

REPORT ON A COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF ISLAY

Hazel Moore & Graeme Wilson

**Commissioned by
The SCAPE Trust**

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Argyll & Bute District Council

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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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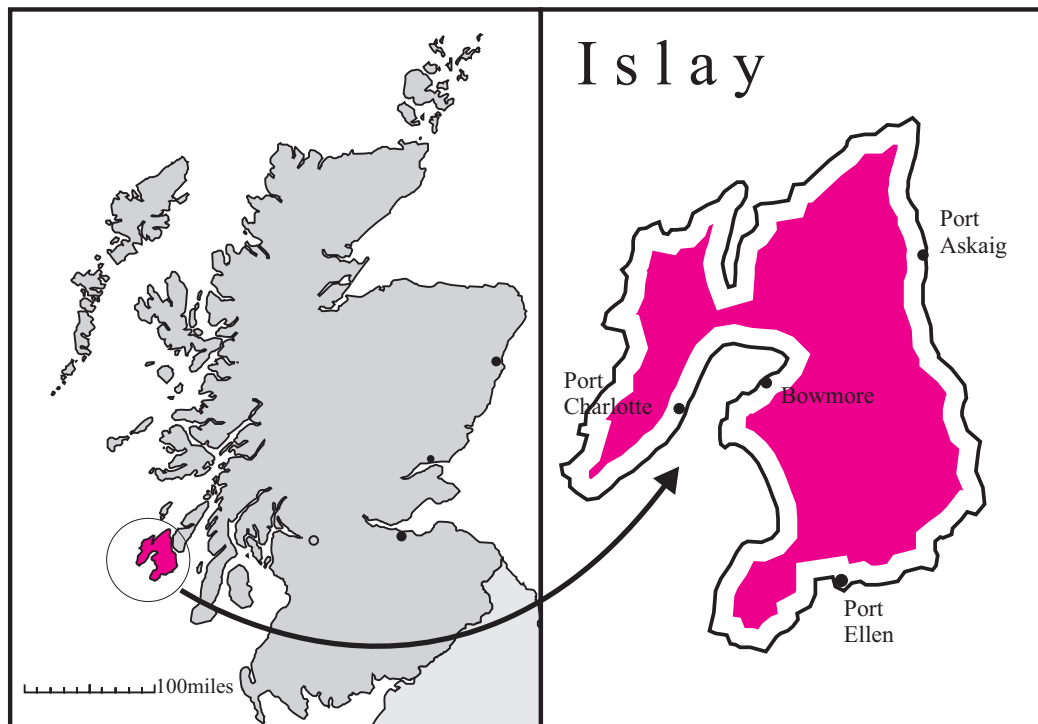
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Contents

Introduction.....	1
The Survey Area.....	1
Desk Based Study.....	2
Fieldwork Conditions and Site Visibility.....	2
Aims.....	3
Methodology.....	3
 Public Outreach.....	 4
 Islay Background.....	 6
Geography, Geomorphology and Land Use.....	6
Archaeology and History of Islay.....	7
Previous Archaeological Work.....	12
 The Survey Report.	 14
Site Description Entries.....	14
Site Code.....	14
Site Type.....	14
Date Range.....	15
Condition.....	16
Recommendations.....	17
Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer Entries.....	17
Erosion Class: Gazetteer Entries.....	18
Erosion Classes.	18
 Analysis of the Results of the Islay Coastal Survey.....	 19
Date Range.	20
Site Types.....	22
Site Condition.....	24
Recommendations.....	26
 Discussion.....	 27
Management of the Coastal Archaeology of Islay.....	28
Themes and Avenues for Future Research.....	29
 Recommendations.....	 31
Maps and Gazetteers.....	41
Site Descriptions.....	360
Photographs.....	484
Appendix 1: Listed Buildings.....	492
Appendix 2: Ship Wrecks.....	493
Bibliography.....	502



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Introduction

This report documents the findings of a coastal zone assessment survey carried out on the island of Islay in 2002 and 2003. The survey was carried out by Graeme Wilson and Hazel Moore (EASE Archaeology) with public outreach assistance from Tom Dawson (SCAPE) and Julie Franklin. The aims of this work were to gather specific data on the location, nature and condition of the coastal archaeological resource and to assess the nature and degree of future risk to these sites. Similar programmes of work are being carried out along other coastlines in Scotland and it is hoped that the combined results will inform a national coastal management strategy for archaeology in the future. This report adheres to the format and specifications set out in Archaeology Procedure Paper 4: Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (Historic Scotland, 1996).

A further aim of the work was to engage with the local community in an effort to raise awareness of the rich coastal heritage of Islay and of the threats to its survival. During the course of this survey an archaeology group was set up by interested local people. This provided a forum for the sharing of information which led to joint participation in a range of archaeological activities.

The project was commissioned by the SCAPE Trust and was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland and Argyll and Bute District Council.

The Survey Area

The survey area comprised of some 93.75% of the coast of Islay. The 6.25% not covered includes one area where access was not granted and one remote area. Offshore islands, such as Texa Island and Nave Islands were not surveyed and neither was marine survey carried out. Measured at a scale of 1:25,000, the survey area extends to 219.1 km; at a scale of 1:10,000 the length is calculated as 280 km.

Desk Based Study

A desk based study was carried out prior to fieldwork. This investigated existing records to determine the sites known to exist within the coastal zone. A total of 134 sites were found to have been previously recorded. The majority of these sites were revisited during the fieldwork, although some could not be located again and others, where access was considered too difficult or dangerous, were not revisited. Where they were found, sites were assessed to determine their condition and to ascertain if this had changed since they were last surveyed. In a few cases, previous interpretations were questioned and sometimes alternative interpretations were put forward.

Fieldwork Conditions and Site Visibility

The survey was carried out in three stages. The first stage was conducted in June 2002 under good weather conditions but at a time when the vegetation was particularly dense. The second stage was conducted in January 2003 under poor weather conditions but with low vegetation cover. The third stage was conducted in May-June 2003. At this time the weather conditions were good and vegetation cover not excessive.

The coastal terrain of Islay varies widely, comprising of both low-lying and accessible areas and high, remote and densely vegetated areas. While much of the coastline from Portnahaven in the south west to Kintra in the south east is readily accessible from public roads and tracks, there are expanses of rugged land on the west and north coasts which lies far from any track or road. In these areas the time taken in a day to get to and from the coast edge often took longer than the time spent walking the actual coastline.

Site visibility was an issue in many areas, not only in remote places, where the vegetation was often dense, but also in areas where the coast edge was fringed with scrubby woodland, rhododendron or coniferous tree plantations. This was particularly prevalent along the east coast. In such places, the coast edge was not always clearly visible and thus few sites were recorded.

Perhaps surprisingly, another area where site visibility was poor was among sand dunes, such as at Ardnave and Sanaigmore. In these places, tantalising evidence in the form of mainly *ex-situ* deposits indicates that there are, or were, archaeological remains nearby but few *in-situ* remains could be found. It is likely that these areas are rich in archaeological remains, hidden under substantial sand deposits and occasionally exposed due to wind erosion. The sporadic appearance of sites within these areas means that they are likely only to be found through constant monitoring.

Aims

This project had two clear and equal aims. The first of these was to identify and record archaeological remains of all type and dates within the coastal zone. The second was to work with local people to raise awareness of the archaeological resource and assess how it might best be looked after.

Methodology

The first aim was realised through the programme of coastal survey. This was conducted solely by professional archaeologists. The survey involved walking along the entire coastline and examining a 50m- 100m wide strip extending from the intertidal zone into the hinterland. Sites found within this area were visually assessed and a written record was made. In many cases, a sketch drawing was produced and photographs were taken. Where artefacts were found these were left in place rather than taken away, although a descriptive note and a grid reference was recorded.

Site locations were determined using a hand held global positioning system (GPS) providing a national grid reference with accuracy to within 3m. The approximate location of each site was also marked on a 1:25,000 scale ordnance survey map. Each site was given a unique number and was assessed under a variety of headings. The terminology and criteria used are described in more detail under **The Survey Report** section below.

An assessment of the hinterland geology, coastal geomorphology and erosion was conducted in tandem with the archaeological survey. This examined the nature of the geology and geomorphology within the coastal zone to provide a detailed context into which the archaeological data could be set. An assessment of the degree to which the coastline was prone to erosion was also carried out. The information gathered will assist in determining localised dynamics within the coastal zone and will be of assistance in determining the areas most at risk from erosion. The terminology and criteria used is described in more detail under The Survey Report section below.

The second aim, public outreach, was achieved through a variety of activities ranging from public meetings to site visits and basic training activities. The survey team together with the newly formed Islay Archaeology Group undertook numerous site visits to raise awareness of what to look for along the coast edge and how to identify archaeological sites. This was a two-way process: the members of the archaeology group provided a wealth of information on local sites and history, while the survey team took group members to visit sites and demonstrated how they could be recorded. Details of the specific activities undertaken are described below.

Public Outreach

Prior to the start of the survey, initial contacts were formed between local people with an interest in archaeology and the SCAPE Trust. The aims and objectives of the survey project were outlined by Tom Dawson in a public meeting in Bowmore in 2001. Following on from this Mary MacArthur, a local volunteer offered to liaise between the survey team and the local community. A date was agreed for the project start and a second public meeting was held by the authors in Bowmore. At this meeting the team gave a presentation about the project then answered queries and addressed concerns regarding issues such as the dissemination of information, the way in which any artefacts discovered during the survey would be treated and how local people could become involved with coastal archaeology. The outcome of this meeting was the scheduling of a number of site visits and walks. The aim of these activities was to allow the survey team and local people to meet up informally and to provide opportunities to examine a range of sites around the island. The itinerary was put

together on the basis of suggestions put forward by both the survey team and local people. Mary MacArthur acted as the public outreach co-ordinator, keeping us all in touch with each other.

During the first season of survey, a number of walks were undertaken. These included visits to Kilchoman chapel and cemetery, Dun Chroisprig, Ardnave (on several occasions) and Smaull.

A training session was undertaken at An Sithean to demonstrate how to identify, record and plan topographic remains and local volunteers also assisted in the rescue excavation of a probable Bronze Age pyre site at Ardnave.

In the interval between the first and second season of survey, the local people decided to set up an archaeology group. They undertook numerous walks to visit archaeological sites which were known to individual members or which had previously been identified by archaeologists. They also monitored stretches of coastline and discovered a number of potential new sites.

By the time of the second season of survey, the group was more firmly established and had more suggestions as to places which they wished to visit and activities which they wanted to undertake. During this period much of the public outreach was carried out by Julie Franklin. Activities included visits to Uiskentuie, Grobolls, Finlaggan and Ardnave as well as a visit to the Museum of Islay Life in Port Charlotte. There were also opportunities for visits to a pre-development commercial archaeological assessment in Port Charlotte and a memorable evening hosted by Mary MacArthur during which the survey team were shown artefacts and photographs recorded by the local group. During this meeting issues such as the proper reporting of archaeological sites and finds were discussed and the survey team attempted to identify some of the finds brought along by local group members.

During the third season of survey opportunities for public outreach were limited, mainly because many of the local group members were away on holiday or busy on the land. Tom Dawson, the SCAPE Trust, undertook site visits with individual group members, including visits to Sanaigmore.

The programme of public outreach demonstrated that there is much local interest about archaeology on Islay and that many people would like the opportunity to become involved in archaeological recording and research. The formation of a local group bodes well for the future and provides a new point of contact and for the dissemination of information between locals and archaeologists. To help this group to succeed in its aims will require regular input from professionals and bodies concerned with archaeology. While many of the individuals within the group are extremely knowledgeable about archaeology and local history, they have as a group expressed a desire for more information from specialists in all fields of archaeology. In particular, they would welcome more opportunities to visit sites in the company of archaeologists to help develop skills in the identification and interpretation of archaeological remains. They would also like public lectures and meetings with archaeologists visiting or working on Islay. The potential good to archaeology that local groups can bring should encourage all archaeologists, particularly those within statutory bodies, to engage with and encourage them in their endeavours.

Islay Background

Geography, Geomorphology and Land Use

Islay, the most southerly of the main Hebridean islands, lies at the entrance to the Firth of Lorn to the west side of the Kintyre peninsula. With its neighbouring islands of Colonsay and Jura and smaller isles, it forms the Islay group; a distinctive set of islands which share cultural and historical as well as geographic links.

The island measures some 40km in width by 25km in length, but with a heavily indented coastline and the deep bays of Loch Gruinart and Loch Indaal, the land area amounts in total to about 600km². These bays, arranged back to back, almost divide the island in two.

Much of Islay is low-lying and fertile although it also has high moorland and hills, the highest of which is Beinn Bheigeir at 491m OD. The variety evident in the Islay landscape is due to its underlying geological structure. Hard quartzites form the rugged uplands while the lower lying, more fertile land is underlain by limestone and mica schists. There are extensive

raised beach deposits within the bays and substantial areas of blown sand both on the coast edge and extending into the hinterland. There are numerous fresh water lochs in the hinterland, and abundant streams, some of which form falls on the higher parts of the coast edge.

This varied geology supports a range of natural environments, ranging from heather moorland, peat bogs, wetlands and salt marsh to deciduous and coniferous woodlands, rich grassland and scrub forest. This green and fertile place has a relatively mild climate, being warmed by the waters of the gulf stream and largely sheltered from the open waters of the Atlantic. While snow and frost occur relatively rarely, gale force winds are not uncommon.

Agriculture forms the largest single economic activity on Islay. Much of the farmed land is used as grazing for cattle and sheep although some arable cultivation is also carried out. Large tracts of the higher moorland and hill land is incorporated into deer shooting estates. Several of the peat bogs are regularly cut, providing fuel both for the distilleries and for private use. There are coniferous tree plantations, concentrated mainly to the south east and eastern parts of the island. The area around the head of Loch Gruinart is a designated nature reserve managed by RSPB.

Archaeology and History of Islay

Chance finds of several distinctive Mesolithic flint tools and working debris, together with shell middens and occasional structural remains, indicate that Islay was occupied from at least as early as 8000 BC. Many of these finds can be seen at the Museum of Islay Life in Port Charlotte. Occupation at this time may have been of a seasonal nature, taking advantage of the rich wild game and coastal food resources. Remains such as those found at Kilellan (Burgess, 1976) and Newton (MacCullagh, 1989) indicate that the buildings of this period were rough shelters dug into the sand.

As the climate improved, the fertile lands of Islay attracted the first farmers to come and settle. The remains of their houses and tombs are scattered throughout the island. Often, sites of this period first become visible through the exposure of middens, the accumulated refuse

generated within settlements. A Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age round house dating from around 2000 BC, excavated at Ardnave (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983) was found to contain food vessel type pottery and a wide range of stone tools. The Neolithic chambered cairn tombs found on Islay are part of a group known as the Clyde tombs and would have contained a long narrow passage with a chamber to one end. While seven such tombs are known on Islay, none lie within the coastal zone.

From the mid-second millennium BC onward, the archaeological record indicates social and cultural changes occurring. Not only is there a change in burial practice, from burial within communal tombs to individual burial in cists, but this is also the time when metal working technology and metal goods arrived on the Island. Several cist burials have been excavated at Ardnave (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983) and a probable funerary pyre was excavated by the authors during the course of the coastal survey (Moore & Wilson, forthcoming). A few chance finds of bronze artefacts are recorded from Islay, although little is known of the context from which they came.

The Iron Age on Islay, extending from the mid first millennium BC to the mid first millennium AD, is poorly researched. The only known broch site on the island is located at Dun Bhoraraic near Ballygrant. While there are numerous fortified dun sites throughout the island and especially on the coast edge, the period of their construction and use is little known, although it is probable that a proportion are of Iron Age date. Further work will be required to determine if some of these sites were used as settlements or if they served exclusively for defensive purposes, such as look out positions. At this time, it is also likely that settlements on artificial islands within lochs, known as crannogs, were also in use. Even if all of the dun and crannog sites known to exist on Islay were in use during the Iron Age, which is unlikely, this leaves a large gap in our knowledge of how and where the bulk of the population lived at this time.

From the Early Historic period, after c. 500 AD, onwards there is an increasing body of documentary sources with which to supplement the archaeological record. During this period, Christianity came to Islay, leaving its mark in a remarkable series of churches and carved stone crosses. Columban missionaries came from their base on Iona, building churches and monastic foundations. Many of these early churches, such as the consolidated example at

Kilchiaran and the unconsolidated example at Gleann Na Gaoith, remain in existence. This early Christian heritage is also witnessed in the carved crosses such as those at Kildalton and Kilnave. At this time the political landscape was being redrawn, with the establishment of the Kingdom of Dal Riata in Argyll under the hegemony of powerful dynasties whose influence spread from Northern Ireland to Western Scotland. Documentary sources record that the chief group at this time on Islay were called the Cenel nOengusa who claimed descent from the high king of Northern Ireland.

By the latter part of the first millennium AD Scandinavian Vikings had arrived on the shores, first as raiders but later as traders and settlers. Communications and long distance trading increased since Islay lay on the sea route between Viking colonies in Ireland and the Isle of Man and their homelands in Scandinavia. In time, the invaders married in to local families and settled down, being thereafter known as the Gael-Gall. While Scandinavian place name elements may be found on Islay, few traces of their settlements have yet been found, although a few pagan Norse graves, such as at Ballinaby, have been found.

From this society there came a number of powerful men, of which Somerled emerged pre-eminent. Of probable mixed Gaelic-Norse ancestry, Somerled came to prominence in the mid 12th century. Taking advantage of opportunities provided by the death of King Olaf of Man, Somerled invaded the southern Hebridean isles in 1156 and established himself there as ruler. As a powerful warrior with a fleet of war ships to his name, Somerled continued to campaign in Ireland and against the King of Scotland. After his death, his son Ranald took his place, naming himself as King of the Isles and Lord of Argyll. In turn, his son Donald, founder of the Clan Donald, inherited the kingdom of Islay.

Following defeat in battles against the Scots, the rule of the isles was ceded to the Scottish crown under the Treaty of Perth, signed in 1266. It was not until the MacDonalds under Angus Og, a descendant of Somerled, supported Robert Bruce in the Scottish Wars of Independence, that their fortunes were to rise again. On claiming his victory, the new King Robert granted back both forfeited and new lands to Angus Og in the early 14th century. Angus's son John is credited with being the first to give himself the title of Lord of the Isles. The power base of the lordship was centred at Finlaggan on Islay. Here, two islands in a freshwater loch surrounded by rich and fertile land, served as the lord's residence and court.

For over one hundred and fifty years it was at Finlaggan that new lords were inaugurated and that the administrative Council, a quasi- parliament, met and deliberated.

The lordship was ended in 1493 when the last lord, John II was found to have acted treasonably in treating with the English king against King James III of Scotland and was defeated in battle by James IV. In the political vacuum which followed the fall of John II, there followed numerous rebellions and order was not restored until King James IV returned lands on Islay to John of Ardnamurchan, a MacDonald. Under his rule, a new court system was instigated, land valuations were carried out and the church was reformed. These changes were not universally accepted, however, and the threat of insurrection remained ever present. It is likely that the castle at Dunivaig near Lagavullin, already a well used stronghold which may once have been used by Somerled, was refortified during this period.

On the death of John of Ardnamurchan, administration of the Islay estates was passed firstly to Sir John Campbell of Cawdor and latterly in 1528, to The Earl of Argyll, Alexander MacIan. Finally, after disagreement, much of the lands fell to King James V in 1542. A rebellion led by Donald Dubh to regain power was put down and, with it, the hopes of restoring the lordship for ever.

Feuding continued on a smaller scale, however, culminating with a battle at Loch Gruinart between the MacDonalds and MacLeans over the ownership of the Rhinns. The battlefield site can still be located and burials said to represent the slain from this battle have been reported nearby.

The downfall of the MacDonalds provided opportunities for the rise of the Campbells, who acted both as representatives of the crown and as chiefly rulers. They continued to expand their influence and land holdings, including those on Islay, until by the 17th century they occupied a dominant position and Islay gradually came under Mainland Scottish influence. The Campbells acted largely as absentee lairds and despite some attempts to improve farming and introduce new industry, Islay languished for much of the 17th century.

By the early 18th century, following years of hardship and famine which brought poor returns to its owners, the Cawdor Campbells were forced to sell their estates on Islay to

Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, a wealthy tobacco baron and member of Parliament. With the change of ownership, the fortunes of the island began to revive. In addition to introducing improved farming methods, the new proprietor also introduced flax cultivation and mills and weavers to engage in linen production. His successor, Daniel the Younger, was responsible for further improvements, including the laying out and construction of the village of Bowmore, the development of the fishing industry, the provision of schools and the promotion of the church. From 1777, under the lairdship of his brother, Walter Campbell, the pace of change was to increase, as new roads and transport links were made, opening new markets. Further agrarian reform took place and the fishing industry was further promoted with the construction of new quays.

By the time that Walter Frederick Campbell took over from his grandfather in 1816 the population of Islay had expanded greatly and while many people chose to emigrate to the New World, those remaining at home required the means of earning a living. To meet these needs, Walter Frederick Campbell embarked on a programme of development which was to see the setting up of the villages of Port Ellen, Port Charlotte and Port Wemyss, widespread land improvement in favour of individual small holdings and land reclamation, and the more commercial development of the distilling industry. While this set in place many of the factors which today contribute greatly to the economy and infrastructure of the island, it did not stem emigration from the island and by the 1840's, when the potato famine began to hit Islay, emigration to the New World and New Zealand, in particular, was promoted by the laird.

In addition to inherited debts, the hardship of the potato famine and low returns from the land led Walter Frederick Campbell to bankruptcy in 1848; his lands were sequestrated and held in trust on behalf of his creditors. There followed a less benign rule, overseen by accountants and administrators, during which land clearances were carried out. The estates of Islay were eventually sold off in 1853. Over time, the estates were split up and sold off to private individuals, many of whom promoted emigration and most of whom had little long term concern with the development of the island or the condition of its inhabitants.

By the 20th century many of the private lands were owned by absentee landlords and either rented as tenant farms or developed as shooting estates. Much of Islay remains in the ownership of a few individuals to this day. The successful distillery industry, with seven

functioning distilleries and a maltings, and increasing revenue from tourism has, however, provided new sources of income in addition to farming. The improvement of the road network and the instigation of a daily ferry and regular air service has opened the island up to new markets and new influences.

Previous Archaeological Work

The first systematic study of the archaeological sites on Islay was published by The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 1997 (RCAHMS, 1977). The findings are now also presented on the web-based CANMORE database. This records some 134 sites within the coastal zone of Islay and incorporates many of the site observations made by members of local historians and archaeologists and Mr. W.D. Lamont, in particular.

Relatively little archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the coastal zone of Islay in modern times. There have been a small number of excavations, namely of a Late Neolithic- Iron Age house at Ardnave and cist burials nearby (Ritchie and Welfare, 1983), and further cist burials at Knockangle Point (Ritchie and Ritchie, 1975) and Traigh Bhan (Ritchie and Stevenson, 1982). A multiperiod settlement site at Kilellan (Ardnave), which includes remains ranging from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age, has been investigated and the analysis of the results should throw much new light on to our understanding of the prehistoric period on Islay (Burgess, 1976, Ritchie, forthcoming).

Away from the coast, excavation at An Sithean on the Rhinns investigated the remains of a farming settlement comprising both of houses and associated fields which dates from the latter part of the second millennium BC and which remained in use for some considerable time (Barber and Brown, 1984).

At Newton, another multiperiod site known from cropmarks, sample excavation uncovered a range of features and artefacts (MacCullagh, 1989). These included the remains of huts or shelters containing numerous hearths and microliths of a type thought to have been in use

around 7000 BC, features such as pits and gullies associated with Neolithic pottery and circular ditched enclosures, thought to be burial monuments of later Iron Age date.

Several new flint working sites have been discovered through a programme of field walking directed by S. Mithen under the aegis of the Southern Hebrides Research Project (Mithen, 1989). Currently, a programme of research is investigating cave sites on Islay for evidence of their use in earlier times (Hardy, 2002).

Excavations were carried out at a chambered cairn in Port Charlotte in the 1970's (Harrington and Pierpoint, 1980). This work found that the cairn was trapezoidal in plan and was constructed from massive boulders framing a central passage and chamber. Several flint artefacts such as knives and arrowheads, together with Neolithic pottery were recovered. Traces of an earlier phase of activity were found beneath the cairn.

The largest scale excavations to have taken place on Islay in recent years have investigated the site at Finlaggan, centre for the Lords of the Isles in the medieval period (Cauldwell and Ewart, 1993). Here, work has revealed remains on two small islands in Loch Finlaggan. On the largest, Eilean Mor, traces of a wooden palisade, together with the foundations of some twenty small buildings and a probable hall were identified. The ruins of a small chapel, thought to be of 14th century date, also stands on this island. It is surrounded by graves, some of which are covered with Medieval grave slabs. On the smaller island, Eilean na Comhairle, traces of an Iron Age dun were found beneath a group of medieval buildings, thought to have served as the council chambers.

The Survey Report

This report is the product of both field survey and desk based research. The following notes explain the terminology and short hand descriptions used throughout the report.

Site Description Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each site. The categories are as follows:

Category	Example
Island	Islay
Map	'40
Site code	IY297
Grid reference	NR 3183 5117
Site type	Funerary
NMRS no.	NR35SW 2
Status	<i>(only relevant when a site has been designated as scheduled/listed)</i>
HS Index	<i>(for scheduled sites only: Historic Scotland index number for scheduled sites)</i>
Place name	Knockangle Point
Location to the coast	<100m
Condition	n/a
Recommendation	n/a
Date range	3rd-1st Mill BC

Site Code

Each site has been given a unique reference code for the purposes of this survey. The letter which begins each code refers to the survey area: eg IY9 = Islay site 9.

Site Type

While the categories of site types has not been restricted to a predetermined list, some standardisation of descriptions has been made. For example ruinous buildings of 18-20th C

date which could be positively identified have been divided into categories such as 'house', 'mill', 'outbuilding' etc. Where their use was not readily apparent, they have been described as 'structures'. The use of 'croft' or 'farmstead' has been avoided where the designation of the land or association of land with buildings was not known.

Prehistoric sites, particularly mounds and eroding middens, are frequently difficult to date and characterise from the visible remains. The identification of mounds as burial monuments or more recent farm or refuse mounds, for example, was made on the basis of previously recorded information, or where this was not available, the most probable explanation of the visible remains.

Date Range

The date ranges set out for various site types within this report are based on comparison with similar sites in the area which have already been dated or characterised. These ranges represent a general consensus; it must be noted that there is much debate about the date ranges of specific sites (such as brochs, for example). It is also likely that there are many local variations which provide exceptions to the rule. The date ranges used are as follows:

- 4th-3rd millennium BC
- 3rd-1st millennium BC
- 1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD
- 10th century AD-14th century AD
- 14th century AD- 18th century AD
- 18th century AD- 20th century AD
- Indeterminate- i.e. of uncertain date

Condition

The condition of each site entry was labelled using the following criteria:

▪Good: This label was applied where a site exhibited either high potential or had sufficient visible elements surviving to properly characterise it. An archaeological site was considered to be in 'good' condition where it was undisturbed or only slightly disturbed and retained obvious archaeological potential. Further work at such sites could reasonably be expected to provide information regarding date, nature, extent and complexity. Buildings (especially the large category of 18th/20th C structures) were considered 'good' where there were multiple site elements represented and survived in a reasonable enough condition to provide information regarding their construction, development and use.

▪Fair: This label was applied to sites considered to have some potential or where limited elements remained and the site could be generally characterised. Archaeological sites of this type were generally somewhat disturbed but retained some potential; a sufficient part of the site remains that it could be more fully characterised via excavation. Standing buildings were considered 'fair' when, although ruinous or disturbed, sufficient of the site remained that it could be generally characterised.

▪Poor: Sites described as 'poor' have visible elements which are very disturbed and offer little potential for further characterisation. This assumption was made on the basis of the evidence available at the time of this survey and it must be noted that, without recourse to full assessment, the true potential of many sites can only be estimated.

Recommendations

Three types of action have been recommended:

- **Survey:** This has been used as a general term covering all forms of further archaeological investigation or site protection. It includes topographical survey, section recording, trial trenching and open area excavation.
- **Monitor:** This is recommended either to keep a site of known potential under surveillance or to check for new exposures on sites currently considered to be of low or unknown potential. This will entail regular site inspections and include cross-checking of known information against new exposures and should be carried out by an archaeologist.
- **Nil:** No action has been recommended where a site is not immediately vulnerable to change, or is of very low potential.

Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each coastal unit. The categories are as follows:

Category	Example
Label - Place name	3. Carraig Fada (Map 5)
Grid Reference (to centre of area)	NR 346 445
Length of Unit	1.2 km
Foreshore Type	Rock platform
Coast Edge Height	Coast edge <5m
Hinterland Type	Drift on visible rock
Description	The coast edge within this unit is low lying...

Erosion Class: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each coastal unit. The categories are as follows

Category	Example
Label - Place name	1. Bunnahabhain (Map 15)
Grid Reference (to centre of area)	NR 425 721
Length of Unit	4.4 km
Characterise unit	Stable
Description	The coast edge in this unit is rocky.....

Erosion Classes

The following definitions have been used:

- Eroding: Where more than 70% of the coastline is actively eroding.
- Eroding to Stable: Where there is both active erosion and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one.
- Stable: A section which is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local; any variation is specified in the accompanying text.
- Accreting to Stable: Where there are both accreting and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one
- Accreting: A section with accretion over more than 70% of its length.
- Accreting/Eroding: There are both accreting and eroding processes taking place and may vary from 20% to 80% of each process. The erosion and accretion may not be arranged in a

linear fashion along the coastline; there may be erosion of the coastal edge and deposition of sands along the foreshore.

Analysis of the Results of the Islay Coastal Survey

The coastline of Islay is estimated to be in the region of 233.6 km in length when measured at a scale of 1:25,000. Measuring at the same scale, the coastal survey examined some 219.1 km of the coastline and access was not available to the remaining 14.5 km. The area surveyed represents, therefore, 93.79% of the entire coastline of Islay. It should be remembered, however, that the length of the coastline when measured at a scale of 1:10,000 is over 300 km long and the length of area walked increases to around 280 km.

A total of 297 sites were recorded during the survey. This is a notional figure since it includes entries for some sites which, although previously recorded, could not be relocated during this survey. It excludes most individual listed buildings and shipwrecks, both of which are separately itemised within the appendices to this report. Some site entries represent a single set of remains, others represent groups of sites or site complexes.

Length of Coastline walked	219.km
Number of site entries recorded	297 sites

The site entries represent a mixture of new and previously recorded features; with new sites representing 54.8% of the total. Where possible, sites which had been recorded prior to this survey were revisited and examined for signs of change. In some cases previously recorded sites could not be located during this survey. In other cases where they were located, some were found to have changed, for others their original interpretations were confirmed or challenged.

Previously recorded sites	134
New sites identified by this survey	163
Total	297

While taking the qualifications noted above on board, it is possible to calculate that the average density of sites within the coastal zone of Islay is approximately 1.36 sites per kilometre walked. To put this figure into a wider context, the table below illustrates the average site density in other survey areas.

Survey Area	Site Density
Islay	1.36 sites per km
Coll	1.23 sites per km
Tiree	1.53 sites per km
Shetland: Northmavine	1.5 sites per km
Shetland: South Mainland	1.3 sites per km
Shetland: East Burra	2.6 sites per km

While there are no national figures yet available, it can be seen that the density of sites within the coastal zone on Islay is comparable with densities for other areas in which coastal survey has been carried out. The greatest difference is to be found in the degree to which sites are considered at risk on Islay and the paucity of sites which can be attributed to the prehistoric and early historic periods. These factors are considered in more detail below.

Date Range

The assignation of sites within date ranges was based on a field interpretation of the likely type and period of the remains, and in the case of sites which could not be relocated, upon the interpretations of earlier surveyors.

Needless to say, this can be an extremely inexact method of assessment, especially when the site in question is poorly preserved or wholly or partially buried. The sites most likely to be in poor condition and to be buried tend either to be those of earlier date which have been disturbed and/or buried by subsequent natural and human action or to be later sites of insubstantial construction or where considerable disturbance has occurred.

Even where there are clear topographic features present, these may not be diagnostic in terms of assigning a date or function to the remains. This is the case for many of the sites which are here collectively termed 'duns' mainly by virtue of their geographic locations. In truth, these

may represent a variety of sites of widely different periods and with diverse functions. In the case of duns, the date range has been classified as uncertain, although they have been tentatively grouped together as probable defensive structures.

There are exceptions where there is documentary evidence for the construction and use of a site, such as the many 18th-20th C buildings which remain standing and for landmark sites, such as castles and churches with recorded histories and sometimes distinctive architectural features.

Date Range	Number of Sites	% of Total
18th-20th C	182	61.3%
14th-18th C	2	0.7%
10th-14th C	4	1%
1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD	2	0.7%
3rd millennium BC- 1st millennium BC	12	4%
4th-3rd millennium BC	0	0%
Indeterminate- of uncertain date	86	30%
Not applicable- not located	6	2%
Sites with multiple elements of different dates	3	1%

The majority of sites identified by the survey are classified as being of 18th-20th C date. This group constitutes some 61.3 % of the total recorded sites.

The second largest group, at 30%, are of uncertain date. Sites of 14th-18th C and 10th-14th C are poorly represented, amounting to 0.7% and 1.% respectively.

Of prehistoric and early historic date, sites of 1st millennium BC to 1st millennium AD form 0.7% of the total, while sites of 3rd-1st millennium BC date represent 4% of the total. No sites of 4th-3rd millennium BC date were identified.

Behind these figures there are several factors at play. While sites of 18th-20th C, 10th-14th and 14th-18th C date are widely dispersed throughout the area, sites of prehistoric date are more concentrated within a few areas, mainly where sand erosion has resulted in the remains becoming exposed.

Within the 'indeterminate' date category there are 40 duns or probable dun sites. These may date from the prehistoric into the medieval periods and a proportion may have been reused on more than one occasion throughout their life span. These duns occur in largest concentrations along the south east and west facing coasts but are scarce over large areas, for example on the north coast between Ardbeg and Ardnave and on the south coast between Portnahaven and the Oa peninsula. While recognising that this group is likely to be varied in function and date, it may be suggested that the distribution of duns is partly linked to the occurrence of topographical factors such as natural knolls and cliffs, upon which most are sited. The scarcity of duns on the north coast cannot, however, be explained by topographical factors since there are many suitable sites along this coastline which have not been used. This may be due to the fact that this area is high and access, either by foot or boat is difficult and does not appear to ever have been densely settled. The true nature and date of these duns and the factors affecting their distribution will ultimately, however, only begin to be unravelled through further work such as targeted assessment and excavation.

Site Types

Sites were assigned to one or more categories according to what they were used for. These categories were set prior to fieldwork to aid progress and to permit some degree of standardisation in the interpretation of the results. Some of the categories, such as churches, are period-specific but most contain sites of a variety of date ranges.

Site Type	Number of Sites	% of Total
Defensive	44	14.8%
Domestic	13	4.3%
Funerary	12	4%
Indeterminate	43	14.5%
Industrial	10	3.3%
Maritime	32	10.7%
Agricultural /pastoral	108	36.4%
Church	7	2.3%
More than one type represented	22	7.4%
Other	6	2%

The largest group of sites, totalling some 36.4%, represented agricultural or pastoral remains. These include cultivation remains, land boundaries, tracks, enclosures and more unusually, utilised caves. All but seven sites within this group are dated to the 18th-20th C. While remains of this type are distributed very widely throughout the area, there are several concentrations, such as on the Oa peninsula, which are associated with deserted settlements which lie in the immediate hinterland. The remaining seven sites are classified as being of uncertain date and include both less well preserved examples and features such as isolated clearance cairns which cannot be dated without recourse to invasive assessment.

The sites categorised as 'industrial' are all of 18th-20th C date. These include distilleries and quarries, although some of the quarries may have been in use prior to the 18th C.

The maritime category includes sites such as lighthouses, piers, slipways, jetties, boat noosts and shed and fish traps. The relatively high numbers of these sites reflect not only the fact that prior to the building of modern roads, boats were a frequently used mode of transport but also that in the recent past Islay had a fishing industry, with designed fishing villages at Portnahaven, Port Charlotte, Port Wemyss and Port Ellen. With the exception of two sites, all of the maritime sites are of 18th-20th C date. There are many more shipwrecks around the coast of Islay than have been included as site entries; some of these are listed in a separate appendix to this report. The shipwrecks (or rather hulks) included here are sites which were observed during survey. The majority of wrecks lie hidden beneath the sea and therefore not amenable to inspection through coastal survey.

The 'defensive' category contains sites as diverse as WWII remains, Dunivaig Castle, a battlefield site and some forty duns of uncertain date. The actual defensive capacity and nature of the dun sites is unknown and in many cases it is likely that they are better sited as lookout positions rather than forts.

Sites of domestic type include both 18th-20th C houses and middens and hut circles of presumed prehistoric date. The relatively small number of such sites identified within the coastal zone may be due to the fact that some sites, such as duns, may also have had a domestic use and that many houses of both the prehistoric and early historic periods may have been built of wood and thus leave few or no topographic indications behind. It is also

possible that, as with much of the modern settlement, domestic sites were sited with preference to the better land within the hinterland.

Funerary sites include burial grounds, memorials and excavated cist sites. A cluster of cist sites occurs at Ardnave, where sand erosion has exposed the remains. Other than these cists, no other funerary monuments of the prehistoric period are represented within the survey area, although chambered cairns and barrows are found throughout the hinterland of Islay. It is possible that some of the cairns and mounds ascribed to the 'indeterminate' category may in fact be prehistoric burial monuments.

The 'Church' category includes four sites of 10th-14th C date, one of probable late first millennium AD date and one which extends from the 14th C up to the 20th C. A putative church site on the Oa peninsula is included within the 'indeterminate' category since it could not be conclusively identified.

The indeterminate category includes a wide range of sites varying from utilised and potentially utilised caves to structural remains and cairns and mounds of uncertain type. Most of the sites within this category exhibit too few topographic features from which to deduce their function; in most cases it is also impossible to ascribe a date to these remains. This category should not be thought of as the 'scrap-heap' of sites, however, since it contains a number of sites which although not readily classifiable are of high archaeological potential. This is particularly true of the putative monastic or later enclosed settlement at Cnoc Uamh nam Fear (sites IY20 and IY261).

Site Condition

The sites were inspected to determine their physical condition and to assess both their archaeological potential and the nature and severity of any risk to their survival. Again, this is a subjective interpretation based upon what it is considered that the site represents, what it would have originally looked like and whether enough of it is preserved to give productive results if it were to be excavated in the future. The risk from threats such as coastal erosion, wind erosion, development and animal and human disturbance were taken into consideration.

At best this provides a snapshot of the factors likely to have a bearing on the future survival of sites, but without knowledge of the seasonal changes in these forces and the rate at which a site has been degrading prior to inspection, it is impossible to provide anything more than an educated guess.

Condition	Number of Sites	% of Total
Good	38	12.8%
Good-Fair	3	1%
Fair	184	61.9%
Fair-Poor	6	2%
Poor	31	10.4%
N/A- or site not located	36	12%

The majority of the sites were found to be in fair condition. This reflects the fact that most sites are currently stable and appear to preserve sufficient of their original form or quantity to be considered of some archaeological potential.

Within the 'good' category are many sites of 18th-20th C date. A proportion of these sites remain in use and are regularly maintained, managed or have been consolidated in the recent past. There are also several cave sites within this category; these have been included largely because they do not appear to have been unduly disturbed in the past and offer the potential to be better understood by further work.

Many of the prehistoric sites within sand hill areas, such as Ardnave and Sanaigmore, are considered to be in a poor condition. In many cases they are visible as ex-situ remains within deflation surfaces, indicating that here at least, there is little potential for anything other than rescue collection of artefact scatters. Their presence, however, indicates that other sites of similar type and date may be preserved nearby although they are not currently visible. Since sites in areas such as these are very vulnerable to rapid exposure followed by total destruction it is advisable that the areas are monitored on a regular basis for the occurrence of new exposures.

Dunivaig Castle, a site of historical importance and one of only two sites of 14th-18th C date within the coastal zone, is also considered to be in a poor condition. While there are upstanding elements surviving, much of the fabric of the buildings are unsound and much of

the site is currently inaccessible. This state of affairs is to be regretted especially in view of the importance of this site and its value as a heritage site to Islay.

Recommendations

A recommendation for future action was attached to each site entry in the field. The factors taken into consideration when deciding the optimum course of action were the present physical condition of the site, its archaeological potential and the degree of risk to the site from forces other than development. It is assumed that any development within the area of a site will be subject to planning conditions and that provision will be made either to safeguard them or to have them archaeologically assessed and/or excavated by professional archaeologists.

Recommendation	Number of Sites	% of Total
Survey	9	3%
Monitor	74	24.9%
Nil	192	64.6%
N/A, not located	22	7.4%

Within this report, the word 'survey' is used in a broad sense to mean thorough assessment. This may be by means of topographical and geophysical survey, trial trenching, full excavation or rescue excavation, depending on the individual site context and circumstances. It has been recommended that 3% of the sites identified within the coastal zone should be subjected to some form of survey. The specific form of survey required is discussed under each site entry within the Recommendations section of this report. The sites recommended for survey include artefact scatters, structural remains, a utilised cave, cairns of uncertain type and a putative monastic complex.

For some 24.9% of the sites it is recommended that future action should take the form of site monitoring. This work should be non-invasive and designed to record any changes which occur in the future. In some cases, such as at sites in sand dunes, monitoring is likely to lead to the discovery of new sites, whilst elsewhere it will record the slow degradation of sites. This work would add a vital time-dimension to survey work such as this project, recording the rate of change and highlighting the key factors affecting sites. Ideally, this monitoring

work should be carried out on a regular basis: an annual visit is likely to suffice at the more stable sites while more regular visits, especially in the wake of bad weather, may be required at the more vulnerable and sandy sites. It is to be hoped that at some time in the future there will be a recognised body to commission and receive monitoring reports and to systematically follow them up with further work where this is required.

The largest portion of the sites on Islay, some 64.6%, are considered to be either not at risk or of low archaeological potential and therefore no future course of action is recommended. This does not imply that their full archaeological potential is known, however, but merely that, on the basis of what is currently visible, no further work is recommended. It is likely, however, that a proportion of these sites have been misidentified or that the full potential has not been recognised and for this reason it is urged that these remains are not consigned to oblivion. It is probable, for example, that many of the agricultural remains and domestic settlements of 18th-20th C date on the Oa could be investigated as part of a project which also examined documentary sources to build up a better picture of 19th C life in this area. Such a project may throw up questions which can only be answered through further archaeological work.

Discussion

The coastal survey of Islay has been productive in identifying new sites- some 163 sites are recorded here for the first time. Work has also pinpointed areas at greatest risk from erosion and has identified several key issues for future research. The survey provided a catalyst for the formation of a local archaeological group and collaboration with its members has yielded new archaeological information for the public record, raised public awareness of the coastal heritage and offered opportunities for basic archaeological training.

While the coastal zone represents only a small part of the landscape of Islay and the types of sites which are located by the coast may not be representative of the totality of the archaeological remains on the island, a study such as this has value in that it generates a rapid overview of the resource. This can be amended and updated as new information becomes available. Furthermore, analysis of the survey results has identified several gaps in our

understanding of Islay's past which it is hoped may be addressed by future research. For example, there are both chronological and geographical 'blank spots' where little is known of past activity. Some of these themes are developed further below.

Management of the Coastal Archaeology of Islay

A major finding of this work has been to quantify the degree of risk posed by coastal erosion to the archaeological resource. It has been found that while much of the coastline of Islay is currently stable, there are discreet areas affected by severe erosion and it is in these areas that evidence for past activity is most manifestly present. Specifically, this is the situation in the sand hill sites at Ardnave and at Sanaigmore. The apparent preference of sandy sites for the early peoples of Islay suggests that other 'soft' areas should also be kept under surveillance, even where little or no trace of past activity has been yet found. The overall picture, is however, a positive one. Apart from the eroding sandy areas, by far the majority of coastal sites on Islay remain at low risk from coastal or other types of erosion. This situation may change in the future and it is desirable that even apparently stable areas should be monitored for change.

Very few sites were found to require urgent intervention in the form of further archaeological work and this is largely because the majority are not degenerating appreciably. The few sites (9 in all) where further work is suggested all represent sites which are of high archaeological potential. Where such sites are actively degrading and being lost, it is suggested that rescue excavation may be the best method of recovering information rapidly. Here a timely response is essential if the remains are not to be lost completely. At other sites, it has been recommended that further archaeological assessment should be carried out to determine the nature and extent of the remains and thereby to better judge the optimum strategy for their future management.

In all, the work which has been recommended here represents a medium-sized, single season field project which could be carried out rapidly, if there was the will and resources to do so. Furthermore, many aspects of the work could be carried out in tandem with the local archaeology group and which would provide training opportunities.

The longer term management of the coastal archaeology is heavily dependant on a consistent programme of monitoring, since some 24% of the sites are liable to be affected by erosion in the years to come.

Themes and Avenues for Future Research

It can be seen from the analysis presented above, that there are significant gaps in our understanding of the archaeology of Islay. Past findings have indicated the potential for the discovery of Mesolithic sites on Islay. In addition to numerous stray finds and flint scatters, work on Islay at sites such as Newton and Kilellan has shown that structural remains and middens are also present. This suggest that there are likely to be more opportunities to discover and investigate inland sites and sites with well-stratified and sealed deposits, such as caves. There are currently two programmes of work directed towards locating and excavating such sites and it is to be hope that Islay will, in the future, provide a wealth of new material on the lives of its earliest settlers.

Several of the past excavations have examined remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, yet relatively little is known of this period on Islay. Few sites of this period have been recognised within the coastal zone and the problem here may be in locating sites of this date anywhere on the island. Aerial photography has notably made gains in this area and it may be that a targeted programme of research, applying geophysical and other types of predictive survey may be the most successful approach. More simply, a programme of field walking over arable land to search for artefact scatters and over the uplands and rougher ground of the hinterland to search for topographical features may begin to pinpoint areas worthy of further study.

In contrast, there are numerous sites of *probable* Iron Age and Early Historic date within the coastal zone, although few can be dated with any certainty. The problem is that few duns have yet been investigated and the available evidence suggests that this class of monuments covers a a diverse range of structures of differing functions which were in use over a long period. It is known that in addition to the general trend for fortification in the Iron Age period, which is testified to from other parts of Scotland, the Early Historic and Medieval

periods on Islay were frequently turbulent and likely therefore to have seen the construction of new fortifications, probably along with the reuse of earlier strongholds. A great deal more targeted field investigation will be required if we are to understand these sites and social and economic circumstances which led to their construction and use. Specifically, we might ask if all dun sites are actually defensible or were some designed as lookout positions or safe meeting places. We might also examine which, if any, of these sites was used for permanent settlement. The frequent occurrence of dun sites in pairs on Islay may indicate that they were constructed at the same time but possibly served differing functions, possibly reminiscent of the paired island sites at Finlaggan. Many of these questions are pertinent to the whole of Argyll but the fact that Islay emerged as an early power base and that many of the dun sites are well preserved makes it an ideal location for further research.

Tourism increasingly represents an important economic boost to the island and while the distilleries, golf courses and sporting activities are heavily marketed, the archaeological heritage remains under developed. With the notable exceptions of Finlaggan and some chapel sites, there are few archaeological remains on Islay which have been consolidated or developed for public access. While it may be considered that this lack of intervention leaves sites in a more 'original' condition, it effectively means that the archaeological heritage of the island is closed to all but the most intrepid visitors. At some sites, such as Dunivaig Castle, the remains have deteriorated badly and are unsafe for public access and would require a great deal of resources to stabilise it. There are many other sites, however, which could be improved with a minimum of intervention, perhaps consisting of an information panel and a signpost alone.

Recommendations

Every site recorded within this survey has been assessed to determine if further work is required. The conclusions are given in outline form in the site gazetteers and site descriptions which form the body of this report. In those sections recommendations are given as one of three types: Survey, Monitor or Nil, in accordance with Historic Scotland guidelines.

The term 'Survey' has been used as a general term covering all forms of further archaeological investigation or site protection. This may include topographical survey, section recording, trial trenching and open area excavation.

This section expands upon the specific type of work required where survey or monitoring has been recommended. These sites have been divided into two categories:

- **Category 1:** Assessment required
- **Category 2:** Monitoring required

The main criteria used to categorise sites were the level of vulnerability to destruction, followed by the degree of archaeological potential.

Category 1 sites are likely to be of high archaeological potential.

The monitoring of **Category 2** sites is recommended either to keep a site of known potential under surveillance or to check for new exposures on sites currently considered to be of low or unknown potential.

Category 1: Further Work Required

Site code	Map	NMRS no.	Status	Site Type	Location to Coast	Condition	Date range	Characterisation	Work Recommended
IY37	4			Indeterminate	<100m	good	???	Cairns	Topographical survey & trial trenching
IY60	16			Indeterminate	<100m	fair	???	Structural remains	Topographic survey
IY63	17			Indeterminate	<40m	good	???	Cave- utilised	Trial trenching
IY80	22			Domestic	<40m	fair	3rd-1st mill	Artefact scatter	Rescue excavation
IY84	23			Agricultural/ pastoral	<70m	fair	???	Cultivation remains and artefact scatter	Topographic survey and fieldwalking
IY86	22			Domestic	<40m	fair	3rd-1st mill BC	Possible occupation surface/old ground surface	Geophysical survey & test pitting/coring
IY260	25	NR27SW 5, 13		Indeterminate	Elements on the coast edge	Good-fair	???	Structural complex- possible monastic complex	Topographical survey & trial trenching
IY261	25	NR27SW 5, 13		Indeterminate	Elements on the coast edge	good-fair	???	Structural complex- possible monastic complex	Topographical survey & trial trenching

Category 2: Monitoring Required

Site code	Map	NMRS no.	Status	Site Type	Location to Coast	Condition	Date range	Characterisation	Work Recommended
IY3	1	NR34NW 22		Defensive	<10m	fair	???	Probable site of Dun	Monitor
IY4	1	NR34NW 21		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY10	1	NR24NE 2		Defensive	Extends to the coast	fair	???	Enclosed promontory	Monitor
IY16	1	NR24NE 3		Indeterminate	<60m	good	???	Ditched and banked enclosure	Monitor
IY20	2	NR24SE 14		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	fair	???	Promontory dun	Monitor
IY22	3	NR24SE 3		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	fair	???	Promontory dun	Monitor
IY28	5	NR34NW 5	S, L:B	Church/ Funerary	<30m	good	14-18th C, 18-20th C	Chapel and cemetery	Monitor
IY32	5	NR34SW 8	S	Defensive	On the coast edge	poor	???	Possible dun	Monitor
IY35	5	NR34SW 13		Defensive	<50m	poor	???	Dun	Monitor
IY38	4	NR34SW 14		Defensive	On the coast edge	poor	???	Dun	Monitor
IY45	2	NR24SE 15		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY46	4			Indeterminate	<50m	fair	???	Structure	Monitor
IY73	18	NR37NE 2		Defensive	<10m	poor	???	Dun, possible clearance cairns and wall	Monitor
IY77	18	NR37NE 4		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	poor	???	Dun	Monitor
IY79	22			Funerary/ domestic	<5m	fair	3rd-1st mill BC	Old ground surface with shell midden and possible cremation spread	Monitor
IY82	22			Indeterminate	<40m	poor	???	Possible structural remains	Monitor
IY83	22			Indeterminate	<40m	fair	???	Stone spread	Monitor
IY102	23	NR27SE 22		Domestic	<100m	fair	3-1st Mill BC	House	Monitor
IY114	9	NR45SE 4		Funerary	<40m	fair	???	Burial ground	Monitor
IY118	10	NR45SE 6		Defensive	<20m	fair	???	Promontory dun	Monitor
IY123	10	NR45NE 1	S	Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Promontory dun	Monitor
IY131	33			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	???	Clearance cairn	Monitor
IY136	34	NR26SE 1		Church/ Funerary	<20m	fair	10-14th C	Chapel site and burial ground	Monitor
IY141	36			Defensive	<15m	fair	18-20th C	Structure	Monitor

IY148	38	NR25NE 7	S	Defensive	On the coast edge	fair-poor	???	Dun	Monitor
IY154	38	NR25NE 25, 8, 11, 9		Domestic/ Agricultural/ Pastoral/ indeterminate	<50m	fair	18-20th C/?? ?	Structural remains, quarry hollows and cultivation remains	Monitor
IY164	32	NR25NW 2	S	Church/ Funerary	<100m	fair	10-14th C	Chapel and enclosure with probable burial ground	Monitor
IY169	32	NR25SW 3		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY168	32	NR25SW 5		Agricultural/ Pastoral	Elements <20m	fair	18th-20th C	Mill complex	Monitor
IY170	31	NR25SW 1	S	Church/ Funerary	<100m	fair	1st Mill BC- 1st Mill AD	Chapel, enclosure, cross slabs	Monitor
IY174	9	NR45SE 10	S	Defensive	Extends to the coast	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY185	7	NR44NW 21		Defensive	Elements extend to <20m	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY191	7	NR44NW 4, 24	S	Defensive	On the coast edge	poor	14th -18th C	Dunivaig Castle	Monitor
IY194	7	NR44NW 23		Defensive	Elements <50m	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY197	6			Indeterminate	<20m	fair	???	Structural remains	Monitor
IY203	30	NR15SE 14 & 38		Maritime/ domestic	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Portnahaven Village and pier	Monitor
IY207	30			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	???	Clearance cairns	Monitor
IY208	30	NR15SE 2		Defensive	On tidal islet	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY210	31			Indeterminate	On the coast edge	fair	???	Cave/rock shelter	Monitor
IY211	31			Indeterminate	<50m	poor	???	Structural remains	Monitor
IY212	31			Indeterminate	<50m	fair	???	Mounds- possible clearance cairns	Monitor
IY214	29	NR15SE 6		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY220	28			Other	<30m	good	???	Stray find- flint flake	Monitor
IY223	29	NR15NE 14		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY224	29	NR15NE 3		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY225	29	NR15NE 16, 34		Domestic	<50m	fair	3rd-1st Millennium	Possible hut circle	Monitor
IY226	29	NR15NE 2		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY230	6	NR34NE 40		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY233	5	NR34SE 1		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY234	5			Other	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Folly and designed landscape	Monitor
IY235	28	NR16	S, L:B	Church/ Funerary	>100m	good	10th -14th C	Kilchiaran Chapel	Monitor
IY239	27	NR26SW 2		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY240	27			Indeterminate	<100m	fair	???	Eroding dunes with Old ground surface and stone concentrations	Monitor
IY242	27	NR16SE 1		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY246	26	NR26NW 36		Funerary	<10m	good	18-20th C	Graves	Monitor

IY251	26	NR26NW 6, 31		Defensive	Elements <20m	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY252	26	NR26NW 1		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	Monitor
IY253	26	NR26NW 8		Indeterminate	<100m	fair	???	Structural remains	Monitor
IY256	24	NR27SW 4		Indeterminate	Elements <20m	poor	1st mill BC-1st Mill AD	Deflation hollow with artefact scatters	Monitor
IY259	25	NR27SW 5		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	good	???	Dun	Monitor
IY262	24	See text		Indeterminate	Elements <10m	fair	???	Deflation hollow with artefact scatters	Monitor
IY263	24	NR27SE 21		Indeterminate	On the coast edge	fair	???	Alleged dun	Monitor
IY264	24			Indeterminate	<20m	fair	???	Structural remains	Monitor
IY265	22	NR27SE 1	S, L:B	Church/Funerary	<100m	fair	10-14th C	Chapel, cross and burial ground	Monitor
IY280	11	NR45NE 6		Indeterminate	On the coast edge	fair	???	Cave with shell midden	Monitor
IY283	21	NR26NE 12		Funerary	<100m	n/a	???	Burial ground	Monitor
IY284	21	NR26NE 6		Defensive	<100m	n/a	14th-18th C	Battle field site	Monitor
IY285	21	NR26NE 11		Funerary	<100m	n/a	???	Burials	Monitor
IY286	22	NR27SE 7		Other	<100m	n/a	???	Stray finds: flint	Monitor
IY288	22	NR27SE 9		Indeterminate	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill BC	Structural remains, artefact scatters	Monitor
IY289	22	NR27SE 8		Other	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill	Artefact scatter	Monitor
IY290	22	NR27SE 29		Funerary	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill	Cist	Monitor
IY291	23	NR27SE 17		Domestic	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill BC	Structural remains and midden deposits	Monitor
IY293	30	NR15SE 31		Other	<100m	n/a	???	Stray finds: flint	Monitor
IY294	32	NR25NW 21		Church/Funerary	<100m	n/a	???	Alleged site of chapel and burial ground	Monitor

Category 3: No Further Work Required at Present

Site code	Map	NMRS no.	Status	Site Type	Location to Coast	Condition	Date range	Characterisation	Work Recommended
IY1	1			Agricultural/pastoral	c.30m	fair	18-20th C	Revetted stone bank	None
IY2	1			Agricultural/pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure with cultivation remains	None
IY5	1			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY6	1			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and boundary bank	None
IY7	1			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY8	1			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY9	1			Maritime	<10m	poor	18-20th C	Possible kelp kilns	None
IY11	1	NR24NE 13		Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	n/a	n/a	alleged site of dun	None
IY12	2			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair-poor	18-20th C	Abandoned field systems and land boundaries	None
IY13	2			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY14	2			Agricultural/pastoral	Extends to coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Land boundary and peat cuttings	None
IY15	2			Agricultural/pastoral	<50m	poor	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY17	1			Agricultural/pastoral	<20m	poor	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY18	1			Agricultural/pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY19	1			Agricultural/pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure and banks	None

IY21	2	NR24SE 25		Agricultural/ pastoral	On coast	n/a	n/a	Natural rock stack	None
IY23	3			Agricultural/ pastoral	<10m	poor	18-20th C	Enclosures	None
IY24	3			Maritime/ Funerary	<10m	fair	???	Kelp kiln or possible grave	None
IY25	3			Maritime	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Structure, slipway, enclosures, cultivation remains and structures	None
IY26	3			Agricultural/ pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure and field walls	None
IY27	5			Funerary	<50m	good	18-20th C	Military cemetery	None
IY29	5			Domestic	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Ruinous House	None
IY30	5			Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements <50m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosures, boundaries, clearance cairns	None
IY31	5	NR34SW 20 & 22	L:B	Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Lighthouse and lighthouse cottage	None
IY33	5	part of NW34SW 19		Agricultural/ pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Field Boundary	None
IY34	5	part of NR34SW 19		Agricultural/ pastoral/ Maritime	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Land boundaries and slipway	None
IY36	4	part of NR34SW 19		Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements <50m	fair	18-20th C	Trackway and field walls	None
IY39	4			Agricultural/ pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and field boundaries	None
IY40	3			Agricultural/ pastoral	<40m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure	None
IY41	3	NR24SE 7		Agricultural/ pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Earthen bank	None
IY42	2			Agricultural/ pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Land boundaries and cultivation remains	None
IY43	2			Agricultural/ pastoral	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosures	None
IY44	2			Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Field system and boundary banks	None
IY47	4			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Slipway	None
IY48	4			Agricultural/ pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Wall	None
IY49	4	includes NR34SW 7 & 35		Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair-poor	18-20th C	Field system and cultivation remains	None
IY50	4	NR34SW 34		Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Boundary bank and cultivation remains	None
IY51	15	NR47SW 8	L:C(S)	Industrial	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Bunnahabhain whisky distillery	None
IY52	15			Maritime	Intertidal zone	fair	18-20th C	Hulk	None
IY53	15			Agricultural/ pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY54	15			Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Jetty and boat sheds	None
IY55	14	NR46NW 21		Industrial	<10m	good	18-20th C	Caol Ila Distillery	None
IY56	16			Indeterminate	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Concrete structure, ruinous	None
IY57	16			Indeterminate	<10m	poor	???	Structural remains, stone	None
IY58	16			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Slipway and jetty	None
IY59	16			Agricultural/ pastoral	<100m	poor	???	Wall	None
IY61	17	NR47NW 4	L:B	Maritime	<10m	good	18-20th C	Lighthouse and associated buildings	None

IY64	17			Agricultural/ pastoral	<5m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY65	17	NR47NW 1		Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements <20m	fair	18-20th C	Deserted settlement and cultivated land	None
IY66	18	NR37NE 1		Agricultural/ pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Caves and enclosure	None
IY67	19			Indeterminate	<10m	poor	???	Structural remains	None
IY68	18	NR37NE 7		Indeterminate	<40m	good	???	Cave- utilised	None
IY69	18			Indeterminate	<15m	poor	???	Structural remains	None
IY70	18			Agricultural/ pastoral	<20m	poor	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY71	18			Agricultural/ pastoral	<5m	poor	18-20th C	Structural and cultivation remains	None
IY72	18			Agricultural/ pastoral	<30m	poor	18-20th C	Wall and possible cultivation remains	None
IY74	18			Agricultural/ pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure, wall and cultivation remains	None
IY75	18			Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements <5m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation and structural remains, bank and clearance cairns	None
IY76	18			Indeterminate	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Structure	None
IY78	18			Agricultural/ pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY81	22			Agricultural/ pastoral	Extends to <20m	fair-poor	18-20th C	Wall	None
IY85	23			Agricultural/ pastoral	Elements <10m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and wall	None
IY87	19	NR37SW 3		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	fair	???	Dun	None
IY88	19	NR37SW 4		Defensive	<20m	fair	???	Dun	None
IY89	19			Agricultural/ pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains, clearance cairns and boundary wall	None
IY90	19			Agricultural/ pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Land boundary	None
IY91	20			Agricultural/ pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY92	20			Agricultural/ pastoral	On coast	poor	18-20th C	Wall	None
IY93	14			Maritime	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Harbour and pier	None
IY94	14	NR46NW 81		Maritime	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Beacon	None
IY95	14			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Slipway and jetty	None
IY96	14			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Slipways	None
IY97	13	NR46SW 23		Domestic	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains- house ?	None
IY98	12	NR46SW 22		Agricultural/ pastoral	<5m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure and cultivation remains	None
IY99	12	NR46SW 11		Domestic/ maritime	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Structures	None
IY100	12	NR46SW 12		Domestic	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Structure	None
IY101	13			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY103	23	NR27SE 20		Indeterminate	<20m	poor	???	Indeterminate remains- alleged site of dun	None
IY104	23			Industrial	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Lobster farm (disused)	None
IY105	23			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY106	23	NR27SE 10		Agricultural/ Pastoral/ indeterminate	<10m	fair	18-20th C, ?? ?	Structural remains	None
IY107	24			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY108	10			Indeterminate	<5m	poor	???	Wall or noost	None
IY109	11	NR45NE 7		Domestic	<30m	fair	18-20th C	House, outbuildings and enclosures	None
IY110	11	NR45NE 3		Indeterminate	<50m	good	???	'Cup-marked' stone	None
IY111	11	NR45NE 9		Domestic	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY112	11	NE45NE 9		Domestic	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Structure	None

IY113	11	NR45NE 11		Maritime	<20m	good	18-20th C	Lighthouse and associated structures	None
IY115	10			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Boundary wall and cultivation remains	None
IY116	10			Indeterminate	<30m	fair	???	Stone feature	None
IY117	10			Maritime	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Slipway	None
IY119	10			Agricultural/ Pastoral	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Boundary wall	None
IY120	10			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Boundary wall	None
IY122	10			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<5m	poor	18-20th C	Wall	None
IY124	10			Maritime	On the coast edge	poor	18-20th C	Hulk	None
IY125	21			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Elements <10m	fair	18-20th C	Field boundaries and cultivation remains	None
IY126	21			Domestic	<10m	fair	18-20th C	House	None
IY127	33			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Boat shed	None
IY128	33	See below	inc S & L	Domestic/ Maritime/ Industrial	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Port Charlotte Village and Pier	None
IY129	33	NR25NE 22, 3		Maritime	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Lighthouse and associated buildings, alleged site of dun	None
IY130	33			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Landing places	None
IY132	33			Indeterminate	<20m	poor	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY133	33			Funerary	<50m	good	18-20th C	War memorial	None
IY134	34	NR26SE 26		Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Pier	None
IY135	34	NR26SE 14, 40	inc L	Domestic/ Maritime/ Industrial	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Bruichladdich village, pier and distillery	None
IY137	34			Maritime	In intertidal	poor	???	Wreck- possible remains of 'Flora Muir'	None
IY139	35			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY140	35			Agricultural/ Pastoral/ maritime	<15m	fair-poor	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY142	36			Industrial	<15m	fair	???	Quarry, disused	None
IY143	36			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<15m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY144	36	NR36SW 47		Domestic	<100m	good	18-20th C	Houses	None
IY147	37	See below		Domestic/ Industrial/ Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Village	None
IY149	38			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<40m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY151	38	NR25NE 20		Defensive	On the coast edge	fair	???	Enclosure- possible dun	None
IY152	38			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th	Earthen bank	None
IY153	38			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Elements <5m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY155	37			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Boundary	None
IY156	39			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and peat cuttings	None
IY157	39			Industrial	<20m	good	18-20th C	Quarry	None
IY158	39			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY159	40			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and roads	None

IY160	40			Defensive	<50m	fair	18-20th C	WWII structural remains-possible engine sheds	None
IY161	40			Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	poor	18-20th C	WWII structures and dump	None
IY162	32			Agricultural/Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Clearance cairns	None
IY163	32			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Boundaries	None
IY165	32			Agricultural/Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Boundary	None
IY166	32			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements extend < 30m	fair	18-20th C	Boundaries and clearance cairns	None
IY167	32			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements <5m	fair	18th -20th C	Enclosure	None
IY171	31			Agricultural/Pastoral/Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Boundary banks and walls, boat noost	None
IY172	9			Agricultural/Pastoral	On the coast edge	fair		Boundary wall	None
IY173	9			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Landing place	None
IY175	9			Maritime	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Landing place, possible fishing bothy and noost	None
IY176	9			Agricultural/Pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure & coppice	None
IY177	9			Agricultural/Pastoral	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Boundary walls	None
IY178	9			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements <50m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains and probable cultivation remains	None
IY179	7			Agricultural/Pastoral	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Earthwork	None
IY180	7	NR44NW 43, 70		Industrial	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Ardbeg Distillery	None
IY181	7			Maritime/Industrial	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Pier	None
IY182	7			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains and wall	None
IY183	7			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Slipway	None
IY184	7			Maritime	In intertidal	fair	18-20th C	Slipway	None
IY186	7			Maritime	Intertidal zone	fair	18-20th C	Possible fish trap	None
IY187	7			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Walls	None
IY188	7			Maritime	Intertidal zone	Fair	18-20th C	Walls- possible harbour	None
IY189	7			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Walls	None
IY190	8			Agricultural/Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Designed landscape	None
IY192	7	NR44NW 42		Industrial/Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Lagavulin Distillery and landing places	None
IY193	7			Maritime	On the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Noost and pier	None

IY195	7			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<30m	fair	18-20th C	Farmstead and walled enclosure	None
IY196	6			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Walls	None
IY198	6			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Extends to <20m	fair	18-20th C	Boundary bank	None
IY199	6			Industrial	<10m	good	18-20th C	Stone structure associated with P. O. cable	None
IY200	6			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosures	None
IY201	6			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<5m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure	None
IY202	6			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Elements <20m	fair	18-20th C	Stock barriers and possible enclosures	None
IY204	30	NR15SE 37		Maritime	On the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Pier	None
IY205	30	NR15SE 13, 31		Maritime/ domestic	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Port Wemyss village	None
IY206	30			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Elements on the coast edge	fair-poor	18-20th C	Walls and grazing land	None
IY213	30			Maritime	<10m	fair	18-20th C	Boat noost	None
IY215	29			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure	None
IY216	29			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Extends to <50m	poor	???	Wall	None
IY217	28			Industrial	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Quarry- disused	None
IY218	28			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Extends to <25m	fair	18-20th C	Boundary bank	None
IY219	28			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<25m	fair	18-20th C	Enclosure, cultivation remains and field banks	None
IY221	28			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Extends to <20m	fair	18-20th C	Field boundary	None
IY222	29			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Extends to <10m	fair	18-20th C	Wall	None
IY228	6			Indeterminate	<10m	poor	???	Possible structural remains	None
IY229	6			Maritime	Intertidal zone	fair	18-20th C	Pier or fish trap	None
IY231	6			Agricultural/ Pastoral/ Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Field system, pier, slipway and jetty	None
IY236	28			Indeterminate	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY237	28			Industrial	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Quarry, disused	None
IY238	28			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Field boundaries	None
IY241	27	NR16SE 2		Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	poor	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY243	27			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and field banks	None
IY244	27	NR26NW 27		Agricultural/ Pastoral/ Domestic	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY245	26			Defensive	100m +	fair	18-20th C	WWII structural remains	None
IY247	26			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains	None
IY248	26			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and field boundaries	None
IY249	26			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<50m	good	18-20th C	Enclosure	None
IY250	26			Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and field banks	None
IY254	25			Funerary	<50m	good	18-20th C	Grave and Memorial	None
IY255	25	NR27SW 6		Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	fair	18-20th C	Cultivation remains and field boundaries	None
IY257	25	NR27SW 14		Indeterminate	<20m	fair	18-20th C	Structural remains	None
IY266	22			Agricultural/ Pastoral	Extends to the coast	fair	18-20th C	Field walls	None
IY267	3	NR24SE 44		Agricultural/ Pastoral/ Domestic	Elements extend to <100m	fair	18-20th C	Township	None
IY268	3	NR24SE 17		Funerary	<100m	good	18-20th C	Memorial monument	None

IY273	5	See below	inc. L	Domestic/ Industrial/ Maritime	Elements on the coast edge	good-fair	18-20th C	Village, pier, maltings	None
IY276	6	NR34NE 45	L:C (S)	Industrial	Elements on the coast edge	good	18-20th C	Laphroaig distillery	None
IY281	14	NR46NW 30. 00	inc L	Maritime/ Industrial/ Domestic	Elements on the coast edge	fair	18-20th C	Village, port, pier	None
IY295	33	NR25NW 66		Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	n/a	18th- 20th C	Field boundary	None
IY296	33	NR25NE 8005		Maritime	In the maritime zone	n/a	18th-20th C	Shipwreck- the ' Henry Clay'	None
IY232	5			Maritime	Intertidal zone	fair	18-20th C	Fish trap and jetties	None

Category 4: Sites Not Located/of Dubious Archaeological Significance, No Further Work Required

Site code	Map	NMRS no.	Status	Site Type	Location to Coast	Condition	Date range	Characterisation	Work Recommended
IY62	17	NR47NW 3		Indeterminate	<100m	n/a	n/a	Alleged site of cupmarked stone	None
IY121	10	NR45NE 2		Indeterminate	On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	Alleged site of dun- natural feature	None
IY138	34	NR26SE 34		Domestic/ Agricultural/ Pastoral	n/a	n/a	18-20th C	Farmstead	None
IY145	36	NR36SW 67		Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	None
IY146	37	NR35NW 60		Defensive	On the coast edge	n/a	18-20th C	WWII sea plane base	None
IY150	38			Indeterminate	On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	Alleged site of dun	None
IY209	31	NR15SE 8		Indeterminate	On the coast edge	n/a	???	Sea cave	None
IY227	6	NR34NE 27		Defensive	<100m	n/a	???	Alleged site of dun- not located	None
IY258	25	NR27SW 12		Defensive	Elements on the coast edge	n/a	???	Alleged site of dun	None
IY269	3	NR24SE 16		Agricultural/ Pastoral	On the coast edge	n/a	???	Enclosure	None
IY270	4	NR34SW 11		Defensive	On the coast edge	n/a	???	Alleged dun site	None
IY271	4	NR34SW 57		Agricultural/ Pastoral/ Domestic	<100m	n/a	18-20th C	Farmstead	None
IY272	5	NR34SW 5		Indeterminate	On the coast edge	n/a	???	Cave	None
IY274	5	NR34SW 6		Indeterminate	On the coast edge	n/a	???	Cave	None
IY275	5	NR34NW 27		Indeterminate	<100m	n/a	???	Enclosure	None
IY277	6	NR34NE 63		Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	n/a	18-20th C	Enclosure	None
IY278	6	NR34NE 70		Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	n/a	18-20th C	Farmstead	None
IY279	10	NR45NE 8		Agricultural/ Pastoral	<100m	n/a	???	Kiln	None
IY282	18	NR37NW 1		Defensive	<50m	n/a	???	Dun	None
IY287	22	NR27SE 36		Funerary	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill	Cist	None
IY292	24	NR27SW 26		Funerary	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill	Cists	None
IY297	40	NR35SW 2		Funerary	<100m	n/a	3rd-1st Mill	Cist burial	None

Introduction to Map 1: Rubha Glas to Rubha Ruadh

This map section covers some 6.3km of coastline, an upland area comprising both grazing land and moorland on the northwest side of the Oa Peninsula. Much of the coastal zone within this area is made up of cliffs and rocky shore, and is stable. There are no modern roads or settlements within the coastal zone, although the remains of 19th C deserted settlements lie in valleys within the hinterland.

A total of fifteen sites were identified within this map section; five of these had been recorded previously and ten are recorded here for the first time. Of these sites, ten represent remains of 18-20th C date and include enclosures, cultivation remains and land boundaries. These remains are most likely associated with deserted settlements such as Tockmal, which lie inland. Four sites could not be dated from their visible components. These include two probable dun sites (IY3 and IY4), an enclosed promontory (IY10) and an most unusual ditched and banked enclosure at Gleann Bun An Easa (IY16). One previously recorded site (IY11) an alleged dun, could not be relocated during this survey.

It is recommended that four sites (IY3, IY4, IY10) are kept under surveillance to monitor for any changes in their condition. Three of these sites are located on close to the coast edge and therefore vulnerable to erosion; the fourth is the site at Gleann Bun An Easa (IY16) which lies some 60m from the coast but which is of high archaeological potential and therefore deserving of continued monitoring.

IY1 NR 31671 48139 Port an Sguite Revetted stone bank 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY6 NR 30926 47953 Alt Fada Cultivation remains and boundary bank 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY11 (NR24NE 13) NR 295 479 Dun Mor alleged site of dun N/A N/A Nil
IY2 NR 31428 47924 opposite Dun a Chail Enclosure, cultivation rems. 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY7 NR 30611 47974 Cnoc Mor Ghrasdail Land boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY17 NR 29035 47422 Creagach Point Land boundary 18-20th C Poor Nil
IY3 (NR34NW 22) NR 3134 4790 Na Duintean Probable site of Dun ??? Fair Monitor	IY8 NR 30353 47956 Port nan Eilean Dubha Land boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY18 NR 29048 47479 Boghachan a'Chreagaich Structural remains 18-20th C Fair Nil
IY4 (NR34NW 21) NR 3127 4796 Dun a Chail Dun ??? Fair Monitor	IY9 NR 29608 47972 Rubha Mor Possible kelp kilns 18-20th C Poor Nil	IY19 NR 29476 47658 Dun Mor Ghil Enclosure and banks 18-20th C Fair Nil
IY5 NR 31224 47680 Cnoc Mor Ghrasdail Land boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY10 (NR24NE 2) NR 29534 47789 Ard Fhraoch Enclosed promontory ??? Fair Monitor	



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Tockmal

NR 299 479

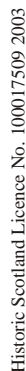
6.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly >5m

Drift on visible rock.

Coast edge mostly high and rocky. Some cobble cover in coves, storm beach within Port an Sguite. The hinterland is steep; it is in use for rough grazing. Vegetation in places very thick or overgrown, especially towards northern end of unit. The hinterland is in general poorly drained. The coast edge from Rubha Mor south becomes more indented.



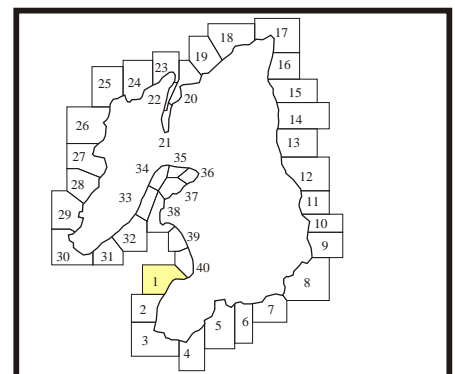
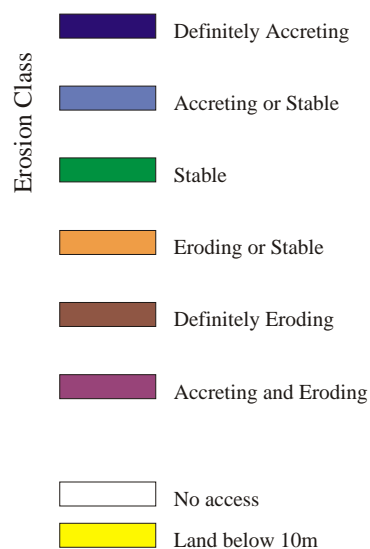
1. Tockmal

NR 299 479

6.3 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 2: Rubha Ruadh to Rubha Dubh

This map section covers some 6.9km of coastline. It covers the western side of the Oa Peninsula, the coastal zone of which is dominated by high cliffs with moorland and some grazing land in the hinterland. The coast edge is classified as stable for the most part, though there is limited erosion due to animal disturbance in one area (see Erosion Class, Unit 2). There is no modern settlement within this area and the closest access road is that which serves the farm at Lower Killeyan but which gives out before the coast edge.

A total of ten sites were identified within this map section; three of these had been recorded previously and seven are new additions. Seven of the sites represent 18-20th C remains and include cultivation remains and field systems, enclosures and peat cuttings. One site (IY21), which had been previously recorded, was identified by this survey as a natural rock stack, apparently devoid of artificial constructions. The two remaining sites are both duns. That at Dun Mhor Ghil (IY20) comprises of a high rocky crag, with precipitous slopes on three sides which has been enclosed on its landward side by a stone and earthen bank. The approach to the promontory extends via several gullies and outcrops which provide a natural defence on this side. A very rough passage through a natural fissure gives access on to the promontory. The remains of a stony bank extend from the entrance to the cliff edge. It is now difficult to trace amongst the vegetation and scree. The interior of the promontory is rocky and uneven and no traces of structural remains were visible. The dun at Lower Killeyan (IY45) sits atop a high rocky crag which has sheer drops on three sides. The approach to the summit is via a steep passage from the landward side. The summit is relatively level and is enclosed on three sides by an earthen and stone bank. The interior is uneven, suggesting the possibility of turf walled structures within. It is recommended that the two dun sites are monitored since both are vulnerable to coastal erosion.

IY12

NR 27639 43666
Eas Mor
Abandoned field systems and land
boundaries
18-20th C
Fair-Poor
Nil

IY13

NR 2748 4381
Alt a' Ghamhna
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY14

NR 27507 44415
Binneinn Buidhe
Land boundary and peat cuttings
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY15

NR 28283 46069
Rubha Ruadh
Land boundary
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY20 (NR24SE 14)

NR 2737 4477
Dun Mor Ghil
Promontory dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY21 (NR24SE 25)

NR 274 446
Dun nam Fiann
Natural rock stack
N/A
N/A
Nil

IY42

NR 27410 42930
Alt nan Goibhnean
Land boundaries and cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY43

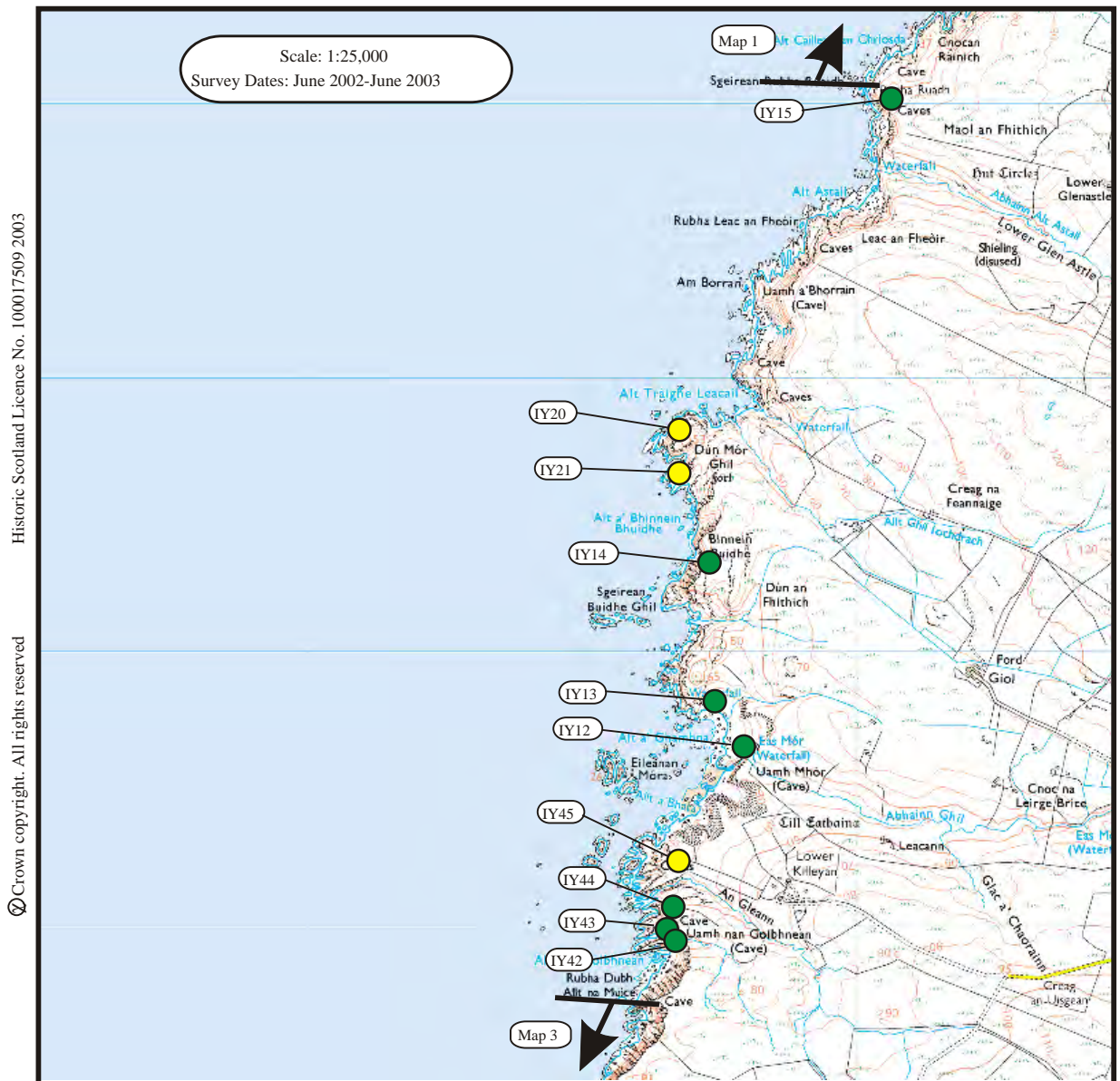
NR 27335 42957
Alt nan Goibhnean
Enclosures
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY44

NR 27361 43048
An Gleann
Field system and boundary banks
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY45 (NR24SE 15)

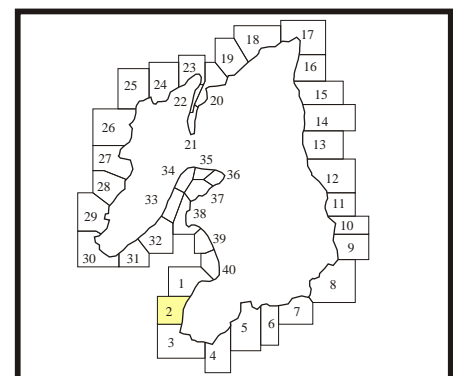
NR 27283 43224
Lower Killeyan
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor



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- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Am Borran

NR 263 447

5.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is high and rocky, it is indented with cobble cover in coves. The hinterland slopes steeply to the coast edge, it is poorly drained rough grazing. There is scrub cover in sheltered locations.

3. An Gleann

NR 272 432

0.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is very high - rising to c. 70m. There are boulders at the very base of the cliffs. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

2. Eileanan Mora

NR 265 436

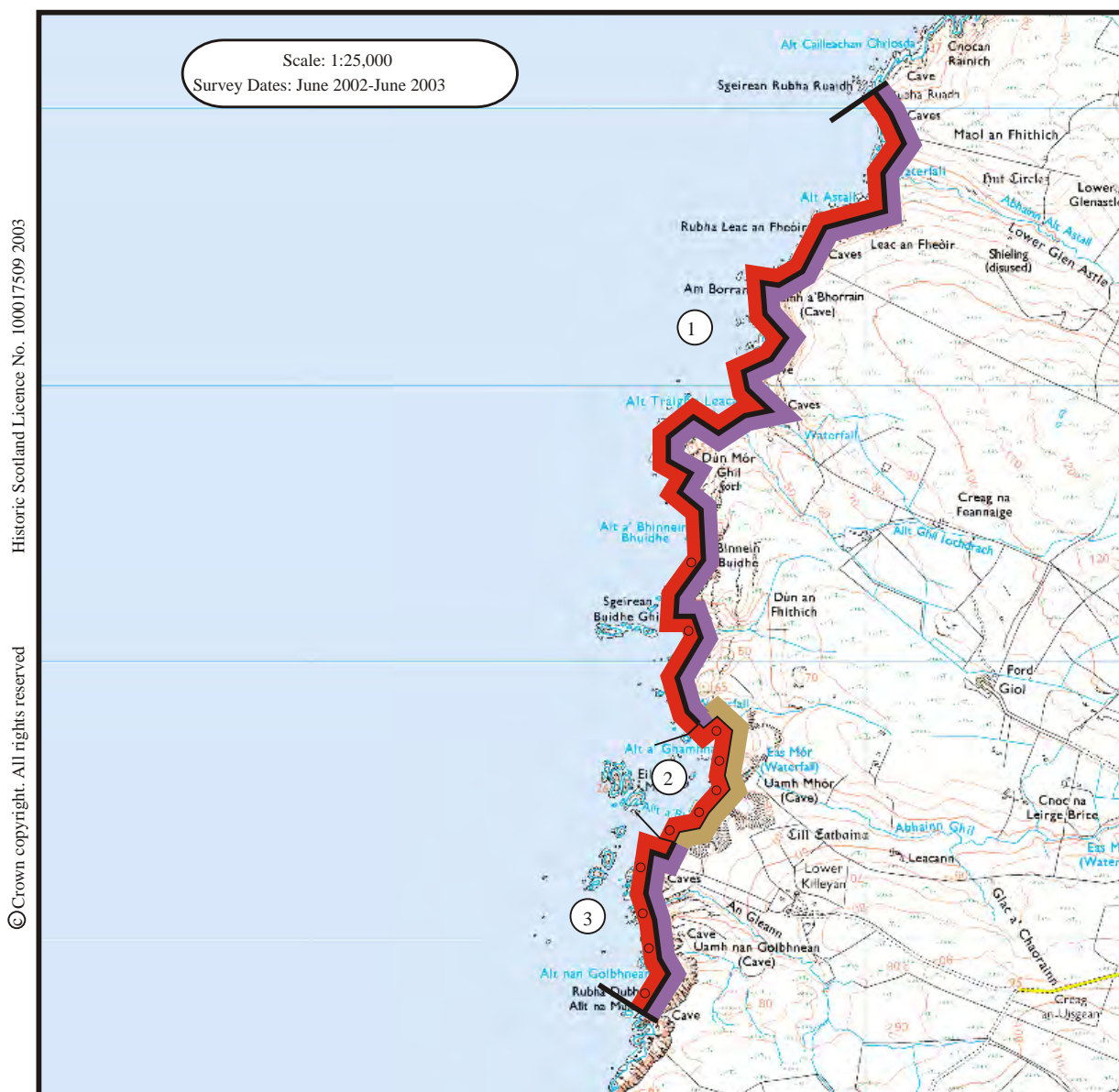
0.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

In this unit cliffs move away from the coast edge, leaving a flat area c. 50m wide above the high water mark. There is cobble cover on the foreshore. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing. This unit has been interpreted as raised beach.



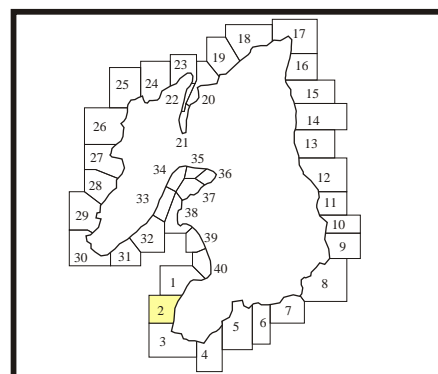
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Am Borran

NR 263 447

5.6 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. An Gleann

NR 272 432

0.7 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

2. Eileanan Mora

NR 265 436

0.6 Km

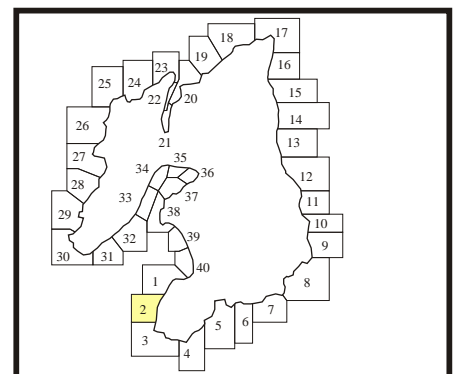
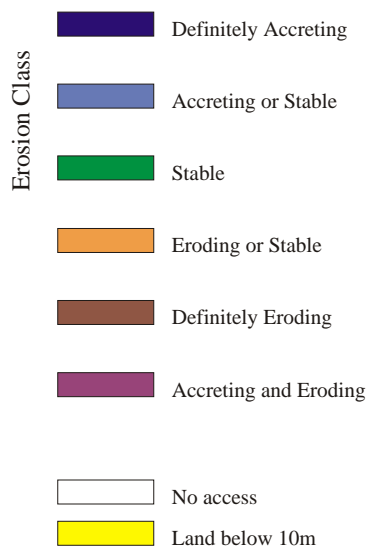
Eroding or Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable, however there is limited erosion of the cliff faces set away from the coast. This appears to be due to animal disturbance.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 3: Rubha Dubh to Alt an Daimh

This map section covers some 5.9km of coastline. This section takes in the high south-western facing coastline of the Oa Peninsula. The coast edge here comprises of precipitous cliffs, rising over 100m from the sea. The rocky and broken land along the cliff edge does not make for easy or safe walking but there is compensation in the panoramic sea views over Islay to the west coast of the Scottish Mainland and, on a clear day, as far as the northern coast of Ireland. At the southern end of this section there is an area of raised beach and several sea caves which lie below the old sea cliffs. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone and the nearest access route is via the track leading to Upper Killeyan Farm which stops before the coast edge. This map section is classified as stable.

A total of ten sites were identified within this map section; five of these had been recorded previously. Seven sites were identified as being of 18th-20th C date. These included elements of a deserted township, a memorial monument and a storehouse. The memorial (IY268) commemorates the loss in 1918 of the American troopships 'Turcania', torpedoed off the Mull of Oa and the 'Otranto', wrecked off Kilchiaran. The storehouse (IY25), now ruinous, is said to have been used by emigrants leaving Islay for passage to America (local informant). Three sites could not be ascribed a date. These include an alleged promontory dun (IY22) whose place name means 'Hill of the Fingalians' but which appears to be a natural rock stack with no trace of artificial construction. An enclosure (IY269), previously reported on the NE end of a sheer sided rock stack was not inspected during this survey. The third site (IY24) comprises of a rectangular stone-lined depression let into the ground behind a rocky shore. This may be a kelp kiln, but no other examples were found nearby. Alternatively, it may represent the remains of a grave, possibly of a mariner or drowned person washed in by the sea. It is recommended that the promontory site (IY22) is kept under surveillance in case further erosion should reveal hitherto unseen archaeological deposits.

IY22 (NR24SE 3)
NR 28518 40747
Dun Athad
Promontory dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY23
NR 283 411
Bealach nan Crann
Enclosures
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY24
NR 28357 41175
Bealach nan Crann
Kelp kiln or possible grave
???
Fair
Nil

IY25
NR 28358 41249
Port nan Gallan
Structure, slipway, enclosures, cultivation
remains and structures
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY26
NR 28200 41423
Upper Killeyan
Enclosure and field walls
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

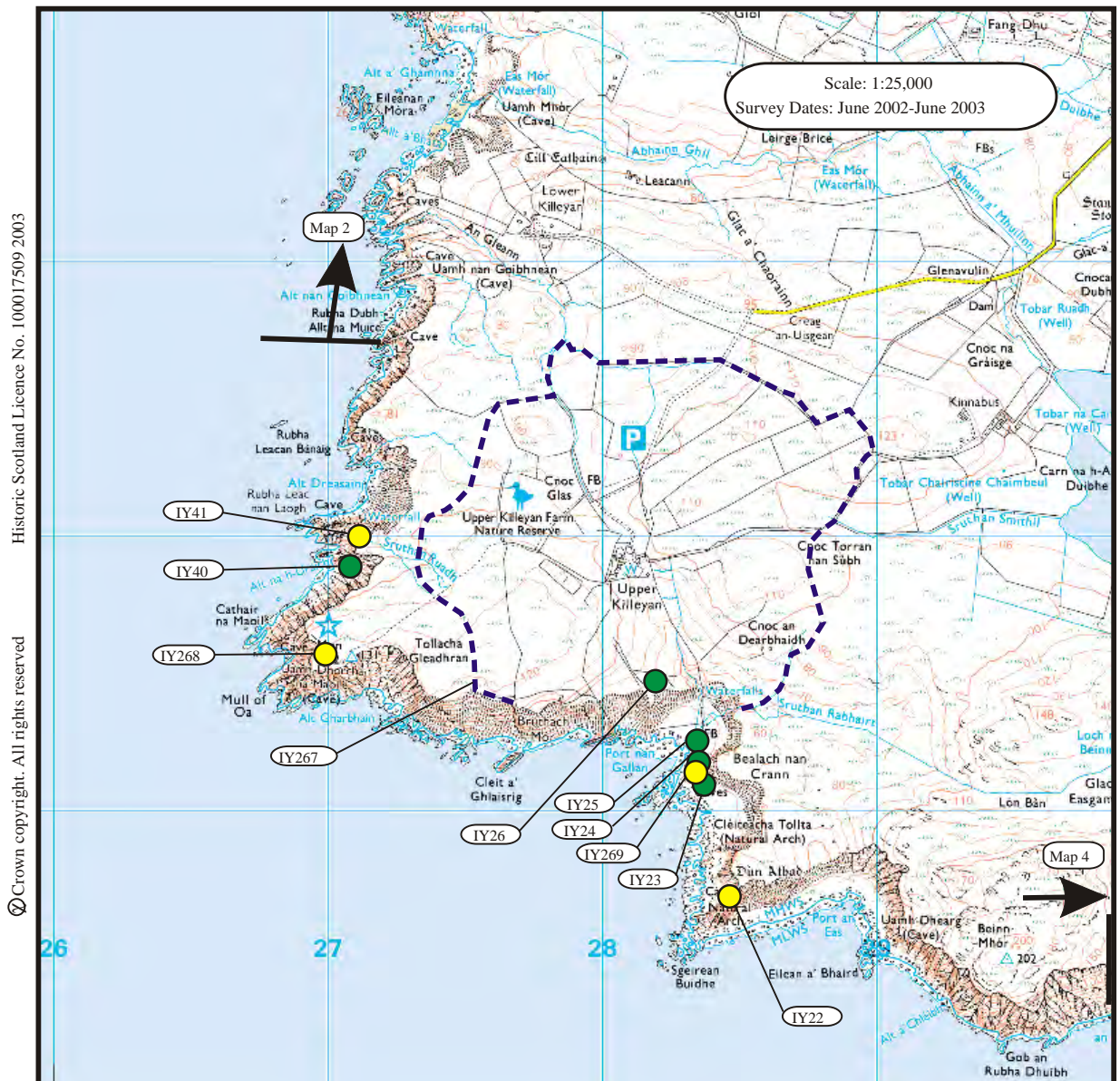
IY40
NR 27106 41893
Alt na h-Uraich
Enclosure
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY41 (NR24SE 7)
NR 27110 41928
Rubha Leac Nan Laogh
Earthen bank
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

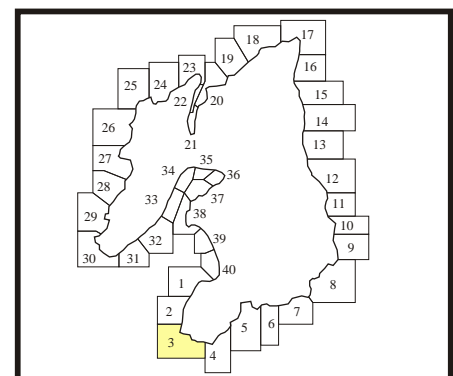
IY267 (NR24SE 44)
NR 281 419
Upper Killeyan
Township
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY268 (NR24SE 17)
NR 2705 4155
Mull of Oa
Memorial monument
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY269 (NR24SE 16)
NR 283 411
Bealach Nan Crann
Enclosure
???
N/A
N/A



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Upper Killeyan

NR 283 411

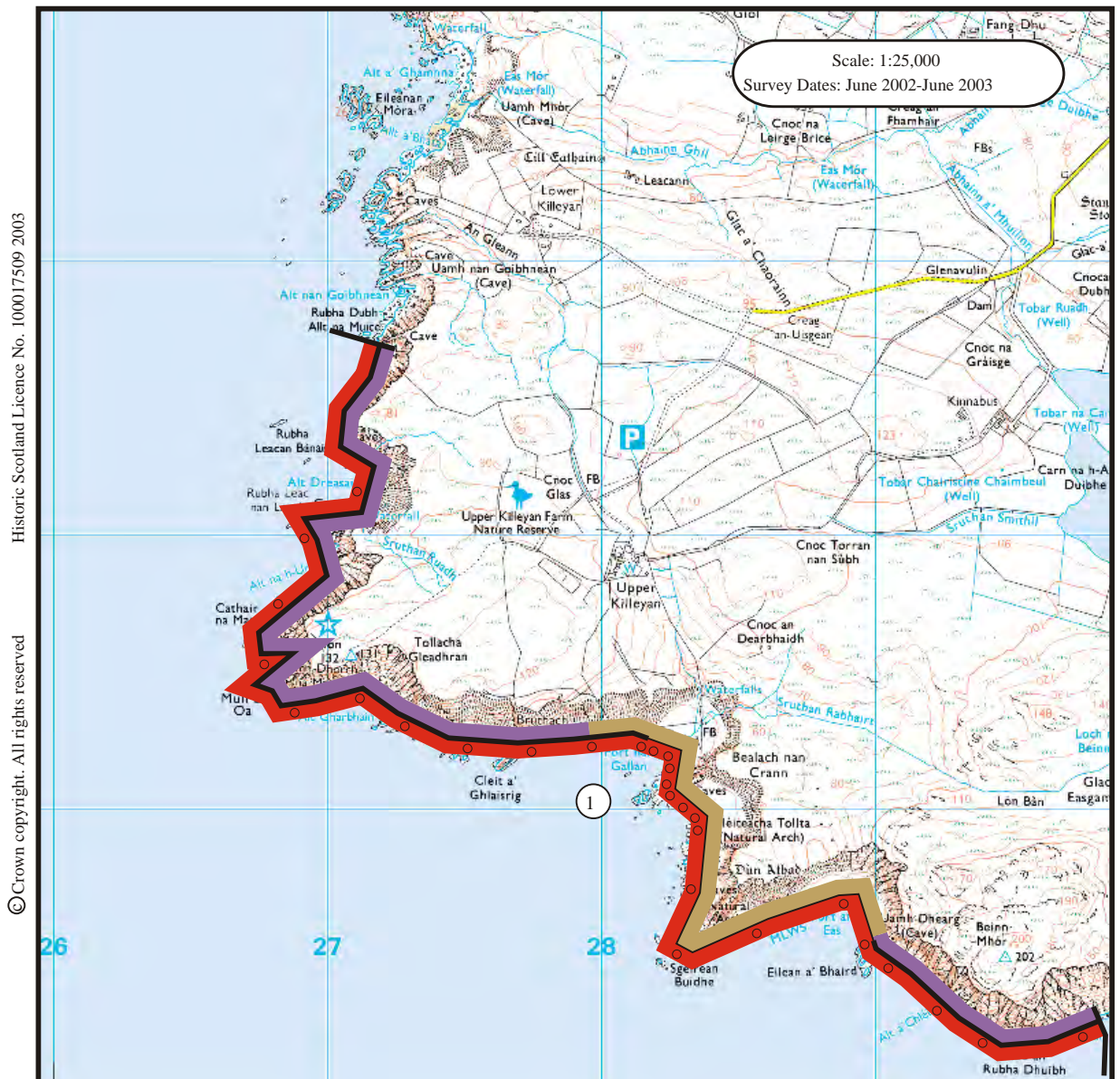
5.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

The coast edge in this unit is very high - rising to c. 180m by Beinn Mhor. In places the cliffs move away from the coast leaving a flat strip of land between sea and cliff. Here, there is cobble cover on the foreshore, and small storm beaches. These areas are interpreted as raised beach deposits. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.



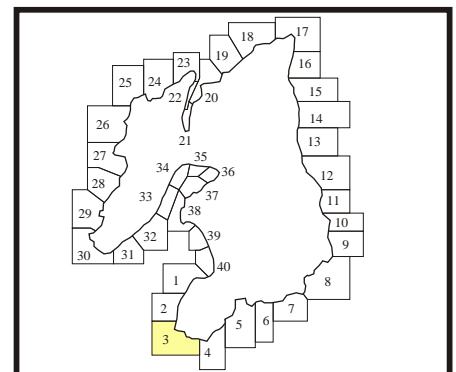
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



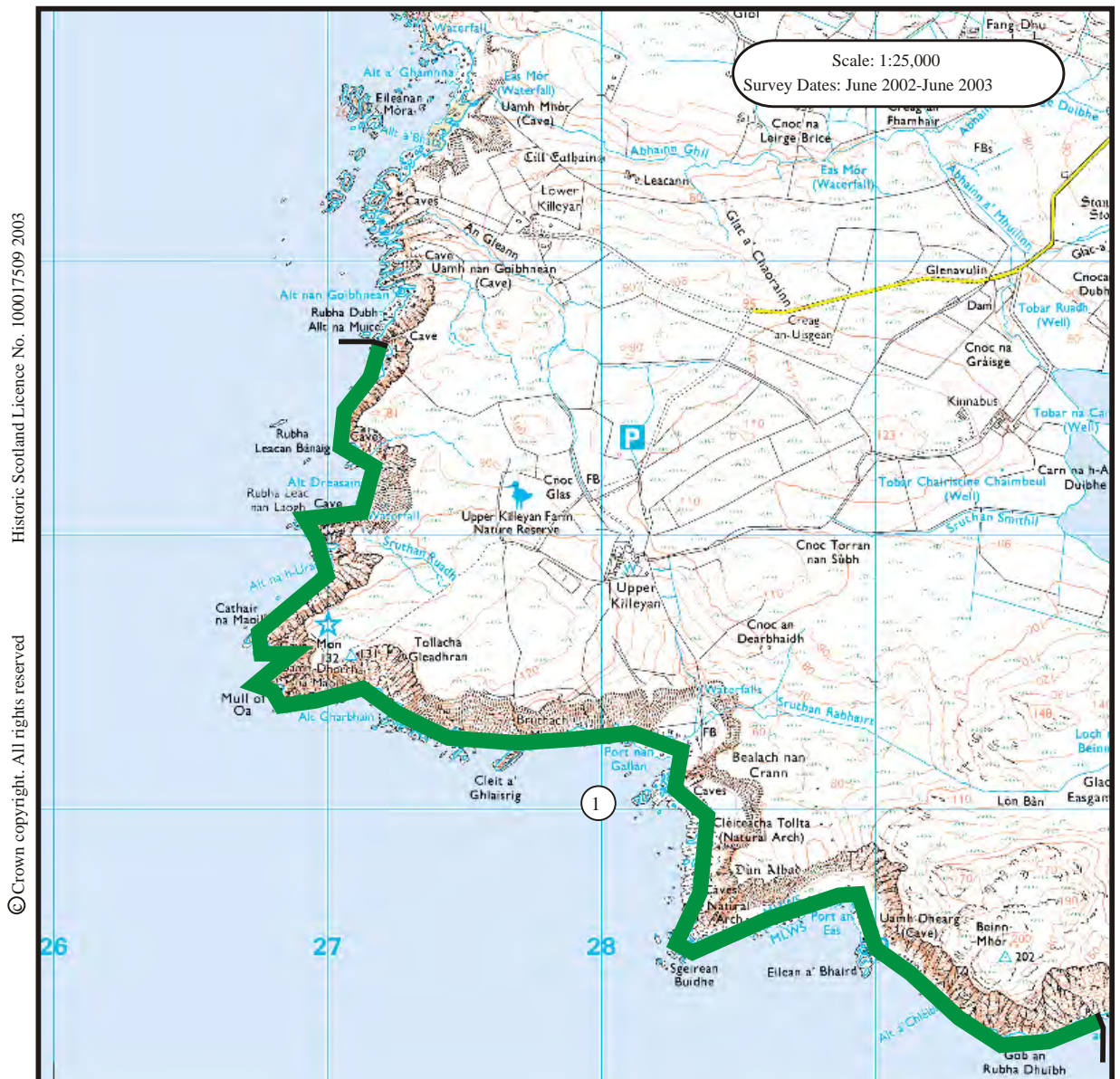
1. Upper Killeyan

NR 283 411

5.9 Km

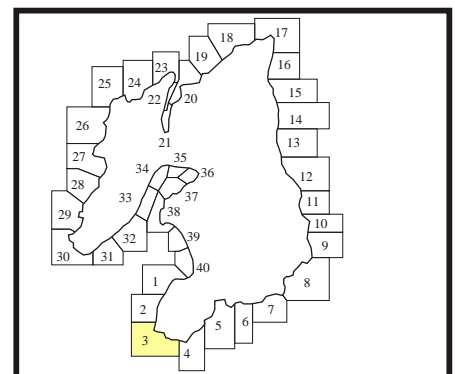
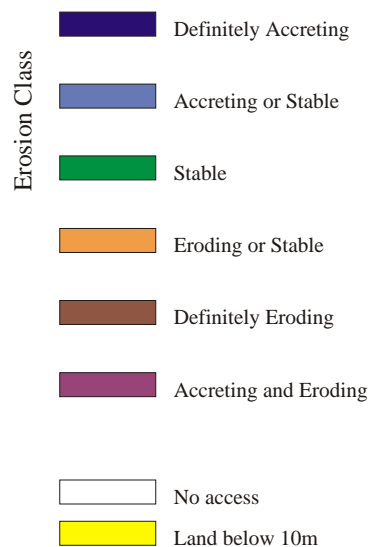
Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 4: Alt an Daimh to Port an Eas

This map section covers some 5.8km of coastline. This area takes in part of the south eastern side of the Oa Peninsula. From the 100m high rocky cliffs which form the southernmost tip of the peninsula, the land gradually lowers in height down towards the eastern side to a rocky coastline no more than 50m high. The hinterland here comprises a higher proportion of grazing land than moorland. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone and access to the coast is by way of tracks leading from the interior to Stremnishmore and Ballychatrigan farms. The coast edge here has been classified as stable.

A total of eleven sites were identified within this map section; six of these had been recorded previously. The majority of the sites, seven in all, are thought to be of 18-20th C date. These include field systems and cultivation remains and a slipway. These remains cluster around the farmsteads of Stremnishmore and Ballychatrigan.

Four sites could not be dated from their topographical remains alone. These include two previously recorded dun sites at Carraig Bun Aibhne (IY270) and Rubha Na Meise Baine (IY38). The former is an alleged dun situated on the irregular summit of the elongated rock stack and was not inspected during this survey. The latter is located on an outcrop surrounded by the sea on three sides with access via a narrow causeway which has been artificially shaped to form a rough stair. A wall runs across the approach and extends around the lip of the bowl-shaped interior.

The remaining undated sites are a subrectangular structure (IY46) and a group of cairns (IY37). The rectangular structure sits on a platform and is aligned east-west, allowing for the possibility that it may be a church. The cairns may be the result of clearance, although no trace of cultivation or field boundaries was noted in the surrounding area and the possibility that they may be burial mounds cannot, on present evidence, be discounted. It is recommended that this site should be surveyed and that the dun at Rubha Na Meise Baine (IY38) and the putative church structure (IY46) be monitored for future changes.

IY36 (part of NR34SW 19)
NR 33465 42695
Leacann na Coille
Trackway and field walls
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY37
NR 33133 41789
Alt a' Chladain
Cairns
???
Good
Survey

IY38 (NR34SW 14)
NR 33042 41472
Rubha Na Meise Baine
Dun
???
Poor
Monitor

IY39
NR 32928 41528
Rubha na Meise Baine
Cultivation remains and field boundaries
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY46
NR 32028 41200
Rubha na h-Uamha
Structure
???
Fair
Monitor

IY47
NR 3179 4102
Port Asabus
Slipway
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

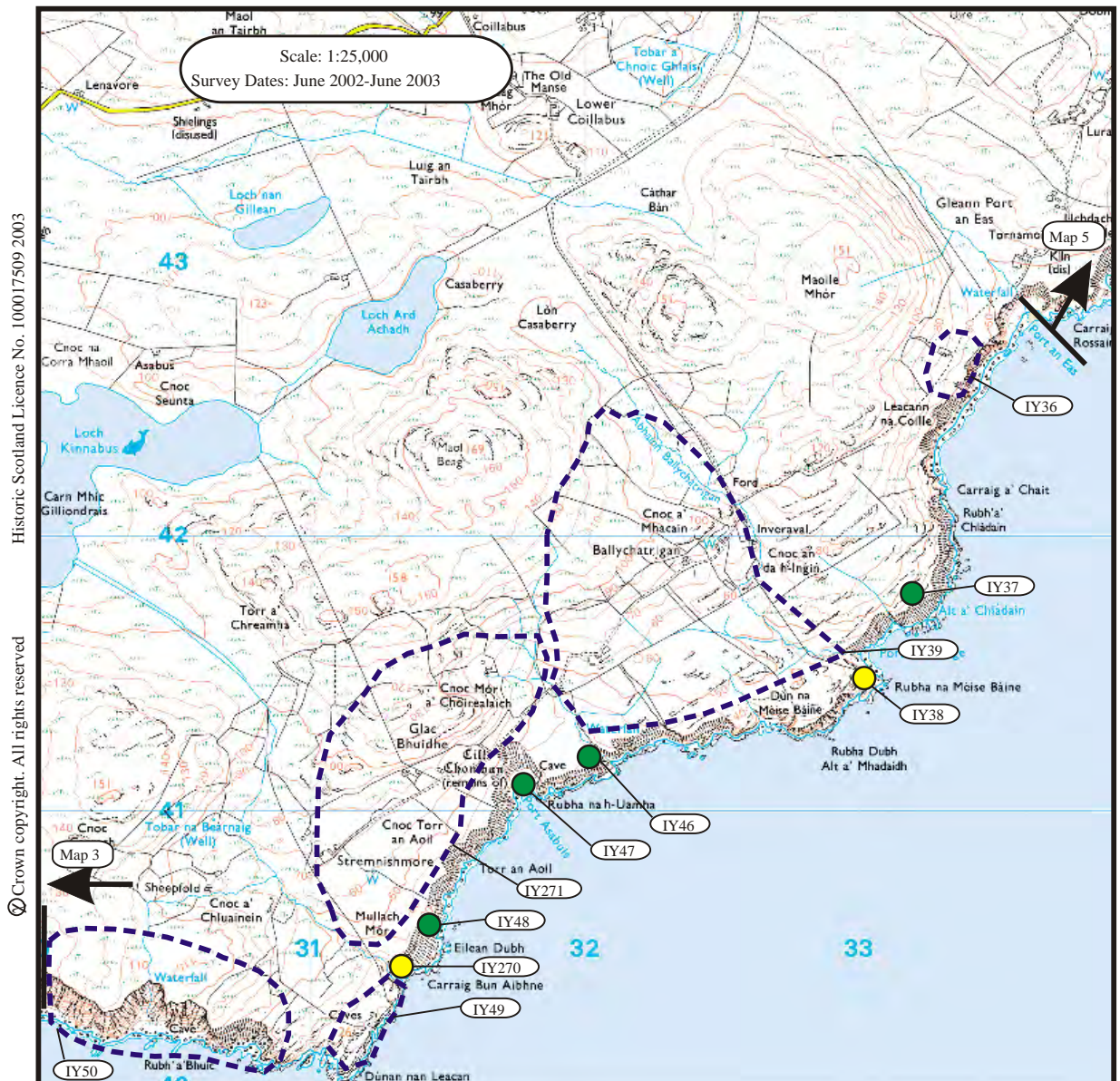
IY48
NR 31423 40477
Eilean Dubh
Wall
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY49 (includes NR34SW 7&35)
NR 31254 40347
Carraig Bun Aibhne
Field system and cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair-Poor
Nil

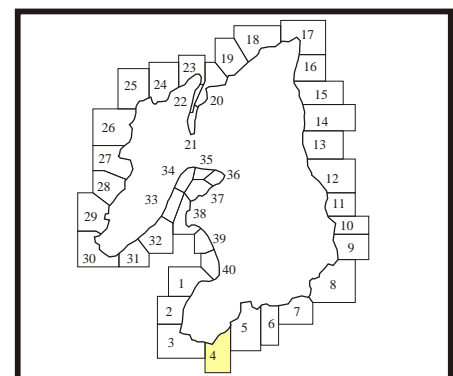
IY50 (NR34SW 34)
NR 30360 40287
Cnoc a'Chluainein
Boundary bank and cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY270 (NR34SW 11)
NR 3133 4040
Carraig Bun Aibhne
Alleged dun site
???
N/A
N/A

IY271 (NR34SW 57)
NR 3138 4114
Tighean Ura Strimnish
Farmstead
18-20th C
N/A
N/A



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Ballychatrigan

NR 329 414

5.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

The coast edge in this unit is generally high - on average 30m. The cliffs occasionally move away from the coast edge to leave flatter areas above the high water mark, interpreted as raised beach. Here, there is cobble cover on the foreshore. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.



Foreshore

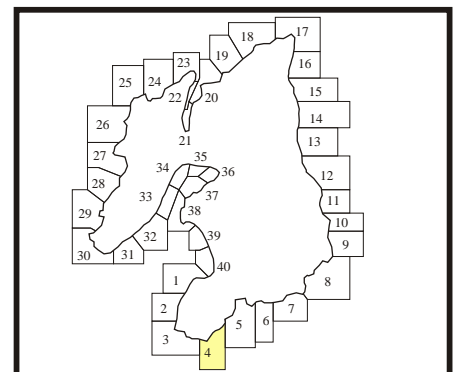
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



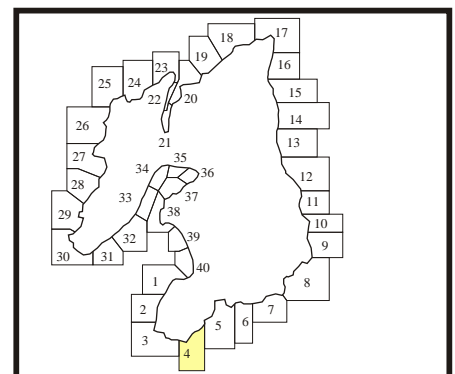
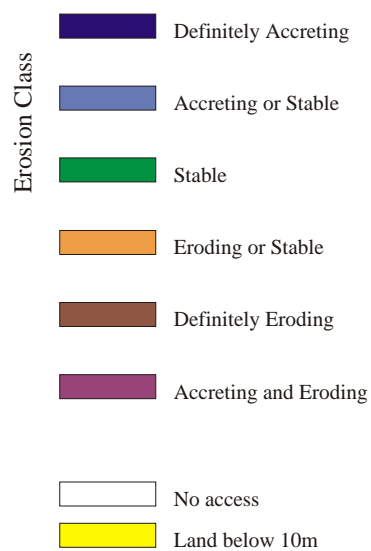
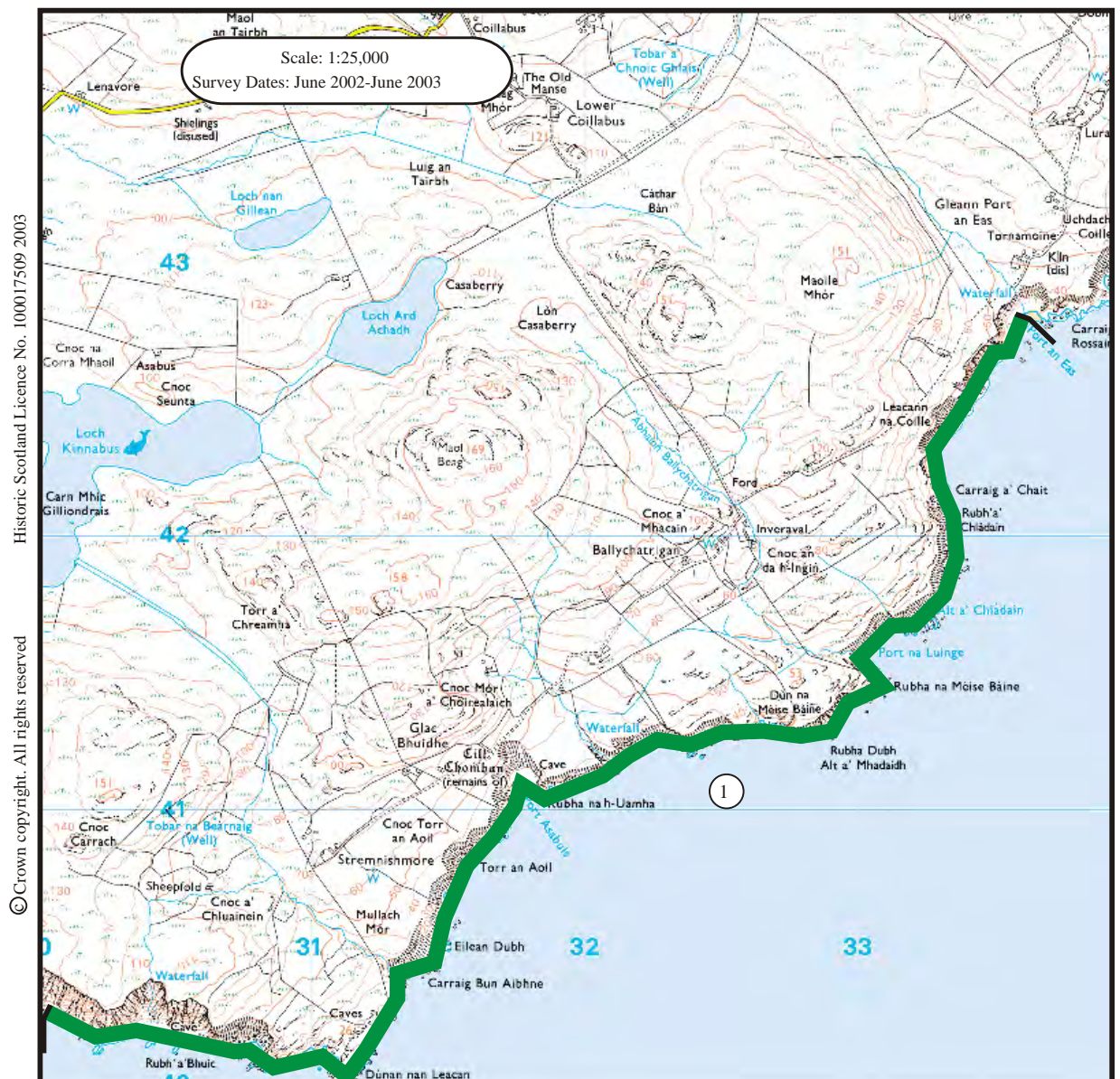
1. Ballychatrigan

NR 283 411

5.8 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 5: Port an Eas to The Ard

This map section covers some 8.3km of coastline. The landscape comprises of moorland and grazing land to the west which slopes down to the shores of Kilnaughton Bay. From Kilnaughton Bay, this section extends eastwards through the planned 19th C village of Port Ellen and for a little way beyond. The highest parts of the coastline lie to the extreme east and west of this section, but even here the cliffs stand little higher than 10m OD. There is some modern settlement to the west of Port Ellen, but the largest concentration lies immediately behind Loch Leodamais and the modern pier. There is a regular ferry service between Port Ellen and Kennacraig (Kintyre).

Much of this map section has been classified as stable, with the exception of the coast line to the north of Carraig Fhada, which is definitely eroding, and the dunes within Kilnaughton Bay, which have been classified as eroding to stable.

A total of sixteen sites were identified within this map section; eleven of these had been recorded previously. The site entry for Port Ellen (IY273) covers both residential housing, the distillery (now used solely as a maltings) and the pier. The listed buildings which lie within the coastal zone are separately provided for in the Listed Buildings Appendix to this report. Nine sites were identified as being of 18-20th C date. These sites include maritime features such as fish traps and jetties (IY232) and Carraig Fhada Lighthouse (IY31), together with a designed landscape (IY234), several separate incidences of cultivation remains and a military cemetery (IY27). It is recommended that the designed landscape be monitored for change.

Of earlier date, the chapel and cemetery at Kilnaughton (IY28) may preserve in its place name an original dedication to the 7th C Scottish saint Nechtan. The surviving building, however, is thought to date in part possibly to the 13th C but largely from the 15th C, with numerous more recent repairs in evidence. The chapel contains four carved medieval grave slabs and is surrounded by a cemetery containing grave slabs and memorials dating from the 17th C to the present day. It is recommended that this site is monitored since it lies in an area of sand dunes which is subject to erosion and it is possible that associated remains, such as graves, may become exposed.

Three dun sites, which could not be ascribed a date, lie within this area. To the west Port Chubaird dun (IY35) occupies a sheer rock outcrop with good natural defences which is accessed via a narrow bridge of rock. A stony bank defends the entrance. Nearby at Lurabus, a second dun (IY32) is located on a rocky hillock. The summit contains a natural depression with traces of a stone wall or bank. The most impressive of this group is The Ard (IY233) which lies to the east of Port Ellen. This site occupies an elongated ridge, the level summit of which stands some 10m above the sea. Two small hollows visible on the summit may be the remains of buildings, while elsewhere earthfast stones are suggestive of further structural remains. It is recommended that all three dun sites are monitored for evidence of change.

IY27 NR 3450 4531 Kilnaughton Bay Military cemetery 18-20th C Good Nil	IY34 (part of NR34SW 19) NR 33876 43015 Port Chubaird Land boundaries and slipway 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY32 (NR34SW 8) NR 3423 4347 Lurabus Possible dun ??? Poor Monitor
IY28 (NR34NW 5) NR 3442 4522 Kilnaughton Chapel and cemetery 14-18th C, 18-20th C Good Monitor	IY35 (NR34SW 13) NR 339 428 Port Chubaird Dun ??? Poor Monitor	IY273 NR 36 45 Port Ellen Village, pier, maltings 18-20th C Good-Fair Nil
IY29 NR 34425 45133 Kilnaughton Ruinous House 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY232 NR 37086 44815 The Ard, Port Ellen Fish trap and jetties 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY274 (NR34SW 6) NR 3468 4453 Kilnaughton Bay Cave ??? N/A N/A
IY30 NR 347 443 Carraig Fhada Enclosures, boundaries, clearance cairns 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY233 (NR34SE 1) NR 36495 44715 The Ard, Port Ellen Dun ??? Fair Monitor	IY275 (NR34NW 27) NR 344 450 Caisteal Dhonnachaidh Enclosure ??? N/A N/A
IY31 (NR34SW 20 & 22) NR 3493 4434 Carraig Fhada Lighthouse and lighthouse cottage 18-20th C Good Nil	IY234 NR 34766 45503 Coille nan Sglithean Folly and designed landscape 18-20th C Good Monitor	
IY33 (part of NW34SW 19) NR 33990 43214 Alt an Laoigh Field Boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY272 (NR34SW 5) NR 3446 4486 Kilnaughton Bay Cave ??? N/A N/A	



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Lurabus
NR 341 434
1.9 Km

Rock platform
Coast edge mostly >5m
Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is mostly high but lessens in height towards the north. The coast edge is mostly rock platform however there is cobble cover in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, with some scrub and bracken.

2. Traigh Bhan
NR 345 441
0.2 Km

Mainly sand
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand.

The unit encompasses a sandy area known as the 'singing sands'. The hinterland here is low dunes, which are covered by marram grass.

3. Carraig Fhada
NR 346 445
1.2 Km

Rock platform
Coast edge <5m
Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge within this unit is low lying and rocky. There is cobble and boulder cover on the coast edge within Kilnaughton bay. There has been dumping of angular boulders along the coast edge, in front of an access road which runs out to houses and a lighthouse at Carraig Fhada. There is also a concrete sea wall in front of the road. This sea wall appears damaged and survives in lengths of c. 100m. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing. Low cliffs lie c. 20m back from the coast edge within Kilnaughton bay.

4. Kilnaughton Bay
NR 343 453
0.7 Km

Mainly sand
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand.

This unit encompasses a wide sandy beach which lies within Kilnaughton bay. The hinterland is low dunes which are not extensive. There is marram grass over some of the hinterland, this does not extend for more than c. 30m inland. The hinterland is rough grazing.

5. Inbhir Shligeach
NR 354 457
1.3 Km

Rock platform
Coast edge mostly <5m
Drift on visible rock.

The western part of this unit has a coast edge which is slightly over 5m high. The coast edge decreases in height to the east. The hinterland is extremely overgrown - impassable - at Coille nan Sglithean. To the east of here, there is some housing in the hinterland, and coastal defences in front of Port Ellen maltings.

6. Traigh Gheighsgeir
NR 363 452
1.7 Km

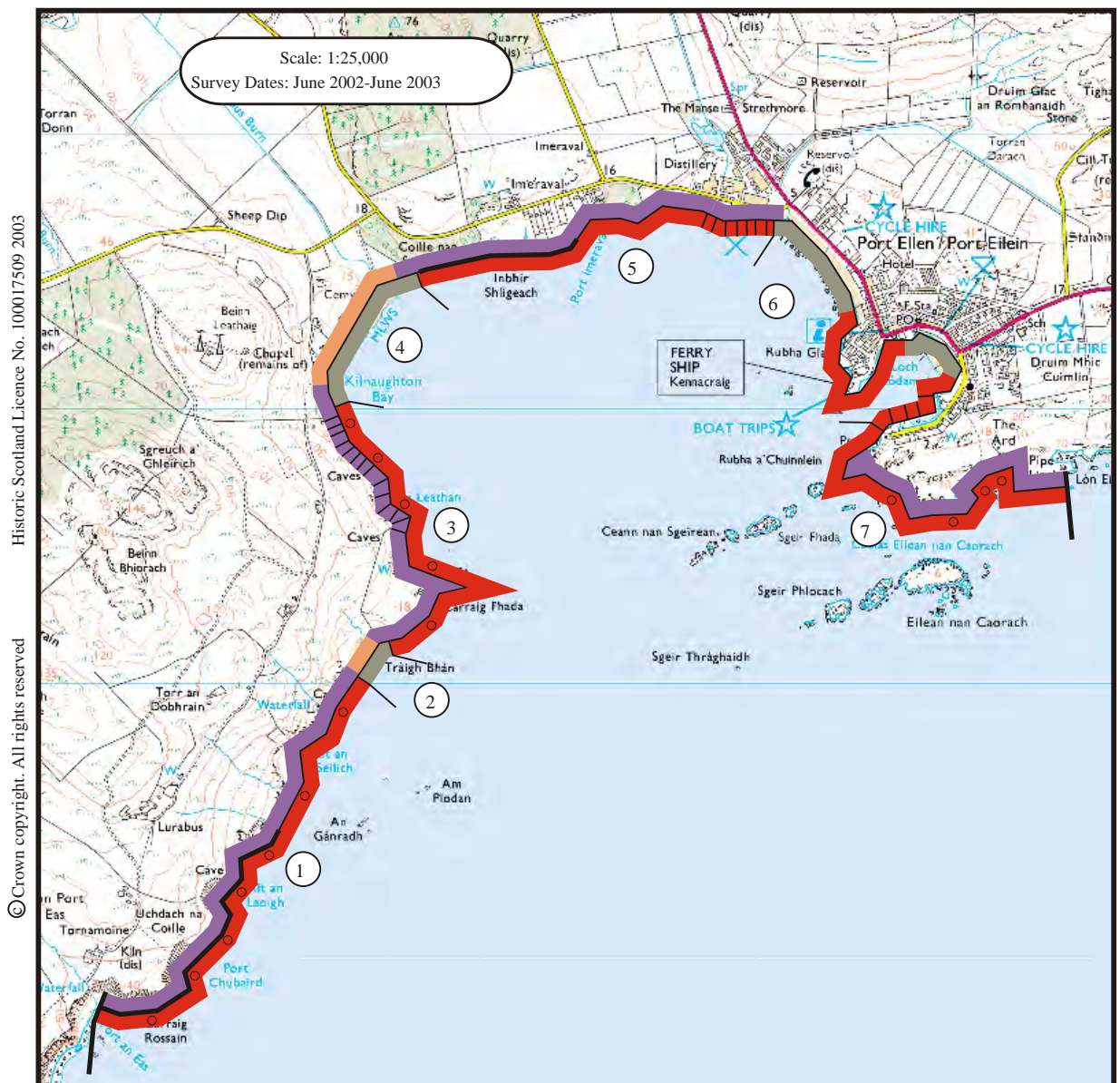
Mainly sand
Coast edge <5m
Hinterland geology not generally visible.

This unit encompasses the shoreline in front of Port Ellen. This is mostly sand, with areas of rock platform. Much of the coast edge is protected by sea walls. The hinterland is a mix of housing and roads. There are limited areas of grass (parkland) at the western end of this unit.

7. The Ard
NR 365 447
1.3 Km

Rock platform /mainly sand
Coast edge <5m
Drift on visible rock.

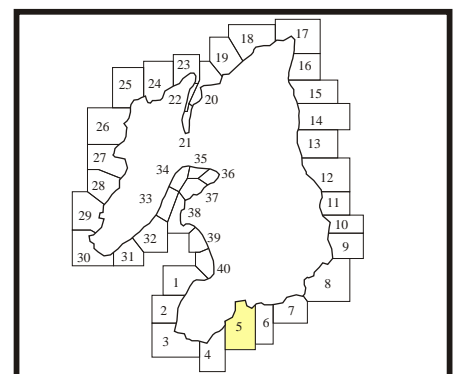
The coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform, with some cobble in coves. The hinterland is rough grass, not apparently in agricultural use at time of visit.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Lurabus

NR 343 436

2.1 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

2. Carraig Fhada

NR 346 446

1.0 Km

Definitely Eroding

Much of the coast edge in this unit is protected by sea walling, however the sea walling appears damaged and has been patched by dumps of boulders, implying that this unit is eroding. Erosion is also visible close to Carraig Fhada lighthouse.

3. Kilnaughton Bay

NR 345 453

0.7 Km

Eroding or Stable

This unit is for the most part stable, however there is some landslip of dune faces on the northern side of Kilnaughton Bay. There would appear to be limited colonisation of the upper foreshore by marram grass, on the southern side of the bay. The dunes in the hinterland appear stable and grassy, without sign of blowouts.

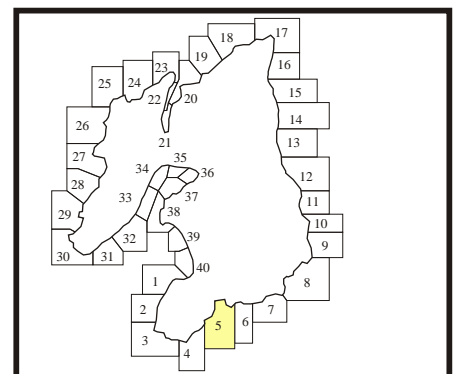
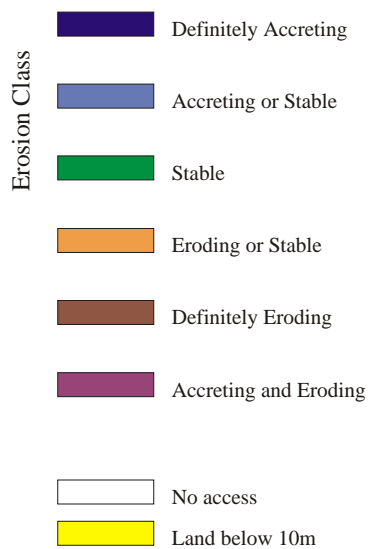
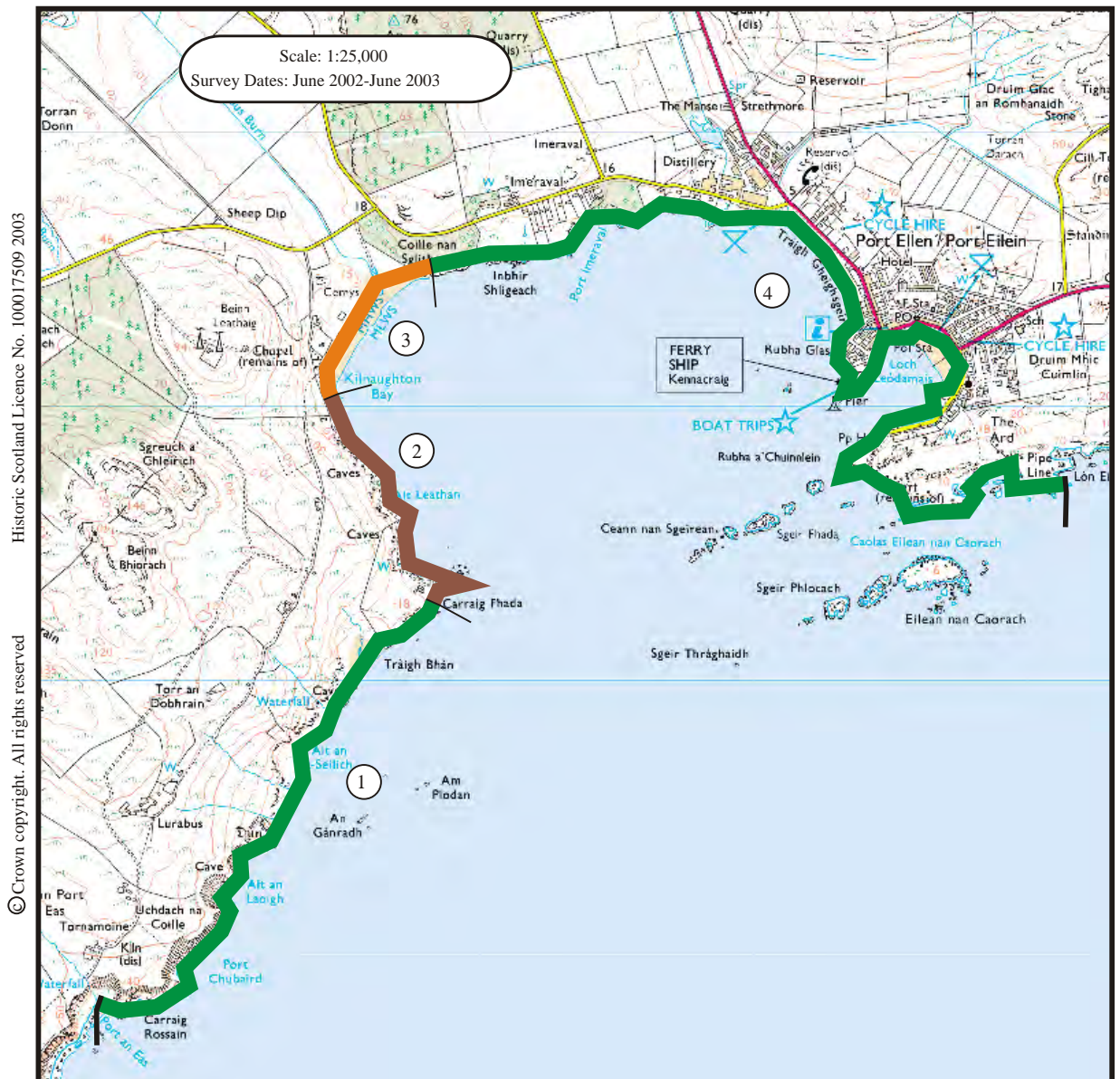
4. Port Ellen

NR 363 453

4.5 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 6: The Ard to Lagavulin

This map section covers some 4.8km of coastline. It extends from the east of Port Ellen over low-lying ground past Laphroaig to the forested hillside which lies to the west of Lagavulin Distillery. The coast here has been classified as stable. There is scant modern settlement within the coastal zone of this area and access to the coastline is gained from the A846 Port Ellen-Ardbeg public road which runs through the hinterland.

A total of fifteen sites were identified within this map section; five of these had been recorded previously. The majority of the sites, eleven in all, are thought to be of 18th to 20th C date. These include Laphroaig Distillery (IY276), farmsteads, cultivation remains and land boundaries and maritime features such as piers and possible fish traps. Of unknown date, are two sets of structural remains (IY197 and IY227), a dun (IY230) and an alleged dun site (IY227), which could not be relocated.

The structural remains at Port na Sroine Gairbhe (IY197) comprise of subrectangular footings, measuring 8m by 4m, situated on low lying rough grassland. There are no traces of cultivation remains in this area and the beach is rocky and unlikely to be suitable for landing boats. The site at Sron Dubh (IY228) is visible as a concentration of earthfast stones which may be the remains of a structure.

The dun at Sron Dubh (IY230) occupies part of a low-lying coastal promontory to the east side of which a wall encloses an area measuring approximately 45m by 38m. Inside the wall there are two distinct hollow areas, which may be the remains of structures. There are numerous concentrations of stone and several probable wall lines in this area, they may have served to delineate the access routes within the dun.

It is recommended that structural remains IY197 and the dun at Sron Dubh (IY230) are monitored for change.

IY196

NR 39993 45342
Lagavulin
Walls
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY197

NR 39710 45230
Port na Sroine Gairbhe
Structural remains
???
Fair
Monitor

IY198

NR 39345 44895
Carn Mor
Boundary bank
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY199

NR 39235 44886
Carn Mor
Stone structure associated
with P. O. cable
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY200

NR 39042 44837
Port a' Chuirn
Enclosures
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY201

NR 38927 44762
Rubha Chuirn
Enclosure
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY202

NR 38881 44799
Rubha Chuirn
Stock barriers and possible
enclosures
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY227 (NR34NE 27)

NR 3829 4517
Caisteal Dhonnachaidh
Alleged site of dun- not
located
???
N/A
N/A

IY228

NR 37880 45315
Sron Dubh
Possible structural remains
???
Poor
Nil

IY229

NR 37771 45245
Sron Dubh
Pier or fish trap
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY230 (NR34NE 40)

NR 37738 45137
Sron Dubh
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY231

NR 37694 45149
Sron Dubh
Field system, pier, slipway
and jetty
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY276 (NR34NE 45)

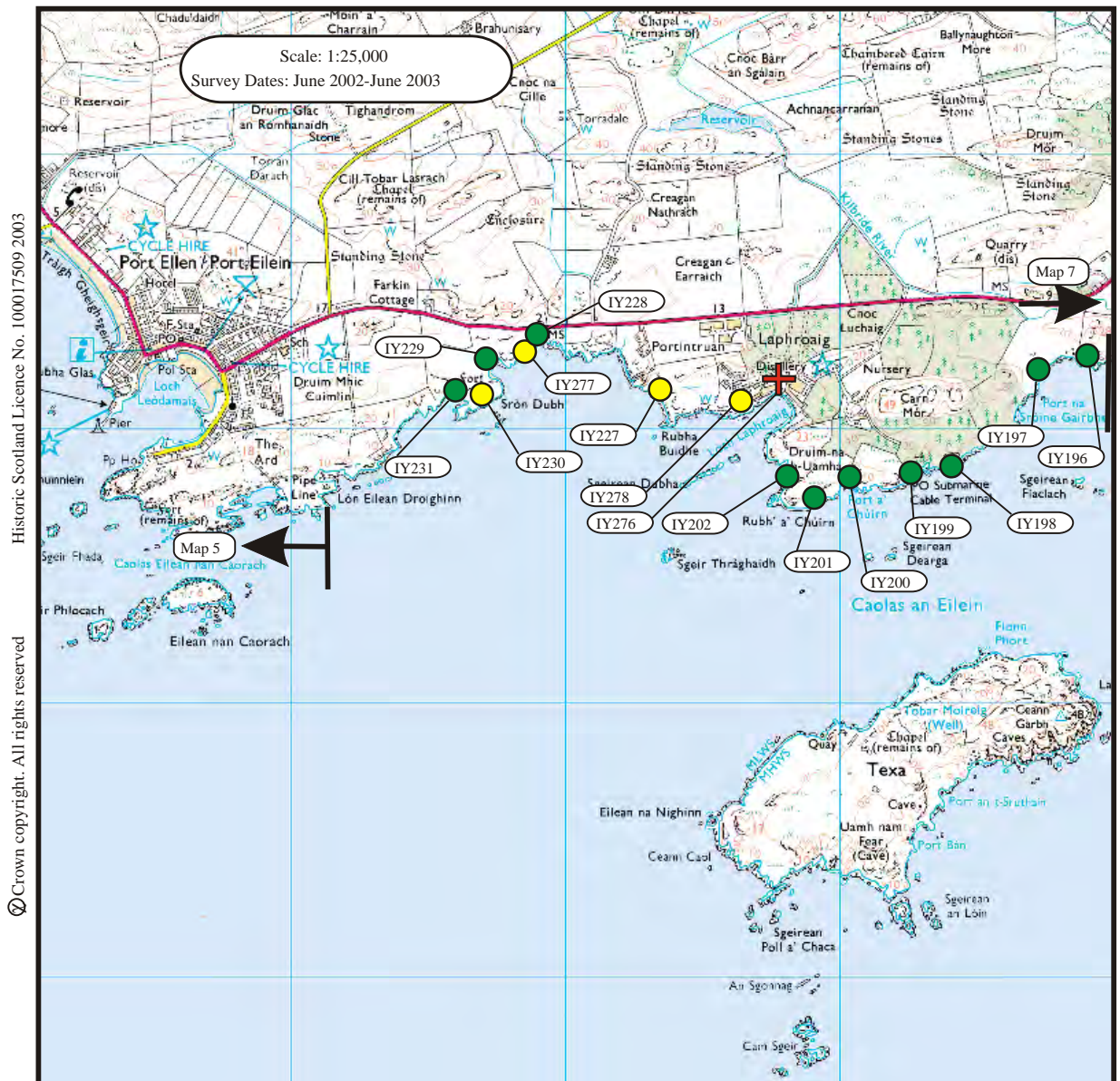
NR 3876 4514
Laphroaig
Laphroaig distillery
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY277 (NR34NE 63)

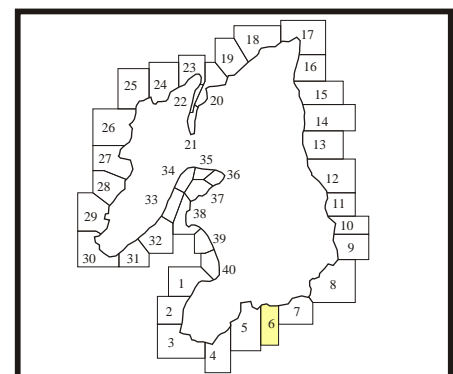
NR 3783 4529
Rubha Na Faolinn Bige
Enclosure
18-20th C
N/A
N/A

IY278 (NR34NE 70)

NR 386 451
Druim An Uigean
Farmstead
18-20th C
N/A
N/A



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Laphroaig

NR 388 447

4.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

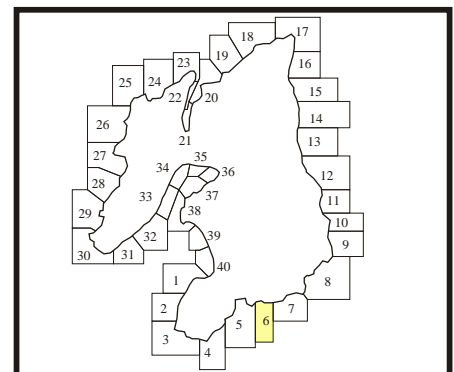
The coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform, with some cobble in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, not apparently in agricultural use at time of visit. The hinterland frequently contains thickets of scrub vegetation.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



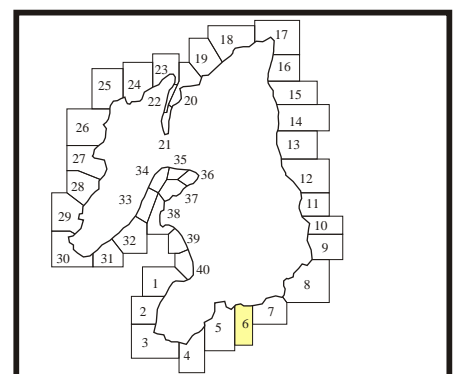
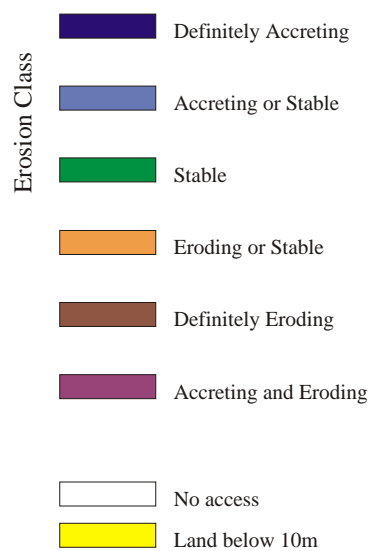
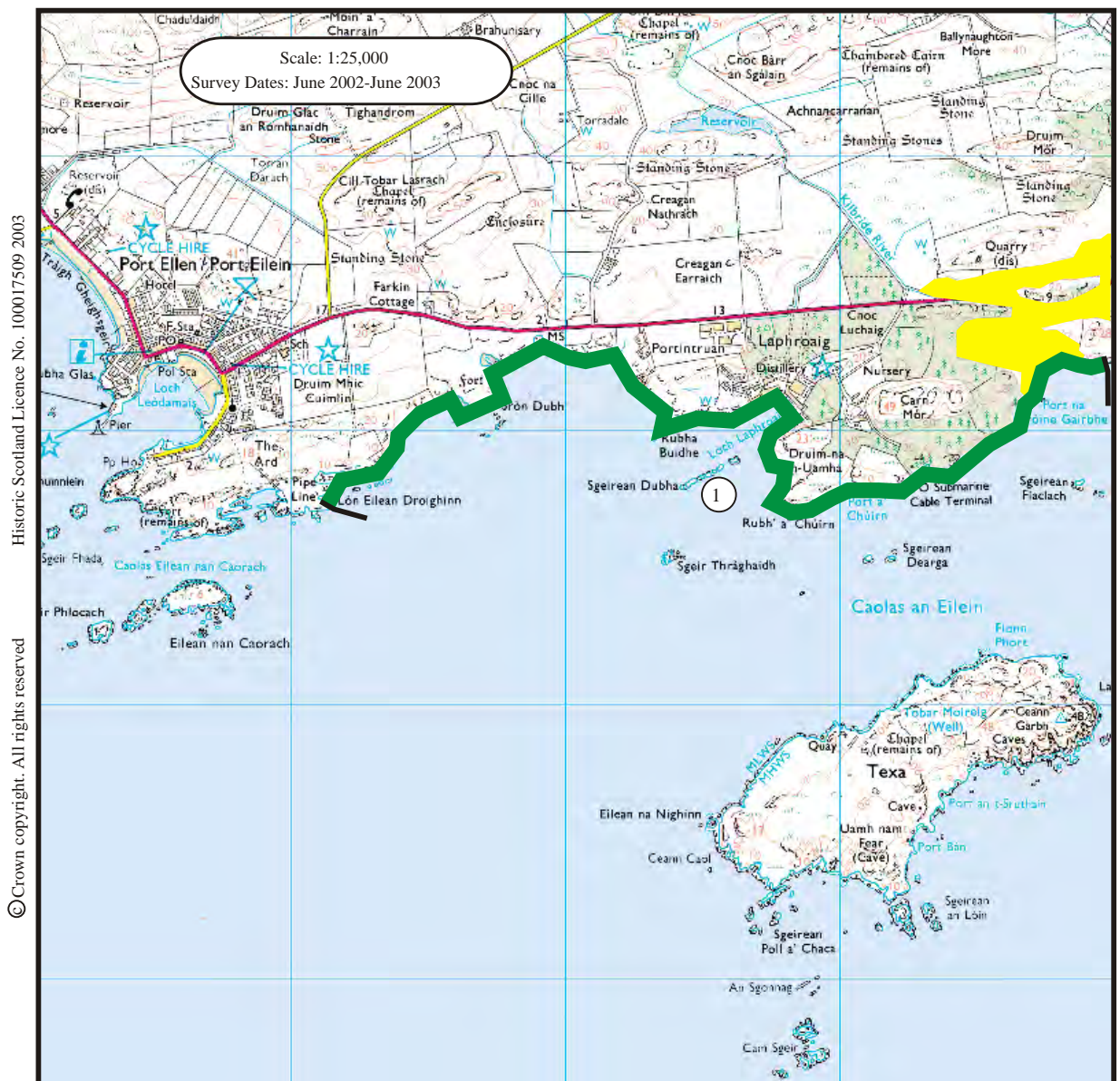
1. Laphroaig

NR 388 447

4.8 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 7: Lagavulin to Eilean an t-Sluic

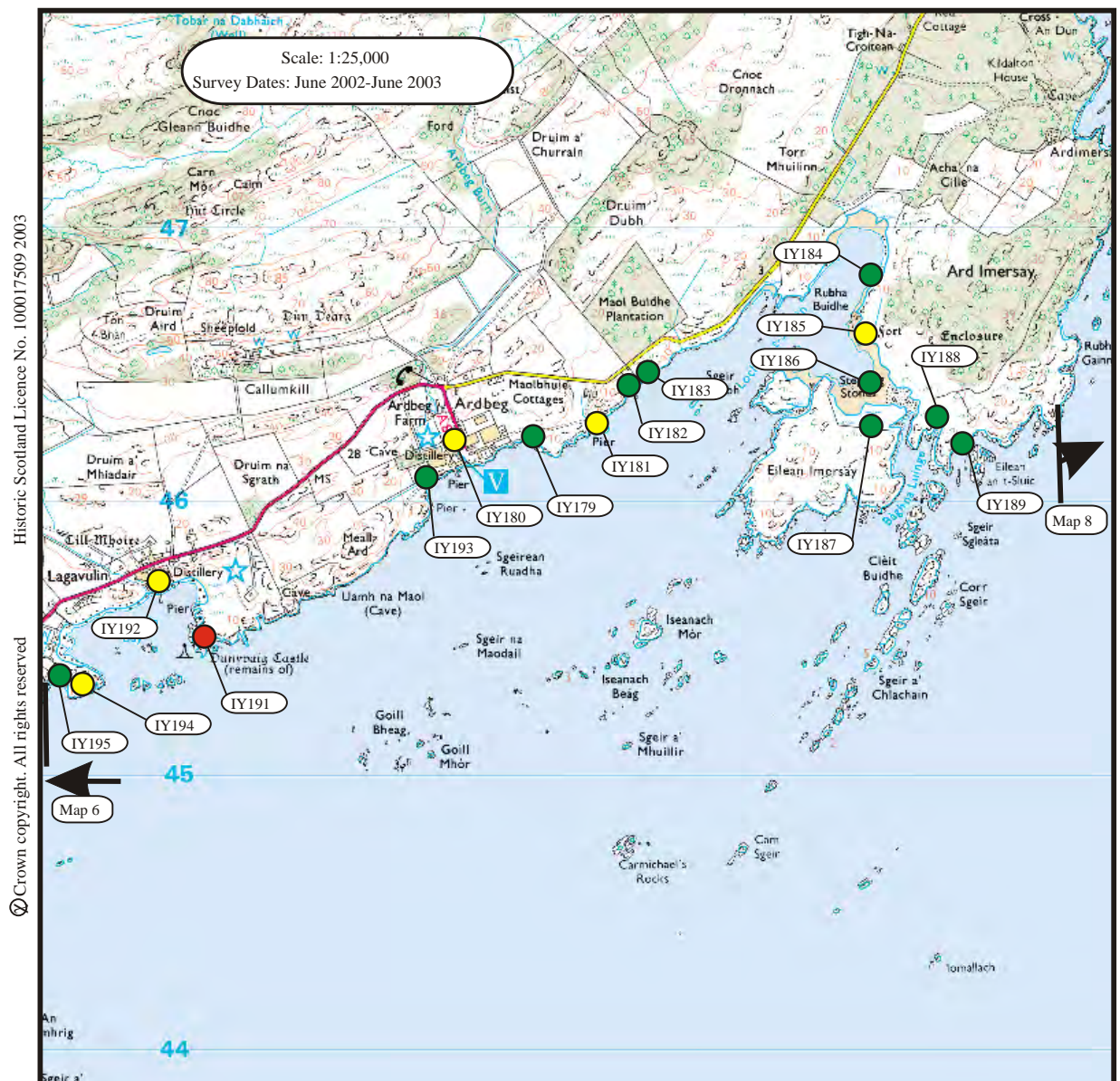
This map section covers some 9.3km of coastline. It extends from the west side of Lagavulin Distillery over low-lying ground to Ardbeg and on to the promontory of Ard Imersay. The coastline of the adjacent island, Eilean Imersay, was also included within the survey area. Much of the hinterland is given up to rough grazing. The coast is classified as stable for the most part, except where there is salt marsh on the coast edge. There is a small amount of modern settlement surrounding Ardbeg and access to the coastline is provided by the A846 Port Ellen-Ardbeg public road and its eastern extension beyond Ardbeg.

A total of sixteen sites were identified within this map section; six of these had been recorded previously. Thirteen sites are thought to be of 18-20th C date. These include the distilleries at Ardbeg and Lagavulin, agricultural remains in the form of land boundaries and a farmstead and maritime remains such as piers, a fish trap, a noost and slipways.

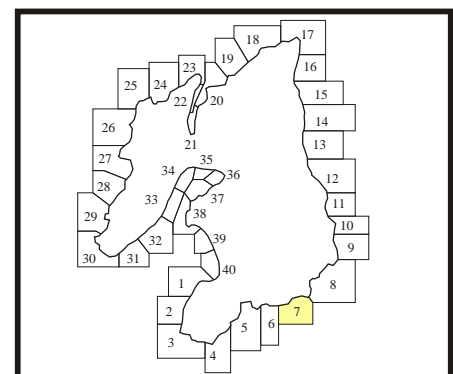
Dunivaig Castle (IY191) is first mentioned in chronicles of the later 14th C and belonged to the Lords of the Isles. It passed through several hands during its turbulent history and was besieged on several occasions in the 1700's, at the end of which century it was finally abandoned. The elongated hall occupies a high coastal promontory, with an outer courtyard, sea gate and a boat landing area located on lower ground beneath. The remains of at least four rectangular buildings survive within the courtyard. It is now in an unstable condition and it is recommended that it be monitored for future change.

Two duns of uncertain date lie within this area at Fang A'Chaisteil (IY185) and at Barr An T-Seann Duine (IY194). The former is sited on a small rocky ridge which, via a series of narrow ledges, extends to a maximum height of 8m. The most accessible route to the summit follows a natural gully, midway along which there are traces of a wall. On the summit there are traces of a stony bank or wall but no buildings are visible inside. The latter site occupies a high and extensive rocky promontory. Several traces of walling are visible, especially at the approach to the summit, where the walling appears to define an access route. A circular structure on the summit and traces of cultivation remains which were reported previously are not now visible. It is recommended that both dun sites be monitored for future change since both are at risk from erosion.

<p>IY179 NR 41782 46254 Ardbeg Earthwork 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY185 (NR44NW 21) NR 43040 46618 Fang A'Chaisteil Dun ??? Fair Monitor</p>	<p>IY192 (NR44NW 42) NR 40401 45660 Lagavulin Lagavulin Distillery and landing places 18-20th C Good Nil</p>
<p>IY180 (NR44NW 43, 70) NR 4156 4622 Ardbeg Ardbeg Distillery 18-20th C Good Nil</p>	<p>IY186 NR 43140 46434 Eilean Imersay Possible fish trap 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY193 NR 4140 4606 Ardbeg Noost and pier 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>
<p>IY181 (NR44NW 62) NR 42057 46274 Ardbeg Pier 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY187 NR 428 461 Eilean Imersay Walls 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY194 (NR44NW 23) NR 40161 45357 Barr An T-Seann Duine Dun ??? Fair Monitor</p>
<p>IY182 NR 42167 46410 Maol Buidhe Structural remains and wall 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY188 NR 43288 46295 Port na Luinge Walls- possible harbour 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY195 NR 40066 45368 Barr An T-Seann Duine Farmstead and walled enclosure 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>
<p>IY183 NR 42209 46440 Maol Buidhe Slipway 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY189 NR 43424 46263 Ard Imersay Walls 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	
<p>IY184 NR 43075 46803 Rubha Buidhe Slipway 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>IY191 (NR44NW 4, 24) NR 40603 45489 Dunivaig Castle, Lagavulin Bay Dunivaig Castle 14th -18th C Poor Monitor</p>	



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Ardbeg

NR 413 459

3.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform, with some cobble in coves. It rises over 5m height briefly, on the north and south sides of Lagavulin Bay. Some disturbance of the coast edge was noted on the south side of Lagavulin Bay, associated with the construction of a new track by the coast edge there. There is limited dumping of farm waste on the coast edge to the north of Ardbeg distillery. The coast edge has been protected by the construction of a sea wall for the last c. 200m of this unit, where a road passes close to the shore. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, not apparently in agricultural use at time of visit.

2. Rubha Buidhe

NR 430 470

1.5 Km

Rock platform/marsh

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is a combination of rock platform and low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh is between 10m- 20m wide. The hinterland is poorly drained, not apparently in use for agriculture.

3. Eilean Imersay

NR 428 461

2.8 Km

Rock platform/marsh

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The north coast of Eilean Imersay is low lying salt marsh. The south coast is rock platform. The interior is poorly drained, not apparently in use for agriculture. There are large areas of thicket which are impassable.

4. Ard Imersay

NR 433 462

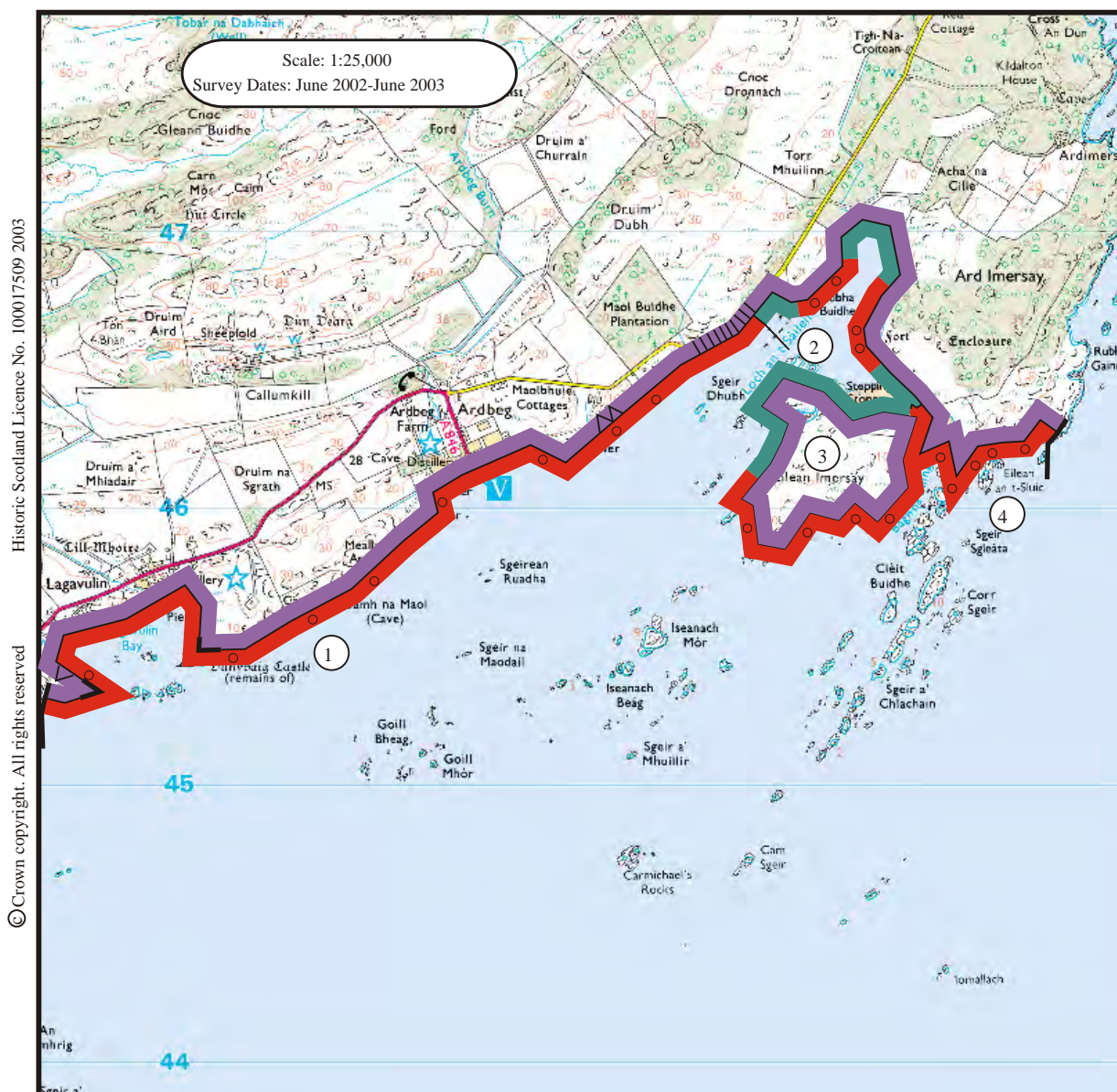
1.2 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform, with some cobble in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, not apparently in agricultural use at time of visit. The hinterland frequently contains thickets of scrub vegetation.



Foreshore

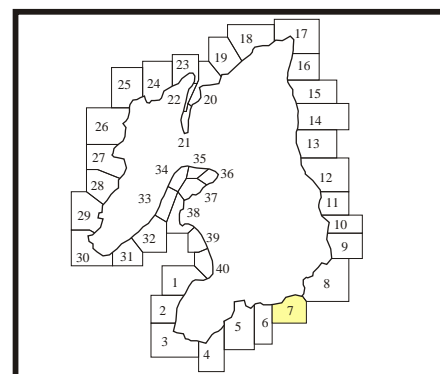
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



1. Ardbeg

NR 413 459

4.4 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. Eilean Imersay

NR 431 460

2.1 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

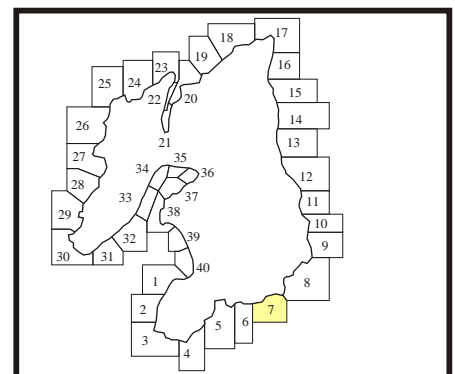
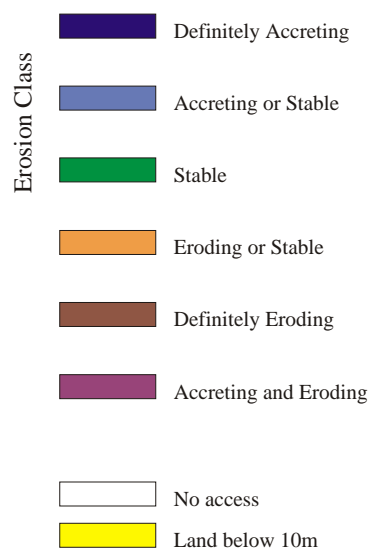
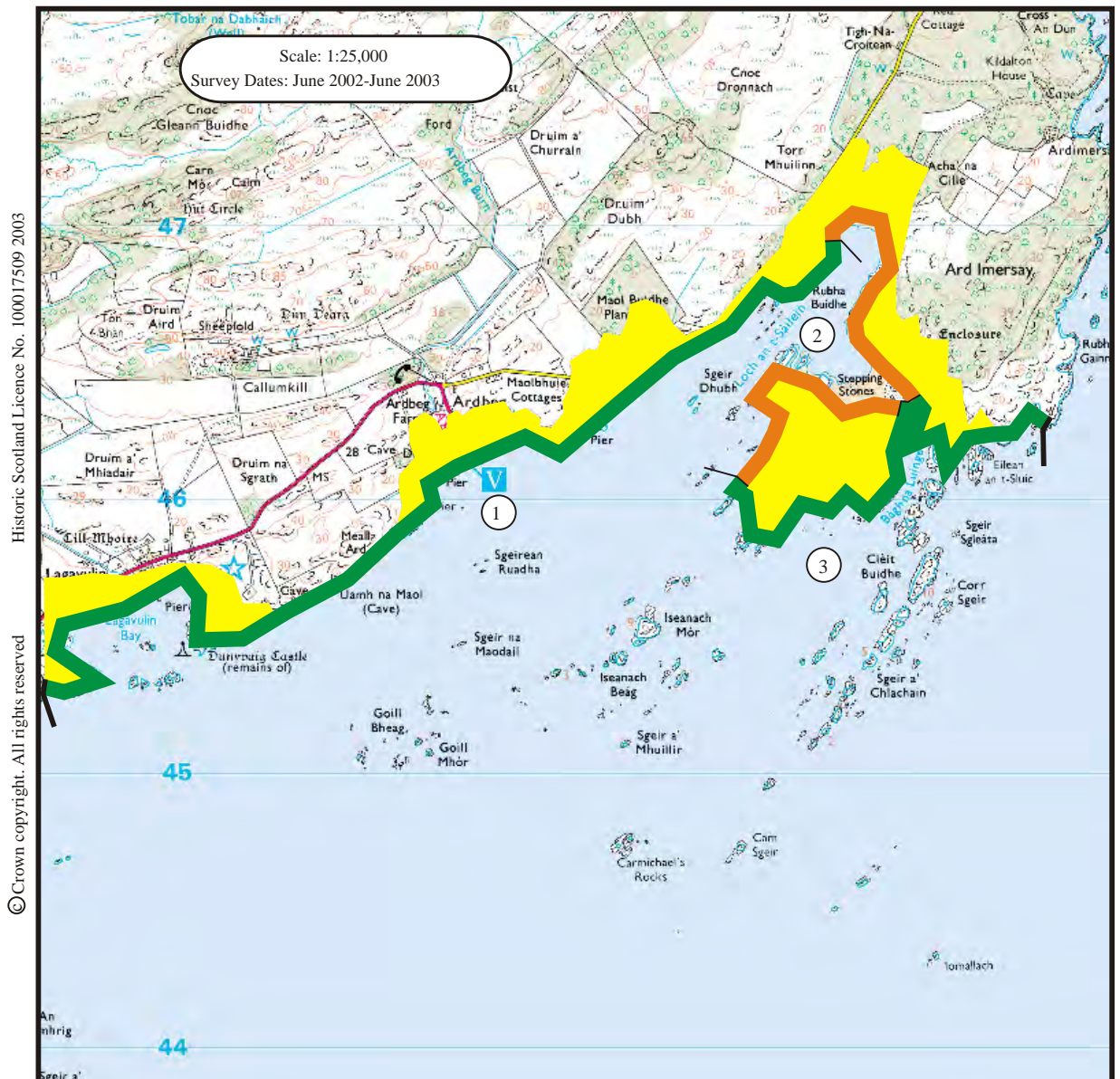
2. Rubha Buidhe

NR 430 466

2.2 Km

Eroding or Stable

This unit includes areas of low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be a peaty terrestrial soil, which is slowly becoming inundated.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 8: Eilean an t-sluic to Sgeir nam Ban

This map section covers some 10.7km of coastline, of which only 1.1km was actually walked, access to the remainder being denied by the landowner. The coastline in this area is low-lying and, in places, heavily wooded. It is classified as stable. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone. Access to the coastline can be gained from the Ardbeg to Ardtalla road, an extension of the A846 public road.

One site was identified within this map section which had not been recorded previously. It comprises of an extensive 19th C designed landscape surrounding Ardimersay House. It contains mixed woodland with plentiful rhododendron. Several paths run through the landscape, leading through the woodland and into rocky crevasses, which may have been artificially created or enhanced. There is at least one viewpoint, constructed with steps leading up a natural rise and giving a view over the sea. Many of the paths are dilapidated and the undergrowth is frequently too dense to permit access.

IY190

NR 4384 4698

Ard Imersay

Designed landscape

18-20th C

Fair

Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Ard Imersay

NR 438 469

1.1 Km

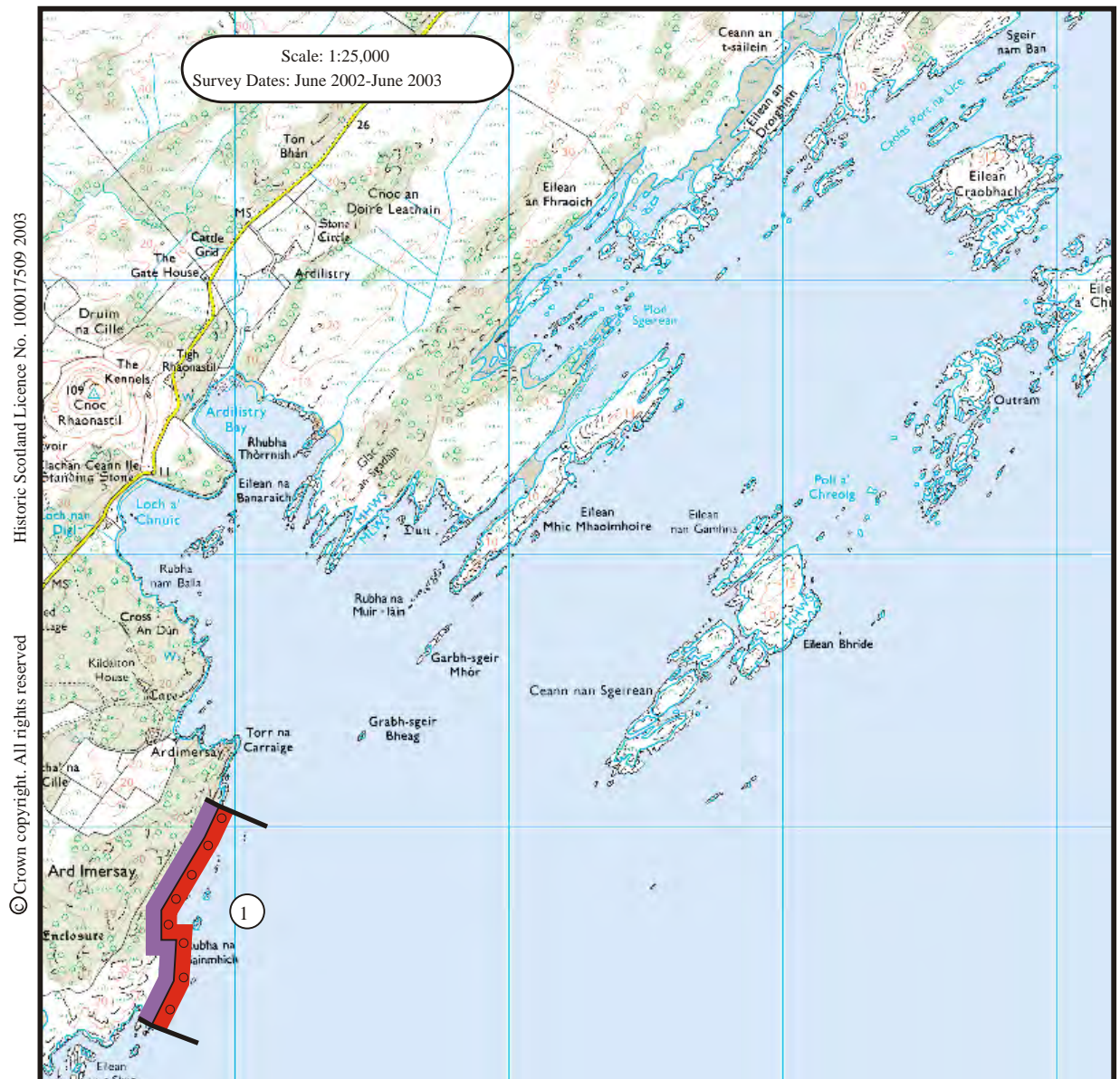
Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform, with some cobble in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, not apparently in agricultural use at time of visit. The hinterland contains dense thickets of scrub vegetation.

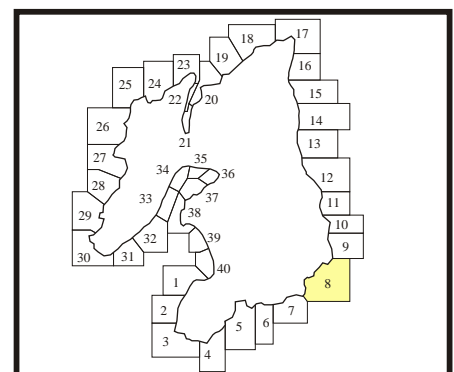
The coast edge becomes impassable to the north of this unit due to a combination of thick vegetation in the hinterland and a very steep coast edge.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



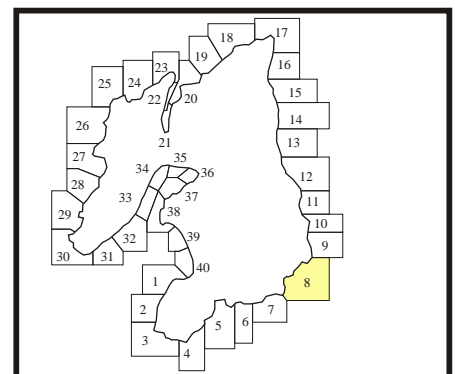
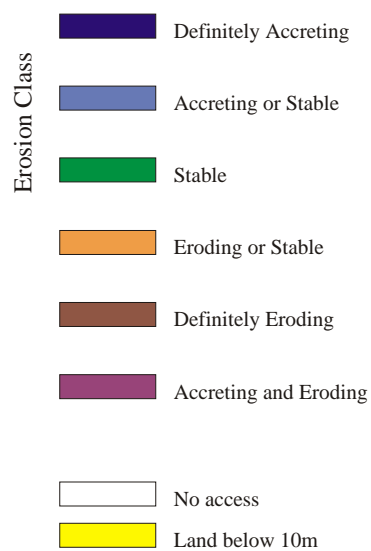
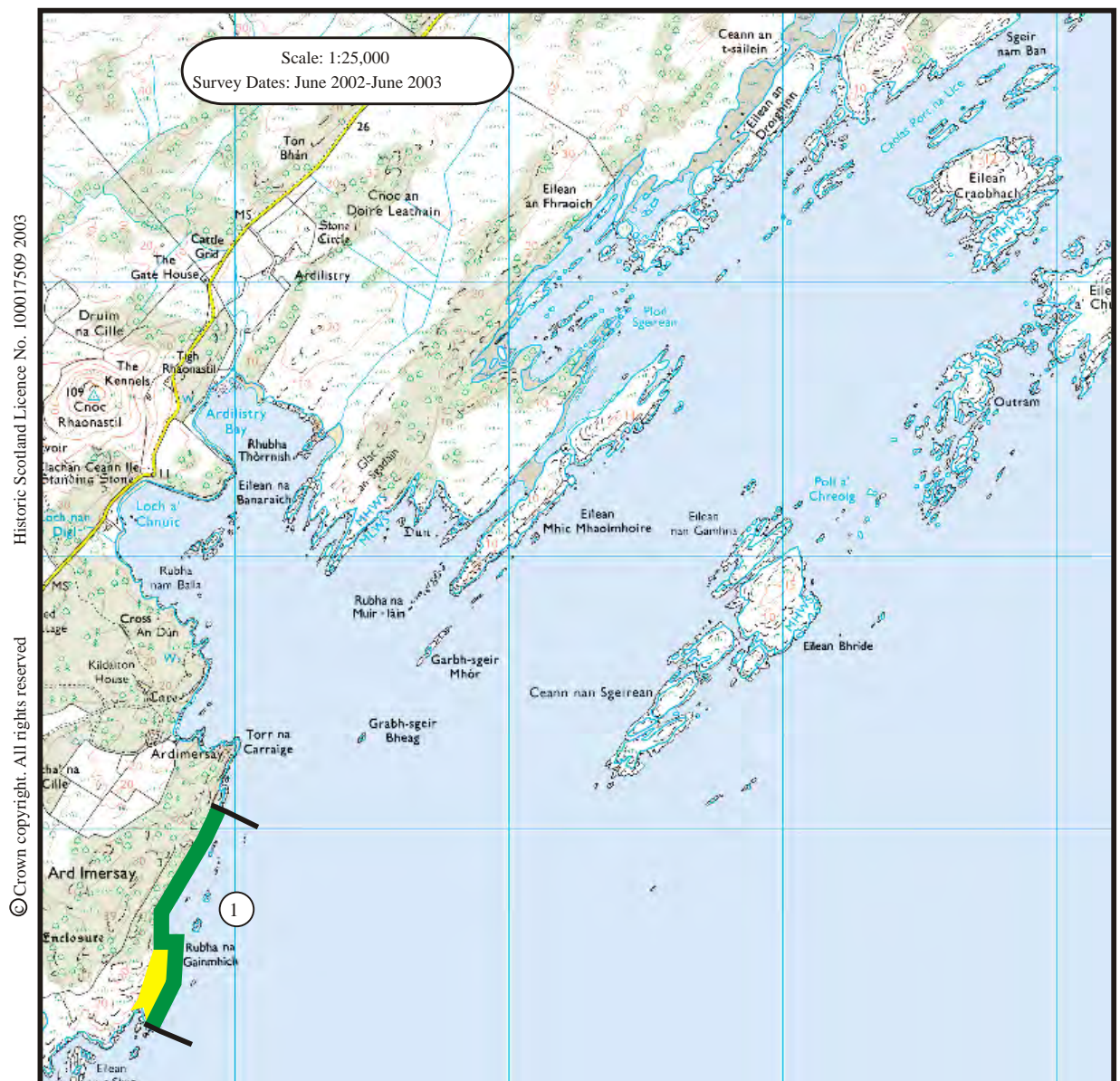
1. Ard Imersay

NR 438 469

1.1 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 9: Sgeir nam Ban to Cnoc an Ruamhair

This map section covers some 7.7km of coastline, of which only 5.2km was actually walked, access being denied to the remainder. This area extends along a heavily indented east-facing coastline which is low-lying and mainly given over to rough grazing. There is moorland, forested land and improved grazing within the hinterland. Most of this coastline is classified as stable. At Aros Bay there is some disturbance to the upper foreshore, apparently caused by animal poaching.

A total of eight sites were identified within this map section; two of these had been recorded previously. Five of the sites are thought to be of 18th-20th C date and include structural remains, probable cultivation remains and land boundaries. A landing place with a possible fishing bothy and a noost was identified at Trudernish (IY175).

Sites of earlier but uncertain date include Dun Thrudernish (IY173) and a putative burial ground at Cill an Ailein (IY114). The dun stands on a rocky point and has a series of three separate defensive walls on its landward side. Traces of vitrification have previously been noted within one of these walls but could not be found during this survey. There are no traces of structures within this area. The burial ground at Cill an Ailein (IY114) comprises of a cairn and an enclosure, towards the seaward end of which there is a concentration of stone, including some quartz pebbles. The site is alleged to be that of an ancient burial ground but nothing is known of its history.

It is recommended that both the dun (IY173) and the burial ground (IY114) are monitored for signs of change.

IY114 (NR45SE 4)

NR 46229 53304

Cill an Ailein

Burial ground

???

Fair

Monitor

IY172

NR 46388 52935

Rubh' a' Bhuic

Boundary wall

Fair

Nil

IY173

NR 46597 52667

Trudernish Point

Landing place

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY174 (NR45SE 10)

NR 46776 52613

Dun Thrudernish, Trudernish Point

Dun

???

Fair

Monitor

IY175

NR 46626 52376

Trudernish

Landing place, possible fishing bothy and noost

18-20th C

Good

Nil

IY176

NR 46469 52051

Torr Garbh

Enclosure & coppice

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY177

NR 47010 51462

Mullach Ban

Boundary walls

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY178

NR 47118 51198

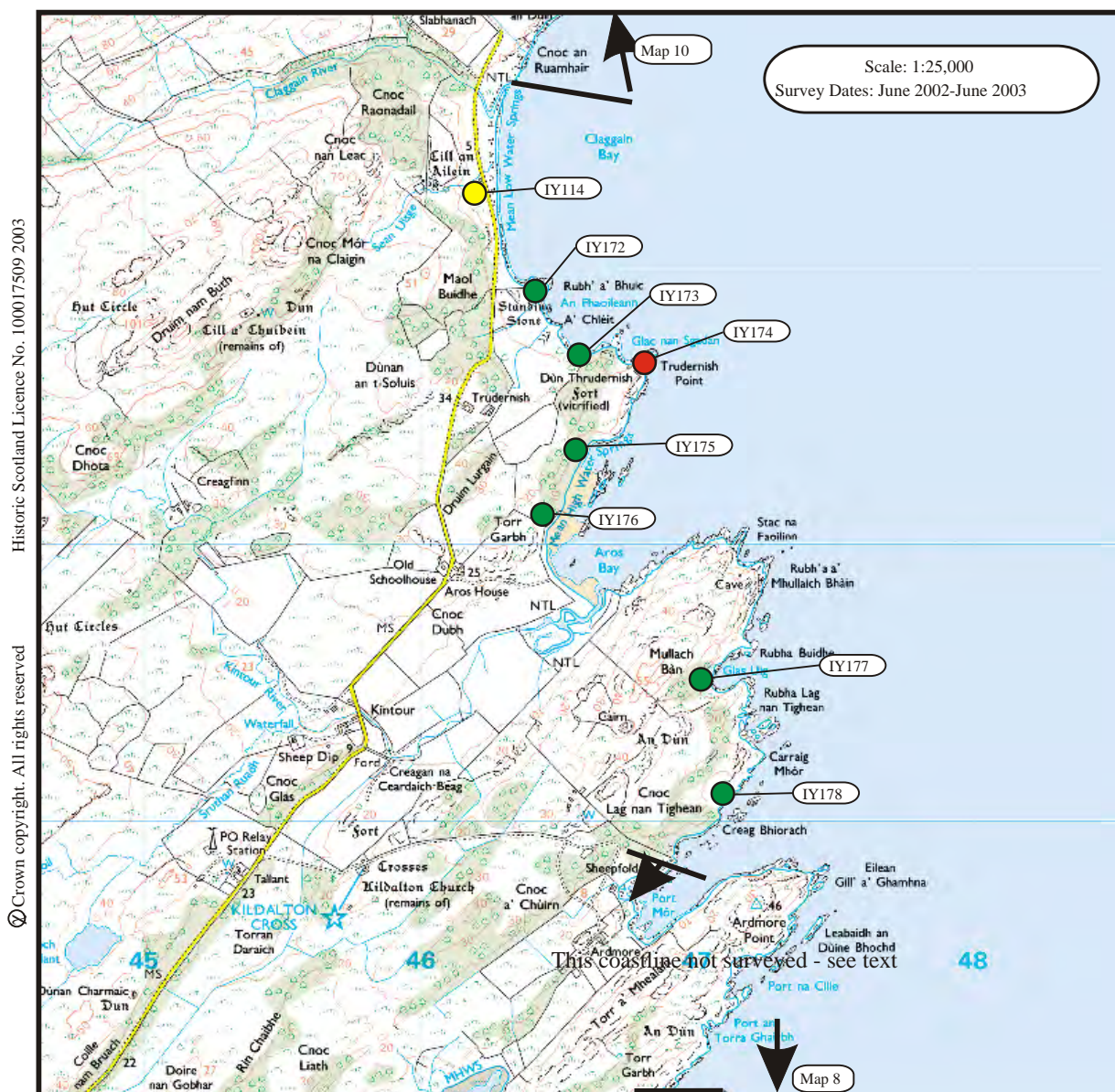
Carraig Mhor

Structural remains and probable cultivation remains

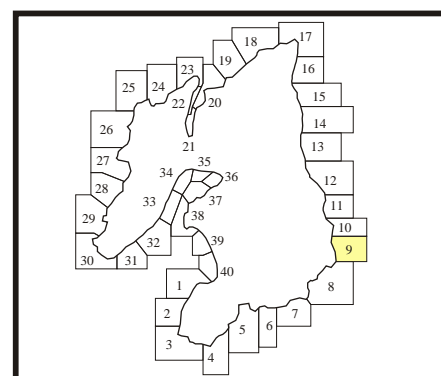
18-20th C

Fair

Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Mullagh Ban

NR 471 518

2.4 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

A high rocky coast edge with some cobble cover in coves. Hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

2. Aros Bay

NR 464 518

0.3 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift.

Aros bay is a narrow, deep bay with a sandy beach at the head. There is some rock outcrop on the beach. The hinterland is grassy, improved fields which appear fairly well drained.

3. Claggain Bay

NR 464 529

2.5 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is generally low lying and rocky. It rises around Trudernish Point. The coast edge in Claggain Bay is covered by cobbles. The hinterland contains frequent scrub. There is marshy, poorly drained land to the north of Trudernish Point. Coppiced hazel were noted near the coast edge at the south end of the unit for c. 100m. The coast edge has been protected by means of a sea wall in Claggain Bay, where a road passes close to the shore.



Foreshore

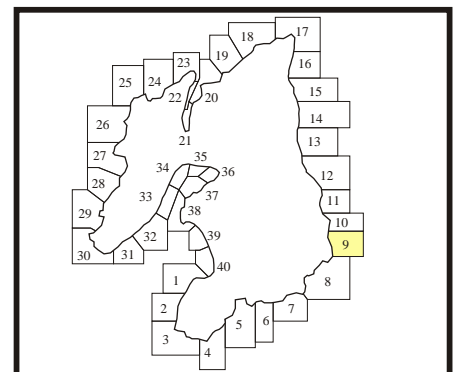
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



1. Mullagh Ban

NR 471 518

2.2 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. Claggain Bay

NR 464 529

2.5 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

2. Aros Bay

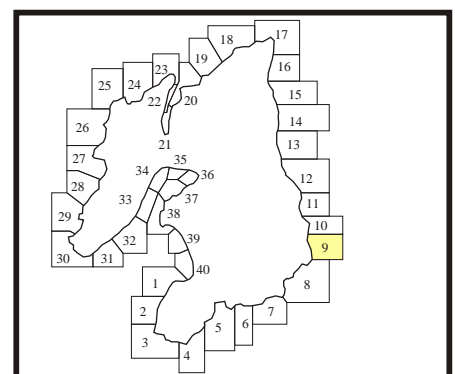
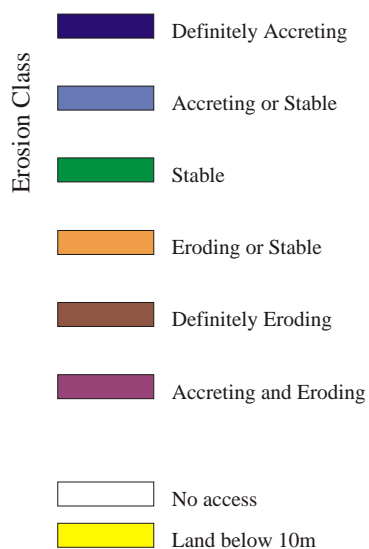
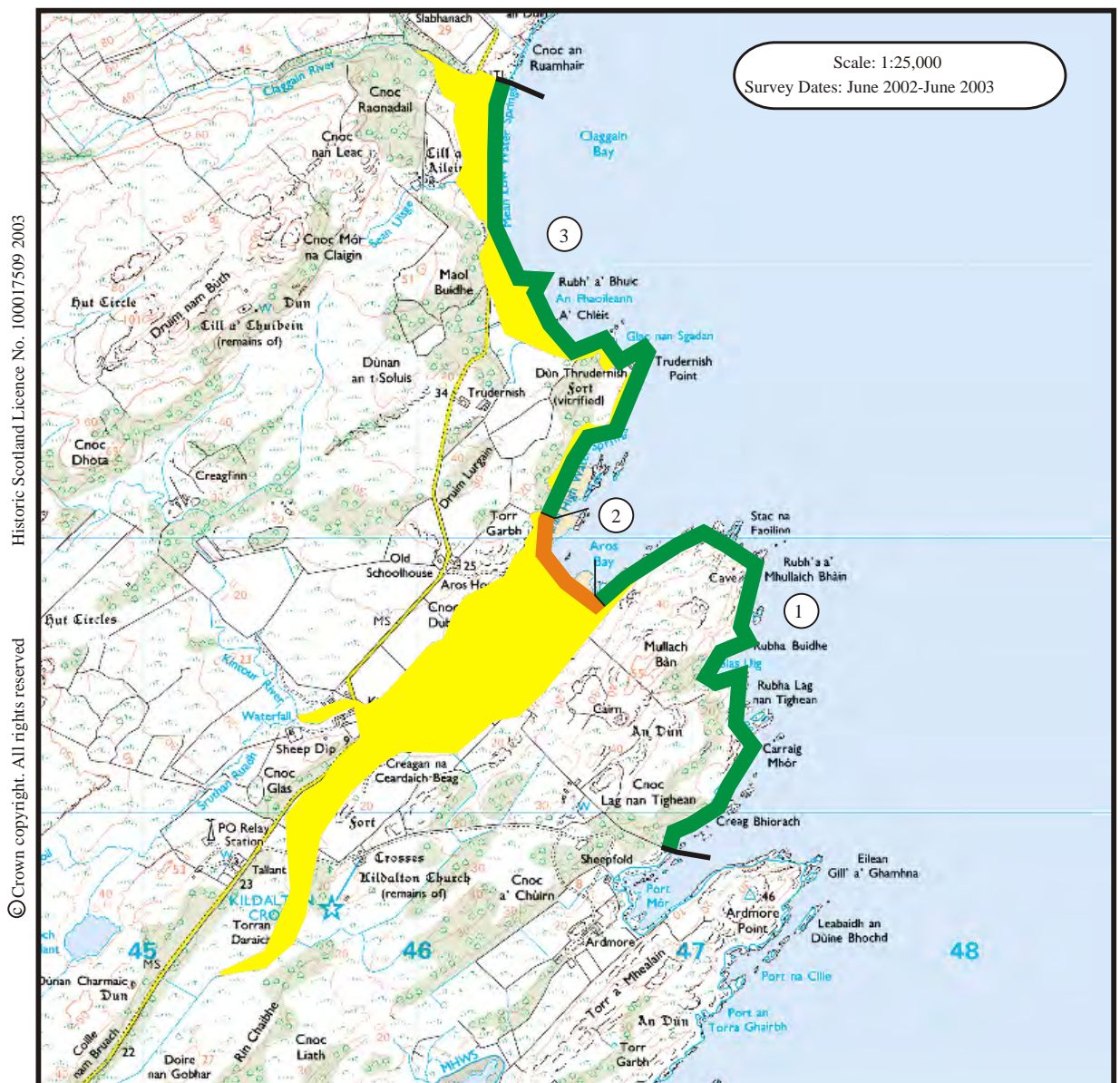
NR 464 518

0.5 Km

Eroding or Stable

A deep bay with a sandy beach at its head.

There is some erosion of the upper foreshore, apparently due to animal poaching.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

This page has been inserted to allow for proper spacing of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

Introduction to Map 10: Cnoc an Ruamhair to Torr a'Muilinn

This map section covers some 4.9km of coastline. The area extends northwards along a rocky but generally low-lying coastline. The only modern settlement within this area is at Ardtalla, and this is set back from the coastal zone. The hinterland comprises a mixture of rough grazing and moorland. The coast edge within this map section has been classified as stable. A very rough track leads from the road end at Ardtalla to McArthur's Head to the north, but this is not continuous and in places is inaccessible due to waterlogging.

A total of twelve sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Six sites are thought to be of 18th-20th C date, five are of uncertain date and one site (IY121) has been reinterpreted as a natural rather than an archaeological feature.

The 18th-20th C date remains include land boundaries and cultivation remains, a hulk and a slipway. The two dun sites are located on coastal promontories. That at Dun nan Gall (IY123) has three steep sides which stand up to 15m above the sea. It is defended by two walls which extend across the neck of the promontory. The innermost wall contains reddened and heat damaged stones which may be consistent with partial vitrification. No structural features were found within the interior. At Dun An Rudha Buidhe (IY118), the dun occupies a low irregularly shaped knoll and is defended by three walls, the outermost of which survives as no more than an intermittent line of boulders. There are traces of a more recent, probably 18-20th C wall, to the N side of the promontory and this may be located along the original access route up to the enclosed promontory area. On the level ground of the promontory there are two concentrations of stone, which may represent structural remains. It is recommended that the two dun sites are monitored for future change.

IY108

NR 45885 56865
Torr a' Mhuilinn
Wall or noost
???
Poor
Nil

IY115

NR 46303 53674
Cnoc an Ruamhair
Boundary wall and cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY116

NR 46351 53753
Cnoc an Ruamhair
Stone feature
???
Fair
Nil

IY117

NR 46594 54048
Rubha Buidhe
Slipway
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY118 (NR45SE 6)

NR 46615 54083
Dun An Rudha Buidhe
Promontory dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY119

NR 46800 54527
Ardtalla
Boundary wall
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY120

NR 46915 54931
Sgeir Liath
Boundary wall
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY121 (NR45NE 2)

NR 47079 55142
Rubha Liath
Alleged site of dun- natural feature
N/A
N/A
N/A

IY122

NR 47039 55317
Bealach Gaoithe
Wall
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY123 (NR45NE 1)

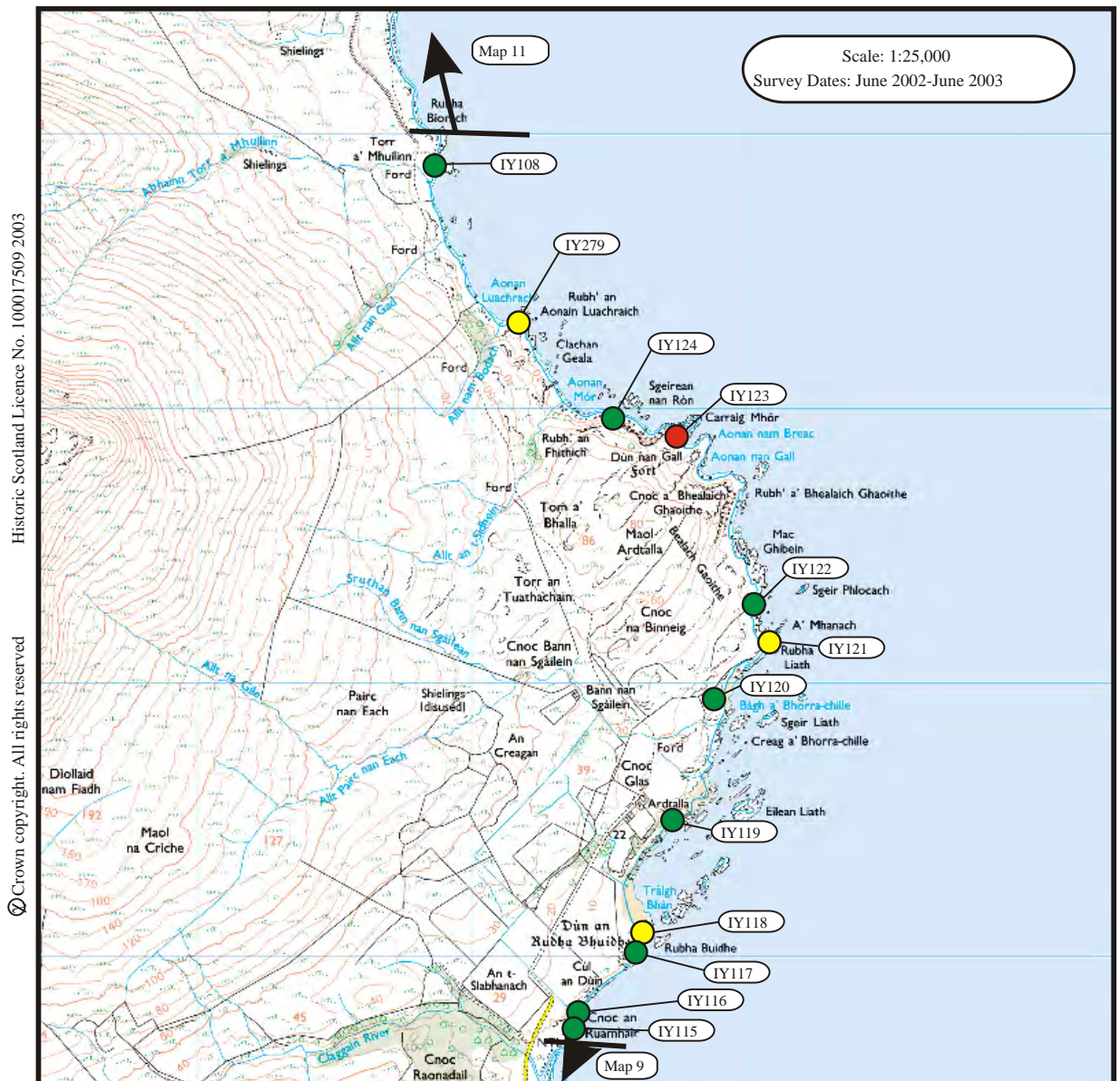
NR 4675 5588
Dun nan Gall
Promontory dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY124

NR 46597 55946
Rubh' an Fhithich
Hulk
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

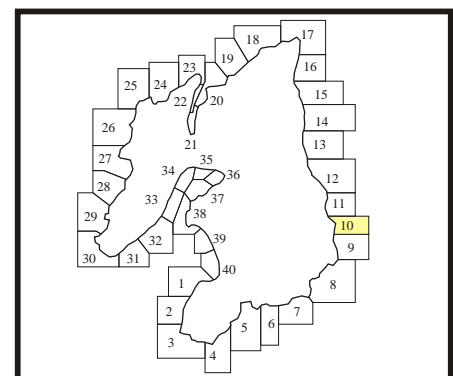
IY279 (NR45NE 8)

NR 46 56
Aonan Luachrach
Kiln
???
N/A
N/A



- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex

Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Cul an Duin

NR 464 538

0.6 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is covered by cobbles. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

2. Ardtalla

NR 467 545

1.4 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is sand broken by frequent rock outcrops which form a series of shallow, small bays. The hinterland is rough grazing with frequent areas of bracken and low tree/scrub.

3. Maol Ardtalla

NR 461 562

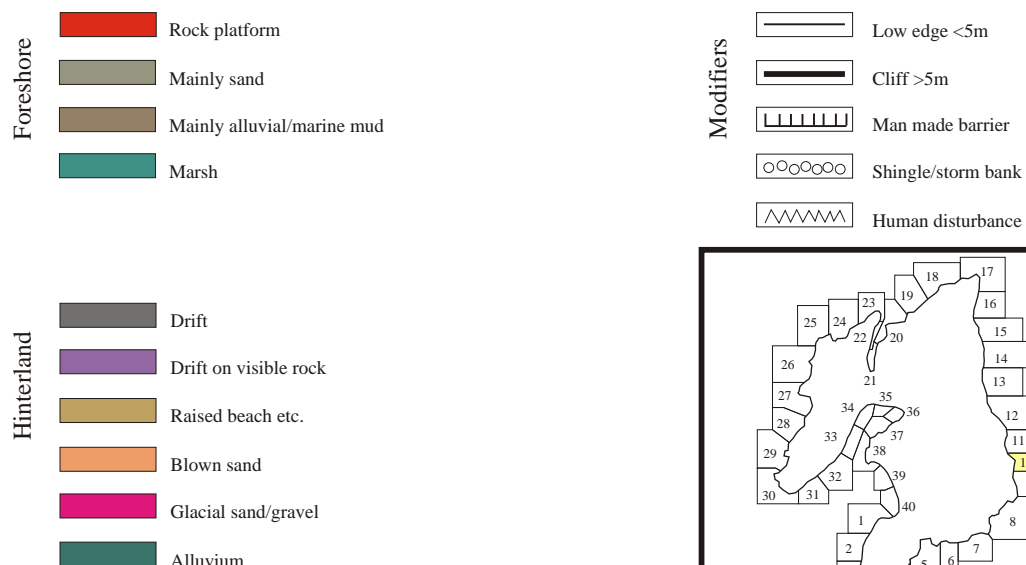
2.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly >5m

Drift on visible rock.

The foreshore is rock platform partially obscured by boulder and cobble cover. There is an isolated area of salt marsh at Mac Ghilbein. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, with scrub in places. Where the coast edge rises above 5m there is a narrow area on the upper foreshore which is covered by boulders.



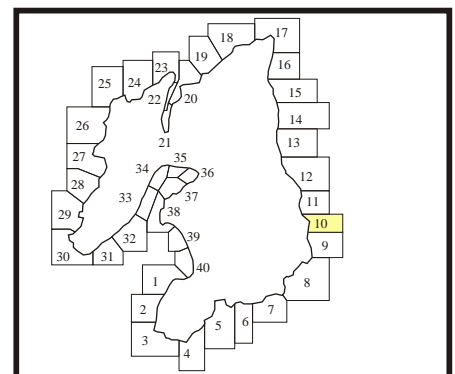
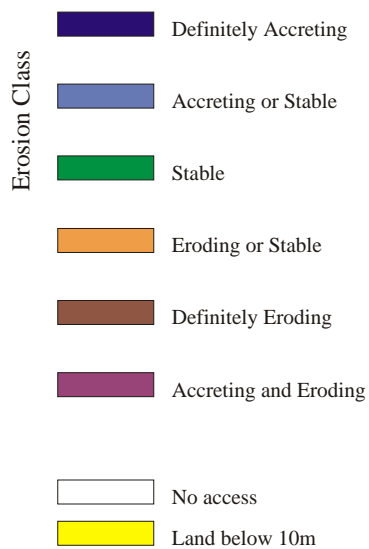
1. Ardtalla

NR 468 558

4.9 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 11: Torr a'Muilinn to McArthur's Head

This map section covers some 3.7km of coastline. It extends northwards along the eastern coast of Islay. The coastline in this area lies little more than 10m OD and is rough and rocky. The coast edge within this map section has been classified as stable. There is no modern settlement and much of the hinterland comprises of rough grazing and moorland. There are no roads within this area, although short sections of a rough track extend close to the coast to McArthur's Head.

A total of six sites were identified within this map section; all of these had been recorded previously. Four sites are of 18-20th C date. These include the lighthouse and associated buildings at McArthur's Head (IY113), structural remains which may be bothies (IY111 and IY112) and a partially renovated farmstead at Proaig (IY109).

A cave lies behind a raised beach at McArthur's Head and contains a shell midden (IY280). Of uncertain date, the midden is concentrated in a small mound and is composed mainly of limpet and cockle shells. It is recommended that this site should be monitored

Of uncertain date also is a large shaped earthfast boulder at Proaig Bay (IY110). This has a broad flat upper surface into which a bowl shaped depression has been made. There is no indication of its function nor any reason to suspect that it is of recent date, as has been previously stated.

IY109 (NR45NE 7)
NR 45803 57665
Proaig
House, outbuildings and enclosures
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

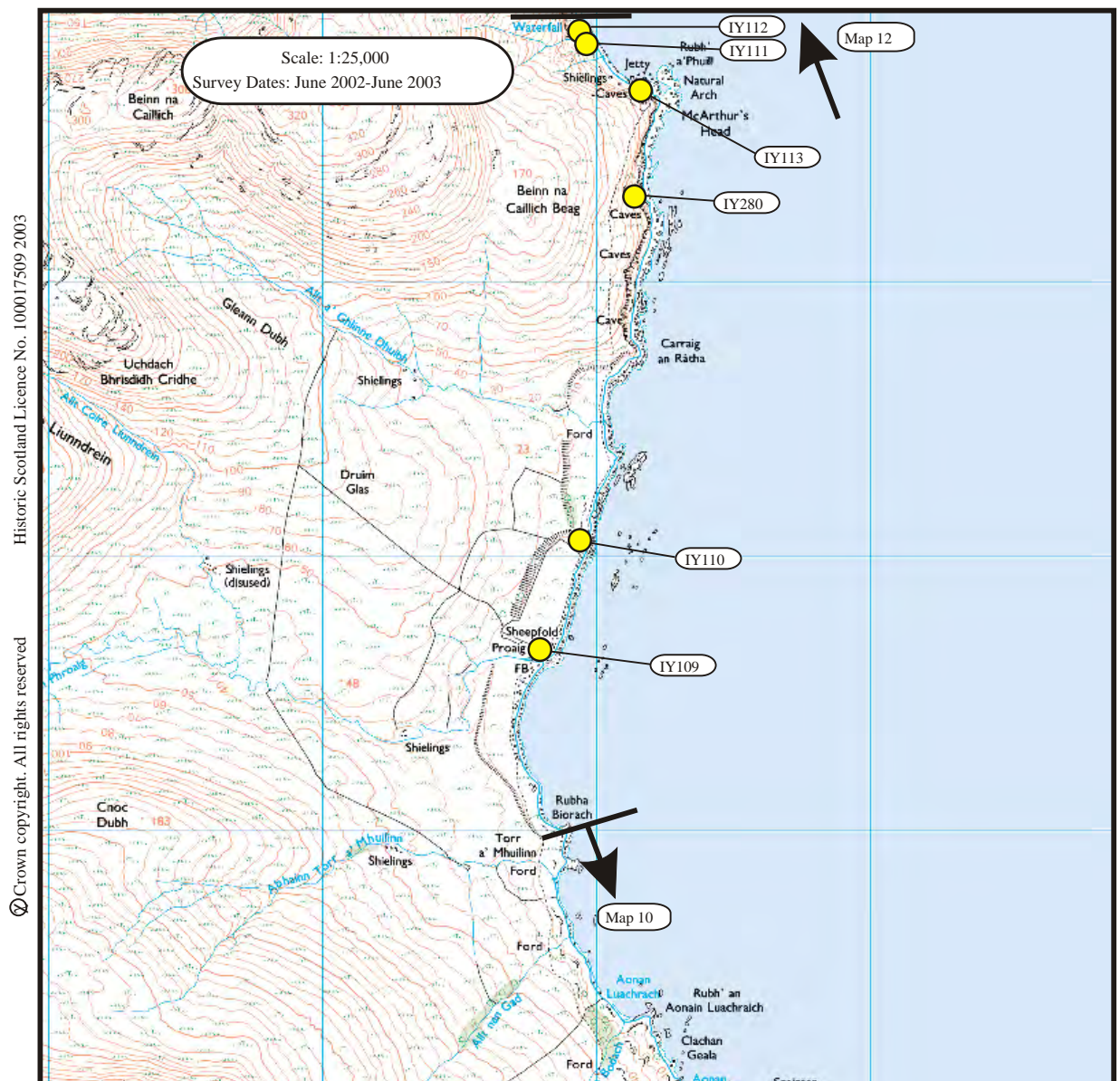
IY110 (NR45NE 3)
NR 45921 58078
Proaig Bay
'Cup-marked' stone
???
Good
Nil

IY111 (NR45NE 9)
NR 45968 59869
McArthur's Head
Structural remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY112 (NR45NE 9)
NR 45968 59899
McArthur's Head
Structure
18-20th C
Fair
Nil








IY113 (NR45NE 11)
NR 46187 59644
McArthur's Head
Lighthouse and associated structures
18-20th C
Good
Nil

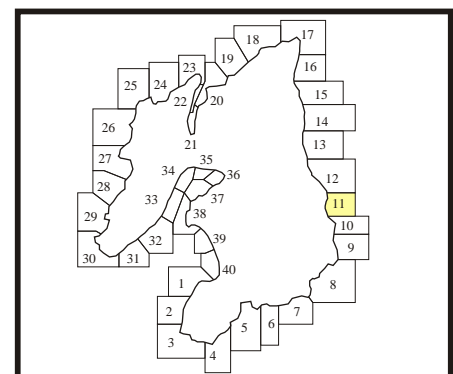
IY280 (NR45NE 6)
NR 4616 5929
McArthur's Head
Cave with shell midden
???
Fair
Monitor



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- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
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 -  Listed Historic Building
 -  Undesignated wreck
 -  Known ancient monument
 -  Site found by this survey
 -  Site complex



1. Carraig an Ratha

NR 461 587

3.7 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Raised beach etc./ Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is rock platform covered by a mix of boulder and cobble, broken by the occasional rock outcrop. At the southern portion of this unit the immediate hinterland is flat and low lying in front of cliffs c. 20m high. The cliffs approach the coast edge towards the north, where they are separated from the coast edge by a steeply sloping area 20m - 60m wide. The hinterland is poorly drained and overgrown, with scrub in places.



Foreshore

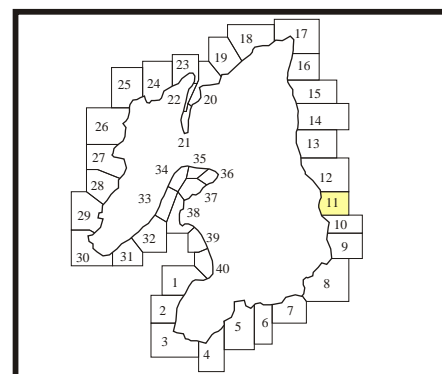
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



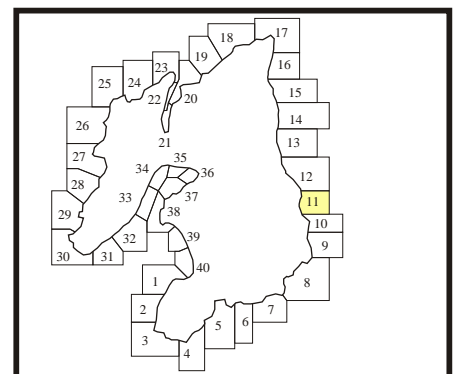
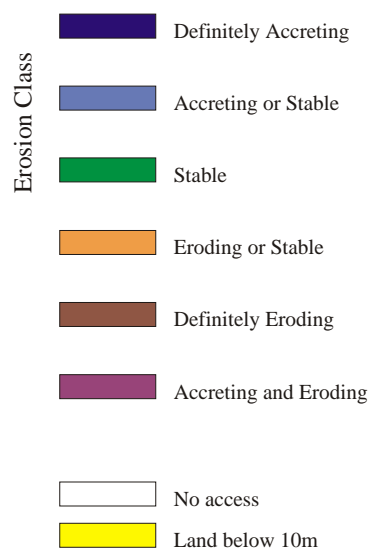
1. Carraig an Ratha

NR 461 587

3.7 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 12: McArthur's Head to Rubha nan Earachan

This map section covers some 5km of coastline of which only 2.8km was actually walked, the remainder being considered too difficult to gain access to. The coastline in the omitted section is composed of high rock cliffs, rising to more than 100m OD. In the section which was surveyed the landscape is composed of high rocky knolls and moorland but with a low-lying coast edge. The coast edge here is classified as stable. There is no modern settlement within this area, save for a walker's bothy at An Cladach (IY99). There are no roads or tracks within the coastal zone and thus access to the coastline is by foot and is frequently difficult.

A total of three sites were identified within this map section; all of these had been recorded previously. The sites are all of 18th-20th C date and represent small settlements. At An Cladach (IY99) there are three small rectangular stone buildings, one of which has been restored to provide basic accommodation for hill walkers. To the south of this, there is a further building (IY100). A head dyke extends behind both sites. A slipway on the coast edge in front of the An Cladach settlement indicates that access to this area was by boat. The location and place name evidence (*An Cladach* meaning harbour) suggest that it may have served as seasonal accommodation for fishermen. Further north, at Glen Logan (IY98) a stone walled enclosure is built onto a natural rock cliff and previous surveyors have noted traces of lazy bed cultivation nearby.

IY98 (NR46SW 22)

NR 43594 63093

Glen Logan

Enclosure and cultivation remains

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY99 (NR46SW 11)

NR 43996 62278

An Cladach

Structures

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY100 (NR46SW 12)

NR 44385 61611

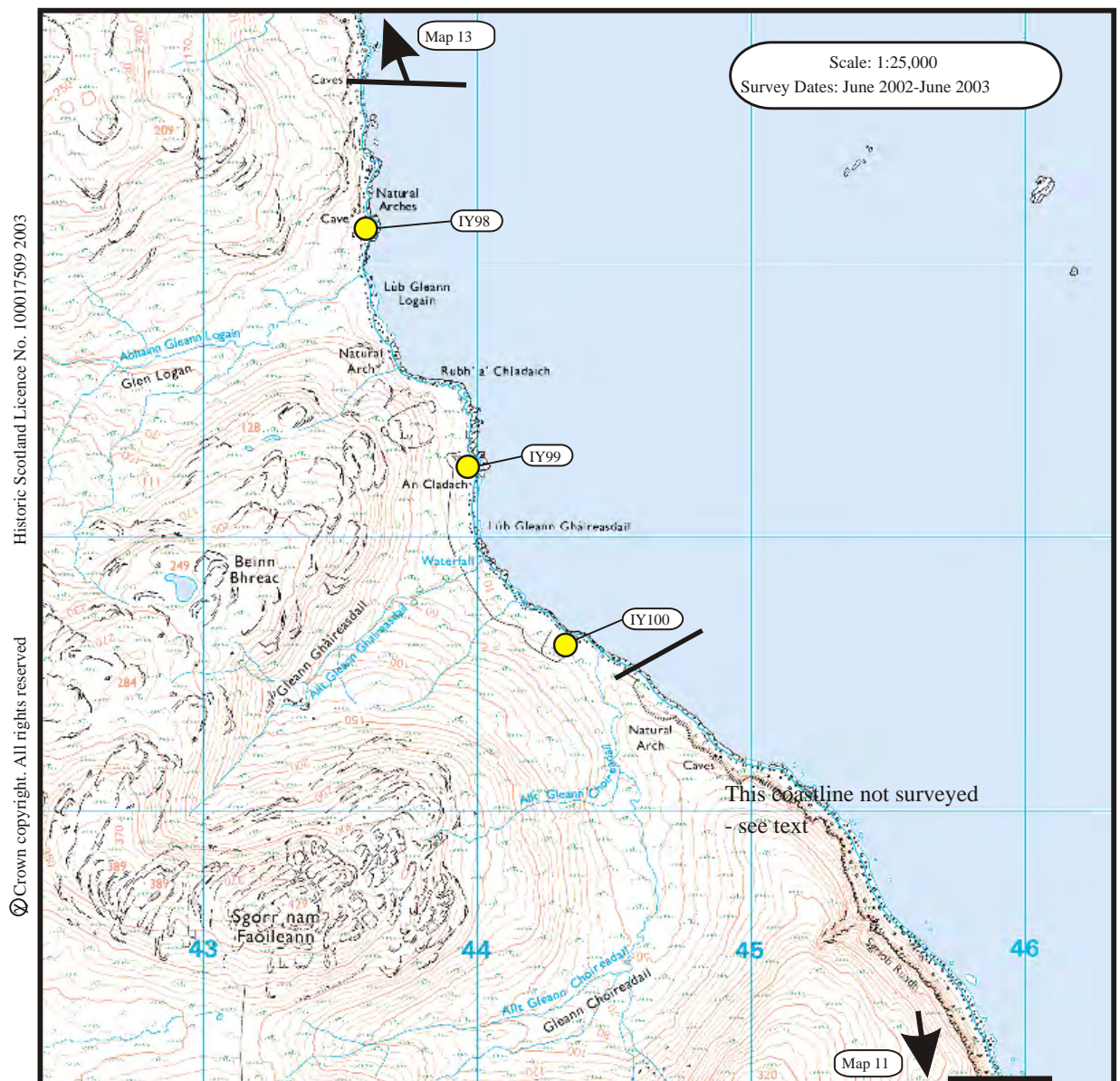
Gleann Choiredail

Structure

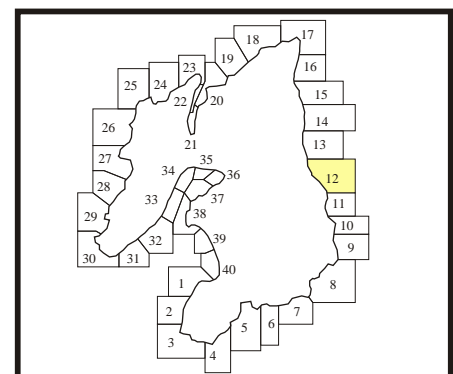
18-20th C

Fair

Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - ⬢ Site complex



1. Rubh' a' Chladaich

NR 436 626

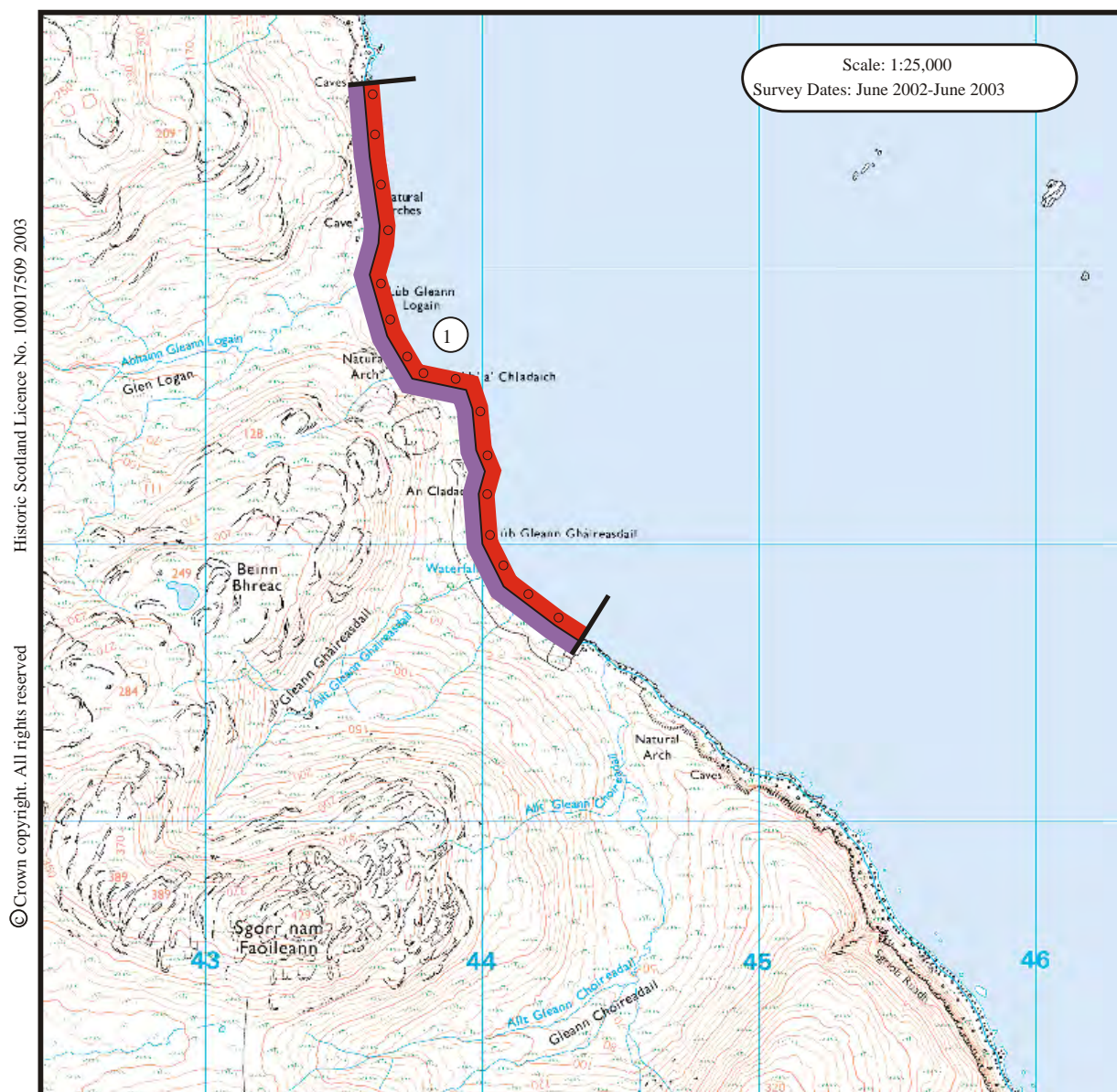
2.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

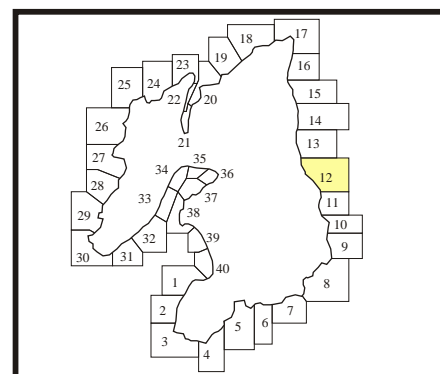
The coast edge is covered by cobbles, broken by rock outcrop and loose boulders. The coast is divided into a series of wide shallow bays. The hinterland is rough and overgrown with frequent patches of scrub and bracken.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



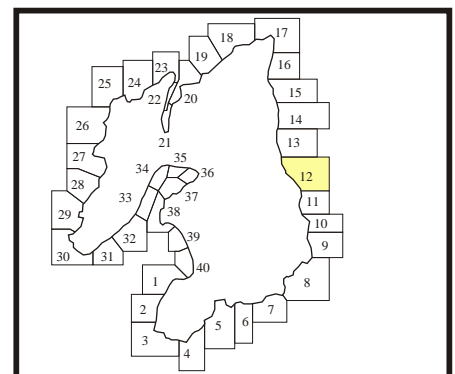
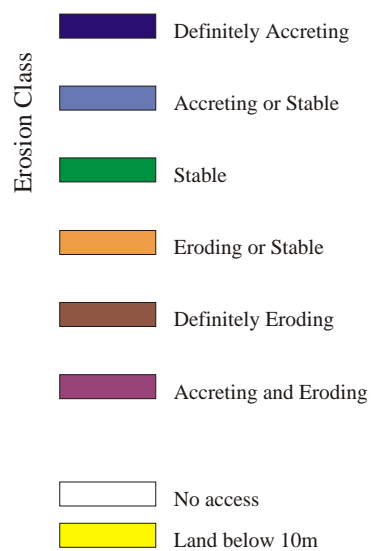
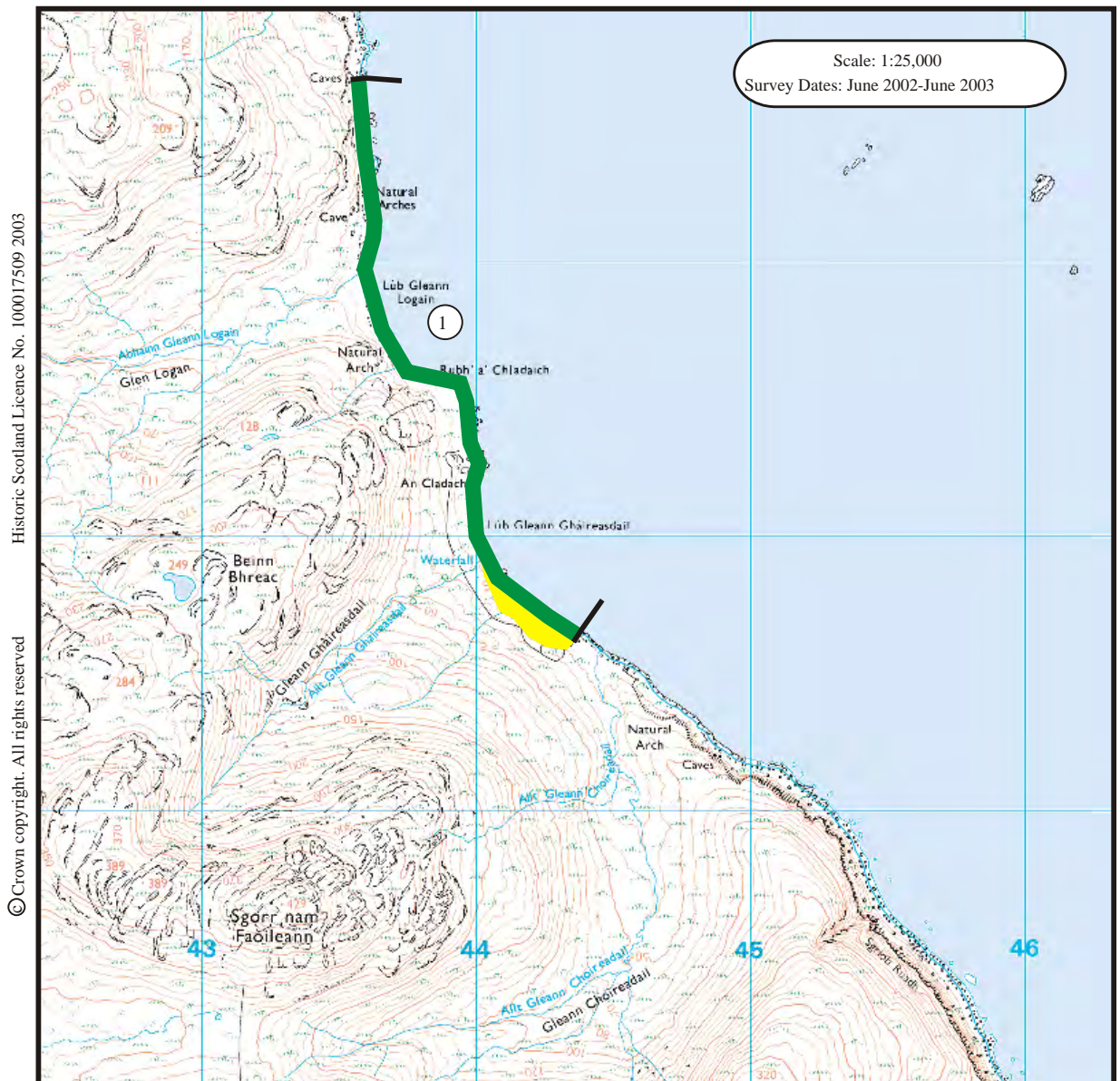
1. Rubh' a' Chladaich

NR 436 626

2.8 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 13: Rubha nan Earachan to Fionn-phort

This map section covers some 3.8km of coastline. It comprises of undulating but generally low-lying ground within the coastal zone. Much of the coastline is rocky and parts are overgrown with boggy scrub woodland. In the south of this section, the hinterland rises up to form the flanks of Beinn Dubh, the summit of which stands 267m OD. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. Much of the hinterland is composed of moor and rough grazing, with some wooded areas centred on Baleachdrach. There are no modern settlements, roads or tracks within this section and access to the coast is by foot.

A total of two sites were identified within this map section; one of these had been recorded previously. Both sites are of 18th-20th C date and comprise of cultivation remains (IY101) and structural remains (IY97).

IY97 (NR46SW 23)

NR 43420 64091

Earachan

Structural remains- house ?

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY101

NR 42862 65498

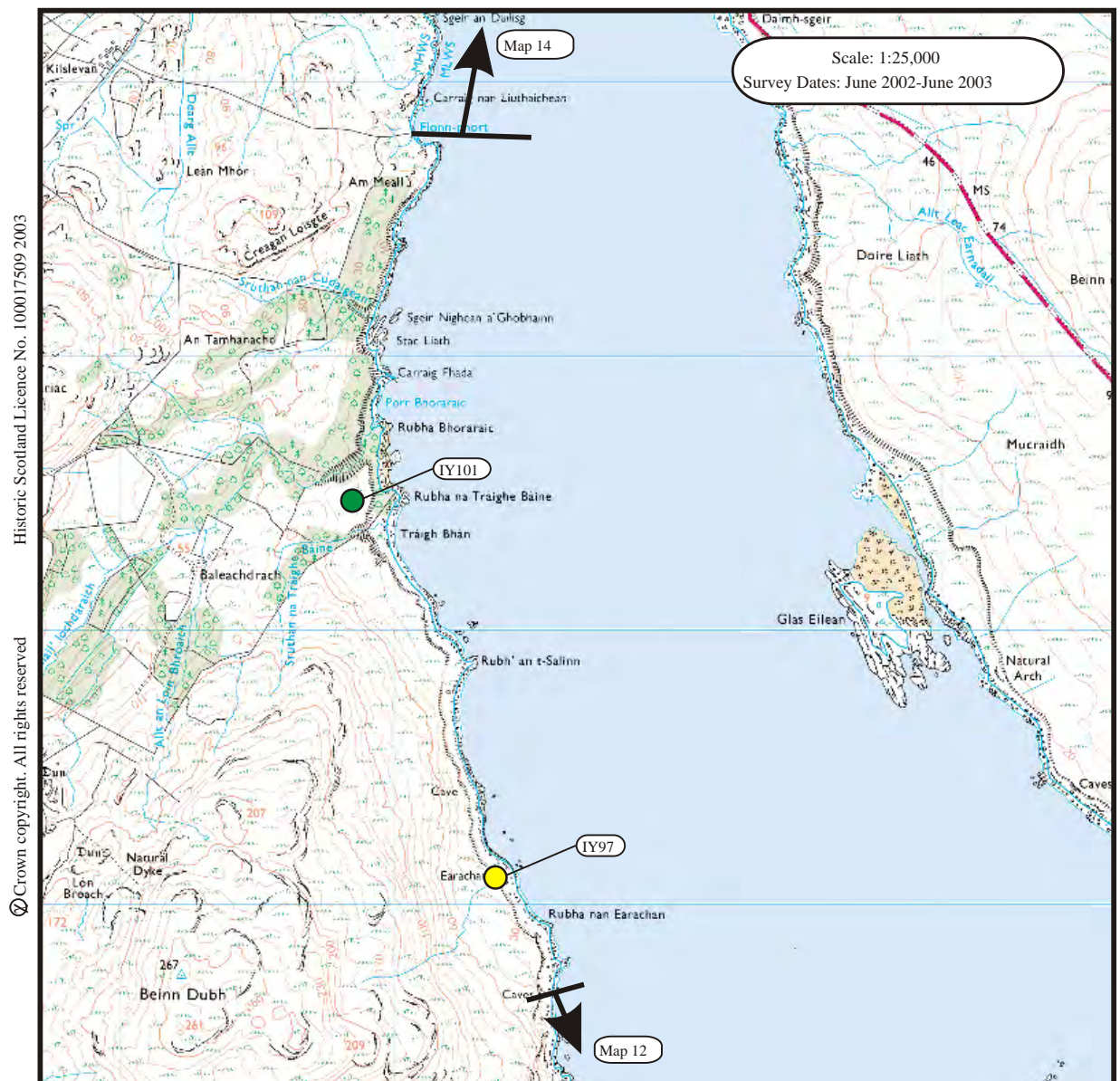
Rubha na Traighe Baine

Cultivation remains

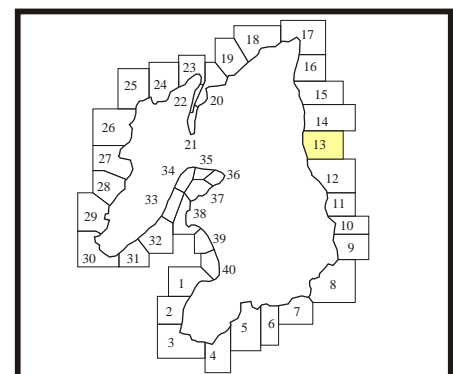
18-20th C

Fair

Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - ⬢ Site complex



1. Baleachdrach

NR 429 654

3.8 Km

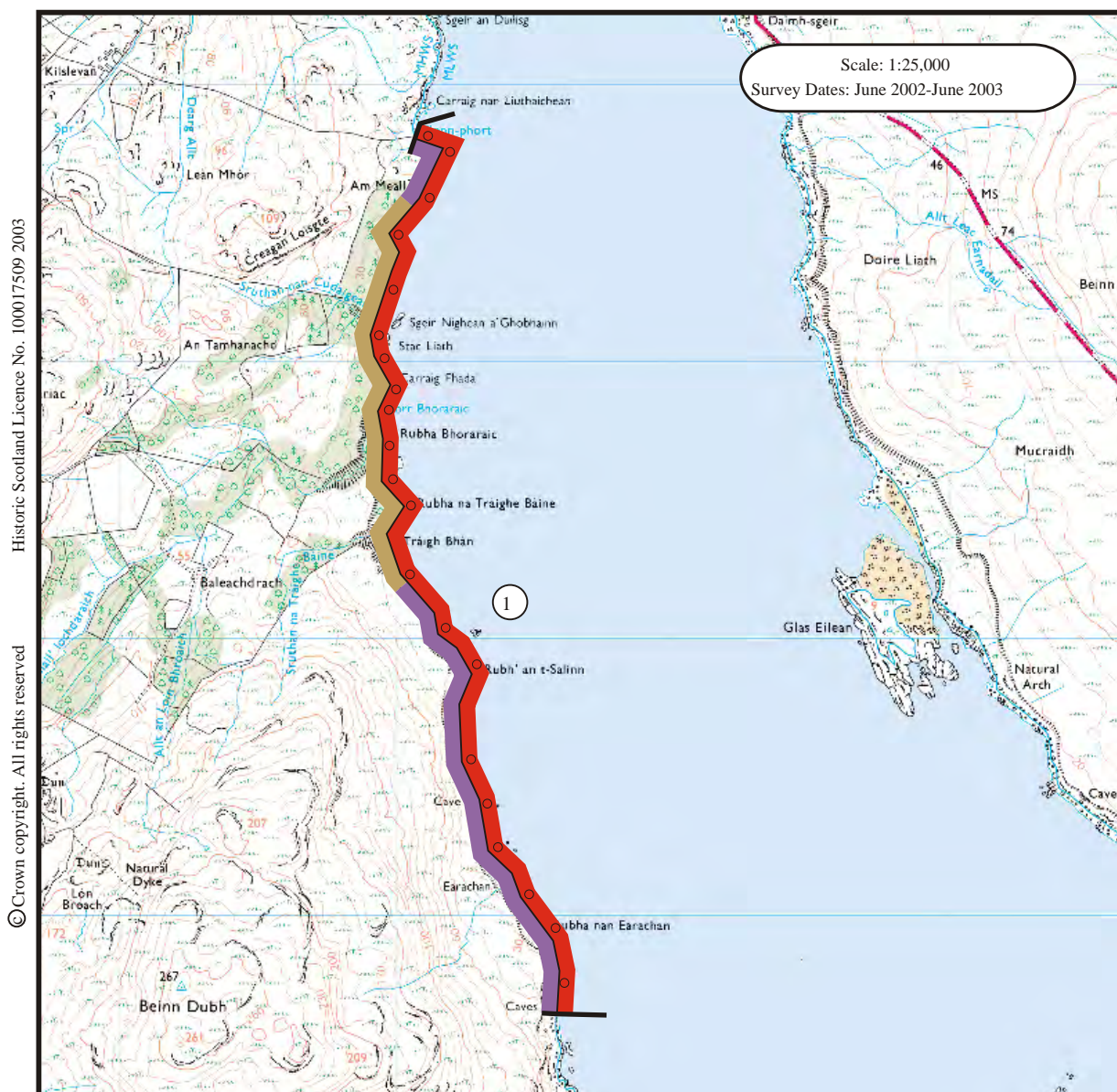
Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is covered by cobbles, broken by rock outcrop and loose boulders. The coast is divided into a series of wide shallow bays. There are low cliffs set back from the coast edge on the northern part of this unit.

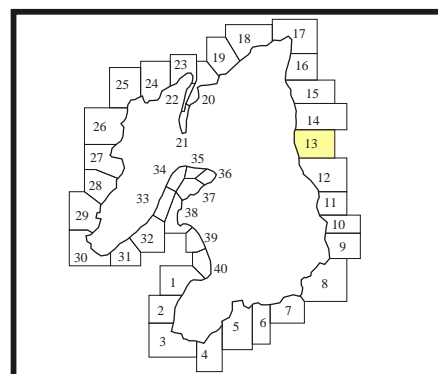
The low lying land between the cliffs and the sea is interpreted as raised beach. The hinterland is rough and overgrown with frequent patches of scrub and bracken.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



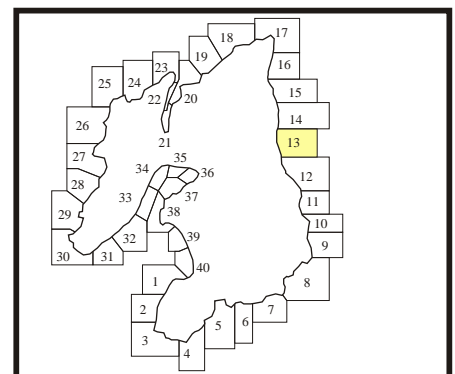
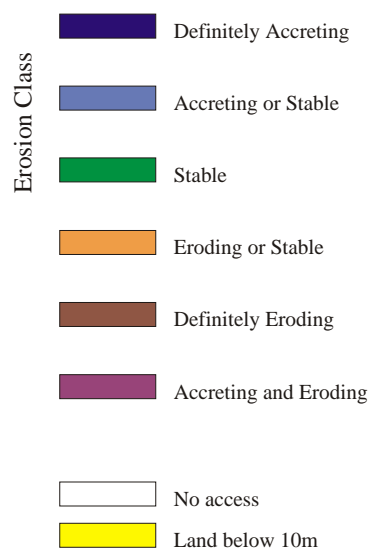
1. Baleachdrach

NR 429 654

3.8 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 14: Fionn-phort to Caol Ila

This map section covers some 3.8km of coastline. In the southern and central part of this section the landscape is dominated by open moorland, with scrub woodland in patches along the coast. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. At Dunlossit House, the surrounding mixed woodland extends down to the coast edge. The village of Port Askaig lies to the north of the area, with its ferry port providing regular connections to the isles of Jura and Colonsay and to the Scottish Mainland. Further north, the distillery of Caol Ila lies on the coast edge. Modern settlement in the area is centred on Port Askaig and Caol Ila and in both areas there is access via the public roads to the coast. There is no modern settlement to the south of the section and access to the coast is by foot, and occasionally by paths within the Dunlossit House Estate.

A total of six sites were identified within this map section; three of these had been recorded previously. All of the sites within this area are thought to be of 18th-20th C date. To the south of the area, the sites recorded are all of a maritime nature. There are slipways (IY96), jetties (IY95), a beacon (IY94) and, on the coast by Dunlossit House, a small private harbour and pier (IY93).

The village of Port Askaig contains a number of features of interest which have been recorded together in a single site entry (IY281). It comprises of a small group of 19th C buildings, several of which are listed, including a hotel, a storehouse, a shop, a post office and the piermaster's office, together with a jetty.

To the north of Port Askaig, the distillery of Caol Ila (IY55) was founded in 1846 and remains in operation. It comprises of a range of 19th and 20th C industrial buildings which originally included warehouses, a mash house, a still house, malt barns, grain stores, kilns. The complex is protected by a sea wall and has its own pier.

IY55 (NR46NW 21)
NR 43026 69914
Caol Ila
Caol Ila Distillery
18-20th C
Good
Nil

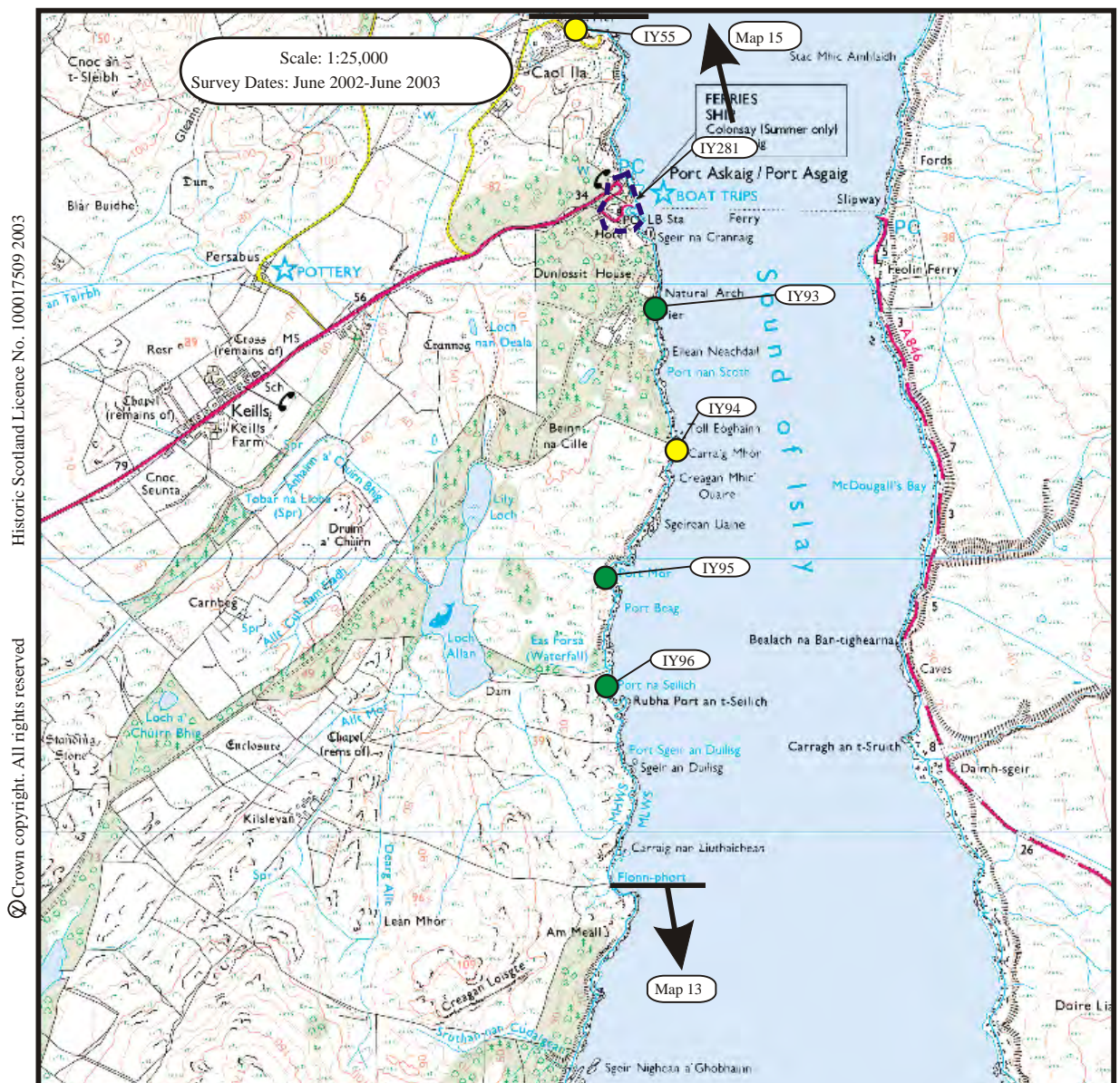
IY93
NR 43245 68907
Dunlossit House
Harbour and pier
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY94 (NR46NW 81)
NR 43298 68428
Carraig Mhor
Beacon
18-20th C
Good
Nil

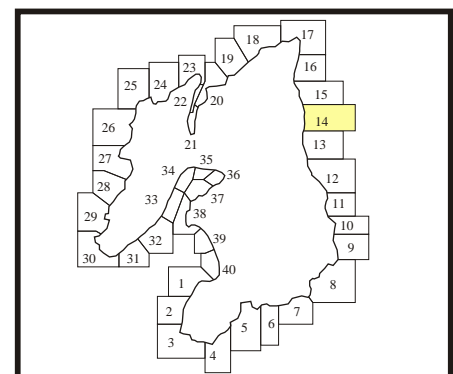
IY95
NR 43068 67900
Port Mor
Slipway and jetty
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY96
NR 43100 67450
Port na Seilich
Slipways
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY281 (NR46NW 30.00)
NR 431 692
Port Askaig
Village, port, pier
18-20th C
Fair
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Sound of Islay

NR 432 684

3.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge is covered by cobbles, broken by rock outcrop and loose boulders. The hinterland is rough and overgrown with frequent scrub, especially at the northern portion of this unit. There are areas of untended woodland to the south of Dunlossit House. There are coastal defences to the south of a small harbour (IY93) near Dunlossit House and at Port Askaig. The hinterland at Port Askaig is affected by modern development.



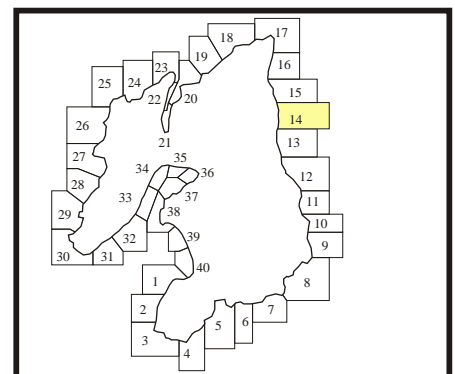
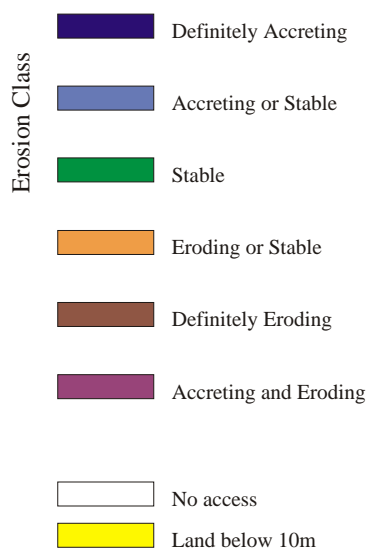
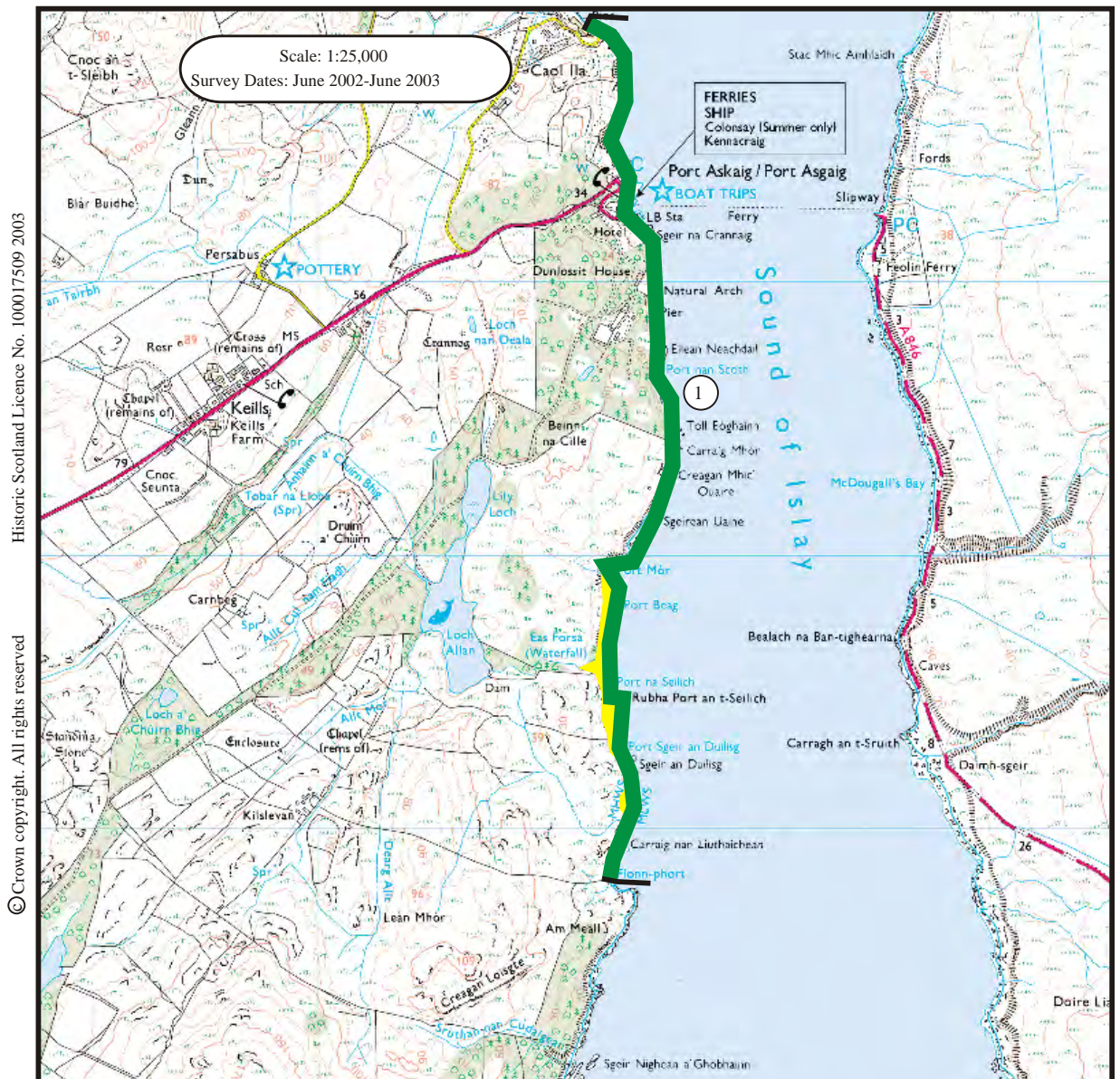
1. Sound of Islay

NR 432 684

3.8 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 15: Caol Ila to Bachlaig

This map section covers some 4.4km of coastline. It runs over low-lying ground with frequent wooded areas and more open grazing land with scrub forest. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. A public road runs behind the coastal zone between Port Askaig and Bunnahabhain, providing ready access to the coast edge. There is some modern settlement in the area but this lies outside of the coastal zone and is centred upon the public road and behind the distillery at Bunnahabhain.

A total of four sites were identified within this map section; one of these had been recorded previously. These sites are all of 18-20th C date and include land boundaries (IY53), jetties and boat sheds (IY54) and a hulk (IY52). The distillery at Bunnahabhain (IY51) was built in 1881 and comprises of a range of industrial buildings around a central yard. Originally the complex included warehousing areas, malt barns, grain lofts, a cooperage, still house, engine shed and fuel stores. Workers cottages and a school were also provided. It is served by a pier. The distillery remains in production.

IY51 (NR47SW 8)

NR 4205 7322

Bunnahabhain

Bunnahabhain whisky distillery

18-20th C

Good

Nil

IY52

NR 42399 73159

Rubh'a'Mhill

Hulk

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY53

NR 42385 72856

Beannanam Buidhe

Land boundary

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY54

NR 42931 70147

Carraig Artair

Jetty and boat sheds

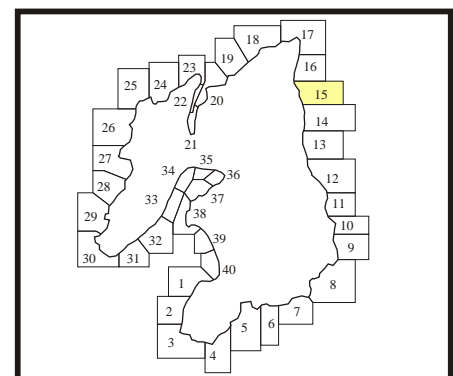
18-20th C

Fair

Nil



- Protected Ancient Monument or
area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by
Historic Scotland for scheduling or
wreck for designation
- Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex



1. Bunnahabhain

NR 425 721

4.4 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

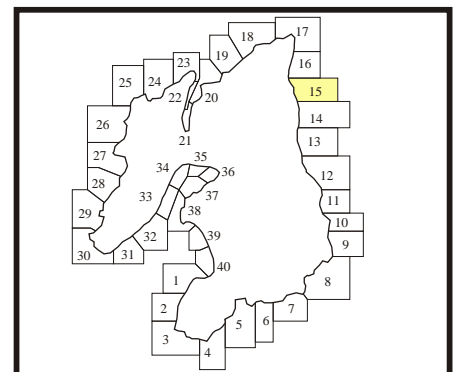
The coast edge is covered by cobbles, broken by rock outcrop and loose boulders. The hinterland is rough and overgrown with frequent scrub and is more or less impenetrable in places. The coast edge has been designated as over 5m in height however the cliffs are often set slightly back from the shore, creating a series of shallow bays. In one area the cliffs are consistently c. 20m from the coast edge and this area has been interpreted as raised beach. The coast edge in front of Caol Ila and Bunnahabhain distilleries is protected by sea walls. There is a small area of salt marsh where a river meets the sea to the north of Bunnahabhain. There has been dumping near a slip way to the north of Bunnahabhain to form a car park.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



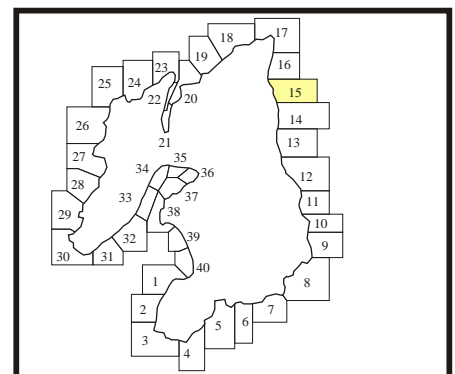
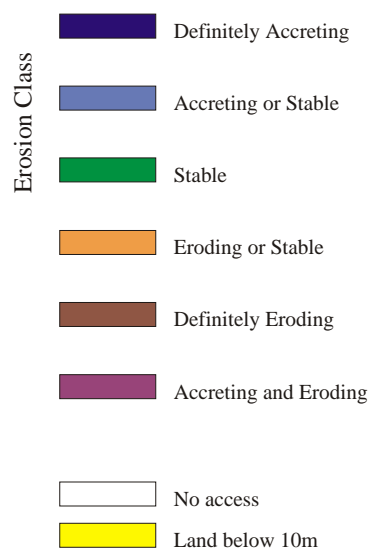
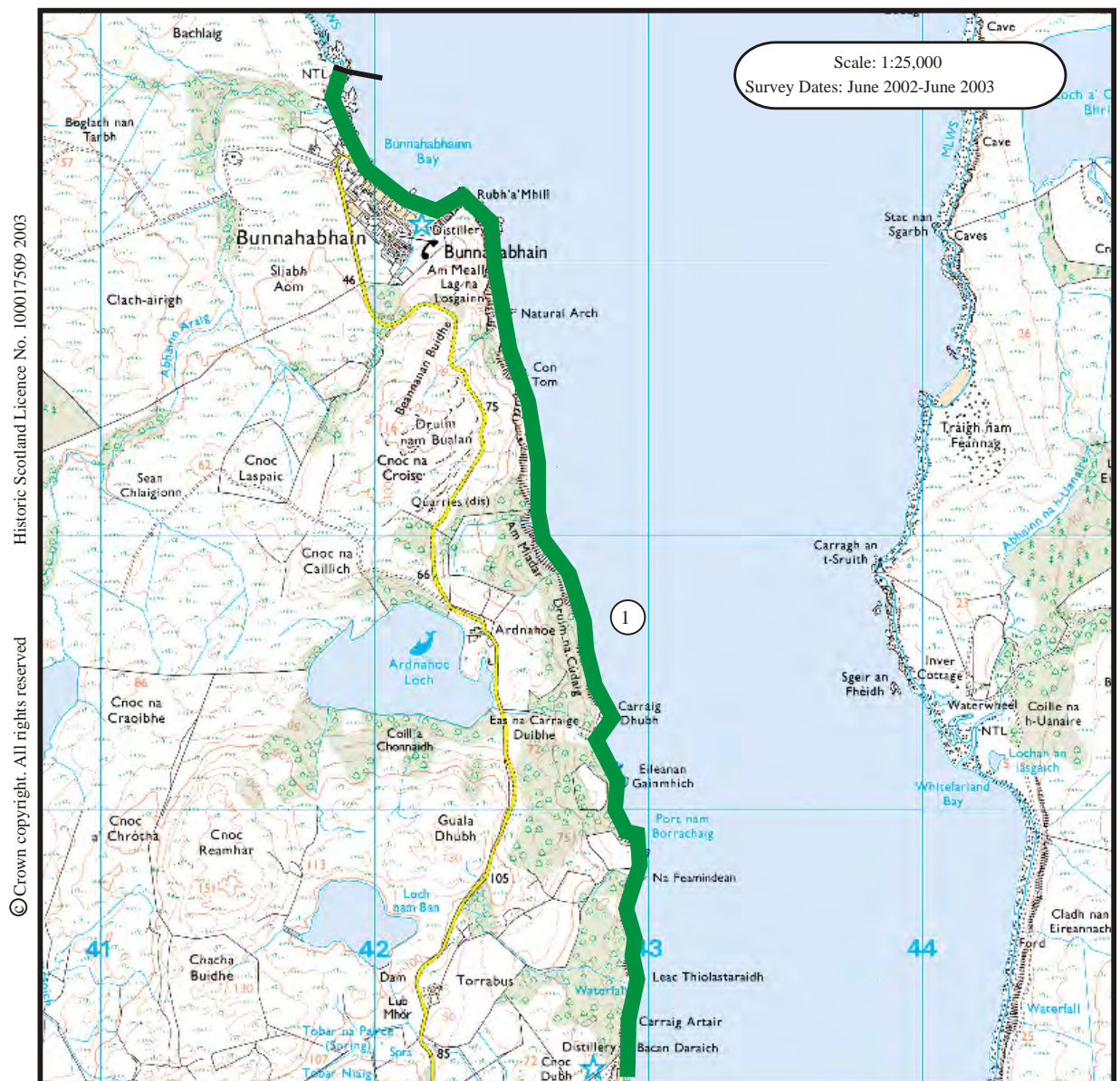
1. Bunnahabhain

NR 425 721

4.4 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

This page has been inserted to allow for proper spacing of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

Introduction to Map 16: Bachlaig to Achadh

This map section covers some 4.1km of coastline. This area extends through open moorland with a generally low-lying rocky coast edge. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. There is no modern settlement and no road providing access to the coast.

A total of five sites were identified within this map section; none of these had been recorded previously. Two sites are thought to be of 18th-20th C date. These include a ruinous concrete structure (IY56) and a slipway and jetty (IY58). The remaining sites represent structural remains of uncertain date. At Bachlaig (IY57) a rectangular stone structure may have served as a boat noost or a store. The remains at Poll An Dhoire Fhearna (IY60) may be those reported previously as a possible house, although there is a discrepancy between the grid references supplied. The remains comprise of an oval drystone structure. Numerous other concentrations of stone lie in the immediate area and may represent further structures. The scale and location of the structure may suggest either a house of prehistoric date or a sheiling of more recent date. A survey of the site and surrounding area during late winter/low vegetation is recommended.

IY56

NR 41759 73909
Bachlaig
Concrete structure, ruinous
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY57

NR 41718 74006
Bachlaig
Structural remains, stone
???
Poor
Nil

IY58

NR 41767 74117
Cnoc na Piobaireachd
Slipway and jetty
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY59

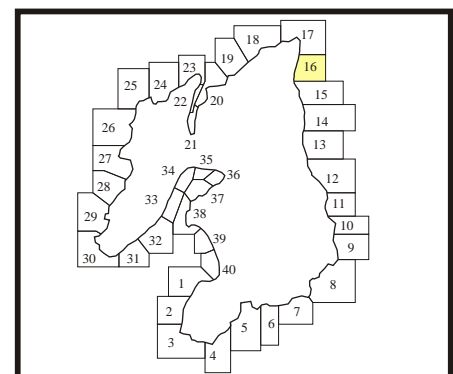
NR 41935 74807
Rubha Bhachlaig
Wall
???
Poor
Nil

IY60

NR 42143 76081
Poll An Dhoire Fhearna
Structural remains
???
Fair
Survey



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Bachlaig

NR 422 759

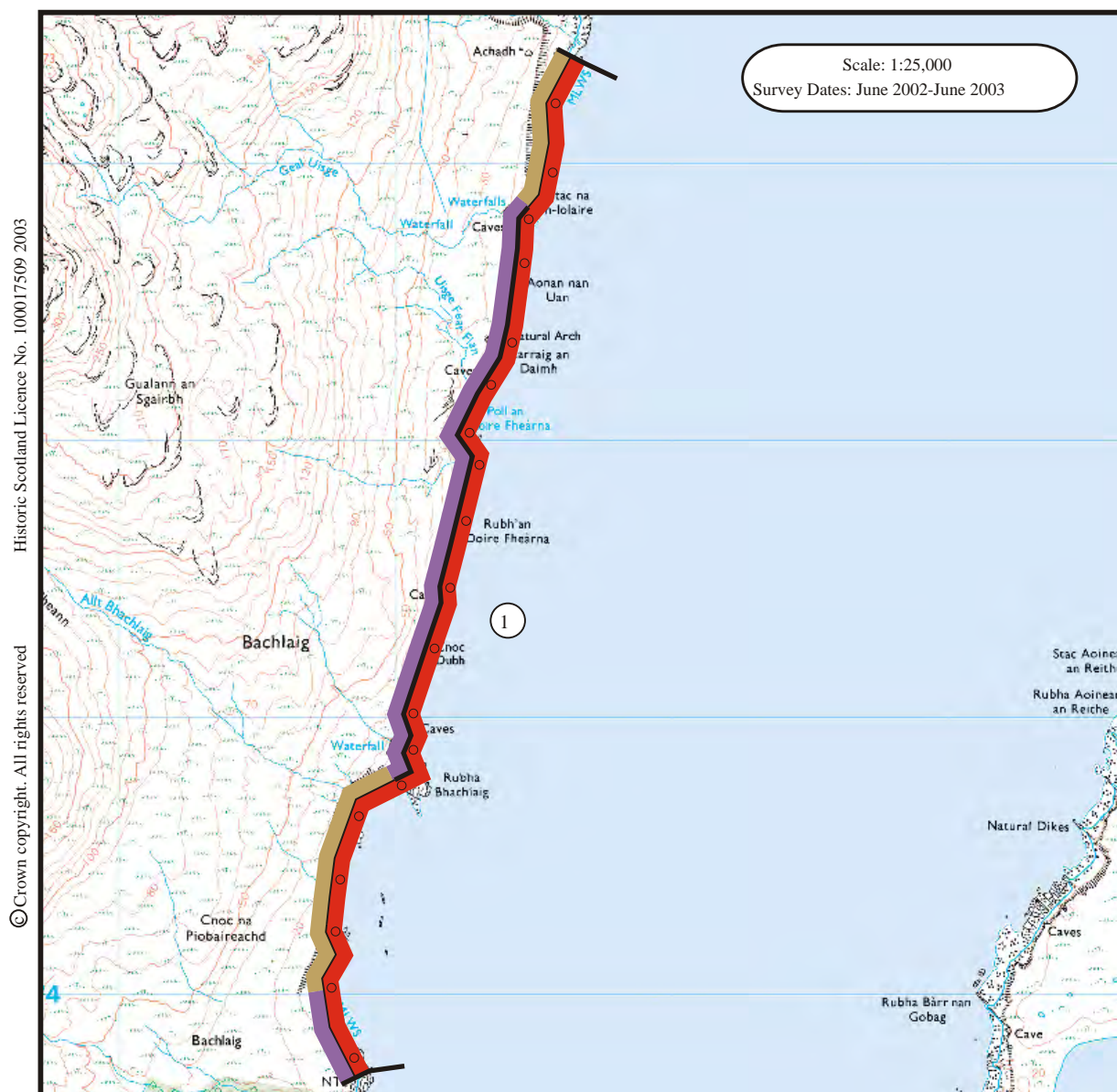
4.1 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

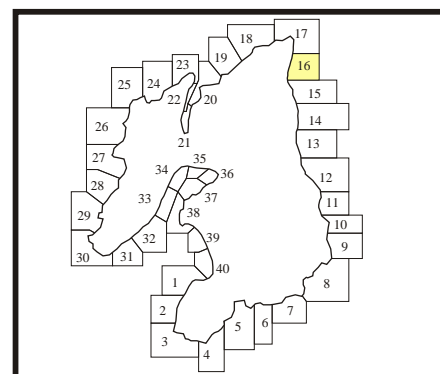
The foreshore is a narrow shingle beach, interrupted by rock outcrops. The coast edge is mostly over 5m in height but at the north and south ends of the unit the cliffs move away from the coast edge leaving a flattish, low lying area in front of the sea. These areas have been interpreted as raised beach. The hinterland is poorly drained and overgrown. There are frequent small areas of scrub, and bracken.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



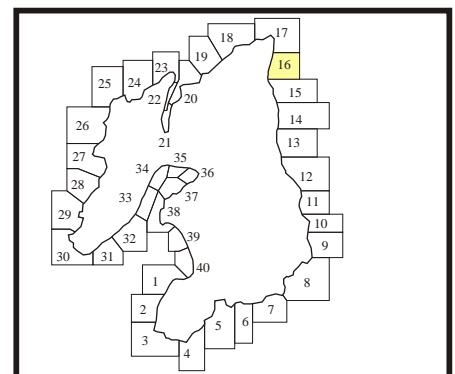
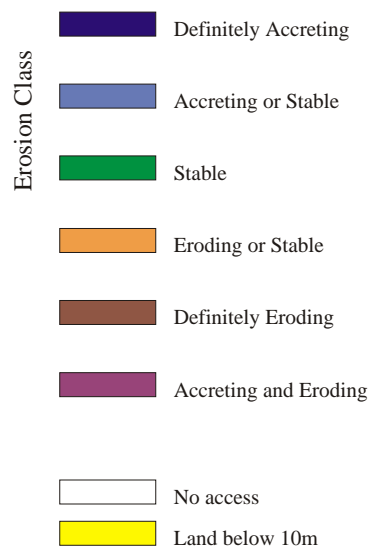
1. Bachlaig

NR 422 759

4.1 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 17: Achadh to Lon na Cnuasachd

This map section covers some 5.3km of coastline. It takes in the east facing and north west facing coasts of the northernmost point on Islay. The topography of the east facing coastal fringe is made up of open moorland and rough grazing, sloping down to a rough but low-lying coast edge. The north-west facing coast is more rugged and indented, with numerous caves and stacks and raised beaches. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. The hinterland to this area contains a series of steep-sided hills higher and is dominated by Sgarbh Breac, which rises to 364m OD.

A total of five sites were identified within this map section; three of these had been recorded previously. Three sites are of 18th-20th C date. These include cultivation remains (IY64) and a deserted farmstead (IY65) at Aonan Na H-Uamha Moire and the lighthouse buildings at Rhuvaal (IY61). The lighthouse complex stands at the north entrance to the Sound of Islay. Designed by D. and T. Stevenson and built between 1857 and 1859 for the Northern Lighthouse Board, the circular lighthouse tower is of brick and stone construction. The single-storied, brick-built keepers cottages are set within a stone enclosure.

At Uamh an Da Dhoruis (IY63) a former sea cave contains scatters of shell midden on its floor and may have been used as a habitation place or a temporary shelter. The date of this usage is uncertain. It is recommended that this site be surveyed in order to record the position and extent of the shell midden and possibly to ascertain the nature and date of activity within the cave.

IY61 (NR47NW 4)

NR 4259 7916

Rhuvaal

Lighthouse and associated buildings

18-20th C

Good

Nil

IY62 (NR47NW 3)

NR 425 790

Rhuvaal

Alleged site of cupmarked stone

N/A

N/A

N/A

IY63

NR 41380 78796

Uamh an Da Dhoruis

Cave- utilised

???

Good

Survey

IY64

NR 40392 78902

Lon na Cnuasachd

Cultivation remains

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY65 (NR47NW 1)

NR 39974 78601

Aonan Na H-Uamha Moire

Deserted settlement and cultivated land

18-20th C

Fair

Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Rubh' a' Mhail

NR 425 792

3.5 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Raised beach etc.

The foreshore is a narrow shingle beach, interrupted by rock outcrops. The coast edge is mostly under 5m in height but the northern part of the unit has been classified as over 5m because cliffs are frequently on the coast edge here. The coast edge to the west of Rhuvaal lighthouse is broken by a series of long geos. The flattish, low lying area in front of the sea is interpreted as raised beach. The hinterland is poorly drained and overgrown. There are frequent small areas of scrub, and bracken.

2. Bagh an Da Dhoruis

NR 410 788

Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

In this unit the foreshore is sand, broken by the occasional rock outcrop. The hinterland is a wide flat area of grass in front of high cliffs. This area is interpreted as raised beach. The hinterland is poorly drained and contains a mix of sedges and bracken.

3. Lon na Cnuasachd

NR 404 789

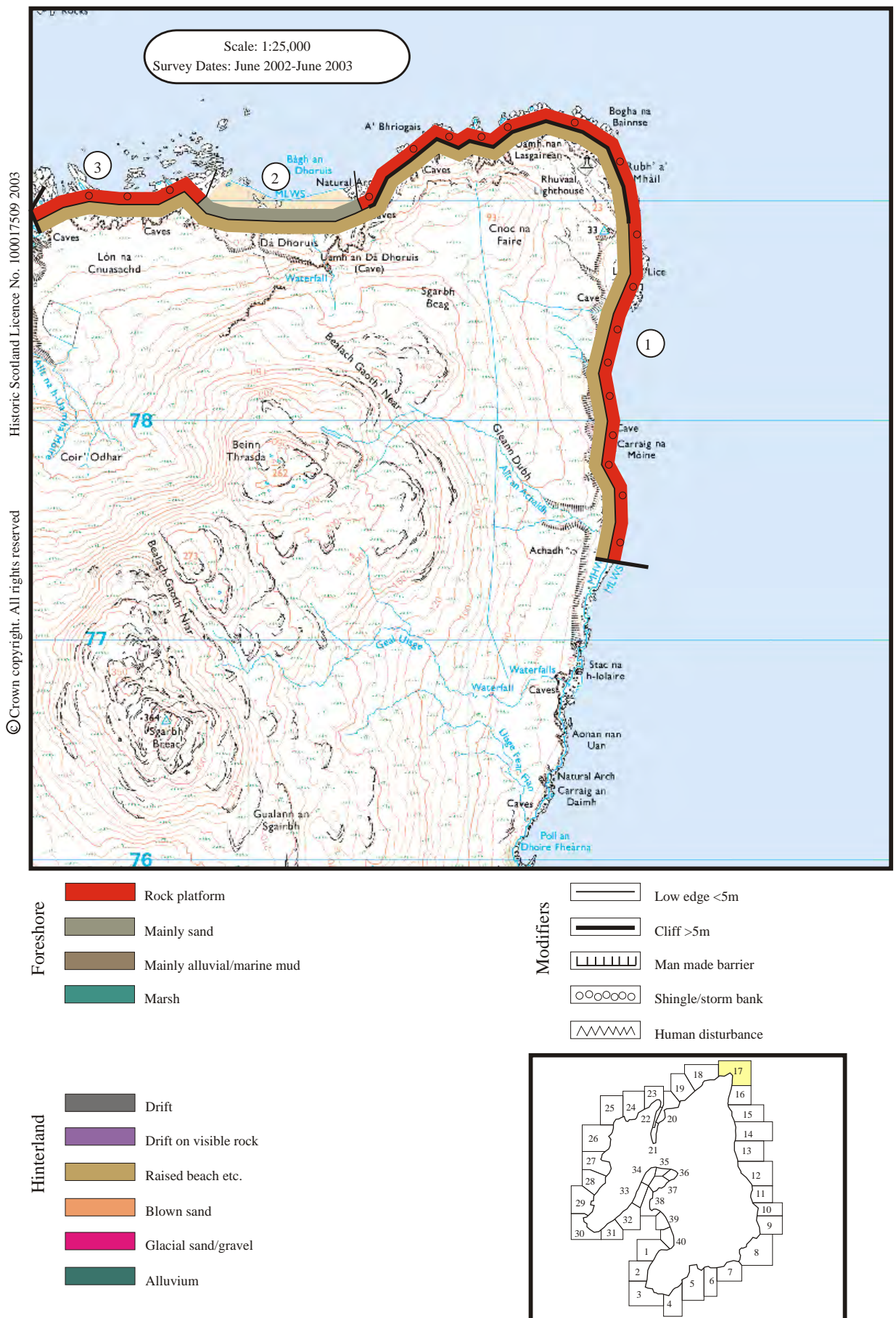
0.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is covered by shingle, interspersed by frequent rock outcrops. Cliffs lie generally 20m - 40m back from the coast edge but often come close to the coast in the form of rocky spurs. Storm beaches were noted in many small coves. The immediate hinterland is low lying, flat and grassy. Occasionally, old beach deposits could be seen in the hinterland, and these areas are interpreted as raised beach. The wider hinterland is rough and overgrown.



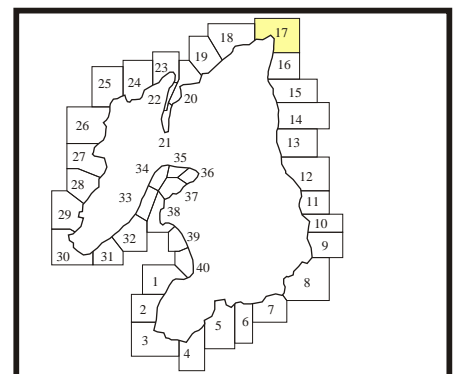
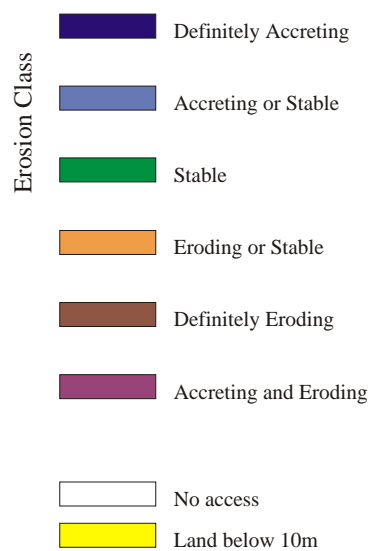
1. Rubh' a' Mhail

NR 419 792

5.3 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 18: Lon na Cnuasachd to Uamhannan Donna

This map section covers some 6km of coastline. This section extends around the north-west facing coast of the northern tip of Islay. The coastline in this area is rugged and the hinterland is high moorland. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. There is no modern settlement and no roads. Access to the coast is by foot; there are no tracks or paths. There are numerous caves and raised beaches, together with natural arches and rock stacks, which now stand on dry land. The coast edge is generally less than 50m OD, but the land behind rises up steeply in a series of rounded hills, the most dominant of which are Sgarbh Breac (364m OD) to the east and Sgarbh Dubh (294m OD) to the west.

A total of twelve sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Eight sites have been ascribed a date within the 18th to 20th C range. These include cultivation remains and land boundaries (IY72, IY74, IY78) and structural remains (IY70, IY71, IY75, IY76), some of which are accompanied by old cultivations. One site (IY66) at Uamh Mhor comprises of 18th-20th C enclosures centred on and within a cave. It is possible and likely that this cave was also utilised in earlier times, although the evidence for this is not so readily available.

Four sites are of uncertain date. Of these, two are dun sites (IY73, IY77). The former, Port An T-Sruthain, occupies a rock stack and has traces of walling near its summit. To the landward side of this dun there are three cairns, and whilst they have the appearance of clearance cairns, there are no traces of past cultivation or agricultural activity in the surrounding area. At Rubha Bholsa (IY77) the depleted remains of a once massive wall with an entrance guard a narrow neck of land leading on to a promontory surrounded by sea cliffs on three sides. No structural remains could be traced behind the wall on the promontory.

At Port a'Chotain there are two sites of uncertain date (IY68, IY69). One (IY68), a cave which extends for some 12m in depth contains traces of recent activity, as evidenced by fire pits and modern refuse. A test trench excavated previously by E. MacKie uncovered shell midden deposits which indicated that the cave had been utilised in the 17th and 18th C. It remains possible that the cave was used in earlier periods also. The second site here (IY69) comprises of a line of stones, representing the very depleted footings possibly of a stock barrier, which extend across the head of a stony beach.

IY66 (NR37NE 1)
NR 39837 78411
Uamh Mhor
Caves and enclosure
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY68 (NR37NE 7)
NR 39770 78361
Port a'Chotain
Cave- utilised
???
Good
Nil

IY69
NR 39671 78351
Port a'Chotain
Structural remains
???
Poor
Nil

IY70
NR 39611 78272
Port a'Chotain
Structural remains
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY71
NR 39532 78193
Port a'Chotain
Structural and cultivation remains
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY72
NR 39213 78813
Beinn a' Bhorrain
Wall and possible cultivation remains
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY73 (NR37NE 2)
NR 38754 78157
Port An T-Sruthain
Dun, possible clearance cairns and wall
???
Poor
Monitor

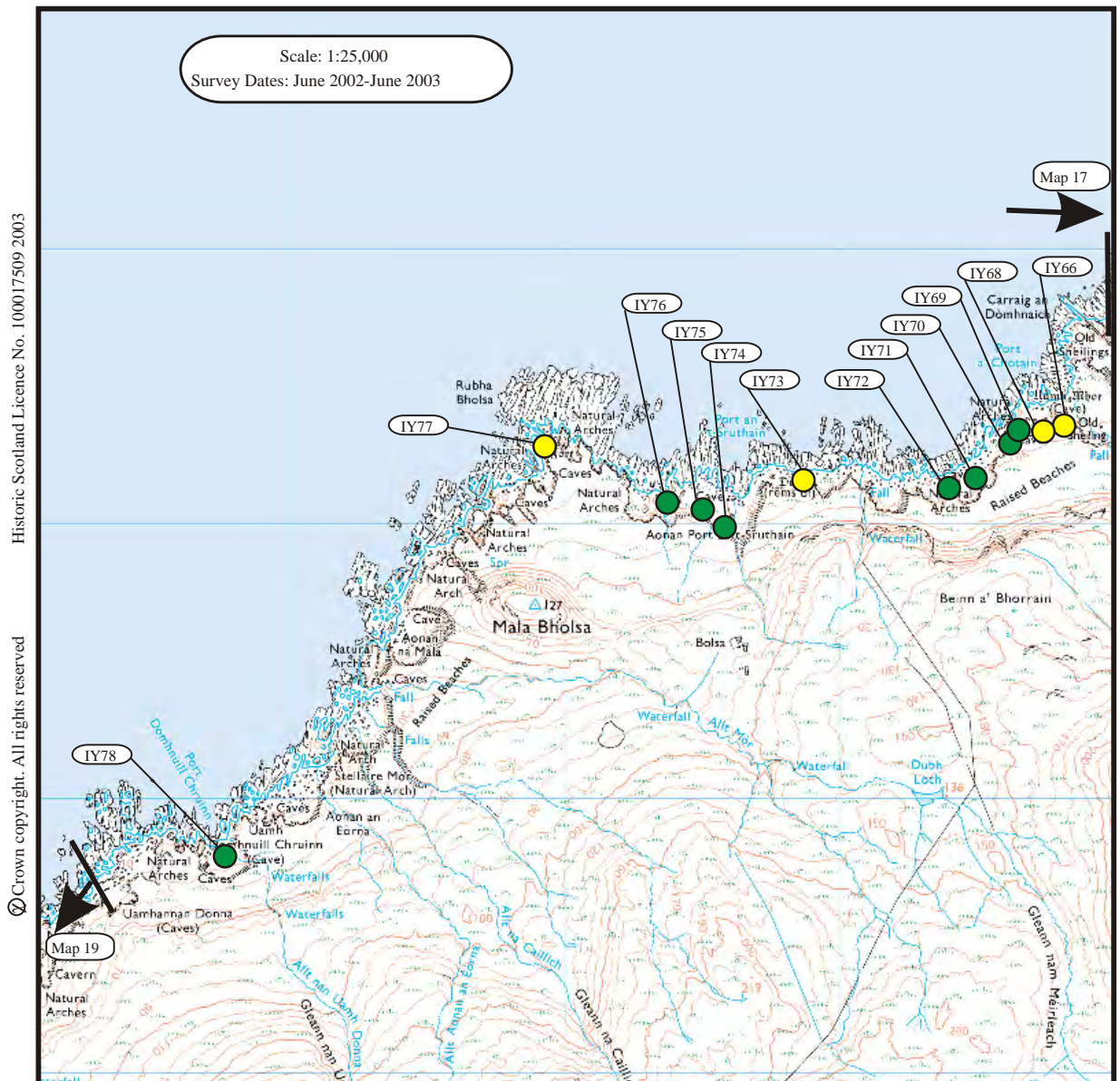
IY74
NR 38607 78032
Port An T-Sruthain
Enclosure, wall and cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY75
NR 38520 78085
Port An T-Sruthain
Cultivation and structural remains, bank and
clearance cairns
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY76
NR 38305 78091
Aonan Port an T-Sruthain
Structure
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY77 (NR37NE 4)
NR 37986 78286
Rubha Bholsa
Dun
???
Poor
Monitor

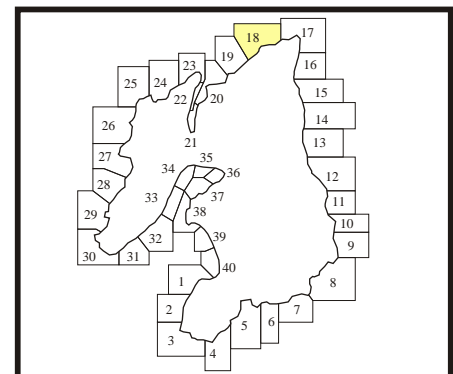
IY78
NR 3675 7676
Uamh Domhnuill Chruinn
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil



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- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Mala Bholsa

NR 379 782

6.0 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is covered by shingle, interspersed by frequent rock outcrops. Cliffs lie generally 20m - 40m back from the coast edge but often come close to the coast in the form of rocky spurs. Storm beaches were noted in many small coves. The immediate hinterland is low lying, flat and grassy. Occasionally, old beach deposits could be seen in the hinterland, and these areas are interpreted as raised beach. The wider hinterland is rough and overgrown.



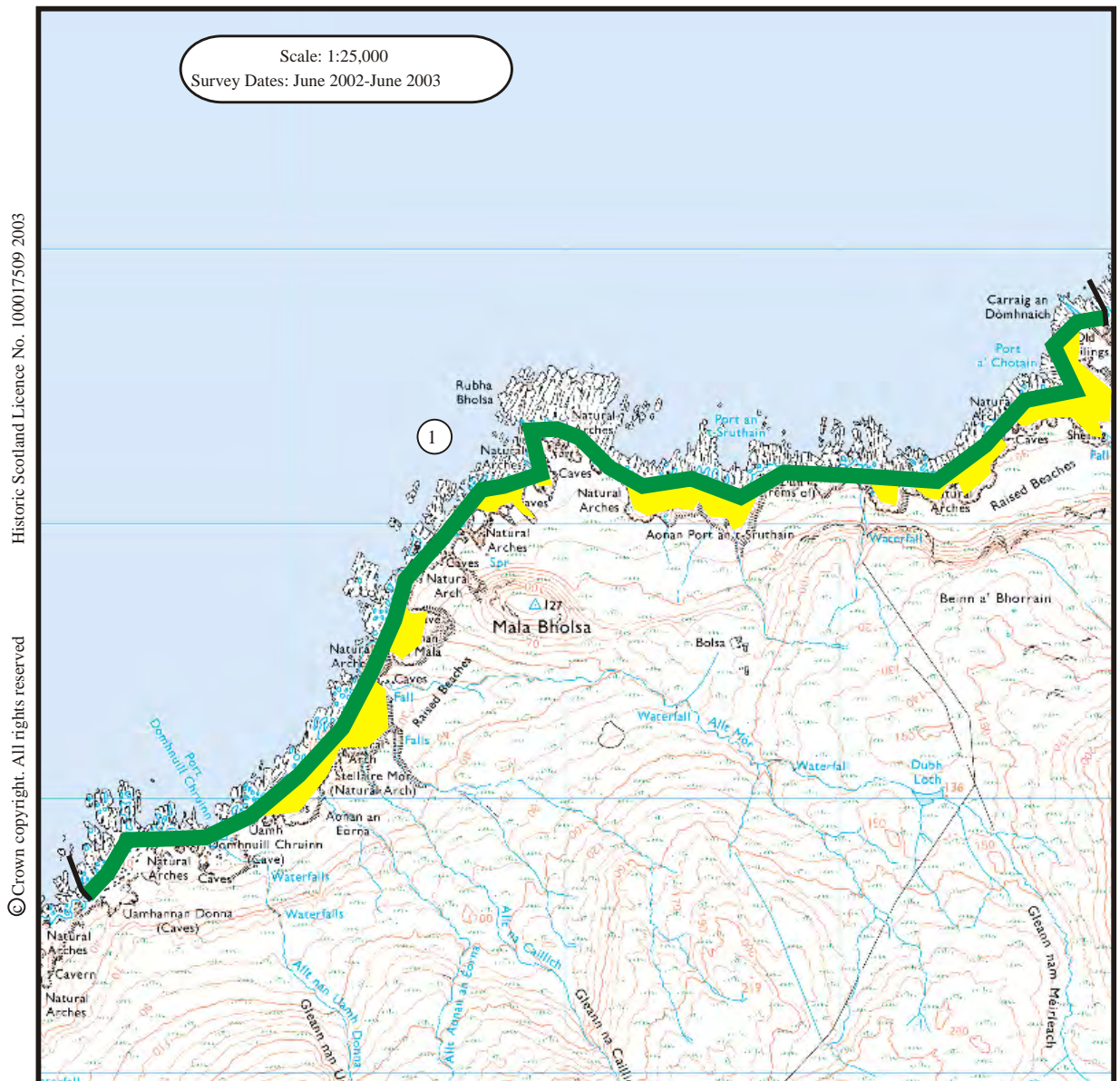
1. Mala Bholsa

NR 379 782

6.0 Km

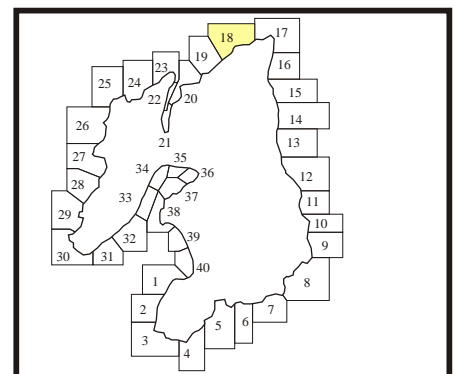
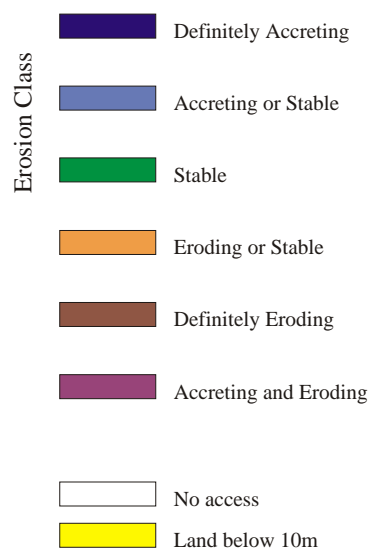
Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 19: Uamhannan Donna to Gortantaoid Point

This map section covers some 5.2km of coastline. This section extends westward through rugged moorland towards the lower lying ground at the mouth of Loch Gruinart. The coast edge is highest to the eastern end where the land falls in a series of steeply sloping terraces from the prominence of Sgarbh Dubh, 294m OD. But even here, it lies below 30m in height. The shoreline deposits become increasingly more sandy towards the west of the section, culminating in the dune systems which line the eastern shores of Loch Gruinart. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. There is no modern settlement in the area and access to the coast is by foot. There is a rough track from the deserted settlement at Gortantaoid towards the coast.

A total of six sites were identified within this map section; three of these had been recorded previously. Two sites are ascribed to the 18th-20th C date range. These are (IY89) cultivation remains and (IY90) a land boundary. Structural remains (IY67) at Aonan Braigh A'Gheodha comprising of a rectilinear stone setting, may also be of 18th -20th C date, although they are too ruinous to be certain.

Three dun sites (IY87, IY88, IY282), have been previously recorded in this area, although one of these (IY282) could not be relocated by this survey. The dun site at Gortantaoid (IY87) occupies an elongated promontory with steep rocky sides. A wall has been built across the highest point of the neck. No traces of artificial features can be seen beyond the wall. At Doodilbeg (IY88) The site sits upon a rock stack which rises up from low lying ground. It is approached from the seaward side via a rough rocky passage. The remains of a wall stand across the approach, but there are no traces of further structures beyond.

IY67

NR 35371 75590
Aonan Braigh A' Gheodha
Structural remains
???
Poor
Nil

IY87 (NR37SW 3)

NR 33676 74641
Gortantaoid
Dun
???
Fair
Nil

IY88 (NR37SW 4)

NR 33839 74701
Doodilbeg
Dun
???
Fair
Nil

IY89

NR 33847 74673
Doodilbeg
Cultivation remains, clearance cairns and
boundary wall
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY90

NR 33553 74486
Gortantaoid Point
Land boundary
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY282 (NR37NW 1)

NR 3498 7534
Sgairail
Dun
???
N/A
N/A



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Doodilbeg

NR 348 752

5.2 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is covered by shingle, interspersed by frequent rock outcrops. Cliffs lie generally 20m - 40m back from the coast edge but often come close to the coast in the form of rocky spurs. Storm beaches were noted in many small coves. The immediate hinterland is low lying, flat and grassy. Occasionally, old beach deposits could be seen in the hinterland, and these areas are interpreted as raised beach. The wider hinterland is rough and overgrown.



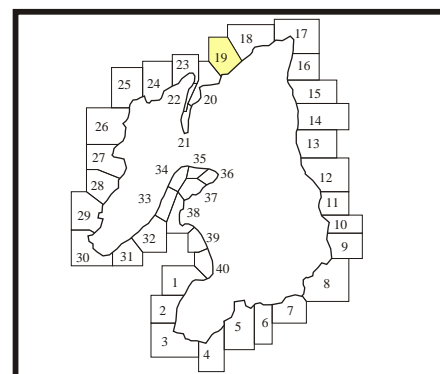
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



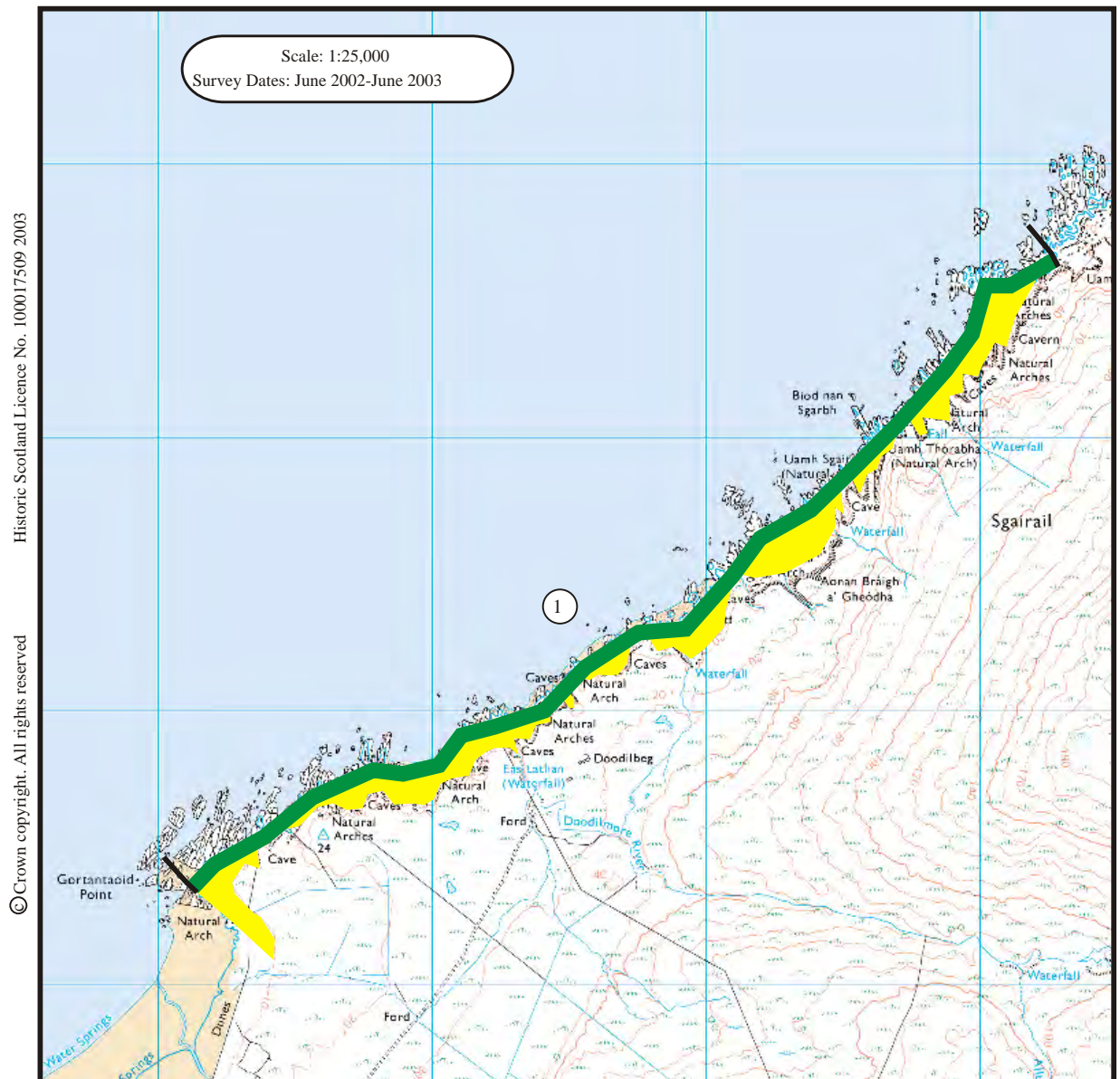
1. Doodilbeg

NR 348 752

5.2 Km

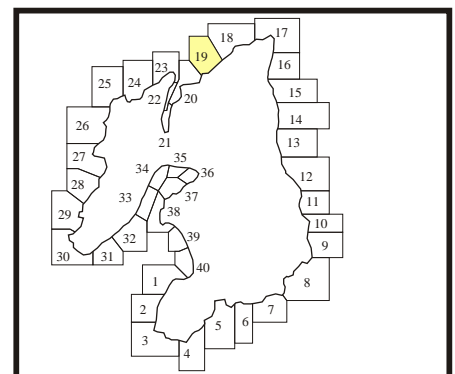
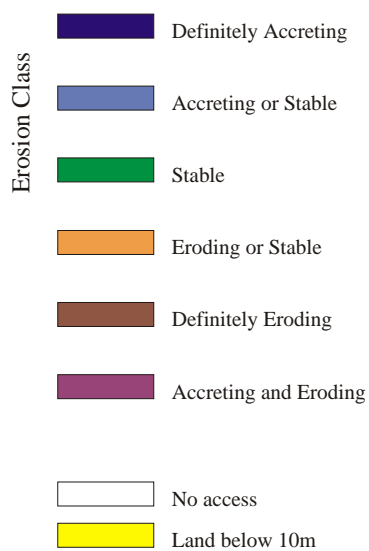
Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 20: Gortantaoid Point to Cnuic na Croise

This map section covers some 6.9km of coastline. It extends around the north eastern part of the shallow bay of Loch Gruinart. The coast edge in this area is low and fringed with dunes. The coast edge in this map section is active and has been classified for the most part as definitely eroding with one stretch of coast edge which is accreting. The hinterland is composed of open rough grazing and moorland. The deserted farmstead at Killinallan stands largely ruinous, to the centre of this area. There is a rough track which leads from the end of the public road to Killinallan and this gives access by foot to the coast.

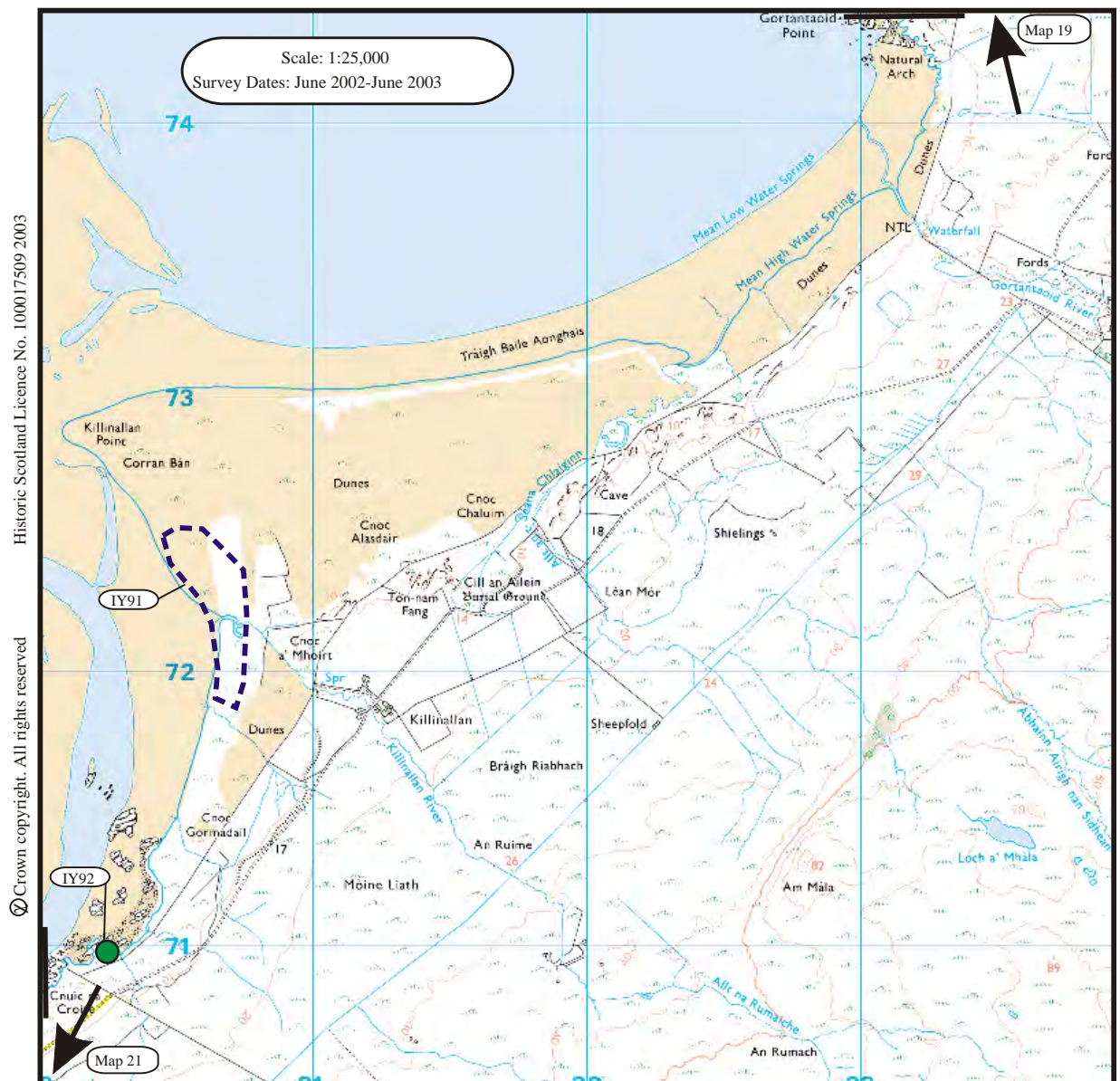
A total of two sites were identified within this map section; neither of these had been recorded previously. Site IY91, located on a grassy strip of land amongst a dune system bears traces of two concentrations of rig and furrow cultivation, estimated to cover several hectares. The other site (IY92) is a linear concentration of large stones aligned along the side of a watercourse and is thought to mark the line of a very ruinous dyke.

IY91

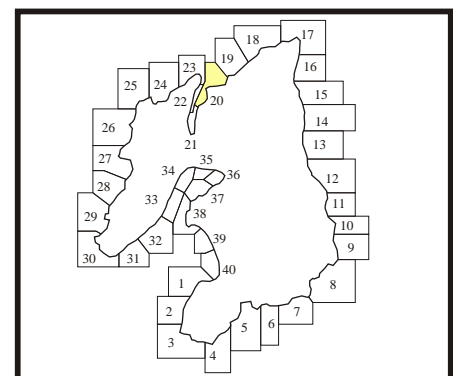
NR 30676 72240
Killinallan Point
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY92

NR 30304 70959
Cnoc Gormadail
Wall
18-20th C
Poor
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Killinallan Point

NR 308 729

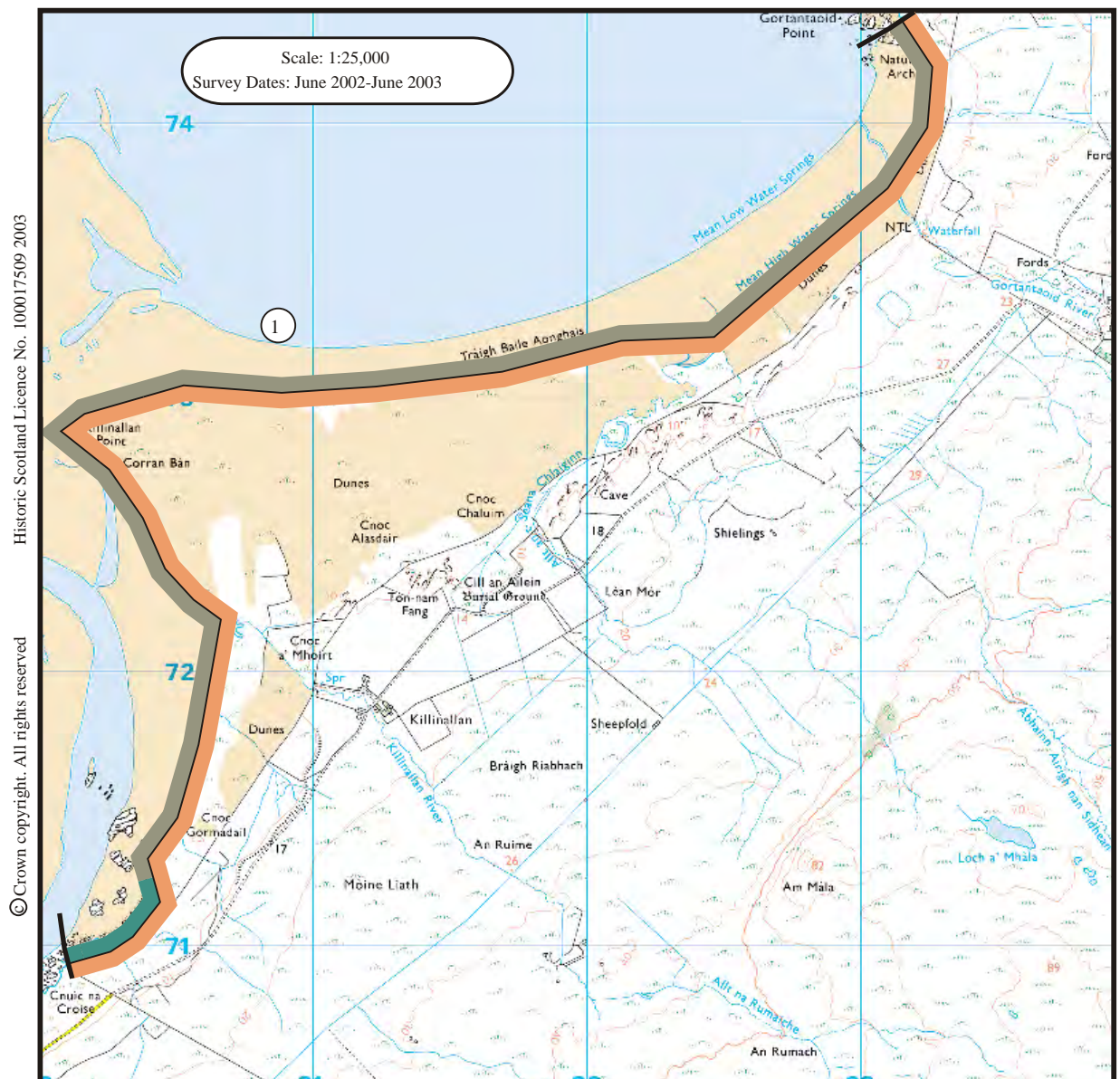
6.9 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses a large sandy area around Killinallan Point. There is a level sandy beach with an extensive dune system in the hinterland. The dunes rise over 5m in height at Killinallan Point. This coast edge not classed as >5m because of the unstable nature of dune systems. The dunes are covered by marram grass. There is salt marsh at the coast edge for the last c. 250m of the unit. The salt marsh is narrow, at most c. 15m wide.



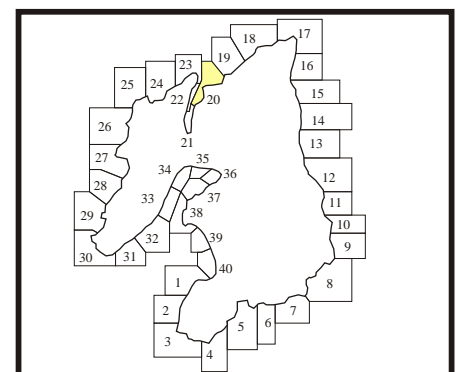
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Killinallan Point

NR 307 730

6.2 Km

Definitely Eroding

The coast edge in this unit is a wide level beach backed by high, near vertical dunes. The dune face is definitely being eroded, apparently by the sea and wind. There are many signs of recent slippage of grass and material down the face of the dunes from above. The dune system in the hinterland, which is extensive, appears to be stable with no obvious or large blowouts seen during survey. This stability may be due to the relative lack of animals here - compare with Map 22/Unit 2 and Map 23/Unit 1.

This unit includes an area which appears to be accreting. Here, marram grass is colonising sand in front of the dune face; it is included within this unit because the eroding and accreting areas are interpreted as part of one system or cell.

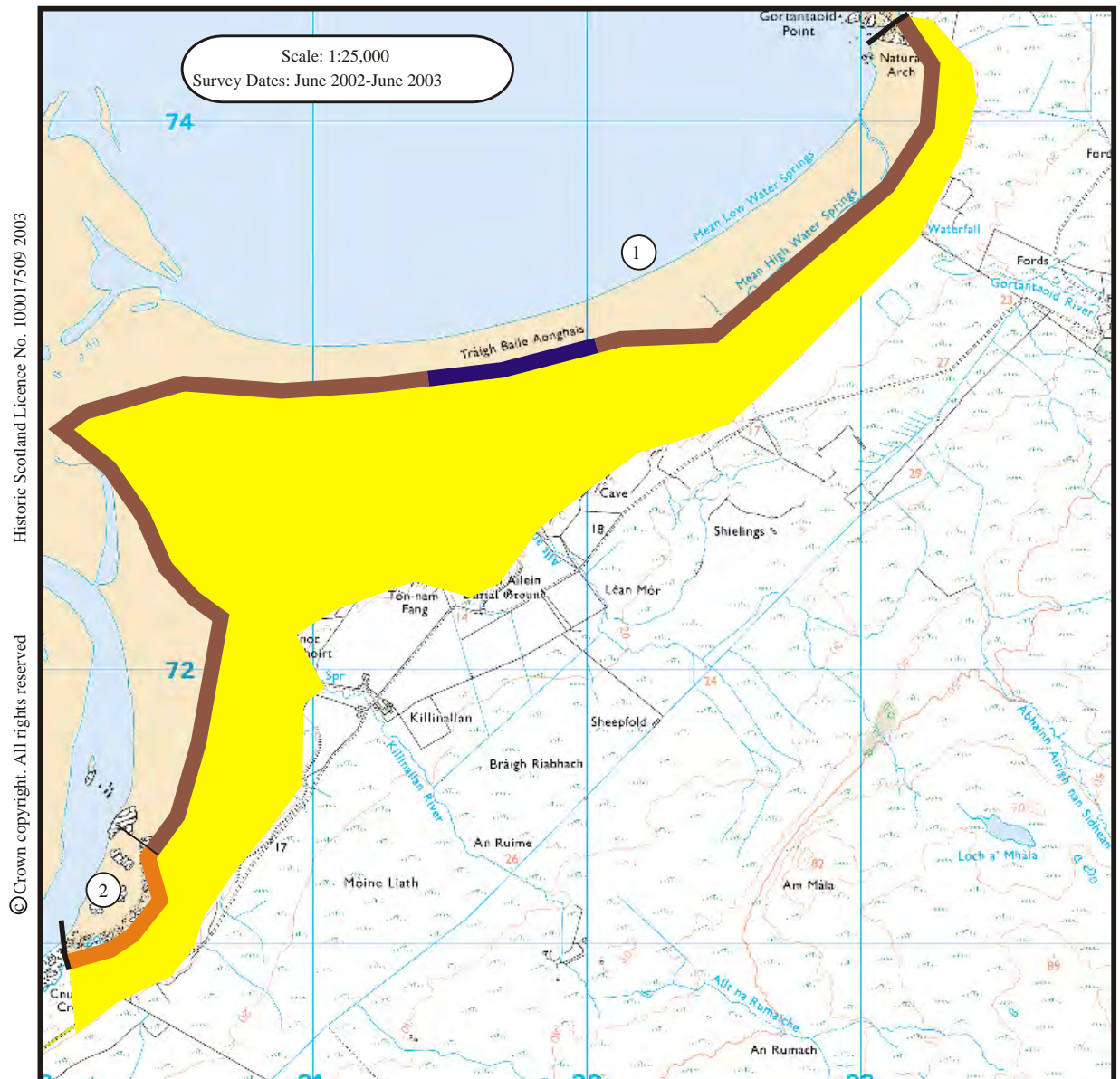
2. Cnuic na Croise

NR 303 710

0.7 Km

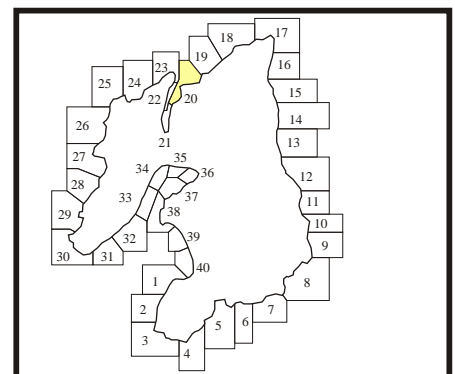
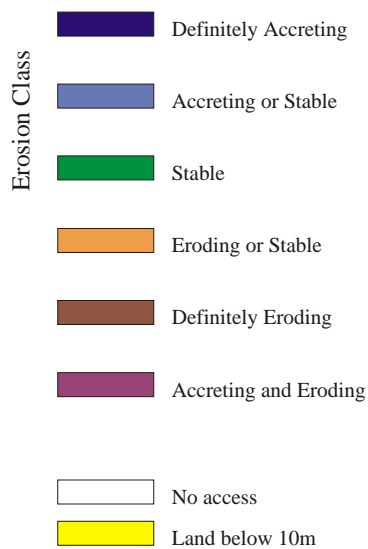
Eroding or Stable

This unit includes an area of low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be a peaty terrestrial soil, which is slowly becoming inundated by the sea.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 21: Cnuic na Croise to Kilnave

This map section covers some 8.3km of coastline. The section extends from the eastern shores of Loch Gruinart, around its head and continues along its western coast. The coast edge within this area is low lying and fringed with marshland and sandy tidal flats, classified as eroding or stable. The hinterland contains marshland and enclosed grazing. Much of the area is included within an RSPB nature reserve. Modern settlement in the area is mainly located beyond the coastal zone and focussed upon the public road. The road follows the coastline throughout this section but is set back behind it. The survey was impeded within this area by the fact that the marshland areas are difficult to walk over and, in addition, access is restricted within the RSPB reserve area. This was overcome, to some extent, by conducting the survey within the more readily accessible areas and scanning the remainder from both the landward and seaward sides (tidal flat areas) using binoculars.

A total of five sites were identified within this map section; three of these had been recorded previously. Two sites of 18th-20th C date are noted. These include cultivation remains (IY125) and a house (IY126). The latter is ruinous and abandoned. It contains two rooms, is constructed from mortared stone and has a tin roof and a small adjoining shed. On the outer limits of the coastal zone, there is a listed building, Craigens cottage. This has not been included within the survey data but is listed separately in the Listed Buildings Appendix to this report.

At Camag A'Chatha (IY284) local tradition tells that a battle over the ownership of the Rhinns was fought between the MacDonalds of Islay and the MacLeans of Mull in the late 1500's. Items associated with the battle are said to have been found in this area, although there are no topographic features visible. Several human skeletons uncovered in 1854 nearby at Gruinart Farm (IY285) may represent the dead from this battle, however. A second burial place of uncertain date is said to have been located near Gruinart Cottage (IY283), but again there are now no features of archaeological interest visible. It is recommended that these three sites are kept under surveillance for future change since they all lie within sandy areas close to the coast edge and are vulnerable to erosion.

IY125

NR 29859 70428

Crois Mhor

Field boundaries and cultivation remains

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY284 (NR26NE 6)

NR 286 673

Loch Gruinart, Camag A'Chatha

Battle field site

14th-18th C

N/A

Monitor

IY126

NR 29760 70367

Crois Mhor

House

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY285 (NR26NE 11)

NR 2812 6829

Gruinart Farm

Burials

???

N/A

Monitor

IY283 (NR26NE 12)

NR 2794 6856

Gruinart Cottage

Burial ground

???

N/A

Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Carraig Dhubh

NR 295 692

3.5 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

Low lying rocky shoreline with sand and shingle on upper foreshore. There are coastal defences to the south of Bun-an-uillt where a road nears the coastline. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing. Some small areas are enclosed and cultivated.

2. Traigh Ghruineart

NR 288 674

1.7 Km

Marsh

Coast edge <5m

Drift

Low lying salt marsh on coast edge. The salt marsh extends beyond the survey area in the hinterland. Some areas appear to be deliberately flooded.

3. Carraig Bhreac-achaidh

NR 280 694

3.1 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast edge with frequent cobble cover. The hinterland is poorly drained, enclosed land. To the north end of the unit a low scarp is present set 50m - 100m back from the coast edge. The land between the scarp and the coast is rough unfenced grazing. This area is interpreted as raised beach.



1. Traigh Ghruineart

NR 288 674

8.3 Km

Eroding or Stable

This unit includes a large area of low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be a peaty terrestrial soil, which is slowly becoming inundated by the sea.

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 22: Kilnave to Traigh nan Cisteachan

This map section covers some 3.4km of coastline. It extends along the west shores of Loch Gruinart, towards the open sea. The land within the coastal zone is low lying and, to the south of the area, enclosed in a series of pasture fields. At the north of this section and surrounding the farmstead at Ardnave, the landscape is one of more open grazing with substantial dune systems extending along the coast edge. The coast edge is low and soft, being composed of sandy deposits. The northern part of the coast edge within this map section has been classified as definitely eroding. The sparse modern settlement in this area is generally set back from the coastal zone and focused on the public road, which ends between Kilnave and Ardnave.

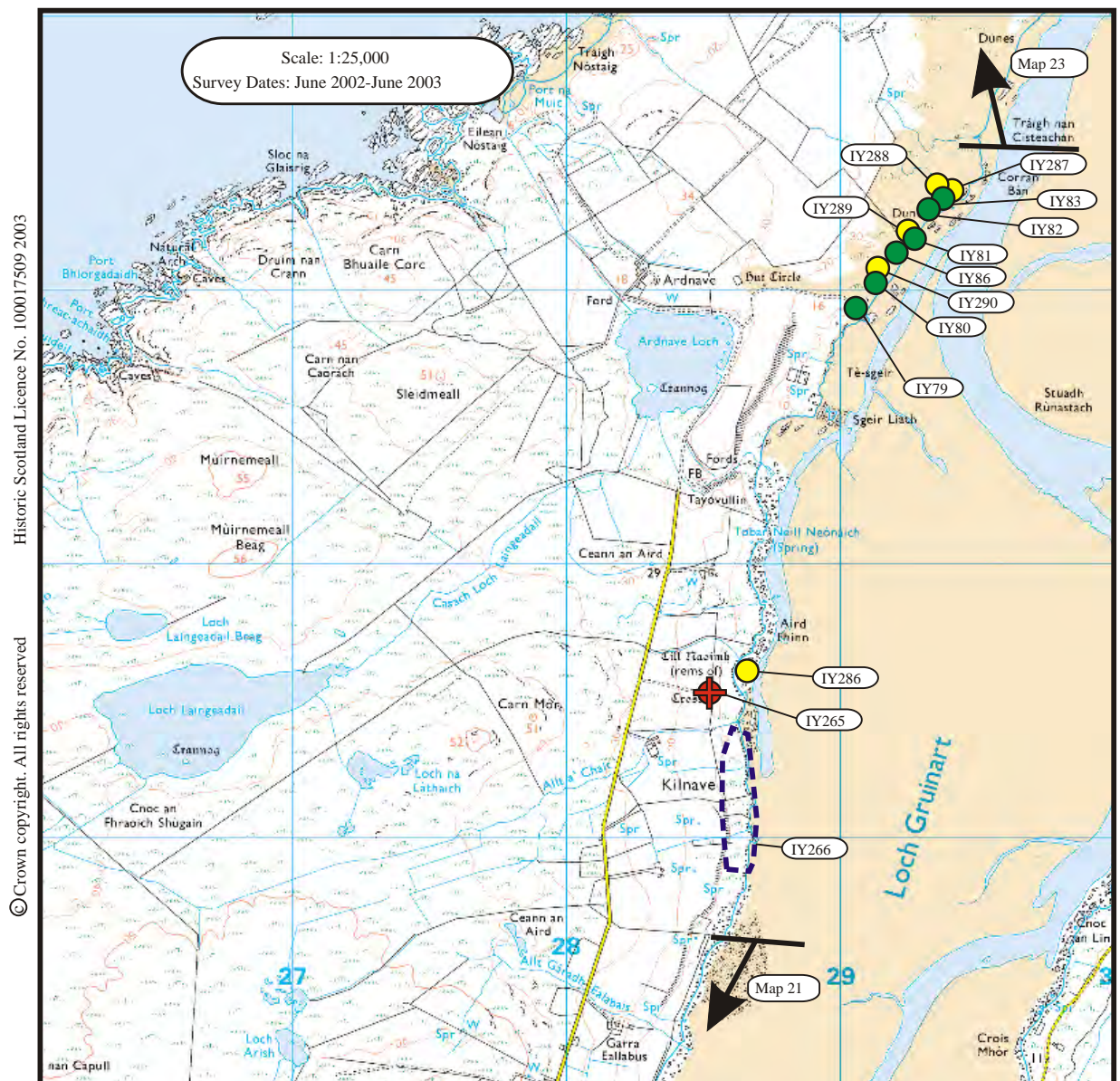
A total of thirteen sites were identified within this map section; six of these had been recorded previously. The sites include field walls of 18th-20th C date (IY81, IY266) and the Chapel and burial ground at Kilnave. The standing chapel building is thought to be medieval (10th-14th C) in date, although the presence of the cross slab, which is of 5th C AD type, is indicative of an earlier foundation on this site.

Seven sites have been identified as most probably belonging within the date range 3rd-1st millennium BC. These include previously reported sites such as the discovery of structural remains, possibly representing part of a cairn or house of prehistoric date, together with artefact scatters of flint and chert (IY288), a scatter of coarse stone tools of quartzite and granite, together with flint and chert flakes artefacts (IY289) and flint cores and flakes (IY286). Two cists have also been reported. One (IY290) was constructed from four slabs and contained the remains of a cremation burial. The other (IY287) was formed from four slabs and contained a fragment of charcoal.

Discoveries made during this survey include an exposure of old ground surface containing deposits of shell, charcoal stained soil and burnt stone (IY86). A second exposure of old ground surface (IY80) was found to be covered with a deflation deposit containing marine shell, animal bone, and coarse pottery of probable prehistoric date. In a third exposure (IY79), a charcoal rich deposit and a concentration of cremated bone was found lying over an old ground surface. A rescue excavation was conducted by the authors with the assistance of the Islay Archaeology Group to recover what survived of this deposit. Specialist analyses of the remains are currently ongoing.

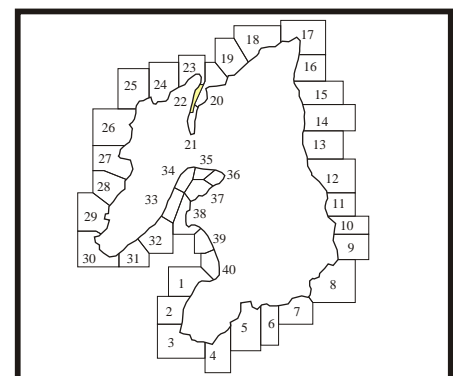
The discovery of midden and structures over a long time period within this area indicates that it is both high in archaeological potential and very vulnerable to erosion. It is recommended that the entire dune area, and especially that part covered only by loose sand, should be kept under close surveillance for the emergence of new exposures.

IY79 NR 29061 72901 Ardnave Old ground surface with shell midden and possible cremation spread 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Monitor	IY86 NR 29204 73154 Ardnave Possible occupation surface/old ground surface 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	IY288 (NR27SE 9) NR 293 734 Ardnave Structural remains, artefact scatters 3rd-1st Mill BC N/A Monitor
IY80 NR 29098 73074 Ardnave Artefact scatter 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	IY265 (NR27SE 1) NR 2852 7151 Kilnave Chapel Chapel, cross and burial ground 10-14th C Fair Monitor	IY289 (NR27SE 8) NR 292 732 Ardnave Artefact scatter 3rd-1st Mill BC N/A Monitor
IY81 NR 29195 73225 Ardnave Wall 18-20th C Fair-Poor Nil	IY266 NR 28652 71140 Kilnave Field walls 18-20th C Fair Nil	IY290 (NR27SE 29) NR 2916 7313 Ardnave Cist 3rd-1st Mill BC N/A Monitor
IY82 NR 29245 73285 Ardnave Possible structural remains ??? Poor Monitor	IY286 (NR27SE 7) NR 2863 7160 Kilnave Stray finds: flint ??? N/A Monitor	
IY83 NR 29280 73306 Ardnave Stone spread ??? Fair Monitor	IY287 (NR27SE 36) NR 294 733 Ardnave Cist 3rd-1st Mill BC N/A N/A	



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 - Known ancient monument
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 - Site complex



1. Aird Fhinn

NR 286 715

1.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc./ Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast edge with frequent cobble cover. At the south end of the unit a low scarp is present set 50m - 100m back from the coast edge. The land between the scarp and the coast is rough unfenced grazing. This area is interpreted as raised beach. From a point north of Cill Naoimh church fenced land comes down to the coast edge.

2. Ardnave

NR 290 729

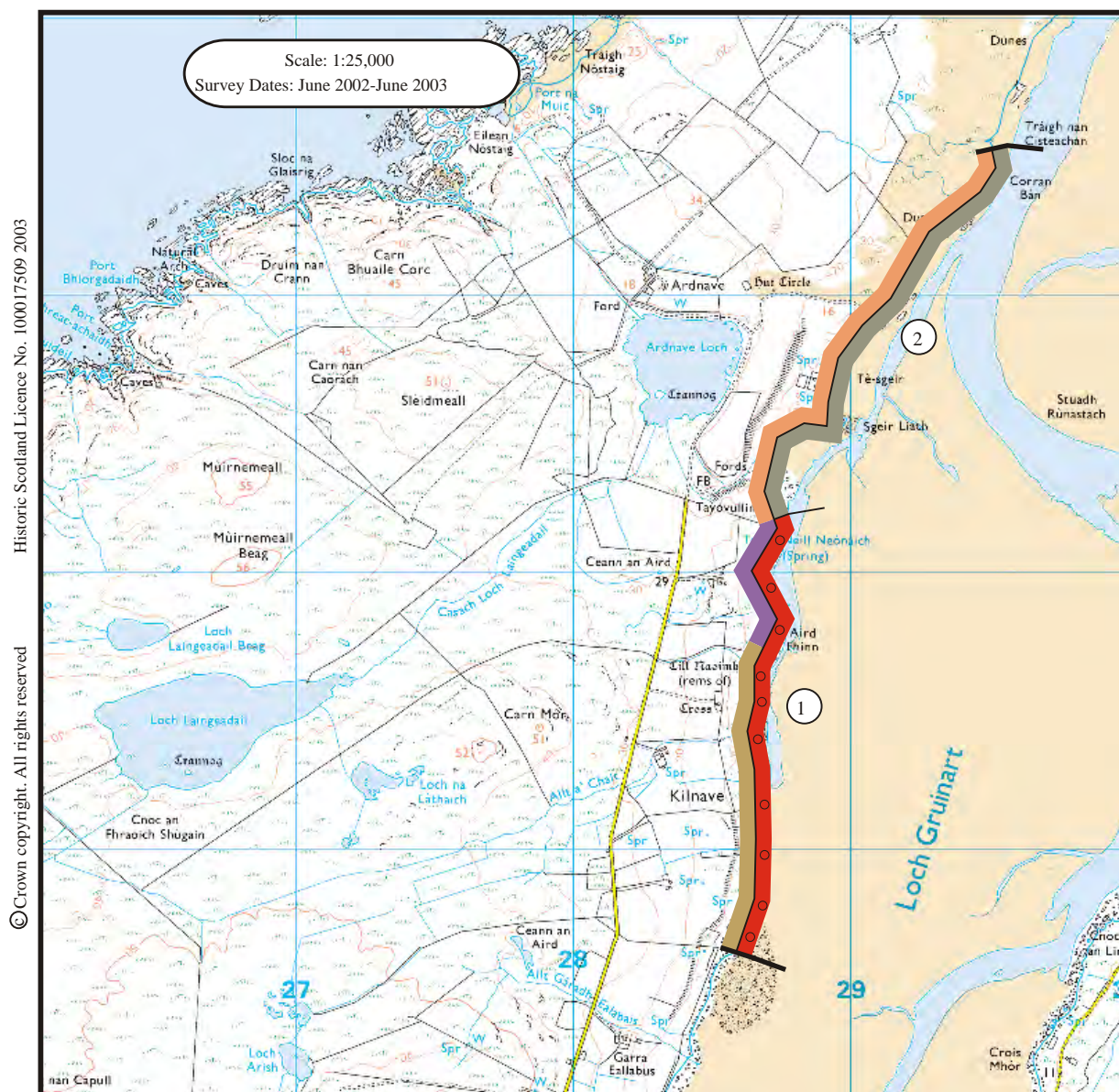
1.6 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

The coast edge is a sandy beach 15m - 30m wide. The hinterland is an extensive dune system used as rough grazing.



Foreshore

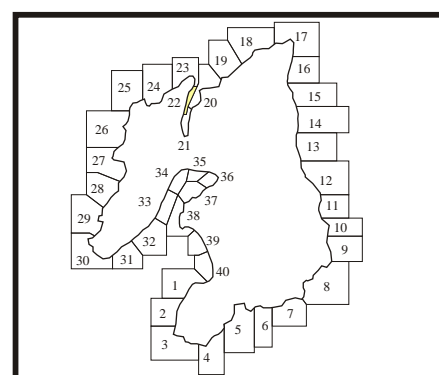
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



1. Aird Fhinn

NR 286 715

1.9 Km

Eroding or Stable

The coast edge in this unit is a mix of rocky outcrop and small areas of salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be becoming inundated, in the long term, by the sea.

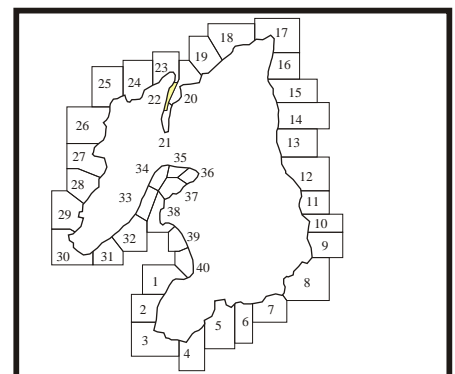
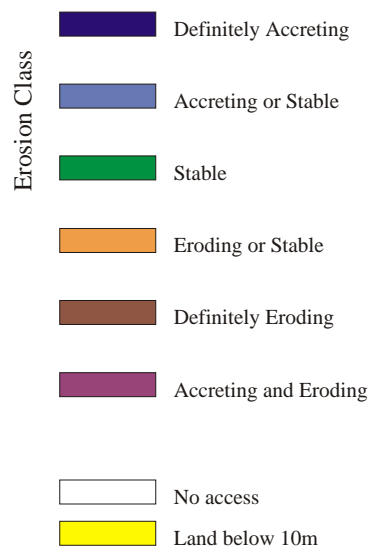
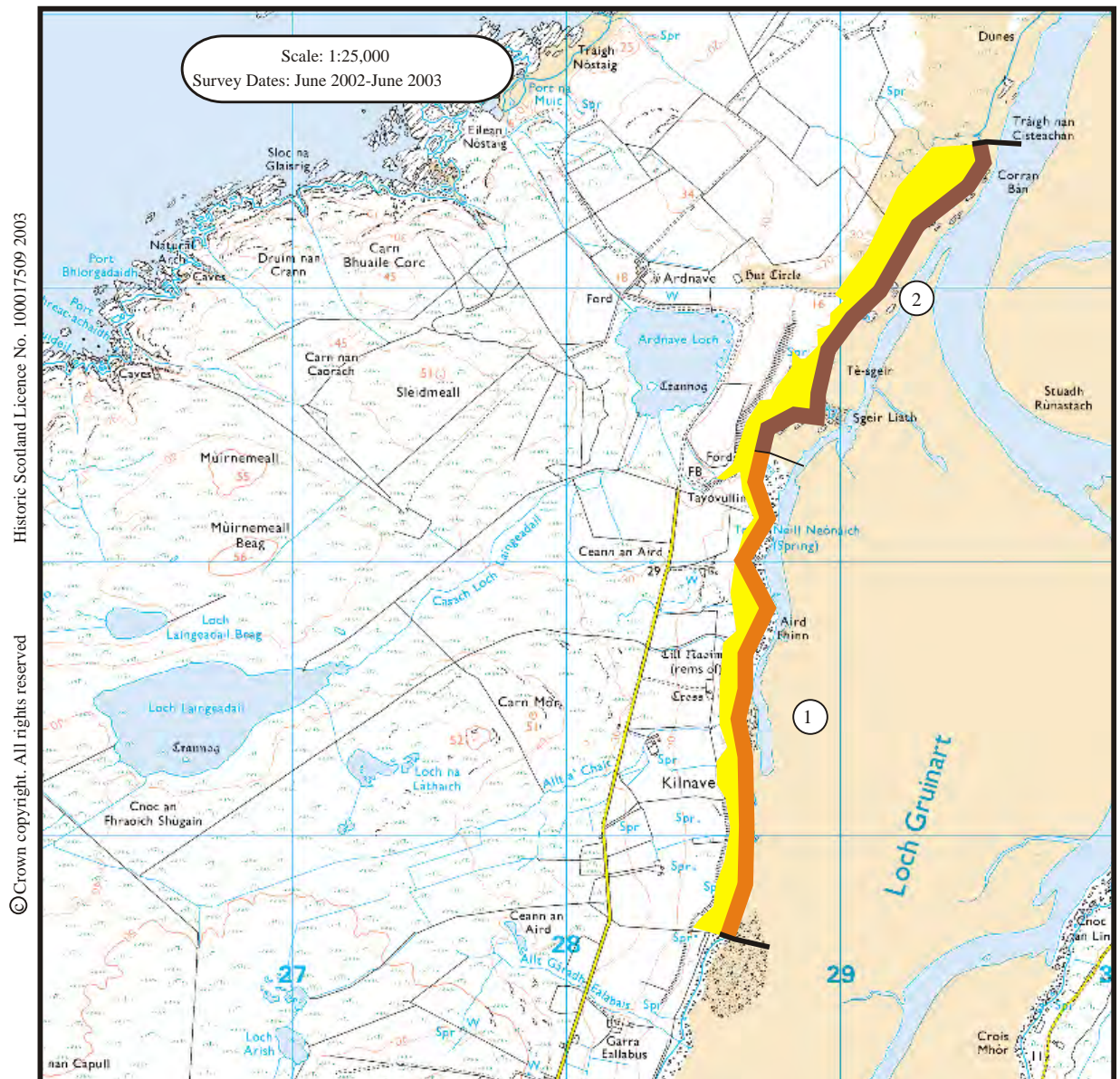
2. Ardnave

NR 290 729

1.5 Km

Definitely Eroding

A wide sandy beach sloping gently to the sea. There is a dune system in the hinterland, which is clearly actively eroding. There are many blowouts in the hinterland and long narrow sandy defiles set at right angles to the coast. The defiles lead to large areas of sand devoid of vegetation. The main agent of erosion is probably wind, which has been exacerbated or even started by animal poaching. At the time of survey the hinterland was in use for rough grazing.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 23: Traigh nan Cisteachan to Port Bhiorgadaidh

This map section covers some 6.6km of coastline. From the northern tip of the Ardnave peninsula, it extends along the north-west facing shores of the Rhinns. The start of the area lies within Loch Gruinart and is composed of coastal dunes with rough grazing in the hinterland: this coast edge is definitely eroding.. From Ardnave point onwards, the coastline becomes more rugged, with fewer sandy deposits and gradually becomes more stable. The hinterland in this area comprises rough grazing and moorland. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone and no modern access roads or tracks.

A total of eight sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Sites of 18th-20th C date are represented by cultivation remains (IY85, IY105 and IY106) and a disused lobster farm (IY104). Of earlier date, a prehistoric house (IY102) excavated by RCAHMS between 1977 and 1980 at Ardnave remains visible as a concentration of walling surrounded by a deflation surface containing frequent shell, burnt stone, bone and flint. The building was found to have been in use in the Bronze Age, with subsequent use in the Iron Age.

Another potentially early structure (IY291) which was reported previously could not be relocated during this survey and a site reported to be that of a dun (IY103) could not be conclusively identified as a defensive structure.

At Ardnave Point (IY84) traces of past lazy bed cultivation are visible within a blow out among the sand dunes at bears on its base. The area is partially covered with a deflation surface. Several fragments of cut antler, together with marine shell and animal bone are visible with this deposit. No in-situ artefact scatters were noted but a bronze pin is recorded from this general area.

It is recommended that both the excavated house (IY102) and the site of the potentially early structure (IY291) be monitored for future change and the emergence of new exposures and that the cultivated area and deflation spreads at Ardnave Point (IY84) be surveyed to record their nature and extent and to assess if further deposits exist in the local area.

IY84

NR 29346 74836
Ardnave Point
Cultivation remains and artefact scatter
???
Fair
Survey

IY85

NR 29604 74694
Port nam Marbh
Cultivation remains and wall
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY102 (NR27SE 22)

NR 29003 74583
Ardnave
House
3-1st Mill BC
Fair
Monitor

IY103 (NR27SE 20)

NR 28580 74402
Ardnave
Indeterminate remains- alleged site of dun
???
Poor
Nil

IY104

NR 27758 73666
Eilean Nostaig
Lobster farm (disused)
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY105

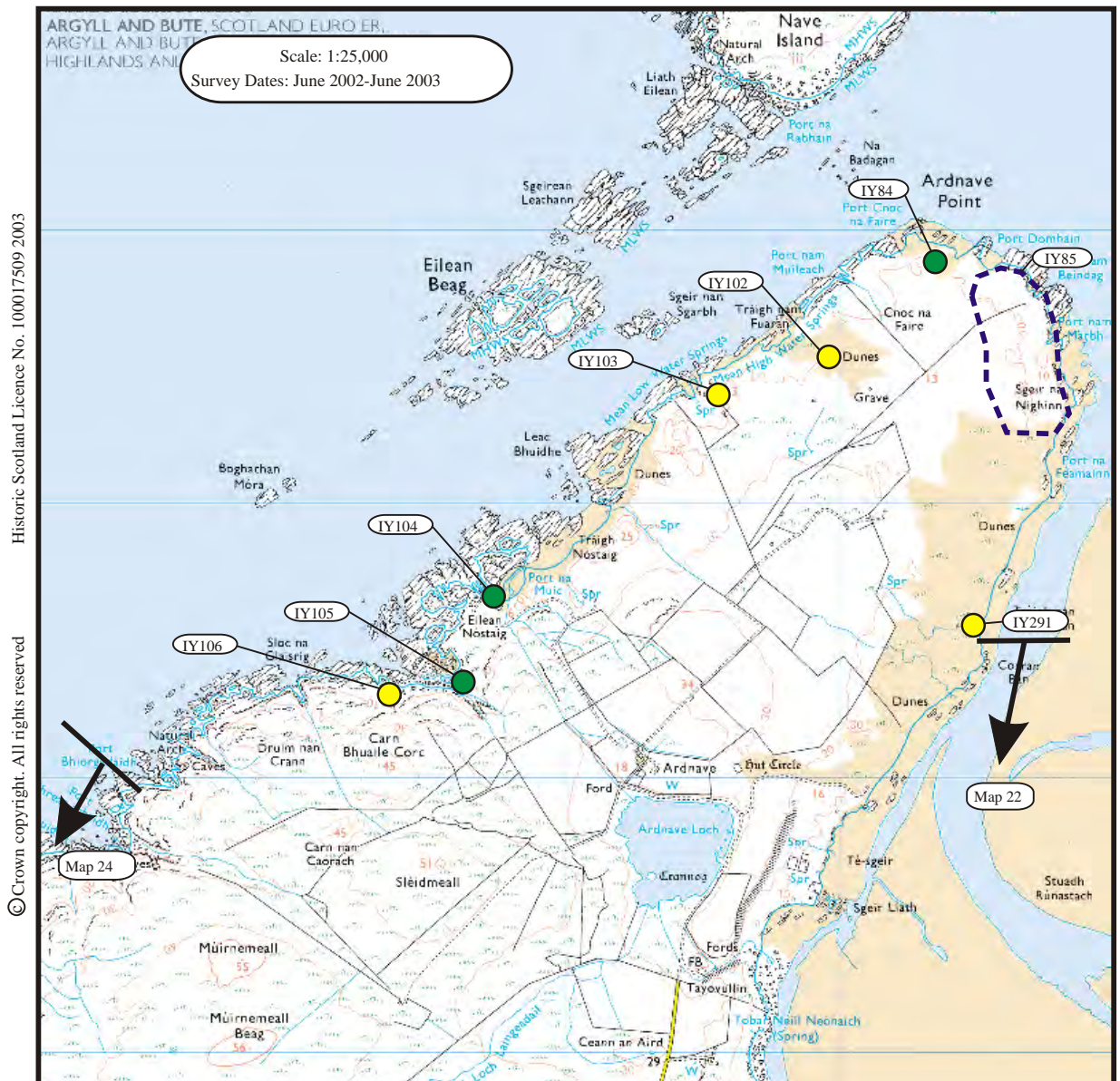
NR 27673 73348
Eilean Nostaig
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY106 (NR27SE 10)

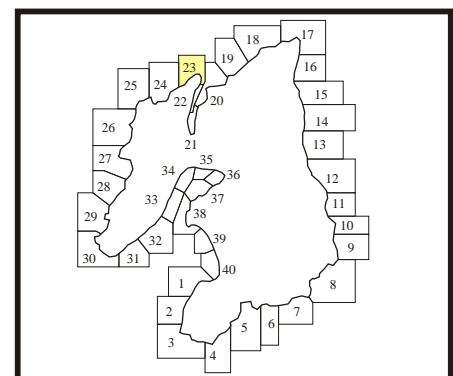
NR 27348 73270
Druim Nan Crann
Structural remains
18-20th C, ???
Fair
Nil

IY291 (NR27SE 17)

NR 2941 7354
Traigh Nan Cisteachan
Structural remains and midden deposits
3rd-1st Mill BC
N/A
Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Ardnave Point

NR 290 748

4.9 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

The coast edge is a sandy beach 15m - 30m wide. The hinterland is an extensive dune system used as rough grazing.

2. Carn Bhuaile Corc

NR 270 732

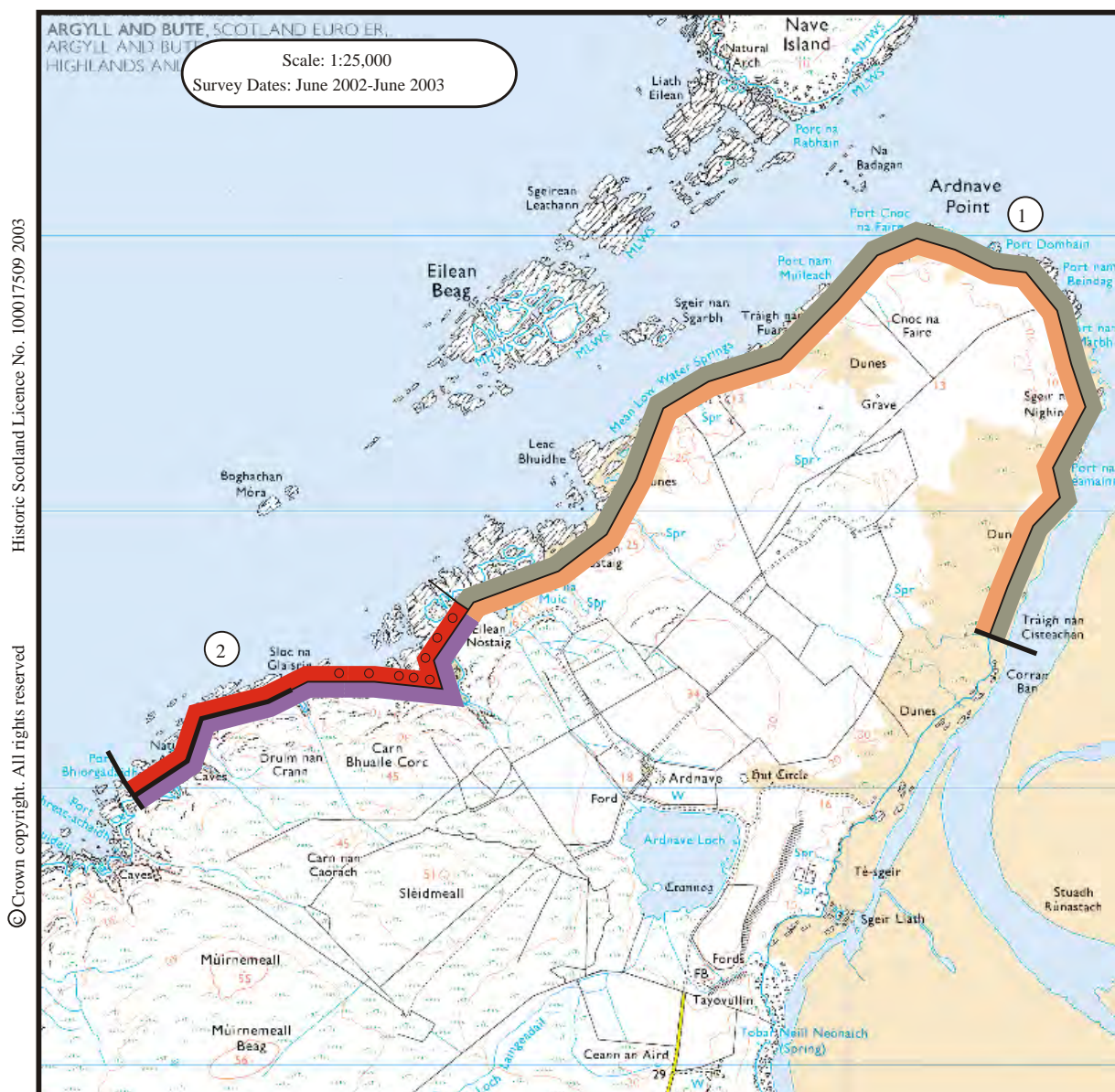
1.7 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Drift on visible rock.

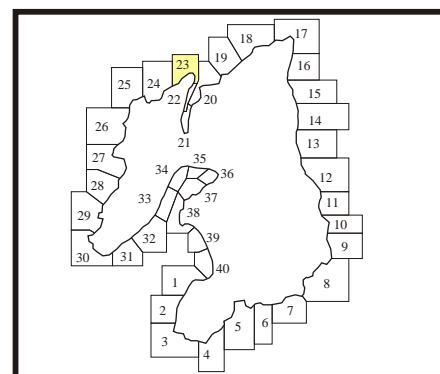
The sand and dunes of the previous unit give way to a rocky foreshore with poorly drained rough grazing in the hinterland. There is cobble and gravel cover on the upper foreshore where the coast edge is low lying; as the coast edge increases in height, to the west, the cobble cover decreases until there is none. For the last c. 500m of the unit the coast edge is a high rock platform, 50m wide, devoid of vegetation.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Ardnave Point

NR 290 748

4.8 Km

Definitely Eroding

A wide sandy beach sloping gently to the sea, broken by the occasional rock outcrop. There is a dune system in the hinterland, which is clearly actively eroding. There are many blowouts in the hinterland. There are long narrow sandy defiles set at right angles to the coast at Traigh Nostaig. The defiles lead to large areas of sand devoid of vegetation. The main agent of erosion is probably wind, which has been exacerbated or even started by animal poaching. At the time of survey the hinterland was in use for rough grazing.

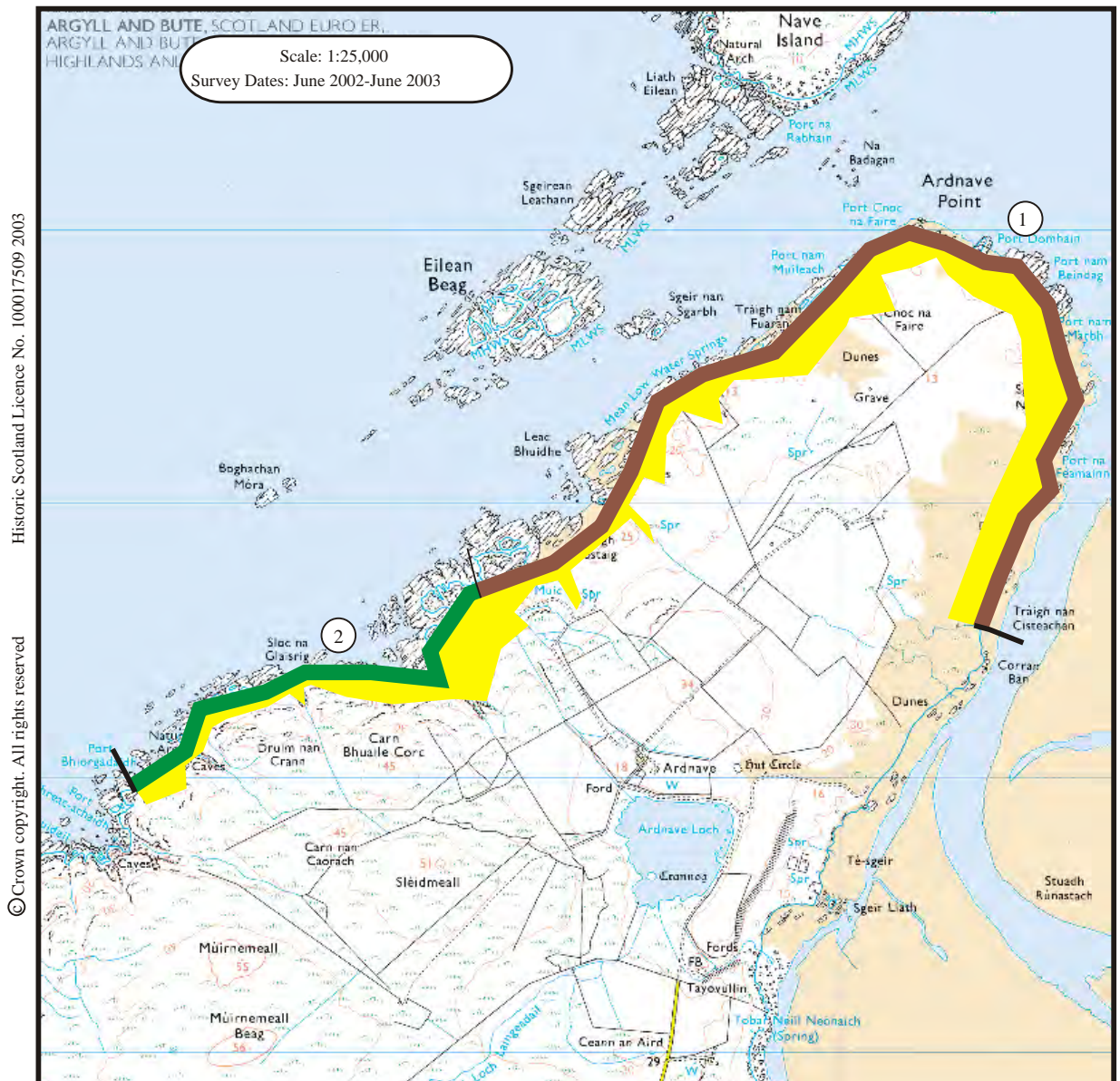
2. Carn Bhuaile Corc

NR 270 732

1.8 Km

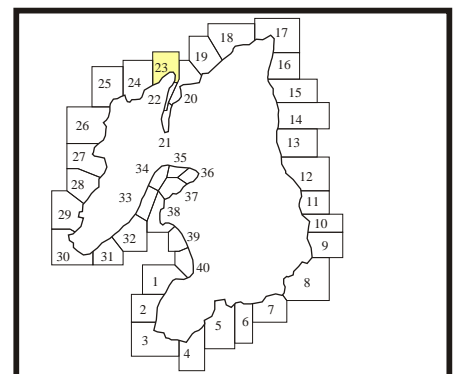
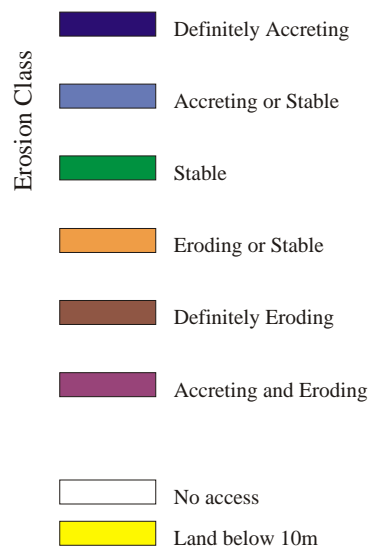
Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 24: Port Bhiorgadaidh to Ton Mhor

This map section covers some 6.2km of coastline. The coast edge for much of the area is rocky and rugged but low-lying: this coast edge is stable. A sandy beach extends around the shore of Sanaigmore Bay which is definitely eroding, both on the coast edge and in the hinterland. The hinterland is made up of open grazing land and moorland. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone and only one road which leads up to Sanaigmore. Access along the coastline is by foot and there are no tracks or paths.

A total of six sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Only one site lies within the 18th-20th C date range; this comprises of cultivation remains (IY107) at Port Bhreac-achaidh.

At Sanaigmore Bay this survey identified several new scatters of shell, burnt stone, animal bone and unworked flint. A single pot sherd and a single struck flint flake were also noted in an eroding exposure. This area has previously yielded numerous stray artefacts of prehistoric type (IY256, IY262) and, nearby, two cists have been excavated in the past (IY292). It is recommended that the entire area should be kept under regular surveillance for the appearance of new exposures.

At Port Na Caillich (IY263) there are traces of ruinous walling on a low rocky knoll and a small natural chasm between two rock outcrops has been covered with a lintelled roof to form an enclosed passage. This site has been previously described as a dun, but as it lacks both a defensible location and substantial defensive walls and it is not possible to confirm this classification or to suggest a date for the remains. Nearby, a second low rocky rise also has structural remains (IY264). The function and date of this structure is also uncertain.

IY107

NR 26645 72753
Port Bhreac-achaidh
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY256 (NR27SW 4)

NR 23578 70992
Sanaigmore Bay
Deflation hollow with artefact scatters
1st mill BC- 1st Mill AD
Poor
Monitor

IY262

NR 24084 70923
Sanaigmore
Deflation hollow with artefact scatters
???
Fair
Survey

IY263 (NR27SE 21)

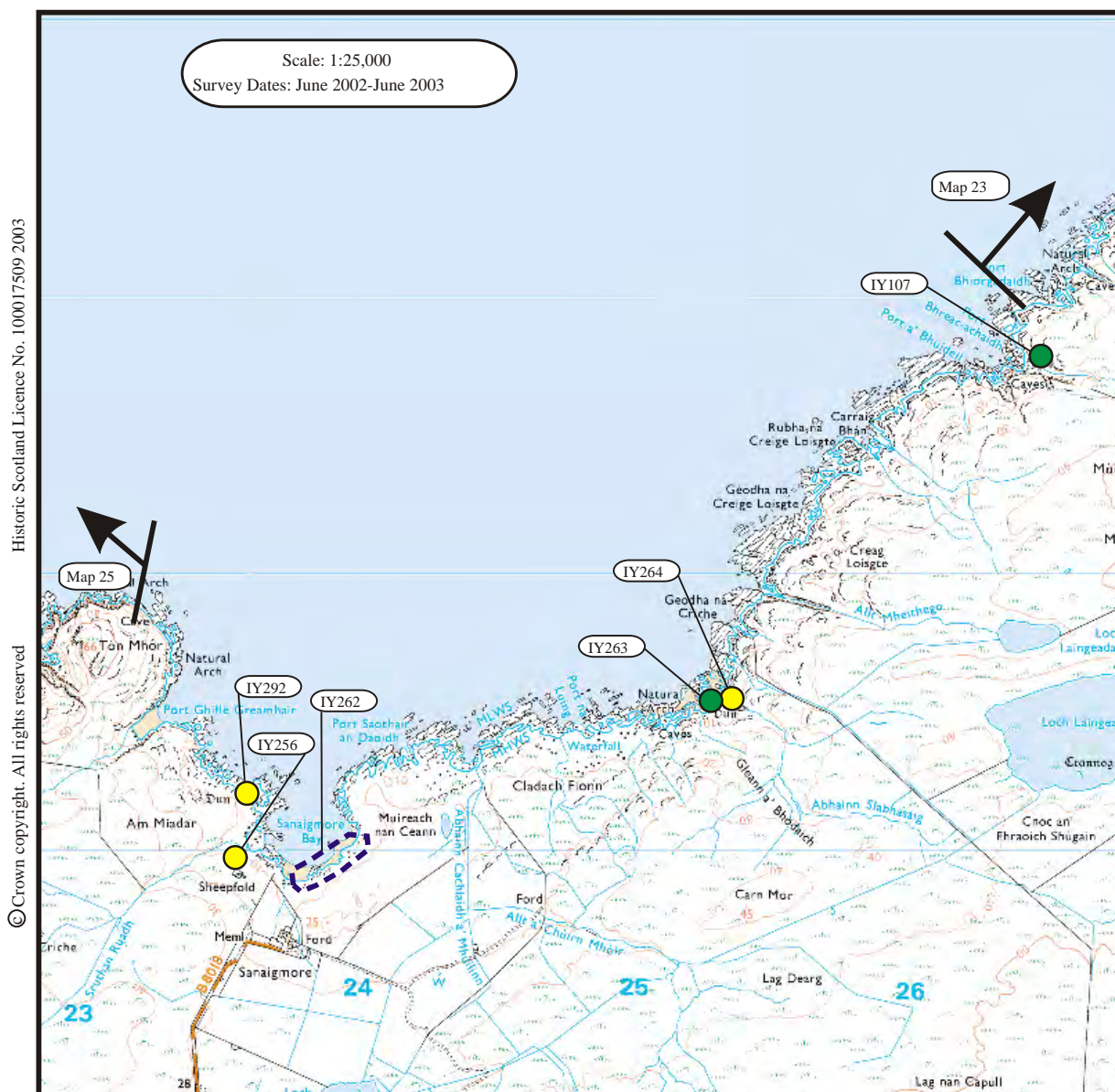
NR 25311 71525
Port Na Caillich
Alleged dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY264

NR 25342 71520
Port Na Caillich
Structural remains
???
Fair
Monitor

IY292 (NR27SW 26)

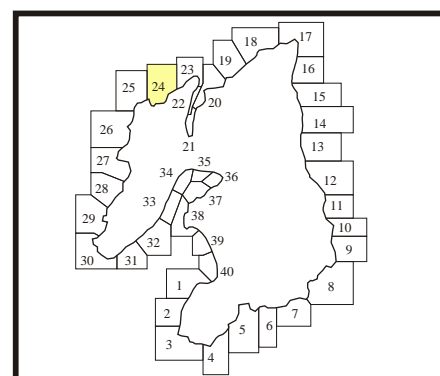
NR 2362 7116
Sanaigmore Bay
Cists
3rd-1st Mill BC
N/A
N/A



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- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
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 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Creag Loisgte

NR 250 714

3.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is an extensive rock platform, which is up to 50m - 100m wide at the northern end of the unit and devoid of vegetation. The hinterland, in general, is rough unfenced land. There is some raised beach near Cladach Fionn: here old storm beach deposits can be seen over a wide area, in front of low cliffs.

2. Am Miadar

NR 234 712

1.7 Km

Rock platform/mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand/ Drift on visible rock.

This unit encompasses two sandy beaches separated by a length of rocky coastline. The hinterland behind Sanaigmore Bay is dunes, elsewhere it is poorly drained rough grazing.

There is limited dumping of farm waste/machinery at NR 24085 70923. This dumping not extensive enough to warrant showing on the map.

3. Ton Mhor

NR 233 717

0.6 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is high and rocky. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

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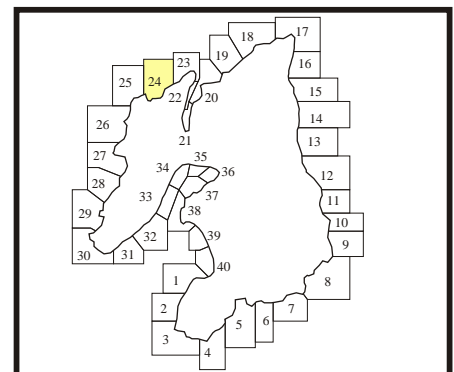
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Creag Loisgte

NR 250 714

4.0 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. Am Miadar

NR 233 714

1.7 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

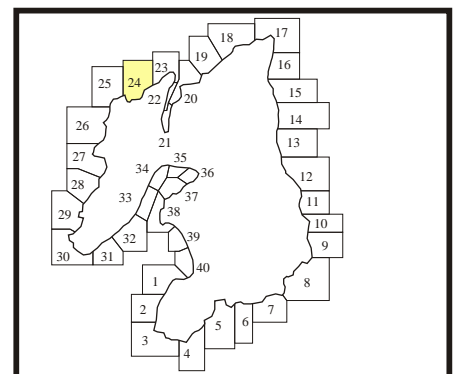
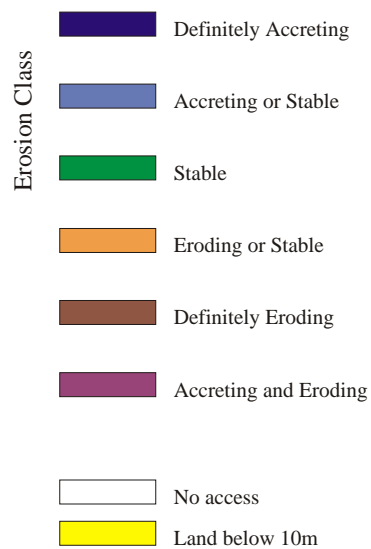
2. Sanaigmore Bay

NR 237 709

0.5 Km

Definitely Eroding

This unit encompasses a medium sized bay which appears to be fairly sheltered. The coast edge and the hinterland is clearly eroding. There are many blowouts in the dunes behind the coast edge, and erosion of the coast edge itself. There are several long sandy gullies which lead to wider areas of sand devoid of vegetation. Erosion appears to be caused by a combination of animal disturbance and wind action. There are also some - limited - signs of regeneration of vegetation on some deflation surfaces.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

This page has been inserted to allow for proper spacing of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

Introduction to Map 25: Ton Mhor to Eilean Mhor

This map section covers some 5.4km of coastline. It extends around a hilly and rugged headland with sea cliffs over 100m high. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. The hinterland is wild, open moorland with some grazing in the more sheltered areas. There is no modern settlement and no roads.

A total of seven sites were identified within this map section; six of these had been recorded previously. Cultivation remains (IY255) and structural remains (IY257) of 18th - 20th C date were noted, together with a memorial and grave commemorating the loss of the 'Exemouth' (IY254). This tragedy occurred in 1847 when an emigrant ship leaving Derry for Quebec at the time of the Irish Famine was wrecked off the NW coast of Islay. The bodies of the dead were recovered from the sea and buried at Traigh Bhan.

The remaining sites are of uncertain date. The most unusual amongst these are the remains at Alt Nan Ba (IY260, 261). Here a range of drystone structures, including rough stone cells, are ranged to the seaward side of a pair of stout enclosure walls. While the site has been previously reported, it is considered that its potential has not been previously recognised. It is recommended that the entire area be surveyed and assessed to determine its date, function and extent.

Two dun sites are located within this section. At Beinn A'Chaisteal (IY259) a high rocky promontory with sheer cliffs has an enclosing wall which runs across its width. There are no traces of any artificial construction behind this wall. The enclosed area of the promontory covers some 1.35ha and is densely covered with heather and rough vegetation. The second site at Beinn Sholaraidh (IY258) could not be relocated during this survey.

IY254

NR 21560 70091
Traigh Bhan
Grave and Memorial
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY255 (NR27SW 6)

NR 21569 70107
Gleann Tuath
Cultivation remains and field boundaries
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY257 (NR27SW 14)

NR 2237 7127
Bealach Beulach
Structural remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY258 (NR27SW 12)

NR 22298 71180
Beinn Sholaraidh
Alleged site of dun
???
N/A
N/A

IY259 (NR27SW 5)

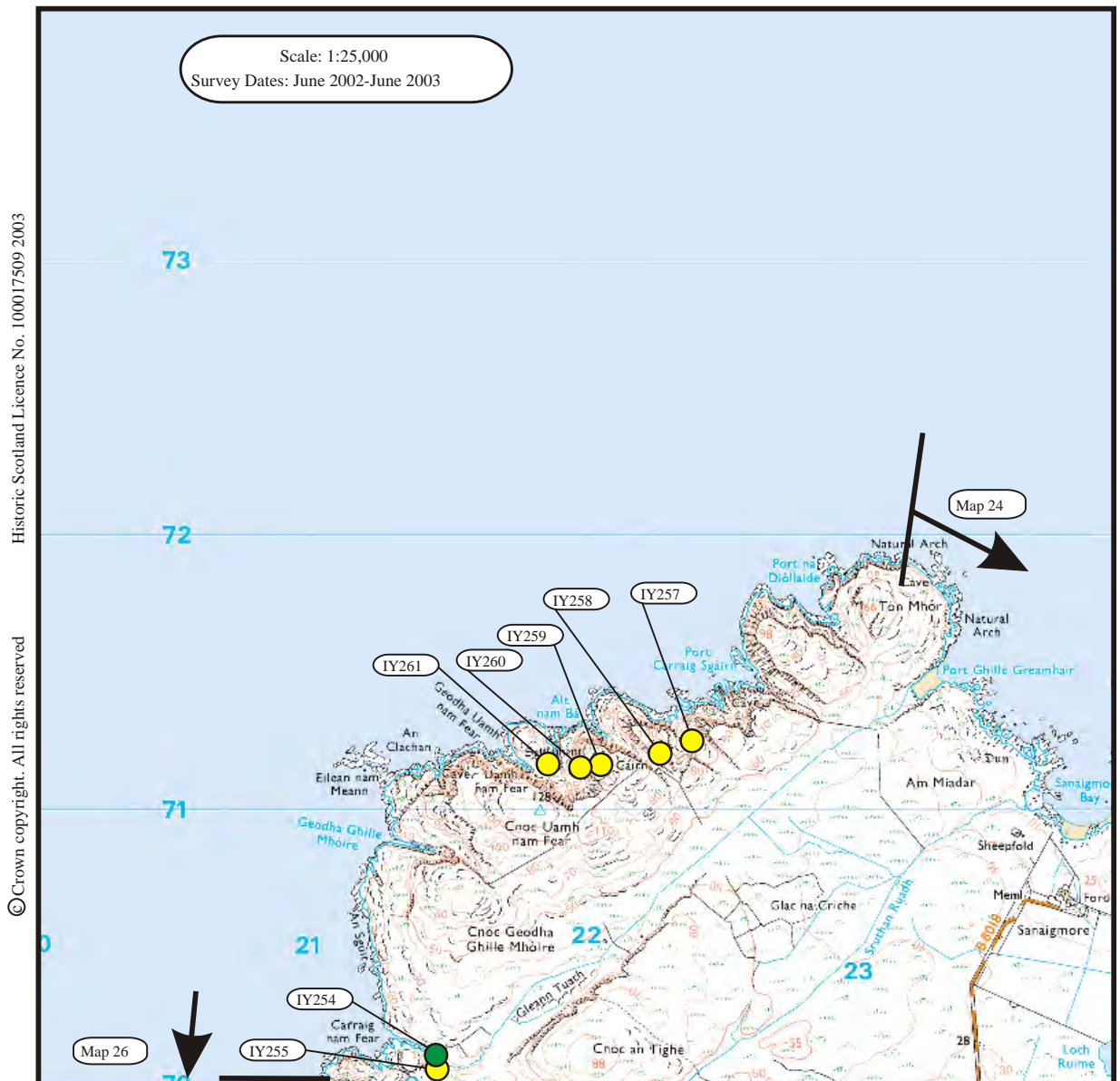
NR 22032 71175
Beinn A'Chaisteal
Dun
???
Good
Monitor

IY260 (NR27SW 5, 13)

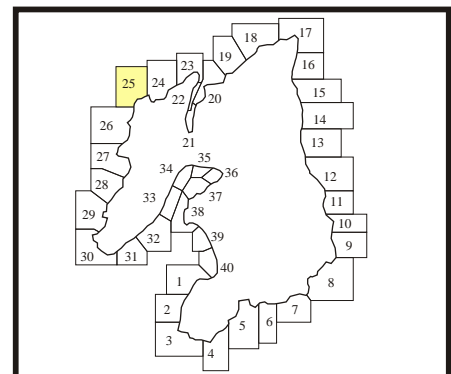
NR 21976 71140
Alt Nan Ba
Structural complex- possible monastic
complex
???
Good-Fair
Survey

IY261 (NR27SW 5,13)

NR 21867 71154
Alt Nan Ba
Structural complex- possible monastic
complex
???
Good-Fair
Survey



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Cnoc Uamh nam Fear

NR 215 711

5.4 Km

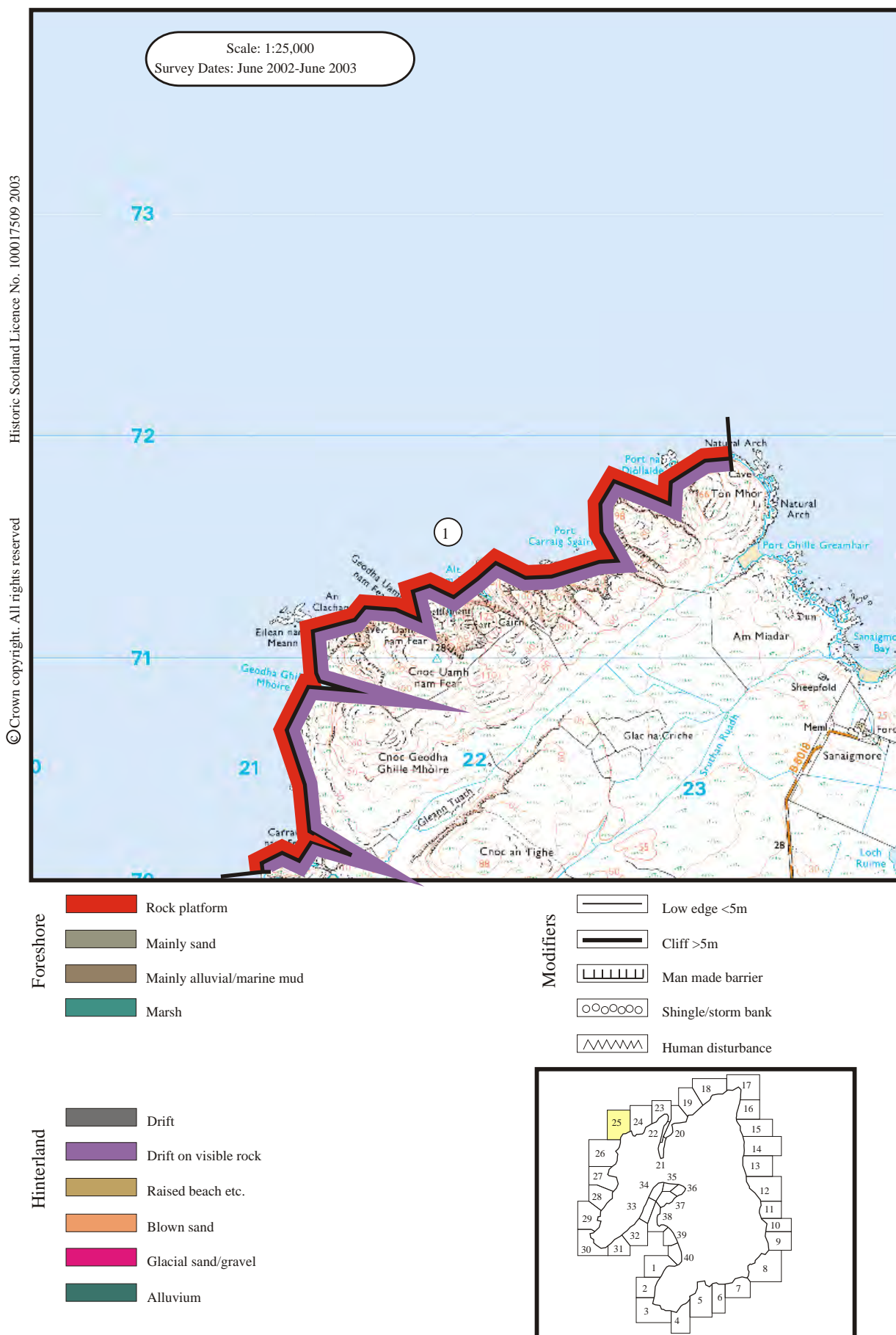
Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

The coast edge in this unit is high and rocky.

The hinterland is poorly drained rough
grazing.



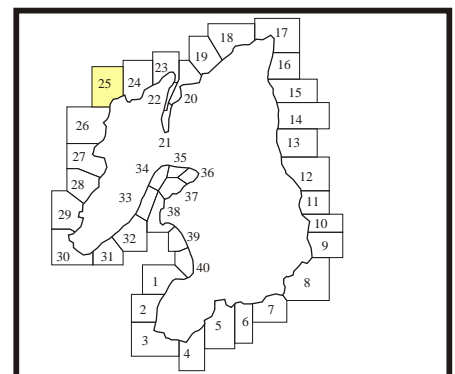
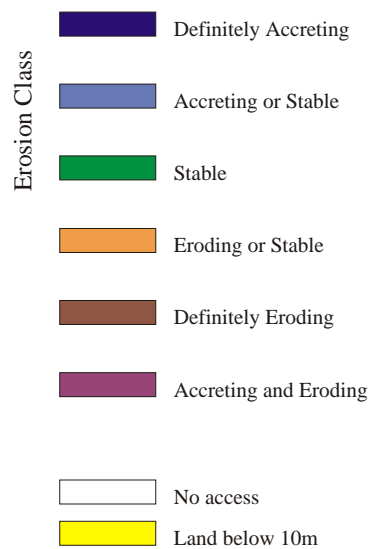
1. Cnoc Uamh nam Fear

NR 215 711

5.4 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 26: Eilean Mhor to Campa

This map section covers some 8.5km of coastline. This west facing section of coastline is rugged and although generally low-lying (10m or less OD), there are high cliffs surrounding Dun Bheolain and Dun na Nighean, to the centre of the area. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. At the southern end of the section, there are sandy beaches at Traigh Fleisgein Bheag and Traigh Fleisgein Mhor. The hinterland is composed of largely unenclosed moorland and rough grazing. Modern settlement in the area is sparse and lies outwith the coastal zone. There are no modern roads or tracks providing access to the coast until Saligo, at the southern end of the area.

A total of nine sites were identified within this map section; five of these had been recorded previously. Six sites have been ascribed a date within the 18th-20th range. These include WWII structural remains at Saligo (IY245), a series of cultivation remains and enclosures (IY247, 248, 249, 250) and a pair of graves at Aird Thorr Innis (IY246).

Two dun sites occur with this area. At Dun Na Nighean (IY252) a small steep sided promontory contains traces of substantial defensive walling. The approach to the summit is gained via a rock cut stair. An underground structure noted by previous surveyors was not found during this survey. At Dun Bheolain (IY251) nearby a high promontory rises in a series of rocky terraces and has two defensive walls and a pathway up to the summit. There are three contiguous subrectangular platforms behind the final wall, which appear to be the bases of buildings.

A structure of uncertain function and date at Ton Lagain (IY253) comprises of a circular turf-banked enclosure with occasional large earthfast stones set around its perimeter. The remains do not appear to be of recent origin.

IY245

NR 2095 6655
Saligo Bay
WWII structural remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY246 (NR26NW 36)

NR 20964 67392
Aird Thorr Innis
Graves
18-20th C
Good
Monitor

IY247

NR 20866 67559
Aird Thorr Innis
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY248

NR 21111 67879
Port an Lochdail
Cultivation remains and field boundaries
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY249

NR 20756 68442
Rubha Lamanis
Enclosure
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY250 (NR26NW 29)

NR 21086 68566
Smaull
Cultivation remains and field banks
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY251 (NR26NW 6, 31)

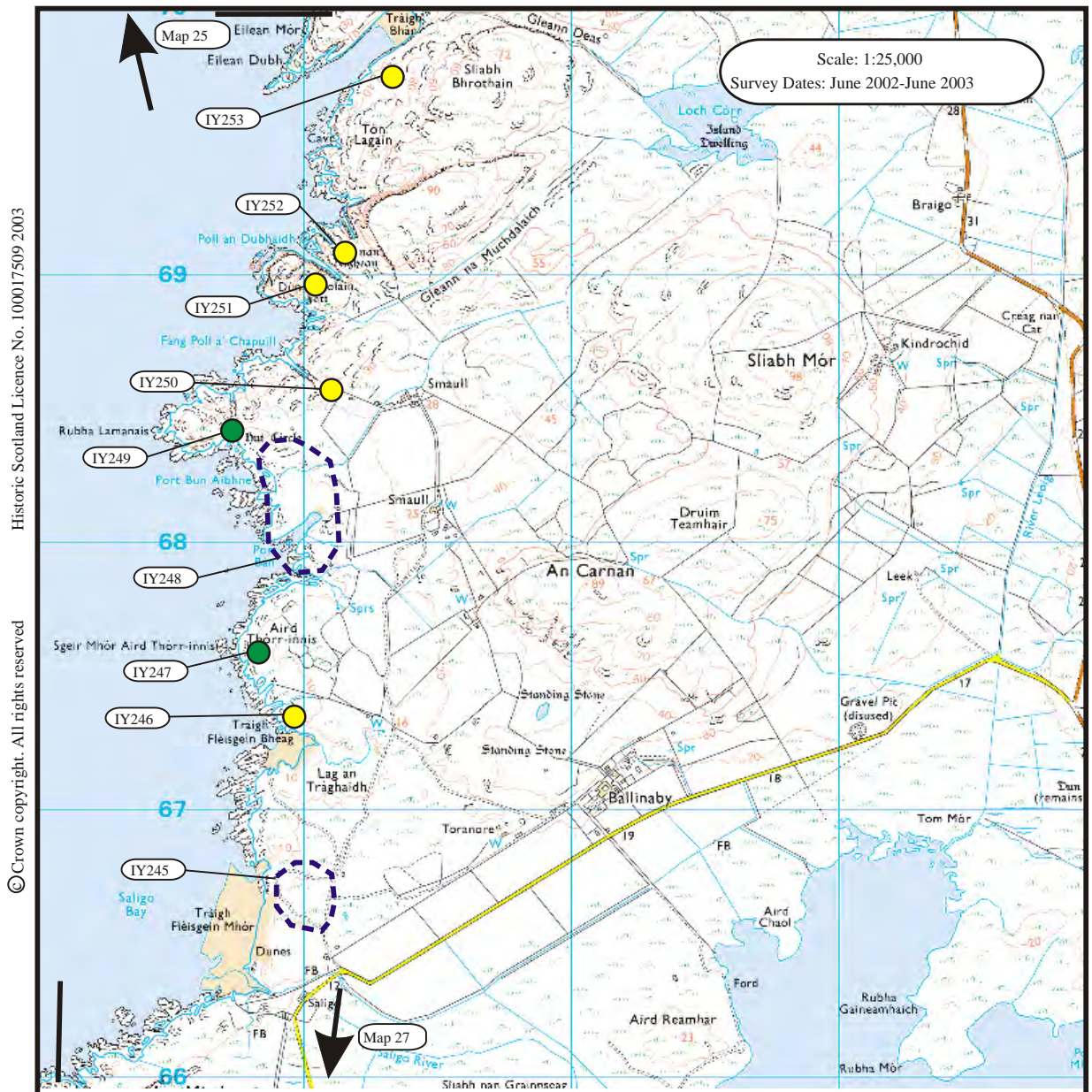
NR 2102 6896
Dun Bheolain
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY252 (NR26NW 1)

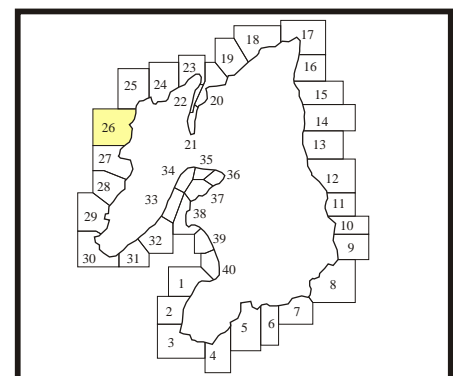
NR 2108 6911
Dun Nan Nighean
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY253 (NR26NW 8)

NR 21283 69576
Ton Lagain
Structural remains
???
Fair
Monitor



- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex



1. Smaull

NR 207 688

6.1 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly >5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

This unit has a rocky coastline which rises over 5m in height to the north of Port Bun Aibhne. In many areas there is no vegetation for a distance of 30m - 40m from the coast edge. There is a small sandy beach at the head of an inlet at the north end. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, broken by rock outcrops. There is raised beach in a narrow strip to the south of Port Bun Aibhne.

2. Traigh Fleisgein Mhor

NR 208 669

1.7 Km

Rock platform/mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses two sandy beaches separated by a small rocky promontory. The hinterland is dunes, except by the promontory where it is poorly drained rough grazing.

3. Saligo

NR 204 661

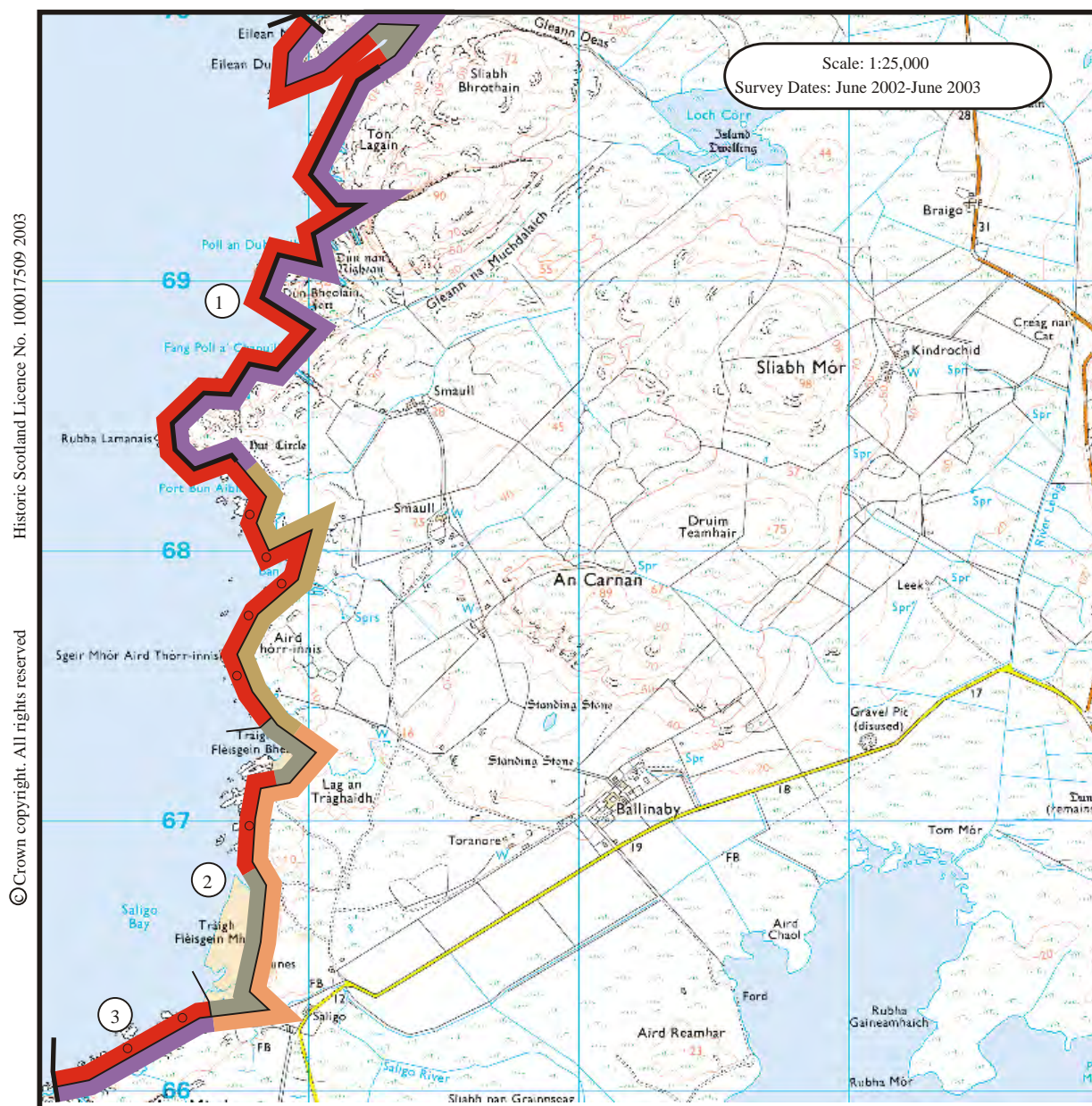
0.7 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge < 5m

Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast edge with cobble cover in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.



Foreshore

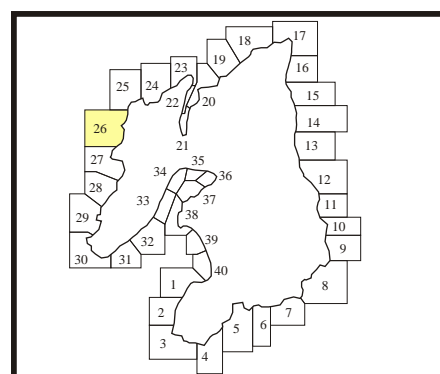
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



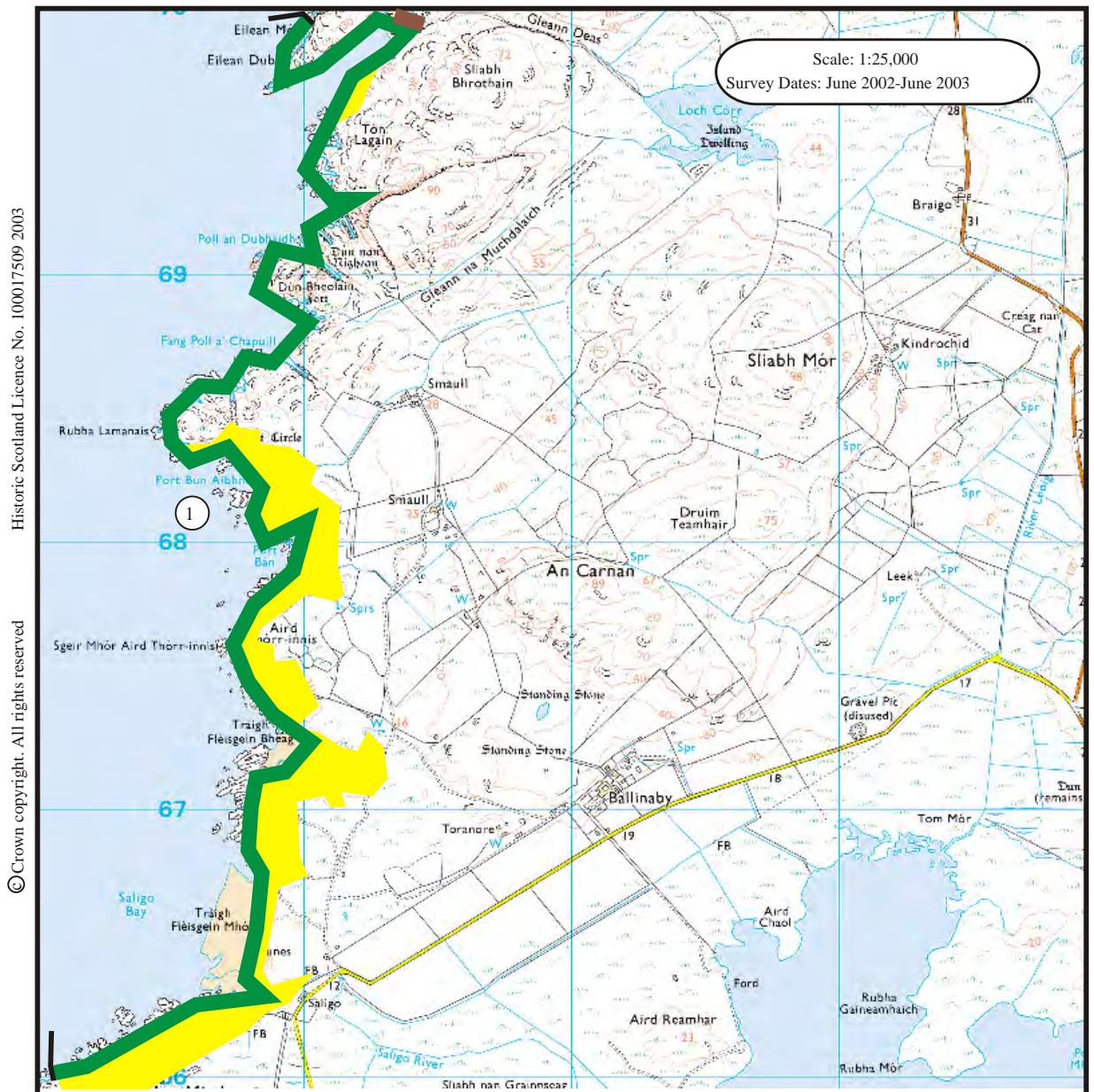
1. Smaull

NR 207 683

8.5 Km

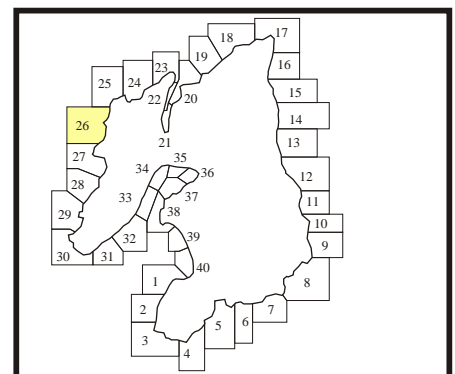
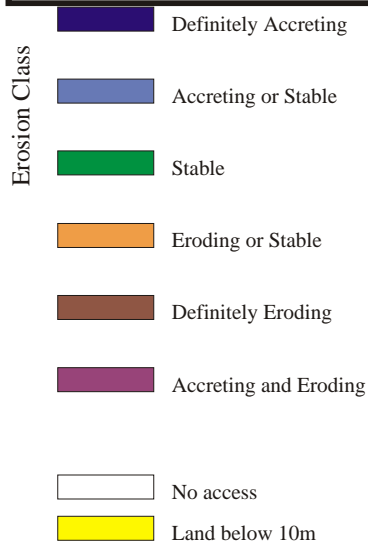
Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion on the coast edge however there is erosion behind Traigh Bhan. The erosion is on the sides of a stream which cuts through gravel deposits; it may be caused by animal disturbance.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 27: Campa to Carraig Chomain

This map section covers some 7.8km of coastline. To the north, the landscape is dominated by hilly grazing land which sweeps down towards the long sandy beach and dune system surrounding Machir Bay. The coast edge to the north is stable but at Machir bay the coast edge is sandy and, a combination of eroding and eroding or stable. At the southern end of the beach, the coast edge rises gently, reaching up to 10m OD. The hinterland in this area rises steeply up from the coast edge in a series of terraces to a maximum height of 160m OD. Modern settlement in the area is sparse and concentrated around Kilchoman, outwith the coastal zone. Public roads provide access to Machir Bay and there are pedestrian tracks from here to Kilchiaran to the south.

A total of six sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Three sites are of 18th-20th C date and include structural remains (IY241, IY244) and cultivation remains (IY243).

There are two dun sites in the area. Dun Neadan (IY239) is situated on the summit of a broad grassy knoll on the coast edge. Traces of walling visible to the south and east sides, but nothing was seen of a gallery which had been reported by previous surveyors. Am Burg at Coul (IY242) occupies a high rocky plateau at the head of a steep sided inlet and is surrounded on all sides by the sea. Access is via a steep rock cut passage and traces of grass-covered walling are visible at the south eastern end of the promontory.

Amongst the dunes behind Machir Bay there are several deflating areas. In one of the largest deflation hollows (IY240) there are traces of exposed old ground surface. There are concentrations of stone and surface scatters of shell and occasional pieces of unworked flint and pumice. This is intermixed with dumps containing 19th C and 20th C refuse. It is recommended that the area is monitored frequently for the appearance of new exposures.

IY239 (NR26SW 2)
NR 20591 62083
Dun Neadean
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

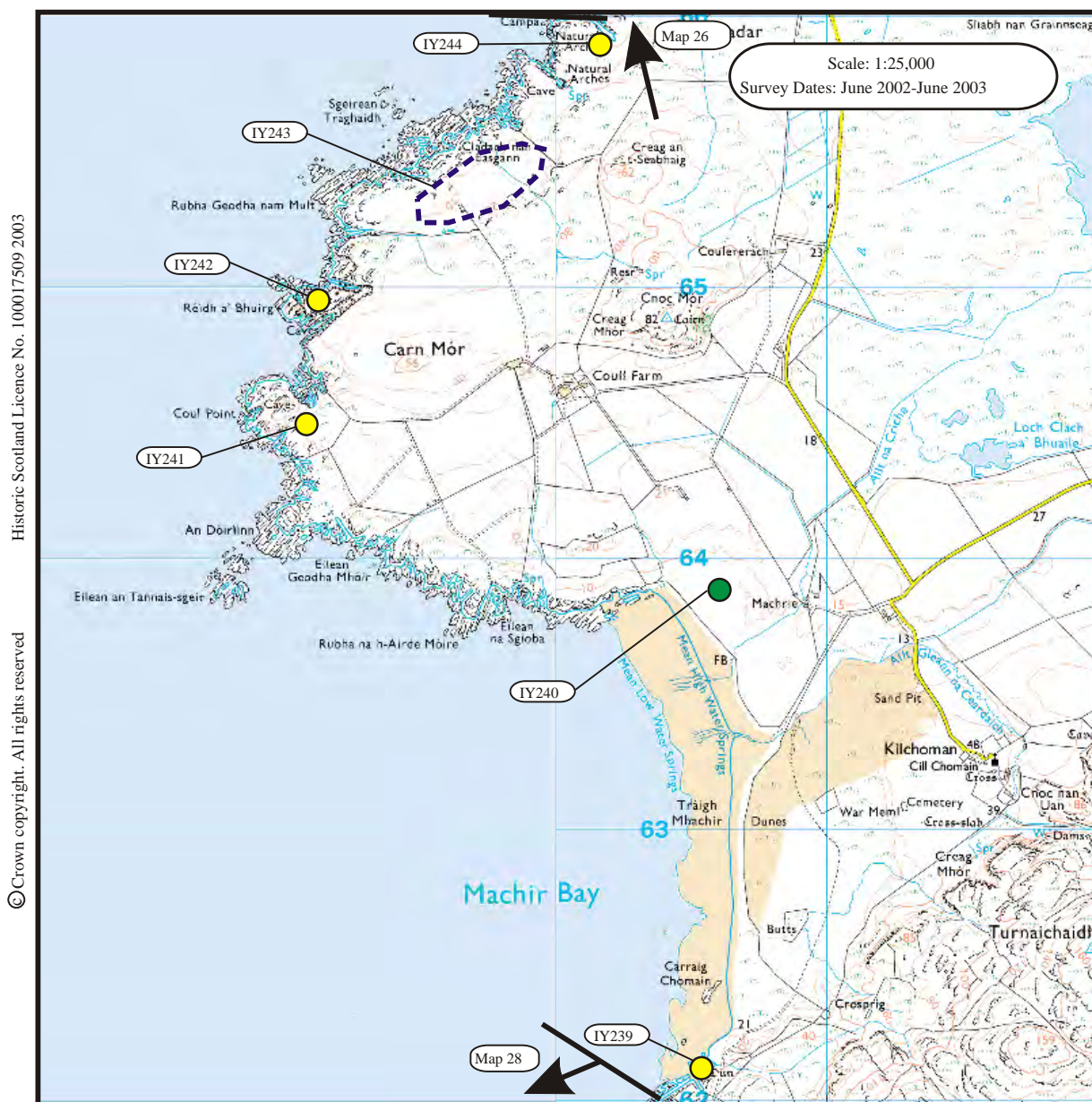
IY240
NR 20862 63613
Machrie
Eroding dunes with Old ground surface and
stone concentrations
???
Fair
Monitor

IY241 (NR16SE 2)
NR 19065 64473
Carn Mor
Structural remains
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

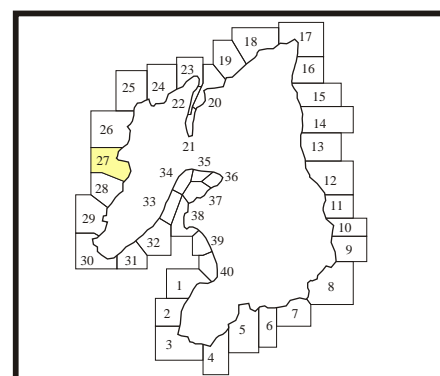
IY242 (NR16SE 1)
NR 1911 6492
Am Burg, Coul
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY243
NR 19467 65195
Claddach na Easgann
Cultivation remains and field banks
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY244 (NR26NW 27)
NR 20121 65899
Am Miadar
Structural remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Carn Mor

NR 191 647

5.5 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge < 5m

Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast edge with cobble cover in coves. The coast edge rises around Raidh a' Bhuirg to high vertical cliffs. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing which has been enclosed on the south side of Carn Mor

2. Traigh Mhachir

NR 206 630

2.3 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

A wide sandy beach with an extensive dune system in the hinterland. Marram grass on dunes.



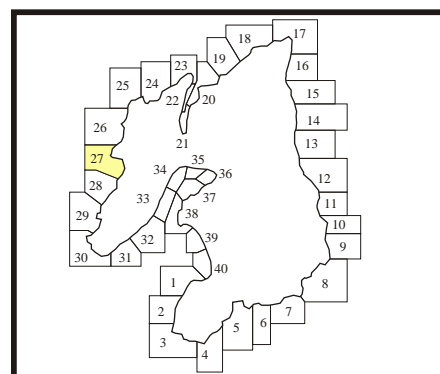
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Carn Mor

NR 191 647

5.5 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

2. Traigh Mhachir

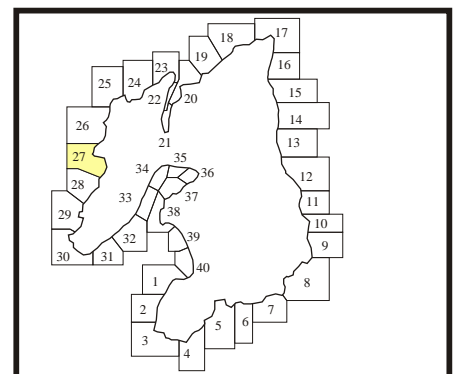
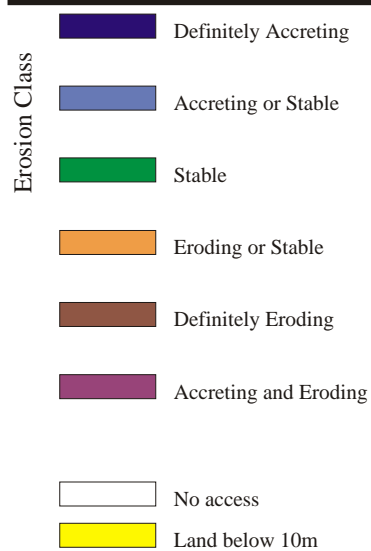
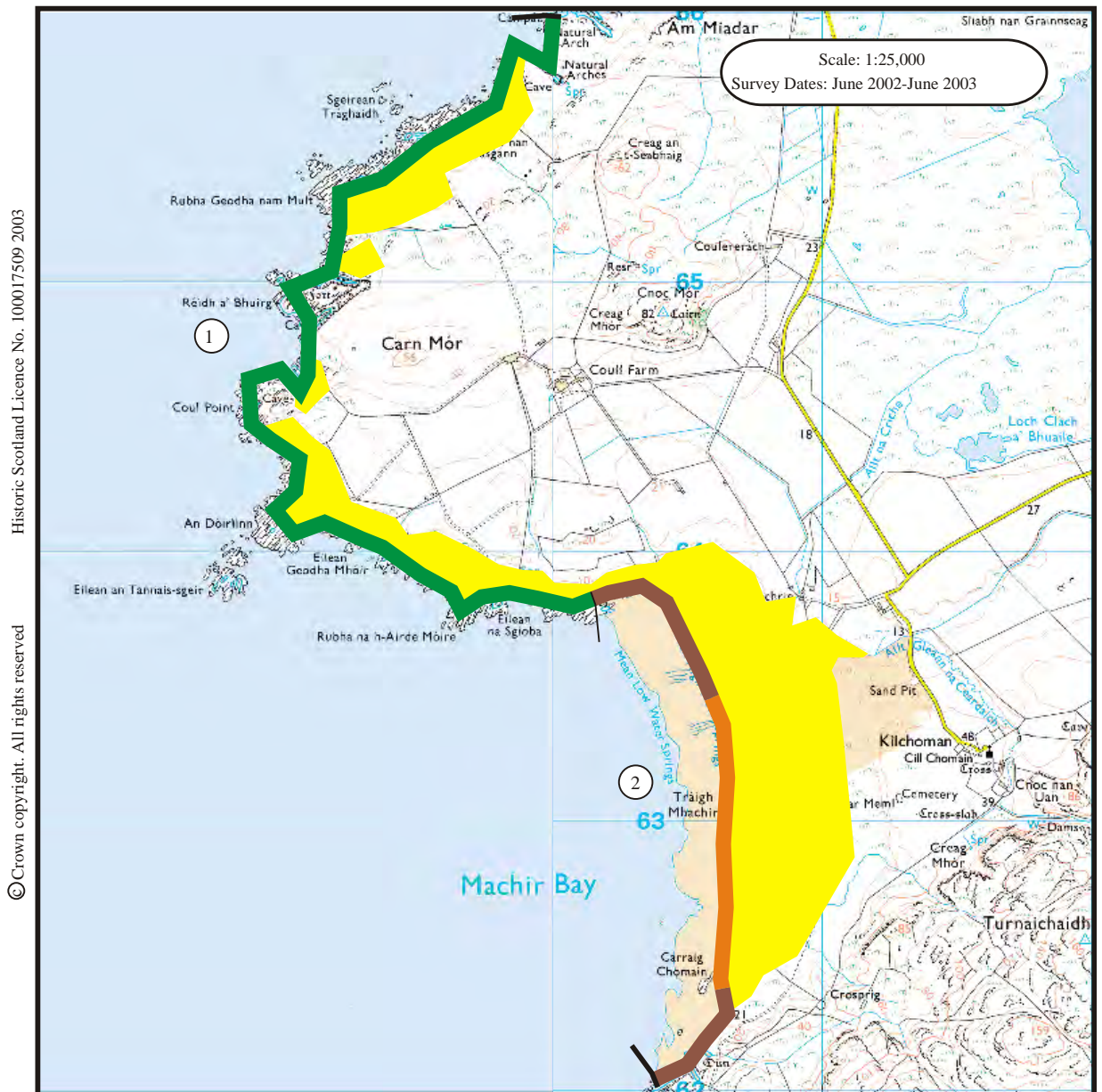
NR 206 630

2.3 Km

Definitely Eroding/Eroding or Stable

A long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. The dune face is quite steep and appears to be unstable in the central part of the unit. To either end of the beach the dune face is more clearly eroding. Here, the face is sandy and contains lumps of grass and turf which have slipped down from above.

The fence lines at the north end are eroding over the edge. There are numerous deflation hollows in the hinterland, measuring up to c. 50m in diameter.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 28 Carraig Chomain to Aghaidh na h-Uamha Duirche

This map section covers some 7km of coastline. Throughout this section the coast edge is rocky and low, reaching up to 10m OD at most. The coast edge in this map section has been mostly classified as stable. The only beach within the area is the short stony strand which lies at the head of Kilchiaran Bay. The hinterland rises up from the coast edge and is composed of hilly grazing land. Modern settlement is sparse and dispersed but largely situated on the higher ground. The public road which provides access to the coastline at Kilchiaran veers inland to the south and thus access to this area is via farm tracks and over rough ground.

A total of nine sites were identified within this map section; one of these had been recorded previously. The majority of the sites, seven in all, are thought to be of 18th-20th C date. They include land boundaries, enclosures and cultivation remains (IY218, IY219, IY221, IY238), two quarries (IY217, IY237) and structural remains (IY236).

Of earlier date is the chapel at Kilchiaran (IY235). Dedicated to St. Ciaran, this chapel is of medieval date but has been extensively restored. It is surrounded by a graveyard with three grave slabs and an earthfast stone containing several basins, one of which contains a 'grinding' stone.

IY217

NR 20311 59964
Kilchiaran Bay
Quarry- disused
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY218

NR 19941 59632
Kilchiaran Bay
Boundary bank
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY219

NR 19530 59734
Kilchiaran Bay
Enclosure, cultivation remains and field
banks
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY220

NR 19010 59459
Cnoc Choisprig
Stray find- flint flake
???
Good
Monitor

IY221

NR 18619 59009
Tormisdale
Field boundary
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY235 (NR26SW 6)

NR 2045 6011
Cill Chiarain
Kilchiaran Chapel
10th -14th C
Good
Monitor

IY236

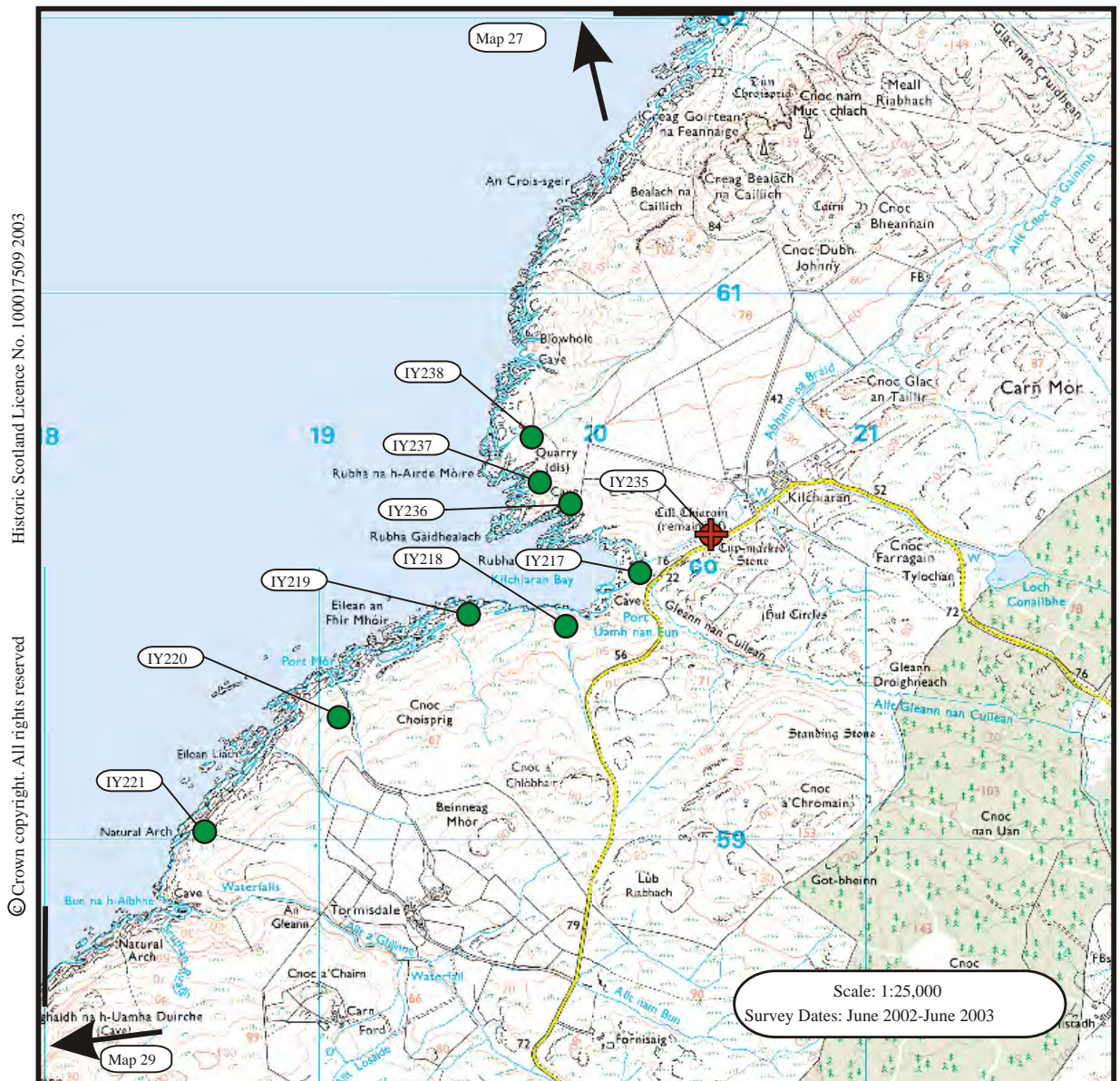
NR 1997 60172
Kilchiaran Bay
Structural remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY237

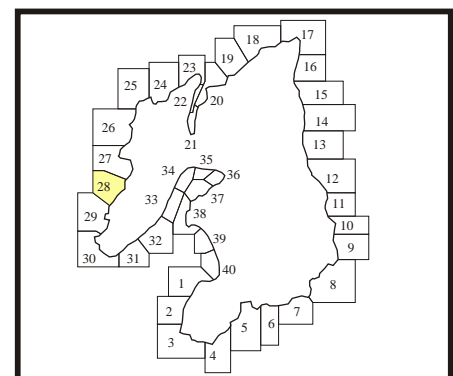
NR 19843 60305
Rubha na h-Airde Moire
Quarry, disused
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY238

NR 19774 60530
Rubha na h-Airde Moire
Field boundaries
18-20th C
Fair
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Kilchiaran

NR 201 599

7.0 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is rocky, with cobble cover in coves. The coast edge within Kilchiaran Bay is shingle, studded by rock outcrop. There is some raised beach from Kilchiaran Bay north, in a thin strip between the coast and a steep slope. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.



Foreshore

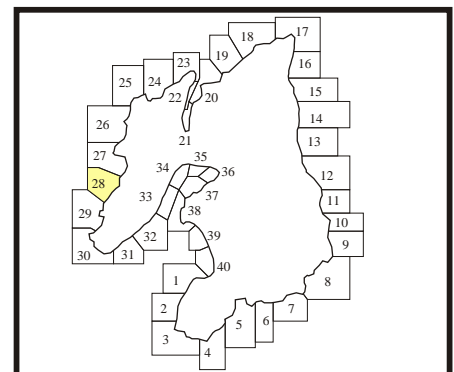
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



1. An Crois-sgeir

NR 197 609

3.8 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. Cnoc Choisprig

NR 189 595

2.9 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

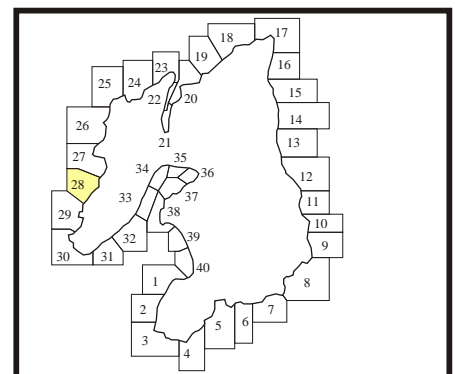
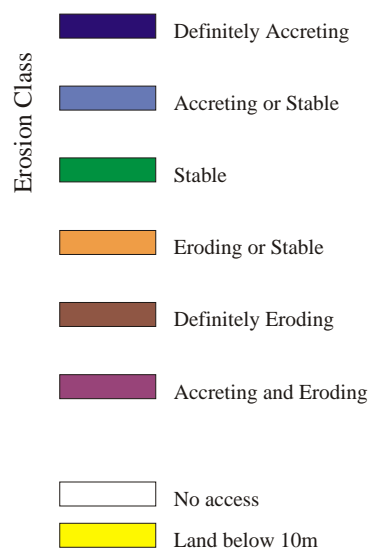
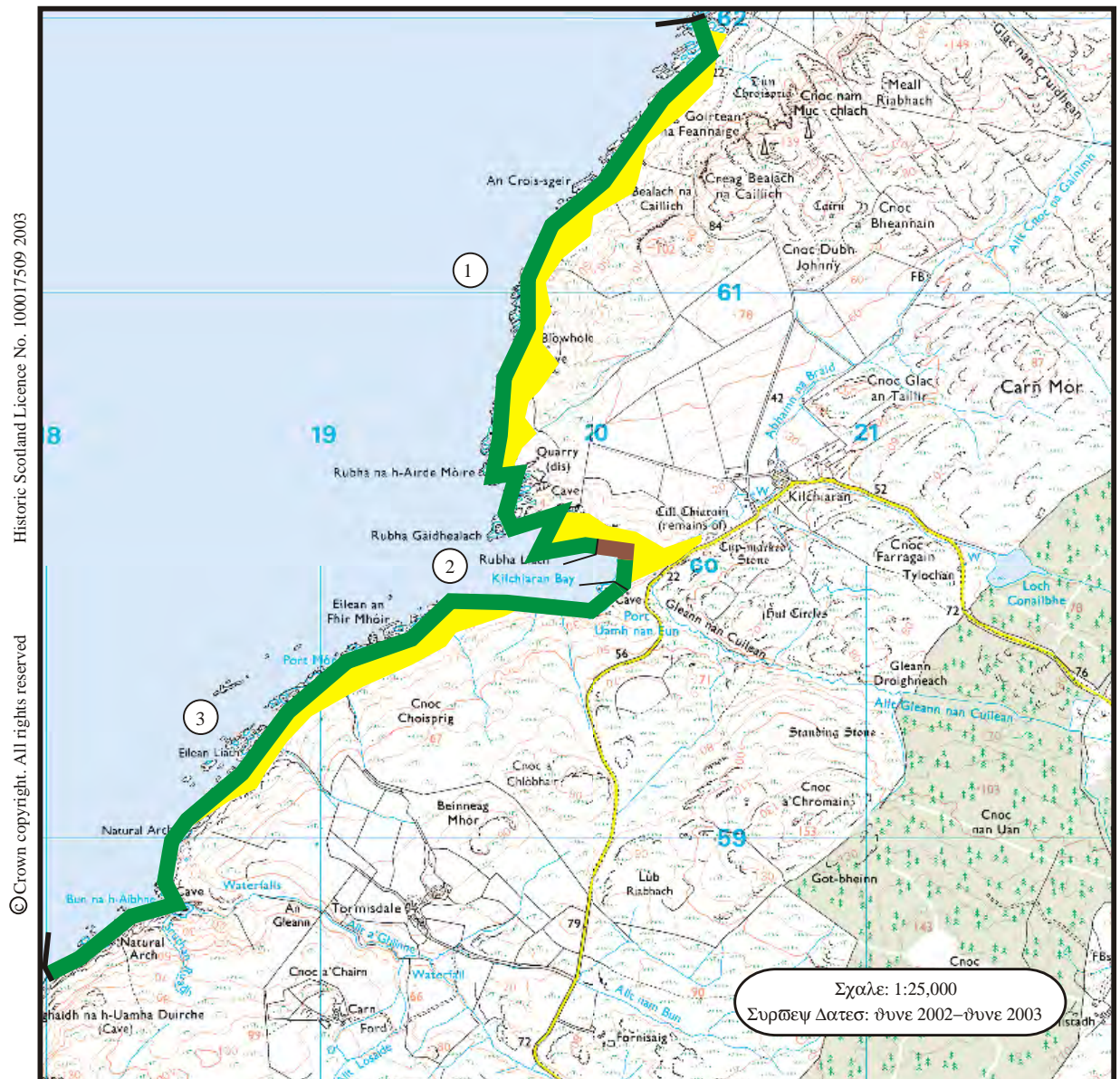
2. Kilchiaran Bay

NR 201 600

0.3 Km

Stable/ Definitely Eroding

This unit encompasses Kilchiaran Bay. It is mostly stable with the exception of a c. 50m long section of coast edge on the north side where a 1m high section is eroded through raised beach deposits.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 29: Aghaidh na h-Uamha Duirche to Sgeir Alt Mhic Eoghainn

This map section covers some 6.1km of coastline. To the north of this area the coastline is jagged and rough but generally under 20m OD. The hinterland here is largely unenclosed rough grazing and moorland. The narrow sandy inlet of Lossit Bay lies to the centre of this section, while to the south the coastline is rugged but low-lying and flanked by more a more gently sloping hinterland. The coast edge is stable, with the exception of within Lossit Bay , where there is erosion. There is dispersed modern settlement in the area but this lies beyond the coastal zone. The public road runs behind the coast edge and access to the coast is by way of farm tracks and across open ground.

A total of eight sites were identified within this map section; five of these had been recorded previously. The majority of sites within this section , five in all, could not be ascribed a date range.

Four of the sites of uncertain date are duns, none of which have been excavated. Interestingly, in contrast to the majority of the duns investigated during this coastal survey, this group all appear to have buildings associated with them. At Port Froige (IY214) a high coastal promontory is enclosed by a stout wall which extends across the full width of the promontory. A hollow amongst the core of the masonry at the west end may indicate an intramural chamber. A second putative structure lies further onto the promontory. The dun at Lossit (IY226) occupies a high outcrop surrounded by sheer cliffs. A mass of fallen stone indicates that the dun was originally substantially fortified. The remains of a structure lie to the inside of this wall and a probable second building lies beyond. Dun Na Faing (IY224) is situated on a coastal promontory, cut off by a substantial wall built across its neck. Immediately inside the entrance and abutting the rear of the defensive there is a curvilinear structure. At Dun Bhoraraig (IY223), on a high rocky coastal promontory, a wall restricts access to the summit. There is an entrance at the north west of the wall behind which traces of a small cellular alcove may represent the remains of a guard cell.

A possible hut circle at Lossit (IY225) which lies between two of the dun sites (IY224 and IY226) has tentatively been ascribed a date within the 3rd-1st millennium range. Curvilinear in form, it is defined by a bank of earthfast stones and measures 6m in diameter. There are several upright stones in the interior of the structure.

IY214 (NR15SE 6)
NR 17332 54887
Port Froige
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY215
NR 17655 54957
Bealach Froige
Enclosure
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY216
NR 17682 55295
Sloc an Ine
Wall
???
Poor
Nil

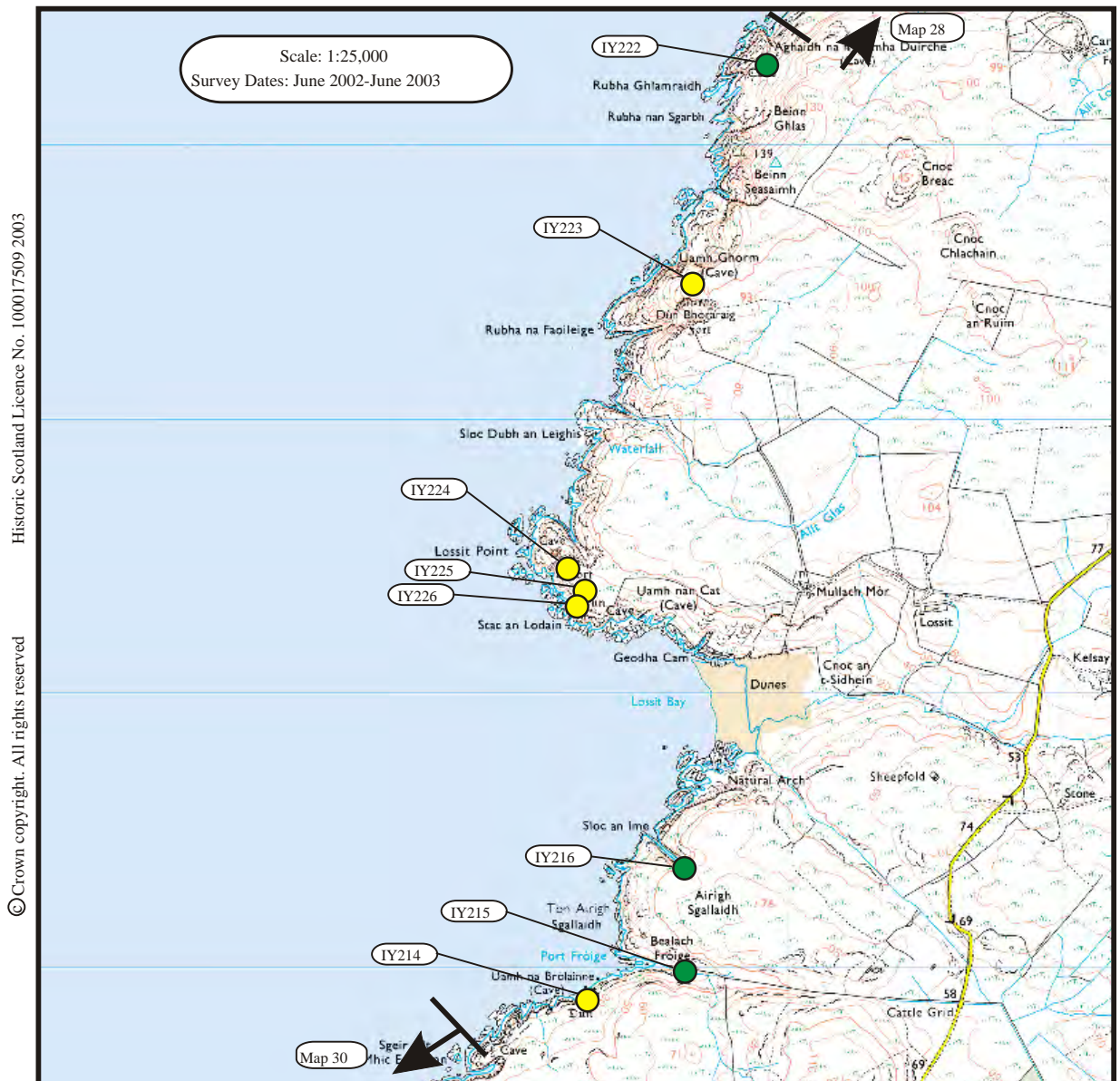
IY222
NR 17950 58249
Beinn Ghlas
Wall
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY223 (NR15NE 14)
NR 17656 57472
Dun Bhoraraig
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY224 (NR15NE 3)
NR 17200 56450
Dun Na Faing
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY225 (NR15NE 16, 34)
NR 17294 56363
Lossit
Possible hut circle
3rd-1st Millennium BC
Fair
Monitor

IY226 (NR15NE 2)
NR 17271 56278
Lossit
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

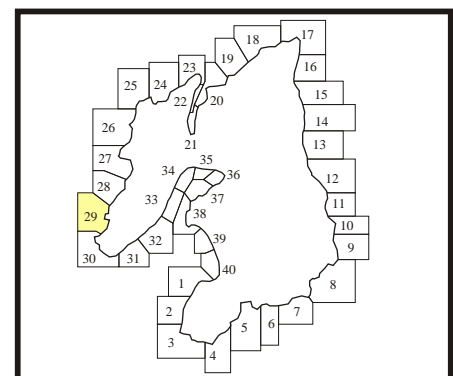


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Built Heritage & Archaeology

- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex



1. Dun Bhoraraig

NR 172 570

3.5 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

A steep rocky coast edge with cobble cover in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

3. Airigh Sgallaidh

NR 174 553

1.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

A high, rocky coast edge with cobble cover in coves, also some sand in coves. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

2. Lossit Bay

NR 178 559

0.7 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

A wide sandy bay with dunes in the hinterland.



1. Dun Bhoraraig

NR 172 570

3.5 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. Airigh Sgallaidh

NR 174 553

1.9 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

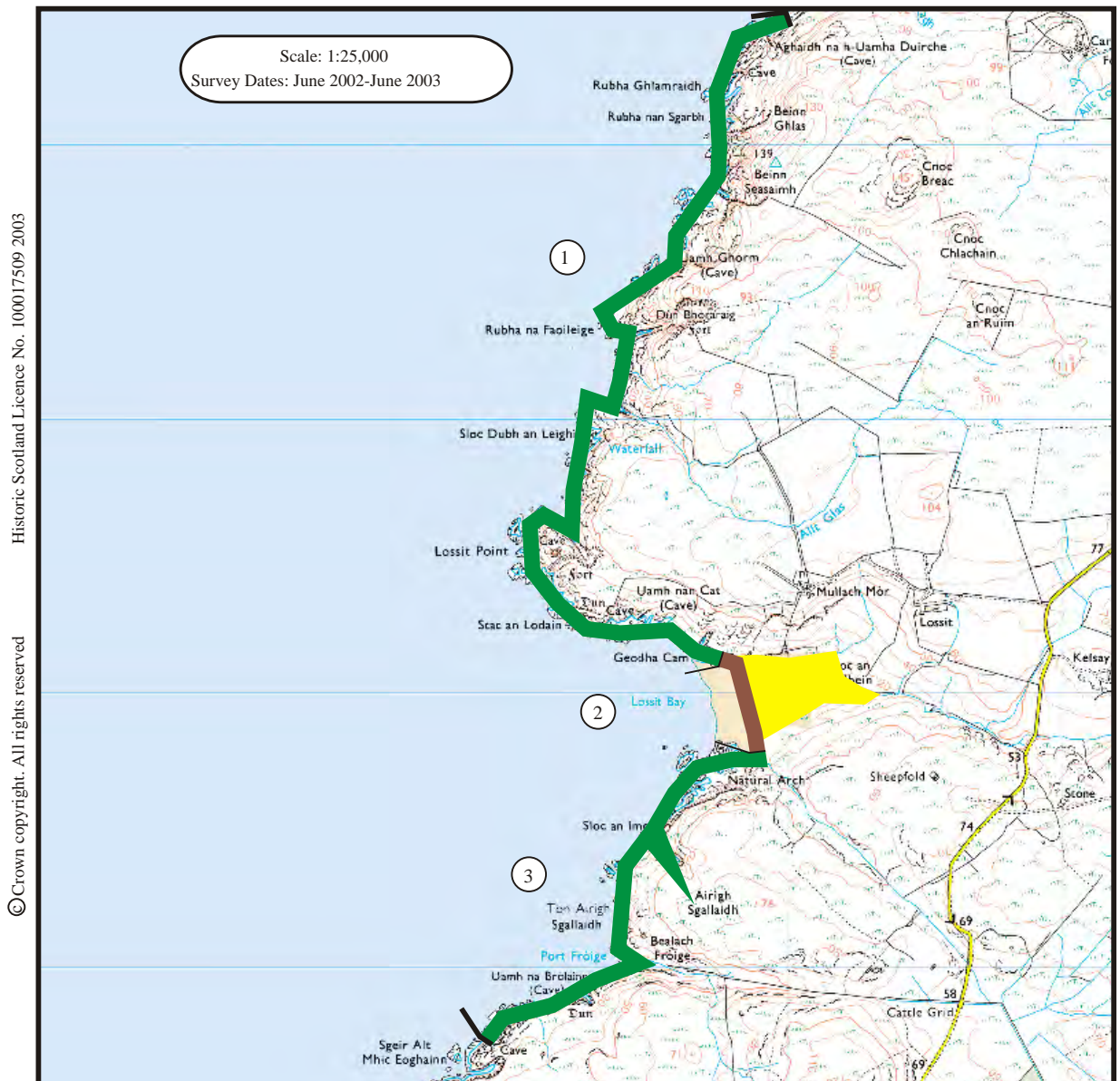
2. Lossit Bay

NR 178 559

0.7 Km

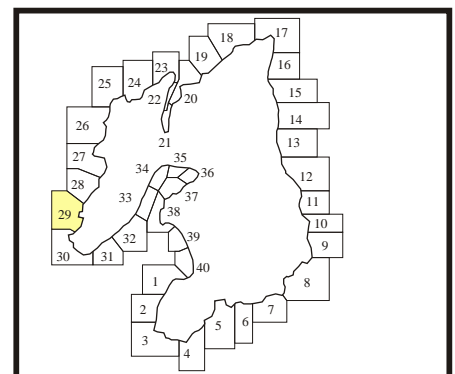
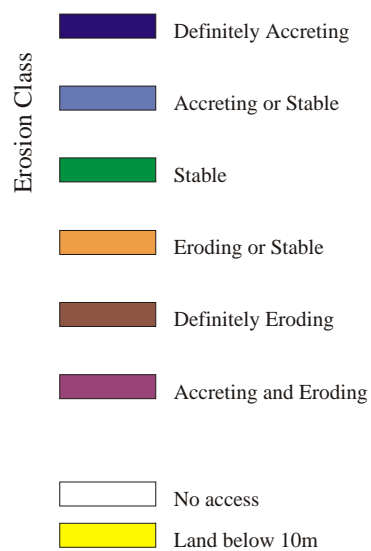
Definitely Eroding

The sand dunes in the hinterland are clearly eroding. The dune faces are sandy and devoid of vegetation. There are deflation hollows in the hinterland. The area is in use for rough grazing, and it seems likely that animal disturbance has contributed to the erosion.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 30: Sgeir Alt Mhic Eoghainn to Ton Loisgte

This map section covers some 7.8km of coastline. This section takes in the south western facing butt of the Rhinns and includes the villages of Portnahaven and Port Wemyss. The coastline within this area is generally low-lying and the hinterland is mainly composed of enclosed grazing land, with occasional areas of unenclosed rough grazing and moorland. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. Modern settlement is concentrated around the village of Portnahaven and the smaller settlement of Port Wemyss. The public road (A847) extends down to the coast in Portnahaven and its extension to Claddach lies behind the coast edge. Beyond these points, access to the coast is by foot, with occasional rough tracks and paths.

A total of eight sites were identified within this map section; five of these had been recorded previously. The majority of the sites are of 18th -20th C date. They include Portnahaven (IY203) and Port Wemyss (IY205) settlements and their piers (IY204), a boat noost (IY213) and cultivations (IY206). Portnahaven began as a poor fishing hamlet, in the mid-late 19th C the present village was designed and built, together with the planned village of Port Wemyss, under the encouragement of Captain Walter Campbell of Sunderland. Built on steep slopes surrounding the harbour, the houses comprise of both single storied and lofted cottages with slate roofs; many have been modernised in more recent times. Port Wemyss, also a fishing village, lies to the south east of Portnahaven and has terraced houses built on high ground overlooking the small port. The houses are mainly single storied and were set out with strips of garden ground. There is a jetty and a pier and several landing places for boats on the rocky coast below the village.

Of uncertain date are a dun at Rhinn's Point (IY208), clearance cairns (IY207) and stray finds of flint from close to the shore at Claddach (IY293). The dun sits on a sheer rock which is surrounded on all sides by the sea and is now inaccessible. There are signs of banks, the most visible of which lies on the landward side. The summit of the rock is undulating and has a hollow which may indicate the presence of structural remains.

IY203 (NR15SE 14 & 38)
NR 16 52
Portnahaven
Portnahaven Village and pier
18-20th C
Good
Monitor

IY204 (NR15SE 37)
NR 1659 5195
Port Wemyss
Pier
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY205 (NR15SE 13, 31)
NR 16755 51776
Port Wemyss
Port Wemyss village
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY206
NR 17094 51631
Port Wemyss
Walls and grazing land
18-20th C
Fair-Poor
Nil

IY207
NR 17679 51454
Cnoc na Buaile
Clearance cairns
???
Fair
Monitor

IY208 (NR15SE 2)
NR 17963 51219
An Dun, Rhinn's Point
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY213
NR 16095 53686
Rubha na Faing
Boat noost
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

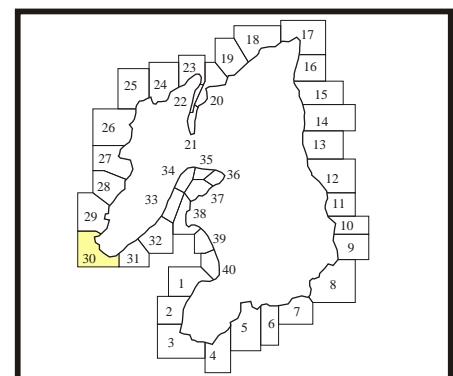
IY293 (NR15SE 31)
NR 163 538
Claddach
Stray finds: flint
???
N/A
Monitor

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- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex



1. Portnahaven

NR 164 525

7.8 Km

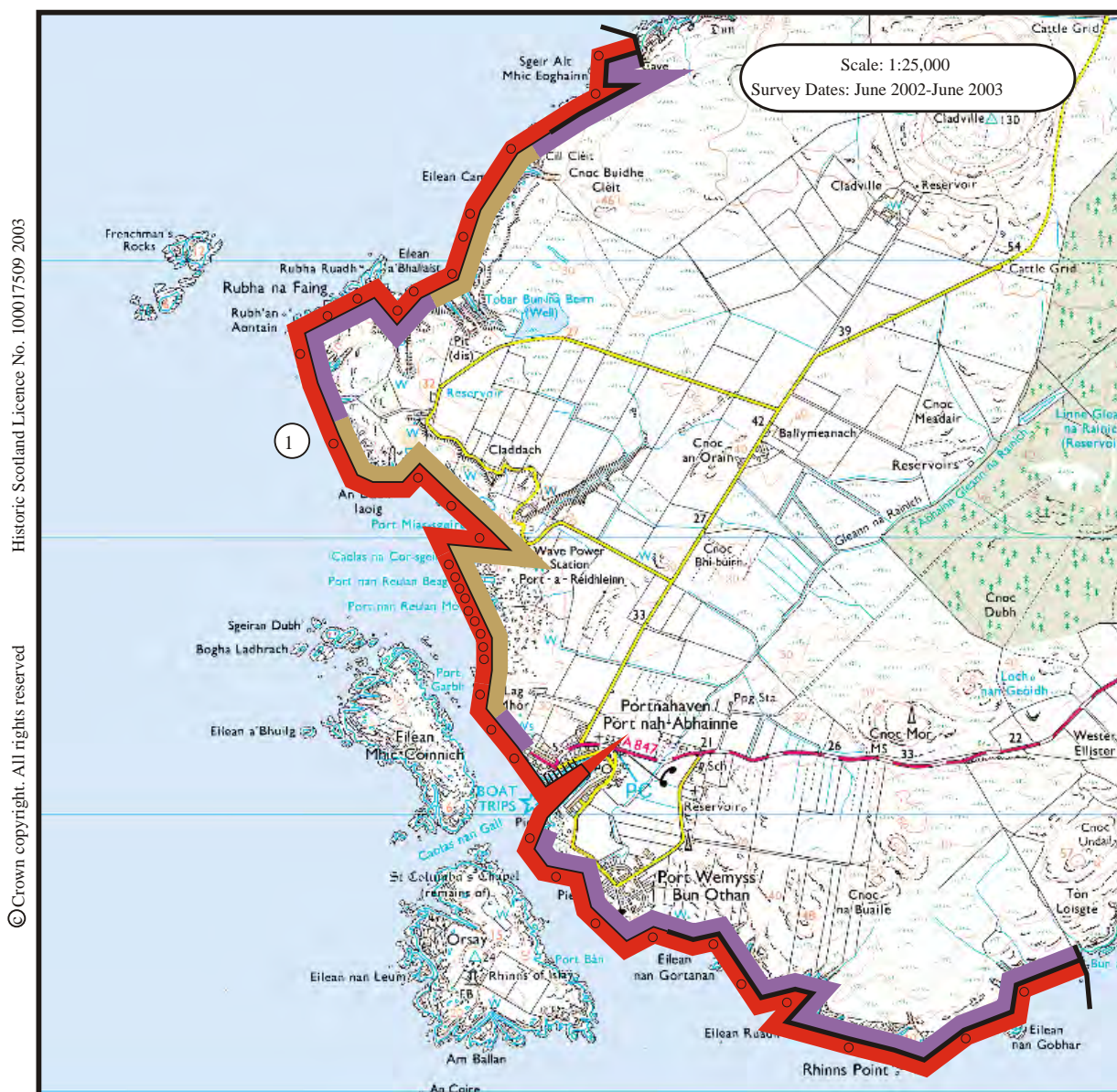
Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Drift on visible rock/ Raised beach etc.

A rocky coast edge with cobble cover, and some sand in coves. There are large areas of raised beach behind the coast edge at Claddach and south of Cnoc Buidhe Cleit.

The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing, except at Portnahaven, which is built on. The coast edge is protected by sea walling in Portnahaven.



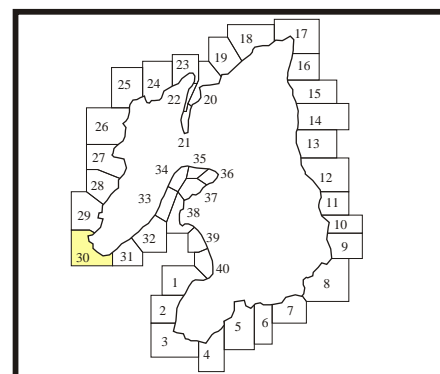
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



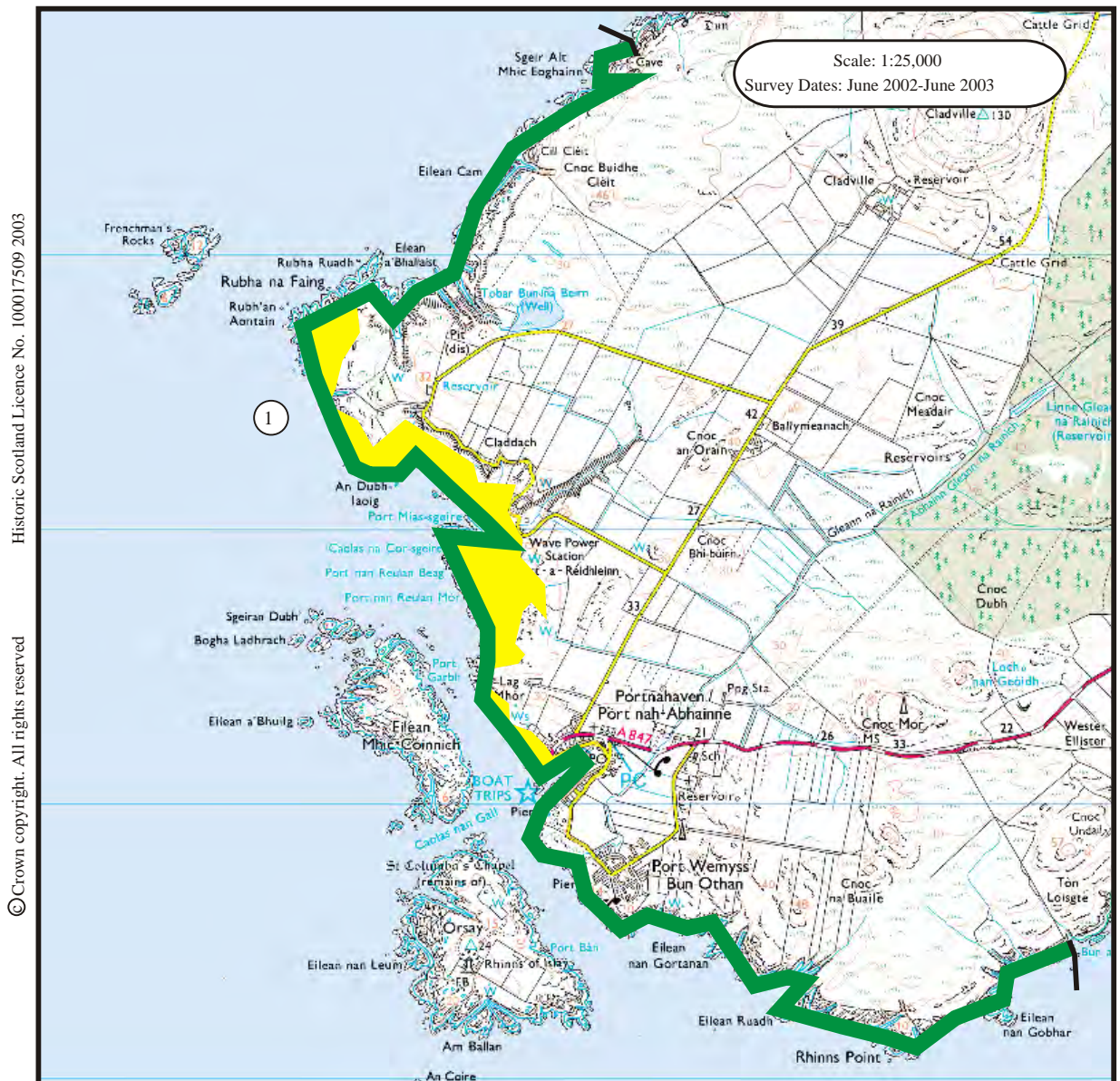
1. Portnahaven

NR 164 525

7.8 Km

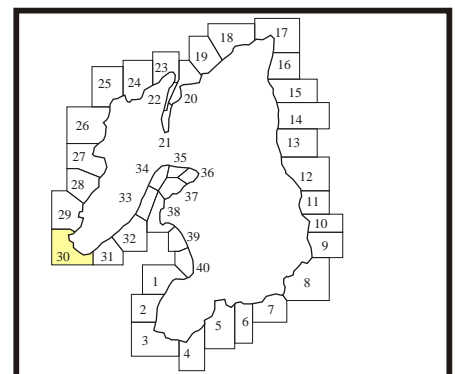
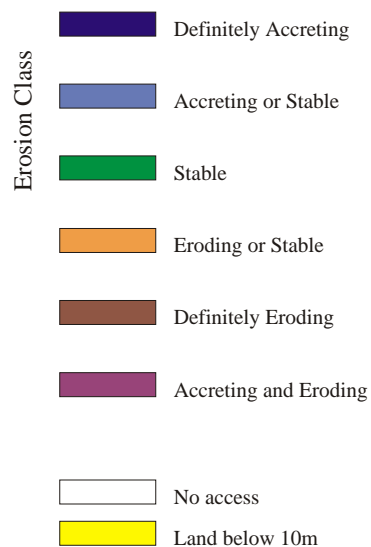
Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



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Introduction to Map 31: Ton Loisgte to Rubha Dearg

This map section covers some 4.7km of coastline. It extends along the south eastern tip of the Rhinns. The coast edge is rugged and rocky but generally under 20m OD. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. The hinterland comprises of rough grazing and moorland. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone and the public road (A847) is set back from the coast. Access is by foot and there are no tracks or paths to follow.

A total of six sites were identified within this map section; three of these had been recorded previously. Only one site was identified as being of 18th-20th C date; this is a boat noost with surrounding land divisions at Port Gleann Na Gaoidh (IY171).

Four sites of uncertain date were found. These include indeterminate structural remains at Port an Ladhair (IY211) where two or more rectangular buildings, reduced to footings, appear to have been abandoned for some considerable time. It is recommended that this site is monitored for the appearance of new exposures which may provide information on their nature and date. Two cave sites at Wester Ellister (IY210) and Port Ellister (IY209) may have been used in the past, although no evidence for this was found. It is recommended that both sites are monitored for future change and the appearance of new exposures.

At Cadh' Airighe (IY212) a group of five or more mounds are spread between two fields. Three of the mounds comprise of piles of loose stone heaped over natural outcrops, the remainder are covered over with grass. They most likely represent clearance cairns but, especially in the case of the turf covered mounds, should be kept under surveillance since they may be burial mounds.

The early chapel site at Gleann na Gaoith (IY170), surrounded by an enclosure, is situated on a terrace overlooking a bend in a stream. The chapel is ruinous, with loose stone strewn around the interior. Several large slabs laid against the interior wall face may be grave stones. The enclosure is defined by a stony bank and a stone built feature within it may mark a grave. Also within the enclosure, there is an upstanding slab, carved with a Celtic cross motif. A second cross slab, also bearing a Celtic cross motif, is laid against the wall of the chapel.

IY170 (NR25SW 1)

NR 21178 53623

Glen Na Gaoith

Chapel, enclosure, cross slabs

1st Mill BC- 1st Mill AD

Fair

Monitor

IY171

NR 21225 53534

Port Gleann Na Gaidh

Boundary banks and walls, boat noost

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY209 (NR15SE 8)

NR 1884 5208

Port Ellister

Sea cave

???

N/A

N/A

IY210

NR 1929 4220

Wester Ellister

Cave/rock shelter

???

Fair

Monitor

IY211 (NR15SE 35)

NR 19981 52799

Port an Ladhair

Structural remains

???

Poor

Monitor

IY212

NR 20168 52906

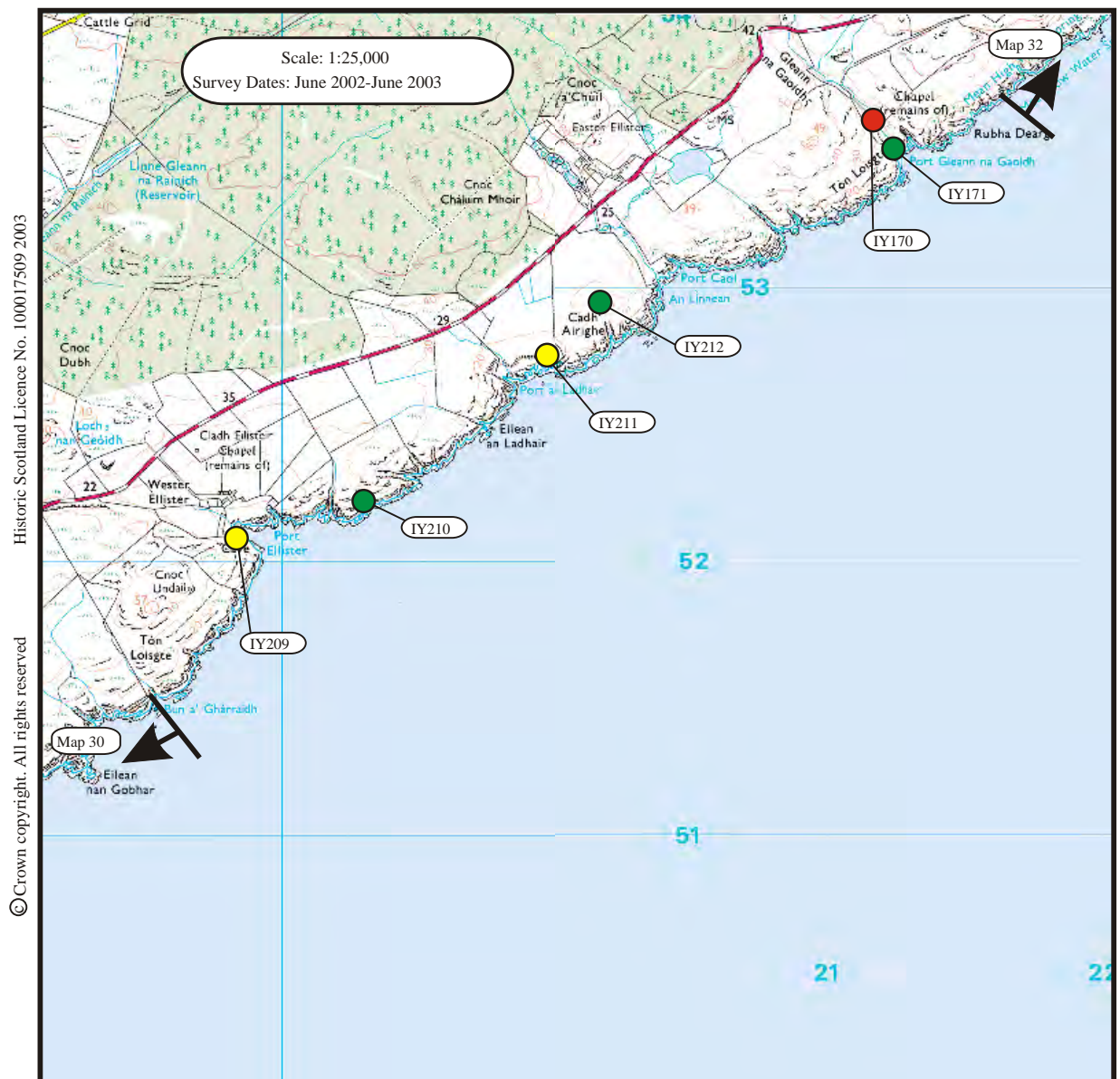
Cadh' Airighe

Mounds- possible clearance cairns

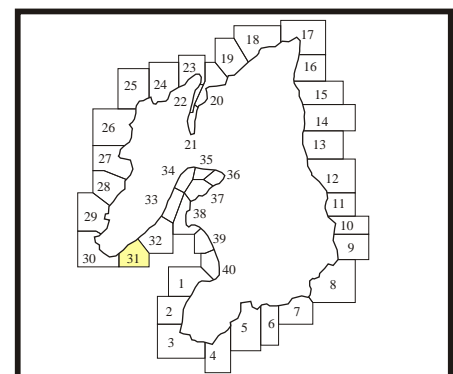
???

Fair

Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - ⬢ Site complex



1. Cnoc Undail

NR 187 517

0.7 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge >5m

Drift on visible rock.

A high, rocky coast edge. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing

2. Port Ellister

NR 188 521

0.3 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

A narrow, deep cove with a sandy beach at its head. Cobble cover on upper foreshore.

Raised beach in the hinterland, used as rough grazing.

3. Cadh Airighe

NR 202 528

3.7 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast edge with some cobble cover in coves. The hinterland is overgrown, poorly drained, rough grazing.



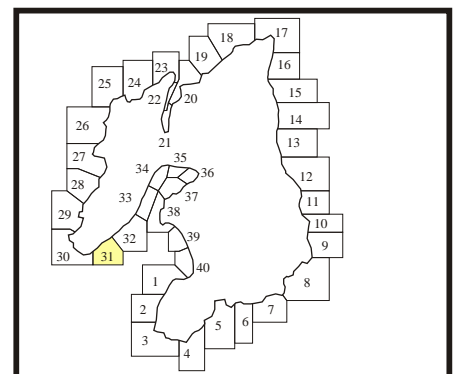
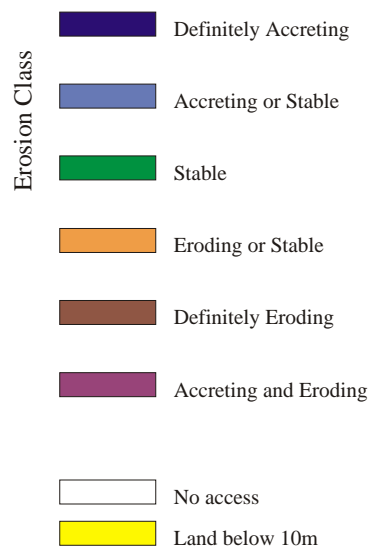
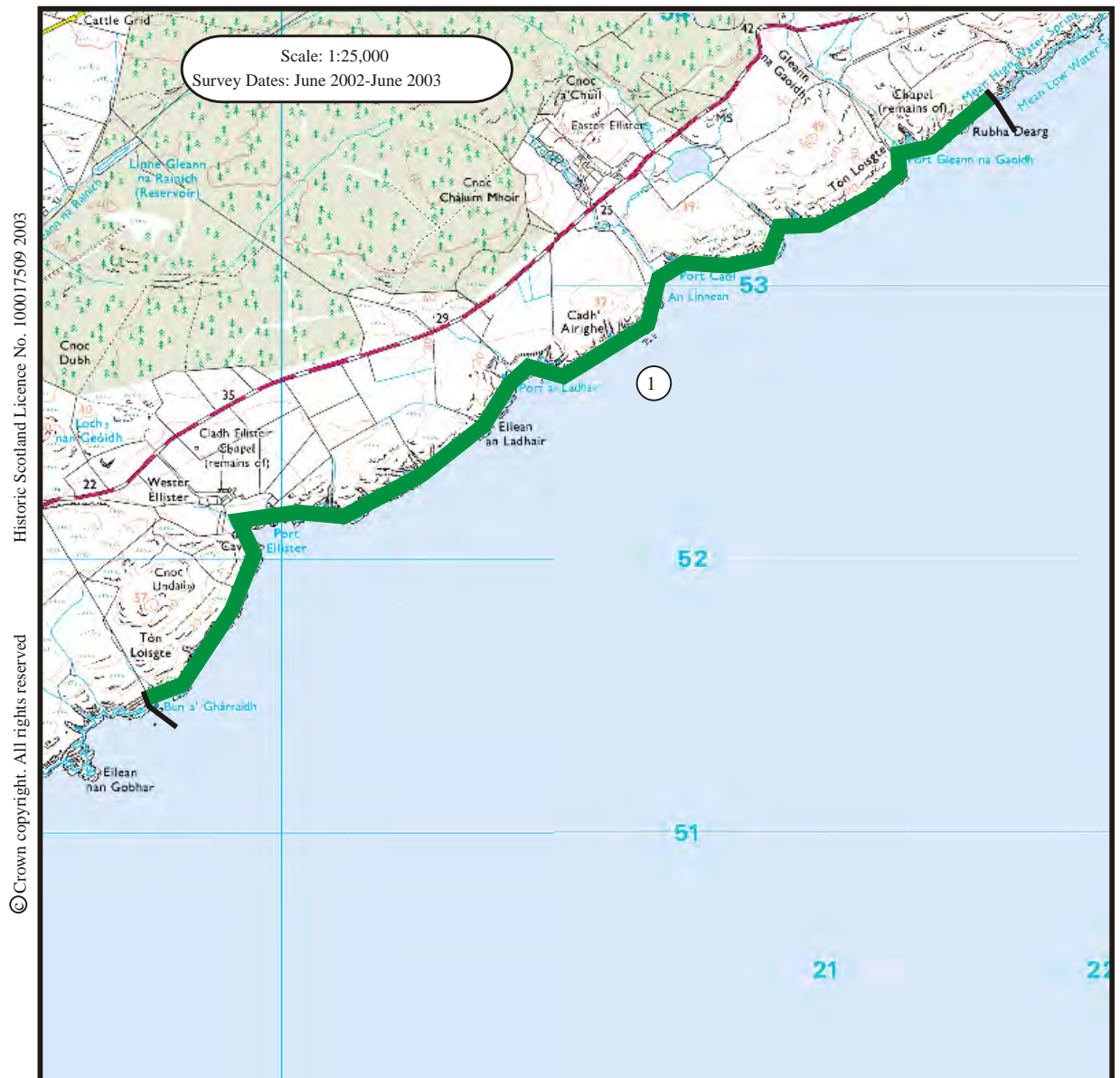
1. Ellister

NR 201 527

4.7 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 32: Rubha Dearg to Rubh' a'Phuirt Mhoir

This map section covers some 5km of coastline. This section extends up to the mouth of Loch Indaal and is formed from generally low-lying coast with sloping rough ground to the hinterland. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. The public A847 road runs behind the coastal zone and the dispersed modern settlement in the area is aligned along or focused upon the road. The road provides ready access to the coast in several areas, although there are no paths or tracks leading along the coast edge. Within the coastal zone, there is rough grazing land and boggy ground.

A total of nine sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Six sites are thought to be of 18th-20th C date. These include land boundaries and cultivation remains (IY162, IY163, IY165, IY166, IY167) and a mill complex at Ardnish (IY168).

A chapel site at Ceallachan Mhicheil (IY164) is visible as a stone and rectilinear earthen banked enclosure containing the footings of a subrectangular chapel. It has been alleged that there was a burial ground and possibly a chapel at Craigfad (IY294) also, and graves are said to have been found there in the 1970's. There is now nothing to be seen but it is recommended that the site should be monitored for future developments.

A dun at Octofad (IY169) is located on a high rocky headland which is accessed via a narrow neck of land no more than 5m wide. The summit is surrounded by a stony bank, which may originally have formed a single structure. While almost invisible from the surrounding hinterland, the site commands good views over Loch Indaal.

IY162

NR 24629 57163
Port a' Bata a' Chuirnn
Clearance cairns
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY163

NR 24200 56693
Port Cellachan Michael
Boundaries
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY164 (NR25NW 2)

NR 24093 56666
Ceallachan Mhicheil
Chapel and enclosure with probable burial
ground
10-14th C
Fair
Monitor

IY165

NR 23943 56348
Eilean Dubh
Boundary
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY166

NR 23653 56005
Port Torony
Boundaries and clearance cairns
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY167

NR 23372 55587
Craigfad
Enclosure
18th -20th C
Fair
Nil

IY168 (NR25SW 5)

NR 22702 54830
Ardnish
Mill complex
18th-20th C
Fair
Monitor

IY169 (NR25SW 3)

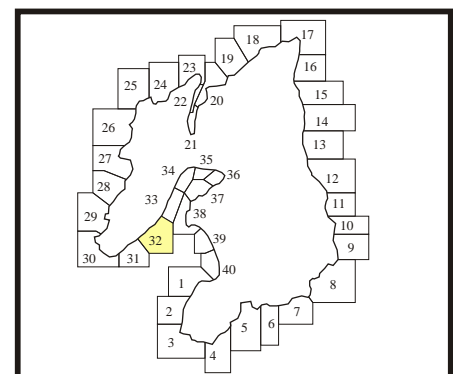
NR 22187 54195
Octofad
Dun
???
Fair
Monitor

IY294 (NR25NW 21)

NR 2315 5550
Craigfad
Alleged site of chapel and burial ground
???
N/A
Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Craigfad

NR 234 556

5.0 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

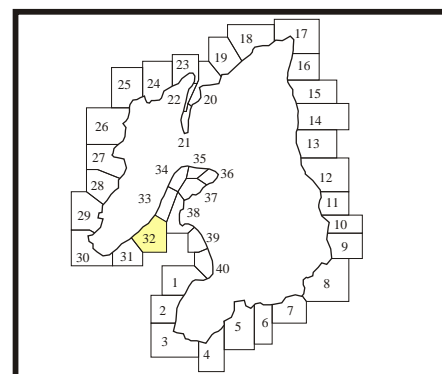
Rocky coast edge with some cobble cover in coves. Dumping of a large amount of farm/building waste was noted at the end of a geo near Octofad. At the extreme north end of the unit there are raised beach deposits, and some salt marsh by the coast edge (<100m long and not shown). The hinterland is overgrown, poorly drained, rough grazing. There is also some scrub vegetation.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



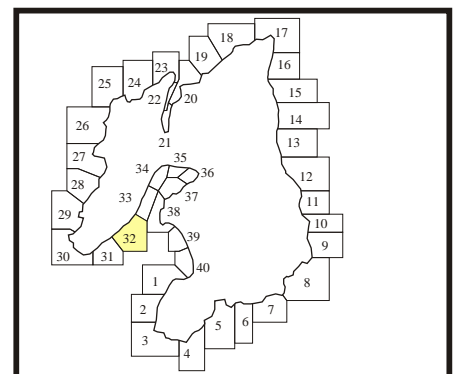
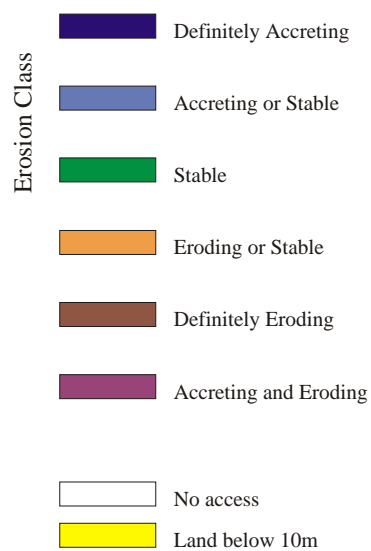
1. Craigfad

NR 234 556

5.0 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 33: Rubh' a'Phuirt Mhoir to Rubha Dubh

This map section covers some 4.3km of coastline. Moving from the outer shores of Loch Indaal, this section takes in the village of Port Charlotte, ending just before the village of Bruichladdich. The coast edge in this area is nowhere more than 10m OD and is generally rocky and rugged. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. The hinterland is composed of sloping, undulating ground, frequently of unenclosed rough grazing with occasional boggy areas. There is modern settlement, both concentrated within Port Charlotte and dispersed alongside the public A847 road, but this is largely set back from the coastal zone.

A total of nine sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. All but one of the sites recorded are of 18th-20th C date. In addition to agricultural remains, these sites include maritime sites such as piers, boat sheds, landing places (IY130), a lighthouse (IY129) and a shipwreck (IY296).

The village of Port Charlotte (IY128) was planned and built in 1828 under Walter Frederick Campbell and was named after his mother. It was intended as a base for a fishing fleet and had a pier and a distillery. The majority of the houses are three bay, two-storied buildings which run in short gable to gable ranges following the line of the shore. There are listed buildings within the coastal zone in Port Charlotte and these are separately itemised in the Listed Buildings Appendix to this report.

A small conical cairn of beach stone, located at Rubh'a' Phuirt Bhain (IY131) behind the coast edge, most likely represents a clearance heap. It is recommended, however, that it is kept under surveillance in case new exposures or developments alter this interpretation.

IY127

NR 24930 57593
Port Mor
Boat shed
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY128

NR 25 58
Port Charlotte
Port Charlotte Village and Pier
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY129 (NR25NE 22, 3)

NR 25727 58807
Port Charlotte
Lighthouse and associated buildings, alleged
site of dun
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY130

NR 25794 59339
Alt na Lice ruaidhe
Landing places
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY131

NR 25919 59849
Rubh'a'Phuirt Bhain
Clearance cairn
???
Fair
Monitor

IY132

NR 25979 59989
Coultorsay
Structural remains
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY133

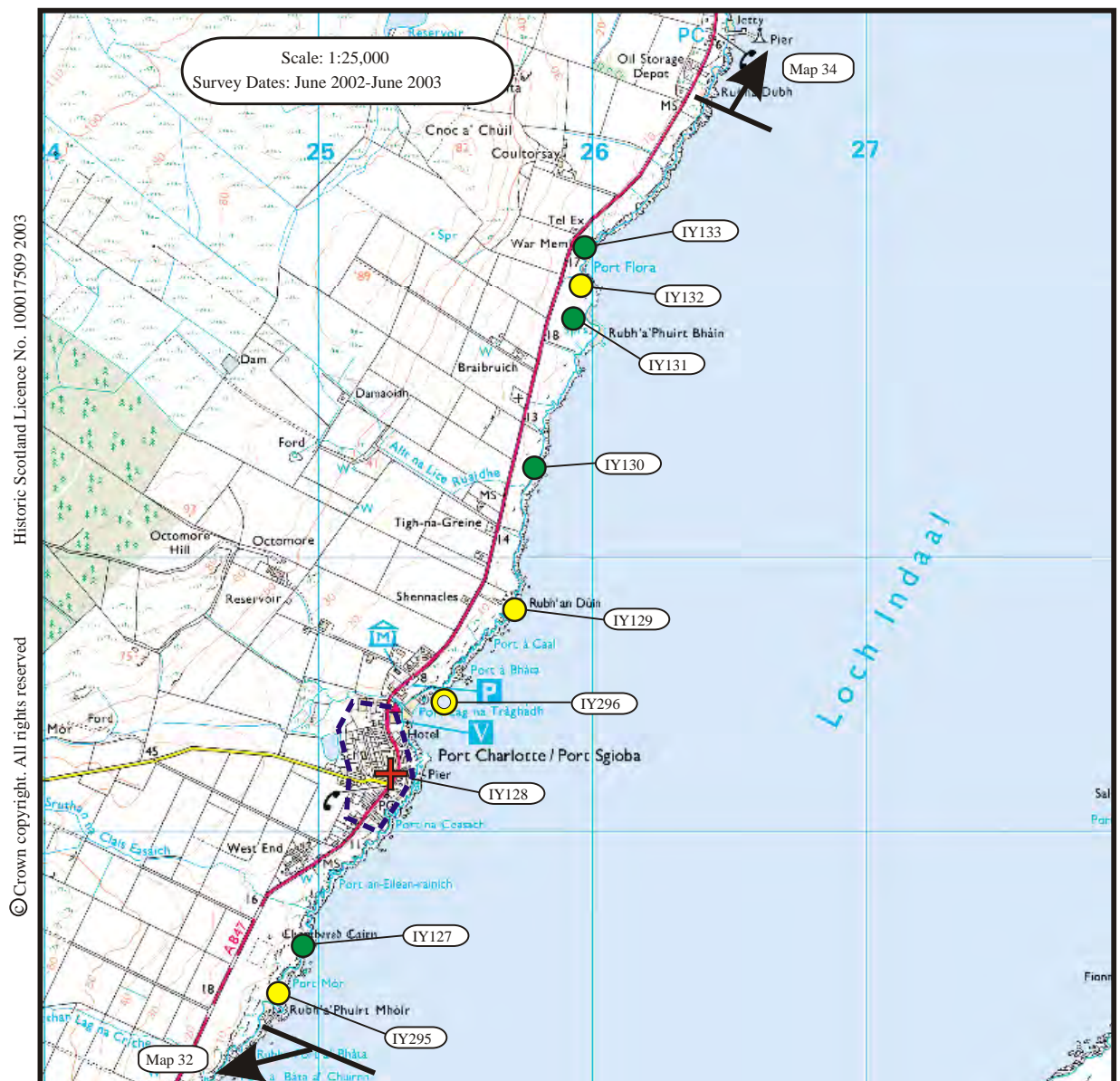
NR 25967 60148
Port Flora
War memorial
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY295 (NR25NW 66)

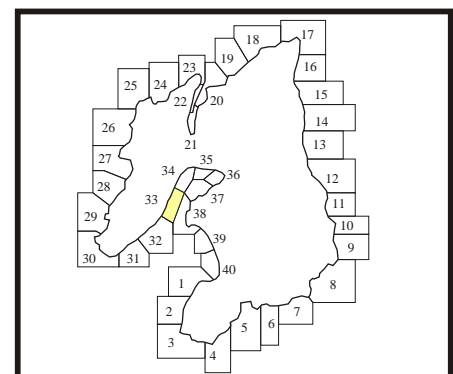
NR 2483 5744
Port Mor
Field boundary
18th- 20th C
N/A
Nil

IY296 (NR25NE 8005)

NR 253 583
Loch Indaal, Port Charlotte
Shipwreck- the 'Henry Clay'
18th-20th C
N/A
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - ⌘ Site complex



1. Port Charlotte

NR 256 588

4.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc./ Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast edge with some cobble cover in coves. There is a very small area of salt marsh at the southern end of this unit. The hinterland for the last c. 500m of this unit is interpreted as raised beach. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing except in the vicinity of Port Charlotte, which is built on. The coast edge in front of Port Charlotte is protected by sea walling.



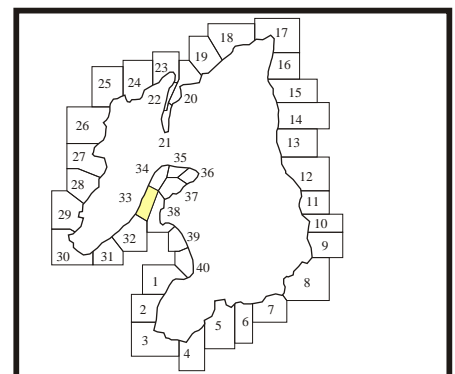
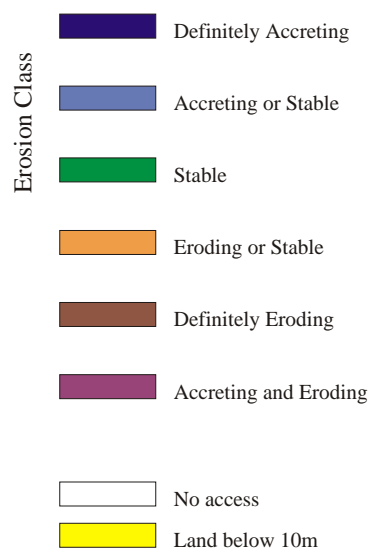
1. Port Charlotte

NR 256 588

4.3 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 34: Rubha Dubh to Uiskentuie

This map section covers some 4.8km of coastline. It extends along the western shores of Loch Indaal, finishing near to the head of the loch. The coastline within this area is low-lying, nowhere exceeding 10m OD in height. The coast edge has been classified as stable with the exception of a short stretch of coast near Cnoc Iolairean. From Bruichladdich onwards, the coast edge is soft and fringed with sandy deposits. Substantial raised beach deposits occur at the northern end of this section between Gortan and Uiskentuie. There is concentrated modern settlement within Bruichladdich and more dispersed settlement along the A847 road. This road runs close to the coast for the entire length of this section.

A total of five sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Three sites are of 18th -20th C date, including the village, pier and distillery at Bruichladdich (IY134, IY135) and a farmstead (IY138). The village of Bruichladdich developed following the foundation of the distillery in 1881. The village is spread out along the shore, with most of the buildings separated from the coast by the public road. The distillery is built on a courtyard plan and remains operational. A wreck lying offshore may be that of the 'Flora Muir', but since this identity could not be confirmed, the wreck has been classified as being of uncertain date.

Lying to the north of Bruichladdich, the early chapel site at Cill Uilleann (IY136) is situated in an enclosed field to the landward side of the public road. The visible remains comprise of the footings of a rectilinear enclosure with banks of earth and stone. The footings of the rectilinear chapel building stand to the centre of the enclosure.

IY134 (NR26SE 26)

NR 26498 60910

Bruichladdich

Pier

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY137

NR 27336 62851

Gortan

Wreck- possible remains of 'Flora Muir'

???

Poor

Nil

IY135 (NR26SE 14, 40)

NR 26 61

Bruichladdich

Bruichladdich village, pier and distillery

18-20th C

Good

Nil

IY138 (NR26SE 34)

NR 2714 6246

Gortan

Farmstead

18-20th C

N/A

N/A

IY136 (NR26SE 1)

NR 26790 61459

Cill Uilleann

Chapel site and burial ground

10-14th C

Fair

Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Bruichladich

NR 270 619

2.7 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge < 5m

Raised beach etc.

Rocky coast edge with some cobble cover in coves. The hinterland is interpreted as raised beach. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing except in the vicinity of Bruichladdich, which is built on. The coast edge to the north of Bruichladdich and by Gortan is protected by sea walling where a road passes close to the shore.

2. Cnoc Iolairean

NR 282 632

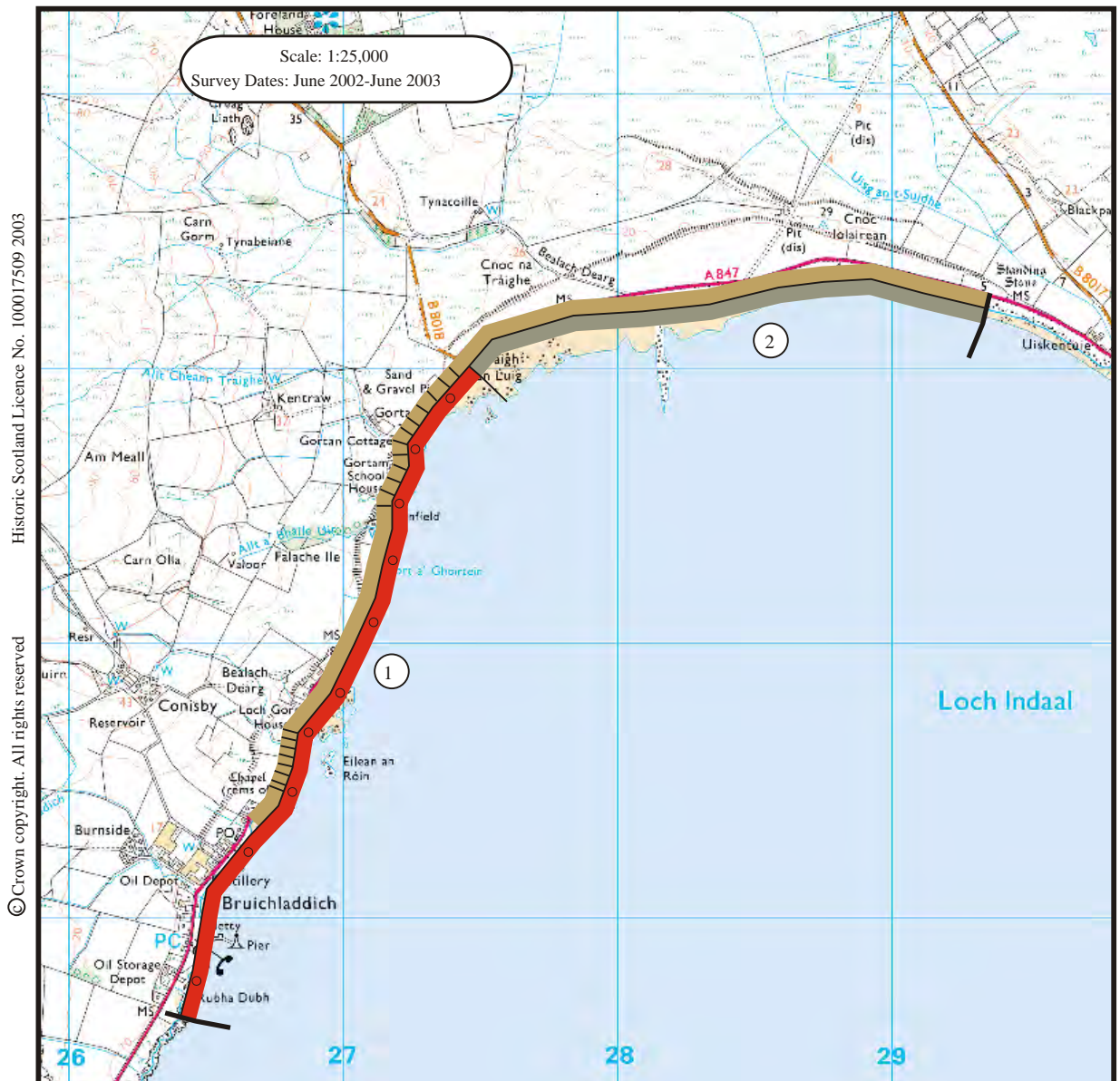
2.1 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

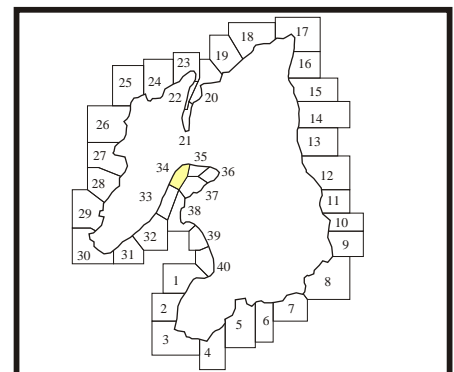
A long sandy beach with no dune system in hinterland. The hinterland is raised beach, used as rough grazing. There are small areas of marram grass on the immediate upper foreshore.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Bruichladich

NR 270 619

2.5 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

3. Cnoc Iolairean

NR 292 632

0.4 Km

Stable

A stable sandy coast edge.

2. Cnoc na Traighe

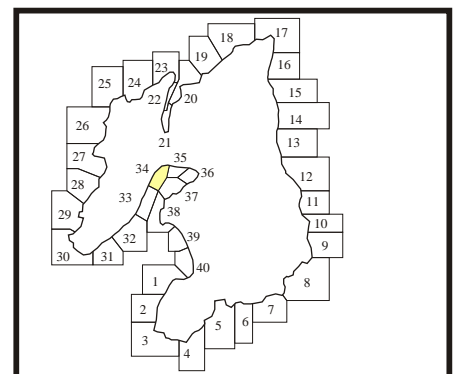
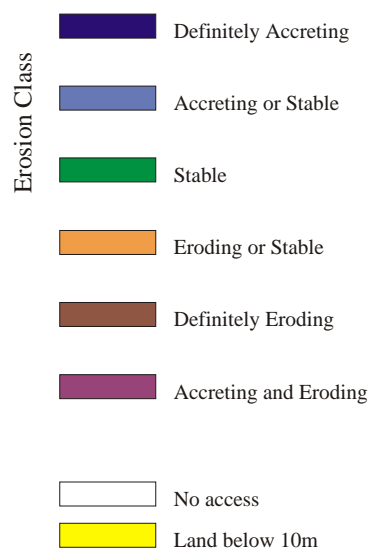
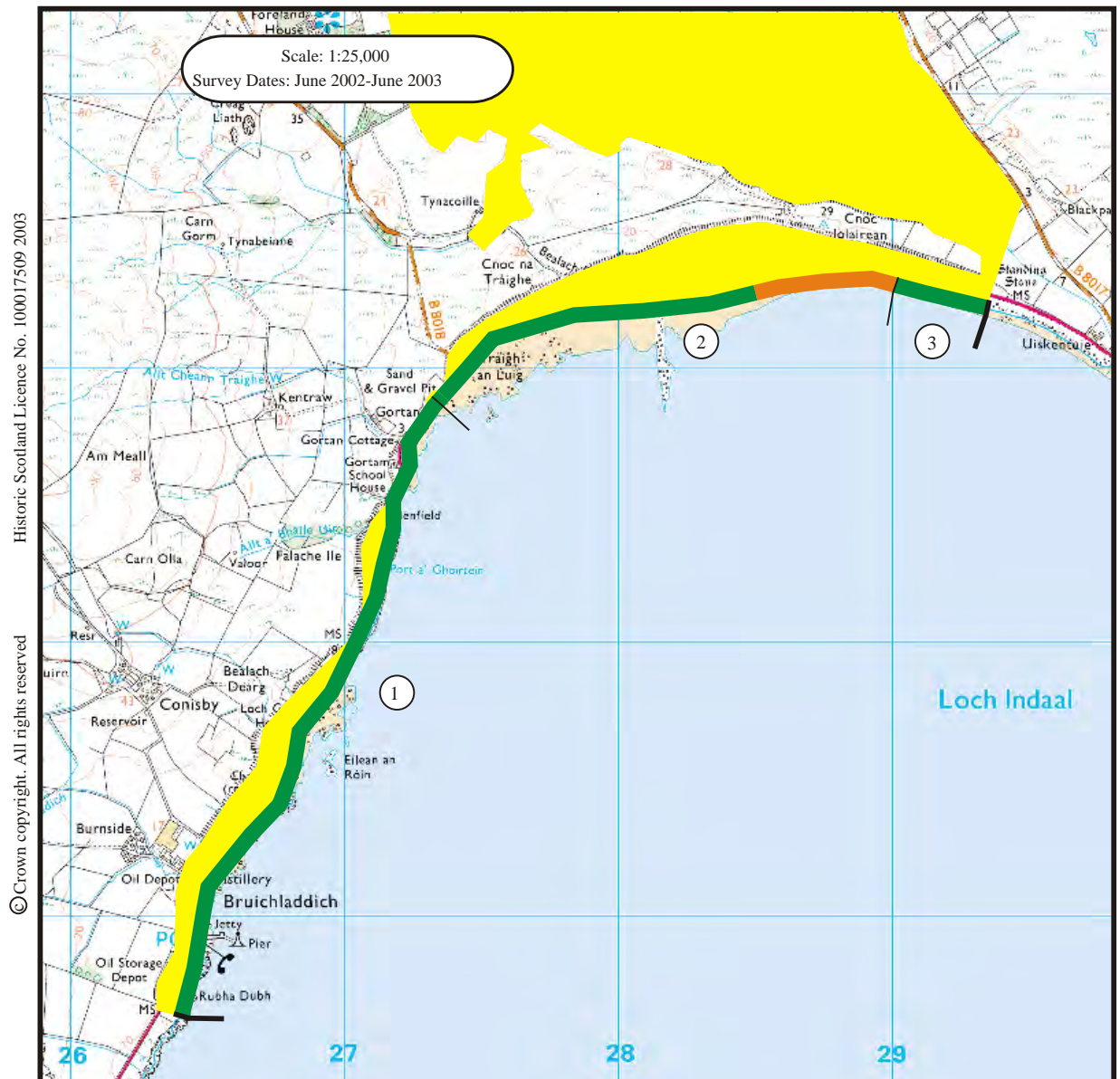
NR 283 632

1.9 Km

Stable/ Eroding or Stable

This unit encompasses a wide sandy beach.

Most of it is stable, with the exception of the easternmost part, where there is some - limited - erosion of the coast edge.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 35: Uiskentuie to Bluehouses

This map section covers some 4.3km of coastline lying at the head of Loch Indaal. The coastline here is low and formed mostly by sandy beaches. The coast edge in this map section has been classified as stable. The coast edge near West Tower Plantation is salt marsh and has been classified as eroding to stable. The hinterland contains grazing land and some dispersed modern settlement which lies to the landward side of the A847 public road. This road gives ready access to the coast throughout the length of this section.

A total of two sites were identified within this map section; neither of these had been recorded previously and both are of 18th-20th C date. The structural remains at Traigh Cill an Rubha (IY140) comprise a square, mortar bonded, quarried stone building with two windows and a doorway. The small size of the building may suggest that it served as a store.

At Rubha Ban (IY139) an area of relatively low-lying ground to either side of the public road shows traces of past rig and furrow cultivation. In general, the rigs are between 1.5m and 2m wide and up to 0.35m high. There are drainage channels present throughout, at intervals of between 8m and 10m.

IY139

NR 31213 62831

Rubha Ban

Cultivation remains

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY140

NR 32160 62712

Traigh Cill an Rubha

Structural remains

18-20th C

Fair-Poor

Nil



-

1. Uiskentuie

NR 297 630

0.7 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

A sandy beach, continued from previous map. The hinterland is raised beach, used for rough grazing.

2. Carraig Dubh

NR 301 627

0.6 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

Steep rocky coast edge. Raised beach in hinterland, in use for rough grazing.

3. Traigh na Carraige Duibhe

NR 314 626

2.5 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

Sandy beach with gravel on upper foreshore. The hinterland is raised beach, in use for rough grazing.

4. Bluehouses

NR 326 627

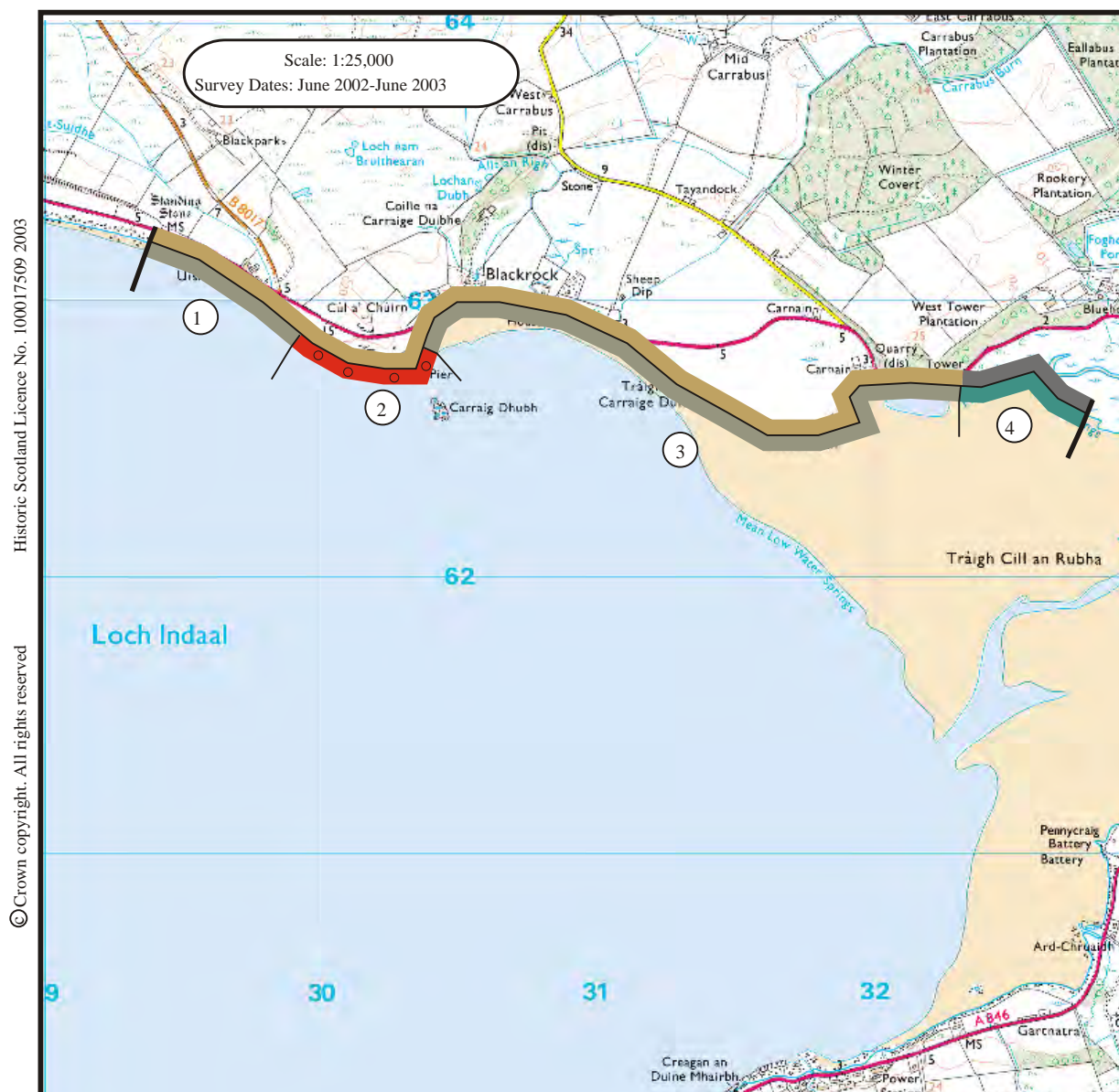
0.5 Km

Marsh

Coast edge <5m

Drift

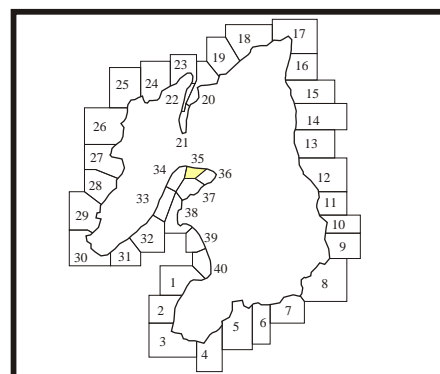
Salt marsh in this unit, over 100m deep in places.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Blackrock

NR 306 629

3.7 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

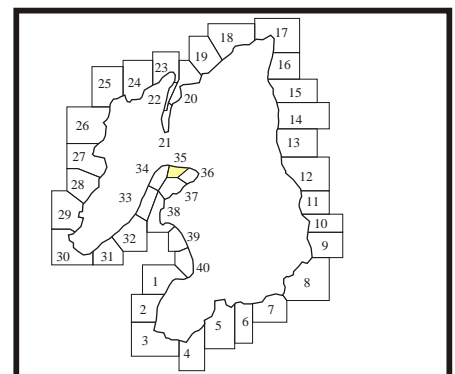
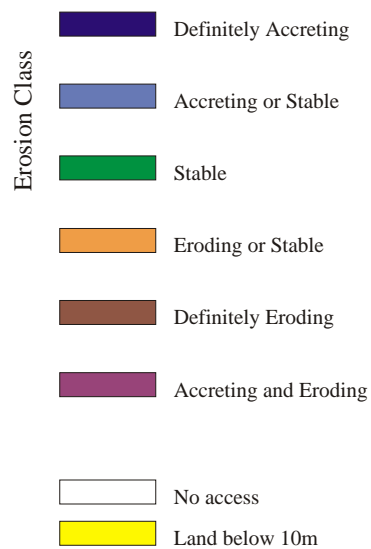
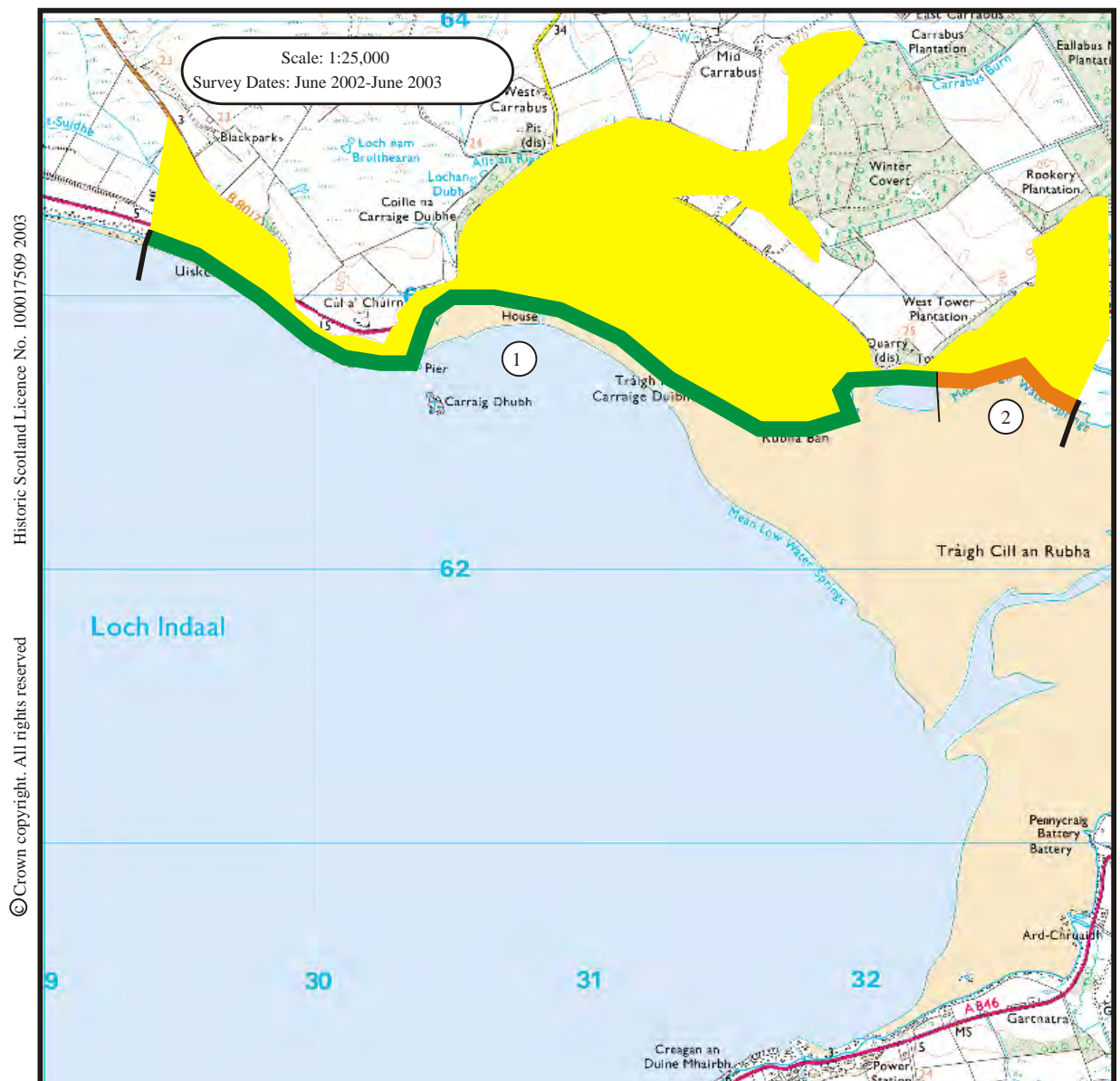
2. Bluehouses

NR 326 627

0.6 Km

Eroding or Stable

The coast edge in this unit is formed from low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be a peaty terrestrial soil, which is slowly becoming inundated by the sea.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 36: Bluehouses to Bogh Mhor

This map section covers some 4.7km of coastline at the eastern side of the head of Loch Indaal. The coastline in this area is low-lying and composed of sandy tidal flats running into saltmarsh at the land's edge, classified as eroding to stable. From Pennycraig Battery south the coast edge is more rocky and stable. The public A846 and A847 roads run close to the coast throughout this section and modern settlement is dispersed along its landward side.

A total of five sites were identified within this map section; two of these had been recorded previously. Three sites are of 18th -20th C date. These include structural remains (IY141, IY144) and cultivation remains (IY143). At Pennycraig (IY141) a single storied brick building on concrete foundations has a concrete roof. It contains three rooms, each of which has a separate entrance and is thought to represent an ancillary building to the WWII seaplane base at Bowmore.

IY141

NR 32878 61044
Pennycraig
Structure
18-20th C
Fair
Monitor

IY142

NR 32880 60963
Pennycraig
Quarry, disused
???
Fair
Nil

IY143

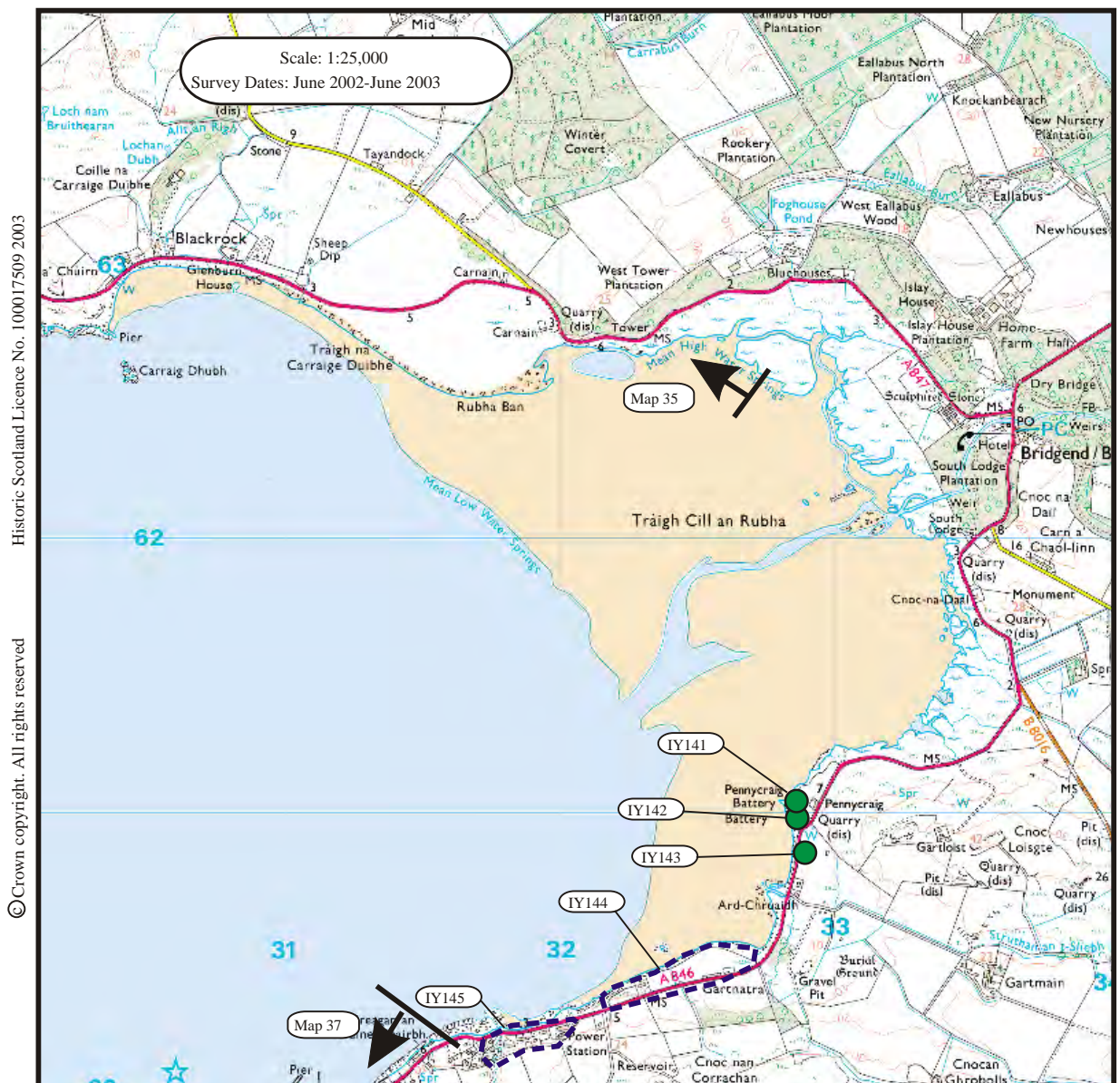
NR 32882 60817
Pennycraig
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY144 (NR36SW 47)

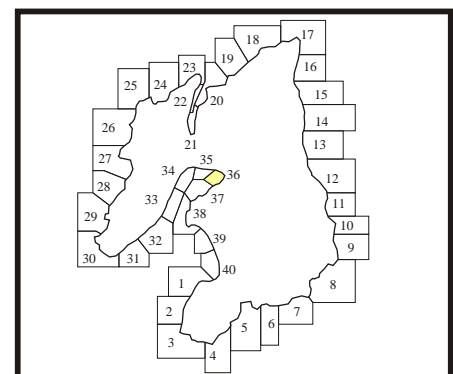
NR 325 604
Gartnatra
Houses
18-20th C
Good
Nil

IY145 (NR36SW 67)

NR 318 602
Bowmore
N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A



- Built Heritage & Archaeology**
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Traigh Cill an Rubha

NR 335 617

2.4 Km

Marsh

Coast edge <5m

Drift.

Salt marsh in this unit, over 100m deep in places.

2. Gartnatra

NR 324 604

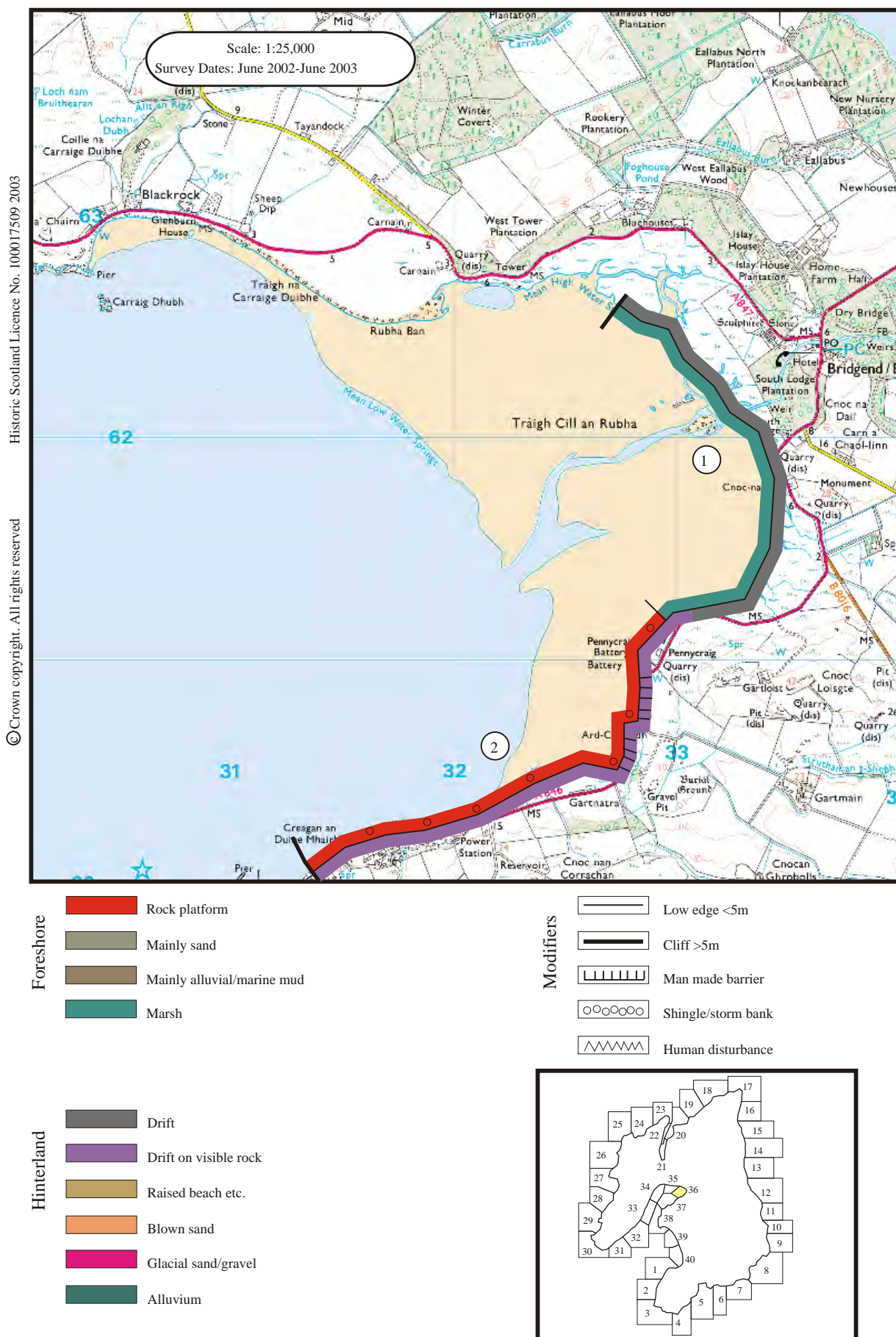
2.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock.

Rocky coast sloping to sandy beach with gravel cover on upper foreshore. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing. The coast edge is protected by sea walling to the south of Pennycraig, where a road comes close to the shore. There is frequent small isolated disturbance to the coast edge on the eastern outskirts of Bowmore, to form hard standings for car parking etc.



1. Traigh Cill an Rubha

NR 335 617

2.3 Km

Eroding or Stable

The coast edge in this unit is formed from a large expanse of low lying salt marsh. The salt marsh appears to be a peaty terrestrial soil, which is slowly becoming inundated by the sea.

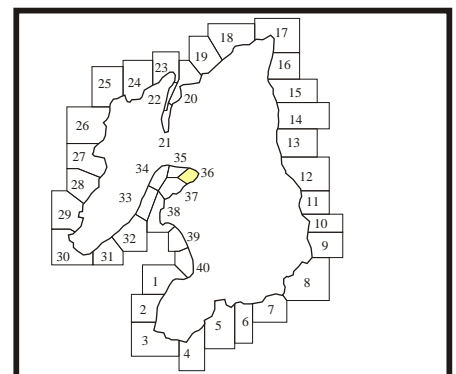
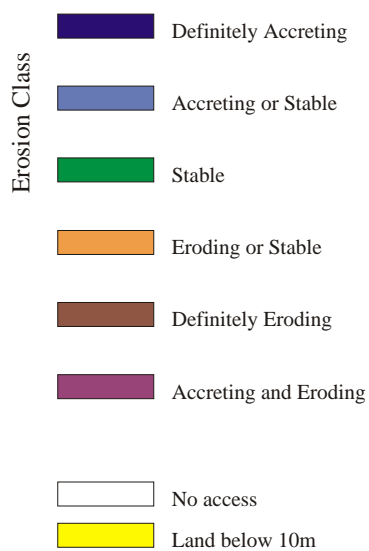
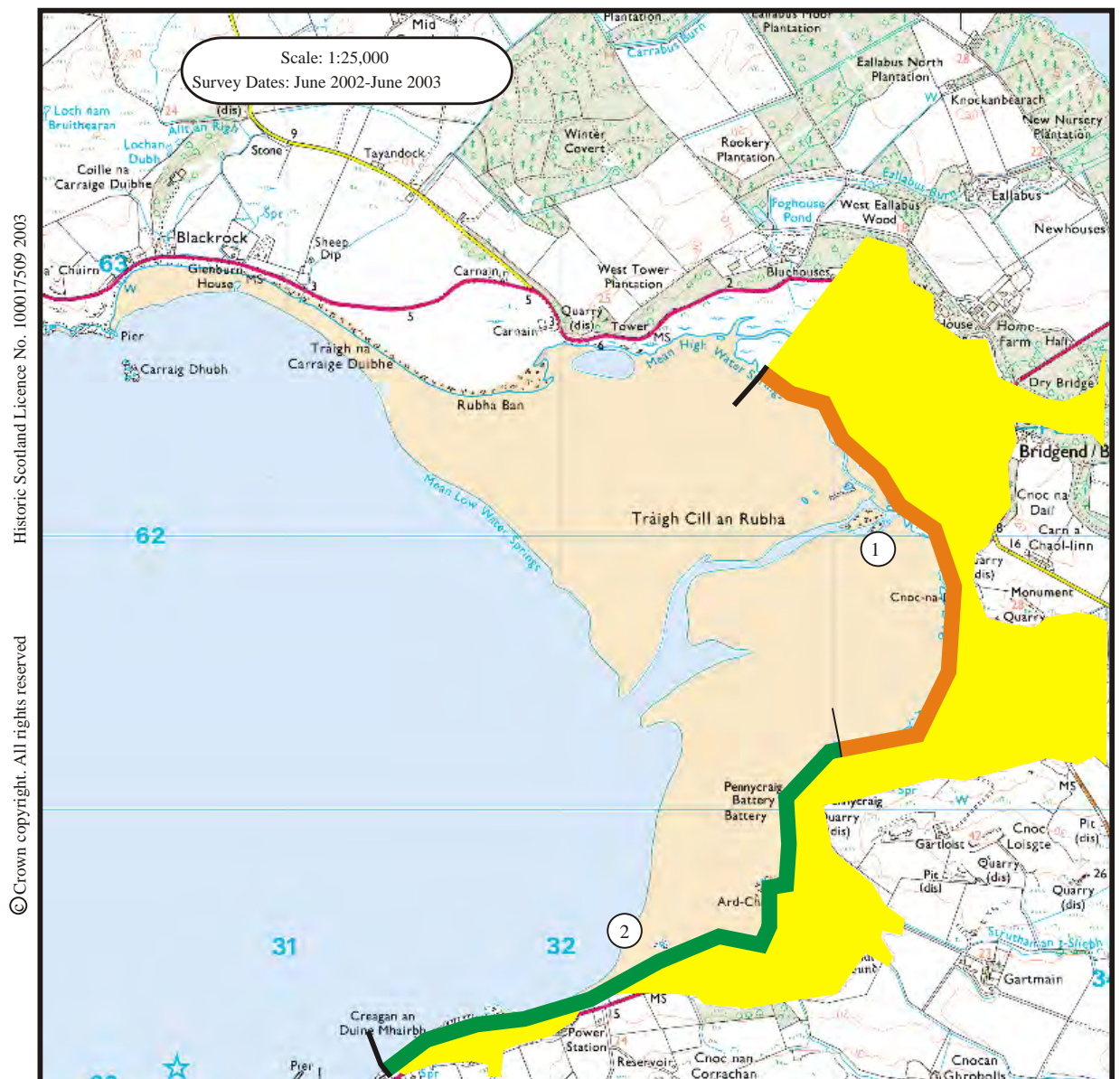
2. Gartnatra

NR 324 604

2.4 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 37: Bogh Mhor to Gartbreck

This map section covers some 5km of coastline extending from the west side of Bowmore to Gartbreck. The coastline within this area is low-lying and contains both sandy beaches and rocky shoreline, classified variously as stable, eroding and eroding to stable. The hinterland comprises of both modern settlement at Bowmore and grazing land to the south. The A846 road leads to the coast edge in Bowmore and a minor road provides access to Gartbreck.

A total of three sites were identified within this map section; two of these had been recorded previously. The village of Bowmore (IY147) was planned and laid out in 1768 by Daniel Campbell II. The village was built to house those people who had been moved off the land at Kilarrow by a programme designed to improve the surroundings of Islay House. It was laid out on a grid based on the Main Street, which runs from the church at the top of the hill, down to the shore. Most of the houses are of 19th and 20th C date, but two warehouses with outside stairs which lie at the end of the Main Street, by the pier, probably date to the late 1700's. The distillery was founded in the early 19th C and remains in operation. The first pier was built in 1750 and has been subsequently extended and rebuilt, notably during WWII when it was reinforced and a breakwater was added. A sea plane base existed here (IY146) during WWII but there are now no visible remains surviving.

IY146 (NR35NW 60)
NR 311 600
Bowmore
WWII sea plane base
18-20th C
N/A
N/A

IY155
NR 29387 59062
Rubha an t-Saile
Boundary
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY147
NR 310 599
Bowmore
Village
18-20th C
Good
Nil

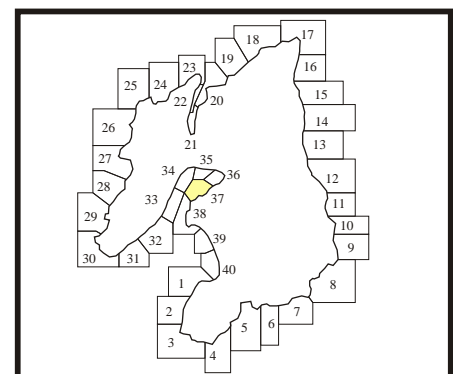


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Built Heritage & Archaeology

- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex



1. Bogh Mor

NR 310 599

1.0 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Hinterland geology not generally visible

Rocky coast edge, most of which is defended
by buildings in Bowmore. Raised beach to
the west of Bowmore

2. Ardlarach

NR 294 590

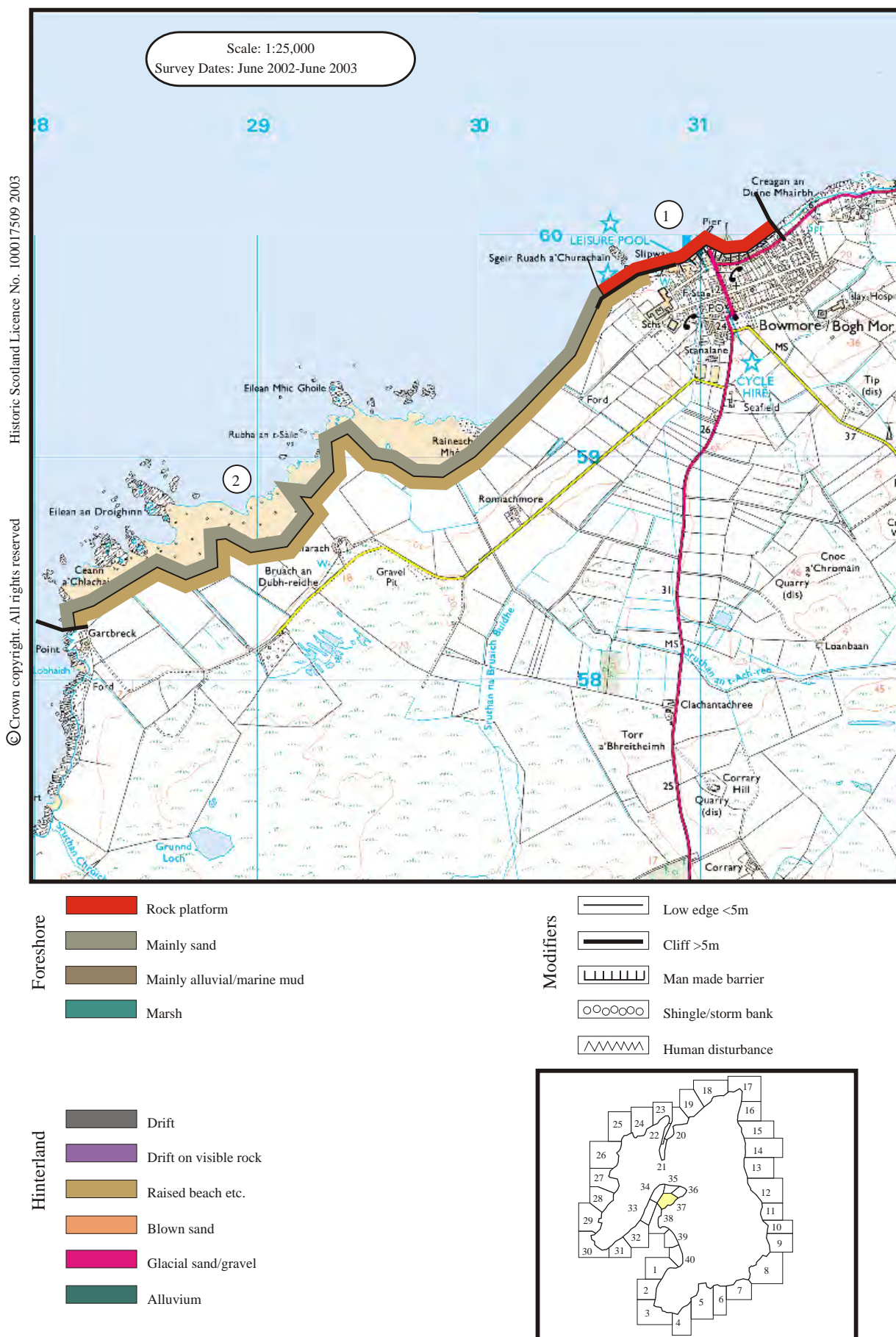
4.0 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Raised beach etc.

A sandy foreshore with some gravel cover on
upper foreshore. The hinterland is raised
beach. The hinterland is grassed fields -
improved pasture.



1. Bogh Mor

NR 310 599

1.1 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.

2. Raineach Mhor

NR 304 594

0.7 Km

Definitely Eroding

This unit encompasses a long stretch of steeply sloping coast edge. Here the coast edge is c. 2.5m high and c. 0.75m of this shows signs of active recent erosion: loose turf has slipped down from above and a fence line is eroding over the edge. The erosion has exposed a deep soil. This erosion coincides with a more gravely stretch of beach.

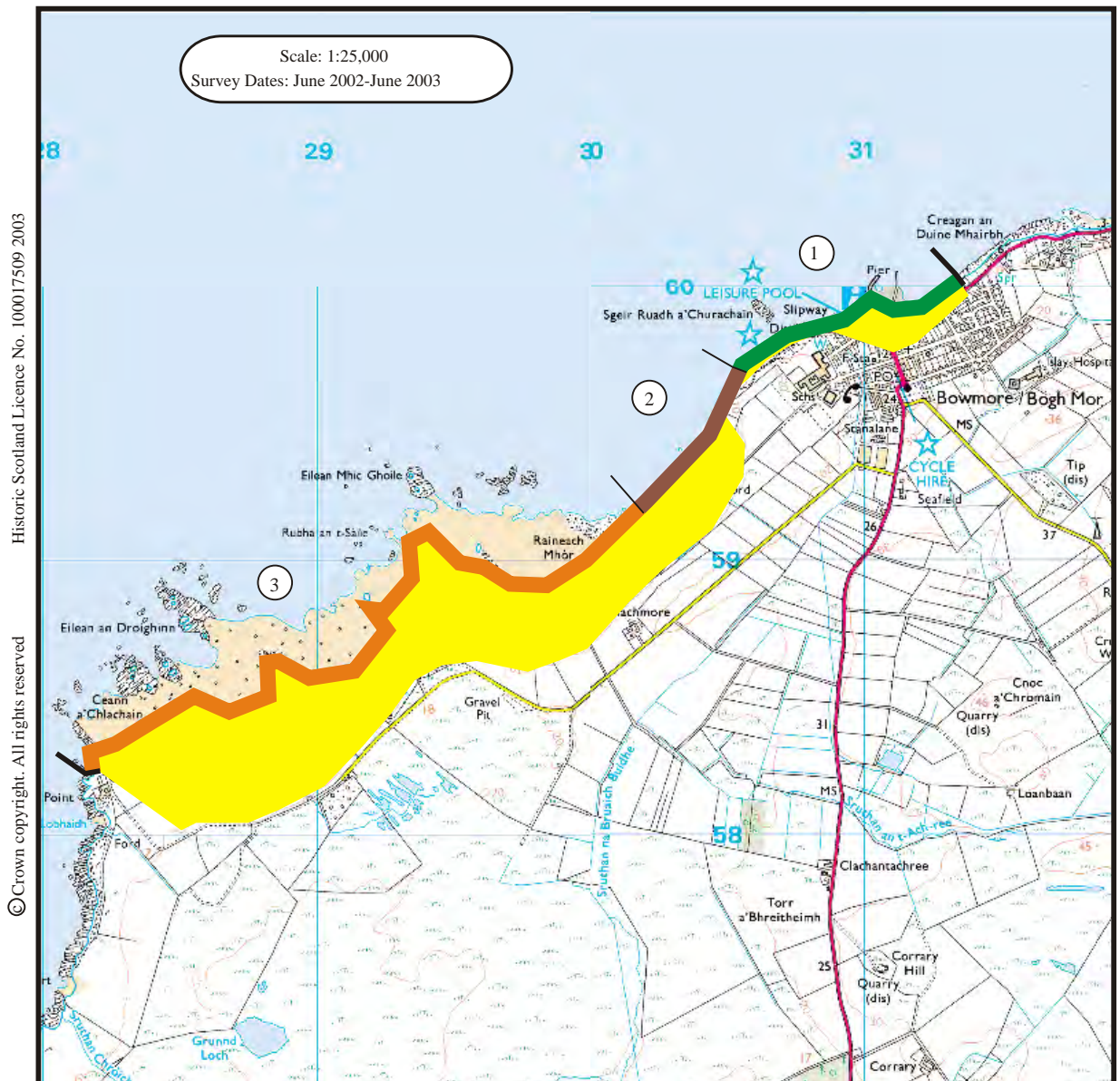
3. Ardlarach

NR 293 589

3.2 Km

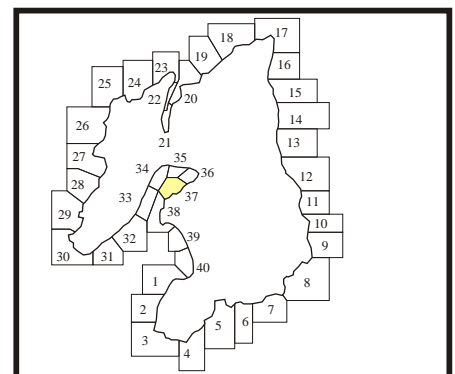
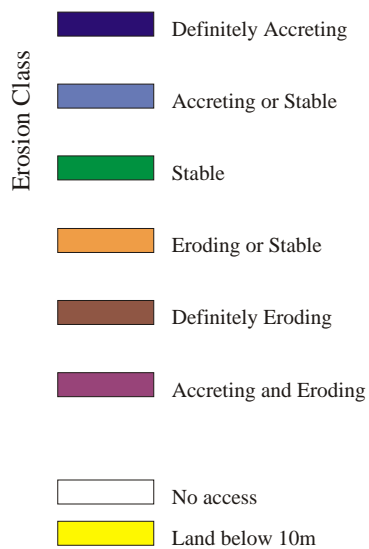
Eroding or Stable

There is some slight erosion of the coast edge within this unit. There is some salt marsh over the westernmost 0.5m of this unit.



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Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 38: Gartbreck to Cruach Mhor

This map section covers some 7.3km of coastline. From Gartbreck, it extends southwards around Laggan Point and on to the dunes at the Traigh Mhor. From Gartbreck to Laggan Point the coastline is rugged but low-lying, all classified as stable. The hinterland in this area is composed of grazing land with some boggy ground. From the mouth of the Laggan river onward, the coast edge is fringed by a wide sandy beach with a dune system in the hinterland. This part of the coast edge is classified as accreting and eroding. Surrounding this there is grazing land and some wetter, boggy areas. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone. Access to the coast is gained from the road end at Gartbreck or by following the tracks either to Laggan Farm or to Traigh Mhor.

A total of seven sites were identified within this map section; four of these had been recorded previously. Four sites are thought to be of 18th -20th C date. These are represented by cultivation remains (IY149, IY152, IY153, IY154). At Rubha Buidhe (IY154) the remains of two buildings, together with boundary walls, cultivation remains and quarry hollows are situated close to the shore. The remains may not all be of contemporary date and it is possible that the quarry hollows are significantly earlier and perhaps of prehistoric date.

The three remaining sites are duns or alleged sites of duns. A dun has been reported previously at Port an Tobair (IY150). In this area there are two rocky outcrops which protrude into the sea at the head of the beach. One is sea washed and devoid of soil cover; the other is very uneven and contains no trace of structural features. As a result, it is not possible to confirm the existence of remains at this location. There is, however, an enclosure nearby at Dunan Mor (IY151) to the south of this area. Here, a rocky rise has a trapezoidal enclosure on its summit. There are no traces of any internal features and it is possible that the enclosure is of relatively recent date. The dun at Cnoc Ebric (IY148) is better preserved. Standing on an isolated rise on the coast edge with steep sides and sea cliffs to the west and south, the summit is enclosed by a curvilinear stone and earth bank.

IY148 (NR25NE 7)
NR 29180 55461
Cnoc Ebric
Dun
???
Fair-Poor
Monitor

IY149
NR 28834 55583
Laggan
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

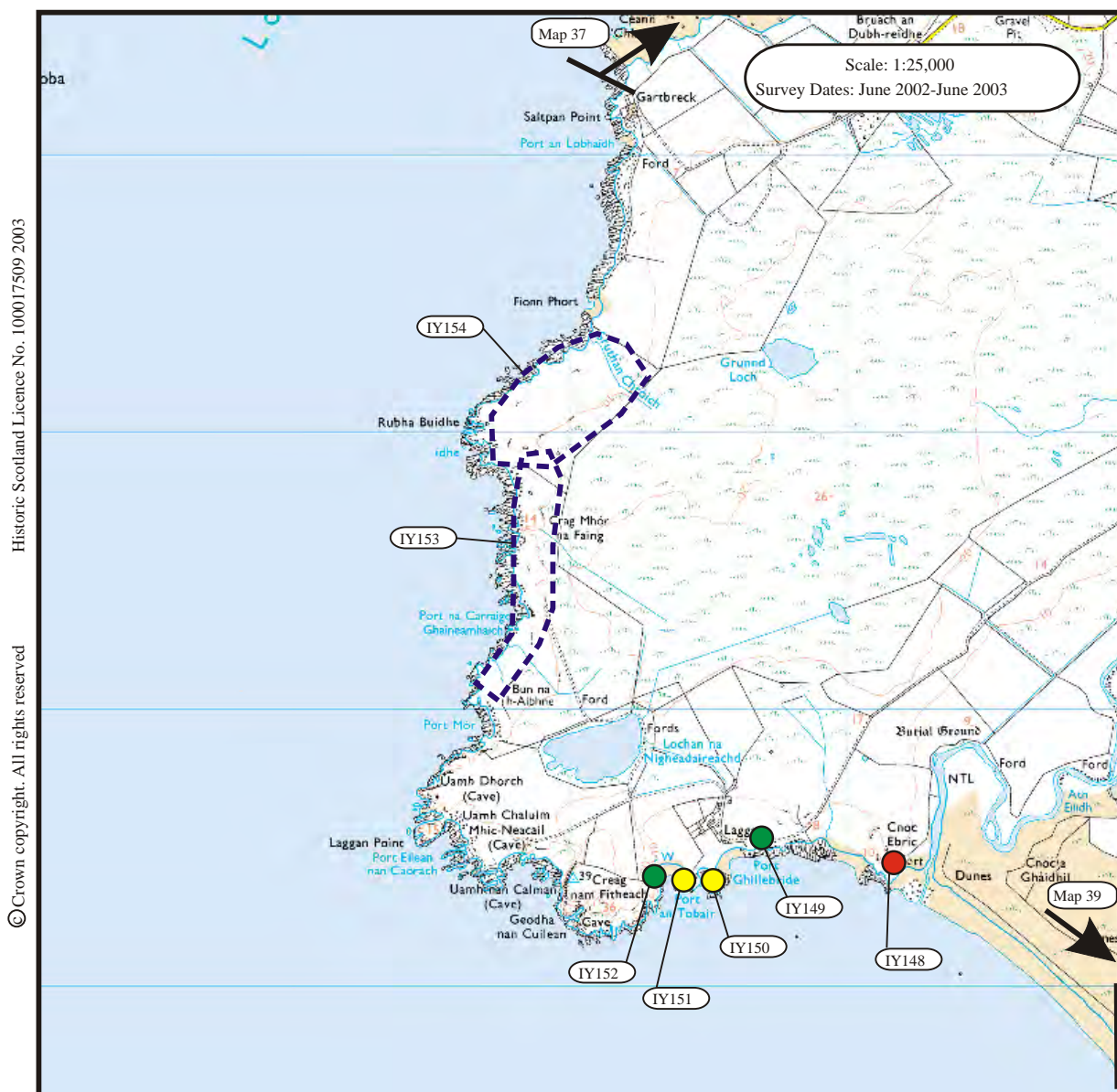
IY150 (NR25NE 19)
NR 2851 5539
Port an Tobair
Alleged site of dun
N/A
N/A
N/A

IY151 (NR25NE 20)
NR 28451 55370
Dunan Mor
Enclosure- possible dun
???
Fair
Nil

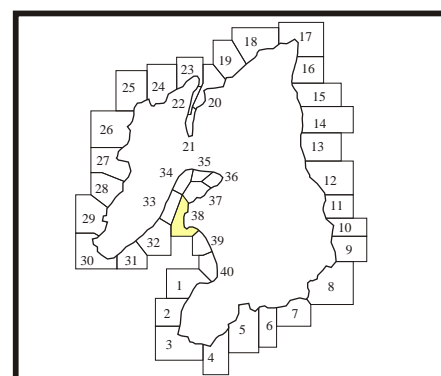
IY152
NR 28296 55488
Port an Tobair
Earthen bank
18-20th
Fair
Nil

IY153
NR 27745 56076
Bun na h-Aibhne
Cultivation remains
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY154 (NR25NE 25, 8, 11, 9)
NR 27882 56924
Rubha Buidhe
Structural remains, quarry hollows and
cultivation remains
18-20th C/???
Fair
Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Laggan Point

NR 277 559

6.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge mostly <5m

Raised beach etc.

The coast edge is rock platform with cobble cover in coves. There is a small area of salt marsh in Port Mor. The hinterland is for the most part rough grazing except to the south and east of Laggan farm and around Lochan na Nigheadaireachd where there is enclosed and cultivated land.

2. Cruach Mhor

NR 296 551

1.0 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses the north end of Cruach Mhor, a long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. The dunes are high in places, up to c. 20m and covered by a mix of marram and grass. This coast edge not classed as >5m because of the unstable nature of dune systems.



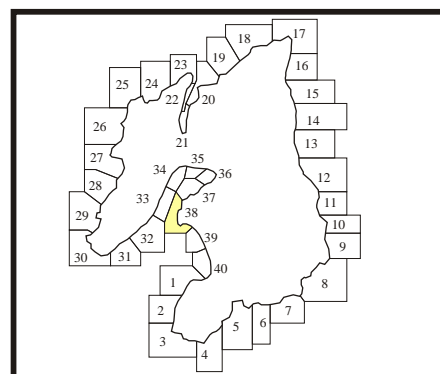
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Laggan Point

NR 277 559

6.3 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion, with the exception of two very small, isolated areas of coast edge near Laggan farm. This erosion seems likely to be the result of animal disturbance.

2. Cruach Mhor

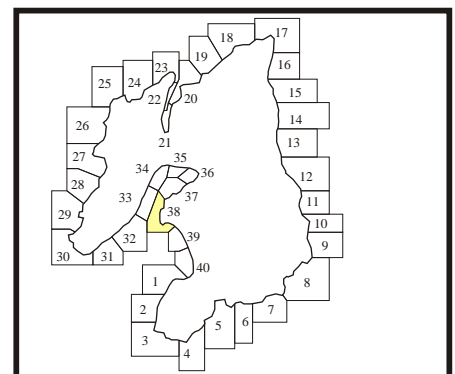
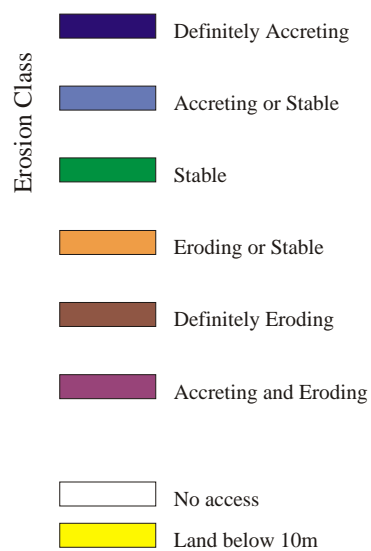
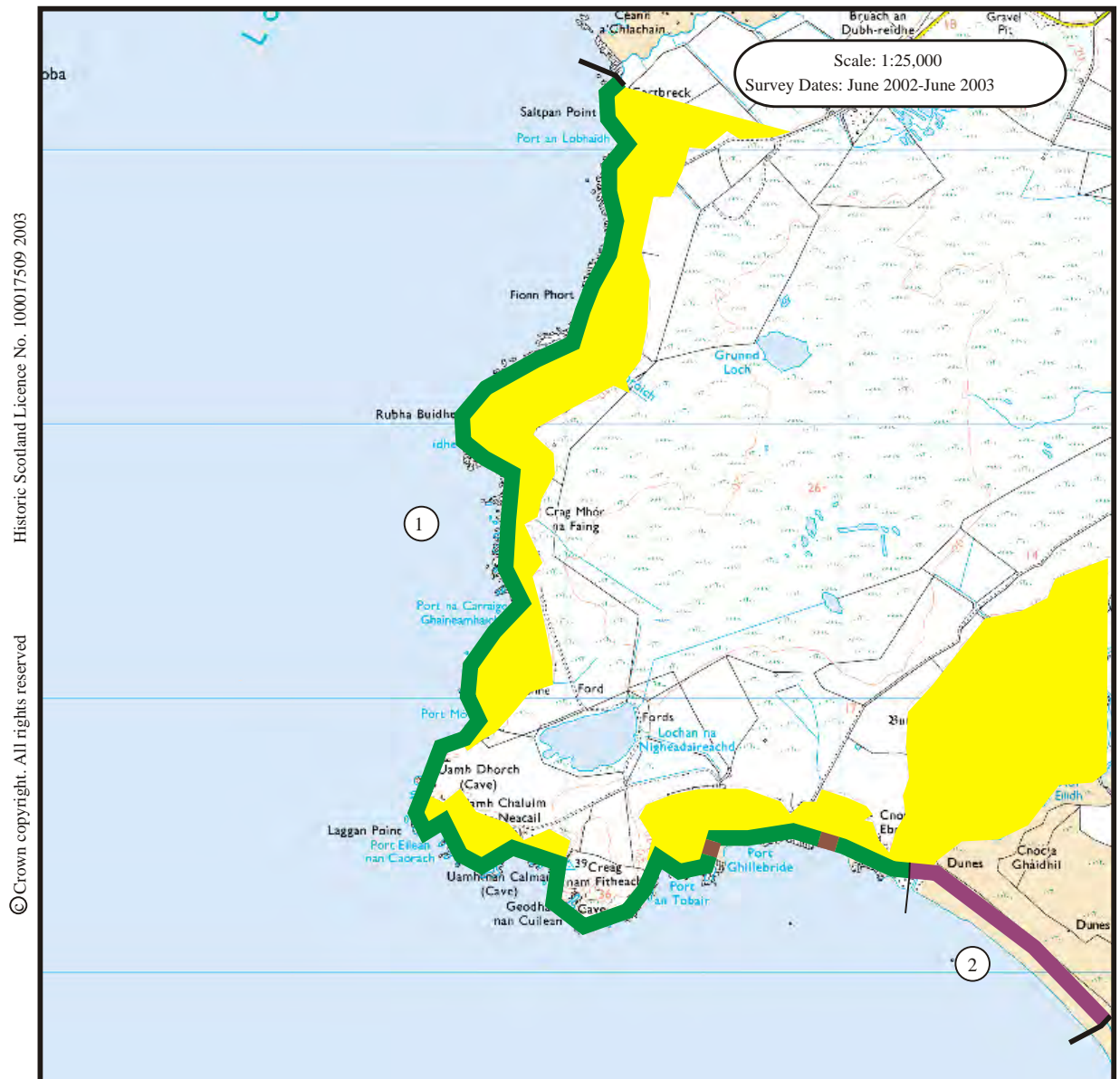
NR 296 551

1.0 Km

Accreting and Eroding

This unit includes part of the northern end of a very long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. In general, the dunes appear stable or accreting - marram grass seems to be thriving and new sand is being deposited. There are also some deflation hollows in the hinterland, however.

The dune face, on the beach, appears to be eroding or unstable. Here, there is slumped turf and grass at the base of the dunes and fresh sand is exposed on the dune face. There is also some erosion around the mouth of the Duich River and along its sides.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

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Introduction to Map 39: Cruach Mhor to Cnoc Aingil

This map section covers some 3.5km of coastline which extends along the long sandy beach of Traigh Mhor. Most of this coast edge is classified as accreting and eroding, with a short stretch of accreting coast edge to the south. The hinterland is made up of vegetated dunes, bogland and grazing land and is largely unenclosed. There is no modern settlement within the area and access to the coast is by foot following tracks from the public road which lies in the interior.

A total of three sites were identified within this map section; none of these had been recorded previously. All of the sites are thought to date to the 18th-20th C period. Traces of past cultivation are in evidence at two locations (IY156, IY158). At the former location there are indistinct traces of beds or rigs measuring some 2m in width with disused peat cuttings lying to their landward side. At the latter location there are intermittent cultivation remains extending to the perimeter of the modern airfield. Here The beds or rigs measure some 2.5m in width. A gravel quarry is located nearby (IY157).

IY156

NR 30955 53438

Traigh Mhor

Cultivation remains and peat cuttings

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY158

NR 31450 52627

Traigh Mhor

Cultivation remains

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

IY157

NR 31450 52627

Traigh Mhor

Quarry

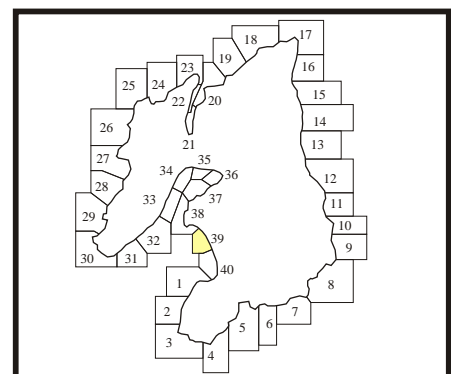
18-20th C

Good

Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Traigh Mhor (north)

NR 309 533

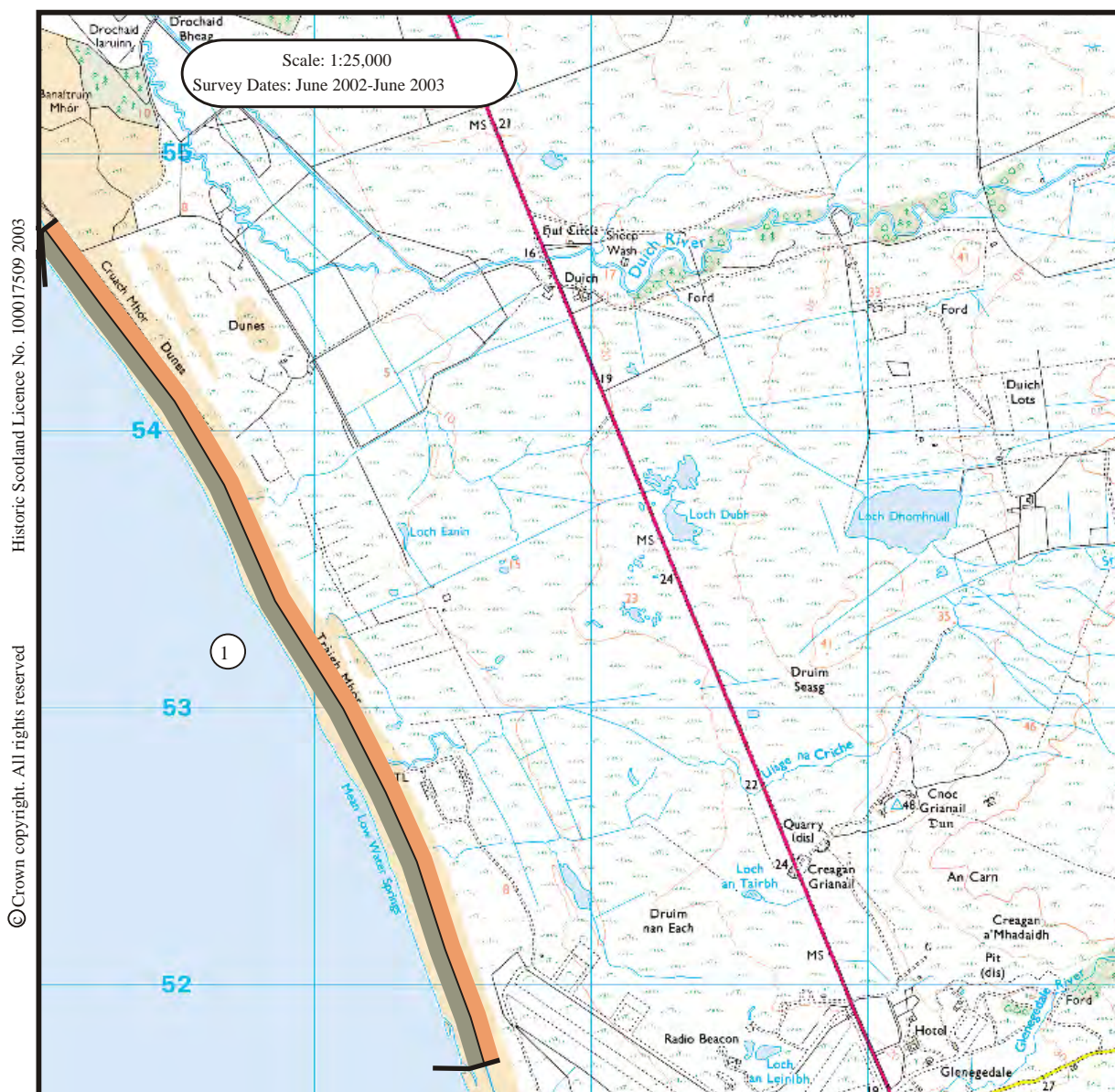
3.5 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses Traigh Mhor, a long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. The dunes are high in places, up to c. 20m and covered by a mix of marram and grass, in use for rough grazing. This coast edge not classed as >5m because of the unstable nature of dune systems. From a point around NR 30668 53957 south the dune height drops to less than 5m.



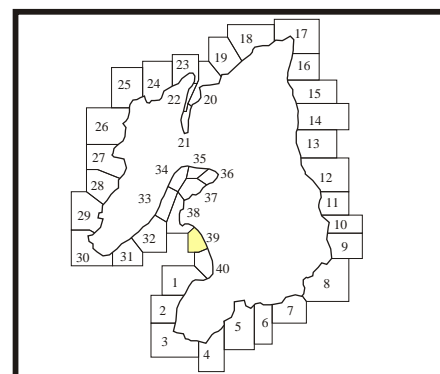
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Cruach Mhor

NR 307 535

2.8 Km

Accreting and Eroding

This unit encompasses a very long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system.

In general, the dunes appear stable or accreting - marram grass seems to be thriving and new sand is being deposited. There are some deflation hollows in the hinterland, however.

The dune face, on the beach, appears to be eroding or unstable. Here, there is slumped turf and grass at the base of the dunes and fresh sand is exposed on the dune face.

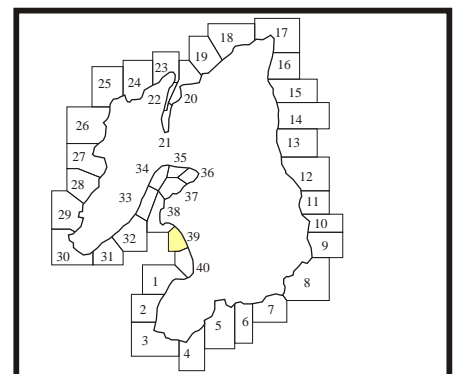
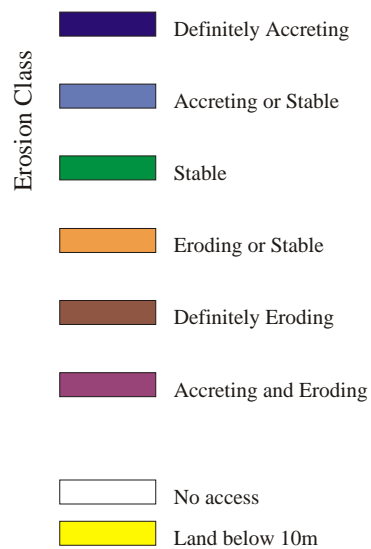
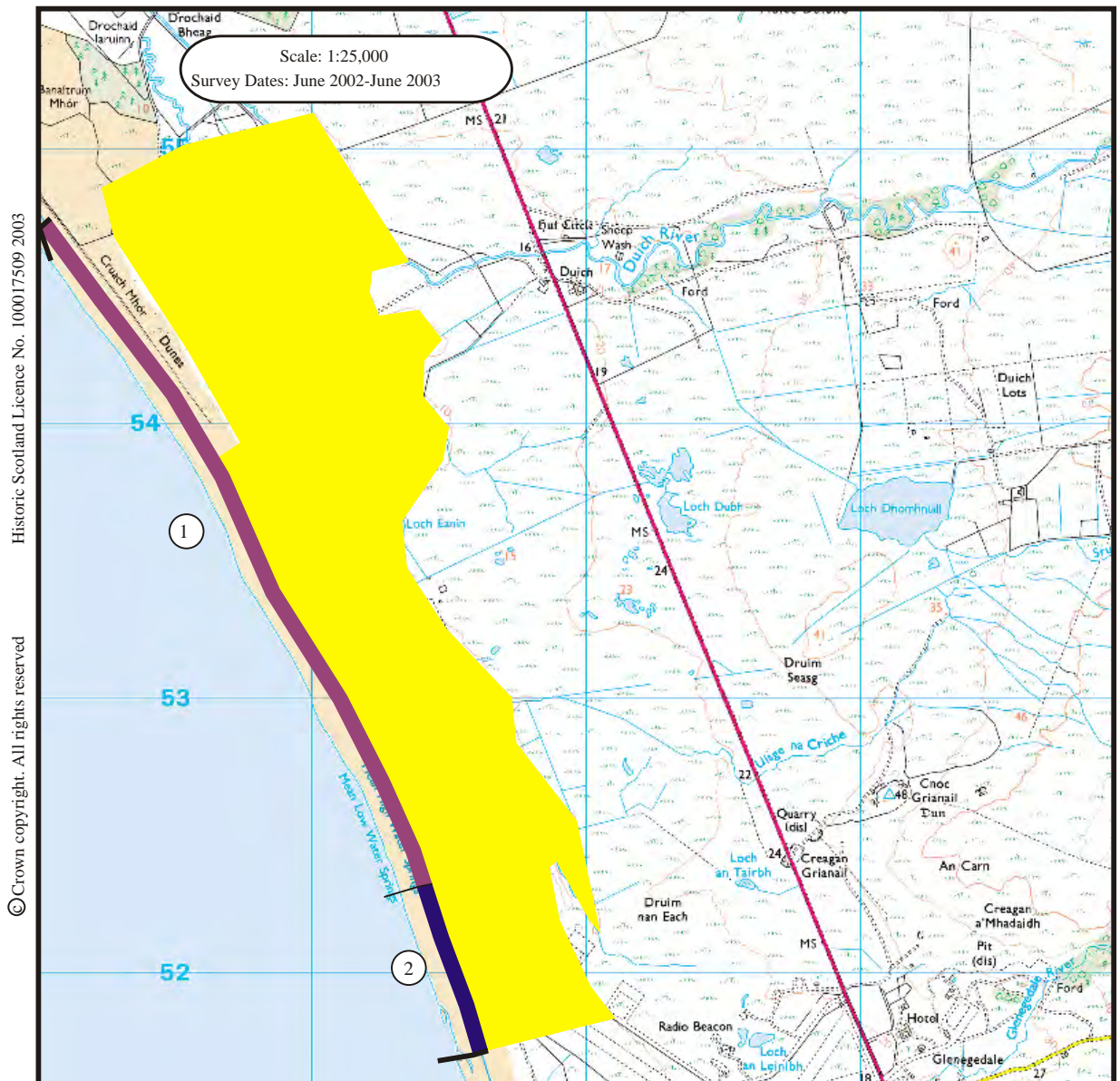
2. Traigh Mhor (north)

NR 315 520

0.7 Km

Definitely Accreting

The coast edge within this unit is stable and marram grass is colonising the upper foreshore, suggesting that sand is accreting here.



Coastal Zone Assessment Survey: Islay

This page has been inserted to allow for proper spacing of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

Introduction to Map 40: Cnoc Aingil to Rubha Glas

This map section covers some 3.9km of coastline extending along the sandy beach of Traigh Mhor to its southern end at Kintra. Most of this coast edge is either accreting or stable. The hinterland comprises mainly of vegetated dunes and bogland and is used for grazing. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone although access to the coast is readily gained from the track end at Kintra.

A total of four sites were identified within this map section; one of these had been recorded previously. Three sites are thought to be of 18th-20th C date and include cultivation remains (IY159) and WWII structural remains and refuse dumps (IY160, IY161).

At Knockangle Point a cist burial of prehistoric date (IY297) was exposed by coastal erosion and excavated in 1972 by RCAHMS. The cist was constructed in a sand dune and had been covered by a rough capping of stone and earth. It contained an upper sandy fill which covered a lower fill containing the remains of an inhumation burial. The body is thought to have been laid in a flexed position. Some 1.4m in length of the cist survived, although this is thought to represent approximately only two thirds of its original length. When it was first reported, a piece of flint and a worked piece of slate were noted. There is now no trace of the cist or of any other features at this location.

IY159

NR 31878 51110
Ceathan Ruadh
Cultivation remains and roads
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY160

NR 31964 50851
Ceathan Ruadh
WWII structural remains- possible engine
sheds
18-20th C
Fair
Nil

IY161

NR 31989 50599
Ceathan Ruadh
WWII structures and dump
18-20th C
Poor
Nil

IY297 (NR35SW 2)

NR 3183 5117
Knockangle Point
Cist burial
3rd-1st Mill BC
N/A
N/A



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Traigh Mhor (south)

NR 316 514

0.4 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses Traigh Mhor, a long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. The dunes are covered by a mix of marram and grass. Parts of Islay Airport extend close to the southern part of this unit.

2. Cnoc Aingil

NR 317 511

0.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses Knockangle Point, a rocky promontory which is covered by dunes in the hinterland. Islay Airport lies immediately in the hinterland of this unit.

3. Traigh a' Mhachaire

NR 320 499

3.2 Km

Mainly sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand.

This unit encompasses Ceathan Ruadh and Traigh a' Mhachaire, which together form a long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. There is some cobble cover of the upper foreshore from the Machrie River south. The dunes are covered by a mix of marram and grass. Parts of Islay Airport extend close to the northern part of this unit. To the south of the airport there is a golf course in the hinterland.



1. Traigh Mhor (south)

NR 316 515

0.4 Km

Definitely Accreting

The coast edge within this unit is stable and marram grass is colonising the upper foreshore, suggesting that sand is accreting here.

2. Ceathan Ruadh

NR 319 500

3.3 Km

Accreting or Stable

The coast edge in this unit appears stable. There is some colonisation by marram grass of the upper foreshore, implying accretion of sand here. The hinterland within this unit appears to be stable.

Two small areas of erosion are included within this unit. The northernmost is c. <100m long and lies to the north of the mouth of the Machrie River. Here the face of the dunes is exposed in a fresh section. To the south of the unit is another area of erosion, also c> <100m long.

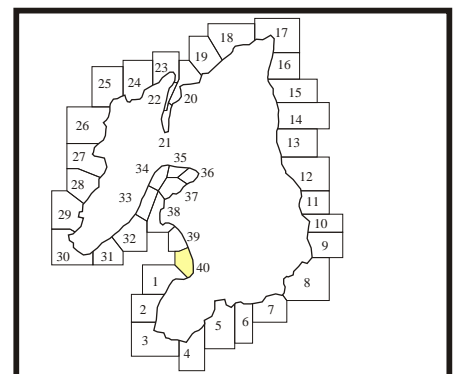
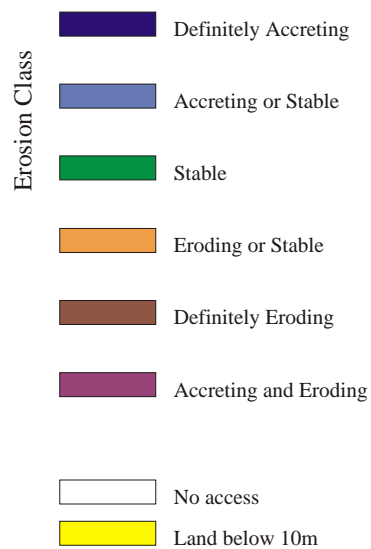
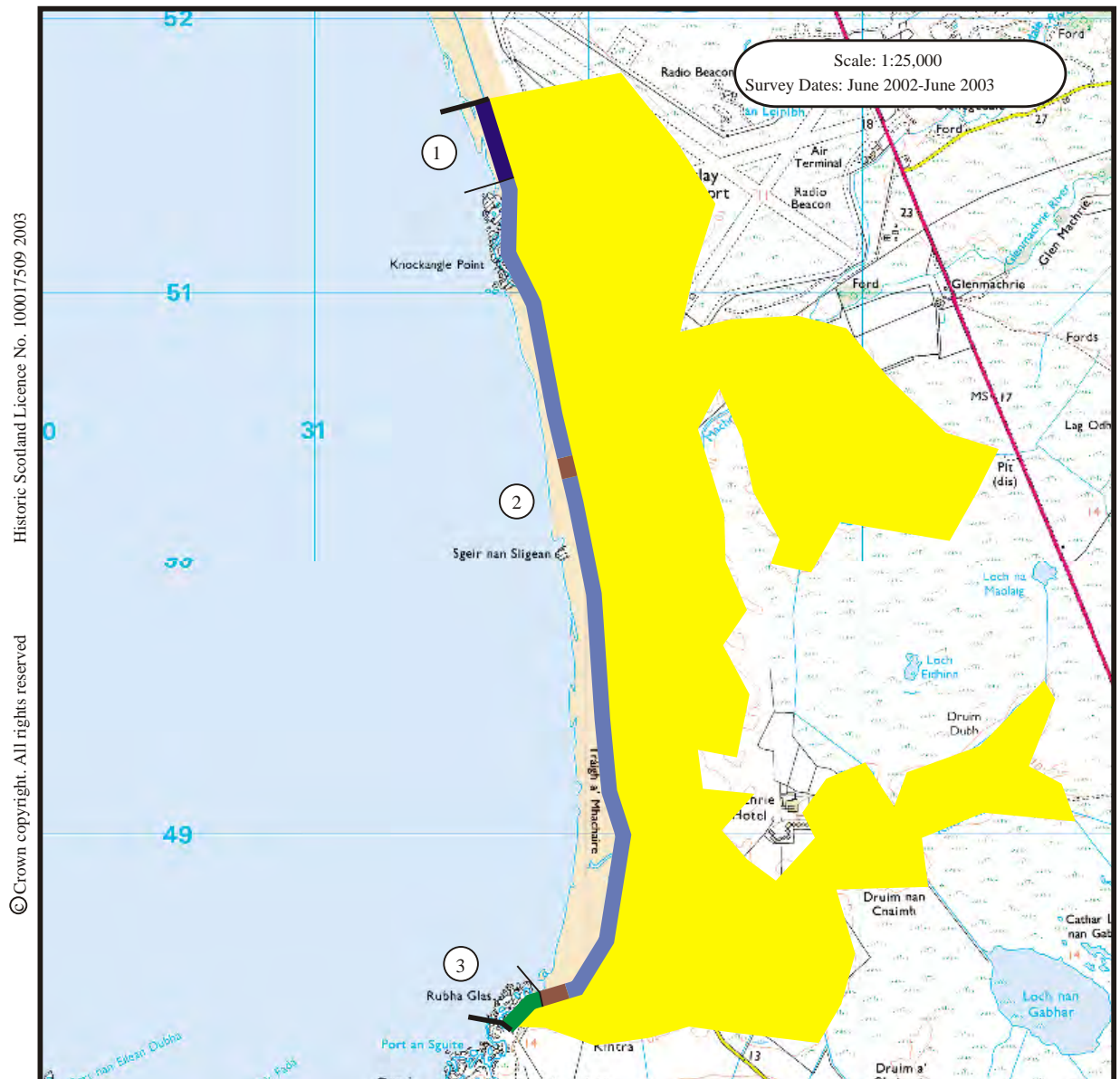
3. Rubha Glas

NR 317 483

0.2 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and stable. No signs of erosion.



Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY1	NR 31671 48139	1		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Port an Sguite		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
c.30m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Revetted stone bank					
Description					
A bank of revetted stone extends along one side of a watercourse. The bank measures 3m in length and stands 0.5m high. It may have been constructed either to shore up this small watercourse from erosion or as part of a bridge, of which no other remains are in evidence.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY2	NR 31428 47924	1		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	opposite Dun a Chail		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<10m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosure with cultivation remains					
Description					
A small level headland on the edge of a raised beach is bounded by low earthen banks. These measure <1m in width and stand 0.25m high. The land inside the enclosure has been previously cultivated as lazy beds. The beds measure between 2.5 and 3m in width. Overall, traces of cultivation cover an area some 100m by 50m. A second area of lazy bed cultivation lies to the SW. These cultivations lie on lower below the raised beach. The beds are of similar size and cover an area approximately 50m by 100m in extent.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY3	Grid Ref NR 3134 4790	Map 1	SMR no. 2201	NMRS no. NR34NW 22
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Na Duintean		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Probable site of Dun					
Description This site occupies a prominent rocky rise which stands some 15m high situated behind the coast edge. The summit is covered with heather and bracken and it is not eroding. Traces of walling were visible to the E and N sides of the summit but no internal features were noted. Previously this site has been described as a small hilltop enclosure, measuring 8.5m by 7.5m. The enclosing banks, constructed of earth and stone, are revetted on the exterior with stone. The banks have been diminished due to landslip and are now hard to trace due to the presence of dense vegetation. RCAHMS (1984a), 33, 454. Lamont (1962), 20.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY4	Grid Ref NR 3127 4796	Map 1	SMR no. 2200	NMRS no. NR34NW 21
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun a Chail		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description This site occupies the summit of a rocky hillock on the coast edge. The hillock is cut off from the hinterland at high tide and stands some 15m high, with sheer sides. The site is currently visible as a natural depression which has been enclosed by walls. These have been built over and around outcropping rock. The walls appear to have been faced both internally and externally, but they have been much diminished by landslip. The 'interior' of the dun measures approximately 10m in diameter from wall to wall: the level ground within measures some 6m in diameter. No internal features were visible. RCAHMS (1984a), 109-10, No. 197. Lamont (1962), 20.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY5	Grid Ref NR 31224 47680	Map 1	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Cnoc Mor Ghrasdail		
Location to Coast Extends to the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundary					
Description An earthen bank runs over sloping ground to the coast edge. It measures 2m in width and stands up to 1m high. It is now very overgrown with trees and bracken .					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY6	Grid Ref NR 30926 47953	Map 1	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Alt Fada		
Location to Coast Extends to the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains and boundary bank					
Description A boundary bank, running parallel with the coastline, divides a sloping hillside from more level ground next to the coast edge. The land to the seaward side of the bank bears traces of past cultivation. The bank is constructed from earth and stone and shows signs of past repairs, with some sections being rebuilt in stone. It measures up to 2m in width and stands between 0.5 and 0.75m high. It can be traced for over 100m along the coast edge, and may be part of/associated with site IY7 (this report). The cultivated ground covers an area approximately 150m by 75m. The vegetation within this area comprises of rough grass and rushes in contrast to the heather and bracken covered land of the surrounding hillside. The cultivation remains consist of rigs or beds, some 2m in width, which run with the slope at 90 degrees to the coast edge.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY7	Grid Ref NR 30611 47974	Map 1	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Cnoc Mor Ghrasdail		
Location to Coast Extends to the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundary					
Description An earthen and stone bank runs down a sloping hillside to the side of a coastal gully. It measures approximately 2m in width and stands up to 0.7m high. It can be traced inland for over 50m and may be associated with site IY6 (this report).					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY8	Grid Ref NR 30353 47956	Map 1	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Port nan Eilean Dubha		
Location to Coast Extends to the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundary					
Description A very overgrown earthen and stone boundary bank is aligned with the slope and set at 90 degrees to the coast edge. It stands up to 0.5m high and is approximately 2m wide. It extends to the coast edge, which here is steeply sloping. It is covered with heather and goat willow. This boundary may be associated with a deserted township which lies approximately 0.5 km inland.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY9	Grid Ref NR 29608 47972	Map 1	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Rubha Mor		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Possible kelp kilns					
Description A group of three or more shallow depressions lie on grassland immediately behind a pebble beach. One is rectilinear in plan and has stone-lined sides. This measures 1.75m by 0.4m. A second oval depression measures 2m by 1m and has loose stone around its sides. The third depression is subcircular, with a diameter of approximately 1m. These features may represent the remains of kelp kilns.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY10	NR 29534 47789	1	1886	NR24NE 2
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Ard Fhraoch		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Extends to the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Enclosed promontory					
Description					
<p>A promontory, surrounded by high sea cliffs, comprises of relatively level ground some 110m by 50m in extent. A rectangular structure occupies the highest point at the approach to the promontory. This measures approximately 6m in length by 4m in width externally; the interior measures only 3.5m by 1m. Several earthfast stones extend to either side of the structure and may originally have cut off the entire neck of the promontory. A natural gully extends across the neck of the promontory, to the landward side of the structural remains; this main have been artificially enhanced to form a defensive ditch. Previously, the rectangular structure has been regarded as a later addition and of comparatively recent date. While it may be that the remains were once more clearly separable, this is no longer the case, and in its present state it has the appearance of a blockhouse type of fortification reminiscent of defended promontories found elsewhere in Scotland and especially in Shetland. Furthermore, the situation and small internal size of the structure are not readily comparable with the known types of agricultural and pastoral architecture of the post-medieval period on Islay. RCAHMS (1984a), 330-1, No. 445. Lamont (1959a), 16.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY11	NR 295 479	1	13958	NR24NE 13
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Dun Mor		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Extends to the coast edge	n/a	nil	n/a		
Characterisation					
alleged site of dun					
Description					
A coastal promontory known as Dun Mor contains no trace of archaeological remains.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY12	NR 27639 43666	2		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Eas Mor		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Extends to the coast edge	fair-poor		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Abandoned field systems and land boundaries					
Description					
From this point and extending northwards, there are numerous remains of abandoned field systems and land boundaries. Many are aligned at 90 degrees to the coast edge while others follow the natural contours and run between rock outcrops. Most are overgrown with heather and rough vegetation. The boundaries comprise of earthen and stone banks and, less frequently, stone walls. They measure, on average, 1 to 1.5m in width and stand up to 0.5m high at maximum. These remains extend over 100m inland from the coast and represent an abandoned field system.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY13	NR 2748 4381	2		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Alt a' Ghamhna		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Extends to the coast edge	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
Traces of cultivation, in the form of lazy beds, are visible as darker strips in an area of grass lying between the foot of a raised beach and the present coast edge. These remains cover an area measuring approximately 50m by 75m.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY14	NR 27507 44415	2		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Binneinn Buidhe		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Extends to coast edge	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Land boundary and peat cuttings					
Description					
A grass-covered boundary bank curves inland from the coast edge and runs behind high coastal cliffs. The bank measures 1 to 1.3m in width and stands up to 0.4m high. This may have formed a stock barrier. There are old, disused peat cuttings in the nearby hinterland.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY15	Grid Ref NR 28283 46069	Map 2	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Rubha Ruadh		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundary					
Description A very overgrown earthen and stone bank runs downhill from high boggy ground towards high coastal cliffs. It measures between 1m and 1.3m in width and stands up to 0.5m high.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY16	Grid Ref NR 28608 46579	Map 1	SMR no. 1887	NMRS no. NR24NE 3
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Gleann Bun An Easa		
Location to Coast <60m	Condition good	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Ditched and banked enclosure					
Description An artificial platform is located on high moorland behind steeply sloping cliffs in a location which commands superb views of the western coastline of Islay. The platform is subcircular in plan and measures 29m in diameter. It is encircled by a bank which is constructed from earth and stone. This measures between 2.5m and 3.5m in width and stands between 1.7 and 2m in height. To the exterior of the bank is a ditch. This is best preserved to the seaward side, where it measures 0.5m in depth. Elsewhere around its circuit, the ditch appears not to be continuous but rather a series of scoops, although this is unclear due to the very overgrown nature of the local vegetation. There is an entrance 'causeway' across the outworks on the SSE side which leads into the featureless level interior. While undoubtedly of some antiquity, no ready interpretation of these remains can be made. It has previously been described as being similar to a an Irish rath, although the location would not now be considered suitable for settlement and there are no traces of any associated field or land boundaries or of previous cultivation. It is possible that it represents a burial site. The site is not threatened by coastal erosion but may be slowly degrading due to its exposed location. RCAHMS (1984a), 232, No. 452.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY17	NR 29035 47422	1		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Creagach Point		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<20m		poor	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Land boundary					
Description					
A ruinous boundary bank extends over sloping ground to the coast edge. It appears to be of turf and stone construction and along its length, incorporates natural rocky outcrops. It measures an average of 1.5m in width and stands around 0.6m high. It is very overgrown and can be traced inland for over 50m. It may be associated with a deserted township located in the nearby hinterland.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY18	NR 29048 47479	1		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Boghachan a'Chreagaich		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Structural remains					
Description					
The footings of a drystone walled building lie in a hollow between two rocky outcrops adjacent to the cliff edge. Square in plan, the building measures 5m by 5m. The walls are now diminished to no more than 0.3m in height. There are two doorways into the building: on the NW and E sides. It may have served as a store or shelter or sheep enclosure.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY19	NR 29476 47658	1		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Dun Mor Ghil		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosure and banks					
Description					
A subrectangular turf-banked enclosure occupies high level ground on a coastal promontory. The structure measures 41m by 12m; the banks are up to 2m in width and stand to 0.6m in height. It is thought to be a sheep enclosure or shelter. Nearby in a natural hollow, an earthen and stone bank runs to one side of a small watercourse.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY20	NR 2737 4477	2	1896	NR24SE 14
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Dun Mor Ghil		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Promontory dun					
Description					
A high rocky crag, with precipitous slopes on three sides, has been enclosed on its landward side by a stone and earthen bank. The approach to the promontory extends via several gullies and outcrops which provide a natural defence on this side. A very rough passage through a natural fissure gives access on to the promontory. The remains of a stony bank extend from the entrance to the cliff edge. The wall has been previously described as measuring 18m in overall length and is estimated to have been some 3m in width. It is now difficult to trace amongst the vegetation and scree. The interior of the promontory is rocky and uneven and no traces of structural remains were visible. RCAHMS (1984a), 93, No. 154.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY21	NR 274 446	2	13965	NR24SE 25
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Dun nam Fiann		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On coast	n/a	nil	n/a		
Characterisation					
Natural rock stack					
Description					
A natural rock stack whose place name means 'Hill of the Fingalians'. Not visited, but no trace of any archaeological remains was visible from the adjacent land.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY22	NR 28518 40747	3	1903	NR24SE 3
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Dun Athad		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Promontory dun					
Description					
<p>A stout wall and ancillary structure has been constructed near to the tip of a promontory. The promontory has very good natural defences, with high sheer cliffs on three sides with a narrow neck of land joining it to the hinterland. The approach to the defended area is via a sunken 2m wide pathway, bounded on either side by earthen and stone banks which stand up to 1.2m high. At the end of this path, a causeway leads across a narrow spit of downward sloping ground and thence upslope towards the wall. This survives as a 3m wide stony mass, standing up to 2m in height. Immediately behind the wall, are traces of a subrectangular or oval building. This measures approximately 4m by 10m and survives only as footings. Within the defended area, the land is relatively level and there are cultivation remains, thought to be of later date. A small, possibly natural hollow lies to the SW side and may be the site of a possible platform, mentioned by previous surveyors. There are no traces of structural remains surviving here now. Note: the grid reference supplied by RCAHMS is not accurate and a new reference has been supplied above. RCAHMS (1984a), 264-5, No. 401.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY23	NR 283 411	3		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Bealach nan Crann		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<10m	poor		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosures					
Description					
<p>Three small rectilinear drystone enclosures are situated on low-lying ground beneath high cliffs. The enclosures lie between two rocky outcrops, and these have been utilised to two sides of the structures. The enclosures are conjoined; the smaller two have an overall measurement of 12m by 18m. The third enclosure lies to their seaward side and measures some 35m by 20m. There is a small rock shelter let into the rock wall which forms one side of this enclosure. The complex has probably been used as a sheep pen.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY24	NR 28357 41175	3		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime/Funerary	Bealach nan Crann		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<10m		fair	nil	???	
Characterisation					
Kelp kiln or possible grave					
Description					
A stone-lined depression is let into the ground on rough grassland behind a rocky shore. Rectangular in plan, it measures 3m by 0.5m and is 0.35m deep. While it is clearly a built feature, its purpose is unclear. It may represent a kelp kiln, but it is unusual to find no other examples nearby. Alternatively, it may represent the remains of a grave, possibly of a mariner or drowned person washed in by the sea.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY25	NR 28358 41249	3		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Port nan Gallan		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<20m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Structure, slipway, enclosures, cultivation remains and structures					
Description					
<p>(i) A stone-built structure of two stories is located on low-lying ground between the foot of a raised beach and the coast edge. It is constructed from a mixture of beach and quarried stone and the walls are mortar bonded and rendered internally. The walls are approximately 0.6m in thickness and stand to 3.1m. The roof is gone but the walls appear to stand up to roof height. The building measures 7m by 5m and has two doors: one faces out to sea, the other lies directly opposite and faces landward. The rear door is flanked by a pair of narrow window slits and there are a pair each in either of the two side walls. Above the main (seaward) door, there is a larger opening. The building may originally have been used as a store for goods transported by sea. A local informant noted that this building is said to have been used by emigrants leaving Islay for the New World in the 19th century. There is an overgrown cart track leading inland from the building and there is a cleared slipway through the intertidal zone in front of it.</p> <p>(ii) In the nearby vicinity there are frequent rubble walls, stock enclosures, clearance cairns and probable structural remains. The majority of these remains lie over 50m from the coast edge.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY26	NR 28200 41423	3		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Upper Killeyan		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Extends to the coast edge	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Enclosure and field walls					
Description					
<p>(i) A short promontory is enclosed by a low earthen and stone bank. This runs across the narrowest point at the neck of the promontory. It is 20m long, up to 2m wide and stands up to 0.35m high. The area behind this barrier measures approximately 70m by 20m. It is thought that this structure may be a stock barrier of relatively recent date.</p> <p>(ii) There are numerous ruined field walls and possible clearance cairns in the surrounding area. These may be equivalent to NR24SE 9.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY27	NR 3450 4531	5		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Kilnaughton Bay		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<50m	good	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Military cemetery					
Description					
A WW I and WWII military cemetery lies among the dunes at Kilnaughton Bay. It is enclosed by a mortared stone wall enclosure.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY28	Grid Ref NR 3442 4522	Map 5	SMR no. 2211	NMRS no. NR34NW 5
Status S, L:B	HS Index no. 5266	Site Type Church/ Funerary		Placename Kilnaughton	
Location to Coast <30m		Condition good	Recommendation monitor	Date range 14-18th C, 18-20th C	

Characterisation

Chapel and cemetery

Description

The remains of a medieval chapel and of a cemetery which has been used into the present day, stands within an enclosure among the dunes at Kilnaughton. The place name evidence suggests that the chapel was dedicated to the 7th C Scottish saint, Nechtan. The surviving building is thought to date largely from the 15th C, although it is possible that part may date to the 13th C. It has been repaired on numerous occasions up to the 20th C. The building is ruinous and roofless. It is constructed of rubble and beach stone and is bonded with lime mortar. It is subrectangular in plan and measures approximately 14m by 5m in width. There are two opposing doorways in the side walls at the W end and traces of two larger and one smaller windows at the E end. The chapel is thought to have been a subsidiary to Kildalton Church, emerging as a separate parish church serving the Oa in the 17th C and remaining in use until the end of that century. Inside, there are four carved medieval grave slabs; a further slab from this location is now in the Museum of Islay Life in Port Charlotte. Outside, the chapel is surrounded by a cemetery. This contains grave slabs and memorials dating from the 17th C to the present day. The cemetery has altered in extent over the years and new intakes of land have been added. The church and cemetery have been covered over with sand in the past and the surrounding dune area, although stable at present, remains prone to movement. The site is listed, grade B. RCAHMS (1984a) 217, No. 373.

Island/area Islay	Site code IY29	Grid Ref NR 34425 45133	Map 5	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Domestic		Placename Kilnaughton	
Location to Coast <30m		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	

Characterisation

Ruinous House

Description

The ruinous and roofless remains of a stone building are located to the S side of the beach at Kilnaughton. L-shaped in plan, the long sides of the building measure 10m in length and are 5m wide. The walls are constructed from horizontally coursed squared stone and are bonded with mortar; traces of render survive. They are, on average, 0.75m in thickness and stand up to 2m high. Part of a internal dividing wall survives, together with traces of two windows in the E side wall a hearth in the W end wall and a doorway in the SW wall. There are traces of cement patching around the windows. Traces of a now demolished structure lie outside the SW side of the surviving structure.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY30	Grid Ref NR 347 443	Map 5	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Carraig Fhada		
Location to Coast Elements <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Enclosures, boundaries, clearance cairns					
Description Within this general area there are numerous remains of past agricultural activity, including clearance cairns, enclosure banks, drystone walling and, further inland, the remains of a deserted settlement. These remains extend for over 100m inland. The area is now overgrown and has several enclosures and structures of recent date. Of note is a concentration of remains, including an enclosure, bank, clearance cairns and structural footings located immediately behind an occupied house, beside a lighthouse. These were not inspected during this survey due to the presence of lambs in the field. These remains are probably equivalent to NR34SW 3, 6 & 28. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY31	Grid Ref NR 3493 4434	Map 5	SMR no. 2232, 2234	NMRS no. NR34SW 20 & 22
Status L:B	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Carraig Fhada		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation Nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Lighthouse and lighthouse cottage					
Description The Port Ellen lighthouse occupies a low lying promontory at the SW end of Kilnaughton Bay. Built in 1832, it is L-shaped in plan, it comprises a three storied main tower with a parapet and a smaller stair-tower. The light is now automated and the building is privately owned. At the time of this survey (June 2003) the lighthouse was undergoing a programme of conservation and repair. The former lighthouse keepers cottage is also privately owned and is currently occupied. It is listed, grade B. RCAHMS (1984a), 326-7, No. 439.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY32	NR 3423 4347	5	2244	NR34SW 8
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
S	5937	Defensive	Lurabus		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	poor	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Possible dun					
Description					
<p>A rocky hillock which rises from sloping land close to the coast edge has high sloping sides. It can be accessed from the landward side, where the slope is more gradual. The summit of the rise has a natural depression, surrounded with a lip of rock. This measures approximately 15m by 18m. To the seaward side of this hollow there are scant traces of a stone wall or bank. This incorporates several natural rock outcrops and can be traced for some 10m. The boulders forming the wall measure, on average, 0.3m X 0.4m X 0.2m. The wall is very overgrown and there are no other structures visible.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY33	Grid Ref NR 33990 43214	Map 5	SMR no. 	NMRS no. part of NW34SW 19
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Alt an Laoigh		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Field Boundary					
Description A stone boundary, now very overgrown, runs to the edge of the raised beach cliff, some 50m behind the coast edge. The boundary wall is 2m in width and stands up to 1.5m high. It is constructed from rough stone and includes large boulders up to 0.6m X 0.5m X 0.3m in size. It may be associated with the deserted township of Tornamoine which is located in the wider hinterland. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY34	Grid Ref NR 33876 43015	Map 5	SMR no. 	NMRS no. part of NR34SW 19
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral/Maritime	Placename Port Chubaird		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundaries and slipway					
Description A stone boundary bank runs downslope at 90 degrees to the coast edge. It terminates at the edge of a raised beach cliff, some 100m from the present coast edge. It is constructed from large boulders, with the gaps between filled in with turf and smaller stone. It is between 1.5m and 2.5m in width and stands up to 0.8m high. Further fragments of similar banking extend along the cliff edge for a distance of 30m. This bank forms a barrier, possibly to restrict stock, behind the cliff edge. On the coast edge, a slipway has been cleared through the rocks of the foreshore. This measures 8m in length and is approximately 5m wide. These structures may be associated with the deserted township of Tornamoine which lies in the wider hinterland. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY35	NR 339 428	5	2224	NR34SW 13
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Port Chubaird		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		poor	monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
This site occupies a sheer sided rocky outcrop which has good natural defences on three sides. It is accessed via a narrow bridge of rock to the SW. The summit of the outcrop measures some 20m by 7m. It is enclosed or defended to the S side by a stony bank, which is now much diminished. This bank runs across the edge of the summit. No other artificial features were seen in the interior. RCAHMS (1984a), 110, No. 199.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY36	NR 33465 42695	4		part of NR34SW 19
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Leacann na Coille		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
Elements <50m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Track way and field walls					
Description					
A trackway,, also shown on OS maps, runs close to the coast edge for part of its length. The track lies in a hollow with a stone revetted bank to the seaward side. The bank stands up to 1.5m high. The track measures some 5m in width and is now overgrown and waterlogged. There are numerous ruinous field walls in the nearby area. These remains may be associated with the deserted township of Tornamoine which lies in the wider hinterland. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY37	Grid Ref NR 33133 41789	Map 4	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Alt a' Chladain		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition good	Recommendation survey	Date range ???		
Characterisation Cairns					
Description <p>A group of four cairns are located on sloping rough grassland some 40m behind a raised beach cliff, which in turn lies some 20m from the present coast edge. These are described individually below. while the cairns may be the result of clearance, there are no signs of past cultivation or field boundaries in the surrounding area. Further similar stone features lie in the hinterland. It is possible that they represent prehistoric/early historic period clearance but could alternatively be burial mounds.</p> <p>(i) A pile of loose stone has been heaped over a natural outcrop of rock. This cairn measures 15m by 9m and stands to 2.5m high. It is now very overgrown and it is difficult to discern its original shape. It appears as a linear feature which is most visible on the downslope side; the upslope boundary merges with the natural slope.</p> <p>(ii) A second cairn is located some 20m upslope of (i) at NR 33098 41809. This comprises of large boulders and stones piled in a linear concentration over a small natural rise. It measures 5m by 1.2m and stands up to 0.5m high.</p> <p>(iii) A third cairn lies some 20m to the seaward side of (i) at NR 33116 41752. This comprises of a linear concentration of stone measuring 6m by 1.5m and standing up to 0.5m high.</p> <p>(iv) At NR 33089 41813 a heap of boulders has been piled up against the N side of a natural outcrop. Some of the boulders appear to have been set upright to form an arc some 15m in overall length. This has the appearance of a kerb. Behind this, there are smaller stones piled up.</p>					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY38	Grid Ref NR 33042 41472	Map 4	SMR no. 2225	NMRS no. NR34SW 14
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Rubha Na Meise Baine		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition poor	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description <p>An irregularly shaped rock outcrop, surrounded by the sea on 3 sides, is attached to the land by a narrow twisting natural rock causeway. The causeway is approximately 1.5m wide and leads up a steep approach via a roughly cut stair towards the summit. At the head of the approach, the remains of a very overgrown wall cuts off access. This wall or bank forms a lip which partially extends around the lip of a bowl-shaped depression. The hollow measures some 8m in diameter and has an uneven floor. RCAHMS (1984a), 121-2, No. 231.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY39	Grid Ref NR 32928 41528	Map 4	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Rubha na Meise Baine		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains and field boundaries					
Description To either side of a fast flowing stream there are traces of past cultivation. These are visible as feint linear scores in the ground surface. The regularity and extent of the markings suggest that the area has been ploughed in the past. To the NE side of the stream, there is a boundary bank which extends downslope to the stream edge. This is now very overgrown. It measures some 1.5m in width, stands up to 0.4m in height and is visible inland for some 50m. This boundary is associated with an area of cultivation remains, extending over an area some 50m by 75m. A probable lynchet is visible aligned with the stream edge. To the SW side of the stream, the cultivation remains extend uphill covering an area some 100m by 75m in extent. These remains may be associated with the deserted farmstead at Bularaide (NR34SW 56) which lies in the wider hinterland. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY40	Grid Ref NR 27106 41893	Map 3	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Alt na h-Uraich		
Location to Coast <40m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Enclosure					
Description An irregularly shaped, approximately trapezoidal, enclosure is built on sloping ground within a narrow valley. Built of rock scree and utilising natural outcrops within its walls, the enclosure measures some 19m by 13m. The walls on the downslope side stand up to 0.75m high and are 0.8m in thickness. On the upslope side, the walls are partly revetted into the slope; they are 0.5m thick and stand to 1.3m in height. The enclosure is likely to have been used for sheep.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY41	NR 27110 41928	3	1907	NR24SE 7
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Rubha Leac Nan Laogh		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<100m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Earthen bank					
Description					
An earthen bank runs between rock outcrops, forming a barrier behind a steep slope leading to a rocky shore. The bank varies in width from 1m at the top to 2.5m at the base and is up to 0.7m high. It extends along the coast edge for over 100m, in places accompanied by a slightly sunken track to its inner side. It terminates abruptly and does not appear to link significant features. It may, however, be associated with a sheep enclosure, see site IY40, this report. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY42	NR 27410 42930	2		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Alt nan Goibhnean		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Land boundaries and cultivation remains					
Description					
<p>(i) An earthen bank extends across the tip of a small headland. It is approximately 17m in length, 2.5m in width and stands up to 1m in height. There is a 5m gap in the bank towards its N end. This structure may be a stock barrier.</p> <p>(ii) To the N of (i), a stone wall extends alongside and is partially revetted into the side of a watercourse within a steep gully. This is visible for over 80m inland. It is 0.75m wide and stands up to 1.3m high.</p> <p>(iii) To the N of (ii) a second headland with sloping ground bears traces of past lazy bed cultivation. The cultivated area covers an area of some 75m E-W by 25m.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY43	NR 27335 42957	2		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Alt nan Goibhnean		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<30m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosures					
Description					
A rectilinear sheep enclosure is formed from two revetted drystone walls, built into sloping ground. The enclosure measures approximately 10m by 5m; the walls stand up to 1m high. To the S end of the enclosure an smaller curvilinear enclosure, 4m in diameter, is built of scree and beach stone. Both enclosures lie close to the end of a steep sided gully with a rock and shingle beach in front.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY44	NR 27361 43048	2		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	An Gleann		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Field system and boundary banks					
Description					
A turf built boundary bank extends over sloping ground to the coast edge. It is visible for over 100m. It measures between 3.5m and 4m at the base and stands up to 0.5m high. Another bank extends along the cliff edge, forming a stock barrier. This is less substantial and may be of a different build. On gently sloping land further inland and to the N of the boundaries there are extensive remains of a field system. These include stone walled enclosures, walls, clearance cairns and cultivation remains.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY45	NR 27283 43224	2	1897	NR24SE 15
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Lower Killeyan		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>A high rocky crag rises up from low lying land adjacent to the foreshore and beneath a raised beach cliff. The sides of the crag are sheer on three sides. The approach to the summit is via a steep passage from the landward side. The summit is relatively level and is enclosed on 3 sides by a earthen and stone bank. This enclosure takes in an area some 18m by 14m but the banks are now very overgrown and difficult to discern. The interior of the enclosed area is uneven, suggesting the possibility of turf walled structures within. On the low lying land surrounding the crag there are 10 or more piles of stone which have been heaped onto rock outcrops. They have the appearance of clearance cairns but it is unlikely that this area was ever cultivated. RCAHMS (1984a), 118-9, No. 222.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY46	NR 32028 41200	4		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Rubha na h-Uamha		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<50m	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Structure					
Description					
<p>The stone footings of a subrectangular structure occupy a slight rise, which may be an artificial platform, some 40m behind the cliff edge. The building measures 7m by 4m (internally) and is aligned E-W. The interior sits at a slightly higher level than the surrounding ground surface. The walls, which are estimated to have measured 1m in thickness, stand to 0.6m high and appear to have an earthen or turf component. The interior of the building contains some loose stone. Some 10m to the seaward side of this building, a second slight rise has both loose and earthfast stone around it. From limited evidence, it is estimated that the remains may be the remains of another building, measuring approximately 8m by 7m and aligned E-W. The age and function of these structures is not apparent from the surface remains but it is probable that they are of some antiquity. A survey of the structures and their wider setting would be desirable but neither of the structures are at risk from coastal erosion.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY47	Grid Ref NR 3179 4102	Map 4	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port Asabus		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Slipway					
Description A channel has been cleared among the rocks of the foreshore and is defined by lines of boulders set to either side. It measures 12m in length and varies in width from 2m at the landward end to 5m at the seaward end. There is a small shingle beach behind.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY48	Grid Ref NR 31423 40477	Map 4	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Eilean Dubh		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Wall					
Description A ruinous drystone wall runs downslope from an outcrop of rock, across a level area of ground, terminating at a break in slope. It is approximately 1m wide, stands up to 0.6m high and can be traced for 25m. It is now very overgrown. Towards its center, a circular stone setting backs onto the wall. This is approximately 1m in diameter and may be a lamb shelter. These remains may be associated with a deserted farmstead at Tighean Ura Strimnish (NR34SW 57) which lies in the wider hinterland. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY49	Grid Ref NR 31254 40347	Map 4	SMR no. 2243, 11875	NMRS no. includes NR34SW 7&35
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Carraig Bun Aibhne		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair-poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Field system and cultivation remains					
Description Extensive remains of an old field system, in the form of ruinous stone walls, banks, enclosed fields, clearance cairns and lazy beds are located on the coastal strip to the seaward side of a raised beach. RCAHMS, Canmore					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY50	Grid Ref NR 30360 40287	Map 4	SMR no. 	NMRS no. NR34SW 34
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Cnoc a'Chluainein		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary bank and cultivation remains					
Description (i) A substantial earthen and stone bank, possibly part of a head dyke, runs parallel to the coast for some 50m. It is heather covered and measures 3.5m -4m in width at its base and 1m at its top. (ii) To the E side of (i) there are cultivation remains in the form of several separate concentrations of lazy beds. The positioning of these areas of cultivation appears to have been influenced by the natural topography, with most of the cultivation occurring on relatively stone free areas. The cultivation remains extend inland for over 100m. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY51	Grid Ref NR 4205 7322	Map 15	SMR no. 2758	NMRS no. NR47SW 8
Status L:C(S)	HS Index no. 	Site Type Industrial	Placename Bunnahabhain		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Bunnahabhain whisky distillery					
Description Built in 1881, the distillery complex consists of a range of industrial buildings around a central yard. It is located close to the coast edge, where there is a pier. Originally the complex included warehousing areas, malt barns, grain lofts, a cooperage, still house, engine shed and fuel stores. Workers cottages and a school were also provided. The distillery remains in production although the nature of the processing has changed and many of the buildings are no longer used for their original purpose. The road link between Bunnahabhain and the Bridge End to Port Askaig road was constructed to facilitate the distillery. RCAHMS (1984a), 323-5, No. 437.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY52	Grid Ref NR 42399 73159	Map 15	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Rubh'a'Mhill		
Location to Coast Intertidal zone	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Hulk					
Description The rusting hulk of a steamer lies on its side in shallow waters. The surviving section measures approximately 25m in length, with the wheel house and boilers remaining intact. It is not accessible from the shore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY53	Grid Ref NR 42385 72856	Map 15	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Beannanam Buidhe		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundary					
Description An earthen and stone bank extends down a sloping hillside to a low cliff edge by the coast. can be traced for some 60m inland, measures up to 2.5m in width and stands up to 0.75m high. It is very overgrown and is surrounded by high, rough vegetation.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY54	Grid Ref NR 42931 70147	Map 15	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Carraig Artair		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Jetty and boat sheds					
Description (i) A drystone jetty, constructed from large boulders, extends over a stony beach into the intertidal zone. It measures approximately 20m in length and is 2m wide. (ii) To the rear of the jetty there are several boat sheds. Some are of drystone construction while others have mortared walls. Some remain in use. Disused winding gear lies at the head of the nearby beach.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY55	NR 43026 69914	14	2709	NR46NW 21
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Industrial	Caol Ila		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<10m	good		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Caol Ila Distillery					
Description					
Founded in 1846, this distillery remains operational. It comprises of a range of 19th and 20th C industrial buildings which originally included warehouses, a mash house, a still house, malt barns, grain stores, kilns. The use of several of the buildings has changed, as the nature of the processing carried out at this distillery has altered over the years. The complex is situated close to the coast edge, with a sea wall built between the buildings and the water edge. There is an associated wooden and concrete pier. RCAHMS (1984a), 323-5, No. 437. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY56	NR 41759 73909	16		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Bachlaig		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Concrete structure, ruinous					
Description					
Three sides of a ruinous rectilinear concrete structure stand on the pebble foreshore. The walls are built of large beach stone, set in concrete. The building measures 15m by 5m. The construction method suggests that the building is of 20th C date; it may have been part of a WWII defence.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY57	NR 41718 74006	16		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Bachlaig		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<10m	poor		nil	???	
Characterisation					
Structural remains, stone					
Description					
A stone built structure is located behind a pebble beach amongst dense rough vegetation. It is difficult to see due to the vegetation, but is estimated to extend to 5m in length by 2m in width. The walls stand less than 0.2m high and there is frequent loose stone strewn about nearby. The purpose of this building is unclear; the size and location might suggest that it was a boat noost or, less probably, associated with kelp making.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY58	NR 41767 74117	16		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Cnoc na Piobaireachd		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Slipway and jetty					
Description					
To the S side of a rocky outcrop, a wall of dumped boulders forms the N side of a jetty and slipway. The jetty extends from a sandy foreshore over a pebble beach and into the intertidal zone. It is approximately 15m long and 2.5m wide.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY59	NR 41935 74807	16		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Rubha Bhachlaig		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	poor		nil	???	
Characterisation					
Wall					
Description					
A ruinous wall extends inland from the edge of a raised beach. It is visible over a distance of some 9m. Constructed from large boulders, this wall may originally have also had a turf element which has not survived. Further loose stone, representing probable collapsed walling, is strewn about nearby. This wall may be part of a more extensive land boundary, the remainder of which has not survived.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY60	Grid Ref NR 42143 76081	Map 16	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Poll An Dhoire Fhearna		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair	Recommendation survey	Date range ???		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A drystone structure lies at the seaward end of a outcropping rock dyke. Oval in plan, it measures 5m by 3.3m externally. The walls have been reduced to a height of no more than 0.2m, except at its landward end where they survive to 3 or more courses/ 1.25m. The interior of the structure is dished but now very overgrown. Numerous other concentrations of stone lie in the immediate area and may represent further structures. The scale and location of the structure may suggest either a house of prehistoric date or a sheiling of more recent date. A survey of the site and surrounding area during late winter/low vegetation would be beneficial. This site may be the same as that reported previously as a possible house, although it lies at a different grid reference. This report also notes a possible kerb cairn and turf built sheilings in the surrounding area, although these were not found during this survey, possibly because they were obscured by the dense vegetation. Cauldwell et al (1999), 18-19.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY61	Grid Ref NR 4259 7916	Map 17	SMR no. 2748	NMRS no. NR47NW 4
Status L:B	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Rhuvaal		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Lighthouse and associated buildings					
Description Rhuvaal lighthouse and keepers cottages are set within a stonewalled enclosure and are located on a headland at the N entrance to the Sound of Islay. The buildings, designed by D. and T. Stevenson, were built between 1857 and 1859 for the Northern Lighthouse Board. The circular lighthouse tower is of brick and stone construction, measures 5.8m in diameter and stands 36m high. The single-storied lighthouse keepers cottages, also of brick, were upgraded in the late 1950's. The buildings are limewashed and well maintained. They are listed, grade B. RCAHMS (1984a), 329-30, No. 442. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY62	NR 425 790	17	2747	NR47NW 3
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Rhuvaal		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Characterisation					
Alleged site of cup marked stone					
Description					
At the location supplied by previous surveyors, an earthfast boulder was found, but no trace of the alleged cupmarking could be seen. RCAHMS (1984a), 62, No. 71.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY63	NR 41380 78796	17		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Uamh an Da Dhoruis		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<40m	good		survey	???	
Characterisation					
Cave- utilised					
Description					
A former sea cave which has a 10m+ high roof and is at least 40m deep contains scatters of shell midden on its floor and may have been used as a habitation place or a temporary shelter.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY64	NR 40392 78902	17		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Lon na Cnuasachd		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<5m	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
On low-lying and relatively level ground between the old shore line and the present day shingle beach there are traces of past cultivation. Visible as linear scores running at 90 degrees to the coast edge, the cultivations cover an area approximately 100m by 30m. Rock fall at the foot of the nearby cliffs appears to have been piled up and may have been cleared from the cultivated ground.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY65	Grid Ref NR 39974 78601	Map 17	SMR no. 2745	NMRS no. NR47NW 1
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Aonan Na H-Uamha Moire		
Location to Coast Elements <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Deserted settlement and cultivated land					
Description <p>A ruinous rectilinear structure lies between 3 enclosed fields at the head of raised coast edge, some 50m from the present shoreline. The remains indicate a former settlement and agricultural activity.</p> <p>(i) The building, which may have been a house, measures 13m by 4m and has an internal division which lies some 8m from its E end. The 1m wide walls are constructed from roughly coursed and orthostatic beach stone and stand up to 0.35m high. There are traces of two opposed entrances at the seaward end.</p> <p>(ii) Adjacent to (i), a circular enclosure of drystone construction has walls up to 0.5m high. IT measures 15m in diameter and is now very overgrown.</p> <p>(iii) The ruins of a rectilinear enclosure, measuring 17m by 14m, lies nearby. This has 1.3m wide walls which stand up to 0.75m high. The interior is very overgrown.</p> <p>(iv) Part of a second circular enclosure lies immediately to the landward side of (iii). This is estimated to originally have measured some 18m in diameter. The walls stand up to 1m high and are 2m in width. The interior is slightly dished and very overgrown.</p> <p>(v) An arc of banking, possibly part of a circular enclosure, lies behind (iv). This measures approximately 5m in width.</p> <p>(vi) To the W of these structures, on lower lying ground, there are remains of lazy bed cultivation. These cover approximately 1 ha of ground.</p>					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY66	Grid Ref NR 39837 78411	Map 18	SMR no. 2374	NMRS no. NR37NE 1
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Uamh Mhor		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Caves and enclosure					
Description <p>A cave complex, known as Uamh Mhor or the Great Cave, extends inwards for some 70m and has a lofty roof and dry floor. It comprises two large interconnected chambers and has been utilised in recent times and possibly in the more distant past. There are drystone walled and mortared walled enclosures built around its two entrances. These form pens, most likely for sheep. There are traces of other drystone structures within the cave, but none appear to be other than of relatively recent date. Previously, a test pit excavated in the larger chamber found layers of clean sand over boulders (MacKie, 1974). Immediately outside are the remains of a subrectangular enclosure. This measures 11m by 5m and has walls of stone and turf. Literary references suggest that the cave was in use as a habitation in the 17th C. RCAHMS, Canmore. MacKie, E, 1974, 11.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY67	Grid Ref NR 35371 75590	Map 19	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Aonan Braigh A' Gheodha		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range ???		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A rectilinear stone setting located on grassland between a raised beach and the present day shoreline may represent the footings of a structure. The setting measures 3m by 2m and stands 1 stone high and is constructed of beach stone, some of which are set upright. The purpose of the structure is unclear.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY68	Grid Ref NR 39770 78361	Map 18	SMR no. 2381	NMRS no. NR37NE 7
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Port a'Chotain		
Location to Coast <40m	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range ???		
Characterisation Cave- utilised					
Description A cave extends for some 12m in depth and is approximately 8m wide; to the rear is a narrower passage which extends back further but is now inaccessible. There are traces inside of recent activity, evidenced by fire pits and modern refuse. A test trench excavated previously (MacKie) found shell midden deposits and indicated that the cave had been utilised in the 17th and 18th C. MacKie (1974), 11.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY69	Grid Ref NR 39671 78351	Map 18	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Port a'Chotain		
Location to Coast <15m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range ???		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A line of stones extend across the head of a stony beach, leading to a rock arch. The line is 9m long and stands one stone high. The stones have been collected both from rock fall and beach deposits. This may represent the very depleted footings of a wall.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY70	Grid Ref NR 39611 78272	Map 18	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Port a'Chotain		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A very rough wall built from rock fall runs across the mouth of a narrow gully. It is located to the E side of a stony beach and on low lying ground in front of a raised beach edge. It can be traced for some 20m and stands up to 0.6m high. It may have served as a stock barrier.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY71	Grid Ref NR 39532 78193	Map 18	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Port a'Chotain		
Location to Coast <5m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural and cultivation remains					
Description A probable rectilinear structure is indicated by two surviving walls. It is estimated that the building originally measured some 4m by a minimum of 1m. The walls are constructed from beach stone and scree, with some stones being set on edge. The upper portion of the walls may have had a turf element. Nearby, there are traces of lazy bed cultivation covering an area approximately 100m by 50m.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY72	Grid Ref NR 39213 78813	Map 18	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Beinn a' Bhorrain		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Wall and possible cultivation remains					
Description A ruinous drystone wall runs between two rock outcrops on the E side of an area of level ground lying between a raised cliff and the present shoreline. It extends for some 10m and stands up to 0.5m high. It most probably functioned as a stock barrier. To the W of this wall, a low-lying and relatively level piece of ground may have been cultivated in the past. It is now too overgrown to discern any trace of activity.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY73	Grid Ref NR 38754 78157	Map 18	SMR no. 2376	NMRS no. NR37NE 2
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Port An T-Sruthain		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition poor		Recommendation monitor	Date range ???	

Characterisation

Dun, possible clearance cairns and wall

Description

(i) A rock stack which rises up between the raised shoreline and the present day stony beach contains traces of walling near its summit. The summit is uneven and overgrown, making it difficult to discern the full extent of the structural remains. The sides of the stack are steep on three sides. The site is accessed via a ledge which joins the stack to another outcrop. One side of this passage is formed by a roughly built length of walling. On the stack, the enclosing wall on can be traced for 6m in length; it stands 4 courses/ 1.2m high. It appears to turn a right angle, but is too badly degraded to follow. The 'enclosed' area is very limited in size, measuring only 8.5m by 4m or thereabouts. Rock fall below the stack may derive from tumble from the walls.

(ii) To the landward side of (i), there are three cairns. Two of these, at least, appear to comprise of rock piled up over natural outcrops. They measure, on average, 3m in diameter and stand up to 0.5m high. Whilst they have the appearance of clearance cairns, there are no traces of past cultivation or agricultural activity in the surrounding area.

(iii) A wall runs between the defended rock stack (i) and an adjacent outcrop. Extending for 10m in length, it is constructed of scree and stands 0.5m high. It may have served as a stock barrier. RCAHMS (1984a), 120, No. 226.

Island/area Islay	Site code IY74	Grid Ref NR 38607 78032	Map 18	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Port An T-Sruthain		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair		Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	

Characterisation

Enclosure, wall and cultivation remains

Description

(i) A subrectangular enclosure is constructed against a rock outcrop on sloping ground. Constructed from stone and turf, it measures 6m by 9m and stands up to 1m high.

(ii) Nearby to (i), a drystone wall extends for some 20m between rock outcrops. Built of beach stone and scree, it stands up to 1.3m high. It appears to have served to cut off access between a grazing area and adjacent cultivations.

(iii) Traces of lazy bed cultivation lie to the E of (ii), covering an area of some 50m by 75m.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY75	Grid Ref NR 38520 78085	Map 18	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Port An T-Sruthain		
Location to Coast Elements <5m		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Cultivation and structural remains, bank and clearance cairns					
Description (i) The remains of lazy bed cultivations can be traced on low lying ground between a raised beach edge and the present shoreline. The remains cover an area of some 200m by 75m. (ii) A stony bank runs across these old cultivations. It stands 4m high and is up to 4m wide. There is much loose stone strewn about beside the bank and it is probable that it incorporates stones cleared from the cultivated ground. (iii) There are several clearance cairns within the cultivated area. (iv) A rectilinear stone setting is located on grassland some 10m from the coast edge. Constructed of stones set on edge, this setting measures 3m by 1.5m. The interior is lightly sunken. It is aligned N-S. Its function is unclear; it may be a kelp kiln, but alternatively could be the footings of a small turf structure or, alternatively a grave. (v) To the W end of this area, a second wall, forming a stock barrier, extends between outcrops. This stands up to 1.5m high.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY76	Grid Ref NR 38305 78091	Map 18	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Aonan Port an T-Sruthain		
Location to Coast <10m		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Structure					
Description The roofless remains of a stone building with concrete foundations is located on grassland behind a stony beach. Rectilinear in shape, it contains two rooms and measures 3m by 4m in overall plan. The walls are mortared and stand to 2.2m, which is estimated to be approximately roof height. There are no surviving internal fittings other than the remains of a chimney. The building may have been used as a bothy for fishermen or others or it may have served a purpose in wartime.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY77	Grid Ref NR 37986 78286	Map 18	SMR no. 2378	NMRS no. NR37NE 4
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Rubha Bholsa		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition poor	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description The very depleted remains of a once massive wall with an entrance survives as a concentration of large stones which lie on the seaward side of the narrow neck of land leading on to a promontory. The entrance is represented by two large stones, set on edge with a gap of 1.2m between. The remains of an entrance passage, some 2.5m in length, extends onto the promontory. The defensive wall appears to have incorporated rock outcrops within it. A second stretch of walling described by previous surveyors to the SW of the promontory is not now evident. The promontory is surrounded by sea cliffs on three sides. There are no visible traces of any structures behind the wall on the promontory. RCAHMS (1984a), 99-100, No. 165.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY78	Grid Ref NR 3675 7676	Map 18	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Uamh Domhnuill Chruinn		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains					
Description Traces of lazy bed cultivation are visible on low lying ground which lies between raised beach cliffs and the present shoreline. These are concentrated into two groups. One group are aligned at 90 degrees to the coast edge and cover an area approximately 100m E-W by 50m N-S. The second group are aligned parallel to the shore and cover an area 25m by 40m N-S. The area is now very overgrown with bracken.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY79	NR 29061 72901	22	22827	
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary/domestic	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<5m	fair	monitor	3rd-1st mill BC		

Characterisation
 Old ground surface with shell midden and possible cremation spread

Description
 In a blow out amongst shifting and sparsely vegetated sand dunes there are traces of an old ground surface (OGS). This is visible over a wide area, mostly in small exposures at the sides and near to the base of blow out areas. In this blow out, which measures approximately 30m by 10m and up to 2.5m deep, the OGS is visible as a grey-brown sandy soil layer, exposed both in section at the sides of the dunes and in plan in small patches close to the base of the blow out. The OGS covers deposits of blown sand and is in turn covered by further deep deposits of blown sand. Towards the top of the dune section, one major and several smaller turf lines can be seen, presumably representing more stable periods in the recent past when the dunes were more extensively covered with vegetation. The floor of the blow out hollow is covered with a deflation surface containing frequent marine shell and animal bone. Some of the bone appears fresh and may represent cattle and sheep burials of recent date. On the N side of this blow out, an in-situ charcoal rich deposit lies on the OGS. Inspection of this revealed that it contained a concentration of cremated bone. A rescue excavation conducted by the present authors recovered what survived of this deposit. Specialist analyses, currently underway, have revealed that the bone may be human and that the fuel used included both oak wood and probably peat. It is currently thought that this deposit may represent the remains of a cremation pyre since the deposits do not appear to have been contained within a structure or a pit, but rather to have been spread out over the ground surface. It is probable that further remains are present within this area and continued monitoring is recommended.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY80	Grid Ref NR 29098 73074	Map 22	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic	Placename Ardnave		
Location to Coast <40m	Condition fair	Recommendation survey	Date range 3rd-1st mill BC		
Characterisation Artefact scatter					
Description In a second large blow out in shifting sand dunes to the E of site IY79 (this report) there are exposures of old ground surface (OGS). This blow out measures approximately 100m N-S by 50m and is up to 10m deep in places. The OGS is exposed in several areas and consists of a grey-brown sandy soil. It covers blown sand and is covered by further extensive deposits of blown sand. There are several old turf lines visible in section towards the top of the blow out, representing more stable periods during which the dunes were covered with vegetation. The base of the blow out is covered with a deflation surface. A surface examination of this found frequent deposits of marine shell and animal bone together with numerous sherds of coarse pottery of probable prehistoric date. No in-situ deposits containing such inclusions were noted. This artefact spread may be the source of pottery and flint finds made previously (NR27SE 6). This site was revisited at the end of the survey, approximately one year after it had first been noted. It was found that recent sand movement had covered the artefact spreads and little other than small amounts of shell and bone were visible. This illustrates the nature in which sites may be rapidly obscured and revealed and highlights the need for regular monitoring. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY81	Grid Ref NR 29195 73225	Map 22	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Ardnave		
Location to Coast Extends to <20m	Condition fair-poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Wall					
Description A drystone boundary wall runs out to the coast edge and then meanders westwards along the coast. In places the wall is buried beneath blown sand deposits and elsewhere it is undermined and eroding. It stands up to 0.7m high and has wires attached to its upper surface that appear to have been part of a fence.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY82	NR 29245 73285	22		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<40m	poor		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Possible structural remains					
Description					
A concentration of stone lies at the base of a blow out among sand dunes. It forms a roughly linear spread measuring 8m by 3m, but is otherwise formless. There are no anthropogenic soils or deposits visibly associated with the spread and the only reason for suspecting that it might be structural in nature is the fact that the area is otherwise free of stone.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY83	NR 29280 73306	22		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<40m	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Stone spread					
Description					
A linear spread of rounded and angular stones runs across the base of a blow out among sand dunes. Aligned NW-SE, it extends for 22m and is between 2m and 3m wide. There are no anthropogenic soils or deposits visibly associated with the spread and the only reason for suspecting that it might be structural in nature is the fact that the area is otherwise free of stone.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY84	NR 29346 74836	23		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Ardnave Point		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<70m	fair		survey	???	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains and artefact scatter					
Description					
A 10m deep blow out among the sand dunes at Ardnave Point bears traces of past cultivation on its base. The cultivated area measures 18m by 9m and is aligned NE-SW. The individual lazy beds are approximately 1m wide with gaps of 0.3m between the beds. The area is partially covered with a deflation surface. Several fragments of cut antler, together with marine shell and animal bone are visible with this deposit. No in-situ artefact scatters were noted. A bronze pin is recorded from this general area (NR27SE 28, RCAHMS, Canmore).					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY85	NR 29604 74694	23		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/pastoral	Port nam Marbh		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements <10m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains and wall					
Description					
A drystone wall extends towards the coast edge at 90 degrees. It runs across undulating vegetated sand dunes and is visible for over 100m. It is 0.75m wide and stands up to 1.1m high. To either side of the wall there are extensive traces of rig and furrow cultivation. This covers several hectare and indicates that the land here has been stable for a considerable part of the recent past.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY86	NR 29204 73154	22		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<40m	fair	survey	3rd-1st mill BC		
Characterisation					
Possible occupation surface/old ground surface					
Description					
To the N side of a small watercourse, there is a shelf of old ground (OGS) surface exposed. This is being eroded by the stream. At the time of the survey, the visible extent of this exposure was 2m by 1m but it is likely to be more extensive and may extend away from the stream area. The surface of the OGS contained deposits of shell, including winkle and cockle, together with charcoal stained soil and burnt stone. It is possible that these deposits are part of a more extensive midden, possibly of prehistoric date. The deposits are vulnerable to riverine erosion and should be monitored.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY87	NR 33676 74641	19	2392	NR37SW 3
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Gortantaoid		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	fair	nil	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>An elongated promontory with steep rocky sides has a wall built across the highest point of its 5m wide neck. The wall is severely denuded and the area is overgrown with dense vegetation, making it difficult to discern the plan and extent. Where it is most visible, to the NW, it appears to comprise of a 6m long stony bank measuring 0.5m or so in height and approximately 2m thick. The enclosed promontory area is relatively level but no traces of artificial features can be seen. RCAHMS (1984a), 97-8, No. 161.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY88	NR 33839 74701	19	2393	NR37SW 4
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Doodilbeg		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<20m	fair	nil	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>A rock stack rises up from low lying ground behind a pebble beach. It can be approached from the seawards (N) side via a rough rocky stair or passage. A very fragmentary wall runs across the N approach, close to the summit of the outcrop. This is visible over a distance of 7m and is constructed from uncoursed stone piled over the natural rock surface. In places, this wall or bank stands up to 0.5m high. There are no traces of further structures on the top of the stack. RCAHMS (1984a), 109, No. 195.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY89	Grid Ref NR 33847 74673	Map 19	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Doodilbeg		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains, clearance cairns and boundary wall					
Description A boundary wall runs between rock outcrops over low lying ground which lies between the raised coast edge and the present shoreline. Constructed from scree, the wall stands to 0.5m or so. It partially encloses an area of lazy bed cultivation, now overgrown with bracken. There are several clearance cairns in this area and several small and much depleted enclosures.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY90	Grid Ref NR 33553 74486	Map 19	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Gortantaoid Point		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Land boundary					
Description A drystone wall runs at 90 degrees down to the coast edge over moorland. The seaward end joins up with a natural rock outcrop. It is very overgrown with bracken and heather and stands up to 0.6m high. It can be traced for over 50m inland and appears on OS maps. The E side of the wall is constructed from angular and subangular stones which are irregularly coursed, the W side has a turf bank built against it.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY91	Grid Ref NR 30676 72240	Map 20	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Killinallan Point		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains					
Description On level grassland below a low dune range, the remains of rig and furrow cultivation cover an area measuring some 100m N-S by 50m. This is bounded on three sides by marram covered dunes and to the E by higher undulating ground. A second concentration of cultivation remains is located at NR 30719 71942. This covers several hectares and extends behind the beach to the E.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY92	Grid Ref NR 30304 70959	Map 20	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Cnoc Gormadail		
Location to Coast On coast		Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Wall					
Description Several large stones, some of which are set upright, mark the line of a very ruinous dyke. This extends for some 10m alongside a watercourse.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY93	Grid Ref NR 43245 68907	Map 14	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Dunlossit House		
Location to Coast On the coast edge		Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Harbour and pier					
Description A mortared stone harbour is set into a small natural bay between rocky outcrops. To its S side there is an adjoining 17m long mortared stone pier.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY94	Grid Ref NR 43298 68428	Map 14	SMR no.	NMRS no. NR46NW 81
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Carraig Mhor		
Location to Coast On the coast edge		Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Beacon					
Description A beacon tower, constructed from cast iron panels, stands some 10m high overlooking the Sound of Islay. An associated jetty lies nearby. The beacon appears well maintained and is in use. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY95	Grid Ref NR 43068 67900	Map 14	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port Mor		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Slipway and jetty					
Description A strip of the intertidal zone has been cleared to form a slipway for boats. It is 4m wide and 10m long. The cleared stone has been piled up to one side to form a rough jetty. They are located to the S end of a small bay with a stony beach. This site may be associated with a deserted township located further inland (NR46NW 61), RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY96	Grid Ref NR 43100 67450	Map 14	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port na Seilich		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Slipways					
Description Two probable slipways have been cleared amongst the rocks of the foreshore to the S side of a bay. One measures 3m in width by 10m in length; the other is 5m wide and 10m long. Both are overgrown with seaweed and are not apparently in use. These sites may be associated with a deserted township located further inland (NR46NW 62). RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY97	Grid Ref NR 43420 64091	Map 13	SMR no. 45202	NMRS no. NR46SW 23
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Domestic	Placename Earachan		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural remains- house ?					
Description The ruins of a roofless building lie on land between a stony beach and a rock cliff. It is rectilinear in plan and measures 17m by 5m. The building is divided into three rooms, the central of which is the largest. The 0.75m wide walls stand up to 3m high. A small enclosure measuring 5m by 4m adjoins at the S end of the building. A pathway which once led up to the building from the shore is now overgrown. In the immediate surrounding area the vegetation is extremely dense but stonework can be felt underfoot, suggesting that there may be further structures in the area. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY98	Grid Ref NR 43594 63093	Map 12	SMR no. 19003	NMRS no. NR46SW 22
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/pastoral	Placename Glen Logan		
Location to Coast <5m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Enclosure and cultivation remains					
Description A stone walled enclosure backs onto a natural rock cliff. It measures 14m by 5m and has walls up to 1m high. It is constructed from scree and beach stone. Previously, traces of lazy bed cultivation have been reported in this area. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY99	Grid Ref NR 43996 62278	Map 12	SMR no. 2730	NMRS no. NR46SW 11
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic/maritime	Placename An Cladach		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structures					
Description Three structures, one of which has been restored as a walkers bothy, are located on rough ground close to the coast edge. They may originally have served as bothies for fishermen. (i) Built onto a rock outcrop, the surviving part of this building measure 4m by 4m. The walls are 0.5m wide and stand up to 2m high. It is constructed from quarried stone. (ii) This building is located on the edge of the shore. It measures 15m by 5m and has been subdivided into two rooms. The walls are up to 0.75m wide. (iii) The restored bothy building has been substantially rebuilt and has a tin roof and wooden floor. It was restored in 1999 by the Mountain Bothies Association. (iv) A slipway lies to the N side of building (iii). It measures 8m by 3m. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY100	NR 44385 61611	12	2731	NR46SW 12
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	Gleann Choiredail		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<10m	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Structure					
Description					
A rectilinear stone building is located amongst dense vegetation close to the coast edge. It measures 21m by 5m and is divided into three rooms. The gable ends and internal dividing walls stand up to 2.3m or almost roof height; the roof has now gone. Several small recess have been constructed into the internal gable walls. There is no sign of a hearth. A wall extends from the building and may be the head-dyke referred to by previous surveyors. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY101	NR 42862 65498	13		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Rubha na Traighe Baine		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<20m	fair		Nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
Traces of lazy bed cultivation can be seen on sloping ground behind the coast edge. The beds are individually between 1.5m and 2m wide. They cover an area of about 1 hectare, which is now very overgrown with bracken.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY102	NR 29003 74583	23	2092	NR27SE 22
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	fair		monitor	3-1st Mill BC	
Characterisation					
House					
Description					
A previously excavated structure, retaining fragmentary walling and internal features, lies among deflating sand dunes. It is surrounded by a deflation surface (approximately 50m by 50m) containing frequent shell and burnt stone, together with smaller amounts of bone and flint. A probable flaked stone bar and lumps of iron ore were noted amongst the scattered debris. There are traces of several other fragmentary structures to the SW and NW of the excavated structure. There are scant traces of an old ground surface around the site, but the area has been badly eroded and is now covered with blown sand deposits. The structure, excavated by RCAHMS between 1977 and 1980, was found to be a house which had been in use in the Bronze Age, with subsequent use in the Iron Age. RCAHMS (1984a) 129, No. 242. Ritchie and Welfare (1984), 302-66.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY103	NR 28580 74402	23	2090	NR27SE 20
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<20m	poor		nil	???	
Characterisation					
Indeterminate remains- alleged site of dun					
Description					
A flat topped rise stands, at its highest point, some 3m above the surrounding land surface. There is a small concentration of stone on the summit; forming a spread measuring 2m by 1m. This has been previously referred to as the site of a dun, but the surviving features give no impression of how this may have been formed. The lack of natural defences makes this appear an unlikely dun site, however. RCAHMS (1984a) 104, No. 177.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY104	NR 27758 73666	23		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Industrial	Eilean Nostaig		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge	good		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Lobster farm (disused)					
Description					
Two concrete-surrounded sea water basins are connected with a sluice gate. The seaward basin also has sluices connecting the tank with the sea. The complex also includes a concrete pier and rusted piping. It was used as lobster farm in the mid 20th C but is no longer in use.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY105	NR 27673 73348	23		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Eilean Nostaig		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<30m	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
Traces of former lazy bed cultivation cover an area approximately 15m by 20m on gently sloping ground behind the shore. The beds measure between 1m and 1.5m in width.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY106	Grid Ref NR 27348 73270	Map 23	SMR no. 2079	NMRS no. NR27SE 10
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral/indeterminate	Placename Druim Nan Crann		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C, ???		

Characterisation

Structural remains

Description

Two enclosures are located on stony, boggy ground, behind a cobble beach. The easternmost comprises of rectilinear enclosure, of which only one and a half sides survive. It backs onto a rock outcrop and measures some 12m in length. The second enclosure (NR27SE 10) lies some 30m to the west at the grid reference supplied above. It also abuts a rocky overhang, but is more unusual in form. It appears to be of several different phases of construction. The most visible element is a semi-circle of upright stones, of which seven remain standing. There are broken earthfast stones indicating that there were previously more stones forming this circuit. The tallest of these stones stands up to 1.2m high. The semicircle measures some 8m across by 9m deep. A second structure lies in the lee of the rock overhang, inside the upright stones. This forms a subrectangular enclosure, approximately 11m long by 3m wide. The W end of this structure appears roughly built and of recent construction. The E end is more ruinous and overgrown and is more curvilinear in form. It is probable that while part of this complex may represent a sheep or lamb enclosure of relatively recent date, the upright stones and possibly the curving E end of the internal enclosure may be of much earlier date. It has been previously noted that the upright stones do not form a stone circle but rather an enclosure similar to those seen in Caithness. It should be pointed out, however, that this example is altogether more substantial in nature and is built of large boulders and not flagstone, which would be more easily erected. The place name 'Carn Bhuaile Corc' or the ring of the fairy bull, also suggests that this site is of some antiquity. Therefore, unless or until there is evidence to the contrary, this structure should be regarded as being a probable prehistoric structure of high archaeological potential.

Island/area Islay	Site code IY107	Grid Ref NR 26645 72753	Map 24	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Port Bhreac-achaidh		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		

Characterisation

Cultivation remains

Description

The remains of strip cultivations are located on level ground between the cliff edge and a break in slope. The remains cover an area of some 1-1.5 hectares, now overgrown with heather. There are also clearance cairns and earthen banks associated with these remains. The remains are very feint in comparison with cultivation remains seen elsewhere (such as the Oa) and this might indicate that they are of earlier, possibly pre-19th C date.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY108	Grid Ref NR 45885 56865	Map 10	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Torr a' Mhuilinn		
Location to Coast <5m	Condition poor		Recommendation nil	Date range ???	
Characterisation Wall or noost					
Description A fragment of walling, representing the footings of a drystone dyke, lie close to the shore. There are several loose stone strewn nearby. The surviving fragment measures 6m in length and is up to 0.75m wide. It curves towards its landward end. It may represent part of an old enclosure or boundary wall, but its proximity to the coast edge may indicate that it is part of a boat noost.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY109	Grid Ref NR 45803 57665	Map 11	SMR no. 2634	NMRS no. NR45NE 7
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic	Placename Proaig		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition fair		Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation House, outbuildings and enclosures					
Description A ruinous house and associated buildings and enclosures lies close to the coast edge. The house is currently undergoing refurbishment, including the addition of a new concrete floor and a tin roof. The main part of the house measures 10m by 5m (internal); there is a second room built on to it which measures 8m by 5m. To the front of the house there is enclosed garden ground. To the rear there are ruinous sheep pens, while to the N there is a range of outbuildings. The house lies within a larger enclosure that measures at least 400m N-S by 100m E-W. The area is now very overgrown with heather and bracken and lies close to a pebble beach used by breeding terns. The cottage has been previously noted as a mid-19th C shepherds cottage. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY110	NR 45921 58078	11	2630	NR45NE 3
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Proaig Bay		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<50m	good	nil	???		
Characterisation					
'Cup-marked' stone					
Description					
A large earthfast boulder has a broad flat upper surface into which a bowl shaped depression has been made. The bowl measures 0.3m in diameter and some 0.1m deep. The boulder into which the bowl is let, measures 1.3m high by 1m wide. There is no indication of its function nor any reason to suspect that it is of recent date, as has been previously stated. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY111	NR 45968 59869	11	45205	NR45NE 9
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	McArthur's Head		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<20m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Structural remains					
Description					
The ruins of two conjoined buildings are constructed into a slope behind high cliffs and above a rocky foreshore. The drystone walls stand up to 1.75m high. The southernmost building measures 7m by 5m and has a step up to its entrance. The northernmost building measures 10m by 5m and has an entrance at its S end. The interiors are very overgrown. These building may be associated with the lighthouse nearby or alternatively may be bothies either for fishermen or shepherds. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY112	NR 45968 59899	11		NR45NE 9
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	McArthur's Head		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<10m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Structure					
Description					
A rectangular drystone building lies some 25m to the N of site IY111 (this report). It measures 8m by 6m and is of drystone construction. The walls stand up to 2m high at the gables; the roof has gone. There is a shed adjoining the N end of the building. The interior is very overgrown. It may be associated with the lighthouse nearby or may be a bothy for fishermen or shepherds. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY113	NR 46187 59644	11	43177	NR45NE 11
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	McArthur's Head		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<20m		good	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Lighthouse and associated structures					
Description					
The lime-washed brick built lighthouse tower is sited on the cliff side overlooking the Sound of Islay. It is linked to the beach below by a set of steps. It is surrounded by an extensive stone walled enclosure, together with associated outbuildings, sheds and a jetty and harbour works. The shore below is strewn with discarded brick, possibly dating either from the initial construction or from later repairs or demolished buildings. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY114	Grid Ref NR 46229 53304	Map 9	SMR no. 2675	NMRS no. NR45SE 4
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Funerary	Placename Cill an Ailein		
Location to Coast <40m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Burial ground					
Description A cairn and an enclosure lie to the landward side of the public road at Claggain Bay. The cairn is sited at NR 46216 53282, measures 8m long by 2m wide and stands up to 0.25m high. It is made of rounded beach stone and is very overgrown. Some 10m to the N of the cairn a curvilinear enclosure is defined by a low stony bank. The bank is between 2m and 2.5m in width and is very overgrown. The enclosure measures approximately 11m in diameter. Towards the seaward end of the interior there is a concentration of stone, including some quartz pebbles, which may be the remnant of a structure or feature. The site is alleged to be that of an ancient burial ground but nothing is known of its history. RCAHMS (1984a), 160, No. 325.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY115	Grid Ref NR 46303 53674	Map 10	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Cnoc an Ruamhair		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary wall and cultivation remains					
Description The ruins of a drystone wall lies at the head of the beach, aligned parallel to the shore. It extends for some 40m, is 1m wide and stands up to 0.5m high. At the N end of this boundary there are cultivation remains covering a 50m by 20m area.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY116	Grid Ref NR 46351 53753	Map 10	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Cnoc an Ruamhair		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range ???		
Characterisation Stone feature					
Description An elongated ridge of beach stone lies within bracken close to the coast edge. Measuring 10m E-W by 2m and stands up to 0.5 high. It may be a clearance cairn or a bank.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY117	Grid Ref NR 46594 54048	Map 10	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Rubha Buidhe		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition good		Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Slipway					
Description A passage has been cleared through the rocks of the foreshore within a small inlet. The cleared rock has been piled up to either side. The slipway measures 10m in length by 3m in width.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY118	Grid Ref NR 46615 54083	Map 10	SMR no. 2677	NMRS no. NR45SE 6
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun An Rudha Buidhe		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair		Recommendation monitor	Date range ???	
Characterisation Promontory dun					
Description A low irregularly shaped knoll rises from rough grassland behind a rocky shoreline. It is defended by three walls, the outermost of which survives as no more than an intermittent line of boulders. From this point, the land rises steeply uphill. A second, more substantial stone wall extends along the contour of the slope from coast edge to coast edge. This is approximately 18m long and survives as a stony bank some 2m in width. At the top of the slope, some 3m upslope of the second wall, a third wall defends access to the more level ground beyond. This measures approximately 15m in length, 2.5m wide and up to 1m high. There are traces of a more recent, probably 18-20th C wall, to the N side of the promontory and this may be located along the original access route up to the enclosed promontory area. On the level ground of the promontory, behind the three defensive walls, there are two concentrations of stone. One pile abuts the third wall and may be the remains of an associated structure. The other lies to the S side of the promontory and measures 6m in diameter; this is less certainly the remains of a structure. RCAHMS (1984a), 112, No. 204.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY119	NR 46800 54527	10		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Ardtalla		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Boundary wall					
Description					
A wall constructed of large boulders runs at 90 degrees to the coast edge. It extends onto the foreshore, where it terminates against a rock outcrop. It measures 1m to 1.2m in width, stands up to 0.5m high and is visible over a distance of 25m.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY120	NR 46915 54931	10		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Sgeir Liath		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Boundary wall					
Description					
A drystone wall, aligned at 90 degrees to the coast, extends to the coast edge. It stands up to 1.75m high and is visible for over 50m inland. There is a gap in the wall some 20m from the coast edge. On the coast, it terminates against a rock outcrop.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY121	NR 47079 55142	10	2629	NR45NE 2
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Rubha Liath		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Characterisation					
Alleged site of dun- natural feature					
Description					
A natural rise surrounded by rock outcrops and large boulders shows no sign of any artificial construction. It is probably a n entirely natural feature. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY122	Grid Ref NR 47039 55317	Map 10	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Bealach Gaoithe		
Location to Coast <5m	Condition poor		Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Wall					
Description A short length of ruinous walling continues the line of a natural rock outcrop to the coast edge. It measures 5m in length and stands 1.5m high. It is partially built over rocky outcrops.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY123	Grid Ref NR 4675 5588	Map 10	SMR no. 2628	NMRS no. NR45NE 1
Status S	HS Index no. 5649	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun nan Gall		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair		Recommendation monitor	Date range ???	
Characterisation Promontory dun					
Description A coastal promontory has three steep sides which stand up to 15m above the sea. It is defended by two walls which extend from coast to coast of the promontory. The outermost wall lies at the neck of the promontory. This is up to 2m in width and stands up to 0.6m high. It is very overgrown but appears to comprise of roughly piled or coursed stone. The second wall survives as a 4m wide stony bank built over natural bedrock. This stands to an average height of 1.5m. Traces of an inner face can be seen. It is notable that the stones in this wall are reddened and heat damaged in a manner consistent with partial vitrification. The enclosed area behind the walls measures 30m by 18m and is very overgrown. There are numerous bedrock outcrops here and quantities of loose stone strewn about, although no structural features can now be recognized. RCAHMS (1984a), 93-4, No. 156.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY124	Grid Ref NR 46597 55946	Map 10	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Rubh' an Fhithich		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Hulk					
Description Part of the frame of a plywood vessel has been smashed up on the rocks at the foreshore. Three sides and part of the base remain recognisable, together with part of a probable propellor shaft. The surviving remains measure some 10m in length and 6m wide. Further broken up fragments are strewn along the beach to the N and part of the stern fragments are located at NR 46435 55965. This shows that the vessels was clinker built with pointed ends; the ribs with the upper decking and hatch remain recognisable.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY125	Grid Ref NR 29859 70428	Map 21	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Crois Mhor		
Location to Coast Elements <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Field boundaries and cultivation remains					
Description An enclosed field, containing cultivation remains, extends between the road and the coast edge. Measuring some 50m by 75m, the field shows traces of linear plough scores which lie 3m apart and are aligned with the slope. The enclosing earthen banks stand up to 0.25m high and up to 2m wide. The area is now waterlogged and overgrown.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY126	Grid Ref NR 29760 70367	Map 21	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic	Placename Crois Mhor		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation House					
Description A ruinous, abandoned house lies close to the coast edge. It is constructed from mortared stone and has a tin roof. It contains two rooms and measures 13m by 5m (externally). A small shed adjoins one end.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY127	Grid Ref NR 24930 57593	Map 33	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port Mor		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boat shed					
Description A boat shed of corrugated iron sits at the head of a small inlet. There is old winding gear nearby.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY128	Grid Ref NR 25 58	Map 33	SMR no. 	NMRS no. See below
Status inc L	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic/Maritime/Industrial	Placename Port Charlotte		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Port Charlotte Village and Pier					
Description Port Charlotte is a planned village which was built in 1828 under Walter Frederick Campbell and named after his mother. It was intended as a base for a fishing fleet and had a pier (NR25NE 27). Port Charlotte also had a distillery (NR25NE 16), but this has been disused since the 1930's; part of it now houses a visitors center. The majority of the houses are three bay, two-storied buildings which run in short gable to gable ranges following the line of the shore (NR25NE 27, 32-37, 42-54, 56-69). Many have been renovated and extended. Several stray finds have been found previously, including flints, on the beach at Port Charlotte (NR25NE 4). There are numerous listed building within the coastal zone in Port Charlotte. These are separately provided in the Listed Buildings Appendix to this report. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY129	Grid Ref NR 25727 58807	Map 33	SMR no. 21011, 1919	NMRS no. NR25NE 22, 3
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port Charlotte		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Lighthouse and associated buildings, alleged site of dun					
Description The circular lighthouse tower is built of brick and is limewashed. It was built in 1859 and opened in 1869. The light is now automated. A two storied brick built lighthouse keepers house stands to its landward side. The site upon which the lighthouse now stands is alleged to have been occupied by a dun. Nothing of this site now remains visible and it is likely that it was removed during the construction of the lighthouse. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY130	Grid Ref NR 25794 59339	Map 33	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Alt na Lice ruaidhe		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Landing places					
Description Two small landing places for boats are formed by natural gaps in the rocky foreshore. These features may have been artificially enhanced. One measures 18m by between 4m and 6m in width; the second is of similar dimensions and lies some 50m to the E.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY131	Grid Ref NR 25919 59849	Map 33	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Rubh'a'Phuirt Bhain		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Clearance cairn					
Description A small conical cairn built of rounded beach stone lies within a sloping field behind the coast edge. It measures 4.5m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. It most likely represents a clearance heap.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY132	Grid Ref NR 25979 59989	Map 33	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Coultorsay		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description The remains of a wall stand opposite to a vertical rock face; it is probable that together they formed the long walls of a structure. The wall is constructed of uncoursed rough quarried stone and is mortar bonded. It stands up to 2m high. The structure formed by this wall and the adjacent natural rock face is estimated to have measured in the region of 10m in length by 5.5m in width. Its function is uncertain; it may have been used as a store or boathouse. This structure lies within 100m of a structure noted by RCAHMS from the 1st edition OS map (NR26SE 28); this was not seen.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY133	Grid Ref NR 25967 60148	Map 33	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Funerary	Placename Port Flora		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation War memorial					
Description A memorial, in the form of a Celtic cross, is dedicated to the memory of local people killed in WWI and WWII. It stands between the road and the shore and is made of grey granite. The cross is surrounded by an iron-railing.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY134	Grid Ref NR 26498 60910	Map 34	SMR no. 21028	NMRS no. NR26SE 26
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Bruichladdich		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Pier					
Description An L-shaped stone pier remains in use. A store at its landward end is roofless and no longer in use. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY135	Grid Ref NR 26 61	Map 34	SMR no. 2025, 45741	NMRS no. NR26SE 14, 40
Status inc L	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic/Maritime/Industrial	Placename Bruichladdich		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Bruichladdich village, pier and distillery					
Description The village of Bruichladdich developed following the foundation of the distillery (NR26SE 14) in 1881. The village is spread out along the shore, with most of the buildings separated from the coast by the public road. The distillery is built on a courtyard plan and remains operational. It is listed grade C(S). A 19th C bridge (NR26SE 40) crosses a watercourse at the S end of the village. In the wider hinterland, the church at Bruichladdich is scheduled (HS Index 2365). RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY136	NR 26790 61459	34	2020	NR26SE 1
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Church/Funerary	Cill Uilleann		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<20m	fair	monitor	10-14th C		
Characterisation					
Chapel site and burial ground					
Description					
In an enclosed field to the landward side of the public road the footings of a rectilinear enclosure are visible. Approximately trapezoidal in shape, it measures some 25m N-S by 20m E-W. The enclosing banks are of earth and stone and measure some 1m in width and stand up to 0.75m high; they survive best on the N side. To the center of the enclosure the remains of the footings of a rectilinear building, the chapel, survive up to a height of 0.5m. The chapel measures approximately 3m by 6m. The ground surrounding the chapel within the enclosure is uneven. The field is currently in use for sheep grazing.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY137	NR 27336 62851	34		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Gortan		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
In intertidal zone	poor	nil	???		
Characterisation					
Wreck- possible remains of 'Flora Muir'					
Description					
The broken up wreckage of a wooden vessel lies some 50m offshore near to the head of the bay. Comprising of 4-5 upright spars, this may be the remains of a vessel, the Flora Muir, which is recorded as having being wrecked in this area at some time prior to 1885. (information taken from map of local shipwrecks, Museum of Islay Life, Port Charlotte).					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY138	NR 2714 6246	34	45325	NR26SE 34
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic/Agricultural/Pastoral	Gortan		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
n/a	n/a	n/a	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Farmstead					
Description					
A farmstead noted on 1st edition OS maps by RCAHMS was not located within the coastal zone.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY139	Grid Ref NR 31213 62831	Map 35	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Rubha Ban		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains					
Description An area of relatively low-lying ground to the landward side of the public road shows traces of past rig and furrow cultivation. Further traces of cultivation are evident from the grid reference supplied above to NR 3195 6275. At this point, there are also cultivation remains on land to the seaward side of the public road. In general, the rigs are between 1.5m and 2m wide and up to 0.35m high. There are drainage channels present throughout, at intervals of between 8m and 10m.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY140	Grid Ref NR 32160 62712	Map 35	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral/maritime	Placename Traigh Cill an Rubha		
Location to Coast <15m	Condition fair-poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A 5m square structure, built of stone, has one wall formed from outcropping bedrock. The walls stand up to 4.5m high. It is constructed of mortar bonded quarried stone and is situated between the public road and the coast edge. The structure has been partially cut into the ground surface and where the rock outcrop occurs to the W side, this has been cut to make a vertical wall. There are two windows in the E side and a 1m wide doorway in the N side. The small size of the building may suggest that it has been built as a store.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY141	Grid Ref NR 32878 61044	Map 36	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Defensive	Placename Pennycraig		
Location to Coast <15m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structure					
Description A single storied brick building stands on concrete foundations. It measures 6m by 6m and contains three rooms; each of which has a separate entrance. The roof is of concrete. It most likely forms an ancillary building to the WWII seaplane base (NR35NW 60- see IY146, this report).					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY142	Grid Ref NR 32880 60963	Map 36	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Industrial	Placename Pennycraig		
Location to Coast <15m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range ???		
Characterisation Quarry, disused					
Description A disused quarry hollow stands at the head of a pebble beach on low-lying ground. Visible as a subcircular depression, some 35m in diameter, the walls of the quarry are approximately 5m high. The base is now filled with pools of water and rough vegetation.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY143	Grid Ref NR 32882 60817	Map 36	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Pennycraig		
Location to Coast <15m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains					
Description In an enclosed field to the landward side of the public road there are traces of rig and furrow cultivation. The rigs stand, on average, 3.5-4m apart. The field is currently in use as sheep grazing.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY144	Grid Ref NR 325 604	Map 36	SMR no. 45841	NMRS no. NR36SW 47
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic	Placename Gartnatra		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Houses					
Description A series of buildings lie along the public road to the E of Bowmore. Most are in good repair and are in use. Previously, a row of houses and small plots were noted in this area from the current edition of the OS map by RCAHMS. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY145	NR 318 602	36	46264	NR36SW 67
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Other	Bowmore		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Characterisation					
n/a					
Description					
Site noted by RCAHMS (no information given). Not inspected by this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY146	NR 311 600	37		NR35NW 60
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Bowmore		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge	n/a		n/a	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
WWII sea plane base					
Description					
A sea plane base existed here during WWII. There are no associated remains. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY147	NR 310 599	37		See below
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic/Industrial/Maritime	Bowmore		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge	good		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Village					
Description					
<p>The planned village of Bowmore was laid out in 1768 by Daniel Campbell II. The purpose of the foundation was to accommodate people who had been moved off the land at Kilarrow to facilitate improvements around Islay House. It was laid out on a grid based on the Main Street, which runs from the church at the top of the hill, down to the shore. Most of the houses are of 19th and 20th C date (NR35NW 45), but two warehouses with outside stairs which lie at the end of the Main Street, by the pier, probably date to the late 1700's (NR35NW 58). The distillery was founded in the early 19th C and remains operational today (NR35NW 10). The first pier was built in 1750, this has been subsequently extended and rebuilt, notably during WWII when it was reinforced and a breakwater was added (NR35NW 43). RCAHMS, Canmore.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY148	NR 29180 55461	38	1923	NR25NE 7
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
S	5422	Defensive	Cnoc Ebric		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair-poor	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
A single isolated rise is situated on the coast edge to the N side of the Laggan river. It has steep sides to the W, sea cliffs to the S and more gentle terraced slope to the E. The top of the rise is undulating but relatively level and enclosed by a curvilinear stone and earth bank. The enclosed area measures some 38m by 28m. The enclosing bank is best preserved to the landward side where there are traces of a stone facing on both the interior and exterior. A gap in the bank on this side gives access to the summit, but may not be the original entrance. RCAHMS (1984a), 83-4, No. 138.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY149	NR 28834 55583	38		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Laggan		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<40m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
Traces of rig and furrow cultivation can be seen on level grassland close to the coast edge. The rigs run at an oblique angle to the coast and are set some 2m apart. The furrows are 0.5m wide. The remains cover an area of some 400m by 100m. The land is now used for sheep grazing.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY150	NR 2851 5539	38		NR25NE 19
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Port an Tobair		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Characterisation					
Alleged site of dun					
Description					
Two rocky outcrops protrude into the sea at the head of the beach. One is sea washed and devoid of soil cover; the other is very uneven and contains no trace of any structural features. On the basis of what is currently present at this site, there is no reason to suspect it as the site of a dun. A site has previously been recorded in this area (NR25NE 19) but no information was supplied. RCAHMS, Canmap.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY151	NR 28451 55370	38	14392	NR25NE 20
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Dunan Mor		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	nil	???		
Characterisation					
Enclosure- possible dun					
Description					
To the S of site IY150 (this report) there is a rocky rise which has an enclosure on its summit. The enclosure is trapezoidal in shape, measuring some 22m E-W by 16m N-S. The banks are built from earth and stone, measure 1.3m in width and stand up to 0.6m high. There are no traces of any internal features. It is possible that the enclosure is of relatively recent date. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY152	NR 28296 55488	38		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Port an Tobair		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	fair	nil	18-20th		
Characterisation					
Earthen bank					
Description					
An earthen bank follows the edge of the raised beach shelf on land above the Laggan Estate buildings. It stands up to 1m high, is 1.3m wide and is intermittently visible for over 40m.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY153	NR 27745 56076	38		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Bun na h-Aibhne		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements <5m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
There are traces of lazy bed cultivation from the grid reference supplied above to NR 27882 56924. These remains lay mainly on low lying ground between the raised beach edge and the present shoreline. On average, the beds are 3m wide and they run in groups on separate alignments. There are several ruinous walls and banks in association with these remains.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY154	Grid Ref NR 27882 56924	Map 38	SMR no. 45831, 1924, 1912, 1925	NMRS no. NR25NE 25, 8, 11, 9
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic/Agricultural/Pastoral/indeterm	Placename Rubha Buidhe		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range 18-20th C/???		
Characterisation Structural remains, quarry hollows and cultivation remains					
Description <p>The remains of two buildings, together with boundary walls, cultivation remains and quarry hollows are situated close to the shore. It is probable that these remains are not all of contemporary date and that the quarry hollows may be of prehistoric date. The features are described individually below. RCAHMS, Canmore.</p> <p>(i) A rectilinear structure is defined by grass covered footings. The building measures approximately 10m by 6m and is aligned NW-SE. The footings are up to 2.5m wide and stand to 1.3m high. An enclosure bank lies 1m from the seaward side of the building. The form and condition in which this building survives suggest that it is of pre-modern date. (see NR25NE 8).</p> <p>(ii) A second stone built structure lies close to (i). Built of mortar bonded quarried stone, this building measures 17m by 6m and is aligned E-W. The walls stand up to 1.75m high. No windows are visible but there is a blocked doorway at the seaward end. No internal features are visible. (see NR25NE 25)</p> <p>(iii) At NR 27905 57180 there are traces of lazy bed cultivation. There are several separate groups of cultivation remains, all lying between the raised beach shelf and the present coastline.</p> <p>(iv) There are clearance cairns associated with the cultivation remains. Most are built over natural outcrops. The largest stand up to 3.5m high and measure 6m in diameter. See NR25NE 11.</p> <p>(v) Within the cultivated area, there are numerous small hollows set into the ground. On average, they measure 2.5m in diameter and are 0.3m deep. They cover an area approximately 50m by 50m. They may be associated with gravel extraction, but could conceivably be the result of flint mining in the prehistoric past. (see NR25NE 9).</p>					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY155	Grid Ref NR 29387 59062	Map 37	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Rubha an t-Saile		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary					
Description <p>A grass-covered bank follows the coast edge for over 50m. It stands up to 1m high and is approximately 0.75m wide.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY156	Grid Ref NR 30955 53438	Map 39	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Traigh Mhor		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains and peat cuttings					
Description There are indistinct traces of cultivation remains on level ground behind marram covered dunes. These remains cover an area measuring 300m by 100m or thereabouts. The beds or rigs measure some 2m in width; the furrows are 0.5m wide. There are disused peat cutting between this area and the public road.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY157	Grid Ref NR 31450 52627	Map 39	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Industrial	Placename Traigh Mhor		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Quarry					
Description There is a sand a gravel quarry in operation in this area. There are several quarry hollows and the work is carried out using machines. The quarry is accessed using surfaced tracks associated with the airfield and possibly dating to WWII.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY158	Grid Ref NR 31450 52627	Map 39	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Traigh Mhor		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains					
Description There are intermittent cultivation remains from the grid reference supplied above up to the perimeter of the modern airfield. The remains mainly lie over 100m from the coast edge, behind marram covered dunes. The beds or rigs measure some 2.5m in width. The area is currently used for sheep grazing.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY159	Grid Ref NR 31878 51110	Map 40	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Ceathan Ruadh		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains and roads					
Description There are traces of cultivation remains on level grassland behind marram covered dunes. The beds/furrows measure 3m in width with furrows of 0.5m wide. The area is currently used for sheep grazing. In this area there are numerous remains of roads and runways, possibly associated with either the modern airfield or WWII activity. A stance, possibly associated with the WWII activity has been previously reported (NR35SW 16) but was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY160	Grid Ref NR 31964 50851	Map 40	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Ceathan Ruadh		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation WWII structural remains- possible engine sheds					
Description A brick built shed on concrete foundations may be a WWII structure. It measures 3.5m by 5.5m and is aligned E-W. The walls stand up to 3m high and are capped with a concrete roof. Inside, the floor is of concrete and there are protruding iron rods which may suggest that this building housed machinery set on a plinth. The single doorway is 2m wide. A second building of similar construction and size lies 30m to the N but has been largely demolished.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY161	Grid Ref NR 31989 50599	Map 40	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Ceathan Ruadh		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation WWII structures and dump					
Description In an eroding section in sand dunes, the remains of a WWII dump can be seen. The dumped material includes refuse, oil drums and building materials. There are also several lengths of tarmac pathways on and behind the coast edge.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY162	Grid Ref NR 24629 57163	Map 32	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Port a' Bata a' Chuirnn		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Clearance cairns					
Description Several grass-covered clearance cairns lie within the coastal zone and are associated with cultivation remains located further inland. The cairns are mostly built up over natural bedrock outcrops. The average 3m in diameter and 0.5m or less in height. The area is now used as sheep grazing.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY163	Grid Ref NR 24200 56693	Map 32	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Port Cellachan Michael		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundaries					
Description A ruinous drystone dyke runs for some 20m from a rock outcrop to the coast edge. It is 1m wide and is now reduced to 0.5m high or less. There is a natural rock wall running parallel to the wall but situated some 20m away. It is probable that the two walls together formed a stock pen. A second similar wall is located some 300m to the SW.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY164	Grid Ref NR 24093 56666	Map 32	SMR no. 1937	NMRS no. NR25NW 2
Status S	HS Index no. 2366	Site Type Church/Funerary	Placename Ceallachan Mhicheil		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range 10-14th C		
Characterisation Chapel and enclosure with probable burial ground					
Description A stone and earthen banked enclosure is located on sloping ground within an enclosed field to the landward side of the public road. It encloses an area some 13m by 8m. The footings of a subrectangular building aligned E-W, the chapel, lie within the enclosure. This measures approximately 5m by 4m in plan. There are traces of cultivation remains outside the enclosure. The site is being slightly poached by cattle but is not at risk from coastal erosion. It should be noted that the enclosure does not appear D-shaped, as previously noted by RCAHMS, but rather rectilinear. RCAHMS (1984a), 159, No.321.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY165	Grid Ref NR 23943 56348	Map 32	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Eilean Dubh		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary					
Description An earthen and stone boundary bank extends downhill towards the coast edge at 90 degrees. It is situated on the landward side of the public road on rough grazing land. It is approximately 1m high and wide and is visible for some 50m.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY166	Grid Ref NR 23653 56005	Map 32	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Port Torony		
Location to Coast Elements extend <30m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundaries and clearance cairns					
Description A stone built bank forms a curvilinear boundary dividing rocky sloping land on the NE from more gently sloping grassland on the SW. It is aligned at 90 degrees to the coast edge, stands up to 1.5m high and is 1m wide. It is built, in part, over natural rock outcrops. A second boundary bank lies some 20m away to the SW. It is probable that, together, both of these walls formed two sides of a small enclosed field, measuring approximately 40m by 20m. There are several small clearance cairns to the SW of this area.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY167	Grid Ref NR 23372 55587	Map 32	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Craigfad		
Location to Coast Elements <5m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18th -20th C		
Characterisation Enclosure					
Description A rectangular enclosure, defined by rubble banks, backs onto the coast edge. The banks are built of large beach boulders. They are up to 2.5m wide and stand up to 0.8m high. The enclosed area measures approximately 25m by 20m and is overgrown and featureless.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY168	Grid Ref NR 22702 54830	Map 32	SMR no. 1973	NMRS no. NR25SW 5
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Ardnish		
Location to Coast Elements <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range 18th-20th C		

Characterisation

Mill complex

Description

A complex of buildings, including a mill, two smaller buildings and an enclosure are situated between a water course and a mill lade, close to the coast. They are ruinous but remain clearly visible. They are described individually below.

(i) A rectilinear mill building lies to the seaward end of the complex. It measures 12.5m by 5m. The walls are built of mortared quarried stone with an earthen core and stand up to 2.5m high. The S end of the building, adjacent to the mill lade, lies at a lower level than the N end. There are two mill stones laid on the ground to the W exterior of the building; one is broken, the other has a metal plate attached to it. Inside, the building is divided into two rooms.

(ii) To the immediate landward side of the mill building there is a very ruinous drystone building, of which only two walls survive. It is aligned E-W and measures approximately 10m by 7m. The walls survive to a maximum height of 1.5m at the NW corner. The walls are double faced and are 0.5m wide. There are no internal features visible.

(iii) The footings of an older building or enclosure lies next to building (ii). Measuring 10m by 6m and aligned N-S, it is defined by earthen and stone banks. It is divided internally into two parts. There is the suggestion of an entrance to the E side.

(iv) To the landward side of the buildings described above, but also within the complex, there is a probable farmstead. This is rectilinear in plan, aligned N-S and measures 9m by 4.5m. The drystone walls standing up to 2m high. The roof is now gone. The interior is very overgrown and no internal features are visible with the possible exception of a raised area to one end. This may be a bench or platform, but could alternatively be grass-covered rubble and collapse from the roof and walls.

(v) A small bridge over the natural watercourse gives access to the complex of buildings.

Island/area Islay	Site code IY169	Grid Ref NR 22187 54195	Map 32	SMR no. 1971	NMRS no. NR25SW 3
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Defensive	Placename Octofad		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		

Characterisation

Dun

Description

This site is located on a high rocky headland with sheer rock cliffs falling away to the sea on three sides. Access on to the headland is gained via a 5m wide strip of land which slopes up towards the summit of the headland. The summit is surrounded by a stony bank which encloses an area some 6m in diameter. The stony bank stands up to 3.5m high in places and is built partially over natural rock outcrops. In places around its circuit, the bank exhibits regular coursing, this is most clearly seen on the E and W sides. A gap to the NE of the circuit may be the original entrance. The interior of the enclosure/building is overgrown with bracken and there is some loose stone strewn about. It is of note that the site is almost invisible from the surrounding hinterland but commands good views over Loch Indaal. RCAHMS (1984a)103-4, No. 173.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY170	Grid Ref NR 21178 53623	Map 31	SMR no. 1969	NMRS no. NR25SW 1
Status S	HS Index no. 2363	Site Type Church/Funerary		Placename Glen Na Gaoith	
Location to Coast <100m		Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range 1st Mill BC- 1st Mill AD	
Characterisation Chapel, enclosure, cross slabs					

Description

A chapel with a surrounding enclosure, most probably a graveyard, is situated on a terrace overlooking a bend in a stream. The site is hidden from view of the hinterland and from the sea. The chapel is a rectilinear drystone building which measures 7m by 5m. The walls are between 1m and 1.2m in thickness and stand up to 1.4m high. The S wall is best preserved, with ten courses of walling being visible. There is a 0.5m wide entrance in the N wall. There is much loose stone strewn around the interior of the chapel. At the E end there are several large slabs laid against the interior wall face; these could conceivably be grave stones, this area is also notably wetter. The chapel sits within a subrectangular enclosure which measures some 32m E-W; the N-S extent could not be measured due to the extreme density of the vegetation, but is estimated to be in the region of 12m. The N side of the enclosure is defined by a stony bank, this may extend around the entire perimeter but is not visible elsewhere among the dense undergrowth. To the E side of the exterior of the chapel and also within the enclosure there is a stone built feature which may be a grave. It appears now as a doughnut shaped ring of stone but may originally have been a rounded cairn which has been disturbed. This is built of beach stone and measures 3m in diameter, standing to 0.3m high. Immediately to the W of this there is a cross slab which appears to have been set up here in more recent times. It takes the form of a Celtic cross; the obverse is blank. It stands 1m high and varies in width from 0.25m at its top to 0.35m at its base. A second cross slab is laid against the exterior E end wall of the chapel. This measures 1.2m in length and is 0.55m wide. It also bears a Celtic cross motif; there is also at least one other cross depicted on the slab. There are two possible cup marks near to its top and more indistinct carvings beneath the Celtic cross. The RCAHMS record notes the presence of three carved stones associated with this chapel and notes that two of these are at the Museum of Islay Life, Port Charlotte. This survey has identified two slabs on the site however, indicating either than a new slab has been found or that one of the previously known slabs was not, in fact, taken to the museum. RCAHMS (1984a)182-4, No. 356.

Island/area Islay	Site code IY171	Grid Ref NR 21225 53534	Map 31	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral/Maritime		Placename Port Gleann Na Gaoith	
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Boundary banks and walls, boat noost					

Description

A 30m long stone and turf built boundary bank runs from the edge of a rocky outcrop to the edge of a watercourse. Constructed of rounded beach stone, it stands up to 1.2m high and is 2.5m wide. This may be either a land boundary of recent date or possibly a boundary associated with the chapel site IY170 (this report). There are several other fragmentary earthen banks and walls in the nearby area which may be part of a more extensive field system extending inland. A boat noost lies at the head of a stony beach. It measures 4m by 4m and is defined by slight stony banks.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY172	NR 46388 52935	9		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Rubh' a' Bhuic		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Boundary wall					
Description					
A wall of uncoursed stone extends from the corner of a sandy bay along the coast edge for some 40m. It stands up to 1.5m high and is between 1.5 and 2m wide. It is built over outcrop in places.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY173	NR 46597 52667	9		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Trudernish Point		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Landing place					
Description					
A small U-shaped entry has been cleared through the rocks of the foreshore to form a landing place for a boat. It is 10m long and between 3m wide at the seaward end and 2m wide at the landward.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY174	NR 46776 52613	9	2643	NR45SE 10
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
S	5659	Defensive	Dun Thrudernish, Trudernish Point		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Extends to the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>A rocky point has artificial defences on its landward side. There are three separate defensive walls along the promontory and a probable structure. These features are described as they occur moving from the landward to the seaward side.</p> <p>(i) The outermost or landward defence consists of a wall of uncoursed stone which crosses the full width of the promontory, from coast edge to coast edge. It stands up to 1.7m high and is now very overgrown. In places it has been built over natural rock outcrops, elsewhere it appears to take the form of a revetted bank.</p> <p>(ii) Immediately behind wall (i) there is the remains of a structure formed from large upright stones. These form an alcove measuring some 8m by 4m.</p> <p>(iii) The second defensive wall is constructed of piled stone and is up to 6m wide. It stands up to 1.2m high and also extends across the entire promontory. This lies 7m from wall (i).</p> <p>(iv) The third line of defence is a massive stone bank which stands, in places, up to 3.5m high and is 10m wide. It appears to have been dug into in recent times. Traces of vitrification have been noted within this wall by previous surveyors but on the occasion of this survey the vegetation cover was too dense to permit close inspection. The land lying behind the third wall slopes up to a vertical bedrock face and thence to a high rocky summit. There are no traces of structures within this area.</p> <p>RCAHMS (1984a), 101, No. 168.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY175	NR 46626 52376	9		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Trudernish		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	good	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Landing place, possible fishing bothy and noost					
Description					
<p>A U-shaped area has been cleared through the rocks of the foreshore at the corner of a small bay. It measures 10m long by 3.5m wide and has been used for landing a small boat. Behind the landing area, on grassland, the footings of a small rectilinear structure stand up to 0.5m high. The building measures 10m by 5m and contains an internal division. To the S of this building, there is a curving length of revetted wall which may be the remains of a boat noost. This measures 8m by 3m.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY176	Grid Ref NR 46469 52051	Map 9	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Torr Garbh		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Enclosure & coppice					
Description A drystone walled enclosure extends to the coast edge. It contains the remains of a hazel coppice.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY177	Grid Ref NR 47010 51462	Map 9	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Mullach Ban		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary walls					
Description A small valley which runs out to the coast edge has two boundary banks running along its sides. One is built of large angular and subangular boulders and stands 1m wide and up to 1.75m high. It is now very overgrown but some coursing is visible. In places this wall is revetted rather than freestanding. It extends inland for at least 20m. The other wall lies on the opposite side of the valley and is of recent date and is visible inland for at least 40m.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY178	Grid Ref NR 47118 51198	Map 9	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Carraig Mhor		
Location to Coast Elements <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural remains and probable cultivation remains					
Description To the N side of a bay and overlooking the sea, an area of relatively level ground, measuring approximately 200m by 150m, contains traces of an enclosing wall or bank. The vegetation inside is notably greener than the surrounding area and it is likely that the ground was cultivated in the past. To the S of this ground, there are the remains of a small enclosure or structure. This is formed of two built wall and utilises bedrock outcrop to form a 5m square structure. The interior lies at a lower level than the surrounding ground surface.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY179	NR 41782 46254	7		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Ardbeg		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<20m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Earthwork					
Description					
A circular depression surrounded by slight banks measures 3m in diameter overall. The banks are between 0.75 and 1m in width and appear to contain some stone content. This feature lies on a grassy strip to the seaward side of a track. Its purpose is unknown, although it lies close to Ardbeg Distillery and may be an associated structure.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY180	NR 4156 4622	7	2617	NR44NW 43, 70
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Industrial	Ardbeg		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge		good	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Ardbeg Distillery					
Description					
Ardbeg is a working distillery which includes a range of warehouses, malt barns, kiln house and ancillary buildings. RCAHMS (1984a), 323-5, No. 437.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY181	NR 42057 46274	7	21029	NR44NW 62
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime/Industrial	Ardbeg		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Pier					
Description					
A stone built pier of 18th and 18th C construction lies close to the distillery and has an accompanying sea wall. It is in a dilapidated condition but appears to remain in casual usage. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY182	NR 42167 46410	7		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Maol Buidhe		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Structural remains and wall					
Description					
A wall has been built to the N side of a narrow gully. It is aligned at 90 degrees to the coast edge and is built over and incorporating rock outcrops. At the landward end of this wall are the remains of a ruinous building. This is rectilinear in plan with walls of mortared stone standing up to 2m high. The interior is now overgrown but the remains of a hearth can be seen.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY183	NR 42209 46440	7		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Maol Buidhe		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Slipway					
Description					
A concrete and stone slipway extends into the sea but is now in a dilapidated condition. There are several small sheds in the immediate hinterland, indicating that this area has been used in the recent past as a small boat harbour.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY184	NR 43075 46803	7		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Rubha Buidhe		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
In intertidal zone	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Slipway					
Description					
A curving line of boulders extends for 30m into the sea from the side of a sandy bay.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY185	Grid Ref NR 43040 46618	Map 7	SMR no. 2593	NMRS no. NR44NW 21
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Fang A'Chaisteil		
Location to Coast Elements extend to <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description A dun is sited on a small rocky ridge which lies behind a sandy beach and is surrounded by low-lying grassland. On the landward approach, the ridge rises some 3m above the surrounding ground surface, and via a series of narrow ledges, extends to a maximum height of 8m. The most accessible route to the summit follows a natural gully which leads upwards from the seaward side of the ridge. Midway along this gully there are traces of a wall which may have been part of the defences. On top of the ridge, which is very overgrown with trees, there are traces of a stony bank or wall. This runs from one side of the ridge to the other, enclosing an area of some 15m in length at the landward end of the summit. The bank is approximately 2.5m wide and up to 3m high. There are no structures visible to the inside of this wall. RCAHMS (1984a), 97, No. 160.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY186	Grid Ref NR 43140 46434	Map 7	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Eilean Imersay		
Location to Coast Intertidal zone	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Possible fish trap					
Description A curving line of stone runs through the intertidal zone from the coast edge to the coast of a small islet. It measures some 100m long in total. It is very dilapidated, with only intermittent stones remaining in situ. It may have functioned as a tidal fish trap.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY187	Grid Ref NR 428 461	Map 7	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Eilean Imersay		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Walls					
Description A small island contains the remains of numerous enclosure walls of 19th C date. These appear to be stock barriers and there is no sign of past cultivation.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY188	Grid Ref NR 43288 46295	Map 7	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port na Luinge		
Location to Coast Intertidal zone		Condition Fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Walls- possible harbour					
Description (i) At the head of a narrow sandy inlet there is a wall built across the inlet. The core is constructed of rough boulders, the wall is 2m wide and is faced with larger stones on one side. It stands up to 0.7m high. It extends for some 30m. The inlet, named as Port na Luinge, would suggest that this inlet was used as a landing place and that the wall may be part of a small harbour. (ii) Some 15m to the seawards side of (i) there is a second wall of poorer quality. This is also constructed of boulders but has been less carefully faced. It appears to extend across the entire width of the inlet and may be a replacement for (i), as the inlet became silted up and shallower in depth. It is possible, alternatively, that this wall did not extend across the full width of the inlet but formed a protective break water behind which a boat could be moored.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY189	Grid Ref NR 43424 46263	Map 7	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Ard Imersay		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Walls					
Description (i) A roughly built wall runs for over 30m between two outcrops of rock. It stands up to 1.5m high. It is located at the head of a small valley, behind the coast edge and probably functioned as a stock barrier. (ii) On the E side of an outcrop, to the E side of a small valley, there are further remains of rough walling.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY190	Grid Ref NR 4384 4698	Map 8	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Ard Imersay		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Designed landscape					
Description A designed landscape surrounding Ardimersay House, comprises of woodland and rhododendron forests. There are several paths through the landscape, leading through the woodland and into rocky crevasses, which may have been artificially created or enhanced. There is at least one viewpoint, constructed with steps leading up a natural rise and giving a view over the sea. Many of the paths are dilapidated and the undergrowth is frequently too dense to permit access. There are wild deer in the grounds.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY191	Grid Ref NR 40603 45489	Map 7	SMR no. 2613, 2596	NMRS no. NR44NW 4, 24
Status S	HS Index no. 4747	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dunivaig Castle, Lagavulin Bay		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition poor	Recommendation monitor	Date range 14th -18th C		
Characterisation Dunivaig Castle					
Description Dunivaig Castle, first mentioned in chronicles of the later 14th C, was a possession of the Lords of the Isles. It passed through several hands during its often troubled history, at various stages being in the keep of the McDonalds of Dunivaig, McLean of Ardnamurchan, Sir John Campbell of Cawdor and was under royal control for a period. It was besieged on a number of occasions in the 17th C and appears to have been abandoned by the end of that century. It now stands as a much depleted ruin. It occupies a high coastal promontory on the E side of Lagavulin Bay. On lower ground beneath the rise, there is an outer courtyard. This is irregularly polygonal in shape and measures some 37m by 23m in area. The courtyard contains the remains of at least four rectangular buildings. These are now overgrown but can still be traced on the ground. To the SW side, there are traces of a sea gate and a boat landing area. On the summit of the rise, there are traces of an enclosure wall and the now depleted remains of a elongated hall which originally stood to more than two main stories in height. Of this building, only the seaward wall now stands to any height; the remainder being reduced to footings. The entire structure is now in a poor condition, with crumbling walls and loose masonry. The buildings on the summit are closed off to the public due to its dangerous and unstable condition. A 'cupmarked' stone previously reported (NR44NW 4) some 100m to the NE of the castle, and thought comprise of bait holes and natural depressions, was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS (1984a) 268-75, No. 403.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY192	Grid Ref NR 40401 45660	Map 7	SMR no. 2616	NMRS no. NR44NW 42
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Industrial/Maritime	Placename Lagavulin		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Lagavulin Distillery and landing places					
Description (i) Lagavulin distillery, founded as a legal operation in 1816, is said to have been the site of illegal distillation from the mid-18th C. The buildings include both 19th C three-storied malt barns and kilns, together with more modern 20th C buildings. The complex is protected on the seaward side by a stout revetted sea wall. A pier built for the distillery stands nearby. RCAHMS (1984a), 323-5, No. 437. (ii) Between the distillery and Dunivaig Castle (IY191, this report) there are numerous small landing places for boats. One larger area of the intertidal zone which has been cleared of rock may be part of a slipway associated with the distillery.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY193	Grid Ref NR 4140 4606	Map 7	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Ardbeg		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Noost and pier					
Description (i) A modern brick lined boat noost stands at the head of the shore. It is square in section and is equipped with iron slipway rails and winding gear. It is now in a dilapidated condition. (ii) To the E of the boat noost, a small mortared stone pier extends into the intertidal zone for 10m. It also is in a dilapidated condition. Both lie close to and may be associated with Ardbeg distillery.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY194	NR 40161 45357	7	2595	NR44NW 23
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Barr An T-Seann Duine		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Elements <50m	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>A high and extensive rocky promontory is broken into natural terraces and contains upon it some level ground. Traces of walling are visible in a number of places although none of the lengths of wall form a continuous barrier. The walling is especially visible at the approach to the summit, where the walling appears to define an access passage. In places, there are other fragments of walling which block natural fissures and gaps and which may have acted as stock barriers. Several details noted by RCAHMS, such as a circular structure on the summit and traces of cultivation remains, are not now visible. A new road has been constructed to the NE side of the ridge and this has exposed a section containing frequent stone. While it is not possible to identify individual feature within this section, it is possible that it contains features of archaeological interest. There is a modern marker cairn on the summit of the rise. This measures some 5m in diameter and may be constructed from or over an earlier feature. There are several boat landing places and a pier to the NE side of this site. The pier is stone built. These features appear to be of 19th C date. RCAHMS (1984a), 77, No. 130.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY195	NR 40066 45368	7		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Barr An T-Seann Duine		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<30m	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Farmstead and walled enclosure					
Description					
<p>A c.25m long range of farm buildings forms the seaward side of a walled enclosure. Some of the buildings have been re-roofed and are in use. The complex also includes a disused two-storied building with external stair leading up to the second floor. This is mortar bonded and retains traces of external render. It has narrow slit windows, suggesting that it may have been used as a grain store with the slits providing ventilation. The walled enclosure has high walls and encloses an area measuring approximately 100m by 70m.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY196	Grid Ref NR 39993 45342	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Lagavulin		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Walls					
Description Fragments of drystone walling extend between the grid reference supplied above and NR 39892 45289. These include a land boundary and stock barriers. The land boundary is up to 1m in width and stands to 0.5m high. The stock barriers are mainly located to the W side of a rise and are visible as intermittent lengths of dilapidated walling. They are situated so as to close of gaps and slopes and to keep sheep away from cliff edges.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY197	Grid Ref NR 39710 45230	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Port na Sroine Gairbhe		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A subrectangular structure measuring 8m by 4m is now reduced to its foundations. It is constructed with an inner and outer face of large earthfast stones and a core of looser, smaller stone. The interior is overgrown and uneven. There are indications of a small annex with a rounded end abutting the landward end of this building. The building is situated on low lying rough grassland to the seaward side of raised beach deposits. Its date and function could not be determined. There are no traces of cultivation remains in this area and the beach is rocky and unlikely to be suitable for landing boats.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY198	Grid Ref NR 39345 44895	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Carn Mor		
Location to Coast Extends to <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary bank					
Description A wide stony bank runs at 90 degrees to the coast edge, running along the side of a small gully to the coast edge. It is up to 2m wide and stands to an average height of 0.6m. It is very overgrown. It can be traced inland for some 20m, after which it is obscured within a conifer plantation.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY199	NR 39235 44886	6		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Industrial	Carn Mor		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<10m		good	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Stone structure associated with P. O. cable					
Description					
A single storied stone built structure is built close to the coast edge at the point where a Post Office cable entered the sea. It is roofed and has a blocked chimney.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY200	NR 39042 44837	6		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Port a' Chuirn		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<10m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosures					
Description					
Two small conjoined enclosures of loose drystone construction are located 5m behind a storm beach and between two vertical rock walls. They each measure 3m in diameter and their walls stand up to 0.5m or so. They may be stock pens for lambs.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY201	NR 38927 44762	6		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Rubha Chuirn		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<5m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosure					
Description					
A roughly built curvilinear enclosure stands close to the coast edge. It is constructed from stone derived from the nearby storm beach. The walls are 0.4m wide and stand up to 0.5m high. This may be stock pen for lambs.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY202	Grid Ref NR 38881 44799	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Rubha Chuirn		
Location to Coast Elements <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Stock barriers and possible enclosures					
Description Several short stretches of drystone walling cut off steep slopes around a high rocky rise. On more level ground to the N side of Rubha Chuirn there are heaps of stone which may be the remains of small enclosures, but could alternatively represent natural storm thrown rocks. One small enclosure of recent date contains wood collected from the nearby shore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY203	Grid Ref NR 16 52	Map 30	SMR no. 1868	NMRS no. NR15SE 14 & 38
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime/domestic	Placename Portnahaven		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation monitor	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Portnahaven Village and pier					
Description Portnahaven has historically been a fishing village. From earlier origins as a poor fishing hamlet, the present village was planned and built in the mid-late 19th C under the encouragement of Captain Walter Campbell of Sunderland. The village is built on the often steep slopes surrounding an inlet. The houses, many of which have been modernised, comprise of both single storied and lofted cottages with slate roofs. The village has a parliamentary church, designed by Thomas Telford and built in 1828 (NR15SE 11). RCAHMS (1984a) 301, No. 416.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY204	Grid Ref NR 1659 5195	Map 30	SMR no. 45716	NMRS no. NR15SE 37
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Port Wemyss		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Pier					
Description A stone and concrete pier which once served the local fishing community is now used by small pleasure craft.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY205	NR 16755 51776	30	1867, 21031	NR15SE 13, 31
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime/domestic	Port Wemyss		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Port Wemyss village					
Description					
Port Wemyss was a planned village built under Walter Campbell in the early 19th C. It comprises of terraced houses built on high ground overlooking a small port. It lies to the SE of Portnahaven and was also a fishing village. The houses are mainly single storied and were set out with strips of garden ground. There is a jetty and a pier (NR15SE 31) and several landing places for boats on the rocky coast below the village. RCAHMS (1984a), 302, No. 417.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY206	NR 17094 51631	30		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Port Weymss		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge		fair-poor	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Walls and grazing land					
Description					
An area of grazing land adjacent to the coast is littered with the remains of drystone dykes and stock barriers. To the E end of this area (NR 17349 51577) there are several larger banks which appear to have defined fields. These are now overgrown but are estimated to be up to 5m in width and up to 1m high.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY207	NR 17679 51454	30		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Cnoc na Buaile		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		fair	monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Clearance cairns					
Description					
Five or more small mounds are located on gently sloping rough grassland behind the coast edge. The mounds are now covered with vegetation but appear to comprise of stone, built up over natural outcrops. They measure, on average, 4m in diameter and stand up to 1m high. There are no traces of cultivation remains in this area.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY208	NR 17963 51219	30	1873	NR15SE 2
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	An Dun, Rhinn's Point		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On tidal islet	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
On a sheer sided rocky rise there are signs of banks. The rise is surrounded on all sides by the sea and is now inaccessible. The bank most visible from the adjacent coast edge lies on the landward side of the rise. It is estimated to measure 1-1.5m in height. It is now very overgrown, and cannot be traced for more than a couple of meters. The top of the rise measures approximately 40m by 40m and is undulating, with a hollow sited to its E side. RCAHMS (1984a), 76, No. 128.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY209	NR 1884 5208	31	1881	NR15SE 8
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Port Ellister		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	???		
Characterisation					
Sea cave					
Description					
A sea cave which lies on the coast edge at the end of a narrow gully is reported to have been occupied in the past. The cave could not be inspected due to the fact that the mouth is blocked with rock fall and that the tide covered the access at the time of this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY210	NR 1929 4220	31		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Wester Ellister		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Cave/rock shelter					
Description					
A small rock shelter, formed from a gap in a sheer rock cliff may have been utilised in the past. It measures some 5m wide at its mouth, narrowing to 2m at the rear. It is approximately 6m deep. There is loose, fallen stone over the floor.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY211	NR 19981 52799	31	45400	NR15SE 35
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Port an Ladhair		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<50m	poor		monitor	???	

Characterisation

Structural remains

Description

Structural remains have been noted at this location from map records, RCAHMS, Canmore. Field inspection indicated that these comprised of two or more rectangular buildings, located on rocky ground to the E side of sloping improved pasture. Both buildings have been reduced to footings and appear, from the vegetation cover over them, to have been abandoned for some considerable time.

(i) This building measures 11m by 5m and stands on a slight (0.5m high) platform. It is aligned NW-SE. The walls are built of beach stone and are 1m thick. The remains of a probable sheep dipping tank lie within the building. This appears to have been a relatively recent insert. It is now reduced to rubble and ceramic fragments.

(ii) To the S of (i), a smaller building measures 8m by 4m and is similarly aligned.

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY212	NR 20168 52906	31		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Cadh' Airighe		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<50m	fair		monitor	???	

Characterisation

Mounds- possible clearance cairns

Description

A group of five or more mounds are spread between two fields, some 30m from the coast edge. Three of these mounds comprise of piles of loose stone heaped over natural outcrops. The remainder are covered over with grass. Their average measurement is 7m in diameter and 1.5m high.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY213	Grid Ref NR 16095 53686	Map 30	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Rubha na Faing		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boat noost					
Description At the end of a narrow gully, a small inlet has a stony beach at its head. To the W side of the gully the remains of a boat noost are visible as a pair of stony banks, which together with a natural outcrop, form a small enclosure measuring 5m in width by 7m in length. The walls and floor of the noost are grassed over. At the center of the gully, some 15m behind the coast edge, are the remains of associated winding gear set into a stone and concrete platform.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY214	Grid Ref NR 17332 54887	Map 29	SMR no. 1879	NMRS no. NR15SE 6
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Port Froige		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description A high coastal promontory has been enclosed by a stout wall. The fort is not readily visible from the hinterland, sitting as it does, below sloping ground. The defensive wall extends across the full width of the promontory. The W end is straight, whilst the E end curves out wards onto the promontory. It appears that the entrance was situated at the E end. The wall is up to 2m in thickness on average, but becomes thicker at the W end, where a hollow amongst the core of the masonry may indicate the presence of an intramural chamber. A second hollow area amongst rubbly deposits lies further onto the promontory. This measures 8m by 4m and may also represent the remains of a structure. Part of the stout wall, together with what may be traces of an enclosure wall extending out on to the promontory, are visible in a coastal exposure to the E side of the promontory. Between the stout wall and the landward approach to the promontory there are two lines of large boulders set in lines extending across the neck of land. These stand 6m apart and the seaward line stands 6m from the stout wall. These may be of natural origin or may represent part natural-part artificial barriers. RCAHMS (1984a), 120, 1, No. 227.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY215	NR 17655 54957	29		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Bealach Froige		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosure					
Description					
Traces of a curvilinear enclosure extend across the width of a valley and continue uphill to the N. The enclosing bank is now indistinct and grass covered, but can be best seen from the hill above to the S. The enclosure runs beneath a drystone dyke of more recent origin, suggesting that it may be of considerable age. The bank is up to 2m in width and stands to 0.5m high. It encloses an area estimated to measure 30m N-S by 50m E-W.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY216	NR 17682 55295	29		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Sloc an Ine		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
Extends to <50m		poor	nil	???	
Characterisation					
Wall					
Description					
A group of intermittent stones, aligned at 90 degrees to the coast edge, represent the denuded remains of a stone dyke. This is visible for over 30m into the hinterland.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY217	NR 20311 59964	28		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Industrial	Kilchiaran Bay		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Quarry- disused					
Description					
A U-shaped quarry hollow is located to the S side of a path leading from Kill Chiarain chapel to the beach. It measures some 10m wide and is 40m long. The S side of the hollow is formed by a sheer rock face; the N side contains quarry working waste built up over bedrock.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY218	Grid Ref NR 19941 59632	Map 28	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Kilchiaran Bay		
Location to Coast Extends to <25m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Boundary bank					
Description A bank extends down hill towards the coast. It is visible for over 40m inland, measures <1m wide and stands up to 0.5m high. It is built of turf over a stone foundation.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY219	Grid Ref NR 19530 59734	Map 28	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Kilchiaran Bay		
Location to Coast <25m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Enclosure, cultivation remains and field banks					
Description An enclosed field lies immediately behind the rocky shore. It is defined by earthen and stone banks. These are up to 1.5m wide and vary in height from <0.5m to 1.75m. There are faint traces of cultivation remains within the enclosure. The enclosed area covers an area estimated to measure 200m by 100m. There are several banks running off from this enclosure, indicating the probable presence of a field system. Further along the coast, at NR 19103 59521, there is another earthen bank which runs down to the coast edge at 90 degrees. It is between 1m and 2m in width and stands up to 1.5m high. It can be traced for some 30m inland.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY220	Grid Ref NR 19010 59459	Map 28	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type Other	Placename Cnoc Choisprig		
Location to Coast <30m	Condition good	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Stray find- flint flake					
Description A small flint flake fragment was noted amongst broken ground on a sloping hillside some 30m from the coast edge. There were no topographical features of archaeological note seen nearby.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY221	Grid Ref NR 18619 59009	Map 28	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Tormisdale		
Location to Coast Extends to <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Field boundary					
Description An earthen and stone bank runs downhill towards the coast edge over rough grassland. It is between 1.5 and 2m wide and stands up to 0.5m high. It is visible inland for over 100m.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY222	Grid Ref NR 17950 58249	Map 29	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Beinn Ghlas		
Location to Coast Extends to <10m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Wall					
Description The foundations of a drystone wall are visible for up to 100m on a steeply sloping hillside leading to a high cliff edge. It is now visible as a scatter of stone in places but may originally have formed a stock barrier.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY223	Grid Ref NR 17656 57472	Map 29	SMR no. 1851	NMRS no. NR15NE 14
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun Bhoraraig		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description This site occupies a high rocky coastal promontory, the S side of which presents a sheer drop to the sea. Access to the Dun is gained from the W side, where the land rises in a series of sloping terraces. The remains of a 2m wide stone wall defends the access to the summit. The wall stands no more than 0.5m high and there are few traces of coursing. There is an entrance through the wall on the NW. Inside the entrance, traces of a small cellular alcove may be the remains of a guard cell. This is visible as a concentration of upright earthfast stones. The area thus defined measures approximately 5m in diameter. The interior of the alcove is littered with loose stone. The enclosed area behind the defensive wall covers some 40m by 50m of undulating rocky ground. There are no traces of features visible within the interior. RCAHMS (1984a), 88, No. 145.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY224	NR 17200 56450	29	1856	NR15NE 3
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Dun Na Faing		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>This site is situated on a coastal promontory. The promontory is cut off by means of a substantial wall which runs across its neck. The wall is now much depleted and has probably been robbed of stone to build an adjacent stock barrier (of 18-20th C date). It extends for some 65m in total, is approximately 3m in width and stands up to 1.5m high. The enclosed area covers some 2 ha of rocky, undulating ground. Immediately inside the entrance and abutting the rear of the defensive there is a curvilinear structure which measures 10m N-S by 12m E-W. This contains two shallow depressions within it. There are no other traces of structural remains within the interior of the dun. RCAHMS (1984a), 93, No. 155.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY225	NR 17294 56363	29	46060	NR15NE 16, 34
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	Lossit		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<50m	fair	monitor	3rd-1st Millennium BC		
Characterisation					
Possible hut circle					
Description					
<p>The foundations of a curvilinear structure lie on sloping grassland behind a high cliff edge. It is defined by a bank of earthfast stones and measures 6m in diameter. The bank is best preserved to the W side, being more feint to the E and N. There are several upright stones in the interior of the structure. This may be a hut circle of prehistoric date. Caldwell, McWee and Ruckley, 1999, DES,17. This site is probably the same as that reported in 1964 in a slightly different location (NR15NE 16) Newall, F, 1964, DES).</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY226	NR 17271 56278	29	1855	NR15NE 2
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Lossit		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
<p>A narrow rocky ledge leads on to a high outcrop, surrounded by steep and frequently high sheer cliff edges. Beyond the ledge, access to the site is gained up via a slope towards an entrance to the N side. Gaps between rock outcrops to either side of the path to the entrance have been blocked with stone and a mass of fallen stone on the ground beneath indicates that the dun was originally substantially fortified at this point. Once at the entrance, it is apparent that the substantial 2m wide wall into which it is set is not merely a defensive barrier but the wall of a building. This structure measures some 7m in diameter and has a slightly sunken internal floor. The W side of the entrance to the building is formed of coursed walling which stands 4 courses or 0.5m high. The rear of the building is built against another curving wall. This forms both the rear wall to the structure and continues beyond to form a defensive barrier blocking access to the farthest part of the promontory. Behind this wall there is a second building. This measures 8m by 5m and is defined by occasional earthfast stones, indicating a 2m wide wall with both an inner and outer wall face. The interior is dishd. RCAHMS (1984a), 118, No. 221.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY227	NR 3829 4517	6	2153	NR34NE 27
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Caisteal Dhonnachaidh		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	???	
Characterisation					
Alleged site of dun- not located					
Description					
<p>A coastal dun, described by RCAHMS and others, was not located by this survey. The grid reference provided refers to a natural bluff at the edge of a raised beach upon which no trace of structural remains were noted. RCAHMS (1984a), 331, No. 447.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY228	Grid Ref NR 37880 45315	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Sron Dubh		
Location to Coast <10m	Condition poor	Recommendation nil	Date range ???		
Characterisation Possible structural remains					
Description A concentration of earthfast stones is located on level ground to the W side of a small bay. The stones cover an area measuring 15m N-S by 10m E-W. This may be the remains of a structure although there are no indications of its original form, function or date.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY229	Grid Ref NR 37771 45245	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime	Placename Sron Dubh		
Location to Coast Intertidal zone	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Pier or fish trap					
Description Two stretches of drystone walling extend from the E and W sides of a shallow inlet. Formed from large rounded beach boulders, the walls extend into the intertidal zone; the E side is 14m long, the W side is 10m long. The walls are each 1.5m-2m wide and stand to <0.5m high. They may be the remains of a small pier/landing place for boats but could alternatively be part of a tidal fish trap.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY230	Grid Ref NR 37738 45137	Map 6	SMR no. 2168	NMRS no. NR34NE 40
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Sron Dubh		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description A dun occupies the E side of a low-lying coastal promontory. The seaward side of the promontory is faced with a sheer wall of bedrock, the E side is more rocky and broken. Here, the remains of walling enclose an area measuring approximately 45m by 38m. Behind the wall, there are two distinct hollow areas, which may be the remains of structures. One measures approximately 8m in diameter and is littered with loose stone, the other lies immediately to the S of this. It measures 20m E-W by 5m N-S. To the SE (seaward) side of the promontory the natural rock appears to have been built up by filling loose stone into cracks to present a more substantial and impenetrable face. There are numerous concentrations of stone and several probable wall lines in this area, they may have served to delineate the access routes within the dun. RCAHMS (1984a), 100, No. 167.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY231	Grid Ref NR 37694 45149	Map 6	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral/Maritime	Placename Sron Dubh		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Field system, pier, slipway and jetty					
Description Part of a field system is represented by dilapidated drystone walls. Traces of rectilinear fields, together with clearance cairns, can be seen. The walls have been reduced to less than 0.5m in height and have spread to 1m in width. A pier, jetty and slipway are situated at the S end of a small beach below the promontory of Sron Dubh (Site IY230, this report). Made of rough beach stone, the pier is of concrete and has iron fixings. It measures 10m in length and is 2m wide.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY232	NR 37086 44815	5		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	The Ard, Port Ellen		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Intertidal zone	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Fish trap and jetties					
Description					
Near to the head of a small inlet, a wall of rough beach stone has been built across the intertidal area. It extends for some 15m and is up to 1.5m wide. It may represent the remains of a small boat landing place or a fish trap. Nearby, at NR 36846 44757, there is a series of jetties ranged around the head of another small bay. Most are built of concrete and stone and are still in use. They measure, on average, 5m long by 1m wide. There are boat sheds in the adjacent hinterland.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY233	NR 36495 44715	5	2216	NR34SE 1
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	The Ard, Port Ellen		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
A long grassy ridge rises some 6m from low lying ground and extends to the coast edge. The summit lies 10m above the sea. On the landward side an enclosure abuts the base of the ridge. This measures 35m E-W by 15m N-S and is defined by intermittent stones. From within this enclosure, an access route leads up on to the ridge. This is defined in places by an intermittent stony bank. The summit area is relatively level and measures some 38m long by 15m wide. On the summit, there are two small hollows which may be the remains of structures. One measures 6m in diameter and has earthfast stones within its interior; the other measures 5m in diameter and appears to retain traces of a stone inner wall face. Both 'structures' are very overgrown but may be well preserved beneath the vegetation. In several places on the summit stones can be felt underfoot, possibly representing further structures, but the vegetation cover is so dense as to render it impossible to clearly determine any artificial construction. The grid reference supplied by RCAHMS appears to be incorrect: the corrected version appears above. RCAHMS (1984a), 76-7, No. 129.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY234	Grid Ref NR 34766 45503	Map 5	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Other	Placename Coille nan Sglithean		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition good	Recommendation monitor	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Folly and designed landscape					
Description A stone built folly stands on the coast edge, to the periphery of a designed landscape. Standing one story high, this building is executed in Victorian neo-Gothic style. Now roofless, it contains a high arched window facing onto the beach. It is entered by a single door, the interior measuring 2m by 3m. It is built of mortared quarried block and has concrete window surrounds. The foundations of the building are now being exposed through wind erosion on the beach side. A stair which runs behind this building gives access to a 19th C designed landscape with woodland paths and both native and exotic plantings.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY235	Grid Ref NR 2045 6011	Map 28	SMR no. 2072	NMRS no. NR26SW 6
Status S, L:B	HS Index no. 2367	Site Type Church/Funerary	Placename Cill Chiarain		
Location to Coast >100m	Condition good	Recommendation monitor	Date range 10th -14th C		
Characterisation Kilchiaran Chapel					
Description Dedicated to St. Ciaran, this chapel includes fabric of medieval date but has been extensively restored . It measures 16m E-W by 6.5m, with the E gable standing up to roof height. The chapel is surrounded by graveyard with three grave slabs; there are grave slabs inside the chapel also. An earthfast stone set into the ground within the enclosure contains several basins, one of which is equipped with a 'grinding' stone. It is listed, grade B. RCAHMS (1984a), 194-6, No. 365.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY236	Grid Ref NR 1997 60172	Map 28	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Kilchiaran Bay		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description The grass-covered footings of two adjacent rectilinear structures lie to the S side and above a stony beach. One measures 3m by 5m, the other 6m by 4m. They may represent the remains of stock enclosures or fishing stores or bothies.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY237	Grid Ref NR 19843 60305	Map 28	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Industrial	Placename Rubha na h-Airde Moire		
Location to Coast Extends to the coast edge		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Quarry, disused					
Description A subrectangular quarry hollow lies close to the coast edge. It measures 50m N-S by 75m E-W. The floor of the quarry is littered with quarry working waste. This is also built up on the coast edge, where subsequent erosion has exposed stony deposits in section. Much of the quarry walls are covered with vegetation.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY238	Grid Ref NR 19774 60530	Map 28	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Rubha na h-Airde Moire		
Location to Coast <50m		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Field boundaries					
Description Earthen and stone field banks extend parallel to the coast edge for 1 km or more. A series of field have been created by additional banks running at 90 degrees to the coast; these have subsequently been replaced by wire and post fences. The banks are between 1.75m and 3m in width and stand up to 1.75m high. The remains are most concentrated in the area between the grid reference supplied above and NR 20591 62083.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY239	Grid Ref NR 20591 62083	Map 27	SMR no. 2049	NMRS no. NR26SW 2
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun Neadean		
Location to Coast On the coast edge		Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???	
Characterisation Dun					
Description On the summit of a broad grassy knoll on the coast edge, there are traces of walling visible to the S and E. The summit measures approximately 20m by 15m and is relatively level. There are no traces of the alleged gallery previously noted, no are there any traces of structural remains within the enclosure. RCAHMS (1984a), 123, No. 236.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY240	NR 20862 63613	27		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Machrie		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<100m		fair	monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Eroding dunes with Old ground surface and stone concentrations					
Description					
In one of the largest of a group of deflation hollows among the dunes which flank Machir beach there are traces of exposed old ground surface. There are at least two main phases of ground surface exposed. These occur as islands surrounded by blown sand and deflation surfaces. Amongst the deflation surfaces there are concentrations of stone, but they do not appear to have any form and may be ex-situ. There are surface scatters of shell (mainly terrestrial snail) and occasional pieces of unworked flint and pumice. This is intermixed with dumps containing 19th C and 20th C china, bottle glass, metal etc. While there are no in-situ deposits of an archaeological nature currently visible, the area is prone to constant shifting of the sand and should be monitored frequently for the appearance of new exposures. The grid reference supplied above represents a central point among the deflating area.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY241	NR 19065 64473	27	1884	NR16SE 2
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Carn Mor		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		poor	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Structural remains					
Description					
A much depleted structure is represented by low stony banks. The structure is rectangular in plan, measuring 10m by 6m and aligned NE-SW. The interior is divided into two unequal portions. The banks/walls stand less than 0.5m high. A series of field banks run off from the structure. The building may be the remains of a farmstead. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY242	NR 1911 6492	27	1883	NR16SE 1
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Am Burg, Coul		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	fair	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
A high rocky plateau is surrounded on all sides by the sea and is located at the head of a steep sided inlet. Traces of grass-covered walling survive to the landward end (SE side). Access onto the islet is via a steep rock cut passage at the SE. The summit is uneven and there are no structures visible. RCAHMS (1984a), 72, No. 125.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY243	NR 19467 65195	27		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Claddach na Easgann		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains and field banks					
Description					
An area of improved pasture, which may have been previously cultivated, extends over a broad level terrace above the coast edge. It measures approximately 500m N-S by 250m E-W. At the S end of this area, a stone and turf bank runs alongside a watercourse to the coast edge. It is between 2.5m and 3m wide and stands up to 1.5m high. At the N end of the cultivated area (NR 19661 65268) there are a series of banks and a circular pund. The pund measures 10m in diameter. Further cultivation remains occur to the N of this area at NR 19901 65523.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY244	NR 20121 65899	27	14393	NR26NW 27
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral/Domestic	Am Miadar		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Structural remains					
Description					
<p>The grass covered footings of a rectangular building sits among previously cultivated ground close to the coast edge. It has one rounded end and a possible shed or annex attached to its landward end. It measures 7m NW-SE by 3m. The walls are of stone and turf and vary in width from 1-2m. They stand up to 0.5m high. There is a possible entrance gap on the N side. In the previously cultivated ground surrounding the building there are grass covered mounds which may be clearance cairns. RCAHMS, Canmore.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY245	NR 2095 6655	26		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Saligo Bay		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
100m +	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
WWII structural remains					
Description					
<p>A range of concrete and brick buildings are located on a low sandy plain some 100m and more from the coast edge. They include bunkers and mast bases and were part of a WWII radar station. Some of the buildings are now in use as stores and shelters. They are slowly degrading but are not subject to coastal erosion.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY246	NR 20964 67392	26	14402	NR26NW 36
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Aird Thorrr Innis		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<10m	good		monitor	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Graves					
Description					
Two graves are marked by orthostatic stones set into the ground above a pebble beach. One of the graves also has a covering slab on which the words 'Dec AD 1818' have been inscribed. There is also more recent, but faint, graffiti scratched onto this slab. The other grave is surrounded by a group of smaller stones set into the ground which act to wedge the upright marker in position. The graves are aligned NE-SW, with the upright markers situated at their NE end. They are thought to be the graves of unknown seafarers washed up on the nearby beach. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY247	NR 20866 67559	26		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Aird Thorrr Innis		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<50m	fair		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains					
Description					
Cultivation remains, in the form of lazy beds, cover an area of some 50m by 100m on gently sloping land which extends to the coast edge. The beds are up to 3m in width. There are traces of earthen and stone field banks around the periphery of the area, indicating that it was once enclosed. The area is now used for sheep grazing.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY248	Grid Ref NR 21111 67879	Map 26	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Port an Lochdail		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Cultivation remains and field boundaries					
Description On two sides of a rocky inlet there are cultivation remains and traces of old field boundaries. At the E side of the inlet, a bank appears to have adjoined a rock outcrop, together forming an enclosure of some 10m in diameter. Another bank lies to the W of the area, marking the division between the cultivated ground and the higher rocky land beyond. At the seaward end of this bank there are two groups of orthostatic stones. These may have originally marked either side of an entrance or gate between the cultivated and uncultivated areas. It is equally possible that they were originally embedded within the bank, since several other large orthostatic stones can be seen along the line of the bank. A grave (NR26NW 42) reported by the Staff of Strathclyde Archaeology Service lies within this area but was not seen during this survey.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY249	Grid Ref NR 20756 68442	Map 26	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Rubha Lamanis		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition good	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Enclosure					
Description A gully between two parallel rock dykes has been utilised as a sheep enclosure. A length of drystone walling, which incorporates a rock outcrop, cuts off the seaward side. In a niche to the E side of the gully, a small lamb house has been formed by the addition of some drystone walling. This measures 0.5m square. It was noted by Ms. S. Campbell of the Islay Shorewatch group.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY250	Grid Ref NR 21086 68566	Map 26	SMR no. 	NMRS no. NR26NW 29
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Agricultural/Pastoral	Placename Smaull		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair		Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Cultivation remains and field banks					
Description A gully leading to the sea has banks enclosing its landward end. These appear to have formed a stock barrier to restrict sheep from more level ground further inland which has previously been cultivated. There are several clearance cairns within the previously cultivated area. A standing stone mentioned by earlier commentators was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY251	Grid Ref NR 2102 6896	Map 26	SMR no. 2016, 14397	NMRS no. NR26NW 6, 31
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun Bheolain		
Location to Coast Elements <20m	Condition fair		Recommendation monitor	Date range ???	
Characterisation Dun					
Description A high rocky promontory, which rises in a series of rocky terraces has two defensive walls and a pathway up to the summit. The first wall is located on the lower slopes of the rise. It extends for some 60m from one side of the rise to the other and is up to 3.5m wide. It is built over natural outcrops and stands less than 0.5m high. At the point where the pathway crosses this wall there is a curvilinear hollow some 10m in diameter. There are no built features surviving, but it is probable that this represents the foundations of a building. The pathway continues up the slope to the second defensive wall. This lies some 60m above the first wall. It extends around the rise for over 70m, cutting off access to the summit. It stands <0.5m high and is up to 2m wide. Behind this wall there are three contiguous platforms which appear to be the bases of buildings. These are subrectangular in plan and measure 7m, 4m and 7m in diameter, respectively. Beyond the summit, the promontory continues with a series of downward slopes and then rises to another summit at its seaward end. There are traces of an earthen bank along the N side of this land mass. In a small hollow behind the landward summit, on the N side of the promontory there is a small level area, hidden from view beneath the higher surrounding ground. Here, traces of a wall suggest that this may also have been the site of a building. It may even be the site previously named as 'the Chieftains grave' (NR26NW 31), although no trace of a grave was noted during this survey. RCAHMS, 86-8, No. 144.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY252	Grid Ref NR 2108 6911	Map 26	SMR no. 1994	NMRS no. NR26NW 1
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Dun Nan Nighean		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description This dun, located to the immediate N side of Dun Bheolain (site IY251, this report), is a small steep sided promontory with traces of substantial defensive walling surviving to its N side. The wall stands up to 1.5m high with 12 courses being visible. It is dilapidated and has already lost much of its height. The approach to the summit is gained via a rock cut stair which runs in two flights. There is a cupmarked stone present on both flights. The summit is uneven and rocky. An underground structure noted by previous surveyors was not found during this survey due to extreme windy conditions which made a more thorough investigations of the site unsafe. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY253	Grid Ref NR 21283 69576	Map 26	SMR no. 2018	NMRS no. NR26NW 8
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Ton Lagain		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description A circular turf-banked enclosure or structure measures some 8m in diameter. The banks are very slight, to the extent that their full width cannot be determined. Occasional large earthfast stones are set around the external perimeter of the bank. A probable secondary structure has been inserted into the N side of the enclosure/structure. This stone-built feature is oval in plan and measures 3m by 2.5m. It is defined by roughly coursed walling 0.4m high by 0.6m wide. To its W side, the stonework appears to be revetted around a hollow. The 'interior' of this feature contains several larger stones laid flat, between which voids are visible. The purpose and date of this structure is uncertain but it does not appear recent and is unlike the usual drystone or earth-banked sheep pens seen elsewhere on Islay. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY254	NR 21560 70091	25		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Traigh Bhan		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<50m		good	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Grave and Memorial					
Description					
A memorial has been set up on top of a natural mound above the beach. It commemorates the 'Exemouth Tragedy' in which an emigrant ship was wrecked off the NW coast of Islay in 1847. The ship, a brig of Newcastle, was leaving Derry at the time of the Irish Famine with emigrant passengers destined for Quebec. One hundred and eight bodies, mainly of women and children, were recovered from the sea and washed up on beaches. The dead were buried here at Traigh Bhan. The memorial is made of mortared beach stone with a polished black granite plaque.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY255	NR 21569 70107	25	2130	NR27SW 6
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Gleann Tuath		
Location to Coast		Condition	Recommendation	Date range	
<100m		fair	nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Cultivation remains and field boundaries					
Description					
Level terraces lying above the beach has been cultivated previously and traces of very indistinct furrows can be seen. The area is enclosed by an earthen and stone bank, which survives in intermittent fragments. It is 2m wide and stands up to 0.5m. There are several clearance cairns to the periphery of the area. In the hinterland there are the remains of an enclosure and a drystone shelter built against a rock outcrop. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY256	Grid Ref NR 23578 70992	Map 24	SMR no. 2128	NMRS no. NR27SW 4
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Sanaigmore Bay		
Location to Coast Elements <20m		Condition poor	Recommendation monitor	Date range 1st mill BC- 1st Mill AD	
Characterisation Deflation hollow with artefact scatters					
Description In an eroding exposure in the dunes behind the beach and to the S side of a watercourse, there are scatters of shell, burnt stone, animal bone and unworked flint. A single pot sherd and a single struck flint flake were also noted (but not recovered). This area has previously yielded numerous stray artefacts of prehistoric type and it is likely that further in-situ archaeological deposits survive nearby. The scatters noted during this survey all lay among deflation surfaces. To the peripheries of the deflation hollow, a layer of dark grey humic soil, an old ground surface, has been exposed in section. This is likely to be the layer from which the artefact scatters derive. It lies between 1m and 1.5m below the modern ground surface. the floor of the deflation hollow now lies some 0.5m or more beneath the base of this layer and thus it is probable that no in-situ remains survive within this area. It is highly likely, however, that this deposit extends beyond the deflated area. The area should be kept under regular surveillance for the appearance of new exposures of old ground surface and associated archaeological deposits. An exposure of OGS is located at NR 23537 71179, although no features of archaeological interest were noted. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY257	Grid Ref NR 2237 7127	Map 25	SMR no. 2117	NMRS no. NR27SW 14
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Bealach Beulach		
Location to Coast <20m		Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C	
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description At the end of a long steep gully between two towering rock cliffs, a small drystone structure, built of rockfall, sits beneath a high sheer cliff. It is completely hidden from view from the surrounding area. The ends of the building are rounded and it measures 8m by 5m. It has an internal wall which subdivides the space into two rooms. Curiously, both rooms appear to contain hearths. In one, the hearth is set to the center of the room, in the other it is placed against the wall with an elaborate lintelled structure set above it. It may not be improbable to suggest that this building was used for illicit distilling, given its internal features and very remote and hidden location. It has previously been recorded as a bothy of recent origin. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY258	NR 22298 71180	25	2115	NR27SW 12
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Beinn Sholaraidh		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	n/a	n/a	???		
Characterisation					
Alleged site of dun					
Description					
A promontory dun has been previously recorded in this location. It was not located during this survey. RCAHMS (1984a), 81, No. 132.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY259	NR 22032 71175	25	2129	NR27SW 5
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Beinn A'Chaisteal		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	good	monitor	???		
Characterisation					
Dun					
Description					
A high rocky promontory has sheer cliffs to the NW and NE. Access is gained via the SE slopes. Here a defensive wall runs across the width of the promontory. It survives as a rubble bank some 2m in width and 0.5m or less in height. There are no traces of any artificial construction behind this wall. The enclosed area of the promontory covers some 1.35ha and is densely covered with heather and rough vegetation. Note: the RCAHMS Canmore entry for this site confuses this dun with a separate structural complex which lies at its foot. This complex is described as site IY 260 in this report. RCAHMS (1984a), 77-81, No. 131.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY260	NR 21976 71140	25	2129, 2116	NR27SW 5, 13
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Alt Nan Ba		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements on the coast edge	Good-fair	survey	???		

Characterisation

Structural complex- possible monastic complex

Description

A structural complex, comprising of two substantial defensive walls and a series of structures, is located at the seaward end of a steeply sloping gully between two high promontories. The complex is divided into two separate areas, one to the E and one to the W. The W complex is described as site IY261, this report. On the E side, a 3m thick drystone wall extends for 23m across a narrow ledge restricting access to the land beyond. The wall stands up to 1.75m high and has a lintelled passage to its center. The passage is 1m wide, 0.25m high and 3m long. To its inner side, a D-shaped structure backs onto the wall. This measures 6m by 3m and is defined by a drystone wall. There is much loose stone in this area. Further down the slope towards the sea, the remains of a terrace edge and a probable sub oval structure are defined by intermittent stones. The structure measures 9m by 6m and has an orthostatic stone at one end. Near to the base of the slope there is a pile of scree. Into this have been built 5 or 6 cells (NR 21948 71249). The best preserved has a corbelled roof rising to 2.5m above its floor. It measures 1.5m by 1.5m inside. In this area there is also a small stone enclosure with a cairn to its center. The enclosure measures 5m by 4m; the cairn is 2m by 1.5m and has an upright stone set beside it. To the W of the cells, a rectilinear structure aligned E-W measures 5m by 4m. The footings of several other structures can be seen as depressions set into the slopes. One rectilinear example lies on a ledge between the defensive wall and the cells and measures 5m by 4m with 1m thick walls. This complex is very unusual both in the number of buildings and their quality of preservation. It has been thought to have served as a refuge in times of strife or as a fowlers complex, but neither interpretation appears adequate. The defensive walls, with their lintelled passages, are more suggestive of the late prehistoric or early historic period, whilst the cells and structures are comparable to monastic buildings. In view of the fact that so little is known of this site and that it is being depleted by rock fall and erosion, it may be a suitable candidate for more extensive survey and excavation. RCAHMS (1984a), 77-81, No. 131.

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY261	Grid Ref NR 21867 71154	Map 25	SMR no. 2129, 2116	NMRS no. NR27SW 5,13
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Alt Nan Ba		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good-fair		Recommendation survey	Date range ???	
Characterisation Structural complex- possible monastic complex					
Description (see site IY260, this report). On the W side of a narrow sloping valley, a massive wall again cuts off access to the lower ground. This is approximately 30m long, 1.2m wide and stands to over 1m high. Towards its center, the wall widens out to form two or more chambers with a passage between them. One of the intramural buildings is D shaped in plan and is entered by a lintelled passage. There are faint traces of probable structures in the area behind this wall, but none are so clearly defined as the buildings to the E side, described above. A second wall runs off the defensive wall and follows the coast edge. This complex is very unusual both in the number of buildings and their quality of preservation. It has been thought to have served as a refuge in times of strife or as a fowling complex, but neither interpretation appears adequate. The defensive walls, with their lintelled passages, are more suggestive of the late prehistoric or early historic period, whilst the cells and structures are comparable to monastic buildings. In view of the fact that so little is known of this site and that it is being depleted by rock fall and erosion, it may be a suitable candidate for more extensive survey and excavation. RCAHMS (1984a), 77-81, No. 131.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY262	Grid Ref NR 24084 70923	Map 24	SMR no. 	NMRS no. See below
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Sanaigmore		
Location to Coast Elements <10m	Condition fair		Recommendation survey	Date range ???	
Characterisation Deflation hollow with artefact scatters					
Description NR27SW 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 27, 28. In the largest deflation hollow amongst the dunes, to the E side of some farm buildings, there are surface spreads containing occasional concentrations of shell, worked and unworked flint, burnt stone and animal bone; there are also quantities of modern bottle glass and rusting tractor parts. A 19th/20th C wall runs through the area indicating that the hollow has been in existence for some time. The wall now stands proud of the ground surface in some areas. Numerous stray finds have been found previously in this area but there are no clear foci of interest now visible; no in-situ deposits or old ground surface was seen. At NR 24153 71045 there is a second blow out. Traces of an OGS are visible here. This deposit is littered with worked flint, shell and stone and would appear to represent in-situ deposits. The scatters cover an area 30m N-S by 10m. The surface is fragile and liable to be easily destroyed by human or animal traffic or by wind erosion. It may be a worthy subject for rescue excavation. This area requires frequent monitoring for the appearance of new exposures. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY263	Grid Ref NR 25311 71525	Map 24	SMR no. 2091	NMRS no. NR27SE 21
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Port Na Caillich		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Alleged dun					
Description On a low rocky knoll which lies behind a stony beach there are traces of ruinous walling. The knoll rises to a maximum height of some 6m above the surrounding ground surface and is not in a naturally defensible position. Traces of walling can be seen to the E and W as loose rubble. On the W side of the rise there is a slight hollow, measuring some 5m in diameter, which may be the remains of a structure. On this side also, a small natural chasm between two rock outcrops has been covered with a lintelled roof to form an enclosed passage. This site has been previously described as a dun, but as it lacks both a defensible location and substantial defensive walls, this is difficult to confirm. There is nothing with which to indicate the date of its construction or its purpose. It may be of note that the site lies close to a beach on to which quantities of wood and flotsam are washed in. It may be that the structural remains, such as the lintelled passage, were used for storing materials collected up from the beach. RCAHMS (1984a), 121, No. 228.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY264	Grid Ref NR 25342 71520	Map 24	SMR no. 	NMRS no.
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Port Na Caillich		
Location to Coast <20m	Condition fair	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Structural remains					
Description To the immediate E of site IY263 (this report) there is a second low rocky rise which has structural remains built on it. At the base of the rise, to the W side, a row of earthfast stones may either define the edge of a pathway leading upward onto the rise or the footings of a small lean-to structure. The stones extend for 6m. Higher up onto the rise a natural chasm between rocky outcrops has some roughly coursed walling across it. As with site IY263, this may also have served as a storage place for wood washed on to the nearby beach, or may have served as a sheep shelter.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY265	NR 2852 7151	22	2078	NR27SE 1
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
S, L:B	2338	Church/Funerary	Kilnave Chapel		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	fair	monitor	10-14th C		
Characterisation					
Chapel, cross and burial ground					
Description					
<p>The unroofed chapel of Kilnave stands within in its enclosure behind the coast edge. A stone cross stands some 8m outside the door in the W gable of the chapel; this has been re-erected in recent times. The chapel measures 9m by 4.5m and is rectilinear in plan. The doorway is arched and there are two windows, located in the E and S walls. Traces of the foundations of the alter, together with several grave slabs lie within. The standing chapel building is thought to be medieval in date, although the presence of the cross slab, which is of 5th C AD type, is indicative of an earlier foundation on this site. The graveyard enclosure is of 19th C date and extends down to the coast edge. The site is listed, grade B. RCAHMS (1984a), 219-23, No. 374.</p>					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY266	NR 28652 71140	22		
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Kilnave		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Extends to the coast edge	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Field walls					
Description					
<p>There are several lengths of walling, the remains of former field boundaries, over a c.2 km area to either side of this grid reference. At this point there is also an earthen bank which extends at 90 degrees to the coast edge. Of possible interest are numerous lumps of bog iron or smelting waste which have been incorporated into walls and strewn around on the ground. On the coast edge nearby, a conical stone marker cairn appears to be a navigation marker for boats.</p>					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY267	NR 281 419	3		NR24SE 44
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral/Domestic	Upper Killeyan		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
Elements extend to <100m	fair	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Township					
Description					
A deserted township, shown on the 1st edition OS map and on the current edition of the 1:10,000 map lies over 100m from the coast edge. Fragmentary field walls and banks extend into the coastal zone. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY268	NR 2705 4155	3	1899	NR24SE 17
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Mull of Oa		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	good	nil	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Memorial monument					
Description					
A monument designed by Robert Walker, was erected by the American Red Cross stands as a memorial to the WWI personnel who lost their lives in the American troopships 'Turcania' and 'Otranto' in 1918. The 'Otranto' was wrecked off Kilchiaran, while the 'Turcania' was torpedoed off the Mull of Oa. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY269	NR 283 411	3	1898	NR24SE 16
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Bealach Nan Crann		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	???		
Characterisation					
Enclosure					
Description					
An enclosure has been reported on the NE end of a sheer sided rock stack. Access may be gained via the steep E side. The enclosure measures 19m by 11m and is defined by a bank. The site was not inspected during this survey. RCAHMS (1984a), 331, No. 446.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY270	NR 3133 4040	4	2222	NR34SW 11
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Carraig Bun Aibhne		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	???		
Characterisation					
Alleged dun site					
Description					
A possible dun has been reported on an irregular summit of the elongated rock stack of Carraig Bun Aibhne. Measuring 40m by 18m, the site is defended by a stone wall which survives as a stony band. To the SW, the site is defended by natural steep slopes, but the NE part stands only 3m above the surrounding ground level. The entrance appears to lie to the NNW. This site was not inspected during this survey. RCAHMS (1984a), 83, No. 137.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY271	NR 3138 4114	4		NR34SW 57
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral/Domestic	Tighean Ura Strimnish		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	n/a	n/a	18-20th C		
Characterisation					
Farmstead					
Description					
A deserted farmstead has been reported in this location. It was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY272	NR 3446 4486	5	2241	NR34SW 5
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Kilnaughton Bay		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
On the coast edge	n/a	n/a	???		
Characterisation					
Cave					
Description					
A cave has been reported previously at this location. It is said to have been partially blocked with fallen stone. It was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY273	Grid Ref NR 36 45	Map 5	SMR no. 	NMRS no. See below
Status inc. L	HS Index no. 	Site Type Domestic/Industrial/ Maritime	Placename Port Ellen		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition good-fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Village, pier, maltings					
Description Port Ellen is a planned settlement which was founded in 1821 by the Campbell Lairds. It is named after Ellinor, wife of Walter Frederick Campbell. The village is built around the bay, with the white painted 19th C houses of Frederick Crescent (NR34NE 85) and the Columbia Recreation Hall (NR34NE 86) facing the shore. It has a good natural harbour and is the main port for Islay. The pier (NR34NE 65) is of 18th, 19th and 20th C build and comprises of a rubble quay, wood and iron steamer pier and a concrete extension. Port Ellen Distillery, founded in 1825 lies to the W of the village, and although no longer engaged in whisky production, the complex of 19th C (listed, grade 'B') and modern buildings operates as a malting plant (NR34NE 48) for the other distilleries on Islay. There are numerous listed building within the coastal zone in Port Ellen. These are separately provided in the Listed Buildings Appendix to this report. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY274	Grid Ref NR 3468 4453	Map 5	SMR no. 2242	NMRS no. NR34SW 6
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Indeterminate	Placename Kilnaughton Bay		
Location to Coast On the coast edge	Condition n/a	Recommendation n/a	Date range ???		
Characterisation Cave					
Description A cave has been reported at this location. It is described as being 4m deep by 0.5m wide. There is some drystone walling at the mouth and a walled enclosure of recent origin outside the cave. This site was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY275	NR 344 450	5	2206	NR34NW 27
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Caisteal Dhonnachaidh		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	???	
Characterisation					
Enclosure					
Description					
It has previously been reported that there is an enclosure on a sloping spur some 100m S of the chapel at Kilnaughton. The spur rises to a maximum height of 6m from the surrounding ground surface, but elsewhere is only 3m high. A ditch has been cut to the W side to curtail access from higher ground beyond. This is said to be 7m long by 2.5m wide. The enclosure is said to be triangular in plan, measuring 15m by 8m in maximum dimensions and defined by a stone and turf wall. The site was not located during this survey.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY276	NR 3876 4514	6	2173	NR34NE 45
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
L:C (S)		Industrial	Laphroaig		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
Elements on the coast edge	good		nil	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Laphroaig distillery					
Description					
Laphroaig distillery was founded in 1820. It comprises of a complex of lime washed buildings including offices, warehouses, maltings, kiln houses and a still house. Several of the working buildings are of modern build. The distillery remains in production, producing a distinctive peaty whisky. It is listed, grade C (S). RCAHMS (1984a), 323-5, No. 437.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY277	NR 3783 4529	6	14448	NR34NE 63
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Rubha Na Faolinn Bige		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Enclosure					
Description					
A ruined rectangular enclosure has been previously reported at this location. It was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY278	NR 386 451	6	44784	NR34NE 70
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Druim An Uigean		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	18-20th C	
Characterisation					
Farmstead					
Description					
A farmstead comprising of three buildings and an enclosure have been recorded previously at this location. They were not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY279	NR 46 56	10	14503	NR45NE 8
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Aonan Luachrach		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	???	
Characterisation					
Kiln					
Description					
A kiln has been previously reported in this location. It is said to have been built against a rock face and to have a flue covered by a lintel slab. It was not located by this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY280	NR 4616 5929	11	2633	NR45NE 6
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	McArthur's Head		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
On the coast edge	fair		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Cave with shell midden					
Description					
A cave contains traces of a shell midden. It lies behind a raised beach. The interior measures some 40m by 11m with the roof rising to 5m or so. The shell midden is concentrated in a small mound and is composed mainly of limpet and cockle shells. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area Islay	Site code IY281	Grid Ref NR 431 692	Map 14	SMR no. 13523	NMRS no. NR46NW 30.00
Status inc L	HS Index no. 	Site Type Maritime/Industrial/Domestic	Placename Port Askaig		
Location to Coast Elements on the coast edge	Condition fair	Recommendation nil	Date range 18-20th C		
Characterisation Village, port, pier					
Description The village of Port Askaig is situated on the E side of Islay and serves as the ferry port for connections to Jura, Colonsay and the Scottish Mainland. It comprises of a small group of 19th C buildings including a hotel (NR46NW 86, listed grade B), storehouse (NR46NW 85, listed grade B), shop and post office and the pier master's office (NR46NW 83, listed grade B), together with a jetty (NR46NW 84, listed grade B). RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY282	Grid Ref NR 3498 7534	Map 19	SMR no. 2384	NMRS no. NR37NW 1
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Defensive	Placename Sgairail		
Location to Coast <50m	Condition n/a	Recommendation n/a	Date range ???		
Characterisation Dun					
Description A dun has been reported on the summit of a rocky stack on the foreshore at Sgairail. The landward side rises steeply to a height of 10m but the seaward side has several gullies and terraces which give access to the summit. On the summit, an earthen and stone wall defines an irregularly shaped enclosure which measures 36m by 16m. In addition, two short stone walls curtail access from the N side. The site was not located during this survey. RCAHMS (1984a), 100, No. 166.					

Island/area Islay	Site code IY283	Grid Ref NR 2794 6856	Map 21	SMR no. 1977	NMRS no. NR26NE 12
Status 	HS Index no. 	Site Type Funerary	Placename Gruinart Cottage		
Location to Coast <100m	Condition n/a	Recommendation monitor	Date range ???		
Characterisation Burial ground					
Description An ancient burial ground is alleged to have been located in this area. There are now no traces of any features of archaeological interest. RCAHMS (1984a) 184, No. 357.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY284	NR 286 673	21	1990	NR26NE 6
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Defensive	Loch Gruinart, Camag A'Chatha		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	14th-18th C	
Characterisation					
Battle field site					
Description					
At this location it is thought that a battle over the ownership of the Rhinns was fought between the MacDonalds of Islay and the MacLeans of Mull. The battle is thought to have taken place in the late 1500's. There is a local tradition of items associated with the battle being found in this area. There are no topographic features visible. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY285	NR 2812 6829	21	1976	NR26NE 11
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Gruinart Farm		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Burials					
Description					
Several human skeletons were uncovered at this location in 1854 during the removal of a low ridge for agricultural purposes. It is possible that they were associated with the battle between the MacDonalds of Islay and the MacLeans of Mull which took place in the later 1500's at Loch Gruinart (see site IY284, this report). There are no topographic features visible in the area today. RCAHMS (1984a), 57, No. 42.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY286	NR 2863 7160	22	2109	NR27SE 7
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Other	Kilnave		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Stray finds: flint					
Description					
Flint cores and flakes have been recovered from Kilnave beach in the past. No surface scatters were noted during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY287	NR 294 733	22	13602	NR27SE 36
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	n/a	n/a	3rd-1st Mill BC		
Characterisation					
Cist					
Description					
A stone cist found eroding from the dunes was excavated under rescue conditions. It was found to measure 0.7m long by 0.4m wide and to be 0.4m deep and filled with sand. It was formed from four slabs and there was no cap stone present. The fill contained a fragment of charcoal which the excavator interpreted as the remains of a stake. There are now no surface traces present in the area. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY288	NR 293 734	22	2111	NR27SE 9
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Indeterminate	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	n/a	monitor	3rd-1st Mill BC		
Characterisation					
Structural remains, artefact scatters					
Description					
Previously, structural remains possibly representing part of a cairn or house of prehistoric date, together with artefact scatters of flint and chert have been found in this location. The area is now covered with windblown sand and no surface remains were visible at the time of this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY289	NR 292 732	22	2110	NR27SE 8
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Other	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	n/a	monitor	3rd-1st Mill BC		
Characterisation					
Artefact scatter					
Description					
A scatter of artefacts has previously been found in a deflation hollow amongst the dunes. These included coarse stone tools of quartzite and granite, together with flint and chert flakes. No surface scatters were in evidence at the time of this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY290	NR 2916 7313	22	2099	NR27SE 29
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Ardnave		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	3rd-1st Mill BC	
Characterisation					
Cist					
Description					
A cist found amongst the sand dunes contained the remains of a cremation burial. It measured 0.55m by 0.3m and was 0.2m deep. It was constructed from four slabs; a capstone was not found. It has been removed and reconstructed in the Museum of Islay Life in Port Charlotte. RCAHMS (1984a), 56, No. 37.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY291	NR 2941 7354	23	2086	NR27SE 17
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Domestic	Traigh Nan Cisteachan		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	3rd-1st Mill BC	
Characterisation					
Structural remains and midden deposits					
Description					
Structural remains, comprising a building constructed from beach stone, were previously noted at the base of a sand dune on the N bank of a small watercourse. Deposits containing marine shell and animal bone were noted in the surrounding area. No trace of the site was seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY292	NR 2362 7116	24	15506	NR27SW 26
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Sanaigmore Bay		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		n/a	3rd-1st Mill BC	
Characterisation					
Cists					
Description					
Two cists have been excavated at Sanaigmore. There are no surface remains now visible. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY293	NR 163 538	30	21031	NR15SE 31
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Other	Claddach		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Stray finds: flint					
Description					
Several flint flakes and a nodule of unworked flint were found in two drains cut through peat overlying sandy clay. The site was exposed by the coast at the edge of a stream. There were no surface scatters visible at the time of this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY294	NR 2315 5550	32	1939	NR25NW 21
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Church/Funerary	Craigfad		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		monitor	???	
Characterisation					
Alleged site of chapel and burial ground					
Description					
It has been alleged that there was a burial ground, and possibly a chapel, at this location. Graves are said to have been found when ground levelling work was carried out in the 1970's. There is now nothing to be seen. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY295	NR 2483 5744	33	14383	NR25NW 66
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Agricultural/Pastoral	Port Mor		
Location to Coast	Condition		Recommendation	Date range	
<100m	n/a		nil	18th- 20th C	
Characterisation					
Field boundary					
Description					
The fragmentary remains of a field boundary have been reported in this area previously. It was not seen during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Islay Coastal Survey: Site Descriptions

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY296	NR 253 583	33		NR25NE 8005
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Maritime	Loch Indaal, Port Charlotte		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
In the maritime zone	n/a	nil	18th-20th C		
Characterisation					
Shipwreck- the 'Henry Clay'					
Description					
The wreck of the 'Henry Clay' is reported to lie at this location. It was not inspected during this survey. RCAHMS, Canmore.					

Island/area	Site code	Grid Ref	Map	SMR no.	NMRS no.
Islay	IY297	NR 3183 5117	40	2274	NR35SW 2
Status	HS Index no.	Site Type	Placename		
		Funerary	Knockangle Point		
Location to Coast	Condition	Recommendation	Date range		
<100m	n/a	n/a	3rd-1st Mill BC		
Characterisation					
Cist burial					
Description					
A human burial in a long cist, exposed by coastal erosion, was reported in 1960 and subsequently excavated in 1972 by RCAHMS. The cist was constructed in a sand dune and had been covered by a rough capping of stone and earth. It contained an upper sandy fill which covered a lower fill containing the remains of an inhumation burial. The body is thought to have been laid in a flexed position. Some 1.4m in length of the cist survived, although this is thought to represent approximately only two thirds of its original length. When it was first reported, a piece of flint and a worked piece of slate were noted. RCAHMS (1984a), 59, No. 56.					



IY9



IY10



IY16



IY20 AND IY21



IY22



IY25



IY31



IY38



IY45



IY51



IY61



IY66



IY79



IY84



IY97



IY102



IY106



IY110



IY136



IY148



IY151



IY164



IY168



IY174



IY191



IY192



IY214



IY223



IY224



IY225



IY226



IY230



IY234



IY235



IY244



IY246



IY251



IY252



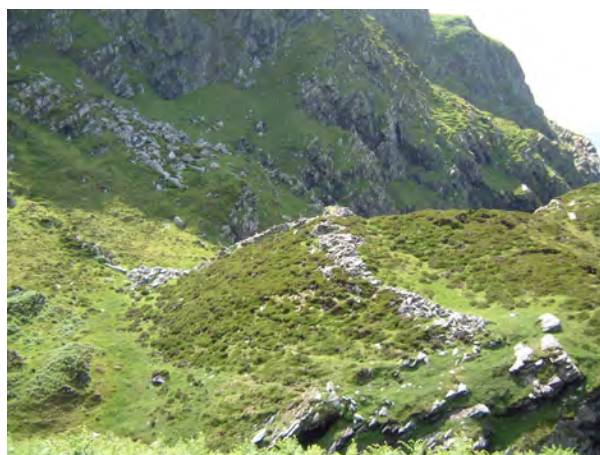
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IY260



IY260 WITH CELL



IY261



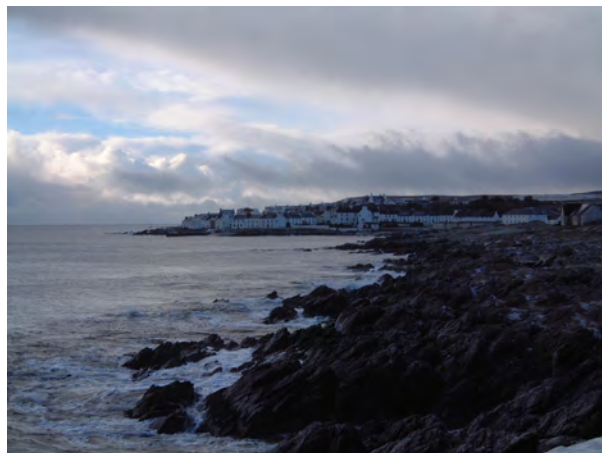
IY265



IY84 with Islay group



Kilchiaran Bay



Port Charlotte



Lossit Bay



Machir Bay

Appendix 1: Listed Buildings (not included within Coastal Survey Entries)

NGR	NMRS Ref.	Name & Address	Listed Category
Port Ellen (Kildalton and Oa Parish)			
NR 36515 44901	NR34SE 7	Texa House, 144 Frederick Crescent, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36506 44898	NR34SE 8	145 Frederick Crescent, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36610 45330	NR34NE 47.4	Ardview Hotel & public house, 67 Frederick Crescent, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36396 45272	NR34NE 91	35 School Street, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36400 45282	NR34NE 90	34 School Street, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36420 45304	NR34NE 87	31 School Street, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36415 45297	NR34NE 88	32 School Street, Port Ellen	C(S)
NR 36410 45288	NR34NE 89	33 School Street, Port Ellen	C(S)
Port Charlotte (Kilchoman Parish)			
NR 25304 58298	NR25NE 64	storehouse, 12 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25326 58294	NR25NE 66	10 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25316 58296	NR25NE 65	11 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25332 58281	NR25NE 67	9 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25336 58269	NR25NE 68	8 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25145 58045	NR25NE 76	Old Blacksmiths House, Anvil House, Main Street, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR 25141 58040	NR25NE 55	Cottage, Main Street, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR25053 57960	NR25NE 77	Police Station, Main Street, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR 25066 57973	NR25NE 78	Lochview, Main Street, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR 25182 58060	NR25NE 74	Achnamara, Main Street, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR 25193 58070	NR25NE 75	Cottage, Main Street East, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR 25334 58236	NR25NE 63	29 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25327 58207	NR25NE 60	26 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25330 58217	NR25NE 61	27 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25332 58227	NR25NE 62	28 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25320 58173	NR25NE 57	22 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25322 58180	NR25NE 58	23 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25324 58188	NR25NE 59	24 Shore Street, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25264 58109	NR25NE 54	Rhu, by Port Na Ceasach, Port Charlotte	B
NR 25270 58410	NR25NE 16	Bonded warehouses, Lochindaal Distillery, Port Charlotte	C(S)
NR 25280 58330	NR25NE 14.1	Port Charlotte Hotel, Port Charlotte	C(S)
Kilchoman Parish			
NR 27190 62647	NR26SE 41	Bruichladdich Gorton Schoolhouse	B
NR 29800 67200	NR26NE 43	Craigend farmhouse and steading	B

Appendix 2: List of vessels known or suspected to have been lost around the coast of Islay

Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Unidentified	Loch Indaal, near	55.43N 06.20W	30.10.1741	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Hentietta	Islay, sound of	55.50N 06.06.30W	6.12.1757	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Sturdy Beggar	Islay, Near	55.45N 06.10W	14.05.1779	Privateer	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Three Brothers	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	19.04.1785	Sailing Vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Little Betsy	Islay, sound of	55.50N 06.06.30W	24.12.1790	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Jenny	Islay, sound of	55.50N 06.06.30W	25.01.1794	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Royal Recovery	Islay, sound of	55.50N 06.06W	04.10.1798	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Hero	Islay, Laggan Bay	55.41N 06.16.30W	16.11.1798	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Lucretia	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	18.12.1798	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Amity	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	15.11.1799	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Trio	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	17.02.1803	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Clyde	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	30.12.1803	Sloop	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Globe	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	12.01.1808	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Hibernia	Islay, Loch Indaal	55.43N 06.20W	07.10.1808	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Unidentified	Islay	55.35N 06.25W	24.02.1810	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Harmony	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	25.02.1810	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Adventure	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	09.03.1810	Full-rigged ship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Venus	Islay	55.35N 06.25W	16.03.1810	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Triton	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	01.02.1811	Full-rigged ship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Eenar Tumeersheelver	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	17.12.1811	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Peggy	Islay	56.30N 06.25W	07.01.1812	Sloop	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Lord Wellington	Islay	53.30N 06.22W	18.03.1817	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Mary Ann	Islay, sound of Islay	55.50N 06.06W	19.03.1817	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Augustus	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	08.11.1817	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
James Hamilton	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	03.02.1818	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
St. Lawrence	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	19.01.1819	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Unidentified	Islay, Loch Indaal	55.43N 06.20W	08.02.1820	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Vine	Islay, south part of the island	55.34.30N 06.16.30W	15.02.1820	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Juno	Islay	55.35N 06.25W	18.01.1821	Sloop	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Favourite	Islay, Laggan bay	55.41N 06.16.30W	26.12.1824	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Unidentified	Islay, 7M NE of Port Ellen, at Ardmore	55.40N 06.01.30W	15.01.1827	Brig	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Commerce	Islay, in the sound	55.48N 06.04W	16.05.1827	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Minerva	Islay, Ardbeg	55.40N 06.02W	15.12.1827	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Margaret	Islay	55.35N 06.25W	00.00.1833	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Wortley	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	17.12.1833	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Telegraph	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	00.00.1834	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Industry	Islay, Loch Indaal	55.43N 06.20W	01.01.1834	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Martin	Islay	55.45N 06.10W	24.08.1835	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Janet Towers	Islay, West side	55.45N 06.19.10W	03.01.1843	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998

Appendix 2: List of vessels known or suspected to have been lost around the coast of Islay

Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Alexander	Islay, Bowmore	55.45.30N 06.17.20W	08.01.1852	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998, NR36SW 8006
John Laverack	Islay, Ardnave Point, Nave Island	55.53.50N 06.21.15W	25.09.1853	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Lexington	Islay, 8M N of Rhinns Head, off Coul	55.48.15N 06.28W	25.12.1865	Full-rigged ship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Viceroy	Islay, Loch Indaal, at 'Brouchlady'	55.43N 06.20W	29.12.1865	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Roscoe	Islay, Iaggan Bay	55.41N 06.16.30W	23.01.1866	Full-rigged ship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Lillie M.	Islay, Mull of Oa	55.20N 06.40W	04.08.1871	Sailing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Forest Chief	Islay, NW side, at Kilchoman	55.47.15N 06.27.45W	06.11.1872	Full-rigged ship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Elizabeth	Islay, Sound of Islay	55.50N 06.06W	28.10.1874	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Louis Felicie	Islay, Port Charlotte 'on the rocks'	55.44.15N 06.23W	02.12.1876	Brigantine	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Dunrobin castle	Islay, Ardmores islands	55.40.10N 06.01.30W	12.03.1879	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Maggie Gross	Islay, near Port Charlotte	55.44.30N 06.22.30W	14.12.1880	Brigantine	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Edith Morgan	Islay, Sound of Islay, Black Rocks	55.48N 06.04W	16.01.1881	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Daylight	Islay, Sound of Islay, Carnstack	55.43N 06.01.30W	07.02.1881	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Chevalier	Islay, West coast	55.48N 06.29W	20.01.1883	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Margaret McGowan	Islay, Loch Indaal, Bowmore	55.46N 06.16W	11.12.1883	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998, NR36SW 8002
Toward	Islay, Port Ellen, Ard Rocks	55.37N 06.11.30W	11.12.1883	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Assyria	Islay, Port Ellen, Texa (island)	55.36.55N 06.08.40W	20.03.1884	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Carl Angell	Islay	55.35N 06.25W	26.05.1886	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Mount Park	Islay, sound of	55.50N 06.06.30W	13.06.1887	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
North Branch	Islay, Iaggan bay	55.41N 06.16.30W	14.12.1887	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
La Plata	Islay, Machir Bay	55.46.30N 06.28W	16.11.1888	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
John Swan	Islay, Port Ellen	55.37.30N 06.11.30W	04.01.1889	Brigantine	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Ella	Islay, Lagavulin bay	55.41N 06.16.30W	21.09.1890	Cutter (sail)	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Ellida	Islay, Mull of Oa	55.35N 06.18.30W	11.12.1890	Brig	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Westerbotten	Islay, Mull of Oa	55.35N 06.18.30W	11.12.1890	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Blue Jacket	Islay, Loch 'Grunart'	55.52.30N 06.13.30W	5.10.1891	Ketch	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Glen Holme	Islay, E side	55.50.36N 06.05.20W	28.05.1893	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
A. G. Mackintosh	Islay, Sound of Islay, Port Askaig	55.50.30N 06.06.45W	17.11.1893	Lugger	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Kilkerran	Islay, Sound of Islay, Caolila Bay	55.47.30N 06.02.30W	17.11.1893	Lugger	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Janet	Islay, Sound of Islay, Caolila Bay	56.47.30N 06.02.30W	17.11.1893	Lugger	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Maggies Ann	Islay, Sound of Islay, Caolila Bay	55.56.30N 06.06.45W	18.11.1893	Lugger	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Dalton	Islay, West coast, near Cnoc Breac north	55.44.08N 06.29.54W	27.09.1895	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Gannet	Islay, Port Ellen harbour, Texa Island	55.37N 06.08.20W	26.11.1895	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Waverley	Islay, Orsay, 4M off	55.40N 06.38W	05.07.1896	Fishing Trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Narwhal	Islay, Ruer Voer	55.45N 06.10W	18.01.1897	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Plover	Islay, offshore, Dubh Artach L/h, 23M W 0.5 S	55.35N 06.25W	25.02.1898	Fishing Trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Earnock	Islay, Mull of Oa, 10M S x W	55.17N 06.30W	03.03.1899	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Eliza Charlotte	Islay, Orsay Island	55.40.10N 06.31W	06.11.1900	Ketch	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Constance	Islay, Sound of Islay	55.52N 06.40W	01.05.1902	Schooner	Larn, B & Larn R 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Islay	Islay, Port Ellen, SE of on Sheep Island	55.37.16N 06.11.08W	15.07.1902	Paddle steamer	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Surprise	Islay, SE corner, Eilean Bhride	55.39.18N 06.02.52W	16.12.1906	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Fern	Islay, Sanaigmore Bay, near	55.51.20N 06.25.25W	15.07.1907	Fishing Trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Blythville	Islay, Rhinns of Islay, Oversay Island L/h, 1M N	55.41.30N 06.31.45W	03.06.1908	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Harald	Islay, Mull of Oa	55.34.43N 06.16.22W	15.08.1909	Full-rigged ship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Ena	Islay, Mull of Oa	55.35N 06.20W	20.10.1911	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Ocean	Islay, Kilchieran	55.45.18N 06.28.28W	04.11.1911	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Guethary	Islay, SE corner, Eilean a'Churn	55.40.03N 06.01W	03.11.1914	Barque	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Belford	Islay, West side, Smaull, near 'Bellinaby'	55.50.06N 06.27.29W	09.02.1916	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Earl Lennox	Islay, Sound of Islay	55.45N 06W	23.10.1917	Fishing Trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
John Strachan	Islay, Near Ardbeg/SE corner	55.38.12N 06.05.32W	08.12.1917	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Brittany	Islay, offshore to the west	55.50N 08.03W	05.02.1918	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Justicia	Islay, offshore to the west	55.38N 07.39W	20.07.1918	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Otranto	W Islay, S end of Machir Bay, offshore	55.45.46N 06.28.40W	06.10.1918	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Wasa	Islay, Collonsay	56.05N 06.13W	24.05.1920	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Cerealia	Islay, sound of Islay	55.47.45N 06.03.30W	25.11.1920	Fishing trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Cossack	Islay, SE corner, Ardmore Sound	55.39.10N 06.03.50W	13.06.1923	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Anida	Islay, Oversay light, near	55.41N 06.31W	29.10.1924	Fishing trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Criscilla	Islay, E side, Sound of Islay, Black Rock	55.47.37N 06.03.48W	03.11.1931	Fishing trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
St. Tudwal	Islay, Texa Island, 4 M. SW x W	55.34N 06.15W	12.08.1934	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Shuna	Islay, Ardmore point, Eilean Bhride	55.39.05N 06.02.25W	17.10.1936	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
San Sebastian	Islay, Ardbeg, offshore	55.38.03N 06.04.30W	10.01.1937	Fishing trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Luneda	Islay, Ardbeg, near	55.37.30N 06.05.42W	09.02.1937	Fishing trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Exmouth	Islay, W coast	55.47.50N 06.27.30W	09.03.1938	Fishing trawler	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Rothsay castle	Islay, Sanaig Point	55.53.13N 06.21.44W	04.01.1940	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Tobago	Islay, SW side, Lossit Bay, Rhinnas Point	55.42.22N 06.30W	13.08.1940	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Empire Adventure	Islay, Offshore	55.55N 07.25W	20.09.1940	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Agate	Islay, Cairns Point	55.43.11N 06.30.10W	30.12.1940	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Floristan	Islay, West coast, Kilchiaran bay reef	55.45.08N 06.28.15W	19.01.1940	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Graph	Islay, W side, 0.75miles N. of Coul Point	55.48.15N 06.28.30W	20.03.1944	Submarine	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Pattersonian	Islay, on the Mull of Oa	55.34.43N 06.16.44W	11.09.1945	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Eileen M.	Islay, SE side, Mull of Oa, Rubha Dubh rocks	55.34.46N 06.17.37W	12.01.1966	Tanker, vegetable/oil/wine	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Limelight	Islay, Port Ellen, 1M SSW, Sgeir Thraghaidh	55.37.04N 06.11.40W	10.10.1966	Motor vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Agios Minas	Islay, SW side, 2M N of Portnahaven	55.42.06N 06.30.36W	08.09.1968	Steamship	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Wyre Majestic	Islay, Sound of Islay, 'Bonahaven'	55.52.54N 06.07.12W	18.10.1974	Fishing vessel	Larn, B & Larn R 1998
Chieftain	Stranded at Bolsa	5555.50 0612.00	4.1863	Barque	Whittaker I G 1998
Christian	Wreckage on NW coast	5555.00 0615.00	03.12.1833	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage ashore at Ardnave	5553.50 0620.00	07.02.1867	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage at Gortantaid	5553.50 0443.00	15.02.1868	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Unidentified	Wreckage at Mull of Kinahoe (near Ardnahoe)	5553.00 0555.00	22.03.1859	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
St Abbs	Ashore at Whitefarlane Bay (Islay ?)	5552.00 0605.50	13.11.1894	Ketch	Whittaker I G 1998
Unknown	Stranded near Port Askaig	5551.00 0606.50	22.11.1942	Steamship	Whittaker I G 1998
A/C	Near Port Askaig	5551.00 0606.00	25.10.1945	aircraft	Whittaker I G 1998
A/C	Shot down over the North Channel	5550.00 0700.00	13.05.1941	aircraft: Dornier	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage on the west side of Islay	5550.00 0630.00	15.01.1818	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Thomas Y Rowe	Wrecked on the west side of Islay	5550.00 0630.00	26.12.1862	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	west side: two vessels	5550.00 0630.00	1855	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay, off Sanaig Farm	5550.00 0628.00	19.03.1884	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Bell & Ann	'Lost at Islay'	5550.00 0620.00	10.1818	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
North Briton	Wreckage on Islay	5550.00 0620.00	4.1832	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Johns	Wrecked on Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1797	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Peggy	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	12.1779	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
John	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	12.12.1836	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Catherines	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	12.12.1836	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Elizabeth & Janet	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1.1758	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Orlay	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	17.02.1776	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	2.1761	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Roseneath Castle	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	27.02.1825	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Susannah	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	24.12.1821	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Nellies	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	15.09.1948	Aux. Lugsail	Whittaker I G 1998
Isa	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1.1894	Lugsail	Whittaker I G 1998
Undaunted	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1893	Lugsail	Whittaker I G 1998
Ann & Francis	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	12.1792	Brigantine	Whittaker I G 1998
Miller	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	3.1846	Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	04.07.1983	Lobster Boat	Whittaker I G 1998
Selina	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	22.10.1849	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Christian	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1741	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Jean	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	c.1785	Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay: fire seen off Iona, wreckage on Islay	5550.00 0620.00	26.03.1868	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay: headboard, part name ...FREDA...	5550.00 0620.00	04.03.1868	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Bee	Islay: possible name from wreckage	5550.00 0620.00	27.02.1868	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Alert	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	07.12.1863	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Henry	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	03.12.1812	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Wellington	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	17.12.1832	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Merisia	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	26.01.1940	Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay: foundered off Loudense	5550.00 0620.00	30.09.1815	Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Eienr Tamper Skielver	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	11.1811	Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
Lancer	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	Unknown	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Soprano	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	Unknown	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Progress	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1881	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Maree	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1880	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Providence	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1877	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Florence Muspratt	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1877	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Ella Glensdale	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1875	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Isabella Helen	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1820	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Ketty & Mary	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	7.1835	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	29.03.1842	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Wortley	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	17.12.1833	snow	Whittaker I G 1998
William	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1.1811	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Elizabeth	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1.1811	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	24.02.1810	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Sethon	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	02.03.1957	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Moor Cock	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	26.11.1948	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Bridesmaid	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	31.12.1948	Steam Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Ardchatten	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	23.04.1949	Steam Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
Victoria	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	25.02.1874	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Zapota	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	Unknown	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Faenar	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	20.05.1950	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Independant	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	10.1893	Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Ann Falcon	Islay	5550.00 0620.00	1847	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Sir Joseph Banks	Islay: Sound of Islay, entrance	5550.00 0606.00	15.12.1847	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Hiddenite	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	15.07.1928	Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Mary Ann Mcleod	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	28.09.1868	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Phoenix	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	10.01.1866	Steam Tug	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	1856	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Vivid	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	1920	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Martin	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	24.08.1835	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Little Betsy	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	03.12.1790	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Gratitude	Islay: Sound of Islay	5550.00 0606.00	07.07.1833	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
A/C	Crashed into sea off Saligo Bay	5549.00 0630.00	05.06.1942	Aircraft: Blackburn	Whittaker I G 1998
Bucephalus	Headboard at Ballinaby Bay	5549.00 0627.00	26.08.1868	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Bussorah	Wreckage at Ballinaby, Saligo and Coull	5548.00 0630.00	09.02.1863	Steam Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Figurehead washed ashore at Coul	5548.00 0630.00	01.03.1869	Wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Mary Ellen	Stranded 200yds off, 3.5M S of Port Askaig	5548.00 0605.50	21.09.1879	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Francis Alexander	Wrecked on Black Rock, Sound of Islay	5547.75 0604.00	02.01.1800	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Bull Dog	Stranded on Black Rock, Sound of Islay	5547.75 0604.00	14.09.1869	Steam Tug	Whittaker I G 1998
Edmiston	Wrecked on Black Rock, Sound of Islay	5547.75 0604.00	06.03.1863	Brigantine	Whittaker I G 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Nancy B	Near Black Rock Buoy, Sound of Islay	5547.75 0604.00	27.10.1959	'MFV'	Whittaker I G 1998
Kay D	Near Black Rock Buoy, Sound of Islay	5547.75 0604.00	03.04.1982	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Edith Morgan	Stranded on Black Rock, Sound of Islay	5547.75 0603.83	16.01.1881	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Lost near Coull Rock	5547.50 0629.00	26.03.1868	2 coasters	Whittaker I G 1998
Elizabeth & Jane	Wrecked at Coul	5647.50 0629.00	12.09.1870	Jigger	Whittaker I G 1998
Sealby	Stranded at Coul Point	5547.50 0629.00	25.01.1868	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Falkenborg	Stranded in the Sound of Islay	5547.47 0603.87	29.06.1994	'MFV'	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Rockside	5547.00 0628.00	26.02.1867	battens? cargo	Whittaker I G 1998
Stella	Wrecked in 'Kilhomas' Bay	5547.00 0628.00	18.11.1835	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Maria	Wrecked in 'Kilhomas' Bay	5547.00 0628.00	13.12.1849	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Seavar	Foundered West of Islay	5546.00 0635.00	18.05.1950	Steam trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Mary Ann	Stranded in Kilchoman Bay	5546.00 0627.50	11.05.1859	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Mary Ann	Hit rocks at Coultersay and sank	5545.67 0622.00	14.12.1847	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage at Coultersay	5545.67 0622.00	24.12.1844	wreckage	Whittaker I G 1998
Alert	Small boat and wreckage at Coultersay	5545.67 0622.00	06.01.1838	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Farmer	Wrecked at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	17.01.1839	Galliot	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wrecked at entrance to Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	28.01.1836	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Favorite	Driven ashore at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	13.12.1836	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Jeanny	Driven ashore at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	13.12.1836	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Mary Ann	Wrecked near Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	07.01.1839	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Mary Ann Henderson	Stranded at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	29.10.1863	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Sir William Wallace	Stranded at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	29.10.1863	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Eva	Stranded at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	25.01.1863	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Forsoket	Ashore at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	17.01.1816	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
El Rasteira	Ashore at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	2.181	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Amity	Lost at Bowmore	5545.50 0617.00	16.01.1875	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998, NR25NE 8001
Unidentified	Wreckage on west side of Islay	5545.00 0630.00	30.01.1843	? Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Susannah	Wrecked on west side of Islay	5545.00 0630.00	05.09.1821	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Harpswell	Lifebuoy found at Killeyan (Kilchiaran ?)	5545.00 0628.00	19.02.1869	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Jenny	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	21.01.1785	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Polly	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	21.01.1785	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wrecked at the mouth of Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	1771	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Driven ashore and wrecked at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	19.02.1847	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Put ashore at Lochindaal ?deliberate wrecking	5545.00 0620.00	28.12.1750	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage and cargo near Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	26.12.1837	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Junius	Wrecked at Lochindaal harbour	5545.00 0620.00	25.10.1831	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage and cargo washed ashore at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	08.02.1820	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Hero	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	04.04.1827	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Elizabeth & Catherine	Stranded at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	9.1835	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Commerce	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	05.04.1793	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Eweretia	Stranded at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	21.11.1864	Barque	Whittaker G 1998
Termagent	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	27.01.1836	Brigantine	Whittaker G 1998
Unidentified	Lost at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	1860	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Peggy	Ashore at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	10.01.1819	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Ceres	Ashore at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	1.1816	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Hope	Driven ashore in Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	16.12.1814	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Britannia	Taken and Burnt by Privateer in Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	01.12.1813	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Mary	Taken and Burnt by Privateer in Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	01.12.1813	Snow	Whittaker G 1998
Rose	Lost at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	05.03.1812	Sloop	Whittaker G 1998
Peggy & Mary	On shore at Loudians	5545.00 0620.00	2.1808	Brigantine	Whittaker G 1998
Atalanta	Ashore at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	25.12.1806	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Tay	Sunk at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	1.1816	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Diana	Lost at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	1.1816	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Kitty	Stranded at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	19.04.1802	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
John	Ashore at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	1.1801	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Friends	Taken and Burnt by Privateer in Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	01.12.1813	Snow	Whittaker G 1998
Industry	Stranded at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	28.11.1833	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Louisa	Stranded at Lochindaal	5545.00 0620.00	06.11.1872	Schooner	Whittaker G 1998
Dispatch	Lost near Bowmore	5545.00 0619.00	10.1823	Sloop	Whittaker G 1998
Mary Ann	Wrecked near Bowmore	5545.00 0619.00	30.01.1845	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Lion	Wrecked near Bowmore	5545.00 0619.00	30.01.1845	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage near Bowmore	5545.00 0619.00	25.07.1864	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Mary Ann Henderson	Stranded at Port Charlotte	5544.50 0622.50	19.03.1851	Smack	Whittaker G 1998
Henry Clay	Foundered at Port Charlotte	5544.50 0622.50	28.09.1861	Ship	Whittaker G 1998
Cleopatra	Wrecked at Gartbreck, Lochindaal	5544.50 0620.00	02.02.1832	Brigantine	Whittaker G 1998
Friendship	Struck rocks at Gartbreck, Lochindaal	5544.50 0620.00	11.03.1823	Sloop	Whittaker G 1998
Olympia	Wrecked at Gartbreck, Lochindaal	5544.50 0620.00	10.12.1863	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Jean	Stranded on rocks at Gartbreck, Lochindaal	5544.50 0620.00	09.09.1870	Ship	Whittaker G 1998
Eliza & Jane	Stranded near Bowmore	5544.50 0617.00	07.07.1856	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Blossom	Wrecked at Port Charlotte	5544.00 0623.00	27.04.1859	Smack	Whittaker G 1998
Swift	Stranded at Port Charlotte	5544.00 0623.00	22.04.1884	Schooner	Whittaker G 1998
Thomas & Margaret	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5544.00 0620.00	17.01.1817	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Julia	Wrecked at the entrance to Lochindaal	5544.00 0620.00	05.02.1835	Brig	Whittaker G 1998
Sir Colin	Wrecked at Lossit Point	5543.00 0631.00	09.09.1870	Brigantine	Whittaker G 1998
Unidentified	Wrecked at Lossit	5543.00 0630.00	01.03.1868	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Unidentified	Wreckage ashore at Lossit Bay	5543.00 0630.00	19.02.1869	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Unidentified	Sound of Islay	5543.00 0600.00	1867	Unknown	Whittaker G 1998
Dolphin	Foundered off Laggan point	5542.50 0622.00	03.12.1863	Schooner	Whittaker G 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Unidentified	Wreckage off Portnahaven	5541.00 0630.00	1.1867	Steam Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
Bartonia	Islay	5541.00 0630.00	03.09.19	Steam Drifter	Whittaker I G 1998
Commercial Packet	Wrecked near Ardmore	5541.00 0601.00	11.1824	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
King Olave	Stranded near Ardmore Head	5541.00 0601.00	01.12.1853	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Sank at Ardmore	5541.00 0601.00	30.12.1869	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Jake II	Islay	5540.00 0642.00	15.05.1986	Catamaran	Whittaker I G 1998
Bridget	Islay	5540.00 0640.00	28.08.1848	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Maglona	Lost in Laggan Bay	5540.00 0626.00	11.02.1817	Brigantine	Whittaker I G 1998
White Oak	Wrecked at Lochindaal	5540.00 0620.00	20.01.1773	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Ranger	Driven ashore at Lochindaal	5540.00 0620.00	20.01.1773	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Driven ashore at Lochindaal	5540.00 0620.00	30.01.1843	2 schooners	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wrecked between Laggan and Kintra	5540.00 0620.00	07.01.1799	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Abbey	Stranded in Kilchoman Bay	5540.00 0620.00	30.03.1839	Steamship	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Derelict seen off E side of Rhinns	5540.00 0620.00	09.12.1860	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Eliza	Stranded in Laggan Bay	5540.00 0616.00	05.04.1855	Barque	Whittaker I G 1998
Martin	Wrecked in Laggan Bay, 5 M from Bowmore	5540.00 0616.00	20.11.1830	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Mantura	Headboard at 'Luggan Strand'	5540.00 0616.00	08.06.1868	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Orso	Headboard at Laggan bay	5540.00 0616.00	12.04.1865	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Martin	Stranded near Bowmore	5540.00 0616.00	09.08.1847	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Spray	Stranded in Laggan Bay	5540.00 0616.00	25.01.1858	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wrecked in Laggan Bay	5540.00 0615.00	11.12.1804	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Grace	Wrecked in Laggan Bay	5540.00 0615.00	11.12.1804	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Callandia	Stranded 0.25M SE of Ardmore Light	5540.00 0603.00	09.11.1927	Yacht	Whittaker I G 1998
Ann	Wrecked 25M from Bowmore	5540.00 0600.00	16.10.1823	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Betsey	Stranded at Coulabuss	5540.00 0600.00	20.11.1830	Galliot	Whittaker I G 1998
Maria	Foundered 20M ENE ? of Rhinns	5540.00 0600.00	15.07.1879	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Mahgeda?	Wreckage ashore on E side of Islay	5540.00 0600.00	19.02.1869	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Friendship	Stranded at Kenture 20M from Bowmore	5539.50 0616.00	30.11.1824	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Ashore approx. 3M N of Port Ellen	5539.50 0616.00	10.01.1867	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Katty	Totally lost in Loch Knuck	5539.50 0604.50	08.01.1804	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Jessie	Stranded in Laggan Bay	5539.00 0618.00	28.01.1851	Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Jean	Wrecked at Ardbeg	5538.50 0606.00	06.02.1848	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Lamlash	Wrecked at Ardbeg	5538.50 0606.00	06.02.1839	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Aurora	Wrecked at Ardbeg	5538.50 0606.00	01.12.1866	Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Catherine	Wrecked at the entrance to Port Ellen	5538.00 0610.00	12.1835	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Active	Lost at Lagavulin Harbour	5539.00 0608.00	27.03.1823	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Ruby	Foundered off Ardbeg Point	5538.00 0604.00	09.09.1870	Lighter	Whittaker I G 1998
Serb	Sank at entrance to Lagavulin	5537.65 0606.35	04.12.1925	Steam Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
San Sebastian	Struck rock 2M from Ardbeg	5537.57 0604.98	10.01.1937	Steam Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998

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Name of Vessel	Description of Location	Location Given	Date	Vessel Type	Reference
Luneda	Wrecked on rocks near Ardbeg	5537.53 0605.40	09.02.1937	Steam Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Ella	Stranded at Gleann Astle	5537.50 0619.50	23.06.1893	Barque	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Leodamus Bay	5537.50 0611.00	29.11.1833	several wrecks	Whittaker I G 1998
Wobena	Stranded outside Port Ellen	5537.18 0611.00	01.10.1872	Barque	Whittaker I G 1998
Maythorn	Stranded on Sheep Island outside Port Ellen Harbor	5537.18 0611.00	26.09.1869	Barque	Whittaker I G 1998
Caledonia	Stranded at Bowmore, sank off Port Ellen	5537.00 0612.00	20.10.1845	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
William Barry	Near Port Ellen	5537.00 0612.00	Unknown	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Nations	Stranded off Port Ellen	5537.00 0612.00	25.02.1880	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Walter Johnston	Wrecked near Port Ellen	5537.00 0612.00	23.02.1874	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Swift	Stranded off Port Ellen	5537.00 0612.00	24.12.1855	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Saracen	Wrecked at Port Ellen pier	5537.00 0610.00	1980	'MFV'	Whittaker I G 1998
Isabella Swanson	Struck rocks near Port Ellen	5538.00 0610.00	23.04.1869	Schooner	Whittaker I G 1998
Islay	Wrecked at Port Ellen	5537.00 0510.00	1.1866	Steam Ship	Whittaker I G 1998
Pilot	Foundered 17M off Loch Indaal	5535.00 0650.00	22.06.1842	Brig	Whittaker I G 1998
Amity	Foundered between Rhinns and Inistrahull	5535.00 0640.00	09.09.1870	Smack	Whittaker I G 1998
Corsair	Name board and wreckage on S side of Islay	5536.00 0620.00	03.12.1832	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Lady Eleanor	Driven ashore on S side Islay	5535.00 0620.00	20.11.1830	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Perseverance	Driven ashore in Lochindaal	5535.00 0620.00	20.11.1830	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Acorn	Driven ashore near Port Ellen	5535.00 0620.00	20.11.1830	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Thomas	Wrecked on S side Islay	5535.00 0620.00	14.10.1830	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Margaret Littlejohn	Parts stern and wreckage on S side Islay	5535.00 0620.00	06.01.1838	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Wrecked at Mull of Oa	5535.00 0620.00	09.02.1936	Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Eleanor Grace	Stranded at Mull of Oa	5535.00 0620.00	23.02.1857	Sloop or Snow	Whittaker I G 1998
Martha Helen	Mull of Oa	5535.00 0620.00	1948	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Martin	Foundered off Mull of Oa	5535.00 0620.00	09.05.1855	Sloop	Whittaker I G 1998
Hoheluft	Wrecked off Mull of Oa	5535.00 0620.00	25.12.1924	Steam Trawler	Whittaker I G 1998
Eagle	Small boat and wreckage on S side of Islay	5535.00 0615.00	14.12.1829	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Part of a large vessel near Port Ellen	5535.00 0610.00	13.02.1839	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998
Unidentified	Ashore at Port Ellen	5535.00 0610.00	07.01.1843	Unknown	Whittaker I G 1998

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