563

20) Clearance cairn, large

GPS Accuracy 8m 65m AOD NR 78717 91563

21) Clearance cairn, small

GPS Accuracy 8m 80m AOD NR 78699 91588

22) Drove and wall

GPS Accuracy 5m 68m AOD NR 78812 91714

A break in an enclosure wall to provided access of a drove road.

- 23) Clearance cairn and revetted terrace  
GPS Accuracy 5m 74m AOD NR 78821 91747  
This was a dry stone revetment situated on the west side and above the former drove road. The revetment delineates the edge of fields to the west and has clearance heaps along its upper edge.
- 24) Clearance cairns, small  
GPS Accuracy 6m 69m AOD NR 78829 91753  
A closely spaced row of three cairns along edge of rig and furrow.
- 25) Clearance cairn, large  
GPS Accuracy 6m 79m AOD NR 78833 91812
- 26) Flagstone Bridge  
GPS Accuracy 6.5m NR 78895 91850  
Partially collapsed flagstone bridge crossing burn at base of the glen and formerly carrying the passage of the old drove road.
- 27) Ridge and furrow  
GPS Accuracy 6m 71m AOD NR 78820 91753  
Rig and furrow earthworks aligned NW/SE.
- 28) Culvert  
GPS Accuracy 9m 71m AOD NR 78672 91475  
Narrow stone built culvert channelling small burn under former drove road.
- 29) Rig and furrow  
GPS Accuracy 9m 119m AOD NR 78773 92321  
Remnants of rig and furrow earthworks running aligned NW/SE
- 30) Rock Cut Basin  
GPS Accuracy 7m 126m AOD NR 78685 92066  
Oval shaped basin cut into upper face of a south west facing natural outcrop overlooking the farmstead of Leac na Ban. The basin measured 0.27m by 0.24m and was 0.15m deep.
- 31) Field area  
GPS Accuracy 9m 63m AOD NR 78609 91012  
A relatively even terrace on the western side of Barnluasgan ridge that may have been formerly utilised as a field area, now within mature Sitka plantation.
- 32) This was a wall numbered during the survey but appears on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey.
- 33) Quarry/Spring  
GPS Accuracy 14m 47m AOD NR 79087 91345
- 34) Two clearance cairns lying 2m apart, large and small  
GPS Accuracy 4.5m 49m AOD NR 79122 91382
- 35) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 57m AOD NR 70137 91422
- 36) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 4.2m 57m AOD NR 79156 91425
- 37) Wall  
GPS Accuracy 6m 55m AOD NR 79171 91417  
NW/SE aligned wall line, running from steep rock scarp to modern road line.
- 38) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 6m 56m AOD NR 79183 91427
- 39) Clearance cairn, medium  
GPS Accuracy 6m 62m AOD NR 79165 91472



- 40) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 5.4m 56m AOD NR 79179 91457
- 41) Burial Cairn?  
GPS Accuracy 6m 57m AOD NR 79184 91493  
Large oval? mound of stones partially covered by scrub and grass. Partially denuded on its eastern side.  
The cairn measures at least 20m by 14m and stands over 1m high.
- 42) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 6.6m 55m AOD NR 79193 91471
- 43) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 6.7m 56m AOD NR 79206 91469
- 44) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 4.2m 62m AOD NR 79231 91525
- 45) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 6m 50m AOD NR 79245 91543
- 46) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 8m 80m AOD NR 79189 91556
- 47) Quarry  
GPS Accuracy 8m 76m AOD NR 79207 91578
- 48) Platform and quarry  
GPS Accuracy 8m 66m AOD NR 79284 91696  
This appeared to be a level artificial? terrace lying against the eastern face of a near vertical scarp. The platform measured 18m across and may be banked on its northern edge. Just to the north the cliff face has been quarried.
- 49) Quarry  
GPS Accuracy 7m 78m AOD NR 79344 91809
- 50) Linear cairn  
GPS Accuracy 8.9m 80m AOD NR 78400 91916  
Heaped stones were seen lining the western side of the open field area for 30m.
- 51) Rig and furrow  
GPS Accuracy 8m 81m AOD NR 79421 91949  
Rig and furrow earthworks running SW/NE.
- 52) Quarry  
GPS Accuracy 8m 55m AOD NR 79478 92088
- 53) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 55m AOD NR 79492 92129
- 54) Large quarry  
GPS Accuracy 7m 53m AOD NR 79551 92242
- 55) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 51m AOD NR 79595 92316
- 56) Wall  
GPS Accuracy 9m 42m AOD NR 79557 92312  
6-10m wall fragment situated along the upper terrace of a east facing ridge, 0.60m high.
- 57) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 8m 68m AOD NR 79491 92203

- 58) Kiln  
GPS Accuracy 7m 66m AOD NR 79654 91800  
Small stone built triangular shaped cairn belonging to the former settlement of Barrandaimph. The kiln is well constructed with a central chamber and a flue on its eastern side. Internally the chamber measures 1.90m by 1.30m the kiln standing 1.20m high.
- 59) Rig and furrow  
GPS Accuracy 5m 97m AOD NR 79199 91779  
Rig and furrow earthworks aligned N/S along the upper terrace at the northern end of Barnluasgan ridge.
- 60) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 6m 90m AOD NR 79284 91903
- 61) Rig and furrow  
GPS Accuracy 6m 87m AOD NR 79292 91910  
This was quite an extensive area covered with rig and furrow earthworks, following the differing and natural contours of the terrace.
- 62) Wall  
GPS Accuracy 6m 92m AOD NR 79405 92270  
A ruined wall line running N/S across the upper western slope of a terrace on which is situated two circular enclosure structures.
- 63) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 6m 67m AOD NR 79431 92228
- 64) Field ditches  
GPS Accuracy 9m 52m AOD NR 79372 91755  
Two linear sunken hollows run 13m apart are evident in this part of the field. As these run SW/NE and counter to the natural slope of the land these probably represent old field boundaries.
- 65) Clearance cairn, medium  
GPS Accuracy 7m 51m AOD NR 79311 91589
- 66) Rig and furrow  
GPS Accuracy 7m 41m AOD NR 79338 91666  
Remnants of rig and furrow earthworks aligned SW/NE
- 67) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 7m 50m AOD NR 79375 91755
- 68) Burnt mound  
GPS Accuracy 5m 40m AOD NR 79508 91986  
Circular slightly raised area 8-10m in diameter, mole hills revealed dark grey soil with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt stones.
- 69) Culvert  
GPS Accuracy 5m 51m AOD NR 79524 92001  
Partially collapsed stone bridge/culvert over small burn
- 70) Culvert  
GPS Accuracy 5m 46m AOD NR 79543 92113  
A stone culvert over ditch/burn.
- 71) Clearance cairn, medium  
GPS Accuracy 5m 57m AOD NR 79545 92086
- 72) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 5m 55m AOD NR 79540 92082

- 73) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 10m 59m AOD NR 79523 91994
- 74) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 48m AOD NR 79493 91918
- 75) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 5m 47m AOD NR 79434 91854
- 76) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 5m 52m AOD NR 79430 91789
- 77) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 12m 53m AOD NR 79412 91765
- 78) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 8m 52m AOD NR 79399 91728
- 79) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 12m 58m AOD NR 79399 91721
- 80) Wall?  
GPS Accuracy 7m 53m AOD NR 79391 91683  
Possible footings of a wall, only a row of large boulders remain.
- 81) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 8m 47m AOD NR 79376 91669
- 82) Clearance cairn, large  
GPS Accuracy 7m 49m AOD NR 79370 91639
- 83) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 7m 48m AOD NR 79368 91633
- 84) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 42m AOD NR 97259 91400
- 85) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 42m AOD NR 79227 91345
- 86) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 41m AOD NR 79193 91311
- 87) Track and cairn  
GPS Accuracy 8m 45m AOD NR 78879 90983  
Medium sized cairn heaped at side of or over a former track.
- 88) Clearance cairn, small  
GPS Accuracy 9m 17m AOD NR 78838 90942
- 89) Clearance cairn, large  
GPS Accuracy 8m 13m AOD NR 79211 91221
- 90) Rock Shelter  
GPS Accuracy 8m 106m AOD NR 79765 92230  
Previously this had been noted by Marion Campbell as a possible enclosure. The site is a semi circular wall built up against almost sheer NW facing natural rock outcrop. The structure measured 2.5m by 1.5m internally with walls standing 0.80m high. An entranceway is provided in the western side. No evidence of other structures also noted by Campbell were apparent in this recently cleared area (Campbell and Sandeman 1964)

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## Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Type	Description	Location	Plan	Section	Sample	Small find
001	l	Topsoil, grass	trenches 1,2 & 5		25		
002	l	pine needles	trench 2				
003	l	lower topsoil	trench 2	1	28		
004	c	tree thro	trench 2	1			
005	f	tree thro fill	trench 2				
006	l	hunic loam	trench 5	2			
007	l	pine needles	trench 4				
008	l	pine needles	trench 6				
009	l	stoney loam	trench 5	2			
010	l	brown loam	trench 1	4		6	
011	l	brown loam	trench 1	4		16	1
012	l	brown loam	trench 3	3			
013	o	stones	trench 5	7			
014	o	slab	trench 5	7			
015	o	slab	trench 5	7			
016	o	stone	trench 5	7			
017	o	slabs	trench 5	7			
018	o	stones	trench 5	7			
019	l	rubble	trench 5	7			
020	l	grey brown loam	trench 5	7		1	
021	l	orange brown clay	trench 6	6	20	2	
022	l	light orange brown clay	trench 6		20	3	
023	l	dark grey silt and rubble	trench 3	3, 8			
024	l	dark reddish silt and rubble	trench 3	9, 11, 12		4	3
025	l	organic matter	SW of Dun				
026	l	brown loam	trench 2	10	28	5	2
027	l	ashy deposit	trench 2	14	28	9, 20	
028	l	subsoil	trench 3		25	7	
029	o	south dun wall	trench 3	3, 9, 12	25		
030	l	bedrock	trench 3	12			
031	l	grey brown clay	trench 1	13		8	
032	l	red orange sand silt	trench 1				
033	c	tree thro	trench 1	33			
034	l	dark brown loam	trench 1	33			
035	l	small stones	trench 3	16			
036	l	midden	trench 2	15	28	10, 20	5
037	l	green brown layer	trench 6	16,18	20	12	
038	l	stones	trench 6	16,19			6
039	l	blue brown soil	trench 6	17	20	11	
040	l	red brown silt rubble	trench 3	24		14	4
041	l	dark brown silt	trench 4	5, 35			
042	l	drak brown clay silt	trench 1	5, 33		13	
043	l	darkbrown silt	trench 2		28	17	
044	l	red brown clay	trench 2		28	18, 21	
045	l	darkgrey brown silt	trench 2		28	15, 21	
046	l	slabs	trench 5	23			
047	l	grey brown loam	trench 5	23			
048	l	red brown sandy loam	trench 4	35			
049	o	east enclosure wall	trench 3	22, 24			
050	f	drak grey fill	trench 2		28	19	

051	c	post hole cut	trench 2	26	28		
052	o	west enclosure wall	trench 1	5, 21	32		
053	o	east dun wall			31		
054	o	west dun wall	trench 1	5	30		
055	o	north dun wall	area 1	29			
056	o	foundation enclosure	trench 2	26	28		
057	l	surface	trench 2	26			
058	l	angular rubble	trench 4	35			
059	o	kerb stones	trench 4	27, 35			
060	l	orange brown silt	trench 4	27			
061	o	wall	trench 4	27			
062	l	cairn material	trench 4	27			
063	o	stones	trench 6	6, 16	20		
064	o	cup-marked rock	area 1	29			
065	o	cup-marked rock	area 1	29			

## Appendix 2: Context Descriptions

[001] Layer. Turf and topsoil removal from Trenches 1, 2 and 5 and Sondages 1-4. Mainly moss and grass over mid to dark brown clay silt. Included frequent roots with occasional angular quartz and one piece of burnt bone. Maximum depth 0.20m.

[002] Layer. Removal of pine needles and organic material in and around Trench 3. Maximum depth 0.13m.

[003] Layer. Dark brown clay silt and organic material (rotted roots/moss/grass). Very badly disturbed by roots and a tree throw [005] at northern end.

[004] Tree Throw. Oval in shape with gradual sloping sides tapering to a rounded base. Measuring c.1.40m (western edge under baulk) by 1.00m and 0.35m deep.

[005] Fill. Loose dark grey brown humic silty clay.

[006] Layer. Mid brown silty humic clay with mottling of greyer silt. Disturbed by tree roots and/or animal burrows. Depth varies between 0.1-0.2m.

[007] Layer. Removal of pine needles and organic material from around Trench 5.

[008] Layer. Removal of pine needles and organic material from Trench 6.

[009] Layer. Small stones 90.10-0.30m long) with mid brown clay loam forming a 'heap' at the north end of Trench 5. Maximum depth 0.40m over bedrock.

[010] Layer. Dark to mid brown clayey humic loam, badly disturbed by roots action. Includes angular quartz fragments.

[011] Layer. Dark to mid brown clayey humic loam, includes angular quartz fragments and a possible iron pin.

[012] Layer. Dark grey brown silt clay overlying dun/enclosure wall collapse.

[013] Wall? Four courses of stones collapsed slightly to the north. Standing 0.30m high this possibly forms a wall base with [014] and /or with an east west aligned wall running beyond the edge of excavation to the west.

[014] Wall? Large flat slab lying close to [013]. This sits on a bed of smaller stones (0.05m-0.10m in size).

[015] Layer. Possible tumble from dun wall, this consisted of a large stone with a slightly sloping surface. Stands 0.15m high and possibly forming a line with [016] and [017].

[016] Wall. Large stone lying horizontally. Measures 1.18m x 0.40m x 0.30m. possibly a fallen orthostat or part of a wall base. Along with [015] and [017].

[017] Wall. Horizontal stones sitting at approximately the same height as bedrock to the north. Along with [016] this may form inner edge of dun wall.

[018] Wall. Stones similar in size to [017] but tipped steeply to north, some standing upright. This sit over bedrock and disturbed by roots and animal burrows. Outer line of dun wall displaced by tree throw.

[019] Wall. Angular stones of varying size (0.15m-0.30m) lying over bedrock forming foundation for dun wall.

[020] Layer. Mottled grey brown clay loam disturbed by numerous roots. Situated between stones [014]/[013] and [015]/[016]. Revealed after [006] was removed.

[021] Layer. Orange brown clay loam, includes occasional angular quartz.

[022] Layer. Light orange brown sandy clay loam, includes occasional small schist/slate fragments and angular quartz fragments. Generally the same texture as [021] becoming lighter in colour with more stones towards the base of the deposit.

[023] Layer. Rubble consisting of coarse angular blocks to shattered rounded cobbles, measuring from 0.02m to 0.8m in width. Stones set within a matrix of dark grey silt loam badly disturbed by tree and bracken roots.

[024] Layer. Similar to [023] however matrix comprises reddish brown silt loam much disturbed by roots and rubble more compacted with depth.

[025] Layer. Removal of pine needles and organic material in and around a clearance cairn lying south west of southern dun wall. Maximum depth 0.10m.

[026] Layer. Mid brown humic clayey loam, includes occasional burnt stones, possible rub stone fragment, charcoal and angular quartz.

[027] Layer. Dark brown clay silt loam, includes occasional slate, charcoal, angular quartz, burnt bone, slate and burnt stone. Accumulation above 'midden' material [036] but finds more likely derived from mixing with midden below.

[028] Layer. Reddish brown silt with occasional sand, includes frequent small stones (up to 0.05m diameter). Thin layer up to 0.01m thick over natural bedrock. Much disturbed by roots. Natural B horizon truncated when wall of dun was constructed.

[029] Wall. Drystone wall of dun on southern side. Consisted of stone blocks up to 0.90m in length. The wall stands up to four courses high and to a height of 0.88m. Oriented E/W the outer face curves slightly to the NW on the W side. The inner wall face curves distinctly at its eastern extent within the trench. The eastern portion of the outer wall appears to end at a right angle this perhaps the base for a buttress/batter on the steep east slope. The wall was narrowest at the east being 1.10m wide thickening to 1.50m at west.

[030] Natural bedrock. This consisted of undulating ridges across the site.

[031] Fill. Mid grey brown clay.

[032] Fill. Loose yellow to red brown sandy rubble and decayed stone.

[033] Tree throw. Oval in shape this measured 0.76m by 0.67m and was 0.10m to 0.30m deep.

[034] Layer. Dark brown silty clay loam badly disturbed by roots.

[035] Layer. Layer of small to medium sized flat and angular stones (max 0.08m x 0.15m). Located at west end of trench, quite patchy but possibly forms a surface. Sealed by [022] and partially embedded in [039] below. 0.02m deep.

[036] Layer. Loose dark grey ashy loam, includes burnt bone, slate, charcoal, quartz and burnt (reddened and fragmented) stone. After rain this deposit produced visible burnt seeds (possibly barley).

[037] Layer. Mid greenish brown silty sand with occasional medium sized stone fragments and occasional flecks of charcoal. Depth 0.03-0.10m

[038] Wall? Consisted of curvilinear alignment of stones of varying type and size, up to 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.10m, but also frequent smaller stones, rounded as well as angular. Stones to the west partly sealed by [037], stones to the east lie directly beneath. Occasional roots throughout.

[039] Layer. Compact light grey silty clayey sand with patches of reddish brown silty sand throughout. Includes occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Very heavy root disturbance. Contains greater amount of angular stones to the north where it is overlain by [035]. Mostly confined to area beneath [035]. Depth 0.05m.

[040] Layer. Rubble comprising of stone blocks up to 0.60m in length, with occasional smaller stones (0.10m-0.20m) set in reddish/yellowish brown silt matrix. Much disturbed by tree roots and some bracken roots..

[041] Layer. Dark brown humic soil covering 'cairn' stones [058] for 0.20m becoming more lighter in colour at base. Cleaning layer under pine needles [007].

[042] Layer. Dark brown silty loam. Badly disturbed by bracken roots. Only partially excavated.

[043] Layer. Dark brown clayey loam, includes burnt stone and charcoal.

[044] Layer. Light red brown clay sand, includes occasional degraded sandstone/limestone/schist fragments.

[045] Layer. Dark grey silt, includes ash/charcoal and small stones.

[046] Layer. Large angular flat slabs of stone forming a rough surface, eight stones seen within the trench (maximum size 0.54m x 0.52m). Not excavated.

[047] Layer. Grey brown loam with numerous small angular stones (0.05m–0.20m long). Exposed when [020] removed. Some roots disturbance. Not excavated.

[048] Layer. Light to mid red brown sandy loam, includes occasional stones and disturbed by roots.

[049] Wall. South eastern arc of enclosure wall. In trench 3 this comprises of a couple of blocks up to 2 courses high with blocks up to 0.40m in length. Relationship with [029] (Dun wall) not clear, but hinted at in western end of trench under tree root cover. Within Sondage 2 the wall has a preserved inner and outer face being 1.35m at its widest point. The wall was seen standing up to three courses high (0.50m) with larger stones forming the inner and outer edges (maximum block size 0.45m x 0.40m x 0.10m). Inner wall core comprises of smaller blocks with attempts made to lay these as horizontally as possible between the wall faces.

[050] Fill. Dark grey silty humic clay, includes occasional charcoal fragments, although this may be intrusive material from the 'midden' deposits when the post was removed or rotted.

[051] Cut. Circular? Post hole cut with steep vertical sides and tapered base. Only south eastern side seen, measuring 0.70m deep and over 0.20m in diameter.

[052] Wall. Western arc of enclosure wall. In Trench 1 the wall is constructed using large irregular blocks of stone forming the inner and outer edges. Between the two faces the inner core consists of occasional angular stones within a mainly dark brown silty clay [042]. The wall stands up to 0.62m in height and is 1.78m at widest point constructed with stones up to 0.70m x 0.50m x 0.18m. In Sondage 1 the wall appears to be 1.60m wide although rubble on/over the internal face makes this difficult to be sure. The outer wall face was exposed to a height of 0.30m in two courses constructed of stones up to 0.45m x 0.30m x 0.15m). The inner core of the wall is retained by larger face stones and consisted of smaller horizontally lain blocks.



[053] Wall. Eastern dun wall. In the exposed area the wall was not fully revealed so it was difficult to gain meaningful dimensions. It is possible the eastern face was revealed although the rough 'coursing' here suggests it could equally be tumble. The largest stone block measured 0.55m x 0.50m x 0.20m with the wall/rubble standing to a height of 1.50m.

[054] Wall. Western dun wall. A badly disturbed/robbed wall was revealed in Trench 1 and Sondage 3 this possibly the remains of wall footings. These stood up to 0.62m high and 1.30m wide, no definite inner or outer faces were seen within the exposed areas. The largest stones measured 0.54m x 0.54m x 0.15m or 0.70m x 0.68m x 0.26m.

[055] Wall. Northern circuit of dun wall. Remnants of the northern extent of the dun wall. Only the outer face of the wall survives in part with only the lowest coursing lying over bedrock at the east. Constructed over and between natural rock outcrops and best preserved at the west where the wall stands to 1.23m high in 5 courses the largest block used measuring 0.76m by 1.50m by 0.23m.

[056] Wall foundation. Foundation rubble for northern arc of enclosure wall. This comprised of frequent medium sized stones (maximum 0.40m x 0.35m x 0.19m). No attempt appears to have been made at layering or coursing although the spread/heap ended abruptly at the south. The rubble may have been tipped against a post revetment to bridge a natural dip in the hilltop as suggested by post [051]. Stands 0.80m high, width unknown.

[057] Layer. A surface of fairly loose stones possibly pressed/trampled into surface on which they were lain. Most stones lie horizontally the largest 0.12m x 0.10m x 0.05m. The surrounding soil matrix consists of a dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Only western edge seen within the trench.

[058] Cairn/rubble. Large angular stones forming a rough cairn over kerb stones [059] the stones measuring between 0.15m-0.80m long. Excavated in a test trench at the south west corner. [after removal of [041]/[058] came down onto more angular stones [060]. 0.30m deep.

[059] Wall/kerb. Square kerb formed of large angular stones some over a metre in length. Overall measures 4.3m (E-W) by 4.4m (N-S). These large flattish stones were more regular in shape than rubble/cairn material [058]. The corners of this structure have fallen away because of tree/roots disturbance. Kerb at least three courses high in places (0.30m) sitting on bedrock. Possible threshold stone on east side which looks like upper surface has been cut to make flatter/even.

[060] Layer. Orange brown silt with root disturbance. Located within kerb stones [059]/[061].

[061] Wall/kerb. Small angular stones abutting the back of kerb facing stones [059] seen in SW corner. Soil infilling the stones is dark brown similar to [041] and different from [060] which is inside the kerb. Relationship between [060] and [061] not resolved.

[062] Layer. Angular stones with [060] some are larger than [058] some smaller. Exposed in SW corner of cairn. Only top 0.10m excavated

[063] Layer. Clearance material situated along the eastern and western sides of the terrace on the western side of the dun/enclosure. Some of the material possibly derives from wall tumble and has been heaped to the sides of the terrace to clear a field area.

[064] Cup-marks. Natural rock panel bearing two clear and two possible incised cup-marks, the largest was 0.04m in diameter, 0.01m deep and concave in profile.

[065] Cup-marks. Natural rock panel bearing two incised cup-marks, these were shallow/worn and similar in size measuring 0.03m in diameter and less than 0.01m deep with concave profiles.

Appendix 3: Finds Catalogue

Cat. No.	Context	Material	Num.	Location	Notes	Wt.gr
1	001	st	3	tr 1	quartz	35
2	001	st	20	tr 1	quartz	313
3	001	st	11	tr 2	quartz	99
4	001	st	6	tr 5	quartz	60
5	002	st	2	tr 3	quartz	9
6	002	st	1	tr 3	quartz	4
7	002	st	9	tr 3	quartz	20
8	002	st	2	tr 3	quartz	35
9	003	st	33	tr 2	1 slate rest quartz	383
10	005	st	10	tr 2	quartz	94
11	006	st	9	tr 5	quartz	70
12	006	st	73	tr 5	1 slate rest quartz	268
13	006	st	67	tr 5	quartz	299
14	007	st	7	tr 1	quartz	45
15	008	st	15	tr 6	quartz	75
16	008	st	95	tr 6	89 quartz 4 slate	533
17	009	st	36	tr 5	quartz	189
18	010	st	12	tr 1	7 quartz 4 slate	40
19	010	st	35	tr 1	31 quartz 4 slate	154
20	010	st	45	tr 1	38 quartz 7 slate	398
21	011	st	30	tr 1	20 quartz 6 slate 4 burnt stone	428
22	011	st	12	tr 1	quartz	144
23	011	st	10	tr 1	9 quartz 1 slate	99
24	011	st	6	tr 1	quartz	124
25	012	st	11	tr 3	6 quartz 5 slate	174
26	012	st	23	tr 3	12 quartz 11 slate	134
27	020	st	65	tr 5	quartz	618
28	020	st	20	tr 5	quartz	74
29	021	st	60	tr 6	59 quartz 1 slate	249
30	021	st	21	tr 6	18 quartz 3 slate	214
31	021	st	38	tr 6	quartz	98
32	022	st	4	tr 6	quartz	9
33	022	st	146	tr 6	137 quartz 3 slate	543
34	025	st	22	tr 2	21 quartz	69
35	026	st	42	tr 2	36 quartz 3 slate	918
36	027	st	5	tr 2	quartz	98
37	027	st	18	tr 2	slate	98
38	028	st	10	tr 3	5 quartz 5 slate	143
39	031	st	28	tr 1	17 quartz 1 slate	678
40	032	st	15	tr 1	10 quartz	803
41	034	st	10	tr 1	quartz	148
42	036	st	1	tr 2	quern fragment? S.F. 5	608
43	036	st	10	tr 2	1 quartz 8 slate	188
44	040	st	1	tr 3	rub stone S.F. 4	103
45	040	st	12	tr 3	9 quartz 2 slate	63
46	042	st	6	tr 1	3 quartz 2 slate	40
47	043	st	2	tr 2	quartz	68
48	049	st	7	tr 3	quartz	208
49	007	st	2	tr 1	quartz	8
50		st	5	cleaning	4 quartz	28

51		pt	1	path below site	stoneware	33
52	026	st	1	tr 2	rub stone S.F. 2	250
53	024	st	1	tr 2	rub stone S.F. 3	165
54	038	st	1	tr 6	grind stone S.F 6	4000
55	011	ch	2	tr 1	charcoal fragments	5
56	026	ch	1	tr 2	1 lump of charcoal	3
57	027	ch	10	tr 2	charcoal fragments	18
58	043	ch	10	tr 2	small fragments	3
59	010	ch	4	tr 1	small fragments	1
60	036	ch	10	tr 2	burnt seeds	1
61	011	bn	1	tr 2	burnt	1
62	027	bn	3	tr 2	burnt	1
63	036	bn	2	tr 2	burnt	8

#### Appendix 4: Small Finds List

Small Finds No.	Type	Trench	Context	Description
1	Fe?	1	011	mineralised wood
2	Stone	2	026	rub stone/polisher
3	Stone	3	024	rub stone/polisher
4	Stone	3	040	rub stone/polisher
5	Stone	2	036	quern fragment?
6	Stone	6	038	grinding or sharpening stone

#### Appendix 5: Soil Sample List

Sample No.	Context	Trench	Reason for sample	Volume
1	020	5	routine bulk sample	20 litres
2	021	6	routine bulk sample	20 litres
3	022	6	routine bulk sample	20 litres
4	024	3	routine bulk sample	20 litres
5	026	2	routine bulk sample	20 litres
6	010	1	routine bulk sample	20 litres
7	028	3	routine bulk sample	20 litres
8	031	1	routine bulk sample	20 litres
9	027	2	possible midden content	20 litres
10	036	2	midden deposit	20 litres
11	039	6	routine bulk sample	20 litres
12	037	6	routine bulk sample	20 litres
13	042	1	routine bulk sample	20 litres
14	040	3	routine bulk sample	20 litres
15	045	2	basal midden layer	20 litres
16	011	1	routine bulk sample	20 litres
17	043	2	routine bulk sample	20 litres
18	044	2	routine bulk sample	20 litres
19	050	2	routine bulk sample	20 litres
20	027/036	2	pollen core	
21	044/045	2	pollen core	

Appendix 6: Graphics list

Graphics No.	plan/ section	scale	location	Description	date	initials
1	plan	1:20	trench 2	base plan after deturfing and cleaning	09/04/2006	HJ
2	plan	1:20	trench 5	base plan after deturfing and cleaning	09/04/2006	HJ
3	plan	1:20	trench 3	base plan after deturfing and cleaning	10/04/2006	RR
4	plan	1:20	trench 1	base plan after deturfing and cleaning	10/04/2006	RR
5	plan	1:20	trench 4	base plan after deturfing and cleaning	10/04/2006	RR
6	plan	1:20	trench 6	base plan after deturfing and cleaning	10/04/2006	RR
7	plan	1:20	trench 5	after [006] and [009] removed	13/04/2006	HJ
8	plan	1:20	trench 3	overlay showing rubble [024]	19/04/2006	CE
9	plan	1:20	trench 3	overlay showing rubble [023]	19/04/2006	CE
10	plan	1:20	trench 2	layer [026]	19/04/2006	RR
11	plan	1:20	trench 3	overlay showing rubble [024]	19/04/2006	CE
12	plan	1:20	trench 3	overlay showing rubble [029]	22/04/2006	CE
13	plan	1:20	trench 1	clayey 'surface' [031]	22/04/2006	SW
14	plan	1:20	trench 2	layer [027]	22/04/2006	RR
15	plan	1:20	trench 2	layer [036]	22/04/2006	RR
16	plan	1:20	trench 6	[035], [037] and [038]	22/04/2006	EJ
17	plan	1:20	trench 6	[039]	23/04/2006	EJ
18	plan	1:20	trench 6	[037]	23/04/2006	EJ
19	plan	1:20	trench 6	wall' remains [038]	23/04/2006	EJ
20	section	1:20	trench 6	south facing section trench 6	23/04/2006	EJ
21	plan	1:20	sondage 1	west enclosure wall	24/04/2006	RR
22	plan	1:20	sondage 2	east enclosure wall	24/04/2006	RR
23	plan	1:20	trench 5	after removal of [020]	24/04/2006	HJ
24	plan	1:20	trench 3	overlay of trench 3	25/04/2006	CE
25	section	1:20	trench 2	east facing section trench 2	26/04/2006	RR
26	plan	1:20	trench 2	wall foundation [056] and surface [057]	26/04/2006	RR
27	plan	1:20	trench 4	trench 4 overlay	26/04/2006	HJ
28	section	1:20	trench 3	Dun wall trench 3 south facing	26/04/2006	CE
29	plan	1:20	Dun wall N.	N. dun wall and cup marked rocks	26/04/2006	RR
30	plan	1:20	sondage 4	Dun wall west	26/04/2006	RR
31	plan	1:20	sondage 3	Dun wall east	26/04/2006	RR
33	section	1:20	trench 1	section through enclosure wall	26/04/2006	RR
34	plan	1:20	area west	plan of western terrace	26/04/2006	RR
35	plan	1:20	trench 4	excavated area at SW of 'cairn'	26/04/2006	RR

Appendix 7: Excavation B & W Photo List

number	film no.	frame	direction from	location	description/context
1	1	27	S	trench 2	trench 2 after de turfing
2	1	28	N	trench 2	trench 2 after de turfing
3	1	29	E	trench 1	enclosure wall after deturfing
4	1	30	E	trench 1	enclosure wall after deturfing
5	1	31	S	trench 5	trench 5 after de turfing
6	1	32	N	trench 5	trench 5 after de turfing
7	1	33	S	trench 1	enclosure wall after deturfing
8	1	34	N	trench 1	enclosure wall after deturfing
9	1	35	NE	trench 1	enclosure wall after deturfing
10	1	36	NE	trench 1	enclosure wall after deturfing
11	2	1	S	trench 5	trench 5 after de turfing
12	2	2	S	trench 5	trench 5 after de turfing
13	2	3	S	trench 5	trench 5 after de turfing
14	2	4	S	trench 3	cleared of organic cover
15	2	5	S	trench 3	cleared of organic cover
16	2	6	S	trench 3	cleared of organic cover
17	2	7	W	trench 6	cleared of organic cover
18	2	8	E	trench 6	cleared of organic cover
19	2	9	E	trench 3	[023]/[024]
20	2	10	E	trench 3	[023]/[024]
21	2	11	W	trench 3	[023]/[024]
22	2	12	E	trench 3	[024]
23	2	13	W	trench 3	[024]
24	2	14	W	trench 6	[021]
25	2	15	W	trench 6	[022]
26	2	16	E	trench 3	[024]
27	2	17	W	trench 3	[024]
28	2	18	S	trench 2	foundation [056]
29	2	19	E	trench 2	burnt midden deposit [036]
30	2	20	W	trench 3	[024]
31	2	21	E	trench 3	[024]
32	2	22	W	trench 3	[028] subsoil above bedrock
33	2	23	E	trench 3	[028] subsoil above bedrock
34	2	24	S	trench 3	S. Facing elevation of wall [029]
35	2	25	S	trench 3	S. Facing elevation of wall [029]
36	2	26	W	trench 3	bedrock between [029] and rubble to south
37	2	27	W	trench 1	[031] clayey surface under [011]
38	2	28	E	trench 6	[035] and [038] after removal of [022]
39	2	29	E	trench 6	[035] and [038] after removal of [022]
40	2	30	W	trench 6	[035] and [038] after removal of [022]
41	2	31	W	trench 6	[035] and [038] after removal of [022]
42	2	32	N	trench 1	[033] after removal of fill [032]
43	2	33	W	trench 1	[033] after removal of fill [032]
44	2	34	S	trench 6	[035] stone surface
45	2	35	E	trench 6	layer [039] after removal of [035]
46	2	36	E	trench 6	layer [037] and stones [038] after removal of [035]
47	3	1	S	trench 5	[013]/[016]
48	3	2	E	trench 2	east facing section
49	3	3	E	trench 2	east facing section

50	3	4	E	trench 2	east facing section
51	3	5	S	trench 4	[058]/[059]
52	3	6	S	trench 4	[058]/[059]
53	3	7	E	trench 4	[058]/[059]
54	3	8	E	trench 4	[058]/[059]
55	3	9	NE	trench 4	[058]/[059]
56	3	10	NE	trench 4	[058]/[059]
57	3	11	NE	trench 4	[058]/[059]
58	3	12	S	trench 4	[058]/[059]
59	3	13	S	trench 4	[058]/[059]
60	3	14	E	trench 4	[058]/[059]
61	3	15	E	trench 4	[058]/[059]
62	3	16	W	trench 3	dun wall [029]
63	3	17	W	trench 3	dun wall [029]
64	3	18	S	trench 3	dun wall [029]
65	3	19	SE	trench 3	dun wall [029]
66	3	20	E	trench 3	dun wall [029]
67	3	21	W	trench 3	dun wall [029]
68	3	22	SW	trench 4	dun wall [029]
69	3	23	N	area 1	cup marked rock east [064]
70	3	24	N	area 1	cup marked rock east [064]
71	3	25	N	area 1	cup marked rock east [064]
72	4	1	S	trench 2	[056]
73	4	2	S	trench 2	[056]
74	4	3	N	trench 2	[057]
75	4	4	N	trench 2	[058]
76	4	5	N	sondage 4	[053]
77	4	6	N	sondage 2	[049]
78	4	7	N	sondage 1	[052]
79	4	8	N	sondage 3	[054]
80	4	9	E	area 1	[055]
81	4	10	N	area 1	[055]
82	4	11	W	trench 3	[029]
83	4	12	SW	trench 3	[029]
84	4	13	E	area 1	[065]
85	4	14	above	area 1	[065]
86	4	15	E	trench 1	[052]
87	4	16	E	trench 1	[052]
88	4	17	E	trench 1	[052]
89	4	18	E	trench 1	[052]
90	4	19	E	trench 1	[052]
91	4	20	E	trench 1	[052]
92	4	21	E	trench 1	[052]
93	4	22	E	trench 1	[052]
94	4	23	N	trench 1	[052]
95	4	24	N	trench 1	[052]
96	4	25	N	trench 1	[052]
97	4	26	S	trench 1	[052]
98	4	27	S	trench 1	[052]
99	4	28	S	trench 1	[052]
100	4	29	SE	trench 1	[052]
101	4	30	SE	trench 1	[052]

Appendix 8: Excavation Digital Photo list

Number	Trench/Location	Direction from	context	description
1	1	NE		Area trench 1 pre ex
2	1	NE		enclosure wall after deturfing
3	2	N		trench 2 after de turfing
4	2	N		trench 2 after de turfing
5	1	NE		enclosure wall after deturfing
6	1	NE		enclosure wall after deturfing
7	5	S		trench 5 after de turfing
8	5	N		trench 5 after de turfing
9	9	E		showing S. side of enclosure wall
10	9	SE		showing S. side of enclosure wall
11	9	NW		showing N. side of enclosure wall
12	9	NW		showing N. side of enclosure wall
13	3	NW		cleared of organic cover
14	3	W		cleared of organic cover
15	3	SW		cleared of organic cover
16	3	SW		cleared of organic cover
17	3	SE		cleared of organic cover
18	3	E		cleared of organic cover
19	4	SE		cleared of organic cover
20	4	SE		cleared of organic cover
21	4	S		cleared of organic cover
22	3	E	[023]	showing root disturbance
23	3	E	[029]	dun wall
24	3	S	[029]	dun wall
25	6	W		cleared of organic cover
26	6	E		cleared of organic cover
27	5	S	[006]	layer
28	5	S	[006]	layer
29	5	S	[017]	wall line
30	1	W	[017]	wall line
31	5	W	[017]	wall line
32	1	NW		trench 1
33	5	S	[020]	layer
34	5	W	[020]	layer
35	5	W	[018]/[017]	dun wall footings
36	5	S	[018]/[017]	dun wall footings
37	5	S	[018]/[017]	dun wall footings
38	3	E	[024]/[029]	rubble south of dun wall
39	3	W	[024]/[029]	rubble south of dun wall
40	3	W	[024]/[029]	rubble south of dun wall
41	3	W	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
42	3	E	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
43	6	W	[021]	worked' soil
44	6	W	[021]/[022]	worked' soil
45	3	E	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
46	3	W	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
47	3	E	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
48	3	W	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
49	3	E	[024]	rubble south of dun wall

50	3	W	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
51	2	S	[056]/[026]	enclosure foundation and covering layer [026]
52	2	E	[026]	layer
53	3	W	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
54	3	E	[024]	rubble south of dun wall
55	3	E	[028]	subsoil
56	3	W	[028]	subsoil
57	3	above	[026]	rubstone
58	3	E	[026]	rubstone
59	3	S	[029]/[030]	Dun wall onto bedrock
60	3	S	[029]/[030]	Dun wall onto bedrock
61	3	W	[029]/[030]	Dun wall onto bedrock
62	3	E	[029]/[030]	Dun wall onto bedrock
63	1	W	[034]	tree throw upcast
64	2	S	[056]	foundation wall
65	2	S	[056]	foundation wall
66	2	NW		general trench 2
67	2	E	[027]	dark ashy layer
68	6	W	[038]	wall line
69	6	E	[038]	wall line
70	1	above	[033]	tree throw
71	1	above	[033]	tree throw
72	2	E	[036]	midden deposit
73	6	N	[035]	small stone deposit
74	6	W	[038]	wall line
75	3	W	[040]	rubble north of dun wall
76	3	E	[040]	rubble north of dun wall
77	3	above	[040]	rubble north of dun wall
78	3	above	[040]	rubble north of dun wall
79	3	above	[040]	rubble north of dun wall
80	3	above	[040]	rubble north of dun wall
81	6	W	[038]	wall line
82	3	E	[029]	inner face dun wall
83	3	W	[029]	inner face dun wall
84	6	W	[038]	wall line
85	6	E	[038]	wall line
86	6	N	[038]	wall line
87	6	NW	[038]	wall line
88	5	S	[013]/[046]	wall line?
89	5	S	[013]/[046]	wall line?
90	5	S	[013]/[046]	wall line?
91	5	W		[046]/[047]surface
92	5	N		general shot
93	5	E	[013]/[046]	wall line?
94	2	E		section
95	2	E		section
96	2	E		section
97	2	E		section
98	2	E		section
99	4	S	[058]/[059]	cairn
100	4	S	[058]/[059]	cairn
101	4	E	[058]/[059]	cairn



102	4	E	[058]/[059]	cairn
103	4	NE	[058]/[059]	cairn
104	4	NE	[058]/[059]	cairn
105	4	NE	[058]/[059]	cairn
106	4	S	[058]/[059]	cairn
107	4	S	[058]/[059]	cairn
108	4	E	[059]	cairn
109	4	E	[059]	cairn
110	4	W	[059]	cairn
111	4	N	[059]	cairn
112	4	N	[059]	cairn
113	4	NW	[059]	cairn
114	4	W	[059]	cairn
115	4	SW	[058]	cairn
116	4	SW	[058]	cairn
117		N	[064]	cup marked rock east
118		N	[064]	cup marked rock east
119		N	[064]	cup marked rock east
120	4	SW	[058]	cairn
121	4	SW	[058]	cairn
122	4	SW	[058]	removal of cairn material
123	4	SW	[058]	removal of cairn material
124	4	SW	[058]	removal of cairn material
125	3	W	[029]	dun wall
126	3	W	[029]	dun wall
127	3	W	[029]	dun wall
128	3	W	[029]	dun wall
129	3	S	[029]	dun wall
130	3	S	[029]	dun wall
131	3	SE	[029]	dun wall
132	3	SE	[029]	dun wall
133	2	W	[056]	enclosure foundation
134	2	S	[056]	enclosure foundation
135	2	S	[056]	enclosure foundation
136	2	N	[057]	surface
137	2	N	[057]	surface
138	sondage 4	N	[053]	dun wall east
139	2	W		sample tin location
140	sondage 2	N	[049]	enclosure wall east
141	2	SE		sample tin location
142	2			sample tin location
143	sondage 1	N	[052]	enclosure wall west
144	sondage 3	N	[054]	dun wall west
145	area 1	E	[055]	dun wall north
146	area 1	N	[055]	dun wall north
147	east	NE	[049]	enclosure wall east
148	east	SW	[049]	enclosure wall east
149	east	S	[049]	enclosure wall east
150	east	S	[049]	enclosure wall east
151	east	NE	[049]	enclosure wall east
152	east	S	[049]	enclosure wall east
153	4	SW	[059]	removal of cairn material
154	3	SW	[059]	removal of cairn material

155	4	SW	[059]	removal of cairn material
156	3	W	[029]	dun wall south
157	3	SW	[029]	dun wall south
158	3	W	[029]	dun wall south
159	area 1	E	[065]	cup marks west
160	area 1	above	[065]	cup marks west
161	4	S	[058]/[059]	excavated cairn
162	4	N	[058]/[059]	excavated cairn
163	4	W	[058]/[059]	excavated cairn
164	4	W	[058]/[059]	excavated cairn
165	4	SW	[058]/[059]	excavated cairn
166	1	E	[052]	enclosure wall west
167	1	E	[052]	enclosure wall west
168	1	NE	[052]	enclosure wall west
169	1	NE	[052]	enclosure wall west
170	1	N	[052]	enclosure wall west
171	1	N	[052]	enclosure wall west
172	1	S	[052]	enclosure wall west
173	1	S	[052]	enclosure wall west
174	1	SE	[052]	enclosure wall west
175	1 & 2	S	[052]/[056]	enclosure wall west
176	1 & 2	S	[052]/[056]	enclosure wall west
177	1 & 2	S	[052]/[056]	enclosure wall west
178	4	W	[058]	section through cairn material
179	4	S	[058]	section through cairn material
180	1		[052]	enclosure wall west
181	1		[052]	enclosure wall west
182	1		[052]	enclosure wall west
183	3			backfill
184	3			backfill
185	6			backfill
186	6			backfill
187-265				working shots
266-287				open day shots

#### Appendix 9: Walkover Survey Digital Photo List

Number	Site No.	Direction from	description
1	55	N	clearance cairn at end of ridge
2	5	N	clearance cairn at end of ridge
3	8	W	oval structure
4	8	E	oval structure
5	15	E	culvert under drove
6	6	S	clearance cairn
7	6	S	clearance cairn
8	16	SE	rock shelter
9	16	SE	rock shelter
10	16	SE	rock shelter
11	13	W	ruined structure Leac na Ban
12	13	W	ruined structure Leac na Ban
13	13	W	ruined structure Leac na Ban
14		NW	outbuilding Leac na Ban

15	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
16	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
17	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
18	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
19	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
20	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
21	30	Above	rock cut basin Leac na Ban
22	13	SW	ruined structure Leac na Ban
23	13	SW	ruined structure Leac na Ban
24	12	SW	ruined structure Leac na Ban
25	12	SW	ruined structure Leac na Ban
26		NE	outbuilding Leac na Ban
27	17	E	corn kiln Leac na Ban
28	23	SE	clearance cairn/terrace wall
29	23	SE	clearance cairn/terrace wall
30	26	NW	flag bridge/drove
31	26	NW	flag bridge/drove
32	41	SW	burial cairn?
33	41	SE	burial cairn?
34	41	SE	burial cairn?
35	41	N	burial cairn?
36	58	NE	corn kiln Barrandaimh
37	58	NW	corn kiln Barrandaimh
38	61	W	rig and furrow
39		SE	enclosure NMRS NR79SE 4
40		SW	enclosure NMRS NR79SE 3
41		SW	enclosure NMRS NR79SE 3
42		W	enclosure NMRS NR79SE 2
43		W	enclosure NMRS NR79SE 2
44	70	NE	culvert
45	70	NE	culvert
46	70	E	culvert
47	85	E	clearance cairn
48	87	NE	clearance cairn
49	87	W	clearance cairn
50	87	W	clearance cairn
51	89	E	clearance cairn
52	89	E	clearance cairn
53	90	N	rock shelter NMRS NR79SE 16
54	90	N	rock shelter NMRS NR79SE 16
55	90	N	rock shelter NMRS NR79SE 16
56	90	N	rock shelter NMRS NR79SE 16