



**SHIAN WOOD
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY**

**January 2004
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**Scottish Wildlife Trust
Reserves Project**

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Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment and Woodland historical survey was commissioned by the Scottish Wildlife Trust. The field survey was undertaken by a professional team from Kilmartin Archaeological Research and volunteers organised by the Lorne Archaeological Society. The survey was conducted on 17th and 18th January 2004. The archaeological survey revealed the presence of several woodland dykes possibly constructed by the Barcaldine Estate in the late 18th or early 19th century. Several areas of rig and furrow cultivation were also revealed and these may prove to be earlier in date. Only one building was revealed although its dating and function remains ambiguous. Small scale quarrying and peat working areas were also evidenced during the survey.



Acknowledgements

The Kilmartin Archaeological team consisted of Roddy Regan and Sharon Webb. The woodland survey was conducted by Bob Black. The authors would like to thank the volunteer team who consisted of: Stephen Austin, Alison Blackwood, Joy Blakney, Maggie Brotherstone, Kenny Carmichael, Louise Carmichael, Robin Harvey, Gemma Midline, Morag Smith, Michael Turner. Special thanks are also extended to Alison Blackwood (of the Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society) for organising the volunteer workforce.

Our thanks also to Douglas Trigg, convenor of Shian wood, for information and documentary sources on the reserve.

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to collate and summarise the known and potential archaeology and woodland history within the woodland reserve and the immediate surrounding study zone of 1 km radius, as defined by the area within Figure 2.

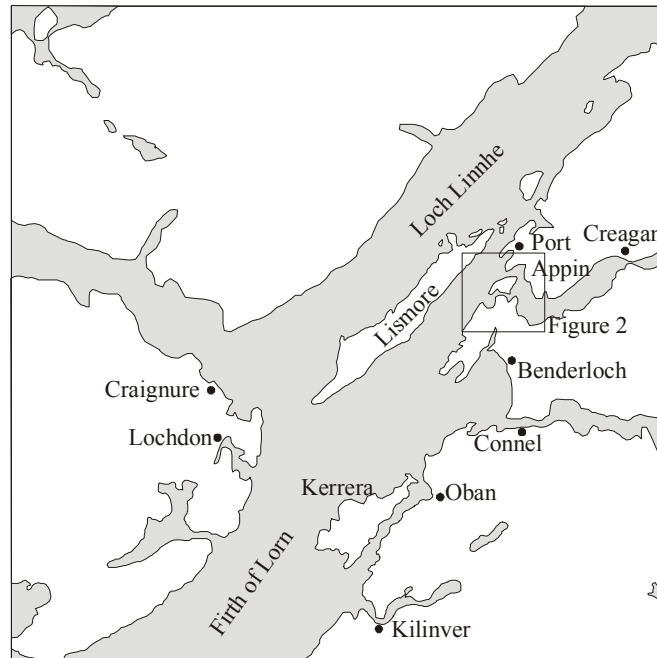


Figure 1. Reserve Location

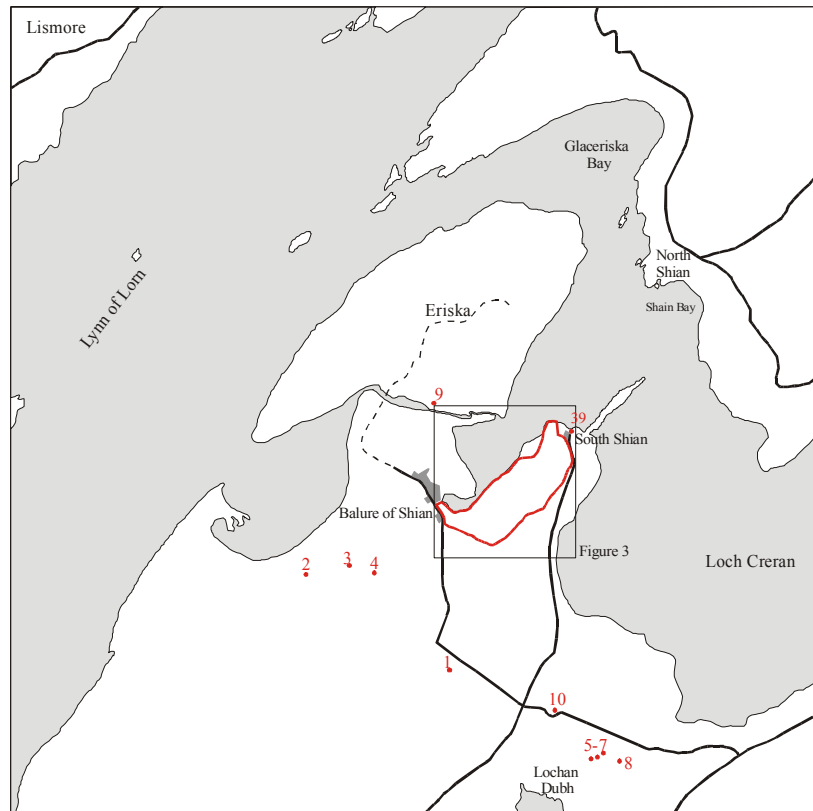


Figure 2. Study Area

1. Site Description and Background

1.1 Topography

Shian Wood (centred NM 907418, Figures 1 and 2) is located on a promontory overlooking the southern shore of Loch Creran. Covering some 21 ha (c.53 acres), the reserve is dominated by oak and hazel woodland with areas of heath particularly within the southern parts of the reserve. Wetter ground exists along the lower levels on the western side and within level areas towards the central part of the reserve.

The western part of the reserve lies on a ridge formed of metamorphic slate and mica-schist bedrock. The bedrock is overlain in most of the reserve by glacial, marine clay and pockets of sand and gravel (Morison 1997). The highest part of the reserve is at the northern end, and lies between 30m-35m AOD, the hilltop promontory of An Sithean.

Soils forming above the underlying rocks are mainly a yellow brown clayey silt, although peat has formed within natural hollows and the lower flatter ground within the western and central parts of the reserve.

1.2 Vegetation Cover

The majority of the survey area was covered with mature oak, hazel and birch, with areas of more open grass heath at the base of the ridge to the west. Within the southern area of the reserve grazing has retained large open areas of grass cover.

1.3 Past Research on the Wood

Information has been collated from the National Monuments Record of the Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, in particular their published inventory for Lorne (RCAHMS 1975).

Other survey work that has been previously undertaken within the wood has been collated within the Management Plan prepared by the Scottish Wildlife Trust for Shian Wood (Morison 1997). This included the results of an archaeological survey that had been conducted by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

The results of the above surveys will be included within the relevant sections of the report.

1.4 Archaeological Background and Past Land Use.

Mesolithic

There is, as yet, no direct evidence for this early period of activity within the immediate study area.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

A series of cairns dot the landscape to the south of the reserve at Achanamoine (Site 1), Balure (Site 2-4) and Castle Farm, Barcaldine (Sites 5-7). A standing stone is also located at Castle Farm (Site 8) indicating the importance of this low lying promontory in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Iron Age and Early Historic Period (approx. 600 BC AD 1000)

Settlement activity within the Iron Age is evidenced by a crannog situated within the estuary, west of the reserve at An Doirlinn. Access to the crannog would have been from Eriska (Site 9).

Post Medieval

Little of interest is known in the immediate vicinity dating to the early Christian and Medieval periods. Barcaldine Castle, (Site 10) constructed between 1601 and 1609, became home to a series of Campbell Lairds, who held sway over the Barcaldine Estate of which South Shian woods were a part.

The only other note contained within the RCAHMS inventory is to the Old Ferry House at South Shian (Site 39). Although the existing buildings date to 19th century, a ferryhouse was present here from at least 1771.

2. Archaeological Field Survey

2.1 Methodology

The walkover survey was conducted by participants forming a single line, with individuals spaced 10m apart, and walking transects across the site. When a feature worthy of note was identified, it was marked and allocated a number (e.g.7) from a running index. Ordnance Survey locations were noted for each feature using a hand held Geophysical Positioning System (GPS). All buildings and possible structures were then planned at 1:100. Notes and measurements were taken as were photographs, which were taken using digital and SLR cameras. The overall site code for the reserve was SHN 04.

The relatively open nature of the mature woods allowed considerable freedom of movement within the trees whilst conducting the survey. However, movement was more restricted in areas where younger growth and birch stands were present. Steep precipices were avoided for obvious reasons, although these were scanned for any evidence of activity from below.

Individual features were noted during the survey and these along with previously identified sites are listed within the Site Gazetteer entries included in the appendix and plotted within Figure 2 and 3.

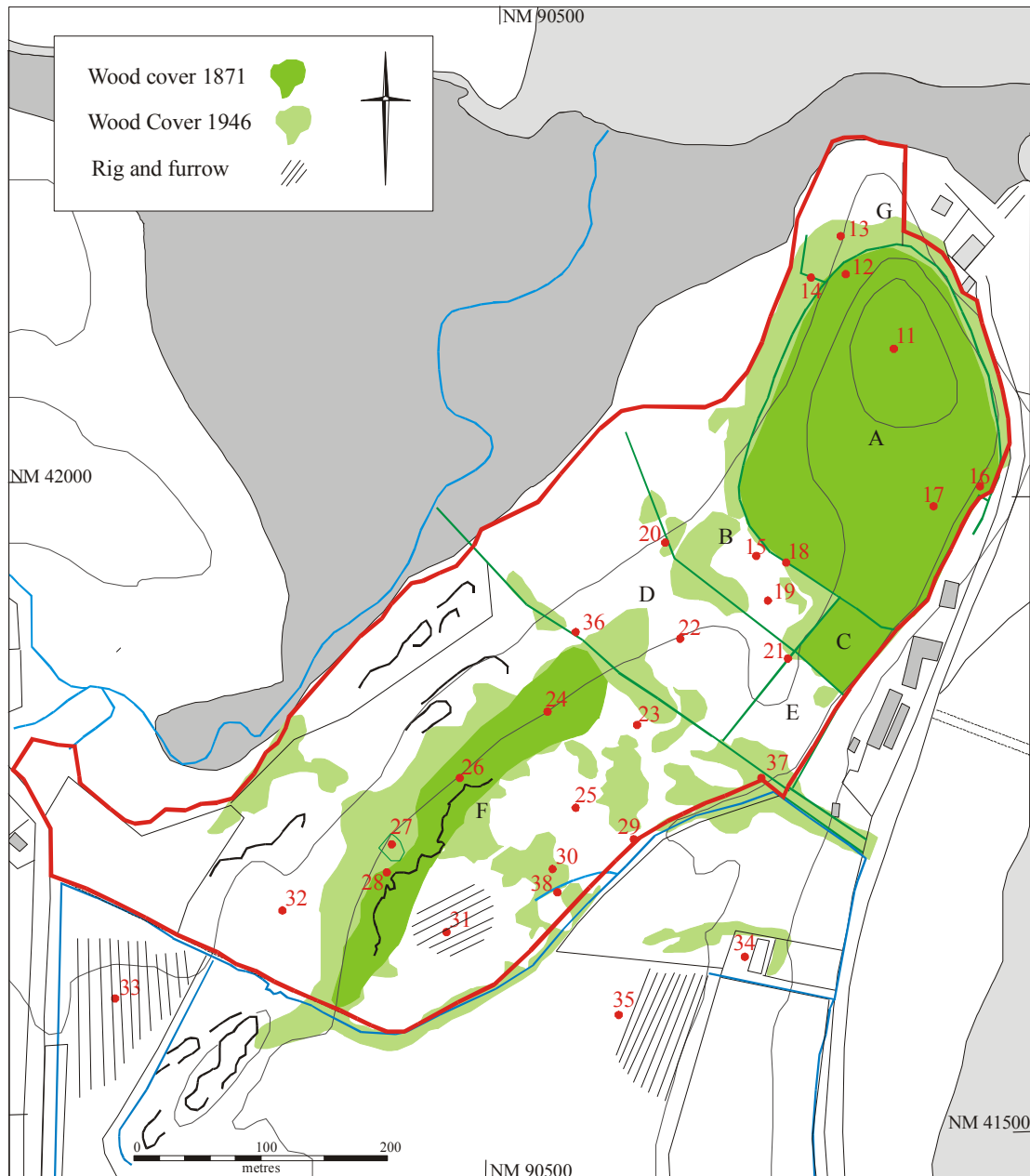


Figure 3. Location of features within and around the Reserve. Numbers appearing here refer to entries in the site gazetteer at the end of this report.

2.2 Field Results

2.2.1 Buildings

The only possible habitable structure within the reserve was structure 27. The rectangular structure sat within the north east corner of an enclosure, the walls measuring 3.5m-4m by 8m, with a maximum height of 1.10m from the central area. Curiously, the walls appear to be rubble built with rounded stones (glacial or beach eroded) and not constructed of stone from the nearby rocky outcrop, which appears to naturally split into flatter squarer blocks.

The surrounding enclosure consists of a mainly earthen dyke, although in parts quantities of stone may have been used within its construction. The dyke is no more than a slight bank now, although it is best preserved as a barrier along its southern side. Here, the natural slope of the ground has been cut into and the soil perhaps thrown internally, which in effect, creating a raised platform. However, the ground within the enclosure is by no means even and has a decided slope rising to the north west.

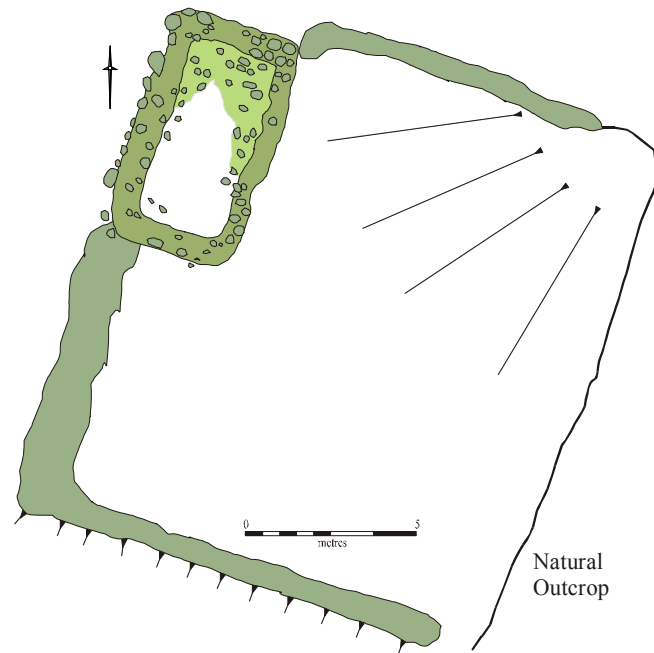


Figure 4. Building and Enclosure Feature 27



Figure 5. Building within feature 27

The building appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1871 and is depicted as being roof-less. Either the building was in decay by this time or it never had a roof and served some other function, such as an animal pen.

2.2.2 Fields

Two areas of rig and furrow (**25** and **31**) were apparent during the survey and these was partially verified from study of the aerial photographs, particularly those taken in 1967 (Figure 3). The photographs clearly show a pattern of rig and furrow (**31**) within the southern part of the reserve, which is just still apparent on the ground. To the north east of this and barely discernable on the ground, were the remnants of another set of rig and furrow cultivation marks. These were situated within a glade and were not apparent on the aerial photographs.

Two other areas outside the reserve also showed up as rig and furrow (**33** and **35**) on the aerial photographs.

2.2.3 Dykes

Several enclosure dykes traversed the reserve, dividing it into seven Areas, (**A-G** Figure 3). The northern tip of the reserve, the hill of An Sithean, was enclosed by an elliptical shaped walled enclosure, (**18**, Area A). The wall of the enclosure was best preserved on the west, standing to a height of 1.7m. At the east the wall was accompanied by a ditch running along its eastern side, while on the western side of the wall, a more level area had perhaps been used as a trackway or path.



Figure 6. Enclosure Wall 18

A small stretch of wall, **14**, aligned NW/SE ran between wall **18**, and the foreshore, before turning north-east along the coast, effectively enclosing Area G, which contained well **13** (see below).

Two NW/SE aligned dykes (**20** and **36**), cut across the Reserve from east to west. The area of the reserve was further subdivided by a NE/SW aligned dyke (**21**). All these turf dykes, or fales, comprised of ditch and up-cast earthen bank. From the aerial photographs the ditch of dyke **36**, appears to continue north-west onto and across the foreshore, to the low tide level.



Figure 7. Enclosure Dyke 36

2.2.4 Well

Stone lined well, **13**, is perhaps associated with an enclosed field, Area G. Constructed of roughly dressed stone, the well is oval in shape and measures 2m by 1.20m. This feature is positioned at the base of the western slope of An Sithean, and may tap a natural outflow of groundwater or perhaps a spring. Few other natural sources of water appear within the reserve area.

2.2 5 Tracks

Several trackways leading to the enclosed fields were still apparent within the Reserve. As mentioned above, a track (**18**) appears to run along the western side of wall, along its eastern extent. Possibly connecting the existing road line and Area E was track **27**. The track here runs up from the road or shore area and enters the enclosed area, here represented by a high earthen bank. The burn also appears to have been ditched, possibly to keep excess water away from the track area.



Figure 8. Track and bank 27

Running along the south-eastern side of the Reserve, two ditches, aligned SW/NE, sit either side of a slight raised area **29**. The larger ditch lies on the south, with the slighter parallel ditch on the north, respectively these measure 2m and 1.5m wide. The distance between the ditches was as much as 4m, certainly enough to allow access for a cart, although the control of animal movement may also have been a reason for their construction.



Figure 9. Ditched trackway 29.

2.2.6 Quarries

Several small quarries (**11**, **12**, **15**, **16**, **17**, and **22**) were seen cut into the side of the hill particularly at the northern end of the reserve. None of these were large in size and appeared as indents or scoops within the slope of the hill. Without excavation it is difficult to ascertain the underlying geology, thus what was being resourced. If clay or stone was the object it is possible this was used within the construction of nearby enclosure wall **18**. Beyond this, the quarries seem no more than localised borrow pits.



Figure 10. Quarry face 28

Two quarries have been cut into the rock cliff/escarpment running along the south western side of the reserve, **26** and **28**, no doubt sourcing the natural schist and slate outcrops.

2.2.7 Peat cutting

Three areas of peat cutting (**19**, **30** and **32**), were observed during the survey. These appeared as level or flat sunken areas with higher surrounding ground, this usually delineated by a straight edge, the remains of the eroded face of the hagg. Within area **32** much of the area had been reduced by peat extraction leaving a series of banks and channels running between the lower areas.



Figure 11. Peat workings 32

2.2.8 Ditches

A large ditch, a continuation of the southern most ditch of **39**, delineates the southern edge limit of the reserve, this possibly of some age, given that mature trees line its route. A small curved ditch, **38**, runs from the area of rig and furrow, **31**, and may have been cut for drainage.

2.2.9 Other areas of interest

Two small level areas (**23** and **24**), may have some interest, although their function remains open to speculation. **23** is a level area, although perhaps too small to be a field. The area also contained a curious grouping of stones, some being granite blocks, which appeared to be imported. If however, these stones are glacial erratics, then they may represent no more than field clearance. **24** had the appearance of a small platform or platforms cut and levelled into the upper slope of the western side of the ridge. While not natural (i.e. levelled tree throws), they do not have the appearance of charcoal stands and their purpose remains enigmatic.

3. Woodland History

Introduction

This section is a summary of what is known about the woodland history of South Shian wood. Fieldwork consisted of a walk-over survey in January 2004 and a photographic record of indicators of past management. These photos can be found at the end of this section of the report. Relevant findings from the archaeological survey have been included in this section, as have suggestions for further work which could improve our knowledge of the history of the woodland.

3.1 After the Ice Age

South Shian is part of an area that is geologically important for the information it yields on the timing of the maximum extent of the Glen Creran glacier. This glacier reached its maximum extent close to South Shian a mere 10,500 to 10,000 B.P. (Peacock, 1993).

Through a study of pollen deposits, H.J.B. Birks (1989) and others, have constructed a fairly detailed picture of when various tree species moved in to the treeless landscape emerging as the glacier finally retreated.

South Shian must have been colonised rapidly by trees because pollen records indicate that soon after 10,000 BP birch appeared in the area. This was soon followed by hazel (c. 9,500 B.P.) and elm (8500-9000 B.P.). Interestingly oak did not appear until c. 8000 B.P, alder 6500 B.P and ash 3000 to 4000 B.P.

It is not clear from pollen analyses when Scots pine first appeared in the area, or how abundant it was. It is probable that pinewoods as such, never became established locally; by the time pine had become established further west in Loch Etive/Glen Ure (c.5000 B.P.) there was already a deciduous woodland cover in the South Shian area. It is possible that pine occurred as isolated individuals or small groups in suitable habitat - much as planted pine do today.

3.2 Historical Records

We know nothing about the early management of South Shian. We can assume that management began a very long time ago. We now have evidence of human activity on the west coast of Scotland dating back 9000 years and it may be that people have influenced the development of the woodland over much of this time.

It is certain that the woodland at South Shian has been modified by humans to some extent. There has been a loss of woodland cover in the area over the centuries, though we do not know for sure how extensive this woodland cover was at its maximum extent. Tree cover would have been lost through a combination of human activities and changing climate and soil conditions. Some of South Shian Wood may have had continuous cover throughout its post-glacial history, but this is far from certain.

Tree management is an ancient art and there are records from elsewhere in Argyll

showing that trees, including those of non-native species, were being planted by the 17th century. By the middle of the 18th century, large-scale planting was widespread. So, as well as deforestation, trees could have been planted, or natural regeneration encouraged, before records began.

3.3 The Barcaldine Estate

South Shian formed part of the Barcaldine Estate from at least the 16th century. We are lucky in that the estate records have been preserved and we have a fair picture of what happened during the 18th and 19th centuries. The records have been studied by Lindsay (1975, 1980) who showed that as early as 1776 the estate had an active trade in timber, including oak, birch, alder and pine. Timber was sold to merchants and to estate tenants. We do not know if any of this timber came from South Shian but it is likely that some did.

The great woodland industry of Argyll in the 18th and 19th century was the charcoal industry. Oak especially was grown for its value both as the raw material for charcoaling and for its bark which was used for tanning. The neighbouring Lochnell Estate was very much involved in this industry. The early ironworks at Glenkinglas by Loch Etive was active from 1725 and the larger Bonawe Furnace from 1753. Both furnaces were on Lochnell land.

The contract between Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell and the developers of the Bonawe Furnace specified the sale to the iron company of “*all the woods and under woods whatever now growing ...in and upon the Lands Baillure Island of Eriska.*” (1752). There is no evidence of such a comprehensive deal between the iron furnace and the Barcaldine Estate for the adjacent woodland of South Shian, though Lindsay does state that widespread coppicing took place on the estate between 1780 and 1815 (Lindsay, 1980).

Significantly, there are the distinctive remains of charcoal hearths on Eriska. There are none at South Shian and this author (Black) cannot recollect seeing any on the other lands which once formed the Barcaldine Estate. This suggests that the Barcaldine woods were not managed for charcoal or oak-bark as intensively as were the Lochnell lands or some other estates in the area.

The estate turned away from the coppicing industry early so that by the beginning of the 19th century, attention was focusing on the development of policy woodland and on the build up of sheep flocks.

3.4 Recent History

This attention to policy woodland and agriculture is reflected in what we see at South Shian today. The woodland was carefully enclosed to control the access of stock. The prominent enclosure dyke around An Sidhean (Figure 13) probably dates from the 19th century, though the turf dykes may be older. Mature trees now grow on the enclosure dyke.

From its position in relation to Barcaldine Castle, the wood is very likely to have been chosen as a suitable site for policy woodland. The woodland that occupies An Sidhean

today is not a coppice oakwood, though it does have an area of oak-dominant woodland on the slopes above the fish farm (Figure 14). The top of An Sidhean is too poorly drained to have supported a pure oak woodland though it may have once supported more oak than it does now. There is much birch, including silver birch, which is a species naturally scarce in Argyll but often planted in policy woodlands. Both silver and downy birch are relatively short-lived species, usually living for less than 100 years, suggesting that the present woodland structure of this top area is not long-established.

The western slope facing Eriska and away from Barcaldine Castle has all the characteristics of a long-established, semi-natural ash/hazel woodland and may never have been planted.

The first map that we have of woodland at South Shian is the Blaeu Atlas of 1654 showing the area as wooded. Roy's Map of 1750, while not always reliable, clearly shows woodland over much of what is now the SWT reserve and extending southwards towards Barcaldine Castle. Both the Langland map (1801) and the Thompson map (1824) show the reserve area as wooded. A much smaller woodland area was shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1871 but this map clearly shows the enclosure dyke around An Sidhean with mixed conifer/broadleaved woodland within. The 2nd Edition OS map of 1900 shows little change.

These OS maps show rather open woodland along the slopes to the south of An Sidhean, overlooking Eriska. This woodland is now well-developed, mature oak, hazel and birch woodland. The fragments of mature oak woodland extending along the south-eastern side of the reserve are shown as open ground, suggesting either that these trees have developed since 1900 or that they were growing as individuals in open ground and were not mapped as woodland. Their current distribution does not relate closely to the pattern suggested by the dykes, indeed one oak grows atop a dyke, indicating that they matured after the dykes ceased to function as enclosures.

During the 20th century the woodland appears to have been managed on an ad-hoc basis. It has lost much of its conifer component and expanded in area. The dykes became derelict. The area of woodland which is now mature can be seen clearly as well-developed woodland on the 1946 aerial photograph. The younger birch-dominant woodland that has developed over the last 60 years can be identified as the additional woodland cover that can be seen on the 2001 aerial photograph (Figure 3).

The whole area was grazed for many years before being bought by Scottish Wildlife Trust in 1995. The grazing could not have been intensive enough to prevent tree regeneration and woodland expansion. The result is a dynamic mix of mature woodland and young woodland of various ages (Figure 15).

There are still a few non-native trees on An Sidhean, primarily conifers (Figure 12), including a mature larch and silver fir and a group of either younger or more stunted spruce, and Scots pine growing in poorly drained ground nearby. These trees are unlikely to date from the 19th century and the larger ones were probably planted in the first decades of the 20th century. There is also a large mature beech which could date back to the mid 19th century. These trees are individually mapped in the reserve botanical survey (Averis, 1999). Averis' survey also maps and describes the native

woodland and open ground communities of the reserve in considerable detail.



Figure 14, Oak and hazel woodland on the flank of Ad Sidean overlooking the fish processing factory. There are no clear signs of coppicing in this stand of Oak. Trees are single-stemmed, some are multi-stemmed.



Figure 15, Young birch woodland, maybe 20-40 years old. Various age classes of birch are present in the wood.

Again on an ad-hoc basis, trees have been felled on An Sidhean within the last few decades. Stumps are still evident and at least one of these is an oak (Figure 17). Felling was probably for firewood. Large holly are present in this felled area and appear to predate most of the trees nearby (Figure 16).



Figure 12. On top of An Sidhean, showing conifers and native woodland, mostly birch. The ground is poorly drained and trees are not of good form or great age.



Figure 13. The enclosure dyke around An Sidean. A mature birch is growing atop the dyke. The dyke makes no sharp change in woodland structure.

4. Archival Material

4.1 Cartographic Sources.

Several maps of Argyll were studied, and those useful to the survey are listed below.

1654 Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (National Library of Scotland. Amsterdam, Bleau 1654)

1734 J(John) Cowley

1745 Herman Moll. (National Library of Scotland. EMS.b.2.1(17))

c. 1750 Roy's map. Military Survey of Scotland

1801 George Langlands. (National Library of Scotland. EMS:s.326)

1834 John Thompson. (National Library of Scotland. EMS.s. 712(17))

1871 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" County Series

Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 NM 84/94

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 NM 94SW

The Blaeu Atlas of 1654 depicts the peninsular containing the Reserve, the map indicates that the area is covered in trees with the only settlement as 'Barkalden', presumably the castle. Roys map as already stated, indicates that the area has remained wooded and again depicts no settlement on the peninsular or indeed cultivated fields. The first map to indicate settlement near the Reserve is the Langland map of 1801. Depicted on the map is the present road line running to the ferry house and two other houses (both outside the reserve area) while the area appears to be called 'Shenvally'. The Reserve area itself is shown as wooded. Thompsons' map of 1824 also shows the area of the reserve as wooded. By the time of the first Ordnance Survey in 1871 the surviving woods have been enclosed by a system of ditched dykes and walls. All structures found during the survey are depicted on the 1871 map, similarly all the enclosure dykes, with the exception of dyke **20**, are also depicted. As the dyke systems all respect the road leading to the ferry at the north of the peninsular, then they are probably later. If so then the enclosure system must date after 1750, when there is no road, and anytime up to 1870. One suspects, however, the enclosures were in existence by the middle of the 19th century and may date to the earlier part of that century.

4.2 Documentary Sources

Much of the later 18th and 19th history of the Estate has previously been studied in Lindsay (1980) and is alluded to in Woodland History section of this Report. As no early settlement appears to have existed within the reserve area, it was thought a search of references within the Campbell of Barcaldine papers kept within the National Archives of Scotland may allude to the earlier history of the Barcaldine

Estate. The only early document, dating to 1539, was found, indicating that 'Barcaldine' was acting as the Chamberlain to the Earl of Breadalbane, alluding to the fact that the Barcaldine Estate was in existence by this time. Further investigation of these sources are out with the timescale of this survey.

4.3. Aerial Photographs.

All aerial photographs of the Reserve held by the Scottish Wildlife Trust were scanned for evidence of past activity. These were particularly useful in plotting former systems of rig and furrow cultivation, the majority no longer apparent on the ground. Of all the photographs scanned, the 1967 survey was the most useful in establishing the rig and furrow systems, which become less obvious through time.

Photographs examined

Print No.	Flight No.	date.
3238	1066/scot/uk/111 RP	23/5/46
3240	1066/scot/uk/111 RP	23/5/46
049	OS/67/115V.	30/5/67
3688048	636/88V	10/9/88

5. Archaeological Discussion

There was very little evidence for pre-17th century activity within the woodland reserve. The rig and furrow system may be earlier, although just how early is difficult to ascertain at this stage. Certainly their survival suggests the area was not subjected to later ploughing, and they appear to have been incorporated into a large enclosed field by the time of the Ordnance Survey of 1871. These patterns of rig and furrow can perhaps be seen as related to the enclosed building, even if only by their physical proximity, while both (if the later is a house), appear to be redundant by 1871. If a house, then its size and shape suggest a typical south western highland house dating to the 18th or 19th century (Grant, 1995). This structure may have had a short lifespan as it does not appear within the maps of 1801 or 1824. Another possibility is that the building and enclosure relate to stock and do not represent a domestic structure. This of course would account for the buildings lack of roof as depicted in 1871. However, without excavation these questions remain unanswered.

The system of dykes or fales are perhaps easier to place, in that they can be seen as a the wider patterns of agrarian change affecting this part of the Highlands from the middle of the 18th century. Within many landed estates the movement towards improvement had been taken up enthusiastically, partially a result of the absorption of current and fashionable agrarian ideas, and partly the more down to earth desire to increase the income from the Estate policies. While many different practices were adopted, much 'improvement' involved the drainage of land and its enclosure. The move towards enclosure and the enclosure of woods in particular, was further facilitated by the increased demand for timber in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Demand came from a number of sources but mainly was fed by the needs of the tanning and iron industries, thus enclosure around existing stands protected this

increasingly valuable resource from stock predation. The Barcaldine Estate, however, may have been rather slower than some in adopting agrarian change, particularly enclosure. The Estate did not commit to large scale enclosure until 1800. Even then smaller woods were sometimes not considered for walled enclosures. (Lindsay 1980). What we are perhaps seeing at Shain is the effects of a policy of increased enclosure adopted by the Barcaldine Estate, which is likely to date to the early 19th century.

6. Suggestions and Recommendations

- There is a limited opportunity for further research into woodland history at South Shian. The Barcaldine Estate papers may yield further information, as Lindsay was not looking specifically for information on South Shian.
- The wood is good example of Argyll native woodland but it is doubtful whether it justifies specialised technical research such as pollen analysis of peat deposits or even tree dating through core-sampling.
- The only structure within the Reserve has already been cleared of trees, which should limit its further deterioration. While excavation would further enhance the understanding of the age and function of the structure, its probable post 18th century origins does not make this a priority.

7. Site Gazetteer

1 (NM 902 408)¹ Cairn. Achnamoine. This large cairn is situated NW of Achnamoine farmhouse. The cairn measures 23m across and stands 1.8m high. (RCAHMS 1975, No 12)

2 (NM 893 414) Cairn. Balure. Carn Ban (white cairn) is the most westerly of the Balure grouping, measuring 6.2m across and standing 3m high. (RCAHMS 1975, No 21(1))

3 (NM 895 414) Cairn. Balure. The central cairn of the Balure group measures 13.7m in diameter and stands to a height of 1.2m. (RCAHMS 1975, No 21(2))

4 (NM 897 414) Cairn. Balure. The most easterly of the Balure group of cairns. The cairn measures 12m in diameter and stands 0.5m high. (RCAHMS 1975, No 21(3))

5 (NM 910 403) Cairn. Castle Farm, Barcaldine. The cairn is situated SE of Castle Farm and is the most easterly of the group, measuring 9m in diameter and standing to a height of 0.8m. (RCAHMS 1975, No 32(1))

6 (NM 910 403) Cairn. Castle Farm, Barcaldine. The central cairn in the Castle farm group, this measures 9m in diameter and stands to a height of 1.0m. (RCAHMS 1975, No 32(2))

7 (NM 910 402) Cairn. Castle Farm, Barcaldine. The SW cairn of the group consists of cairn and encircling revetted bank. The cairn measures 9.8m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.6m, with the bank measuring 3m in width and 0.6m in height. Both cairn and bank sit on an artificial platform measuring 22m in diameter. (RCAHMS 1975, No 32(3))

8 (NM 911 402) Standing stone. Castle Farm, Barcaldine. This stone was moved and re-erected from its original position about 10 feet from the SW cairn of the Castle Farm Group. (RCAHMS 1975, No 32)

¹ (NM, followed by a six digit number), refers to national grid reference.

- 9** (NM 900 423) Crannog. An Doirlinn, Eriska. Situated on the southern foreshore of Eriska, the remains of the crannog is represented by a mound of stones measuring 20m in diameter. (RCAHMS 1975, No 195)
- 10** (NM 907 405) Barcaldine Castle. Early 17th century tower house. (RCAHMS 1975, No 279)
- 11** (NM 9082 4214) Quarry. Small 'scoop' into upper western slope of An Sithean hilltop.
- 12** (NM 9077 4217) Quarry. Small borrow pit cut into basal western slope of hill, the proximity of quarry and enclosure wall suggest these may be related.
- 13** (NM 9078 4220) Well, stone lined.
- 14** (NM 9075 4217) Wall. Running NW from wall 18 before dog-legging N/E.
- 15** (NM 9072 4194) Quarry? Small 'scoop' in side of upper slope of NE/SW aligned ridge.
- 16** (NM 9089 4198) Quarry. Hollow in base of slope on eastern side of An Sithean. The spoil from this pit appears to cover a trackway running along western side of enclosure Dyke 18, presumably making it later in date than dyke and track.
- 17** (NM 9085 4195) Quarry. Hollow in eastern slope of An Sithean.
- 18** (NM 9077 4192) Dyke with associated ditch on eastern extent. Enclosing hill of An Sithean.
- 19** (NM 9079 4192) Peat cutting. Now within a particularly boggy wooded glade. Remnants of straight edges of peat hags can still be discerned.
- 20** (NM 9063 4195) Dyke. Consisting of an earth bank with accompanying ditch on its southern side, the dyke is aligned NW/SE. The ditch measures up to 2.50m wide with the bank standing up to 1.8m high above the centre of the ditch.
- 21** (NM 9073 4187) Dyke. Earth bank with ditch on western side. This NE/SW aligned dyke runs between dykes 18 and 36, respectively lying at the north and south.
- 22** (NM 9064 4184) Quarry. Small hollow dug into the western slope of the ridge.
- 23** (NM 9062 4181) Stones and level area.
- 24** (NM 9054 4182) possible platforms.
- 25** (NM 9048 4165) Cleared level area within a glade with slight traces of rig and furrow.
- 26** (NM 9047 4178) Quarry. Possible quarry face cut into steep western facing rock outcrop, however, there were no signs of accompanying spoil accumulation.
- 27** (NM 9042 4173) Building and enclosure. The building and enclosure sit at the base of a steep rocky outcrop in a now wooded part of the Reserve. The structure appears on the 1871 Ordnance Survey, however, it is not annotated as having a roof.
- 28** (NM 9041 4170) Quarry. Situated just south of the enclosed structure 27, the quarry is cut into a steep outcrop of schist/slate.
- 29** (NM 9062 4169) Track and ditches. This track runs along the south eastern boundary of the Reserve and has a ditch either side.
- 30** (NM 9056 4168) Peat cutting. Traces of peat workings within lightly wooded and damp area of the reserve.

31 (NM 9055 4162) Rig and furrow. Rig and furrow cultivation which can still be discerned on the ground, but are very apparent on 1967 aerial photograph of the Reserve. The pattern of strips runs NE/SW.

32 (NM 9035 4165) Peat cutting. Situated within the low ground at the south west of the Reserve, was series of sunken/reduced areas with banks running between them. Appears to be remnants of peat workings.

33 (NM 9021 4159) Rig and furrow. Situated to the south of the Reserve and still apparent on the ground is a pattern of rig and furrow cultivation, these aligned N/S.

34 (NM 9071 4163) Building. Seen on the 1946 aerial photographs were the remains of a ruined farm. The site is now occupied by a modern building/farm.

35 (NM 9061 4157) Rig and furrow. Possibly associated with building 34, were a pattern of SW/NE aligned rig and furrow cultivation. These were plotted from the 1967 aerial photographs.

36 (NM 9056 4160) Dyke. Consisting of an earthen bank and ditch running on its southern side, this NW/SE aligned dyke runs from east to west across the Reserve area.

37 (NM 9071 4178) Track, dyke and ditch. Situated at the eastern end of dyke 36. The bank of the dyke stands to a height of 1.5m, before dropping down to an area of trackway and a ditched burn.

38 (NM 9550 4167) Ditch. Curvilinear ditch running from the higher field area of 31 towards ditch/es **29** running along south of the reserve.

39 (NM 908 421) Old Ferry House. South Shian. (RCAHMS 1975, No 367)

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