



BALNAHARD FARM COLONSAY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY



Data Structure Report

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Summary

The fieldwork at Balnahard Farm has recorded over 200 sites, the vast majority of which were previously unknown. This has enhanced previous work, as well as substantially increasing our knowledge of past land-use in this northern area of the island. The discovery of probable burial monuments, a cup-marked rock panel, a dun and what are likely prehistoric hut circles, indicates occupation from an early period.

Aside from these possible Prehistoric sites, this work has also highlighted the presence of fairly extensive settlement and associated cultivation over this part of the island.

While the survey has provided a more comprehensive picture of settlement activity, large gaps remain in our knowledge about its chronology and function. To better understand the significance of the survey results, further study of the historical evidence would be needed along with evidence from targeted excavations.



Acknowledgements

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1. Introduction

The archaeological walkover survey of Balnahard farm formed part of the Scotland's Islands-Island Archaeology Project. The project enabled the local community on Colonsay to engage in a series of archaeological projects including walkover survey and recording along with schools activities and a travelling exhibition. The Balnahard farm walkover survey was intended to thoroughly record any archaeological sites within the survey area. Beyond the immediate participation of volunteers within the project it is also intended to create a body of interested individuals within the community who will continue to participate in future archaeological projects and who, when sufficiently trained, may follow their own areas of interest or study. The walkover survey was organised and hosted by Kilmartin House Museum and took place in November 2011 and February 2012.



Figure 1: Argyll

2. Location and Topography

Balnahard farm is situated at the north end of Colonsay (centred NR 41500 99500, Figure 1). The farm is delineated on its southern side by the slopes of Carnan Eoin (the highest point on the farm at 143m AOD), Beinn Breac along with the slopes of Coire Buidhe and Maol-Bhuide. The farm encompasses mainly sheep and cattle grazed hillside, with more level areas immediately to the N and W of the farmhouse and steading cropped for silage. More grass dominated areas are also seen across the sand dunes at Tràigh Ban, the land between Leac Beac and Craig Nighean Maol-Chonnich and around the raised beaches of Port Sgibnis. Over much of the farm grass and bracken are dominant across former cultivated/worked ground found on the more level terraces. That, and higher and steeper slopes of the farm are covered by more scrubby grass with heather cover, with reeds and sphagnum moss covering the wetter, boggy ground. The only significant tree growth is confined to birch stances at Maol Buidhe. The underlying geology is a mixture of sandstone, siltstone and phyllite outcrops. At Trigh Ban windblown sandhill machair is dominant while the bay at Port Sgibnis comprises beach cobbles and pebbles covered by windblown sand.

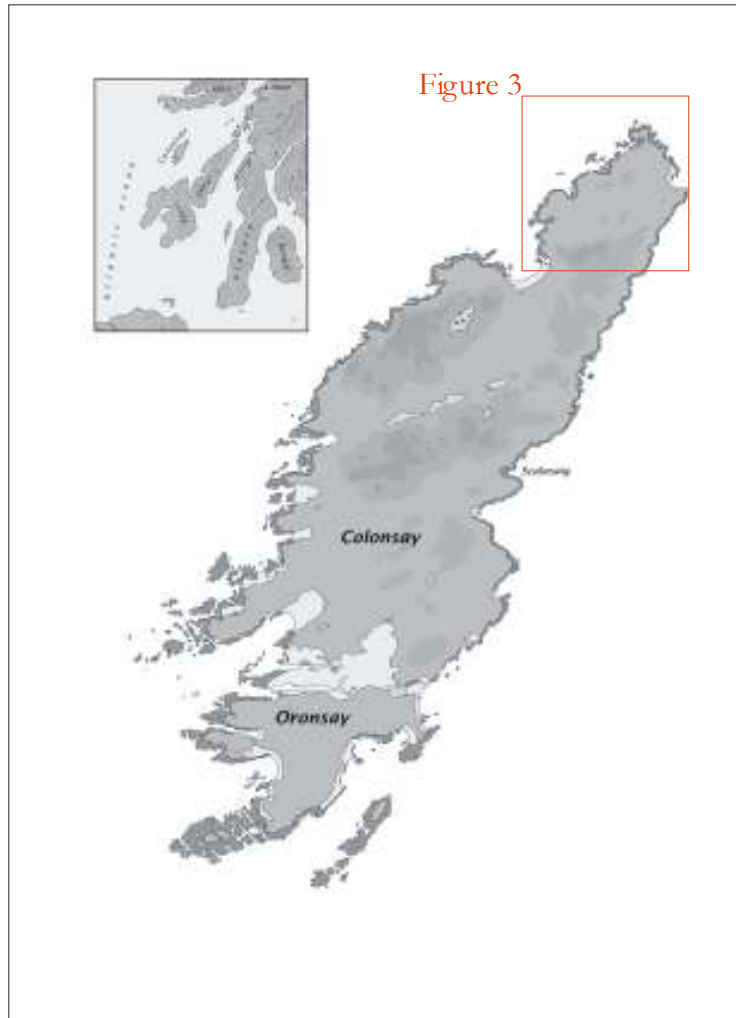


Figure 2: Location of Balnahard

3. Archaeological Background

Colonsay has been the subject of a series of archaeological studies, some of the earliest undertaken from the 1880s by Symington Grieve (Grieve 1923). Along with the flora and fauna of Colonsay and Oransay, Loder described many of their antiquities (De Vere Loder 1935). The first comprehensive archaeological survey of Colonsay and Oransay was conducted by Piggott in the 1940s. He also conducted several excavations (Piggott 1945). The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) undertook a more detailed survey during the 1970s and published in their Inventories of Argyll (RCAHMS 1984). Since then more specific surveys have been undertaken such as a pre-afforestation survey conducted in 1999 in which some of Balnahard farm was included (Carter 1999). In 2010 a Coastal Assessment Survey was undertaken by SCAPE in which numerous sites along the coast of Balnahard farm were recorded (Dawson et al 2010). Several archaeological sites have been more sporadically recorded within Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. These recorded sites are now listed within The National Monuments Records of Scotland (NMRS) and have been cross referenced within the Sites Gazetteer (see Appendix 1).

Together these previously recorded sites suggest a landscape utilised over many generations and although no sites of Mesolithic date have been positively identified within the survey area, reports of finds of ‘Obanian’ type from the sandhills at Balnahard (Site 228) might suggest a presence. Also picked up from the sandhills area were flint barbed and tanged arrowheads indicating Neolithic/Bronze Age activity. More solid evidence from this period might be seen with a cist at Cill Chaitriona (Site 215) (which was partially uncovered during excavation works but left in situ) and a possible burial cairn at Beinn Bheag (Site 113) although neither of these has been firmly dated.

Standing stones and cup marks are notoriously difficult to date but again their presence within the limits of Balnahard farm respectively at Cnoc á Charragh (Site 206) and Uamh na Mine (Site 236) suggest Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement in the area. The two hut circles previously recorded within the study area at Dun Meadhonach (Site 75) and Beinn Bheag (Site 156) may date to the Bronze Age period, but without excavation this cannot be proved and are equally likely to date to the Iron Age or a later period. The enclosed buildings lying above the hut circle at Beinn Bheag (Site 152), while described as sheilings, are unlikely to be such and may also represent further evidence of early settlement. Perhaps more indicative of an Iron Age presence are the three recorded dun/fort sites within the survey area at Port an Obain (Site 91), Cnoc á Charragh (Site 27) and Dun Meadhonach (Site 205).

Few finds or sites have as yet been dated to the early historic or Viking periods as in other parts of the island. However the presence of a Viking ship burial from nearby Kiloran Bay (Anderson 1907, NR49NW 14), along with stray finds that include a 10th century Hiberno-Norse copper alloy strap-end, an early historic copper alloy dot decorated brooch pin (Hunter 1999, NR49NW 57 & NR49NW 66) and a copper alloy stick pin (Hanley and Snell 1996, NR49NW54) means that Balnahard is unlikely to have been overlooked as a potential place of settlement during the medieval period. Indeed the presence of an early type of cross at Cill Chaitriona (Site 207) and the potentially medieval finds reported from Uamh na Mine (Site 235) again indicate a settled and worked landscape through the medieval period.

4. Cartographic and other Documentary Evidence

One of the first mentions of Balnahard is in a 1541 lease to an Archibald Macfie (Exchequer Roles Vol. xvii, p. 621). Several historical maps show Balnahard to different degrees of detail. On Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 'Bal na Ard' is depicted at the north end of 'Collonsa'. In 1751 the Valuation Roll for Argyll gives 'Balinahard' at £10.3.7 for 2½ merklands. Langland's map of 1801 appears to show two buildings or groups of buildings at 'Balinahard' along with 'chapel in ruins', the latter Cill Chaitriona. 'Balinahard' is one of 17 townships depicted on an estate map of 1804 by David Wilson (NAS/RHP3048). This also gives the size of the farm at 850 scots acres of which 117 are arable and meadow. In the 1841 census there are 32 residents living at Balnahard, all agricultural labourers, and it may be their houses that are depicted on an Admiralty Chart of Colonsay and Oronsay surveyed in 1855. This shows seven buildings at 'Balanahard fr.', these shown as lying to the north of and around where the present farmhouse and steading now stand. The chart also shows extensive areas of rig and furrow cultivation that appear to reflect the present field boundaries (Admiralty Chart 1856). On the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1878) the present farmhouse and steading are depicted (Site 206), as is the present track that ends to the east of the farmhouse by a 'sheepfold' (Site 2). Several antiquities are also depicted 'Tobar Challuim-chille' (Site 213), 'Standing Stone' (Site 206), and a 'Burial Ground', 'Stone Cross' at 'Cill Cairine' (Site 207) along with a 'Standing Stone' (Site 208).

5. Walkover Survey Methodology

The survey was conducted by the team walking a series of transects with team members spaced at roughly 10m from one another. When a site was encountered the team would stop and gather to record the site before resuming the line to continue. Recording sites in this way meant that everyone got to see what was found and quality control of what was recorded was maintained. Sites were recorded using measured plans and sketches and located using a hand held GPS. A photographic record was also maintained using a digital camera and these are listed in Appendix 2.

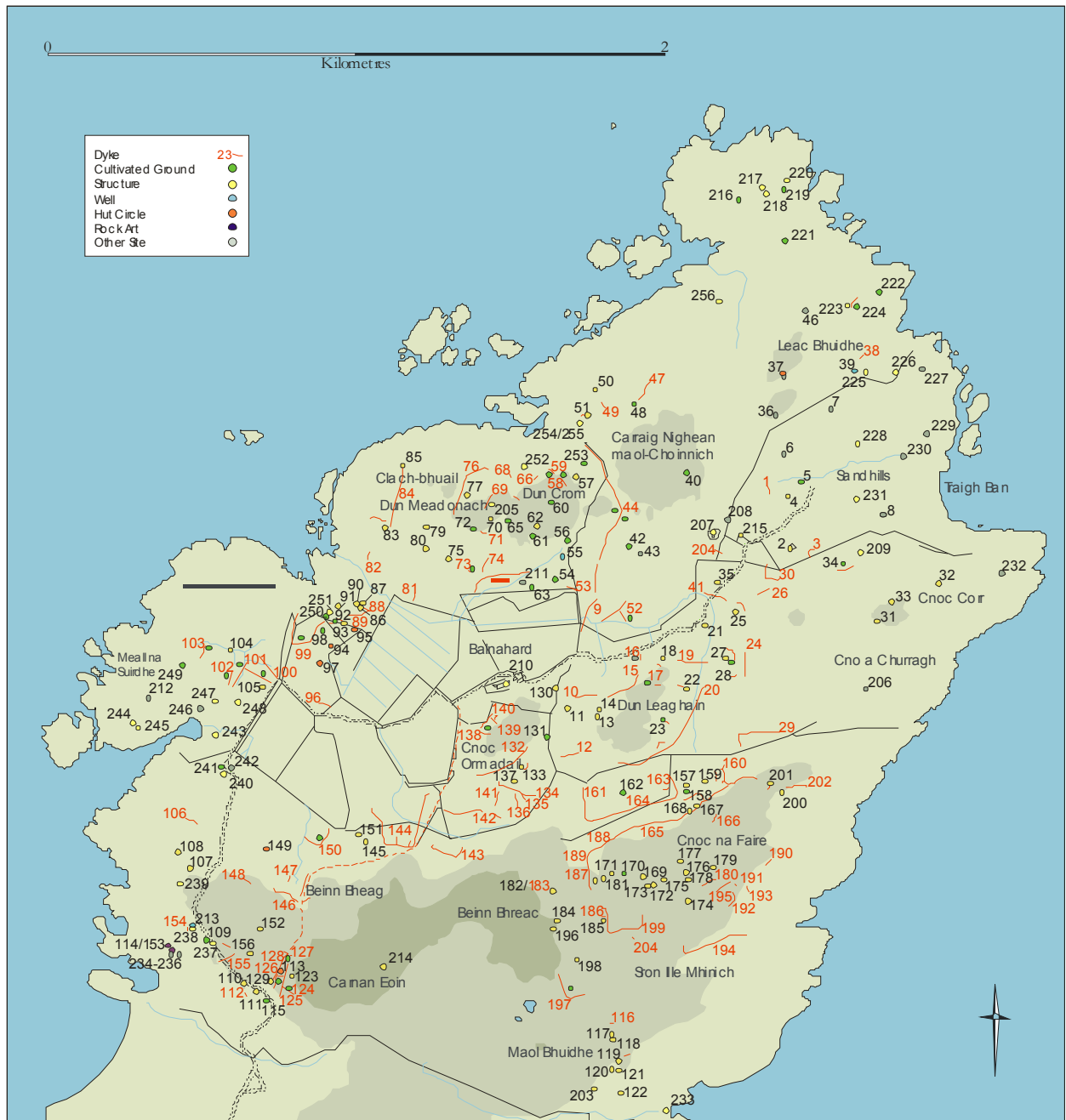


Figure 3: Site Locations

6. Survey Results

All the recorded sites were given sequential numbers, reflecting the order of discovery/recording and the full list appears in Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer. A total of just over 200 sites were recorded although some of the individually numbered sites refer to more than one recorded feature, for example a numbered enclosure may contain one or more structures. The total number of sites rises to 256 when the sites from former surveys are included in the list, these mainly from the coastal survey undertaken by SCAPE (Dawson et al 2010). The sites fall into several broad categories and these are discussed below.

Rock Art

Sites: 114, 235

These sites are likely related as the site discovered by David Jardine (Site 114) lies above that of the cave site (Site 235) and are important as few such sites are known on the Island.

Possible Burial Cairns

Site 37, 94, 95, 97, 113, 149

The circular setting of stone at Site 37, while enigmatic, possibly represents a small denuded burial cairn. The large accumulations of stones at Sites 94, 95 and 96 may be no more than large clearance cairns, but two of these appear to have some structural form and while disturbed may represent prehistoric burial cairns. The cairn at Site 113 had previously been identified while that at 149 may also be a burial cairn given its exposed nature, which would appear unsuitable for a domestic structure.

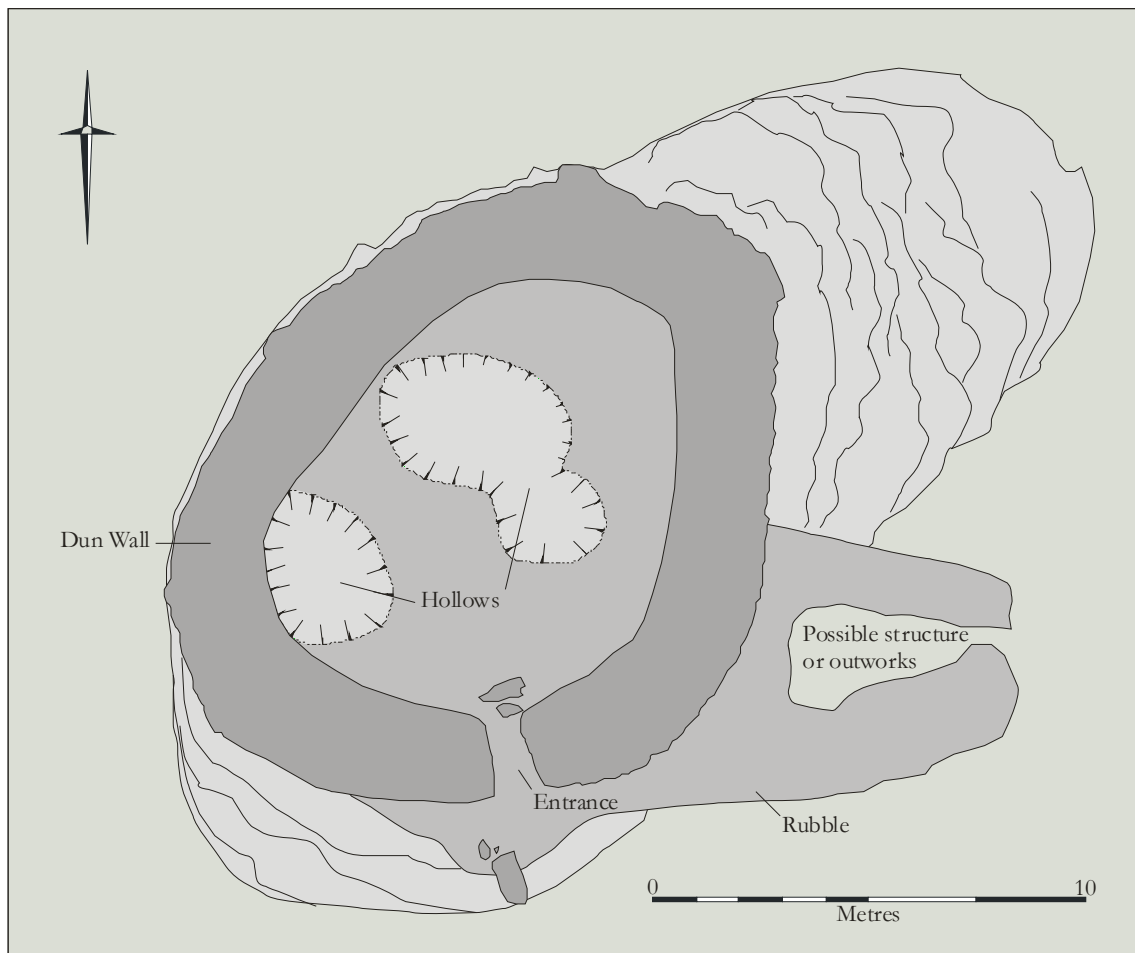


Figure 4: Site 172, Plan of Dun

Duns/Forts

Sites: 27, 91, 172, 205

Three of the above sites have previously been recorded (Site 27, Site 91 and Site 205) but another at Site 172 was an exciting discovery. The site may not have been totally overlooked in the past and may be the Dun Mor referred to by Loder (Loder 1935 p. 27), later misidentified by Piggot and the RCHAMS. The site, like the other fortified sites, likely dates to the Iron Age or early medieval period and occupies a steep ended rocky knoll that enjoys fine views towards the SE and NW of the farm. Loder also relates a story told to Symington Grieve by a Mr Buie of Uragig, that a queen, the richest woman in the world, once lived in the hillforts of Balnahard; whether it was this site remains to be seen.

Hut Circles

Sites: 75, 119, 120, 133, 156, 174, 200, 203

The structures at Site 156, Site 75 and Site 203 had been previously noted but eight other sites have the potential to represent round structures or hut circles. If so they may represent prehistoric settlement, the difficulty of course is without excavation these may turn out to be more oval in nature, the rounded appearance the results of wall collapse.

Rectangular/Oval Structures

Sites: 4, 21, 23, 28(iv), 51, 65, 83, 92, 104, 105c, 105d, 105f, 121, 123, 129, 137, 145, 156, 157, 158, 168, 170, 179, 184, 198, 214, 220, 240

These sites have been differentiated from the *Squidean* below as, while some of them utilise natural outcrops within their structure, others are situated in more open ground, often surrounded by cultivation remains.



Structure built against rock face at Site 181

Sguidean

Sites: 11, 13, 18, 28(v), 28(vi), 28(viii), 31, 50, 57, 62, 77, 79, 85, 86, 90, 107, 108, 110, 111, 117, 118, 130, 151, 152, 159, 169, 175, 177, 178, 181, 201, 209, 217, 218, 244, 252

Many of these structures can be described as rock shelters using the protective overhang of a convenient rock face and indicated by rubble footings of attached walls. Some however appear to be quite substantial with evidence of internal divisions and these might not differ in function to the larger buildings given in the structure list above.

Twinning pens

Sites 14, 25, 42, 50, 51, 70, 77, 167, 171, 173

These are usually small oval drystone structures used to 'twin' orphaned lambs with ewes, in several cases the pens were constructed within/over earlier structures.

Fank

Site 2

This was obviously the main farm fank where sheep would have been gathered at various times of the year. One such gathering would have been to smear the sheep, a pre-dipping process, where various chemicals were applied to the back of the animal; an iron cauldron (where the smearing brew was likely heated) lies close by. The site was obviously larger and divided into several pens (as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1878).

Clearance Cairns

Sites: 5, 48, 72, 92, 98, 174, 224, 249

These were piles or mound of stones that appear non structural in nature and usually lie in close proximity to field areas. To these may be added the stones used in many of the farm walls, especially those around Port Sgibinis which appear to be more substantial than necessary for stock control and these may be consumption dykes where excess stone are used within field boundaries.

Marker Cairns

Sites: 6, 8, 36, 37, 46

These were all small cairns on prominent points near to and visible from the sea and may have been used for navigation.

Standing Stones

Sites: 196, 206, 208, 211, 212, 232, 242

The majority of these sites had previously been recorded; the exceptions are a likely a marker stone at Site 196 and the stone erected to celebrate the birthday of Georgina Hobhouse, Site 212.

Well/Spring

Sites: 39, 55, 213

The well or '*Tober Chailium Chille*' is well known and may have been used by pilgrims or visitors to the chapel and burial ground of Cill Chaitriona, who may have then taken the old path over to Balnahard. Site 39 may be a similar structure to '*Tober Chailium Chille*' but if so the water source may have dried up. Site 55 appeared to be a structure lining a spring head.

Cultivation Remains

Sites: 16, 17, 23, 28, 34, 35, 40, 42, 44, 46, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 72, 73, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 109, 115, 124, 125, 126, 131, 138, 150, 158, 162, 170, 197, 216, 219, 221, 222, 241, 249, 250, 253

During the survey it became apparent that there were extensive cultivation traces over most of the farm area, the exception to this being the rougher ground on Cnoc Cor and Cnoc a Charragh at the west of the farm, the area to the south of Lochan a Bhraghad and the steeper slopes of Beinn Bhreac and Carnan Eoin. Most of the suitable ground (i.e. relatively flat/even ground) within the farm area appears to have been improved. Many of these areas are enclosed or partially enclosed; other apparently unenclosed improved ground was noticed during the survey. These areas were indicated by either signs of rig and furrow, the presence of clearance cairns or indicated by relatively lush grass growth.



Typical turf and stone dyke at Site 23

Dykes/Enclosures

Sites: 1, 3, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 41, 44, 47, 49, 52, 53, 58, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 82, 84, 88, 89, 92, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 110, 112, 119, 124, 125, 126, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 155, 156, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199, 202, 203, 204, 218, 223, 225, 231, 233, 237, 238, 239, 243, 247, 255

One of the most prolific types of recorded feature were lengths of stone built and stone and turf built dykes. These often, when plotted, show the layout of larger enclosed boundaries, or are shorter lengths of walling, enclosing field areas which may be protected on other sides by natural features such as escarpments.

Tracks

Sites: 74, 84, 128

Many of the former settlement areas found during the survey would have been connected by traditional access-ways across the landscape, many of these now only traceable for short lengths such as that recorded at Site 74 and Site 84. More apparent but still lost for part of its way (mainly in boggy ground) was the old path running between Beinn Bheag and Carnan Eoin over to Balnahard farm, Site 128.

Rock-cut Basin

Site 246

The proximity of this basin to the sea might suggest it is indeed a bait hole, where fresh bait could be stored.

Quarries

Sites: 7, 16, 43, 56

Both of these sites were represented by rubble heaps around the base of natural outcrops suggesting a build up of quarried waste.

Caves

Sites: 234, 235, 236

All these sites have previously been recorded but appear to have been used for occupation, refuge and leisure and are still visited today.

Rock-cut Steps

Site 153

These are cut into the rock surface leading up from the cave at Site 235 and up past the rock art site at Site 114.

Burial Ground and Chapel

Site 207

The chapel site of Cill Chaitriona, which may date to the early Christian period.

Harbour

Site 227

This may represent a cleared landing and a rough jetty for boat landings.

Shipwreck

Sites: 229, 230

The remains of the S.S. *Wasa* which lie scattered across the beach at Traigh Ban or Balnahard Bay.

7. Conclusion

With over 200 sites recorded the survey can be considered to have shed valuable light on the past use of the land now encompassed within Balnahard Farm. The overall picture is of an intensively utilised landscape, given the number of enclosed and open field areas recorded during the survey. Much of the area was extensively covered in old cultivation remains in the form of rig and furrow, these surrounded by dykes and enclosures. In many cases these areas of past cultivation lie close to structures of which over 70 were recorded, these ranging from twinning pens and rock shelters or *sguiden* to rectangular houses along with the remains of several huts circles, the later likely dating to the prehistoric period. There appears to be several concentrations or clusters of buildings and these may indicate separate landholdings, those situated along the slopes of Beinn Bhreac-Cnoc na Faire and the settlement at Maol Bhuidhe being two examples. Other concentrations are perhaps seen between Cnoc Ormdale-Dun Leaghin, Dun Crom-Dun Meadonach, the south side of Beinn Bheag, the east side of Meall Na Mondah around Port Obain and a small settlement at Meall a' Chuilbh. Whether these are indicative of land settlement division, or represent dispersed settlement preferring the best land, would need more careful examination, while excavation might date their occupation, which at the moment remains unclear. The presence of several possible hut circles may point to prehistoric settlement as does the recording of a cup-marked rock and a dun, which add to those sites previously reported at Balnahard. These, along with perhaps later structural remains, gave us a picture of an old and established settlement, now gone, across this end of the island.

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Ordnance Survey, 1881/3, 1st Edition 6" map, 'Colonsay and Oronsay', Survey 1876, Sheet CLXVI

Plan of the Estate of Colonsay, Argyllshire from an actual survey made in 1804, David Wilson, (NAS ref: RHP3048, RHP3079).

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

The first line of each entry includes in order; Site Number e.g. 45, 46 etc., Site Type, e.g. Dyke, Structure etc, followed by the Site Location, which is given as the nearest named feature from the current OS map e.g. Dun Leaghan, this is followed by the National Grid reference e.g. NM 42578 99653, followed by the height above sea level e.g. 34m.

If the site has been previously recorded this will be found in the second line of any entry, the most common being from SCAPE with the number of the site from their coastal survey and the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS) Site Number along with its associated Canmore ID.

1) Dyke. Balnahard Sandhills, NM 42339 00038 46m.

The remnants of turf and stone bank reduced to a line of stones.

2) Fank. Balnahard Sandhills, NR 42423 99855 28m.

The upstanding remains of this sheep fank measured 10.50m by 9.90m with walls 1.62m high between 0.70m at base narrowing to 0.40m at a top. The fank appears reduced from its original size with the traces of robbed-out walls on two of the sides; a metal cauldron lies close by.



Site 2: Sheep Fank

3) Enclosure Dykes. Balnahard Sandhills, NR 42473 99817 22m.

The slight remains of two banks that may be the sides of a small enclosure, the natural scarp at the S likely forming a third side.

4) Structure? Balnahard Sandhills, NM 42408 00016 20m.

An oval setting of stones that may be the remains of a structure. This measured 5.0m by 4.0m externally and standing one course high.



Site 4: Oval Structure

5) Clearance Cairn? Balnahard Sandhills, NM 42461 00074.

A grouping of stones situated next to a burn. As these lie downslope and off to the side of the flatter field area they are likely a clearance cairn.

6) Cairn. Balnahard Sandhills, NM 42395 00169 33m.

Small cairn of loose stones overlooking the bay, measures 3.0m by 2.0m.

7) Quarry. Balnahard Sandhills, NM 42547 00305 26m.

A crescent of loose chippings below this natural scarp suggests this is an old quarry face.

8) Cairn. Balnahard Sandhills, NR 42712 99964 16m.

Small cairn measuring 2.0m in diameter.

9) Dyke. Dun Leaghan, NR 41752 99585 7m.

11m stretch of stone and turf dyke.

10) Dyke. Dun Leaghan, NR 41783 99383 19m -NR 41712 99375 29m.

E-W aligned turf and stone dyke, with improved ground at the S.

11) Structure. Dun Leaghan, NR 41690 99334 37m.

A rectangular structure set against a natural scarp that forms its W side. Measured 4.80m by 3.80m externally with rubble walls standing up to 0.60m high and 0.70m wide.



Site 11: Structure

12) Dyke. Dun Leaghan, NR 41680 99179.

A SW-NE aligned stone and turf dyke closing off a natural gully.

13) Structure. Dun Leaghan, NR 41789 99318 22m.

Situated against/beneath the W side of a natural overhang this was the remains of a badly disturbed structure measuring 5.20m by 4.40m externally.



Site 13: Structure or *Squid*

14) Structure. Dun Leaghan, NR 41797 99327 21m.

This appears to be the remains of a small structure built against a natural scarp, measuring 2.0m by 2.0m, possibly a twinning pen.

15) Dyke. Dun Leaghan, NR 41829 99372 18m-NR 41918 99953 31m-NR 41910 99421 30m.

Stretch of turf and stone dyke, likely relates to dykes at Site 10 and Site 16.

16) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Dun Leaghan, NR 41935 99506 14m.

Turf and stone dyke, N/S aligned measuring up to 1.20m wide and standing up to 0.60m high. Cultivated ground lies below at the E.

17) Dykes and Quarry. Dun Leaghan, NR 41992 99493 19m. Quarry, NR 41991 99422 37m.

Two dykes enclosing a natural gully with improved ground in between. Above the fields on the E a mound of loose stone suggests more than natural erosion of rock face perhaps indicating a quarry.

18) Structure. Dun Leaghan, NR 41998 99498 16m.

The remains of a tumbled structure built against the W face of a natural scarp. Measured 6.0m by 4.0m externally.

19) Dyke. Dun Leaghan, NR 42054 99491 26m.

An E/W aligned stone and turf dyke.

20) Dyke. Dun Leaghan, NR 41849 99166 - NR 42143 99489.

Stone and turf dyke.

21) Structure. Dun Leaghan, NR 42136 99610.

A rectangular structure measuring 6.80m by 5.60m externally, with rubble built walls standing up to 0.30m high and 1.20m wide. There are possibly traces of robbed wall lines that suggest the building may have originally been up to 9.0m long.



Site 22: Structure

22) Dyke and Structure? Dun Leaghan, NR 42075 99403.

An 8.0m length of turf and stone dyke with the possible remains of a small circular structure to the S.

23) Structure. Dun Leaghan, NR 42003 99304 40m, Enclosure and rig and furrow NR 42003 99236.

A complex of related features situated on a level terrace with numerous traces of rig and furrow cultivation. The structure was oval in shape measuring 8.0m by 5.0m externally with walls 0.5-0.6m high. A 16m length of turf and stone dyke runs from its E end to a natural scarp. 33m to the south is a curvilinear enclosure formed by a turf and stone dyke now reduced to a line of stones enclosing an area 35m wide.



Site 23: Structure surrounded by Cultivated Ground

24) Dyke. Cnoc á Charragh, NR 42261 99681 - NR 42260 99646.

A turf and stone dyke running along W side of the glen and closing off its N end.

25) Structure. Cnoc á Charragh, NR 42237 99061.

A small structure measuring 2.0m in width, possibly a twinning pen.

26) Dyke. Cnoc á Charragh, NR 42243 99724 - NR 42299 99708.

A turf and stone dyke.

27) Dun. Cnoc á Charragh, Balnahard, NR 42204 99506 54m.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 21, Canmore ID 38181.

This dun occupies the summit of a small knoll overlooking the valley between Balnahard and Traigh Bhan; it measures about 14.0m by 8.0m within a wall of which several stretches of the outer face are still visible, but little core material survives, especially along the N flank. The approach to the summit is easiest on the E, and the entrance was presumably situated in the broad gap in the wall debris on this side. The interior is divided by a spine of rock into two areas of approximately equal size, but is otherwise featureless.

Visited May 1977.

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 105, no.179).

28) Structures, Fields and Dykes. Cnoc á Charragh.

This was a group of structures lying within a raised and partially enclosed terrace with the various features recorded below.

- i) Dyke. NR 44225 99530 6m. A length of turf dyke closing off the terrace at the N.
- ii) Dyke. NR 42239 99504. A length of dyke closing off the terrace on the W.
- iii) Dyke. NR 42238 99487-NR42220 99481. An E-W aligned dyke dividing the terrace.
- iv) Structure. NR 42242 99476 41m. An oval ended structure with the W end built against a natural scarp. Measures 7.30m by 5.60m with a possible entrance at the SE.



Site 28 iv: Structure



Site 28v: Structure

- v) Structure. NR 42217 99477 46m. This was constructed against a natural scarp that forms its W side Measures 5.60m by 4.90m externally with rubble wall standing 0.50m high and 1.20m wide.
- vi) Structure and Dyke. NR 42252 99479. This was constructed against the N face of a natural scarp and measured 6.0m by 3.0m. An attached wall closes off this side of the terrace.
- vii) Dyke. NR 42247 99463 - NR 42227 99463 42m. An E-W aligned dyke dividing the terrace.
- viii) Structure. NR 42218 99462 47m. This was constructed against the N face of a natural scarp and measured 56.0m by 3.0m externally.



Site 28 viii: Structure

- 29) Dyke. Cnoc á Charragh, NR 42242 99261 – NR 42390 99259.
A turf and stone dyke.
- 29a) Dyke. Cnoc á Charragh, NR 42243 99228 36m.
A turf and stone dyke.
- 30) Dyke. Cill Chaitriona, NR 42347 99761- NR 42380 99761.
A length of turf and stone dyke aligned SE/NW before turning NE and into boggy ground.
- 31) Possible Structure. Cnoc Corr, NR 42693 99620.
At the foot of a W facing scarp is the rough outline of possible rubble walled structure measuring 6.0m by 3.0m externally.
- 32) Possible Structure. Cnoc Corr, NR 42890 99741 33m.
Lying against the N face of a natural scarp are the possible footings of a rubble structure measuring 2m wide.
- 33) Twinning pen. Cnoc Corr, NR 42740 99688 42m.
A rubble built twinning pen measuring 2.2m by 1.4m standing 0.6m high.
- 34) Enclosure dyke and Cultivation Remains. Traigh Ban, NR 42633 99803 21m.
An area of rig and furrow cultivation with the rigs 3m apart.



Site 34: Rig and furrow cultivation

35) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Cill Chaitriona, NR 42193 99736 10m.

An area of rig and furrow cultivation with length of turf and stone dyke at the E.

36) Cairn. Leac Bhuidhe, NM 42340 00290 76m.

A small marker cairn measuring 1.0m in diameter and 0.7m high.

37) Cairns. Leac Bhuidhe, NM 42396 00432 53m.

On one of the highest points of Leac Bhuidhe are what appear to be the footings of a cairn delineated by two rings of stones set on edge, forming an inner and outer circle. The outer circle measures 4.8m by 5.0m, the inner circle 3.0m by 2.8m. A small marker cairn is situated at the E.



Site 37: Possible burial cairn

38) Dyke and Platform? Leac Bhuidhe, NM 42656 00479 18m.

SCAPE 11

This site had been previously recorded. A levelled area, 5m in diameter, with a slight internal hollow. May have been a hut platform. To the NE of this platform (142655 700482) is a pile of stones that possibly forms a short length of wall, but this is grass covered and it is difficult to interpret the visible remains. The possible wall is 0.6m wide and runs N-S for 2.0m before turning to the W for another 2.0m.

39) Well? Leac Bhuidhe, NM 42623 00439 17m.

Small rectilinear structure constructed against a large natural boulder, measured 1.50m by 0.95m and standing 0.93m tall. Possibly too small to be a twinning pen.



Site 39: Well?

40) Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 42082 00105 53m.

An area of rig and furrow.

41) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41990 99859 34m - NM 42001 99696 16m.

A NW/SE aligned turf and stone dyke running in a glen between Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich and Dun Crom, same as Site 44. Shown on present OS map.

42) Twinning Pen. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41931 99742 33m and Cultivation Remains NR 41890 99863. 43m.

A small rubble built twinning pen with rig and furrow cultivation at NW.

43) Possible Quarry. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41926 99884 41m.

The rubble at the base of the scarp suggests former quarrying.

44) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41856 99934 45m. - NR 41871 99970 48m and Cultivation Remains NM 41952 00021 53m.

An SW/NE aligned turf and stone dyke with rig and furrow cultivation at W. Same as Site 41 and N end previously recorded as SCAPE 259 and 260.

45) Dyke. Rubha na Lice Buidhe, NM 42608 00642 - NR 42630 00675 26m.

A SW/NE aligned stone and turf dyke. A previously recorded wall may be part of the same alignment. SCAPE 8.

Short segment of walling built of large, angular stone (up to 0.5m in diameter). Runs for approximately 4m between two outcrops of bedrock. Probably forms part of the western boundary of cultivation remains.

46) Cairn and Cultivation Remains. Rubha na Lice Buidhe, NM 42465 00629.

A small marker cairn with rig and furrow below at W.

47) Dyke? Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41958 00347- NM 41927 00339 46m.

Remnants of turf and stone dyke now represented by line of upstanding stones.

48) Cairn. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41907 00326 49m.

A clearance cairn measuring 1.5m in diameter.

49) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41806 00328- NM 41818-00319 39m.

Remnants of a turf and stone dyke now represented by a line of upstanding stones.



Site 49: Stone dyke

50) Structure. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41786 00370 38m.

SCAPE 263

A small rubble structure constructed against natural scarp. This site had been previously recorded. A small square structure, approximately 1.5m by 2m, defined by a wall built of angular and sub-rounded stones that abuts an outcrop of rock. There is a possible entrance to the SW.

51) Twinning Pen and Structure? Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41761 00294 24m.

A rubble built twinning pen constructed against a natural scarp and possibly constructed from/over the remnants of an earlier and larger structure.



Site 51: twinning pen

52) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41781 99684 – NM 41769 99621 49m and Cultivation Remains NR 41812 99995 67m.

A N/S running dyke with rig and furrow cultivation.

53) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41711 99728 18m.

A length of turf and stone dyke.

54) Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41659 99756 38m.

An area of rig and furrow cultivation c. 15m x c.20m.

55) Spring. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41675 99831 44m.

A stone lined hollow, filled with water.

56) Cultivation Remains & Quarry. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 416 96 99888 47m.

A quarry face lying above rig and furrow cultivation.

57) Structure and Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41726 00089 47m.

SCAPE 257

Footings of structure constructed against W face of natural scarp, measures 4.5m by 2.7m with possible entrance at S. Rig and furrow cultivation to S. This site had been previously recorded. A partially collapsed and grassed over wall built of angular stone. The wall stretches c.20m across a gully to enclose an area of cultivation remains between two ridges of bedrock. The cultivation remains run southward, perpendicular to the orientation of the wall. This is the most northerly wall of a field system that extends inland.

58) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41690 00066 46m.

A turf and stone dyke closing off a natural gully. This site had been previously recorded: SCAPE 256. A wall that stretches c.5m between two ridges of bedrock to enclose an area of cultivation remains. The wall is 0.6m wide and 0.5m high and is oriented NW-SE.

59) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41645 00108 47m.

A turf and stone dyke closing off a natural gully.

60) Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41640 00007 75m.

Rig and furrow cultivation on top of Dun Crom.

61) Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41597 99934 62m – NR 41568 99844 77m.

An extensive area of rig and furrow cultivation.



Site 61: Rig and furrow cultivation

62) Possible Structure. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41597 99934 62m. Possibly the remains of a very ruined structure.

63) Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41581 99739 34m. An area of rig and furrow cultivation.

64) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NR 41392 99714- NR 41413 99752- NR 41526 99772 33m.

A turf and stone dyke.



Site 65: Structure

65) Structure and Cultivation Remains. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41500 99946 49m.

An oval structure constructed against large boulder, measures 6m by 3.5m externally. Surrounded by rig and furrow remains

66) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41582 00090 48m.

SCAPE 255

Length of turf and stone dyke. This site had previously been recorded. A line of a wall lying c.100m from wall 45 and stretching between two ridges of bedrock forms the western boundary of an area of cultivation that lies between the bedrock outcrops. The wall is 7m long and 0.6m wide and oriented NW-SE. Only the larger stones of the wall survive, and these are up to 0.5m in size.

67) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41522 00011 57m.

A turf and stone dyke closing off a cultivated gully.



Site 67: stone and turf dyke

68) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41501 00043.

A length of turf and stone dyke.

69) Dyke. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41429 99996 - NM 41441 00026 59m.

A turf and stone dyke closing off a cultivated gully.

70) Twinning pen/dyke. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41448 99952 56m.

A twinning pen constructed over the end of a turf and stone dyke closing off a gully.



Site 70: Twinning pen

71) Dyke. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41432 99999 55m.

A turf and stone dyke closing off a gully.

72) Cultivation Remains and Cairns. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41937 99923 59m.

Clearance cairns and associated rig and furrow cultivation. This may be part of site noted from Balnahard, possible Field system, NGR NR 414 998, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 27, Canmore ID 38190.

73) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41382 99795 30m.

A turf and stone dyke closing off a gully with rig and furrow remains.

74) Dyke and Track. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41417 99782 - NR 41437 99828.

A turf and stone dyke with possible track running along W side.

75) Structure. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41310 99826 35m.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 22, Canmore ID 38182.

This hut-circle is situated on a S-facing slope 400m NNW of Balnahard farmhouse. It measures 5m in diameter within a stone wall about 1.5m thick and 0.3m high; only one outer facing-stone can be seen, but there is a considerable stretch of the inner face visible on the NE and two stones on the SW. A slight reduction in the height of the wall on the NW may mark the position of the entrance.

(RCAHMS 1984 129, no.243)



Site 75: Hut circle

76) Dyke. Dun Meadhonach, NR 41321 99979 50m.

A turf and stone dyke.

77) Structure. Dun Meadhonach, NM 41366 00010 48m.

A twinning pen constructed over an older oval structure, the latter constructed up against the E face of a natural scarp and measuring 7.0m by 3.0m.

78) Dyke. Clach Bhuaile, NM 41364 00030 47m - NM 41386 00077- NM 41426 00012. A turf and stone dyke.

79) Structure. Clach Bhuaile, NR 41261 99923 34m.

Constructed up against the W face of a natural scarp and measuring 5.0m by 2.5m.



Site 80: Structure

80) Structure. Clach Bhuaile, NR 41235 99856 31m.

A rubble built structure with a natural scarp forming its E side. The structure measures 1.80m by 1.40m internally within walls 0.98m high and up to 0.90m wide. This may be rebuilt over an earlier structure measuring c.6m by c.3.0 m.

81) Dyke. Clach Bhuaile, NR 41195 99680.

A turf and stone built dyke.

82) Dyke. Clach Bhuaile, NR 41090 99937 27m.

A 34m length of N/S aligned turf and stone wall.

83) Structure NR 41090 99937 and Wall NR 41114 99929 - NR 41126 99991 - NM 41173-00107.

A semi circular structure built against a natural scarp which forms its W side. Measures 5.10m by 4.0m externally with a possible entrance on the E side. A turf and stone dyke runs E/W (NR 41058 99960-NR 41068 99946) at the N of the structure. This may be the same dyke previously recorded. SCAPE 253

84) Dyke and Track. Clach Bhuaile, NR 41058 99946 28m - NR 41058 99960.

A wall running down W side of a N/S aligned gully.

85) Structure. Clach Bhuaile, NM 41173 00107.

SCAPE 254

A small shelter formed from two large natural stone slabs. This site had previously been recorded as a possible shelter formed of large angular slabs of rock that have fallen from the adjacent cliffs. The slabs form a tent-shaped structure, the floor of which has been flattened. The entrance is to the NW and further flat slabs have been placed to partially block it. The interior is 1.5m wide at the entrance and 2.5m long.



Site 85: shelter in natural rock collapse

86) Structure. Port an Obain, NR 41024 99675 6m.

A small structure built against natural rock face, measures 3.00m by 2.00m internally within rubble walls.



Site 86: Structure

87) Structure. Port an Obain, NR 41030 99689 5m.

A rectangular structure built within a natural rock crevice. Originally measured 2.70m by 2.60m but modified at a later date to measure just 1.50m wide internally.



Site 87: Structure

88) Dyke. Port an Obain, NR 41052 99659.

The remains of a stone and turf dyke, now represented by a line of large angular boulders. This site had previously been recorded as SCAPE 248.



Site 88: Stone dyke

89) Dyke. Port an Obain, NR 41041 99659 – NR 40988 99649 12m.

A stone and turf dyke.

90) Structure. Port an Obain, NR 41021 99706 7m.

A small structure built against a natural rock face measures 3.0m by 1.5m externally.

91) Dun. Port an Obain, NR 4094 9966.

NMRS Site Number NR49 NW18

Situated on the end of a rocky ridge overlooking Port an Obain are the remains of a small oval dun. Its E side has been destroyed, but it originally measured 12.0m NE-SW by about 10.0m overall. On the W the outer face remains up to two courses high and the rubble core measures about 2.5m in width. No entrance is visible and the interior is disturbed.

This dun is situated on a grassy knoll overlooking the shore at the S end of Port an Obain. Oval in plan, it measures 8m by 6m within a wall which has been reduced to a low stone mound. Several stretches of outer facing-stones can be seen on the N and W, reaching a maximum height of 0.5m in two courses. The position of the entrance is not certain, but it probably lay on the S. The interior has been much disturbed by rabbit-burrows.

(RCAHMS 1984 pp 119-20, no.225)

92) Structure, Dyke and Cairn. Port an Obain, NR 40932 99610 24m

SCAPE 247/249

An oval structure attached to a turf and stone enclosure dyke that may have the remains of another structure attached at the NW. The structure measures 9.0m-10.0m by c5.0m. A small clearance cairn lies to the N. This site had previously been recorded.



Site 92: Structure

93) Structure. Port an Obain, NR 40970 99608.

SCAPE 246

A sub circular structure measures 6.0m by 4.5m. This site had previously been recorded.



Site 93: Structure

94) Cairn. Port an Obain, NR 40932 99549 7m.

SCAPE 241

A possible cairn, in proximity to site 250. Teardrop shaped, it is 15m long and 6m wide. Very robbed on NW side, but fairly intact on SE side, with kerbstones visible on W side. To the north of the possible cairn there are several piles of stone, two of which appear modern.

95) Cairn. Port an Obain, NR 41003 99584 8m.

SCAPE 250

This site had previously been recorded. A possible chambered cairn which has been robbed of much of its stone. Constructed of rounded beach cobbles and larger, more angular boulders 15m long and c.5m wide, and roughly teardrop shaped along its main axis (N-S). Suggestion of a kerb with two large orthostats in NW corner of mound. A small square cist-like chamber visible at N end of cairn. There was a possible entrance at the west, as shown by the position of other orthostats.

96) Dyke. Port an Obain, NR 40924 99343 10m.

A turf and stone dyke running NW/SE for 50m.

97) Cairn. Port an Obain, NR 40891 99486 9m.

A large disturbed cairn measuring 20.0m by 18m and standing c. 1.20m high.



Site 97: Cairn

98) Cairn. Port an Obain, NR 40902 99594 9m.

An elongated clearance cairn running along field side, measures 10.0m x 3.0m

99) Enclosure and Cultivation Remains. Port an Obain, NR 40858 99534 - NR 40806 99532 - NR 40816 99646.

A turf and stone built enclosure wall delineating rig and furrow cultivation. Shown on the present OS map.

100) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Meall na Monadh, NR 40671 99520 22m.

An earth bank/dyke with traces of rig and furrow cultivation on all sides.

101) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Meall na Monadh, NR 40659 99514 22m.

A SW/NW aligned turf and stone dyke with rig and furrow cultivation to S.

102) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Meall na Monadh, NR 40612 99514.

An E/W aligned dyke with rig and furrow cultivation at N.

103) Dyke/headland and Cultivation Remains. Meall na Monadh, NR 40520 99540.

SCAPE 239

A curvilinear bank/dyke between shore and rig and furrow cultivation. This site had previously been recorded. A curvilinear grass-covered stone and earth bank (40505 99495 to 40517 99526) running parallel to the shore, 20m long by 2m wide. Cultivation remains (site 238) located to the E and the S. Some rabbit burrows in the bank. NMRS report - Cultivation terraces, clearance cairns and field banks of uncertain date.

Visited by OS (DWR) 7 April 1974

104) Structure? Meall na Monadh, NR 40594 99517.

The possible remains of a structure consisting of a rubble spread measuring 13.0m by 11.0m and cut through by a drainage ditch.



Site104: Possible Structure

105) Cairns/Structures. Meall na Monadh, NR 40725 99399 20m- NR 40622 99463.

SCAPE 228

A line of 12 features some of which may be structures (a, d & f) while others appear to be stone heaps. This site had previously been recorded (SCAPE 240)

- a) 4.6m by 3.5m
- b) 3.4m in diameter
- c) 6.7m by 5.2m
- d) 6.7m by 5.3m
- e) 4.0m in diameter

- f) 7.0m by 4.7m
- g) 3.5m by 1.5m
- h) 2.4m in diameter
- i) 4.7m by 3.1m
- j) Small amorphous heap of stones
- k) 4.2m by 3.8m
- l) 4.3m by 3.m



Site 105: Line of cairns and possible structures

106) Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40456 98983 31m - NR 40497 98967 31m.

A NW/SE aligned turf and stone dyke now represented by a line of angular boulders. Oriented E/W c.40m in length. This site had previously been recorded.

107) Structure. Beinn Bheag, NR 40465 98820.

The footings of a structure built against natural rock face, measures 8.0m by 3.0m.

108) Structure. Beinn Bheag, NR 40427 89775 44m.

A small structure constructed up against a natural rock face, measures 4.0m by 2.20m.

109) Cultivation Remains. Beinn Bheag, NR 40523 98593 45m.

SCAPE 226

The remains of NE/SW aligned rig and furrow cultivation. This site had previously been recorded.

110) Structure and Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40641 98443 51m.

SCAPE 216

Rectangular structure with a natural rock face forming its NW side. Measures 9.0m by 4.0m with rubble walls up to 1.0m wide. The structure is attached to dykes at its SW and SE corners. This site had previously been recorded.



Site 110: Ruined Structure

111) Structures. NR 40678 98422 46m.

SCAPE 216, SCAPE 217

SCAPE 216 - The footings of two adjacent structures built against a natural rock face. The upper structure measures 4.0m by 3.5m, the lower structure 6.0m by 3.0m. This site had previously been recorded. A rock shelter bounded by a stone wall with only one stone course visible. The wall defines a rectilinear area with rounded corners, approximately 2m by 2.5m and oriented NE by SW. The interior is flat with evidence of animal disturbance. There is an entrance to the SW, facing another shelter (SCAPE 217) located immediately downslope. SCAPE 217 - A rock shelter bounded by a stone wall with only one stone course visible. The wall defines a rectilinear area with rounded corners, approximately 2.5m by 3.5m, oriented NE by SW. The interior is flat and partially covered with grass. There is an entrance to the NE, facing another shelter (SCAPE 216), located immediately downslope.

112) Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40648 98409 33m.

A stone dyke closing of natural gully that contains Site 111.

113) Cairn, Cnoc Beag, Beinn Bheag, NR 40762 98481.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 10, Canmore ID 38169.

Situated on sloping ground in a grassy pass between two areas of rock is a cairn measuring 11.5m in diameter and up to 1.2m high.

Several kerbstones are visible on the S and W, and on the NE is an upright slab 1.0m high. The cairn perimeter on the N and E has been mutilated by cultivation, and the interior is confused by clearance. A large slab, not part of a cist, lies within the hollowed centre.

This cairn sits on a false crest below the col between the summits of Carnan Eoin and Beinn Bheag; it measures 10m by 9.5m and 1m in height, with several massive kerbstones visible round the perimeter (the largest 1.3m by 0.5m and 0.95m high). In a hollow in the centre of the cairn material there is a large broken slab, which may indicate the presence of a ruined cist.

(RCAHMS 1984, no.17)

114) Cup marked rock. Uamh na Mine, NR 40395 98565 12m.

These cup marks were discovered by David Jardine on an exposed rock face lying above the cave. The rock bears at least 27 plain cup marks, the largest measuring 7.5cm in diameter and 5cm deep.



Site 114: Cup-marked rock

115) Cultivation Remains. Beinn Bheag, NR 40714 98388 45m.

The remains of rig and furrow cultivation.



Site 115: Remains of rig and furrow cultivation

116) Dyke. Maol-Buidhe, NR 41838 98313.

A turf and stone dyke closing off field/settlement area.

117) Structure. Maol-Buidhe, NR 41839 98289 78m.

The footings of a rubble structure built against a natural rock face, measures 5.0m by 2.5m externally.

118) Structure. Maol-Buidhe, NR 41841 98269 75m.

A structure built up against natural rock face, measures 4.0m by 3.0m externally.

119) Structure. Maol-Buidhe, NR 41852 98193 51m.

Possible hut circle remains measuring 6.30m by 6.0m externally with walls 0.8-0.85m wide and entrance at S. There is some disturbance on the E side which may be a later modification. A possibly associate dyke (11m long) lies through a gully at the NE at NR 41882 98216.



Site 119: Possible hut circle

120) Structure. Maol-Buidhe, NR 41833 98172 51m.

A possibly reused oval building with the spread of rubble suggesting a structure 6.20m by 5.20m, this later modified into a two celled structure both cells measuring 2.50m wide. A small structure or store lies 7m to the W while a second small structure lies at NR 41832 98205.

121) Structure. Maol-Buidhe, NR 41852 98167 50m.

A small sub circular structure measuring 2.0m in diameter.

122) Dyke/Structure ? Maol-Buidhe, NR 41852 98167 36m.

Two parallel lines of stones 3.0m apart, the one at the S with 5 stones running for 6m.

123) Structure. Beinn Beag, NR 40790 98473 65m.

A sub-rectangular structure constructed amongst natural boulders. The structure measures 4.40m by 3.70m with a possible extra cell or modification at the E.



Site 123: Structure

- 124) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Beinn Beag, NR 40799 98406 56m – NR 40760 98425.
A NW/SE aligned turf and stone dyke with rig and furrow cultivation at S.
- 125) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Beinn Beag, NR 40758 98406 46m- NR 40780 98508.
A N/S oriented stone and turf dyke with rig and furrow cultivation at the W.
- 126) Bank and Cultivation Remains. Beinn Beag, NR 40777 98463 61m.
An E/W aligned turf bank dividing two terraces of rig and furrow.
- 127) Dyke. Beinn Beag, NR 40780 98540 72m. A turf and stone dyke closing off N end of field area. The dyke has a gap for the former track leading to Balnahard.
- 128) Dyke and Track. Beinn Beag, NR 40780 98540 72m - NR 40721 98448.
A SW/NE stone and turf dyke defining W side of rig and furrow cultivation. The former track to Balnahard runs down its E side.
- 129) Structure. Beinn Beag, NR 40721 98448.
A possible small circular structure at S end dyke (Site 128), measures 3.0m by 3.0m.
- 130) Structure. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41653 99411 34m.
A small structure constructed against a natural rock face, measures 3.5m by 1.5m.
- 131) Cultivation Remains. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41633 99270 47m - NR 41633 99108 34m. An area of rig and furrow cultivation.
- 132) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41527 99173- NR 41575 99203 43m.
A SW/NE oriented turf and stone dyke running down natural terrace edge.
- 133) Structure? and Enclosure. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41544 99149 43m.
A sub circular stone spread that may represent a structure c. 6.0m in diameter. The possible structure sits at the S end of a raised and dyke enclosed terrace 924m by 13m.



Site 133: Possible hut circle

134) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41589 99053 28m - NR 411550 99061.
A NW/SE aligned turf and stone enclosure dyke.



Site 134: stone and turf dyke

135) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41543 99058- NR 41543 99064.

A turf and stone enclosure dyke.

136) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41537 99025 33m- NR 41525 99062 37m.

A NW/SE aligned turf and stone enclosure dyke.

137) Structure. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41535 99108 42m.

A rectangular structure built against a natural dyke which forms its E side. Measured 3.50m by 2.80m internally with walls up to 0.60m wide and 0.60m high.



Site 137: Structure utilising natural rock face

138) Dyke and Cultivation Remains. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41443 99256 32m - NR 41419 99255 49m.

An E/W aligned turf and stone dyke c.30m long subdividing raised terrace with traces of rig and furrow cultivation on either side.

139) Dyke. NR 41446 99313 43m – NR 41466 99285 52m.

A NW/SE aligned turf and stone dyke subdividing raised terrace.

140) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41462 99326 - NR 41416 99332 41m.

A curving stone and turf dyke running along edge of raised terrace.

141) Dykes. Cnoc Ormadail, at NR 41468 99121, NR 41474 99083, NR 41461 99058, NR 41486 98994.

Small stretches of turf and stone dykes closing off gaps between natural gullies.

142) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR41404 99001 27m – 41299 99012.

An E/W aligned stone and turf enclosure dyke.

143) Dyke. Cnoc Ormadail, NR 41366 98893- NR 41256 98882 27m.

A curving stone and turf dyke.

144) Dykes. Beinn Bheag, Southern end NR 41101 98893 - NR 41166 98887 28m.

A series of related dykes/walls forming a linear strip system running N/S.

145) Structure. Beinn Bheag, NR 41038 98906 39m.

An oval shaped turf and stone structure oriented N/S measuring 10.0m by 4.0m.



Site 147: Turf and stone structure

146) Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40842 98712 - NR 40638 98742 44m.

A NW/SE aligned stone and turf dyke running above boggy ground.

147) Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40711 98827 38m.

A 12m length of stone and turf dyke still visible above bog.

148) Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40638 98781.

A 15m length of turf and stone dyke, possibly relates to Site 147.



Site 149: Possible burial cairn

149) Structure/Cairn. Beinn Bheag, NR 40713 98885 42m.

This rather enigmatic site could be the remains of a large structure or that of a kerb cairn. Overall the structure measures 0.10m by 6.50m externally with walls/sides up to 0.80m high.

150) Enclosure and Cultivation Remains. Beinn Bheag, NR 40844 98922 18m- NR 40924 98937 15m.

A curvilinear turf and stone enclosure dyke delineating rig and furrow remains at the NW.

151) Structure. Beinn Bheag, NR 41008 98927 24m.

A structure built against natural rock face measuring 5.5m by 2.80m.

152) Structures and Enclosure. Beinn Bheag, NM 40706 98630.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 24, Canmore ID 38184.

This group of buildings lies within a relatively sheltered gully close to the summit of Beinn Bheag at an altitude of over 90m OD. The site falls gradually from SE to NW over a distance of about 56m, and is blocked off at each end by the remains of a turf-and-rubble dyke. Within this area are the remains of at least four buildings of drystone-and-turf construction and the associated dyke traverses the surrounding rocky uplands to form a roughly circular enclosure about 56m in diameter overall.



Site 153: Building C

Building A takes up almost the whole width of the gully at the narrower SE end. It is a round-angled oblong structure measuring 5m from SE to NW by 4m transversely within walls 1.5m in average thickness. It is open ended to the NW, and in the opposite end-wall incorporates two small oblong intramural chambers. Building B, which lies across the gully and is contiguous to the rock on the E side, is of similar shape and construction to the main chamber of A. The walls stand to a maximum height of 0.7m, and the entrance is either in the SE or W sector. Building C, which lies towards the lower end of the site, measures 4m in length from NE to SW by 2m transversely within round angled walls 1m in average thickness: there is an entrance in the centre of the NW side-wall. Structure D, which backs on to the NW enclosure bank adjacent to the entrance, is an open ended chamber measuring about 5m by 2m. SE of the enclosure there are the turf-covered stone footings of a small oval building which measures 3m by 2m within a wall 0.2m high. Lower down the slope on the SW flank there is another group of huts, and a hut-circle (see Site 156).

There are no obvious traces of associated cultivation and water-supply within the immediate vicinity of the site which may thus represent a temporary or seasonal habitation and pasture-ground rather than a permanent upland settlement.

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 305, no.419)

153) Rock-cut Steps. Uamh Shiorruidh, NR 40395 98565 12m.

This appears to be modified rock surface providing a flight of steps down to the cave below.

154) Dyke. Beinn Bheag, NR 40467 98618 31m.

SCAPE 221

A previously recorded curving length of stone and turf dyke closing off a gully below well Site 213. A stone wall, approximately 12m long by 0.5m wide extends between two bedrock outcrops. It is constructed of angular boulders and is oriented SE-NW. It is covered in grass and heather and lies within a marshy area.



Site 154: dyke below Tober Challium Chille

155) Dykes. Beinn Bheag, NR 40562 98512 - NR 40609 98532 57m, NR 40594 98559 - NR 40569 98570 53m.

Two lengths of turf and stone dyke forming two sides of a field area damaged by the modern road. It is oriented N/S.

156) Hut circle, Structures and Enclosure. Beinn Bheag, NM 40601 98618

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 23, Canmore ID 38183.

This hut circle is situated on a terrace on the SW flank of Beinn Bheag between the summit and the track to Balnahard, and immediately below the lower enclosure described under NR49NW24. Oval in plan, it measures 6.8m by 6.3m within a stone wall 1.8m thick and up to 0.5m high; the entrance is on the SSE, with a large stone block marking the inner end of the W side of the passage. At a later period, possibly much later, the area of the interior was reduced by the insertion of a cross wall, 0.8m thick and 0.2m high, which forms a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring about 5m by 4.5m with an entrance on the SE.

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 131, no.245)

To the SE of the Hut circle are 3 structures on a raised and enclosed terrace from N to S NM 40631 98598 81m, NM 40624 98569 72m, NM 40661 985074 74m.



Site 156: Structure within the enclosure

157) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42074 99093 46m.

A 'D' shaped structure with natural scarp forming its W side, measures 6.0m by 5.0m externally.

158) Structure and Cultivation Remains. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42073 99078 39m.

A sub circular structure or rubble spread measuring 3m in diameter surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation.

159) Structure? Cnoc na Faire, NR 42136 99108 41m.

A possible wall of disturbed structure built against a natural rock face.

160) Dykes. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42040 99132 - NR 42039 99102 34m.

A turf and stone enclosure dyke.

161) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41741 99075 34m - NR 41735 98996.

A N/S aligned turf and stone enclosure dyke.

162) Cultivation Remains. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41775 98998, NR 41806 99002, NR 41850 99034, NR 41910 99118.

A series of N/S aligned strips of rig and furrow cultivation.

163) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42019 99118- NR 42026 99081.

The E end of a turf and stone enclosure dyke.

164) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42034 99044 32m- NR 42017 99065 40m.

The S side of a turf and stone enclosure dyke.

165) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42127 99046 - NR 41991 98956 – NR 42246 99116 – NR 42296 99119 45m.

A SW/NE aligned turf and stone enclosure dyke.

166) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42159 98982 60m – NR 42160 98999 28m.

A turf and stone enclosure dyke.

167) Twinning pen. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42106 99022 39m.

A twinning pen constructed against the face of a large natural boulder, measures 3.0m wide externally.



Site 167: Twinning pen

168) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42084 99010.

The oval remains of a building partially cut into the natural slope, measures 7.50m by 4.0m externally with rubble walls 0.62m high.



Site 168: Structure

169) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41932 98892 49m.

A two-celled rectangular structure built against the N face of a natural overhang. Measures 7.0m by 4.5m externally with the E cell measuring 2.60m by 2.20m and the W cell 3.20m by 2.30m internally. The walls stand up to 0.54m high in three rubble courses.



Site 169: Structure

170) Structure and Cultivation Remains. NR 41872 98800 55m.

A badly tumbled structure measuring 7.50m by 4.0m externally surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation.



Site 170: Tumbled structure

171) Twinning Pen. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41839 98802 56m.

A small semi circular structure constructed against a natural rock face, measures 3.0m by 1.5m externally.

172) Dun. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41963 98864 67m.

This dun site occupies a rocky knoll some 650m SE of Balnahard farm. The dun is oval in shape and measures 14.5m N/S by 13m E/W externally with an entrance on its S side where a line of stones suggests its W internal face. The dun is much ruined but the outer wall face can be traced on all sides although the inner face of the wall is less apparent due to internal collapse, but suggest a wall width of up to 2.5m thick. The walls appear to consist only of its lower coursing on the external faces standing up to 0.60 in height in 3 rubble courses. Two oval hollows within the interior suggest secondary cellular structures, the one at the N measuring 4.5m by 3m internally. An arrangement of rubble at E suggests an external, perhaps later, structure, although this possibly utilises earlier outworks. The dun is easily accessible from the S but offers extensive views over the surrounding landscape.

It is likely this is the Dun Mor referred to by Loder (Loder 1935) which was perhaps misidentified by Piggot (Piggot & Piggot 1948) as another site nearby (of which there are many) and subsequently dismissed by RCHAMS when visited in 1974 as a clearance cairn, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 6, Canmore ID 38210.



Site 172: Ruined dun structure

173) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41966 98876 61m.

A small structure built against a natural rock face below the dun, measures 1.50m in diameter.



Site 173: small structure below dun

174) Structure and Cairn. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42077 98713 72m.

A sub circular structure measuring 7.40m by 6.90m externally with walls up to 1.10m wide. A clearance cairn lies 15m to the NW.



Site 174: sub circular structure

175) Structure and Cultivation Remains. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41998 98780 55m.

An oval structure constructed against a natural rock face, measures 6.0m by 3.0m with walls standing 0.55m high and up to 0.70m wide. A twinning pen has been constructed over the earlier structure measuring 1.50m by 1.50m. There are rig and furrow remains to the W.



Site 175: Structure

176) Structure? Cnoc na Faire, NR 42064 98807 70m.

A possible building stance in a level hollow. A small rock recess in the side of the hill slope at the N may be related.

177) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42058 98846 69m.

The grass covered footings of a small structure constructed against natural scarp, difficult to be sure of size without excavation.

178) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42070 98786 74m.

A small rubble built structure constructed up against natural scarp, measures 1.8m wide.



Site 178: small structure

179) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42159 98823 79m.

An oval building situated on a level terrace. The remains of the rubble walls measure 6.0m by 4.20m with an entrance at NE. An internal wall divides the structure into two rooms and an enclosure wall links the building to a natural scarp at the NE.



Site 179: Structure

180) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42161 98786 78m- NR 42127 98768 77m.

A SW/NE aligned stone dyke running along side of hill slope

181) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41807 98791 54m.

A sub-rectangular structure built against natural overhanging rock face. The rubble footings measure 6.0m by 3.0m externally.

182) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41755 98775.

This structure lies at the NE end of a curvilinear enclosure (Site 183). The structure may originally have measured 4.0m by 3.m but modified to a circular structure measuring 2.0m in diameter.

183) Enclosure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41642 98745 53m- NR 41755 98775.

Curvilinear stone and turf enclosure dyke.

184) Possible Structure. Beinn Bhreac, NR 41642 98745 75m.

A spread of rubble that suggests a possible structure measuring 4.0m by 3.0m

185) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41810 98850 63m.

The footings of a building built against a natural rock face, measures 6.0m by 3.0-3.5m.

186) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41795 98782 54m.

An E/W aligned stone and turf dyke.

187) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41662 98746 72m.

A stretch of N/S aligned stone and turf enclosure dyke.

188) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41760 98867.

An E/W aligned stone and turf enclosure dyke.

189) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41778 98847.

A stretch of N/S aligned stone and turf enclosure dyke.

190) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42346 98848 42m.

A 15m long stone constructed dyke.

191) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42235 98666 - NR 42230 98681 39m.

A N/S aligned stone and turf dyke.

192) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42212 98699 - NR 42225 98742.

A SW/NE aligned curvilinear wall.

193) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42275 98755 38.

A N/S aligned bank/dyke closing off field area.

194) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42266 98606 – NR 42068 98546 – NR 42080 98579 25m.

A roughly E/W aligned turf and stone enclosure dyke separating improved ground at the N from boggy/hill area to the south.

195) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42171 98748 – NR 42211 98773 77m.

A NW/SE aligned stone and turf dyke.

196) Standing Stone. Beinn Bhreac, NR 41694 98626 71m.

An upstanding marker stone lying 10m W of enclosure dyke. Stands 1.50m high and 1.10m wide.



Site 196: Upright stone

197) Enclosure and Cultivation Remains. Beinn Bhreac, NR 41723 98406 68m – NR 41694 98895 – NR 41660 98478.

A N/S-E/W aligned corner of a stone and turf enclosure dyke. The dyke separates rig and furrow cultivation from boggy ground and heath.

198) Structure. Beinn Bhreac, NR 41715 98325 77m.

A small sub-circular structure measuring 3.0m in diameter.

199) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41803 98697 – NR 41816 98688 54m – NR 41927 98573.

A turf and stone enclosure dyke.

200) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42381 99070 47m.

Hut circle? A sub circular structure suggested by a ring of collapsed rubble measuring 6.5m by 5.30m.



Site 200: possible hut circle



Site 201; Structure

201) Structure. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42296 99119 45m.

A rubble built structure constructed against natural rock overhang, measures 5.0m by 2.5m.

202) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 42417 99083 – NR 42465 99065 41m.

An E/W aligned rubble built enclosure dyke running along the foot of a steep slope at N.

203) Structure? and Dyke. Maol Buidhe, NR 41772 98102 5m.

An accumulation of stones suggesting a much ruined structure, measuring 6.0m in diameter. A stone built dyke runs from the putative structure to the base of a natural scarp at the W.

204) Dyke. Cnoc na Faire, NR 41990 99859 34m.

A length of stone and turf dyke.

205) Fort, Dun Meadhonach, NR 4145 9999.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 4, Canmore ID 38204.

Dun Meadhonach: Fortifications follow the crest of a long narrow hill with steep drops on all sides, over which considerable stretches of the walling have fallen, including apparently the part containing the entrance. An additional line of defence has been thrown out on the E side, which is the most accessible. On top are traces of circular huts. About 1862 two small cups and two saucer-sized plates, all of bronze or copper, and a knife and fork of iron, were exposed by rabbits at the foot of Dun Meadhonach. They were given to someone outside the island and are now lost. The name means "Middle Dun".

(Piggott and Piggott 1948; Grieve 1923)

NR 4145 9999: An oval fort measuring 58.0m NE-SW by 23.0m over the remains of a stone wall c.2.0m thick, best preserved on the E where the outer face survives to four courses.

An outwork to the NE encloses a lower rock level with a similar wall up to three courses high externally. The main entrance to the fort probably lay on the W via a steep path, but a break in the wall face in the E probably gave access to the outwork. On the NW of the interior are the footings of three sub-rectangular buildings, each measuring about 5.5m x 3.5m internally. Their relationship to the fort is difficult to establish.

Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (DWR) 7 April 1974.

Occupying the summit of an isolated rocky ridge which rises some 30m above the surrounding ground about 530 m N of Balnahard farmhouse there are the wasted remains of a fort and its annex. The fort measures 55m by a maximum of 24m over a wall now reduced to a stony mound with several stretches of the outer face visible on the NW and S. There is no sign of an entrance, but it presumably lay on the W, where there is the only easy access to the fort. Much of the interior is rocky and unsuitable for habitation, and the only visible features are the foundations of three huts built over the remains of the fort wall on the NW (see also Dun Domhnuill, Oronsay and Dun Eibhinn, Colonsay). The annex is situated on a terrace below the main summit and is enclosed by a much ruined wall with a few short stretches of the outer face visible on the N and E. A gap at the NNE angle of the fort wall may mark the entrance to the annex.

(RCAHMS 1984, 92-3, no.153)

206) Standing Stone. Cnoc á Charragh, NR 4266 9940.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 3, Canmore ID 38193.

An upright stone accompanied by a long cist. The upright stone, occasionally referred to as a 'head-stone' and a 'standing stone', is 4'6" high, 14"-19" broad, 14" thick, and undressed. The cist, lying NE-SW, is north of the stone, 3'10" from it and 1'8" east of it.

Its covering stone measures 6'6" long and 2'8" broad and appears to bear a sword-shaped device although this could be a natural mark. The cist, which was examined, appears to have been pillaged at an earlier period and was empty. Loder (1935) shows the cover stone exposed but Grieve (1923) seems to imply that it was earth-covered.

(Grieve 1923; Loder 1935)

NR 4266 9940. The stone is as described.

The long cist is partially heather-covered and no markings were found. It is oriented N/S.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (DWR) 1 April 1974.

Situated on the SW flank of Cnoc a' Charraigh (Hill of the standing stone) about 1.1km E of Balnahard farmhouse there is a standing stone. It is 1.4m high, measures 0.5m by 0.4m at the base with its long axis aligned E and W, and rises with straight sides to a pointed top. About 1-2m to the N there is a prostrate slab measuring 2m from N to S by 0.8m transversely and at least 0.2m in thickness: it has been described as the cover stone of a cist.' but is probably a fallen standing stone.

(RCAHMS 1984, Page(s): 65, no.89)



Site 206: standing stone

207) Burial Ground, Chapel, Cross Slab, Balnahard, Cill Chaitriona, NR 4216 9989.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 1, Canmore ID 38168

The robbed remains of a chapel standing within its burial ground, at the NW corner of which is a free-standing cross. The chapel, which is oriented EW, has measured c.32' x 20' with 3'-4' thick walls of stone and earth rising to a maximum height of 3'-4'. What was probably the altar is still visible at the E end. The entrance is said to have been in the W gable where there is a break in the wall. An alleged holy water basin cut in stone lies a few feet S of this gap, and was once associated with some of the various stones - including the "Priest's Feet" - from the site which were believed to have curative, divination or spell-binding properties, and which are now preserved at Colonsay House.

Loder (1935) notes remains of other buildings. The enclosing bank of the burial ground, about 24 paces square, is still clearly visible, but there is no local knowledge of when the last burial took place. The cross, 3'-4' high, is said to have had its arms removed, but it is possible that it represents the early (7th century?) type where only the stumps of the arms are portrayed, especially as it appears to have 'arm-pits'. The illustrations suggest that it stands in a square slab base, but this is not necessarily original as the stone is used as a rubbing post by cattle. Clach a' Pheanais, the Stone of Penance, (NR49NW 2) is said to be where the prescribed penance was performed after confession. There is some doubt about the dedication of the chapel. All the local authorities in 1878 gave it as Cairine, a saint who probably lived in the 6th century, but Loder (1935) says this name was not known in Colonsay by 1935. Stevenson (1881) gives the name as Kilcatrine and OS (1900) as Cill Chatriona, which spelling which was accepted by later authorities. Tradition says that the chapel was founded by monks from Iona. Grieve (1923) quotes a tradition of a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Trinity (Cille-a'-Trina), existing here but there seems to be no firm basis for this and it is not mentioned by Easson or Cowan.

(Grieve 1923; Stevenson 1881; Loder 1935; Watson 1926; Name Book 1878).

NR 4216 9990: The remains of the chapel are as described although the entrance is not apparent. The cross, of simple design, appears to be early. It is now built into the ruined burial ground wall but this is unlikely to be its original site. It no longer stands in a base.

The five-sided burial ground contains four featureless burial cairns up to 3.5m in diameter. No entrance is visible. On the NE side is a small sub-rectangular building, probably of later date.

The only other building located in the area lies 8.0m NW of the cross; it is also later. (See NR39NE 3).

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (DWR) 10 April 1974.

These remains occupy a remote site at the head of an unnamed glen about 0.8 km NE of Balnahard Farm and 1.25 km from the N point of Colonsay. They comprise the grass-grown ruins of a small oblong building which stands near the centre of a trapezoidal enclosure. The ground slopes gently from N to S, and a standing stone, NR49NW 2 (RCAHMS 1984, No. 87) is situated 31m NE of the enclosure. The building, which is identifiable as a chapel dedicated to St Catherine of Alexandria (Gaelic, Caitriona), is a round-angled oblong structure built of drystone rubble masonry. It measures about 7.1m from E to W by 3.5m transversely within walls about 1.5m in thickness, which survive to a maximum height of 1m; the doorway may have been near the W end of the S wall, but there are no clearly identifiable remains. There is a group of recumbent slabs at the E end of the interior, and outside the SW angle of the building there is a hollowed field-boulder which may have served as a mortar or basin. (Loder 1935). There is a low stony mound opposite each end of the building, and at least two other similar mounds lie in the NE quarter of the enclosure. The enclosure-dyke, which is constructed of turf and rubble, stands to an average height of about 0.5m and is 1m in width. There are entrances in the S and E sides, and immediately N of the E entry there are the remains of an ovoid structure which measures 5.5m maximum internal diameter and is entered from the E.

Cruciform Stones: One of these stones (number 1) was found lying in the enclosure shortly before 1881, when it was presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The other stands at the NW angle of the enclosure (1) Cruciform slab, probably of epidiorite. The top and right arms are broken, and it measures 0.98m in incomplete height by 0.27m across the arms, the original span being about 0.31m. The surviving side-arm has a projection of 50mm, and the armpits are square. On one face the margin of the upper part of the shaft and the cross-head has been cut back, leaving in low relief an irregular interlace of broad bands. These enclose in the cross-head four holes, 25mm in diameter, pierced through the slab and surrounded by raised margins. (Stevenson 1881; Allen and Anderson 1903; Loder 1935). (2) Cruciform slab of local siliceous flagstone, probably /B of

Torridonian age. It measures 0.88m in visible height and the shaft tapers in width from 0.23m at base to 0.16m below the cross-head, which has been defined simply by rounded notches cut into the edges of the slab to form its armpits. The stone is much worn through use by cattle as a rubbing-post, and it is uncertain whether the side-arms ever projected beyond the width of the shaft. (Loder 1935).

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 160-1, no.326)

Drystone chapel of St Catherine in trapezoidal enclosure.

(1) Cruciform slab lacking the top and right arm, 0.98m by about 0.31m in original span. The armpits are square and the head and upper shaft contain interlace of broad bands which in the head encloses four piercings with raised margins. (NMS X. IB 42).

(2) Cruciform stone at NW angle of enclosure, 0.88m by 0.23m at base. The head is defined by rounded notches and the arms project only slightly.

(Fisher 2001, Page(s): 136)

208) Standing Stone, Balnahard, Clach A'pheanais, NR 4219 9994.

SCAPE 233, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 2, Canmore ID 38179

Situated 50m NE of the chapel at Cill Chaitriona, this stone stands 1.25m in height and measures 1.2m by 0.3 m at the base with its long axis aligned E and W: it rises with a straight W side and a curving E side to a flat top.

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 65, no.87).

209) Structure. Traigh Ban, NR 4261 9982.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 36, Canmore ID 38200.

Sgnid-nam-Beantruagh: 'Shelter of the Miserable Women'. The remains of buildings built northwards from the face of an overhanging cliff.

(Grieve 1923 Vol. 2, Page(s): 162)

210) Farmstead, Balnahard Farm, NR 4147 9940.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 56, Canmore ID 150221

NMRS Reference, Colonsay, Baluahard Farm.

Present farm consisting of farmhouse, steading buildings and other out-buildings.

211) Standing Stone. Clach Na Gruagach (Gruagach Stone), NR 4151 9974.

NMRS Site Number, NR49NW 47, Canmore ID 98826

Area NR 415 997: Clach na Gruagach - Stone of the Gruagach or Fairy Woman - an irregular boulder 5' high and narrowing to the base where there is stone packing. A shallow recess in the top received the offering of milk, and thin ridges running round the stone are said to be caused by ropes which once bound the Gruagach to it.

(Loder 1935).



Site 211: Gruagach Stone

212) Standing Stone. Meall na Suiridhe, NR 40323 99371.

Former gatepost erected by David Hobhouse to commemorate his sister Georgina's birthday.



Site 212: Georgina's stone

213) Well. Tober Challium Chille, NR 40484 98619.

SCAPE 222, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 13, Canmore ID 38172.

Tobar Challuim-chille - St Columba's Well - a spring lined with masonry and covered with a stone slab. Traditionally said to have been used by St Columba, its healing virtues were exchanged for small offerings: pins, buttons, coins etc. In 1906 a silver drinking cup was provided for it.

(Grieve 1923; Name Book 1878).

NR 4048 9861: A stone-lined spring measuring 1.2m deep by 0.8m wide, covered by a structure of stone and rock. The drinking cup has been removed.

Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (DWR) 17 April 1974.

Tobar Challuim-chille - St Columba's Well. This well is circular and composed of angular stones, and has a corbelled roof with a stone slab cap. It is approximately 1m by 0.7m wide and 1.0m high in total. The water is approx. 0.3m deep. To the E of the entrance is a stone from which a chain is attached. The chain is more recent than the fitting to the stone. NMRS records that in 1906 a silver drinking cup was provided for the well, but this has been subsequently removed.

214) Sheiling Huts. Carnan Eoin, NR 410 985.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 25, Canmore ID 38185.

These remains are situated in a natural hollow on the rocky E shoulder of Carnan Eoin at a height of over 100m OD. The site, which covers an area measuring approximately 50m from N to S and 30m E to W, contains vestiges of at least five roughly circular structures, two of which (A, B) occupy a central position adjacent to a marshy pond while the rest (C-E) are grouped in the SE quarter.

Apart from the structure D, which is a small mounded platform backed by a rock outcrop, each building measures about 2m in internal diameter with walls of turf-and-drystone construction; the walls are generally over 1m thick and those of building A achieve a maximum thickness of 2m. Each hut has a single entrance facing N or W except for C whose entrance faces SW; each building is also unicameral except for B and possibly A which retain traces of small annexes on the SE and W sides respectively.

Visited April 1978.

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 305, no.420).

215) Cist. Balnahard, NR 422 999.

NMRS Site Number NR49NW 44, Canmore ID 83027.

The four upright slabs of a cist without a capstone were exposed during topsoiling a farm track in December 1992. The cist was then partly reburied prior to excavation in September 1993. The internal dimensions of the cist are c.1.4m by c.0.8m, with the longer axis aligned approximately N to S. The cist slabs are substantial; the largest forming the W side, was 1.74m long; 0.69m high and some 0.22m in maximum thickness. From the surface exposed in 1992, the cist had a maximum depth of 0.5m of fill. The fill was of loose, dark sandy soil, which contained no grave goods nor apparently any evidence for burial. The floor of the cist was the unmodified sandy base of the original pit. With the co-operation of the local farmer, Mr D Hobhouse, the cist slabs will be preserved in situ. Sponsor: NMS.

(Saville 1993)

216) Cultivation Remains. Meall a' Chuilbh, NM 42233 00971

SCAPE 1.

An area of cultivation remains extending at least 100m by 50m, but true extent obscured by peat.

217) Structure. Meall a' Chuilbh, NM 42307 01023.

SCAPE 2

A rock shelter located against the same rock face, and 10m to the north, of Site 218. Its southern wall is built of large upright stones. Two separate chambers abut one another. The S room is approx 3m by 2m with an entrance to the NE. The N room is approx 2m by 2m with an entrance to the SW.

218) Structure and Enclosure. Meall a' Chuilbh, NM 42312 01002.

SCAPE 3

A rock shelter and enclosure abutting a rock face. The remains lie against the same rock face as, and adjacent to, site 2. The enclosure is approximately 12m by 4m and has an entrance to the S. The wall is approximately 0.8m wide and is built of non-coursed, angular stone. The N end of the wall is obscured by rubble. There is a small square chamber, 1m by 0.8m and up to 0.60m high, built of randomly coursed angular stone against the rock face next to the entrance to S. In the NE corner of the enclosure are the low remains of a curvilinear cell, 2.5m wide by 1m. Modern rubbish shows this rock shelter is still used.

219) Cultivation Remains. Meall a' Chuilbh, NM 42368 01009.

SCAPE 4

Area of cultivation remains extending at least 20m E-W by 10m N-S and enclosed by outcrops of bedrock. Remains oriented E-W and have been partially damaged by sheep tracks.

220) Structure (possible). Meall a' Chuilbh, NM 42390 01049

SCAPE 5

A small sub-circular structure, 1.5 - 2m in diameter, though full extent is obscured by rubble. The walls are composed of stones with rounded edges and are c.1.5m thick.

There is a possible narrow entrance to the E. The structure is built on top of bedrock and is near to a cliff edge. Piles of stone are located around the exterior of the structure, and this may have come from the eroding cliff or from collapse of walls of the structure.

221) Cultivation Remains. Rubha na Lice Buidhe, NM 42390 00846.

SCAPE 6

Area of cultivation remains extending across a narrow neck of land bounded by outcrops of bedrock. Cultivation remains have several different orientations. At least 20m wide by 50m long, but may extend further N (but not seen as covered in windblown sand).

DBA report - cultivation ridges visible on AP OS/72/072, 1:10000, 1972, Frame 049.

222) Cultivation Remains. Rubha na Lice Buidhe, NM 42696 00689.

SCAPE 7

Large area of cultivation remains oriented in various directions in between small outcrops of bedrock. Whole area contained within a headland and covers an area of approximately 40m by 50m.

223) Wall. Rubha na Lice Buidhe, NM 42593 00644.

SCAPE 9

A crude wall, built of angular stones, lying between two bedrock ridges. Extends for c.10m and is grass covered.

224) Clearance Cairn (possible). Rubha na Lice Buidhe, NM 42610 00637.

SCAPE 10

225) Wall. Leac Bhuidhe, NM 42637 00422.

SCAPE 12

A linear stone and turf wall, composed of angular stones, lies between two bedrock ridges. It is 0.6m wide and c.8m long. The wall is covered in grass and rabbit burrows are visible along its length.

226) Structure (possible) Leac Buidhe, NM 42730 00430.

SCAPE 13, NM40SW 4

Site not located. NMRS report - high concentration of stone in a small area on rock ridge, possibly the site of a structure, although extensive shattered rock occurs naturally in the area.

227) Harbour wall (pos). Tràigh Bàn, NM 42829 00453.

SCAPE 14

A large pile of stone, heaped in a random fashion, located on the north side of a small inlet at the N end of Tràigh Bàn. Either a crude harbour wall or the remains of clearance of the inlet for boat access. Composed of very large angular boulders, some over 1m in length. The wall lies on bedrock and is approximately 20m long, and up to 10m wide at the top. It is not well built and does not have any courses.

228) Stone axes; flints. Balnahard Sandhills, NM 42600 00200.

SCAPE 15

Not seen, but note that the grid reference given in original report is for Balnahard Farm. NMRS report, NM40SW 2.

A group of artefacts picked up on an old land surface in the sand-hills at Balnahard (NR 414 994), included flint blades a Larne pick, small cores, a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, stone axes, and also long shingle-stones resembling some implements of the Obanian industry.

(Lacaille 1954, Wright and Peach 1911)

The Balnahard sandhills are centred at NM 426 002. No further information. Visited by OS.

(DWR) 7 April 1974

229) Timbers (shipwreck?). Tràigh Bàn, NM 42842 00232.

SCAPE 16

| These timbers, along with the evidence recorded at Site 231, are the remains of the S.S. WASA, a steamship which grounded at Balnahard Bay in the early 20th century and was later blown up by salvagers (Byrne 2010, p 107). Three rows of vertical metal rods, extending for approximately 2.5m and 0.5m wide, protrude from the sandy beach. These are probably attached to a similar fragment of wood as site 17, but sand covers the timbers.

230) Timbers (shipwreck?). Tràigh Bàn, NM 42755 00147.

SCAPE 17

Large timbers, possibly the remains of a boat, scattered along a burn within the dunes at Tràigh Bàn. One fragment reused as a bridge across the burn and another piece in the burn has a large metal rod piercing it. A long straight timber with mortise hole at one end is located on the N side of burn and a horizontal wooden beam, 2m long by 0.3m wide, lies on the S side. This has 5 metal rods which support three equidistant timbers, and looks similar to the metal rods of site 16.

231) Wall and Structures. Tràigh Bàn, NM 42608 00020.

SCAPE 18

A linear alignment of stones, with at least 10 angular stones protruding above the ground surface, stretching from 142608 700020 to 142639 700050. Parallel to this line, and 2m to the side, is an alignment of 5 other stones. A line of grid pegs runs at an angle westward from this feature, out to where there are further possible structures. This site has probably been surveyed by another archaeologist, but no report on the SMR yet.

232) Stone (upright). Cnoc Corr, NR 43066 99762.

SCAPE 19

A small orthostat, 0.34m high, 0.36m wide and 50mm thick, standing on end. Located towards the highest point in the centre of a soil and vegetation covered slope between two cliff spurs. Below these spurs is an inlet and this stone may be a marker or guide for boats entering the inlet (although this inlet is small and does not appear suitable as a harbour). Alternatively, could mark a grave. The stone is roughly worked and is straight-sided with a dipped top.

233) Wall. Port Ceann a' Ghàrraidh, NR 41981 98015.

SCAPE 20

Short length of walling built of large (max 0.8m x 0.4m) flattish angular stones. Runs along the side of a spur of rock that goes out into a small bay, crossing the intertidal zone. Three metal fence poles are set within the rock spur. These are rusted and out of use, probably early 20C. The metal poles are not set directly into the stone-built length of wall, but form the same boundary.

234) Cave, Midden. Uamh Heorredh, NR 40390 98570.

SCAPE 218, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 12.

This cave has been in use recently as evidenced by the large amount of modern rubbish, which obscures any possible evidence of earlier remains. The entrance is long and narrow passage, 2.5m wide at the minimum) before it opens up wider.

NMRS report, "Uamh Heorredh"/"Uamh Shiorruidh", the most westerly of the three caves on the north side of Kiloran Bay, contains a kitchen midden and a dry stone dyke. The entrance is on the W side of a small gully in which the three caves are situated. The passage penetrates the hill in a NW direction and has a branch larger than the main entrance passage leading in a NE direction. It is in this branch, near its inner end, that the kitchen midden is situated. The drystone dyke is built across part of the branch cave near where it strikes off from the entrance passage.

The cave is generally as described.

Another shell midden is visible just behind the dry stone dyke. Visited by OS (DWR) 9.

April 1974. (Grieve 1923; J de V Loder 1935).

235) Cave, Cup markings, Midden. Uamh na Mine, NR 40410 98570.

SCAPE 219, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 7, Canmore ID 38211.

An easily accessible fissure cave, the central of three caves within 50yds, along an oblique cliff subsidence now above high water mark, consists of a main chamber and four sub-chambers with a substantial midden inside and to the left of the entrance. Surface examination of this midden yielded a bronze buckle, possibly medieval, a spindle whorl (Iron Age?), a flat schist slab with pecked hole, wedge-shaped implements and split bones. Elsewhere in the cave superficial examination produced a broken cast-metal object, probably 16th century or later, and pot sherds, probably late Dark Ages to the 16th century or later. Most of the finds were given to the NMAS. Information contained in letter from Dr J Ruffell, 232 Edwin Rd, Rainham, Kent to Editor, CBA gp 1 10 October 1966.

(J de V Loder 1935 Page(s): 8)

"Uamh na Mine" (Meal Cave)

NR 4041 9857: This large cave is generally as described. The midden was examined and found to consist largely of limpet shells. No other finds were made.

Visited by OS (DWR) 9 April 1974.

On the SE face of an isolated boulder situated in the mouth of Uamh na Mine at the N end of Kiloran Bay there are two cup-marks, measuring 60mm in diameter by 40mm in depth.

(RCAHMS 1984 Page(s): 62, no.73).

236) Cave, Midden. Uamh-a-Baintighearna, NR 40410 98580.

SCAPE 220, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 11.

"Uamh-a-baintighearna" is a shell-cave or rock shelter in the face of the cliff above the three caves on the north of Kiloran Bay (see NR49NW 7 and 12). It is quite dry and has a broad well-built sleeping bench round the curved face of the rock. A deposit of limpet shells has been floored over with clay. It is of considerable depth but a slight excavation has revealed no implements. This is said to be the place of refuge of the wives and children of the chiefs when the island was invaded. (Grieve 1923). A small cave generally as described, measuring about 8.0m square and up to 2.0m high. The "sleeping bench" is simply a line of large rocks along one wall of the cave. It is approached from the shore by a flight of steps.

Visited by OS (DWR) 9 April 1974.

237) Wall. Beinn Bheag, NR 40495 98613.

SCAPE 223

A stone wall composed of earth and angular stones. It is one course wide and stretches between two bedrock outcrops in an ESE-WNW direction. It is approximately 6m long by 0.6m wide. It is partly covered by grass and heather.

238) Wall. Beinn Bheag, NR 40451 98635.

SCAPE 225

A coarse stone wall, composed of angular stones, approximately 30m long and 0.5m (one stone wide). It is located midslope between two outcrops of bedrock. The wall is partly obscured by grass and heather and lies in a marshy area. The wall is crossed by a small burn and some sheep tracks also cross it.

239) Wall (possible). Beinn Bheag, NR 40428 98767.

SCAPE 227

A possible curvilinear wall, composed of angular rocks (1m by 0.6m maximum). It is very crude and is constructed of stone that has fallen from the adjacent cliff face, but is oriented in a general E-W direction, curving slightly to utilise low bedrock ridges. Its E end is at NR 140457 698758, the midpoint is at 140428 698767 and the W end is 140410 698786. It is approximately 50m long by 0.6m wide. Sheep tracks cross the wall. Similar to wall 228.

240) Structure (possible). Port Sgibinis, NR 40573 99111.

SCAPE 229

A possible rectilinear structure lying to the SE of an extensive area of cultivation (site 230, with which it may be associated). Its walls are formed of turf-covered banks of stone and earth which have slumped to a maximum width of 1m. The internal area is approximately 4m by 6m and it is

oriented N-S. There is a possible entrance to the N, and near this is an area of disturbance. There are rabbit burrows and potential for agriculture in this fertile area, which may impact on the structure.

241) Cultivation Remains. Port Sgibinis, Colonsay, NR 40571 99133.

SCAPE 230

An area of cultivation to the NW of site 229, and possibly associated with it. The furrows cross one another. The area sits between bedrock ridges and a curve in the road and is approximately 30m wide. Rabbit burrows are visible.

242) Stones (upright). Port Sgibinis, NR 40588 99142.

SCAPE 231

A standing stone, approximately 0.6m high by 0.5m wide and a max thickness of 0.15m. It is situated to the W side (outer curve) of the road and is probably modern.

243) Wall. Port Sgibinis, NR 40548 99241.

SCAPE 232

A damaged wall, composed of large rounded boulders that stretches from E to W towards a storm beach. It is approximately 50-60m long and c.1m wide (but difficult to tell due to damage to wall). It is located in a marshy area of cultivation.

244) Structure. Meall na Suiridhe, NR 40318 99322.

SCAPE 233

A small rock shelter (1.5m N-S by 3m E-W) under a bedrock overhang. Has a low wall built of angular rock on the S side. Animal trample in interior.

245) Stones. Meall na Suiridhe, NR 40330 99302.

SCAPE 234

Two parallel upright stones, 0.5m apart, buried protruding 0.4m above ground. These may be natural, but their alignment is different to the surrounding bedrock.

246) Rock-Cut Basin. Port Sgibinis, NR 40500 99342.

SCAPE 235

A rounded hollow in the bedrock, 0.4m in diameter and 0.10m maximum depth. Inland, so not in normal position for a bait hole. Exposed to weathering.

247) Bank. Meall na Monadh, NR 40544 99352.

SCAPE 236, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 52.

Linear bank that is at least 20m long (but may be over 50m, with much of its length is obscured by a storm beach). It is built of beach boulders and earth and is 0.3m wide and 0.4m high. The bank runs parallel to the bay and borders a cultivation area to the S.

Cultivation terraces, clearance cairns and field banks of uncertain date.

Visited by OS (DWR) 7 April 1974

248) Sculpture. Meall na Monadh, NR 40610 99361.

SCAPE 237

A sculpture of a whale formed of white beach stones, with a tyre as eye, created by artist Julian Meredith.

249) Cultivation Remains, Clearance Cairns. Meall na Monadh, NR 40460 99475.

SCAPE 238, NMRS Site Number NR49NW 52.

Cultivation remains covering an area of at least 100m by 60m. Ridges run in a variety of orientations. In the centre of this area are at least six clearance cairns formed of rounded stone. These are predominantly covered with grass and are on average 1.5m - 2m in diameter. Some rabbit burrowing in the area.

Cultivation terraces, clearance cairns and field banks of uncertain date.

Visited by OS (DWR) 7 April 1974.

DBA report Cultivation ridges running east-west and north-south visible on AP OS/72/072, 1:10000, 1972. Frame 1. Ridges are also marked on the Admiralty Hydrographic Chart of 1855.

250) Enclosure. Port an Obain, NR 40906 99628.

SCAPE 244

A very small enclosure (c.2m by 2m) formed by a wall cutting off an indent within the cliff face. The wall is constructed of rounded beach boulders that abut the sheer rock face. The E end is obscured by beach boulders that appear to have been dumped from the slope above. Probably associated with site 245 (and 242?) and presumably constructed for stock management purposes.

251) Enclosure. Port an Obain, NR 40906 99627.

SCAPE 245

A short (1.2m) segment of wall constructed of rounded beach boulders that cuts off an indent within the cliff face. Similar to, and probably associated with, site 244 (and 242?) and probably used for stock management. Some evidence of animal burrowing within interior.

252) Structure (possible). Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41533 00114.

SCAPE 254

A possible shelter formed of large angular slabs of rock that have fallen from the adjacent cliffs. The slabs form a tent-shaped structure, the floor of which has been flattened. The entrance is to the NW and further flat slabs have been placed to partially block it. The interior is 1.5m wide at the entrance and 2.5m long.

253) Cultivation Remains. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41702 00126.

SCAPE 258

Cultivation remains covering an area of c.50m by 25m and running parallel to the cliff edge of the cliff. Some peat has built up over remains and sheep tracks cross the area.

254) Dyke. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41738 00273.

SCAPE 261

West end of an L-shaped area defined by rock cliffs. Associated with site 262, this wall is approximately 4m long and 0.7m wide, and is constructed of coarse angular stone. The enclosed area was probably used for stock management.

255) Wall. Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich, NM 41753 00275.

SCAPE 262

Wall forming the northern boundary of an L-shaped area which is mainly enclosed by high cliffs. The wall is approximately 3m long and 0.7m wide and is constructed of coarse angular stone. Another wall (site 261) encloses the other end and together they were probably used for stock management.

256) Stones? Poll Ban, NM 42164 00648.

SCAPE 264

Four large angular stones, partially covered in soil, within a 2m area. One upright stone is aligned with bedrock and this may be a natural feature.

Appendix 2: Sites List

Site No	Site Type	Location	NGR	Photo Nos
1	Dyke	Balnahard Sandhills	NM 42339 00038	
2	Fank	Balnahard Sandhills	NR 42423 99855	1, 2
3	Dyke	Balnahard Sandhills	NR 42473 99817	
4	Structure	Balnahard Sandhills	NM 42408 00016	3
5	Clearnce Cairn	Balnahard Sandhills	NM 42461 00074	
6	Cairn	Balnahard Sandhills	NM 42395 00169	
7	Quarry	Balnahard Sandhills	NM 42547 00305	
8	Cairn	Balnahard Sandhills	NR 42712 99964	
9	Dyke	Dun Leaghan	NR 41752 99585	
10	Dyke	Dun Leaghan	NR 41783 99383	
11	Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 41690 99334	4, 5
12	Dyke	Dun Leaghan	NR 41680 99179	
13	Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 41789 99318	6
14	Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 41797 99327	
15	Dyke	Dun Leaghan	NR 41829 99372	7, 8
16	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Dun Leaghan	NR 41935 99506	9
17	Dyke and Quarry	Dun Leaghan	NR 41992 99493	
18	Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 41998 99498	10
19	Dyke	Dun Leaghan	NR 42054 99491	
20	Dyke	Dun Leaghan	NR 41849 99166	11
21	Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 42136 99610	12, 13
22	Dyke and Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 42075 99403	14
23	Structure	Dun Leaghan	NR 42003 99304	14-20
24	Dyke	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42261 99681	21
25	Structure	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42237 99061	
26	Dyke	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42243 99724	
27	Dun	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42204 99506	31, 32
28	Structures, Fields, Dykes	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 44225 99530	22-25
29	Dyke	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42242 99261	
29a	Dyke	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42243 99228	
30	Dyke	Cill Chaitriona	NR 42347 99761	
31	Structure	Cnoc Corr	NR 42693 99620	
32	Structure	Cnoc Corr	NR 42890 99741	
33	Twinning Pen	Cnoc Corr	NR 42740 99688	
34	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Traigh Ban	NR 42633 99803	28, 29
35	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Cill Chaitriona	NR 42193 99736	
36	Cairn	Leac Bhuidhe	NR 42193 99736	
37	Cairns	Leac Bhuidhe	NM 42340 00290	38, 39

38	Dyke and Platform	Leac Bhuidhe	NM 42396 00432	
39	Well?	Leac Bhuidhe	NM 42656 00479	40, 41
40	Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 42082 00105	
41	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41990 99859	
42	Twinning Pen	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41931 99742	
43	Quarry	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41926 99884	
44	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41856 99934	
45	Dyke	Rubha na Lice Buidhe	NM 42608 00642	
46	Cairn and Cultivation Remains	Rubha na Lice Buidhe	NM 42465 00629	
47	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41958 00347	
48	Cairn	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41907 00326	
49	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41806 00328	42
50	Structure	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41786 00370	43
51	Twinning Pen and Structure	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41761 00294	44
52	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41781 99684	
53	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41711 99728	
54	Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41659 99756	
55	Spring	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41675 99831	
56	Cultivation Remains and Quarry	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 416 96 99888	
57	Structure and Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41726 00089	46
58	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41690 00066	
59	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41645 00108	
60	Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NM 41640 00007	
61	Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41597 99934	47, 48
62	Possible Structure	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41597 99934	45
63	Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41581 99739	
64	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol- Choinnich	NR 41392 99714	
65	Structure and Cultivation Remains	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41500 99946	51, 52

66	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41582 00090	
67	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41522 00011	53
68	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41501 00043	
69	Dyke	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41429 99996	
70	Twinning Pen	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41448 99952	54, 55
71	Dyke	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41432 99999	56
72	Cultivation Remains and Cairns	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41937 99923	
73	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41382 99795	
74	Dyke and Track	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41417 99782	
75	Structure	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41310 99826	57
76	Dyke	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41321 99979	
77	Structure	Dun Meadhonach	NM 41366 00010	58
78	Dyke	Clach Bhuaile	NM 41364 00030	
79	Structure	Clach Bhuaile	NR 41261 99923	
80	Structure	Clach Bhuaile	NR 41235 99856	59
81	Dyke	Clach Bhuaile	NR 41195 99680	
82	Dyke	Clach Bhuaile	NR 41090 99937	
83	Structure	Clach Bhuaile	NR 41090 99937	60
84	Dyke and Track	Clach Bhuaile	NR 41058 99946	
85	Structure	Clach Bhuaile	NM 41173 00107	61
86	Structure	Port an Obain	NR 41024 99675	62
87	Structure	Port an Obain	NR 41030 99689	63-66
88	Dyke	Port an Obain	NR 41052 99659	67
89	Dyke	Port an Obain	NR 41041 99659	
90	Structure	Port an Obain	NR 41021 99706	68
91	Dun	Port an Obain	NR 40940 99660	
92	Structure	Port an Obain	NR 40932 99610	69
93	Structure	Port an Obain	NR 40970 99608	70
94	Cairn	Port an Obain	NR 40932 99549	
95	Cairn	Port an Obain	NR 41003 99584	
96	Dyke	Port an Obain	NR 40924 99343	71
97	Cairn	Port an Obain	NR 40891 99486	72, 73
98	Cairn	Port an Obain	NR 40902 99594	
99	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Port an Obain	NR 40858 99534	
100	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Meall na Monadh	NR 40671 99520	74, 75
101	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Meall na Monadh	NR 40659 99514	75
102	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Meall na Monadh	NR 40612 99514	75, 76
103	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Meall na Monadh	NR 40520 99540	76
104	Structure	Meall na Monadh	NR 40594 99517	77
105	Cairn/Structures	Meall na Monadh	NR 40725 99399	78
106	Dyke	Beinn Bheag	NR 40456 98983	79
107	Structure	Beinn Bheag	NR 40465 98820	80
108	Structure	Beinn Bheag	NR 40427 89775	81
109	Cultivation Remains	Beinn Bheag	NR 40523 98593	
110	Structure and Dyke	Beinn Bheag	NR 40641 98443	82

111	Structures	Beinn Bheag	NR 40678 98422	83, 84
112	Dyke	Beinn Bheag	NR 40648 98409	85
113	Cairn	Beinn Bheag	NR 40762 98481	
114	Cup marked rock	Uamh na Mine	NR 40395 98565	122, 123
115	Cultivation Remains	Beinn Bheag	NR 40714 98388	86
116	Dyke	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41838 98313	
117	Structure	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41839 98289	
118	Structure	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41841 98269	
119	Structure	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41852 98193	87, 88
120	Structure	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41833 98172	89, 90
121	Structure	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41852 98167	
122	Dyke/Structure	Maol-Buidhe	NR 41852 98167	91, 92
123	Structure	Beinn Beag	NR 40790 98473	93-95
124	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Beinn Beag	NR 40799 98406	
125	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Beinn Beag	NR 40758 98406	
126	Bank and Cultivation Remains	Beinn Beag	NR 40777 98463	
127	Dyke	Beinn Beag	NR 40780 98540	
128	Dyke and Track	Beinn Beag	NR 40780 98540	
129	Structure	Beinn Beag	NR 40721 98448	
130	Structure	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41653 99411	101
131	Cultivation Remains	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41633 99270	
132	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41527 99173	
133	Structure?	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41544 99149	102-104
134	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41589 99053	105, 106
135	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41543 99058	
136	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41537 99025	107
137	Structure	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41535 99108	108
138	Dyke and Cultivation Remains	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41443 99256	109, 110
139	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41446 99313	
140	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41462 99326	
141	Dykes	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41468 99121	
142	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR41404 99001	
143	Dyke	Cnoc Ormadail	NR 41366 98893	
144	Dykes	Beinn Beag	NR 41101 98893	
145	Structure	Beinn Beag	NR 41038 98906	111
146	Dyke	Beinn Beag	NR 40842 98712	
147	Dyke	Beinn Beag	NR 40711 98827	112
148	Dyke	Beinn Beag	NR 40638 98781	
149	Structure/Cairn	Beinn Beag	NR 40713 98885	113, 114
150	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Beinn Beag	NR 40844 98922	
151	Structure	Beinn Beag	NR 41008 98927	
152	Structures and Enclosure	Beinn Beag	NM 40706 98630	115-122
153	Rock-cut Steps	Uamh Shiorruidh	NR 40395 98565	124-126
154	Dyke	Beinn Beag	NR 40467 98618	127
155	Dykes	Beinn Beag	NR 40562 98512	
156	Hut Circle Structures and Enclosure	Beinn Beag	NM 40601 98618	128-132
157	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42074 99093	133
158	Structure and Cultivation Remains	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42073 99078	134
159	Structure?	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42136 99108	135
160	Dykes	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42040 99132	136

161	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41741 99075	
162	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41775 98998	
163	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42019 99118	
164	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42034 99044	
165	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42127 99046	
166	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42159 98982	
167	Twinning pen	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42106 99022	137
168	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42084 99010	138
169	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41932 98892	139
170	Structure and Cultivation Remains	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41872 98800	140
171	Twinning pen	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41839 98802	
172	Dun	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41963 98864	141-145, 171-189
173	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41966 98876	146, 183
174	Structure and Cairn	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42077 98713	147
175	Structure and Cultivation Remains	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41998 98780	148
176	Structure?	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42064 98807	149
177	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42058 98846	150
178	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42070 98786	151
179	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42159 98823	152, 153
180	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42161 98786	154
181	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41807 98791	156, 157
182	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41755 98775	158, 159
183	Enclosure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41642 98745	158
184	Possible Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41642 98745	160
185	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41810 98850	
186	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41795 98782	
187	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41662 98746	
188	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41760 98867	
189	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41778 98847	
190	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42346 98848	155
191	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42235 98666	
192	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42212 98699	
193	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42275 98755	
194	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42266 98606	
195	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42171 98748	
196	Standing Stone	Beinn Bhreac	NR 41694 98626	161-163
197	Enclosure and Cultivation Remains	Beinn Bhreac	NR 41723 98406	
198	Structure	Beinn Bhreac	NR 41715 98325	
199	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41803 98697	
200	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42381 99070	164, 165
201	Structure	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42296 99119	166-168
202	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 42417 99083	169, 170
203	Structure?	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41772 98102	
204	Dyke	Cnoc na Faire	NR 41990 99859	
205	Fort	Dun Meadhonach	NR 41450 99990	
206	Standing Stone	Cnoc á Charragh	NR 42660 99400	33-37
207	Burial Ground, Chapel, Cross Slab	Cill Chaitriona	NR 42160 99890	
208	Standing Stone	Clach A'pheanais	NR 42190 99940	100
209	Structure	Traigh Ban	NR 42610 99819	26, 27

210	Farmstead	Balnahard Farm	NR 41470 99400	
211	Standing Stone	Clach Na Gruagach	NR 41510 99740	49, 50
212	Standing Stone	Meall na Suiridhe	NR 40323 99371	
213	Well	Tober Challium Chille	NR 40484 98619	
214	Sheiling huts	Carnan Eoin	NR 41000 98500	
215	Cist	Balnahard	NR 42200 99900	
216	Cultivation Remains	Meall a' Chuilbh	NM 42233 00971	
217	Structure	Meall a' Chuilbh	NM 42307 01023	
218	Structure and Enclosure	Meall a' Chuilbh	NM 42312 01002	
219	Cultivation Remains	Meall a' Chuilbh	NM 42368 01009	
220	Structure?	Meall a' Chuilbh	NM 42390 01049	
221	Cultivation Remains	Rubha na Lice Buidhe	NM 42390 00846	
222	Cultivation Remains	Rubha na Lice Buidhe	NM 42696 00689	
223	Wall	Rubha na Lice Buidhe	NM 42593 00644	
224	Clearnce Cairn?	Rubha na Lice Buidhe	NM 42610 00637	
225	Wall	Leac Bhuidhe	NM 42637 00422	
226	Structure?	Leac Bhuidhe	NM 42730 00430	
227	Harbour wall?	Tràigh Bàn	NM 42829 00453	
228	Stone axes, flint	Balnahard Sandhills	NM 42600 00200	
229	Ship timbers	Tràigh Bàn	NM 42842 00232	
230	Ship timbers	Tràigh Bàn	NM 42755 00147	
231	Wall and Structures	Tràigh Bàn	NM 42608 00020	
232	Stone	Cnoc Corr	NR 43066 99762	
233	Wall	Port Ceann a' Ghàrraidh	NR 41981 98015	
234	Cave	Uamh Heorredh	NR 40390 98570	
235	Cave	Uamh na Mine	NR 40410 98570	
236	Cave	Uamh-a-Baintighearna	NR 40410 98580	
237	Wall	Beinn Bheag	NR 40495 98613	
238	Wall	Beinn Bheag	NR 40451 98635	
239	Wall?	Beinn Bheag	NR 40428 98767	
240	Structure?	Port Sgibinis	NR 40573 99111	
241	Cultivation Remains	Port Sgibinis	NR 40571 99133	
242	Stones	Port Sgibinis	NR 40588 99142	
243	Wall	Port Sgibinis	NR 40548 99241	
244	Structure	Meall na Suiridhe	NR 40318 99322	
245	Stones	Meall na Suiridhe	NR 40330 99302	
246	Rock-cut Basin	Port Sgibinis	NR 40500 99342	
247	Bank	Meall na Monadh	NR 40544 99352	
248	Sculpture	Meall na Monadh	NR 40610 99361	
249	Cultivation Remains	Meall na Monadh	NR 40460 99475	
250	Enclosure	Port an Obain	NR 40906 99628	
251	Enclosure	Port an Obain	NR 40906 99627	
252	Structure?	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41533 00114	
253	Cultivation Remains	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41702 00126	
254	Dyke	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41738 00273	
255	Wall	Carraig Nighean Maol-Choinnich	NM 41753 00275	
256	Stones?	Poll Ban	NM 42164 00648	

Appendix 3: DES Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Scotlands Islands, Island Archaeology Project, Balnahard Walkover Survey
PROJECT CODE:	COL 11
PARISH:	Colonsay and Oronsay
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Roddy Regan
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Kilmartin House Museum
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	Sites; NR49NW 1, NR49NW 2, NR49NW 3, NR49NW 4, NR49NW 7, NR49NW 10, NR49NW 11, NR49NW 12, NR49NW 13, NR49 NW18, NR49NW 21, NR49NW 22, , NR49NW 23, NR49NW 24, NR49NW 25, NR49NW 36, NR49NW 40, NR49NW 44, NR49NW 47, NR49NW 56
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	See attached spreadsheet
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	New sites discovered
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	centred NR 41500 99500 (see attached gazetteer for individual sites)
START DATE (this season)	November 2011
END DATE (this season)	February 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Coastal survey, Dawson, T., McKenna, L. & J. Jarvis, 2006, Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, Colonsay and Oronsay- 2006, <i>SCAPE</i> Carter, S. 1999, 'Balnahard, Kiloran and Scalasaig (Colonsay & Oronsay parish): Pre-afforestation surveys', <i>Discovery and Excavation in Scotland</i> , 1999, 15
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	With over 200 sites recorded the survey can be considered to have shed valuable light on the past use of the land now encompassed within Balnahard Farm. The overall picture is of an intensively utilised landscape, given the number of enclosed and open field areas recorded during the survey. Much of the area was extensively covered in old cultivation remains in the form of rig and furrow, these surrounded by dykes and enclosures. In many cases these areas of past cultivation lie close to structures of which over 70 were recorded, these ranging from twinning

	pens and rock shelters or <i>sguiden</i> to rectangular houses along with the remains of several huts circles, the later likely dating to the prehistoric period. There appears to be several concentrations or clusters of buildings and these may indicate separate landholdings, those situated along the slopes of Beinn Bhreac-Cnoc na Faire and the settlement at Maol Bhuidhe being two examples. Other concentrations are perhaps seen between Cnoc Ormdale-Dun Leaghin, Dun Crom-Dun Meadonach, the south side of Beinn Bheag, the east side of Meall Na Mondah around Port Obain and a small settlement at Meall a' Chuilbh. Whether these are indicative of land settlement division, or represent dispersed settlement preferring the best land, would need more careful examination, while excavation might date their occupation, which at the moment remains unclear. The presence of several possible hut circles may point to prehistoric settlement as does the recording of a cup-marked rock and a dun, which add to those sites previously reported at Balnahard. These, along with perhaps later structural remains, gave us a picture of an old and established settlement, now gone, across this end of the island.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The project was funded by Awards for All and Scotlands Island's-Island Archaeology Project (Argyll and Bute Council, Highlands and islands Enterprise, European development Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund)
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Kilmartin House Museum, Kilmartin, Argyll, PA31 8RQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	museum@kilmartin.org
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	The archive will be deposited with Kilmartin House Museum and copies of the report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS