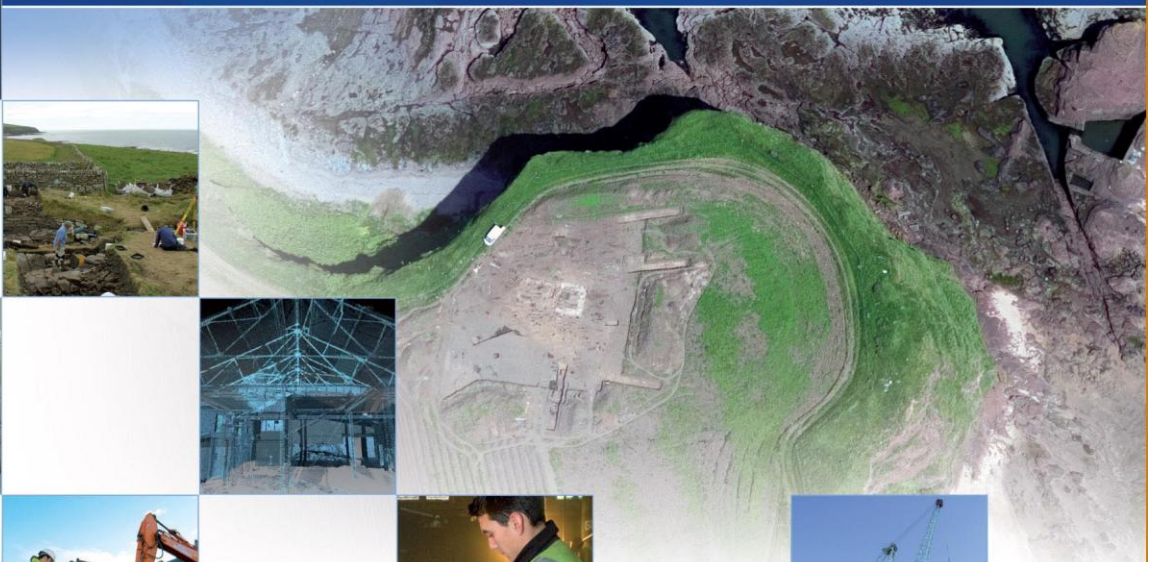
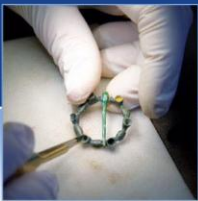


# Kilpatrick Hills and Cochno Hill North

## An archaeological survey

AOC 22339  
29th March 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# Kilpatrick Hills and Cochno Hill North

## An archaeological survey

**On Behalf of:** **Forestry Commission Scotland**  
Scottish Lowlands Forest District  
Five Sisters House  
Five Sisters Business Park  
West Calder  
EH55 8PN

**National Grid Reference (NGR):**

**AOC Project No:** **22339**

**Prepared by:** **Graeme Cavers**

**Illustration by:** **Graeme Cavers**

**Date of Fieldwork:** **8th to 18th March 2013**

**Date of Report:** **29th March 2013**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

**Author:** **Date:**

**Approved by:** **Date:**

**Draft/Final Report Stage:** **Date:**

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Edgefield Industrial Estate  
Edgefield Road  
Loanhead  
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593  
Fax. 0131 440 3422  
e-mail. [edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com)



## Contents

Page

### PART ONE

#### Archaeological Survey of Cochno Hill North

Executive Summary .....	5
Project Background .....	5
Desk based assessment.....	5
Character of the study area.....	2
Aims of the Survey.....	3
Survey Methodology.....	3
Assessment and Recommendations: procedure .....	3
Results .....	3
Cochno Hill North: newly identified sites.....	4
Kilpatrick Hills Forestry: previously known sites .....	10
Summary and Discussion .....	16

### PART TWO

#### The Archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills in Context

An Archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills, West Dumbartonshire .....	19
Introduction .....	19
Character of the Study Area.....	19
Historic Land Use.....	19
Survival and Recovery.....	21
Earlier Prehistory .....	22
Later Prehistory to the Medieval Period.....	26
The Post-Medieval and Modern Period .....	27
Significance and Value .....	30
Intrinsic Characteristics .....	31
Contextual Characteristics.....	31
Associative Characteristics .....	32
Conclusion.....	32

## List of illustrations

Figure 1: Extent of planted areas within the study area (green= new plantation, 'assumed woodland', orange= ground prepared form plantation).

Figure 2: The Kilpatrick Hills, with the location of the Cochno Hill North study area.

Figure 3: Roy's map of Old Kilpatrick (AD 1752-55), showing the agricultural focus on the lowland slopes overlooking the Clyde.

Figure 4: The Clyde group chambered long cairn at Lang Cairn (photo: AOC Archaeology Group).

Figure 5: Cup and rings at Whitehill, Cochno (Bruce 1896)

Figure 6: Hut circle AOC15, one of the best preserved such structures in the Kilpatrick Hills (AOC Archaeology Group).

Figure 7: One of the March Stones, the Slacks (image: Rathmell Archaeology)

## List of plates

Plate 1: View of AOC1, boundary dyke at Duncolm, facing W.

Plate 2: View of AOC2, area of possible relict agriculture, N of Duncolm, facing SW.

Plate 3: View of AOC3, curvilinear enclosure, facing N.

Plate 4: View of AOC4, hut-circle, facing W.

Plate 5: View of AOC5, cairn, facing NW.

Plate 6: View of AOC6, possible cairn, facing W.

Plate 7: View of AOC7, recessed house platforms, facing S, with Craighirst in the background.

Plate 8: View of AOC8, Site A, recessed hut circle, facing N

Plate 9: View of AOC8, Site B, recessed hut circle, facing N towards Duncolm

Plate 10: View of AOC9, possible recessed house platform.

Plate 11: View of AOC10, rectangular building, facing NE

Plate 12: View of AOC11, possible sheilings, facing NE.

Plate 13: View of AOC12, hut-circle, facing SE.

Plate 14: View of AOC13, cairn, facing SE.

Plate 15: View of AOC14, possible cairn, facing W.

Plate 16: View of AOC15, hut-circle, facing W.

Plate 17: View of AOC16, hut-circle, facing W.

Plate 18: View of Cairnhowit chambered cairn, facing N.

Plate 19: View of orthostats of Cairnhowit chambered cairn, facing W.

Plate 20: View of possible sheilings at Windyedge, facing W.

Plate 21: View of ruinous walling at Windyedge, possible sheilings, facing S.

Plate 22: View of Gallangad Burn chambered cairn, facing W.

Plate 23: Detail of surviving facade orthostats and displaced cap lintel, Gallangad Burn chambered cairn.

Plate 24: View of possible remains of a chambered cairn at Boglairoch, facing NW.

Plate 25: View of possible chambered cairn at Boglairoch, facing SW.

Plate 26: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB1, facing S.

Plate 27: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB 5, facing S.

Plate 28: View of Craigarestie grouse butt 6, facing S.

Plate 29: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB7, facing S.

Plate 30: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB8, facing S.

Plate 31: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB9, facing E.

Plate 32: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB10, facing W.

- Plate 33: View of Craigaestie grouse butt GB11, facing W.
- Plate 34: View of Craigaestie grouse butt GB14, facing SW.
- Plate 35: View of AOC17, grouse butt at Greenland, Auchentorlie, facing W.
- Plate 36: View of AOC18, grouse butt at Greenland, Auchentorlie, facing SW.
- Plate 37: View of AOC19, grouse butt at Greenland, Auchentorlie, facing W.
- Plate 38: View of Greenland grouse butt GB1.
- Plate 39: View of Greenland grouse butt GB2.
- Plate 40: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB2, facing S.
- Plate 41: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB4, facing SE.
- Plate 42: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB5, facing S.
- Plate 43: View of Brown Hill grouse butt, GB6, facing S.
- Plate 44: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB7, facing S.
- Plate 45: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB8, facing S.

## Maps

- Map 1: Cochno Hill North Survey Area, showing newly identified heritage features.
- Map 2: Cochno Hill North Survey Area, showing newly identified heritage features on 25cm aerial photograph.
- Map 3: Grouse butt groups at Craigaestie, Greenland and Brown Hill.

## **Abstract**

---

This report details the results of an archaeological survey of Cochno Hill North, Kilpatrick Hills, Dumbartonshire, which was undertaken in March 2013 on behalf of the Forestry Commission Scotland. Each of the sites is assessed according to FCS guidelines on the assessment of importance, and management recommendations are made. In contrast to previous surveys of the area, prehistoric sites dominate the archaeology of the surveyed area.

Part two of the report considers the results of previous surveys of the Kilpatrick Hills, and places the archaeology of the area in its local, regional and national context. The significance and value of the heritage assets of the area is considered according to FCS and SHEP guidelines.

# Part One

## Archaeological Survey of Cochno Hill North

## Executive Summary

1. Part One of this report details the results of a prospective archaeological survey at Cochno Hill North, the remaining unsurveyed parcel of land in the Kilpatrick Hills area of Forestry Commission Scotland property. A walkover survey of this zone was carried out, with the Forestry Commission's forester module dataset updated to include new discoveries. In total, 16 newly identified archaeological sites were recorded at Cochno Hill North, comprising boundary dykes and enclosure banks, possible relict agricultural remains, shielings, cairns and several prehistoric house stances. The results contrast with other archaeological surveys in the area in being dominated by features of potentially prehistoric date and as such fill in some of the gaps in the archaeological record of the Kilpatrick Hills.
2. In addition to the prospective survey, each of the previously known archaeological sites located in the Kilpatrick Hills forestry were visited and recorded. These sites included the remains of three chambered cairns and numerous modern grouse shooting butts.
3. Part Two of this report compiles and discusses the archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills, placing the archaeology of the area in its regional context and considering the wider significance of this resource.

## Project Background

4. The survey of the Cochno Hill North study area completes the archaeological recording of FCS land at Kilpatrick Hills, near Dumbarton. Previous surveys of the areas to the N, S and W of Cochno Hill North were carried out in 2008 (Baker 2008) and 2012 (Sludden and Mulligan 2012), recording over 150 sites of archaeological significance. The present project was designed to provide baseline data on the heritage resource of Cochno Hill North, as well as on the known archaeological sites and monuments previously recorded, but unsurveyed, on the Kilpatrick Hills forestry plantation. Seven such sites were included in the survey: the chambered cairn at Cairnhowit, an enclosure or possible shielings at Windyedge, a chambered cairn at Gallangad Burn, a chambered cairn at Boglairoch, cup and ring marked rocks (nil antiquity) at Loch Humphrey and three groups of grouse shooting butts at Criagarestie, Greenland and Brown Hill, Auchentorlie.

## Desk based assessment

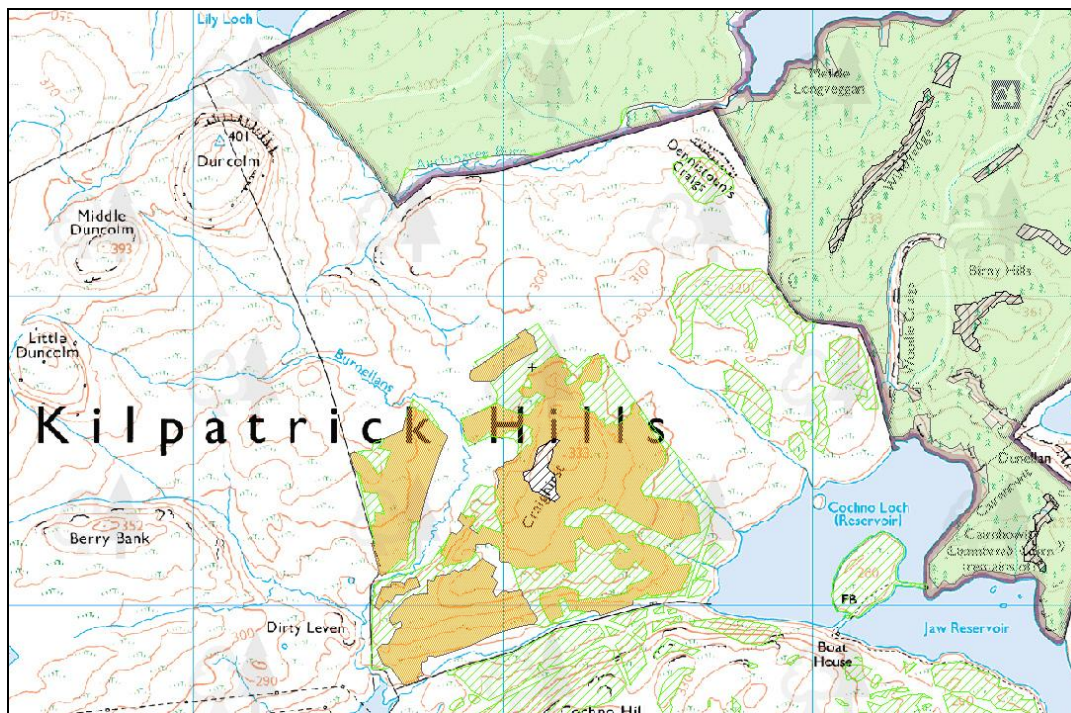
5. Prior to undertaking fieldwork, a range of mapping sources were consulted in order to assess the study area for potential features. These primarily involved assessment of the first (1865) and second (1896) edition (six-inch-to-the-mile) Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XXIII and XIX). The study area is blank in each of these sources, aside from the contemporary field dykes.
6. In addition to the Ordnance Survey map assessment, 25cm vertical aerial photography (Getmapping 2012) for the study area was inspected and a series of target sites identified for verification in the field. This data was supplemented by inspection of Google and Bing satellite imagery. In general, aerial imagery was not particularly fruitful in the identification of new sites, although several of the targets identified were found to be genuine. It is notable that in some cases, sites that appeared to



be very clear in aerial imagery were found on the ground to be natural, while some well preserved sites recorded during the walkover survey were invisible in all aerial datasets. A combination of approaches is essential in prospective survey such as the one carried out at Cochno Hill North.

## Character of the study area

7. The study area comprises upland moorland, with soils being virtually exclusively acidic blanket peat, formed on poorly draining basaltic bedrock geology, principally Carboniferous basalt and spilite. The Historic Landuse Assessment categorises the area as rough grazing and drained rough grazing of prehistoric to 20th century date, indicating the very marginal value of the area in agricultural terms throughout the historic period. Peat depth varies from around 20cm to well over 1.5m in places where eroding sections have made the profile visible; as a consequence, the visibility of archaeological features relating to prehistoric activity is largely confined to the higher ridges where peat accumulation is less substantial.
8. Topographically, the study area comprises rolling hills with occasional steep cliffs aligned along the main glacial flow direction roughly NE-SW. The summit of Duncolm, at 410m, dominates the area, while the ridges of Craighirst (333m) and Cochno Hill (348m) break the skyline to the south.
9. The study area has been heavily drained in modern times, and drainage ditches are a dominant feature across the Cochno Hill North area. In addition, significant sections of the area surveyed, including much of Craighirst, sections of Dennistoun's Crags and the south-eastern corner of the study area on the S-facing slopes above Jaw Loch have been recently planted with saplings. This disturbance of the ground has significantly reduced the likely visibility of archaeological sites in these areas, though some sites were identified within these zones (e.g. sites AOC14, AOC15 and AOC16).



**Figure 1:** Extent of planted areas within the study area (green= new plantation, 'assumed woodland', orange= ground prepared form plantation).

## Aims of the Survey

10. The aims of the survey were to identify archaeological sites located in the Cochno Hill North area, the remaining parcel of FCS land that had not previously been surveyed. In addition, the current survey recorded each of the known sites located in afforested areas of the Kilpatrick Hills in order to provide baseline archaeological information for the purposes of conservation management. Aside from the newly identified sites located during the prospective survey of Cochno Hill North, nine sites situated in forestry were surveyed, comprising over 30 individual structures; a small number of sites could not be verified or are suspected to have been destroyed by modern activity.

## Survey Methodology

11. An archaeological walkover survey of the Cochno Hill North area of Kilpatrick Hills was carried out between the 8<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> March 2013. The study area was systematically walked by a team of two archaeological surveyors following transects spaced approximately 50m apart. Newly identified sites were recorded using mapping-grade GPS and an associated GIS featureset updated for the FCS Forester module in GIS running on a ruggedised field tablet. In addition, a paper record was created using AOC Archaeology Group's standard pro-formas adapted for the FCS Forester Module assessment system, including a measured sketch. For the known sites located in afforested areas, the provided National Grid Reference was checked and updated if necessary, and an assessment record created. Digital photographs were taken of every site visited and an associated photographic register created. These are supplied in the project archive.
12. The survey was carried out by Graeme Cavers, Kevin Paton and Charlotte Douglas. Conditions during the survey ranged from heavy rain and sleet to overcast and dry, though generally archaeological visibility was acceptable.

## Assessment and Recommendations: procedure

13. The assessment of significance of the archaeological sites considered in this report is based on the FCS guideline document, '*Archaeological Survey Guidelines*' and applies the categories of importance specified in that document. The designation of category 'A', reserved for sites of national importance, was applicable in only one case, at Gallagad Burn chambered cairn, which is a Scheduled Monument. Recommendations for avoidance buffers broadly follow these importance categories, though in certain instances the buffer recommendation has been modified in order to suit the perceived significance of the site.

## Results

14. In total, 16 newly-identified sites were recorded during the walkover survey at Cochno Hill North, though several of these sites comprise multiple structures. In contrast to the results obtained by previous surveyors operating around Kilpatrick Hills, the majority of sites recorded relate to prehistoric activity and include several hut-circles and house platforms, as well as possible cairns. Several enclosure banks were recorded, as well as the remains of probable shieling structures and a post-medieval building of uncertain character, though possibly a mill.

15. Each of the newly identified sites recorded during the survey were allocated a study number prefixed by 'AOC' in order to avoid confusion with sites recorded by previous surveyors.

## Cochno Hill North: newly identified sites

16. The following sites were newly identified during the walkover survey of Cochno Hill North:

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Duncolm</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 1
<b>Feature description</b>	Boundary dyke
<b>Site description</b>	A ruinous boundary dyke 2m in width comprising stones up to 0.8m across on S side of Duncolm. The dyke runs WSW/ENE with shallow ditch on upslope side, terminating at the crags on the SE side of Duncolm to the E, and a modern dyke to the W.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	5m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	A field boundary, probably of modern origin.
<b>Impact notes</b>	
<b>X</b>	247195
<b>Y</b>	677313

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Duncolm North</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 2
<b>Feature description</b>	Rig and furrow (possible)
<b>Site description</b>	An area of possible relict field system, comprising traces of narrow rig in thick sphagnum moss. Near invisible at ground level, though visible from Duncolm. Alignment is NE/SW, and not aligned with nearby forestry ploughing.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	5m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	Local importance only. May be modern in origin.
<b>Impact notes</b>	No buffer required.
<b>X</b>	247146
<b>Y</b>	677630

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auchingree Burn</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 3
<b>Feature description</b>	Enclosures
<b>Site description</b>	A low earthen bank forming a curvilinear enclosure SW of the confluence of two streams feeding Auchingree Burn. Visible on the ground as a very indistinct bank and possible associated ditch. Curvilinear enclosure forms a semicircle to the W of the burn, while a linear bank runs

for 40m to the S. These banks probably relate to stock enclosure of the post-medieval period.

**Impact Zone** 5m  
**Importance** C  
**Importance notes** Local importance only.  
**Impact notes** No buffer required.  
**X** 247613  
**Y** 677046

**Site Name** Burnellans  
**Feature ID** AOC 4  
**Feature description** Hut circle  
**Site description** A hut circle, situated on a south facing slope at the end of a narrow ridge. The bank is visible as a low annular ridge, standing to c.0.4m in height and partly recessed into the slope on the N side. The diameter of the site is 10m; the entrance is not visible but may have been located to the S, on the downslope side where the bank is less prominent.

**Impact Zone** 10m  
**Importance** B  
**Importance notes** Regional importance. Well preserved example of a hut-circle.  
**Impact notes** 10m exclusion buffer.  
**X** 247606  
**Y** 676742

**Site Name** Burnellans  
**Feature ID** AOC 5  
**Feature description** Cairn  
**Site description** A small, circular mound of rubble 5m in diameter, situated 8m NW of hut circle AOC4. Probable clearance cairn, though date is difficult to estimate. May be associated with the prehistoric settlement in the vicinity.

**Impact Zone** 10m  
**Importance** C  
**Importance notes** Regional importance if associated with AOC4.  
**Impact notes** Avoidance of AOC4 and AOC5 is recommended, in order to prevent damage to a potential prehistoric settlement.  
**X** 247598  
**Y** 676758

**Site Name** Burnellans  
**Feature ID** AOC 6

<b>Feature description</b>	Cairn (possible)
<b>Site description</b>	An elongated oval mound 16m by 7m and 2m high, containing large boulders, possibly indicating the presence of cairn material. While this feature may be glacial in origin, the presence of rubble and the proximity to prehistoric features at AOC 4 and AOC 5 raises the possibility that this feature is a burial cairn.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	5m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	Importance unknown; potentially regional.
<b>Impact notes</b>	No buffer required since authenticity cannot be verified.
<b>X</b>	247552
<b>Y</b>	676761

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Craighirst North</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 7
<b>Feature description</b>	House Platform
<b>Site description</b>	A series of shallow, scooped platforms, averaging c.8m to 10m across occupy the S facing slope and crest of a low knoll NE of Craighirst. These possibly indicate the presence of recessed house platforms. At least 5 possible stances are visible.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	10m
<b>Importance</b>	B
<b>Importance notes</b>	Regional importance.
<b>Impact notes</b>	Allow 10m buffer around knoll if possible.
<b>X</b>	248113
<b>Y</b>	676900

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Craighirst North</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 8
<b>Feature description</b>	Recessed house platforms
<b>Site description</b>	Two recessed hut platforms occupy a low knoll N of Craighirst, one on the N-facing slope, the other on the S-facing slope. Site A, to the N, measures 6m in diameter and is near circular, while site B, to the S, is slightly oval and larger at 7m across. Site B is visible as a patch of standard bog rushes around which is a low bank, 0.7m in width. No bank is visible around Site A. Smaller scoops to the SW of the knoll may indicate the presence of further platforms.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	10m
<b>Importance</b>	B
<b>Importance notes</b>	Regional importance.
<b>Impact notes</b>	Allow 10m buffer, excluding entire knoll from plantation if possible.
<b>X</b>	247950
<b>Y</b>	676845

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Duncolm South</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 9
<b>Feature description</b>	House platform (possible)
<b>Site description</b>	On north facing crest of ridge SE of Duncolm is a possible scooped and recessed house platform. A semi-circular platform 7m in diameter similar in character to better preserved examples in the area.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	10m
<b>Importance</b>	B
<b>Importance notes</b>	Regional importance.
<b>Impact notes</b>	10m buffer.
<b>X</b>	247850
<b>Y</b>	677326

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auchingree Burn</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 10
<b>Feature description</b>	Rectangular building, mill (possible)
<b>Site description</b>	A rectangular building measuring 8 m by 6m and oriented E/W. The walls of the structure are 0.6m thick with a rubble core, with facing stones up to 0.6m across. A small cell has been built crudely in the SE corner in the rubble of the wall, though this is clearly secondary. The position of the entrance is not clear. The location close to a small burn raises the possibility that the structure is a mill, though no features of such a building are visible.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	10m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	Local importance.
<b>Impact notes</b>	10m buffer.
<b>X</b>	247919
<b>Y</b>	677419

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Auchingree Burn South</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 11
<b>Feature description</b>	Buildings
<b>Site description</b>	Rubble located on rocky outcrop S of Auchingree Burn may indicate the presence of structures, possibly shielings. One sub-rectangular building is visible measuring 6m by 4m and rubble in vicinity, though much overgrown, suggests other buildings may be present.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	10m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	Local importance.
<b>Impact notes</b>	

X 248293  
Y 677380

**Site Name** Craighirst North  
**Feature ID** AOC 12  
**Feature description** Hut circle  
**Site description** A stony bank, 0.7m wide and standing to 0.3m in height surrounds a recessed circular platform on a S facing slope. Visible as a patch of standard bog rushes, the stony bank can be identified through probing.  
**Impact Zone** 10m  
**Importance** B  
**Importance notes** Regional importance.  
**Impact notes** 10m plantation buffer.  
X 248372  
Y 676957

**Site Name** Craighirst North  
**Feature ID** AOC 13  
**Feature description** Cairn  
**Site description** A small mound of boulders 6m in diameter, comprising boulders up to 0.5m across. No structure is visible, and the extents of the cairn were largely identified by probing. Probable clearance cairn.  
**Impact Zone** 5m  
**Importance** C  
**Importance notes** Regional importance if association with prehistoric structure AOC12 can be established.  
**Impact notes** 5m plantation buffer.  
X 248430  
Y 677019

**Site Name** Craighirst North  
**Feature ID** AOC 14  
**Feature description** Cairn (possible)  
**Site description** A ruinous pile of boulders up to 0.5m across has been disturbed by planting. While no structure is visible, it is possible that these stones represent the remains of a cairn; though site has been disturbed.  
**Impact Zone** 0m  
**Importance** C  
**Importance notes** Local importance.  
**Impact notes** 5m plantation buffer if possible.

X 248657  
Y 677007

**Site Name** Craighirst East  
**Feature ID** AOC 15  
**Feature description** Hut circle  
**Site description** A hut-circle, comprising a stony bank 1m in width, partially recessed into a W-facing slope to the east of Craighirst. The bank comprises boulders up to 0.8m across, two of which protrude on the W side, possibly indicating the position of the entrance. The bank stands to 0.5m in height, and is 9m in diameter.

**Impact Zone** 10m  
**Importance** B  
**Importance notes** Regional importance- one of the better preserved local examples.

**Impact notes** 10m plantation buffer, although damage has already occurred through sapling plantation. It would be desirable to carry out excavation to record this site before further damage can be caused by tree growth.

X 248773  
Y 676745

**Site Name** Craighirst East  
**Feature ID** AOC 16  
**Feature description** Hut circle  
**Site description** A stony bank 0.8m in width and standing to 0.5m in height defines a hut circle 8m in diameter, partially recessed into a W-facing slope to the E of Craighirst, c.30m S of AOC15. The bank incorporates several boulders up to 0.6m across, though both the interior of the site and the bank have been disturbed by sapling plantation. The position of the entrance is not apparent.

**Impact Zone** 10m  
**Importance** B  
**Importance notes** Regional importance- a well preserved example.

**Impact notes** 10m plantation buffer, although already disturbed by planting. It would be desirable to carry out excavation to record this site before further damage can be caused by tree growth.

X 248781  
Y 676716.111579

**Site Name** Greenland, Auchentorlie  
**Feature ID** AOC 17



<b>Feature description</b>	Grouse butt
<b>Site description</b>	Semicircular drystone wall, 4m in diameter with an entrance to the SE. This grouse butt backs onto a turf covered bank and stands to 1.1m in height.
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Impact Zone</b>	5m
<b>Importance notes</b>	One of many grouse butts in the local area.
<b>Impact notes</b>	5m buffer.
<b>X</b>	243646
<b>Y</b>	675851

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Greenland, Auchentorlie</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 18
<b>Feature description</b>	Grouse butt
<b>Site description</b>	Turf covered grouse butt with entrance on SE. Stands to 1.3m in height.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	5m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	One of many grouse butts in the local area.
<b>Impact notes</b>	5m buffer.
<b>X</b>	243658
<b>Y</b>	675889

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Greenland, Auchentorlie</b>
<b>Feature ID</b>	AOC 19
<b>Feature description</b>	Grouse butt
<b>Site description</b>	Ruinous, turf covered grouse butt with entrance to SE. Interior is rubble filled.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	5m
<b>Importance</b>	C
<b>Importance notes</b>	One of many grouse butts in the local area.
<b>Impact notes</b>	5m buffer.
<b>X</b>	243660
<b>Y</b>	675954

## Kilpatrick Hills Forestry: previously known sites

17. In addition to the prospective survey carried out at Cochno Hill North, each of the known sites located on FCS afforested land was visited as part of this survey. The following section details the results of this work.

**Site Name: Cairnhowit****Class:** Chambered Cairn**FCS ID:** 6555**NMRS No.:** NS47NE 2**NGR:** NS 4944 7614**Description:**

In a clearing in forestry conifer plantation are the remains of Cairnhowit chambered cairn. The clearing is c.20m square although recent storm damage has brought down a large tree which now lies close to the remains of the chamber. All that now remains of the cairn are three large stones, two of which are upright orthostats standing to 1m and 1.2m in height, probably representing the remains of the chamber. Each slab is over 0.4m thick, the easternmost slab is 1.1m in width and the westernmost 0.55m across. A third large slab lies on the ground immediately to the E of the orthostats, and may represent a further orthostat or fallen lintel stone. This slab is nearly 1.4m in length and 0.5m across.

The cairn appears to have been almost entirely robbed of stone, and has not been damaged by forestry: the clearing has not been ploughed and no trees have encroached on the site. A few large boulders protruding from the turf in the vicinity may have derived from the body of the cairn.

**Importance:** B**Impact Zone:** 10m**Condition and recommendations:**

The site does not appear to be at immediate risk of further damage. A few recent fireplaces in and around the clearing show that the site is used by fishermen and campers. Removal of the fallen tree in the clearing is recommended.

**Site Name: Windyedge****Class:** Shielings (possible); enclosure**FCS ID:****NMRS No.:** N/A**NGR:** NS 4921 7740**Description:**

In clear ground to the N of the cliffs at Windyedge there are several short lengths of ruinous walling, forming an enclosure and possible further structures among rubble scree. There are no obvious buildings among the rubble though one length of walling extends NE from the cliff for a length of c.12m. Though identification is difficult, it is possible that these structures represent shielings of the historic centuries.

**Importance:** C**Impact Zone:** 10m

**Condition and recommendations:**

The ruinous condition of these structures makes identification difficult and as such their significance is difficult to assess. It is recommended, however, that the current buffer of 10m from existing plantation is maintained in order to prevent damage.

**Site Name: Gallangad Burn**

**Class:** Chambered Cairn

**FCS ID:** 30424

**NMRS No.:** NS47NE 2

**NGR:** NS 4581 8067

**Description:**

Despite previous reports, this site has not been destroyed by quarrying or road construction and is much as described by Henshall (1972). The ruinous remains of the chambered cairn are located at the N side of a forest clearing. The structure comprises a sub-rectangular spread of boulders averaging c.0.4m across, and occupies a ridge of bedrock running WNW/ESE. The mound has a rounded end to the W, while the central area is sunken, and several large slabs, probably collapsed lintels, are visible in the interior. At the NE corner of the mound, two large orthostats protrude from the rubble, indicating the position of the E-facing façade. Immediately to the S and W of these orthostats are two large slabs, one disc-shaped and 1.2m across, the other cuboid and 1.1m in length. It is likely that these represent displaced lintels of the central passage. The passage itself is choked with rubble but large set stones are visible on either side, particularly on the S, and suggest that the chamber was 4.5m in length.

The cairn material either side of the chamber is slight, suggesting that the cairn body has been heavily robbed. There is no sign of the reported standing stone or shielings in the area, though there are several bedrock outcrops and a small round cairn, c.3m in diameter, 30m to the E of the cairn.

**Importance:** A

**Impact Zone:** 20m

**Condition and recommendations:**

The site is covered in bracken and one well established fir tree has taken root on the W side of the monument. The general area is being colonised by saplings. It is recommended that these trees are removed and a 20m buffer zone re-established around the site. Control of the bracken would be advantageous.

The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: 2911), though the GIS polygon provided by Historic Scotland is located c.50m east of the true position of the cairn.

**Site Name: Boglairoch/Auchintorlie**

**Class:** Chambered Cairn (possible)

**FCS ID:** 30424

**NMRS No.:** N/A

**NGR:** NS 4565 7531

**Description:**

What may be the remains of a chambered cairn are situated on a N-facing shoulder to the NW of steep cliffs at Boglairoch. Very little to suggest the presence of a cairn survives, and the site is indicated only by the presence of a single large upright boulder, surrounded by smaller stones. This large upright stone measures 1.2m by 1.4m by 1.0m, with a flat face on what would be the inside of a chamber hinted at by the presence of three other large boulders, now displaced, located to the E and S. If these stones indicate the presence of a collapsed chamber, it would have measured c.3m in internal diameter, forming a polygonal cell. No entrance survives, but the most likely position for this would be on the SW.

If this site is a chambered cairn, it has been almost totally destroyed by stone robbing; extensive dykes and a bank to the NE and S could, perhaps, account for this. However, the general rubble scree surrounding the site makes confident identification impossible, and this site should be regarded as a possible cairn.

**Importance:** B

**Impact Zone:** 10m

**Condition and recommendations:**

Given the ruinous state of this monument it is recommended that a 10m buffer, approximately equivalent to the current extents of forestry nearby, is sufficient mitigation.

**Site Name: Loch Humphrey**

**Class:** Cup marked stone (possible)

**FCS ID:** 6518

**NMRS No.:** NS47NE 9

**NGR:** NS 4515 7605

**Description:**

Hollows in a bedrock outcrop, possibly natural, were reported at this location in 1971. Though there are several prominent bedrock outcrops at this location they are largely overgrown with moss and heather, and no sign of cup markings was visible.

**Condition and recommendations:**

No action required. Site may be considered nil antiquity.

**Site Name: Craigairstie, Auchentorlie**

**Class:** Grouse butts

**FCS ID:**

**NMRS No.:** N/A

**NGR:** NS 4402 7567 to NS 4474 7601

**Description:**

Fourteen grouse butts are marked on the Ordnance Survey map lining a ridge overlooking a narrow gully at Craigairstie, Auchentorlie forest. Five of these appear to have been destroyed or badly damaged by forestry plantation, though the remaining nine are in good condition. Numbered from the NE to SW, the structures are described as follows:

GB1: A turf-covered, semicircular drystone wall standing to 1.1m in height, with an entrance to the N.

GB2: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB3: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB4: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB5: A well preserved semi-circular drystone wall, 0.6m thick and standing to 1.1m in height, with an entrance on the N.

GB6: Preserved to 0.8m in height, this drystone wall is 0.4m thick with an entrance to the N.

GB7: Well preserved, standing to 1m in height

GB8: Substantial and well preserved, though conifers to S are encroaching. Wall stands to 1.2m and is 0.6m thick.

GB9: Substantial and well preserved, though located within conifer plantation. Wall stands to 1.2m, 0.6m thick.

GB10: Substantial and well preserved. Located in conifer plantation and trees have damaged N side. Wall stands to 0.7m and is 0.4m thick.

GB11: Substantial and well preserved, located in conifers. Wall stands to 1.1m and is 0.5m thick.

GB12: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB13: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB14: Turf-covered, but apparently well preserved. Stands to 1m in height.

**Importance:** C

**Impact Zone:** 5m

**Condition and recommendations:**

The surviving grouse butts are generally in good condition, although several examples, such as GB8 and GB9, are at risk of damage from conifer growth. Establishment of a 5m buffer around remaining examples is recommended.

**Site Name: Greenland, Auchentorlie**

**Class:** Grouse butts

**FCS ID:**

**NMRS No.:** N/A

**NGR:** NS 4364 7585 to NS 4368 7608

**Description:**

In addition to the two grouse butts marked on the Ordnance Survey map at Greenland, Auchentorlie, three further such structures were recorded to the S (see AOC 17, AOC 18 and AOC 19, above). The remaining two butts are well preserved, though turf covered, standing to c.1m in height.

**Importance:** C

**Impact Zone:** 5m

**Condition and recommendations:**

These sites are in good condition and not at risk from current forestry. 5m avoidance buffer is recommended for future plantation.

**Site Name:** Brown Hill, Auchentorlie

**Class:** Grouse butts

**FCS ID:**

**NMRS No.:** N/A

**NGR:** NS 4432 7649 to NS 4466 7676

**Description:**

Seven grouse butts are marked on the Ordnance Survey map at Brown Hill. Taking the OS locations to be correct, it is probable that there are in fact eight butts at this location, while two have been destroyed. Numbered from the SW to NE, they are described as follows:

GB1: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB2: A turf-covered drystone wall, situated in a forest ride and close to the forestry track. The wall incorporates a large boulder 1m across in its W-facing entrance.

GB3: Not visible, presumed destroyed.

GB4: Turf-covered drystone wall, surviving to 1m in height, close to conifer plantation edge.

GB5: Turf-covered semi-circular drystone wall, standing to 1.3m in height. Entrance is on the NW.

GB6: As GB5.

GB7: As GB6. Nearly completely covered by moss and a fallen tree.

GB8: As GB5.

**Importance:** C

**Impact Zone:** 5m

**Condition and recommendations:**

Establish and maintain 5m buffer around surviving examples.

## Summary and Discussion

18. An additional 19 monuments have been added to the known archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills area as a result of the Cochno Hill North prospective survey. Of these, eleven can be considered likely to relate to prehistoric activity, considerably extending the extent of known prehistoric archaeology in the area. In contrast to previous surveys, relatively few monuments relating to settlement or agriculture in the historic centuries was recorded, perhaps reflecting the upland and marginal status of this area.
19. Each of the sites visited has been assessed for Importance and the significance of impact on the site in accordance with the Forestry Commission Scotland's archaeological survey guidelines. None of the newly identified sites can be considered of national importance, and none are likely to be considered candidates for Scheduling under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). One of the previously known sites, the chambered cairn at Gallangad Burn, is a Scheduled Monument and is therefore considered to be of National Importance. The encroachment of trees on this site should be considered an issue requiring immediate remedial measures.
20. Many of the other sites recorded during this survey qualify in FCS Importance category 'B', i.e. of regional importance, and should be marked out and avoided in all future planting designs. A small number of monuments- sites AOC14, AOC15 and AOC16- were located within areas prepared for planting or where planting has already occurred. For the most part this has yet to result in significant damage but the plantation of saplings on AOC15 and AOC16 has caused some disturbance to these sites and is cause for future concern. It is recommended that the saplings on these sites are removed, an appropriate 10m buffer established and the sites marked out for avoidance in future. If these mitigating measures can be put in place in the short term, no further action should be required. If, however, appropriate buffers cannot be put in place around these sites it would be necessary to carry out archaeological excavation in order to record the site fully before significant damage is inflicted by tree growth.
21. The sites recorded during this survey considerably enhance our knowledge of the human past of the Kilpatrick Hills, and provides valuable information on the archaeological context of central Scotland more widely. Part two of this report considers the results of the recent surveys of the Kilpatrick Hills and places them in their regional archaeological context.

---

**Part Two**  
**The Archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills in Context**



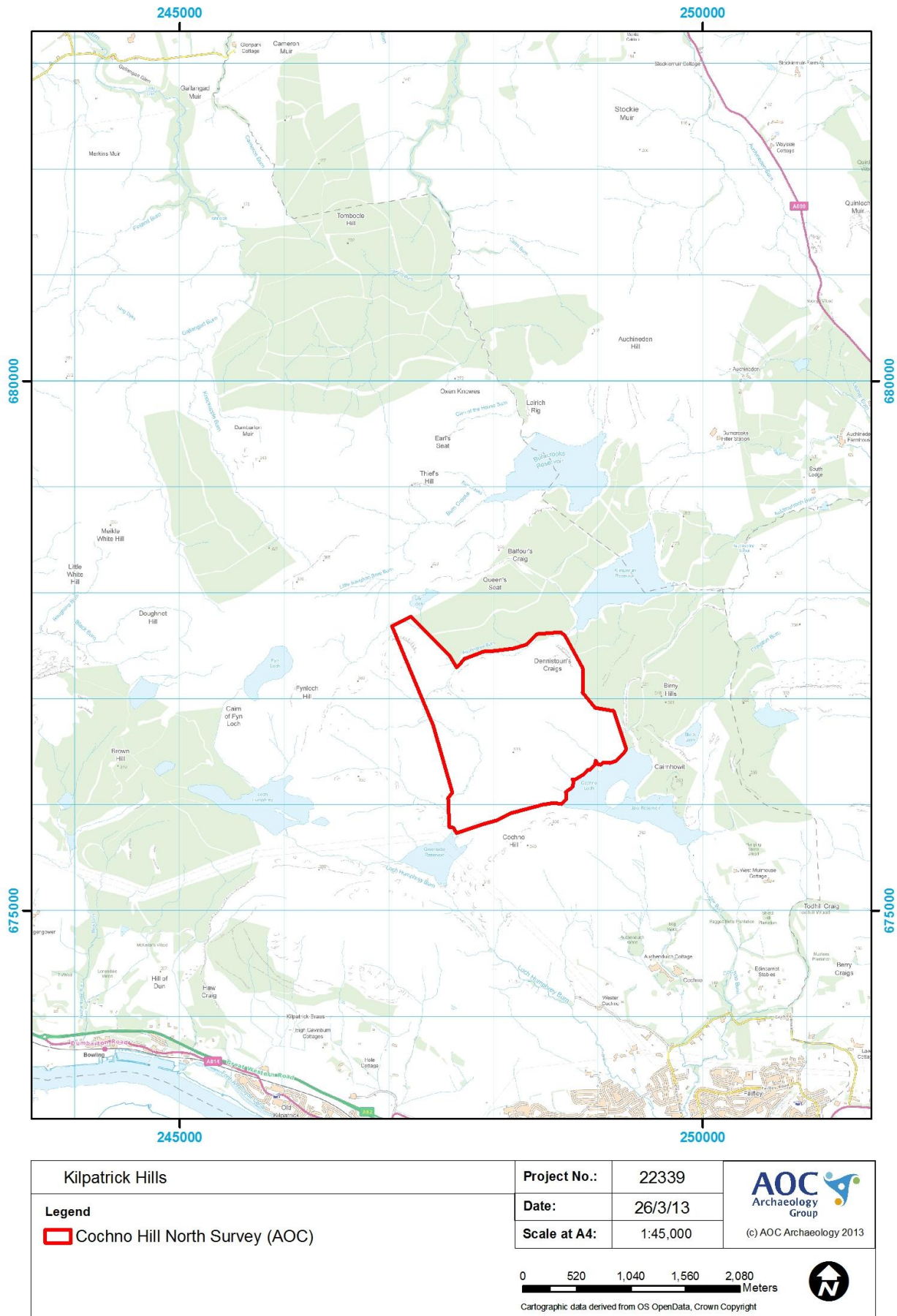


Figure 2: The Kilpatrick Hills, with the location of the Cochno Hill North study area.

## An Archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills, West Dumbartonshire

### Introduction

22. Part Two of this report considers the results of the three archaeological surveys of the Kilpatrick Hills carried out in recent years, by Firat Archaeology (Baker 2008), Rathmell Archaeology (Sludden and Mulligan 2012) and AOC Archaeology Group (part one, above). Figure 2 indicates the extents of the study area and the coverage of each zone undertaken by each of the three surveys.
23. In the following sections, the archaeological sites of the Kilpatrick Hills are discussed in their local and regional context, with consideration given to their relative importance and potential. It is intended that this overview will be used to inform assessments of the importance of the cultural heritage of the Kilpatrick Hills in future management and conservation plans.

### Character of the Study Area

24. The Kilpatrick Hills are predominantly upland rough grazing, comprising extensive blanket peat and sphagnum bog. Significant portions of the study area have been planted with conifers under FCS management, though numerous archaeological sites are preserved within these areas. The south facing slopes above Duntocher, Faifley and around Cochno have been extensively improved, with modern fields and farming accounting for much of this area. Archaeological survival is closely related to these different zones of historic land use, with little in the way of prehistoric archaeology recorded in improved zones.

### Historic Land Use

25. To some extent, the character of the study area can be seen as a function of the climatic and agricultural history of the area. Following the climatic deterioration recorded during the early to mid first millennium BC, during which the altitudinal limits of viable arable agriculture were effectively reduced, evidence for prehistoric activity in upland zones, particularly above the 300m OD contour where much of the current study area lies, becomes much more scant and difficult to detect. Prior to this period, upland zones including those areas around Duncolm and Fynloch Hill would have been settled, with soils capable of supporting arable crops. Prehistoric activity relating to this period is well attested in the area, with several Neolithic chambered cairns and a number of hut-circles and house platforms and fragmentary relict field systems, most likely to related to the second and earlier first millennia BC found within the Kilpatrick Hills area.
26. Later prehistoric activity, i.e. relating to those centuries from the end of the Bronze Age c.800 BC to the later first millennium AD is generally underrepresented, certainly due in part to the climatic factors mentioned above, but nonetheless the complete absence of any features relating to the Iron Age is somewhat surprising. As discussed by Sludden and Mulligan (2012), it is possible that the strategic location of prominent mounds like Sheep Hill and Dumbarton Rock, overlooking the Clyde but with easier access to the river and its hinterland, were probably the preferred locations for defended enclosures in these periods and both were settled in the Iron Age; Dumbarton Rock became the later *caput regionis* of the Strathclyde Britons in the mid first millennium (Mackie 1976; Alcock and Alcock 1991). Certainly, the margins and floodplains of the Clyde were settled

extensively in the later prehistoric period, so that the absence of Iron Age archaeology in the Kilpatrick Hills seems likely to relate to the marginal status of the area by this time.

27. Assessment of historic maps of the Kilpatrick Hills confirms this apparent marginality in the historic centuries. Pont's map of the area in the late 16th century labels the hills the 'Muir of Dun-Briton', while both this map and those of Blaeu (AD 1654) and Roy (AD 1752-55) indicate that significant settlements were restricted to the lowlands in the post-medieval period. Roy's map, compiled for the purposes of military and strategic mapping, is often concerned with the extent and character of agriculture and associated settlement in rural parts of Scotland immediately prior to large scale improvements; the depiction of the upland areas of Kilpatrick as blank moorland in contrast to the field systems of the slopes overlooking Dumbarton is indication of the effective abandonment of upland areas in the region. Shielings, seasonally-occupied habitations used during the summer months when grazing livestock (discussed below), were certainly still in use, however; the labelling of occupied structures at Gallangad ('Culingad') on Roy's map may correlate to possible shieling structures reported by Henshall in the vicinity (Henshall 1972), although equally this could equate to unroofed buildings of historic date marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (NS48SW 25).
28. In summary, the dominance of earlier prehistory and the later post-medieval centuries in the archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills, with scant evidence of activity in the intervening centuries, can be seen in the context of the agricultural marginality of the area from the mid-first millennium BC onwards. By the early Iron Age, the upland areas of the Kilpatrick Hills were effectively abandoned for settlement, while the configuration of settlement and farming since the medieval period has remained sufficiently static that only evidence for the later centuries of activity are likely to survive.



Figure 3: Roy's map of Old Kilpatrick (AD 1752-55), showing the agricultural focus on the lowland slopes overlooking the Clyde.

## Survival and Recovery

29. All archaeological surveys must consider the processes of site formation, destruction and preservation that affect the area with which they are concerned. Distributions of archaeological sites are by definition fragmentary, with the surviving remains inevitably only a small proportion of the original number of sites. Coupled with the fragmentary nature of archaeological survival is the issue that field survey should always be considered a sample (Orton 2000), and no field survey can be considered 100% comprehensive.
30. The history of land use in the Kilpatrick Hills is varied across the widely varying topographic zones found in the area. In the lower, south facing slopes above Dumbarton and Faifley, agricultural improvements of recent centuries have been the primary erosive factor in accounting for the loss of archaeological sites, a process that can be almost entirely destructive. Consequently, the archaeology in these areas is largely restricted to agricultural remains and structures of the post-improvement period. In contrast, much of the upland areas of the Kilpatrick Hills have probably been marginal land virtually since the climatic deterioration of the early to mid first millennium BC which apparently brought about the abandonment of extensively settled upland areas in much of the British Isles, including western Scotland (Barber 1997). Blanket peat has developed extensively over the upland areas of the Kilpatrick Hills, and while such waterlogged soils can provide good conditions for the preservation of prehistoric archaeological sites, prospection in blanket peats in Argyll and northern Scotland have indicated that these areas are often not as rich in archaeological terms as the raised bogs of areas like the Carse of Stirling (Ellis 1999; 2001). Raised mires are generally restricted in area in Scotland, though examples are to be found in the Kilpatrick Hills as at Gallangad Muir (Lindsay and Immirzi 1996), and should be considered a valuable archaeological and palaeoenvironmental resource. Nonetheless, the potential for buried archaeological structures and deposits in deep blanket peat areas such as those in the upland areas of the Kilpatrick Hills is high.
31. While the physically erosive action of ploughing and field clearance in later centuries accounts for the loss of a high proportion of archaeological sites, stone robbing and the use of stone monuments as quarries can also be almost totally destructive. This is dramatically apparent in the Kilpatrick Hills at sites like Cairnhowit, where a substantial chambered cairn has been almost completely lost to stone robbing, probably for the construction of field dykes and for other agricultural purposes, to the extent that only two of the chamber orthostats survive. The level of destruction that is indicated by later stone robbing at Cairnhowit sounds a warning to the interpretation of the archaeology in the area more widely and it is important to bear in mind that the visible extents of prehistoric activity are always a function of the level of later activity in any given parcel of land.



Figure 4: The Clyde group chambered long cairn at Lang Cairn (photo: AOC Archaeology Group).

## Earlier Prehistory

32. As discussed above, the archaeology of the earlier prehistoric period is dominant over later prehistory and the medieval centuries, owing largely to the agricultural viability of the uplands in the second millennium BC and earlier. Typically for southern Scotland, both settlements and funerary/ritual monuments are recorded.
33. *Chambered cairns and other funerary monuments*
34. Several chambered cairns are located within the Kilpatrick Hills, surviving in varying states of preservation. Where the necessary architectural features of these monuments survive for identification, they are classifiable as belonging to the 'Clyde Group' of chambered cairns. These monuments comprise a long cairn, generally widening to form a facade, usually constructed using orthostatic slabs with drystone coursing in the interstices. Access through this facade gave entrance to the primary burial chamber, typically rectangular in plan and formed from large edge-set slabs, characteristically divided into box-like compartments. Only a minority of Clyde type cairns appear to retain their original capping lintels, and it is probable that the upper portion of the chamber was built in drystone in most cases. In several of the excavated examples, as at Mid Gleniron I (Corcoran 1969), Cairnholy I (Piggott and Powell 1951) and Lochhill (Masters 1973), the long cairn and facade was multi-phased, indicating the addition and modification of the monument over the course of its use (Noble 2005), while the latter site produced evidence for a precursory timber structure, possibly a mortuary platform, that may be common to many such sites.
35. Clyde cairns are among the earliest evidence of permanent human occupation of western Scotland, and in the near-absence of evidence for settlements constitute the most substantial remaining structures of the Neolithic in western Scotland. Radiocarbon determinations indicate that structures of this type were beginning to be constructed by the last quarter of the fifth millennium BC, and were apparently in use throughout the fourth and into the third millennia, though dating of even the best-recorded examples is problematic (Cummings 2009:78). What is certain is that long cairns in this region were being built in the early Neolithic, while activity, remodelling and reuse continued well into the Bronze Age in some instances. The recovery of a rotary quern from Stockie Muir chambered

cairn, 2km east of Lang Cairn has, furthermore, been taken as evidence that some chambered cairns were used as dwellings in later periods (Henshall 1972:491).

36. The most spectacular example of a chambered cairn in the Kilpatrick Hills is at Lang Cairn, where a well-preserved long-cairn with an orthostatic facade is situated with panoramic views. The entrance to the cairn, although dilapidated and partially repaired, may have been blocked in a similar fashion to other Clyde cairns, using a plinth of slabs to prevent access to the chamber (Henshall 1972:424). Although much better preserved than other cairns in the area, Lang Cairn (Figure 2) was clearly a monument of some importance in the local context, and is clearly more substantial than the nearby long cairn at Gallangad Burn, though this site shares some architectural similarities. The Gallangad Burn cairn has been extensively robbed of stone, perhaps in order to construct shielings or field boundaries in the area, but the remnants of the chamber and facade survive to an extent that allows its identification as a Clyde type cairn of a similar type to Lang Cairn and Stockie Muir.
37. The surviving remains of the other chambered cairns in the area, at Cairnhowit and the possible example at Boglairoch are too fragmentary to be confident of their classification, but both could have been substantial structures, employing orthostats standing to well over 1m in height. The oval cairn recorded by Firat Archaeology at Cochno Hill South (Baker 2008, site 30; NS47SE 49) may be a further example of a substantial long cairn, but is too ruinous to allow identification of structural features.
38. The latter site was found to have several smaller satellite cairns, round stone piles around 3m in diameter that were interpreted by the 2008 surveyors as Bronze Age burial cairns (Baker 2008, sites 31-33). In the absence of excavation and with few local parallels to guide interpretation such claims must be speculative, but the presence of smaller satellite cairns at Lang Cairn and Gallangad Burn suggests that the continuity of burial around established Neolithic cairns may have extended into much later periods. Small cairns of this nature, while difficult to distinguish from field clearance in field survey, were certainly constructed for the purposes of burial, often of cremations, as excavations at sites such as Kilpatrick on Arran, dating to the early second millennium BC (Barber 1980), Achany Glen (McCullagh and Tipping 1998:84-91) and Strontollier, Argyll (Ritchie 1971), demonstrate.

### 39. *Ritual monuments and carved stones*

40. Earlier prehistoric monuments relating to ritual are not well represented in the Kilpatrick Hills. In the local area, the Dumgoyach standing stones are among the only such sites; this stone alignment was investigated by Mackie in the 1970s, with a radiocarbon date returned from an ashy deposit in the early third millennium BC, indicating that the stones were probably erected in the later Neolithic (Mackie 1973). A single candidate for a standing stone was recorded in 2008 by Firat (Baker 2008 site 53a), a glacial erratic close to later agricultural remains; the date of this stone cannot be easily determined however, and it is possible that it relates to the later activity in the area.
41. Typically for western Scotland, the area is well populated by cup and ring marked rocks, and several examples have been recorded in the Kilpatrick Hills, ranging from extensive panels of cups, rings and spiral incisions to simple cups on isolated boulders. Mackie's investigation of the examples at Greenland, Auchentorlie showed that the Kilpatrick cup and ring markings can be extensive and complex, with that site comprising 22 sets of concentric rings, 106 cups and a spiral on a single panel (Mackie and Davies 1991), a pattern echoed at Duntocher (Harvey 1889) and the spectacular panels at Whitehill, Cochno (Bruce 1896; Figure 5) and it is beyond doubt that many more examples

are likely to be found beneath peat on rocky outcrops across the Kilpatrick Hills. Not all of the solid geology of the Kilpatrick Hills is suitable for the carving of cup and rings, and targeted survey might be restricted to the sandstone and metamorphosed sandstones of the area; basaltic outcrops do not appear to have been used as extensively. A small number of isolated examples on boulders, such as the cup mark recorded on an isolated boulder at Boglairoch (Sludden and Mulligan 2012, site 31) and the example from the Braid Hills (Bruce 1897) indicate that both outcrops and free-standing boulders were carved. The extent and quality of these local examples indicates that cup and ring marked rocks are an outstanding feature of the prehistoric archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills. The dating of cup and ring marked rocks is difficult, since they are virtually never associated with datable archaeological deposits, but their incorporation into funerary monuments in Kilmartin Valley, Argyll, and in some chambered cairns such as Cairnholy I, demonstrates that they were carved from the earlier Neolithic into the Bronze Age.

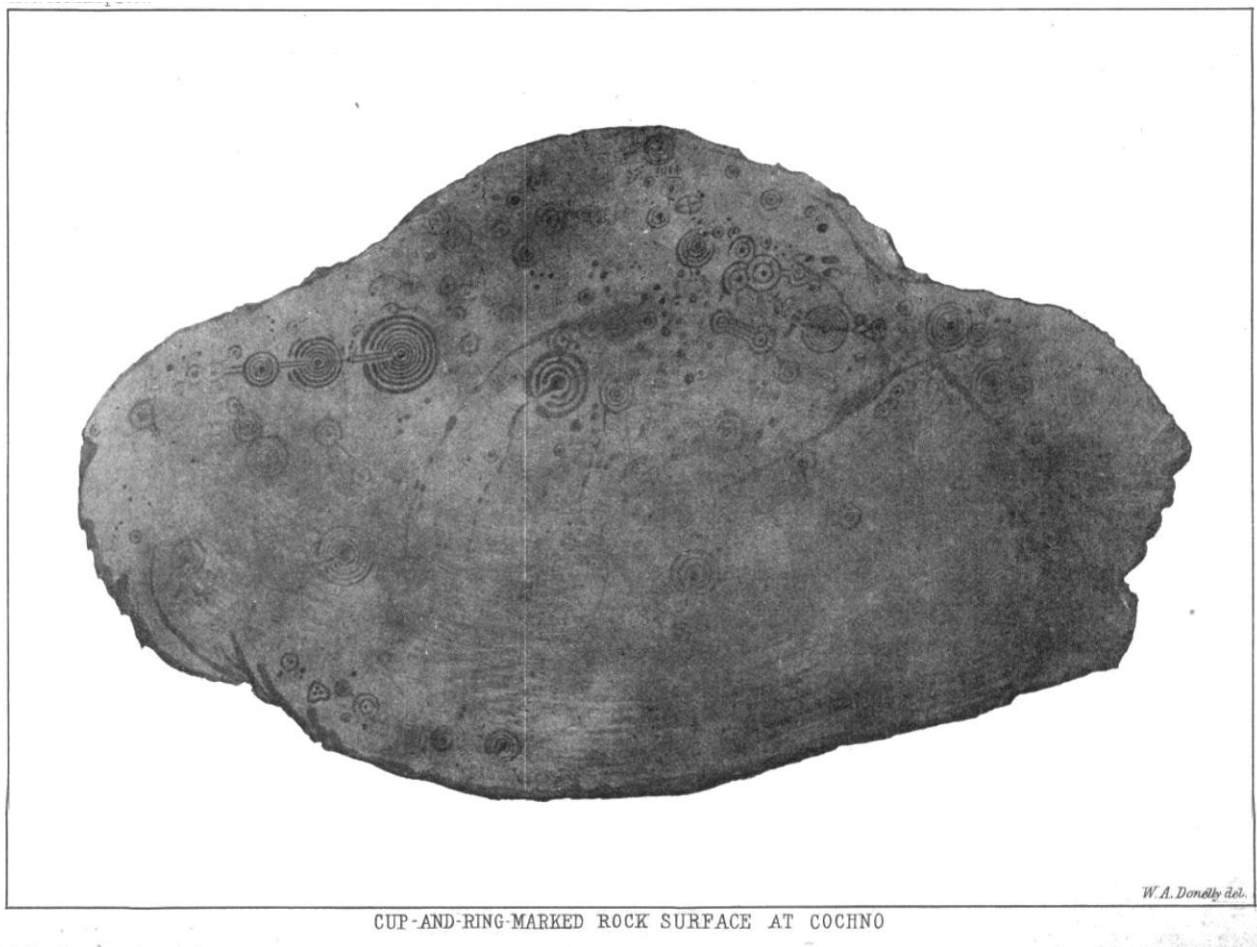


Figure 5: Cup and rings at Whitehill, Cochno (Bruce 1896)

#### 42. Settlement and domestic activity

43. A small number of settlements relating to the earlier prehistoric activity have been recorded in the Kilpatrick Hills. The majority of these comprise ring banks indicating the presence of hut-circles, the standard settlement form of mainland Scotland from at least the middle Bronze Age onwards, commonly found in upland moorland and of the type found in the present study area. The hut-circles recorded by the present survey, and the single example recorded by Firat in 2008 (Baker 2008, site 1) comprise stony banks, typically around 1.5 to 1m in width and c. 0.5m high enclosing an internal space usually in the region of 9m in diameter, typical of the class. The examples recorded in the Kilpatrick Hills are often distinctively recessed into hill-sides, predominantly on slopes with a

southerly aspect, a pattern that is often echoed throughout the southern uplands (Halliday 1999). The best preserved examples, at sites AOC4, AOC8, AOC12, AOC15 and AOC16 were each found in association with other features likely to be broadly contemporary, including other hut-circles or small cairns, perhaps indicating the presence of a fragmentary prehistoric landscape including both settlement and agricultural remains.

44. Hut-circles of this type are typically taken to indicate activity relating to the Bronze Age centuries, generally c.2000 BC to c.800 BC, based on the results of campaigns of excavation carried out in Arran (Barber 1997), Achany Glen (McCullagh and Tipping 1998), Islay (Barber and Brown 1984) and Jura (Stevenson 1984). However, isolated examples from upland areas have also produced later dates, spanning well into the Iron Age (e.g. Maclaren 2003; Condry and Ansell 1978), so that the presence of roundhouse cannot be taken unequivocally as an indication of Bronze Age activity.



*Figure 6: Hut circle AOC15, one of the best preserved such structures in the Kilpatrick Hills (AOC Archaeology Group).*

45. The presence of small cairns found across the study area may be related to prehistoric agriculture associated with these hut-circle settlements. As Yates (1984) has discussed, cairn fields relating to prehistoric agriculture can be difficult to identify, and are not easily discerned from small burial monuments without excavation. While the extents of early historic and medieval agriculture in the uplands of the Kilpatrick Hills is effectively unknown, the clearance of areas above the 250m contour seems unlikely to have taken place in recent centuries, so that the small cairns recorded by each of the three archaeological surveys carried out in the Kilpatrick Hills since 2008 (e.g. AOC5, AOC6, AOC13, AOC14; Firat sites 20, 49, 63, 66,68 and 69; Rathmell sites 25, 26, 37 etc) may indicate the remnants of prehistoric farming in these zones. Upland areas such as the Kilpatrick Hills, where earthworm populations are low due to acidic, peaty soils, can provide conditions for the survival of cord rig agriculture and other traces of prehistoric agriculture (RCAHMS 1997:121); each of the three recent surveys recorded fragments of drainage, but none seem clearly to indicate prehistoric



agricultural remains. It is likely that, where such features survive, they are now buried by peat growth.

46. Further, more ephemeral traces of prehistoric buildings were recorded by both Firat's 2008 survey and the current survey of Cochno Hill North. These structures took the form of circular and semi-circular recessed platforms. Such sites are inevitably difficult to identify confidently, and rarely display any upstanding remains leading to some uncertainty in their identification: the examples recorded in the survey of Cochno Hill North (above) were noted for their clear contrast with the glacial trend of the surrounding topography. Where such sites have been excavated in neighbouring regions, they have been found to be the platforms for lightweight timber buildings, often of ring-groove and post construction. At Lintshie Gutter, Lanarkshire, some thirty such structures were found in association, and excavation demonstrated that the settlement had been occupied between the later third millennium BC and the earlier second millennium BC (Terry 1995), a pattern which echoed the results of Jobey's excavations at the unenclosed platforms at Green Knowe in Peebleshire (Jobey 1980). The identification of such structures in the Kilpatrick Hills, potentially relating to earlier Bronze Age settlement, is of considerable significance for the archaeology of western and lowland Scotland more widely.
47. The only other indication of prehistoric domestic activity in the area comes from a small number of burnt mounds, such as the scheduled example at Queen's View, Catythirst Well (NS58SW 13). A single example was recorded by Firat in 2008 (Baker 2008, site 55), and given the typical dating of burnt mounds to the Bronze Age centuries (papers in Buckley 1990), it is surprising that no further examples were recorded. Burnt mounds are the product of heating water using hot stone technology, and while most excavated examples date to the second millennium BC the technique was still in use throughout later prehistory and into the early historic centuries; several examples excavated in Scotland have produced both Bronze Age and early historic dates (e.g. Cavers et al 2013).

## Later Prehistory to the Medieval Period

48. As noted above, very little in the way of later prehistoric activity can be detected in the Kilpatrick Hills. Those indications of Iron Age activity are restricted to findspots of a rotary quern at Stockie Muir, noted above, and a Roman coin found on the Kilpatrick Braes (WoSAS PIN: 7848); virtually nothing to indicate Iron Age settlement has been detected. As considered above, this is almost certainly attributable to the 'overwriting' of areas occupied throughout later prehistory by agricultural activity in the historic centuries, and the destruction of archaeology relating to this period by the construction of modern Duntocher, Faifley and Cochno.
49. At the western extremity of the Antonine Wall, the Old Kilpatrick area is notable for the presence of several Roman fortlets, at Old Kilpatrick (NS47SE 55) and Carleith (NS47SE 52), while the Golden Hill Park fort at Duntocher (NS47SE 12) was the one of the principal forts at the western end of the Antonine Wall. Built in the AD 140s under the rule of Antoninus Pius, the wall is a World Heritage Site, though much has been destroyed by modern Duntocher. To the north of the Kilpatrick Hills, fragments of Roman road survive near Gallangad Burn (Holt et al 1974); though not visible at ground level for much of this length the cobble base of the road is preserved at the Cameron Burn.
50. As considered above, it is probable that the concentration of settlement in the lowland fringes of the Clyde during later prehistory accounts for the absence of significant settlement remains in the uplands. The lower Clyde has been shown to have been extensively settled throughout the later first millennium BC, with numerous crannog sites built in the intertidal zone (Hale 2004), while palisaded

enclosures (e.g. Cavers et al *In press*) and defended forts (Ellis 2007) indicate the settlement of the lowland zone throughout this period. While the upland peaks of Duncolm and Lang Craigs might be seen as typical locations for Iron Age defended settlements, it is likely that the strategically preferable locations of Sheep Hill and Dumbarton Rock were chosen as the principal settlements of the area.

51. This principle also seems likely to account for the general lack of medieval archaeology in the study area. While many of the features recorded by the three recent surveys must be considered undated, and several are likely to have some considerable antiquity in the historic period, the continued use of the same parcels of land throughout the historic centuries has meant that very little archaeology demonstrably relating to the medieval centuries survives.

## The Post-Medieval and Modern Period

52. The post-medieval centuries and the modern period account for the majority of archaeological features recorded during field survey in the Kilpatrick Hills. These are considered below, under the thematic categories of agriculture and land management, industry, settlement and leisure.

### 53. *Agriculture and Land Management*

54. The RCAHMS Historic Landuse Assessment identifies several areas of relict agriculture in the Kilpatrick Hills, indicating the remnants of agriculture that have escaped destruction in the post-improvement period. On the ground these areas are generally in use as upland grazing, ranging in quality from improved and semi-improved fields to drained and undrained rough grazing. In some areas, rig and furrow has been recorded, as at Rathmell site 2 (Sludden and Mulligan 2012), where rigging 3.5m in width is preserved. In most cases, areas of agriculture such as this are not associated with contemporary structures, and often the best preserved fragments of historic-period rig and furrow are found in outfield areas that have not been intensively used for agriculture other than rough grazing in the following centuries. Baker (2008:40) noted that minor dykes separate divisions of land in those areas where rig and furrow survives, suggesting that a formal run rig system may have been in operation in the pre-improvement period.

55. Broadly speaking, the level of preservation of agricultural remains decreases with altitude, with the lower, more intensively improved fields preserving less and less of the features of historic agriculture. The upper limits of historic agriculture are defined at Firat site 34, where the head dyke is preserved. The head dyke defined the outer limits of outfield agriculture from rough grazing beyond, and the preservation of the Cochno example is of local importance to the history of agriculture. In general, however, the many clearance cairns, dykes and boundaries recorded below the 250m contour are typical of rural areas of Scotland and have little archaeological significance beyond a very local level.

56. A similar level of importance is attributable to the many enclosures and boundary dykes recorded by the archaeological surveys of the Kilpatrick Hills. Enclosures such as AOC3 and Firat sites 53 and 54 are, again, typical of historic agriculture in much of rural Scotland, but this in no way prejudices interpretation of function or date. In some secluded areas such as AOC3, where the turf and stone enclosure banks abut a small stream, enclosures of this kind may have been used for the corralling of livestock during summer grazing, but the dating of such constructions is nearly impossible to refine. As such, the potential importance of some enclosures, particularly in upland zones marginal from the post-improvement period, should not be overlooked.

57. Dumbartonshire lies at the southern extremity of the distribution of shieling huts recorded by the RCAHMS Ordnance Survey 1st edition settlement project (RCAHMS 2002:30-1), but it is probable that the upland areas of the Kilpatrick Hills were used in a system of summer transhumance, and several possible shieling structures have been recorded during the course of field survey in the area. At Cochno Hill (NS47NE 14) Firat recorded 18 small rectangular stone-footed buildings, averaging c.3-4m across that are probably representative of upland seasonal occupation of the post-medieval centuries. Similar structures were recorded during the survey of Cochno Hill north at AOC11, with one structure of similar dimensions to visible among the rubble of other buildings, and the small enclosure and walling fragments visible at Windyedge (see above) may also relate to shieling activity. Again, close dating of such structures is not easy, but the majority of shielings can be placed in the post-medieval centuries prior to large scale agricultural improvements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. None of the examples recorded in the Kilpatrick Hills are depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition map, implying their disuse long before the mid nineteenth century.
58. The large number of sheepfolds and drystone dykes recorded across the Kilpatrick Hills by previous surveys are typical of nineteenth and twentieth century upland sheep farming in southern Scotland; they are considered of local or negligible significance.
59. One unique feature of the study area is a very unusual arrangement of land division implemented in the 1850s, known as the March Stones (Figure 7). The remaining stones were recorded and discussed by Sludden and Mulligan (2012), based on the description provided by Rankin (1993). The history of the stones is described in detail by the above sources, and is not rehearsed here other than to note that the March Stones, placed across the SE facing slopes of the slacks represent an unusual and distinctive feature of nineteenth century land division in the area. The recorded history of the stones, which derive from the need to divide feu plots designated in the 1780s into grazing land- with the consequent requirement to retain access to running water- and the dispute that resulted in the precise placement of the marker stones along the boundaries of agreed plots represents a distinctive aspect of Kilpatrick's local history, and a rare example of direct connection of local history to physical remains in the area. As such, care should be taken to ensure the stones are preserved and incorporated into management plans and promotion of the archaeology of the area.
60. *Industry*
61. A small number of monuments relating to industrial activities of the historic period are represented in the study area. Several quarry scoops were recorded across the study area (e.g. Rathmell site 41), though most likely to relate to small scale quarrying for the construction of dykes, tracks and buildings in relatively recent times. Two structures are notable for their relevance to local farmstead-scale industrial practices. Firat recorded the remains of what may be a kiln (Baker 2008, site 57), which they speculated may be for the production of lime, though a corn-drying function may also be postulated; few such sites are recorded in Dumbartonshire (around 8 lime kilns, including a possible example to the north of the study area at Blairquhomrie (NS48SW 11) and 7 corn drying kilns are known). Such kilns are a feature of the post-medieval farmstead landscape across rural Scotland, but the Cochno example may represent an interesting addition to the small dataset for the area.



Figure 7: One of the March Stones, the Slacks (image: Rathmell Archaeology)

62. A single possible mill structure was recorded during the survey of Cochno Hill North (AOC10). Although the building is too ruinous and overgrown to be confident, the location in close proximity to Auchingree Burn raises the possibility that the building is a mill. Findspots of unfinished millstones in similar locations, as at Finland Burn and Merkins Muir (NS48SW 12) indicate that post-medieval meal and corn mills of this type were in use in the immediate vicinity.

### 63. Settlement

64. Aside from the seasonally occupied shielings discussed above, there are several structures relating to more permanent farmsteadings and related settlements in the Kilpatrick Hills study area. These include the farmsteads at Dumbarton Muir, comprising a series of unroofed structures (NS47NE 10) and Burncrooks, where a series of individual buildings may comprise the remains of a farmstead. The Burncrooks example is marked as an unroofed structure on the OS 1st edition map (Sheet XIX, 1864), but the Dumbarton Muir site is not present, suggesting that both settlements were long ruined before the mid-nineteenth century survey of the area.

65. Otherwise, settlement of the Kilpatrick Hills was confined to lower altitude slopes around Faifley, Cochno and Duntocher. Modern farms such as those at Craigleith, Burnbrae and Gowkstone seem likely to have replaced previous post-medieval settlements in the improvement period.

### 66. Leisure

67. A series of grouse shooting butts, visible as semi-circular drystone walls c.4m across lining the ridges of Craigarestie and Brown Hill (see part one, above) are depicted on the modern Ordnance Survey map. It is uncertain when these structures were erected, but their absence from the first edition OS map implies that an early 20th century date is probable. The structures are well built and many are well preserved; these buildings provide an insight into the modern estate management and leisure activities of the Kilpatrick Hills.

## Significance and Value

68. In establishing the particular cultural significance of a heritage assets in areas such as the Kilpatrick Hills, significance may be measured along several different characteristics and to a great extent; the intention of the assessor will determine which of those carries more significance in the particular instance. The significance of each of the monuments recorded during the archaeological survey of the Kilpatrick Hills has been assessed according to the FCS guidelines for assessing importance, but the following assessment has been guided by the characteristics outlined in Annex 1 of Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (2011), which defines three groups of characteristics:

69. *Intrinsic* characteristics (those inherent in the monument, such as its condition and the potential survival of important archaeological evidence both above and below ground);

70. *Contextual* characteristics (such as landscape setting, group value or if the monument is a well-preserved example of an unusual and significant monument type); and

71. *Associative* characteristics (more subjective assessments, such as aesthetic attributes or if the site has enhanced value to the public as an accessible and significant monument type)."

72. Annex 1 of SHEP (2011) provides the following descriptions of these characteristics of heritage assets:

### 73. *Intrinsic characteristics*

a. the condition in which the monuments survive. 'Condition' includes the potential survival of archaeological evidence above and below ground, and goes beyond the survival of marked field characteristics;

b. the archaeological, scientific, technological or other interest or research potential of any individual monument or any part of it;

c. the apparent developmental sequence of the monument. Monuments that show a sequence of development can provide insights of importance, as can places occupied for a short time;

d. the original or subsequent functions of monuments and their parts.

### 74. *Contextual characteristics*

e. the present rarity or representativeness of all or any part of a monument, assessed against knowledge of the archaeology of Scotland and of the region in which the monument occurs;

f. the relationship of a monument to other monuments of the same or related classes or period, or to features or monuments in the vicinity. This is particularly important where individual monuments, themselves perhaps of limited immediate significance, form an important part of a widespread but

varied class. The diversity of the class should be a material consideration in making individual decisions

g. the relationship of monuments and their parts with the wider landscape and setting.

#### 75. *Associative characteristics*

h. the historical, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of monuments, and vice versa;

i. the aesthetic attributes of monuments;

j. the significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used the area, or descendants of such people; and

k. the associations the monument has with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events."

## Intrinsic Characteristics

76. While several of the sites and monuments located in the Kilpatrick Hills study area are very well preserved few display intrinsic characteristics that elevate their significance above a local or regional level. The chambered cairn at Lang Cairn is undoubtedly one of the most significant cairns in the region, and is well preserved, with high potential for the preservation of archaeological remains that provide information on the nature of prehistoric society. Aside from this monument and the damaged scheduled cairn at Gallangad Burn however, no site qualifies in the category of 'National Importance'. While the potential for buried archaeological deposits in upland areas of the study area is high, particularly beneath peat and in areas close to the prehistoric house platforms and hut circles, there is no indication that any one monument qualifies in the highest categories of significance in the area.

77. This however, is not to understate the importance of several sites, particularly the prehistoric settlements recorded at Cochno Hill North (E.g. AOC8, AOC15 and AOC16), which have high potential to provide insights into the Bronze Age settlement of west central Scotland. Similarly, while their character cannot easily be established by field survey alone, the groups of small cairns recorded across the study area have the potential to provide detailed information on the nature of prehistoric agriculture, and possibly funerary practices, when studied as a group. It is perhaps this context that adds more importance to the archaeological sites of the Kilpatrick Hills as a whole.

## Contextual Characteristics

78. While fragmentary, taken as a group of monuments the archaeological sites of the Kilpatrick Hills have the potential to provide the basis for an instructive study of prehistoric and historic settlement, funerary and agricultural practices from the Neolithic to the modern period. The abandonment of the upland zone from the late Bronze Age onward has meant that traces of the earlier prehistoric landscape of the Kilpatrick Hills survive, and although the later prehistoric and medieval centuries are not represented to a significant level in the archaeological record, proxy indicators of such activity can be expected to survive and be recovered in detailed investigations of the remains of later periods. As a case study in the effects of climate change on settlement and agricultural patterns the

archaeological sites of the Kilpatrick Hills have considerable value as the record of human responses to change over the course of several millennia.

## Associative Characteristics

79. The Kilpatrick Hills undoubtedly have aesthetic appeal, and are popular with walkers and cyclists. The archaeological monuments of the area are generally not of themselves spectacular, with a few exceptions in more remote areas, but their presence in an area of natural beauty enhances their importance to those who visit the hills. The contrast of the upland rural area with the highly developed areas of Dumbarton and Glasgow immediately to the south is one which holds appeal for visitors, and the cultural history of the area is as important an aspect of this value as any other. While few of the sites are likely to be viable as visitor attractions, there are exceptions, with Lang Cairn and the Gallangad Burn Cairn having potential for presentation to the public, albeit only for those prepared to walk some distance.
80. The historical associations with the March Stones add considerably to their importance, and as discussed by Sludden and Mulligan (2012) represent an unusual connection of local history to physical remains on the ground. Such heritage assets, which can link local people directly to the land and its history, are to be considered highly valuable in the Scottish landscape.
81. While more modern and only of local importance, the shooting butts of Greenland and Craigaestie provide a similar connection to the recent past, and with those examples on Greenland situated close to walkers paths their heritage value is enhanced by their relative accessibility.

## Conclusion

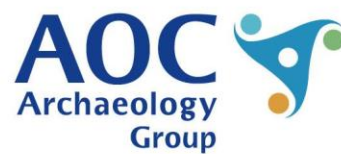
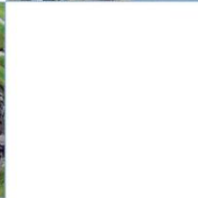
82. This report has attempted to place the archaeological sites and monuments of the Kilpatrick Hills in their local, regional and national archaeological context. In general, the archaeological record of the area is dominated by sites of the relatively recent centuries which are for the most part of local or regional significance. However, there are notable exceptions, and several sites indicate the preservation of potentially significant archaeological remains, with highlights including a series of chambered cairns, Bronze Age hut circles and post-medieval land boundaries. Taken as a whole, the archaeology of the Kilpatrick Hills can be considered to be of high value at a regional level, with several monuments being considered of national importance.

- Alcock and Alcock, L and E A (1991) 'Reconnaissance excavations on Early Historic fortifications and other royal sites in Scotland, 1974-84: 4, excavations at Alt Clut, Clyde Rock, Strathclyde, 1974-75', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.120
- Baker, F. 2008 *Cochno Hill, West Dumbartonshire: archaeological survey*, Firat Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report for Forestry Commission Scotland
- Barber, J. 1997 *The Archaeological Investigation Of A Prehistoric Landscape: Excavations In Arran 1978-81*, STAR Monographs vol 2
- Barber, J 1980 'Kilpatrick, Isle of Arran, Argyll and Bute, Strathclyde Region NR 905 266, cairns, hut platform and field fences', *Proc Prehist Soc*, vol.46
- Barber, J. And Brown, M. 1984 'An Sithean, Islay' *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.114, pp.161-88
- Bruce, J 1896 'Notice of remarkable groups of archaic sculpturings in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.30
- Bruce, J. 1897 'Notice of a Cup and Ring-marked Boulder, recently discovered on the Braid Hills', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.31, pp 110-2
- Cavers, M.G., Douglas, C.R. and Streatfeild-James, J. 2013 *Excavation at Stronechrubie Burnt Mound, Assynt, Sutherland*, AOC Archaeology Group unpublished report for Historic Assynt.
- Cavers, M.G, Clements, V. And Lynchehaun, S. *In press*, 'A later prehistoric palisaded enclosure at Mar Hall, Bishopston', *Scottish Archaeological Journal*
- Condry, J. And Ansell, M. 1978 'The excavation of a hut circle at Moss Raploch, Clatteringshaws', *Trans Dumf Gall Nat Hist Antiq Soc*, vol.53, pp.105-13
- Corcoran, J X W P (1969a) 'Excavation of two chambered cairns at Mid Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire', *Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc*, 3rd, vol.46
- Ellis, C. 1999 *Archaeological Assessment of the Scottish Wetlands*, AOC Archaeology, unpublished report for Historic Scotland; AOC/1874
- Ellis, C. 2001 'Realising the archaeological potential of the Scottish peatlands: recent work in the Carse of Stirling, Scotland', in Purdy, B.A. (ed.) *Enduring Records: the environment and cultural heritage of wetlands*, Oxford: Oxbow, pp.172-82
- Ellis, C. 2007 ' Total excavation of a later prehistoric enclosure at Braehead, Glasgow' *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.137, pp.179-264
- Hale, A. 2004 *Scottish Marine Crannogs*, British Archaeological Reports, Archaeopress
- Halliday, S. P. 1999 'Hut-circle settlements in the Scottish landscape.' In Frodsham, P, Topping, P and Cowley, D 'We were always chasing time.' *Papers presented to Keith Blood, Northern Archaeol (Spec Edition)*, vol. 17/18, pp. 49-65
- Harvey, J. 1889 ' Notes on Some Undescribed Cup-Marked Rocks at Duntocher, Dumbartonshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.23, pp.130-7



- Henshall, A S (1972a) *The chambered tombs of Scotland*, , vol.2 Edinburgh
- Holt, N. Newall, F., Sinclair, H.M., Lonie, W.. and Mackinnon, D. 1974 'Roman road surveys; the Clyde crossing, cup marked boulders, limekilns, steading, flint flake', *Discovery Excav Scot*, pp. 34-5
- Jobey, G. (1980) Green Knowe unenclosed platform settlement and Harehope cairn, Peeblesshire. *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 110 (1978-80), 72-113.
- Lindsay R.A. Immirzi C.P. (1996) An inventory of lowland raised bogs in Great Britain. *Scottish Natural Heritage Research, Survey and Monitoring Report.*, 78
- Mackie, E W (1976a) 'The vitrified forts of Scotland', in Harding, D W *Hillforts: later prehistoric earthworks in Britain and Ireland*, London  
Page(s): 211-14, fig.1
- Mackie, E W (1973a) 'Duntreath', *Curr Archaeol*, vol.4, 1, pp.6-7
- Mackie and Davis, E W and A (1991) 'New light on Neolithic rock carving. The petroglyphs at Greenland (Auchentorlie), Dumbartonshire', *Glasgow Archaeol J*, vol.15
- Maclaren, A. 2003 A Later Prehistoric house and Early Medieval buildings in Northern Scotland: excavations at Loch Shurrery and Lambsdale Leans, Caithness, 1955, with a note on Lower Dounreay, *Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports*, No.5
- Masters, L. 1973 'The Lochhill long cairn' *Antiquity*, vol.47, pp.96-100
- Noble, G. 2005 'Ancestry, farming and the changing architecture of the Clyde cairns of south west Scotland', in Cummings, V. And Pannett, A. (eds.) *Set in Stone*, Oxford: Oxbow; pp.25-36
- Orton, C. 2000 *Sampling in Archaeology*; Cambridge: University Press
- Piggott and Powell, S and T G E (1951) 'The excavation of three Neolithic chambered cairns in Galloway, 1949', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.83
- Rankin, R.A. 1993 *March Stones in the Kilpatrick Hills: A Feuar's Dispute of the 1850s*, Clydebank District Libraries
- Ritchie, J N G (1971b) 'Excavation of a cairn at Strontoiller, Lorn, Argyll', *Glasgow Archaeol J*, vol.2, pp.1-7
- RCAHMS (1978d) *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Dumbarton District, Clydebank District, Bearsden and Milngavie District, Strathclyde Region*, The Archaeological Sites And Monuments Of Scotland Series No 3, Edinburgh
- RCAHMS 1997 *Eastern Dumfriesshire: an archaeological landscape*, HMSO: Edinburgh
- RCAHMS 2002 *'But the Walls Remained...': a survey of unroofed rural settlement depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of Scotland*, HMSO: Edinburgh
- Sludden, K. And Mulligan, S. 2012 *Gavinburn Survey, West Dumbartonshire: Data Structure Report*, Rathmell Archaeology, unpublished report for Forestry Commission Scotland

- Stevenson, J. 1984 'The excavation of a hut-circle at Cul a' Bhaile, Jura' *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.114, pp.127-60
- Terry, J. 1995, 'Excavation at Lintshie Gutter unenclosed platform settlement, Crawford, Lanarkshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.125, pp.369-427
- Yates, M.J. 1984 'Groups of small cairns in northern Britain- a view from SW Scotland' *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.114, pp.217-34



**AOC Archaeology Group**, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY  
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: [edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)



Plate 1: View of AOC1, boundary dyke at Duncolm, facing W.



Plate 2: View of AOC2, area of possible relict agriculture, N of Duncolm, facing SW.



Plate 3: View of AOC3, curvilinear enclosure, facing N.



Plate 4: View of AOC4, hut-circle, facing W.



Plate 5: View of AOC5, cairn, facing NW.



Plate 6: View of AOC6, possible cairn, facing W.



Plate 7: View of AOC7, recessed house platforms, facing S, with Craighirst in the background.



Plate 8: View of AOC8, Site A, recessed hut circle, facing N.



Plate 9: View of AOC8, Site B, recessed hut circle, facing N towards Duncolm.



Plate 10: View of AOC9, possible recessed house platform.





Plate 11: View of AOC10, rectangular building, facing NE.



Plate 12: View of AOC11, possible sheilings, facing NE.



Plate 13: View of AOC12, hut-circle, facing SE.



Plate 14: View of AOC13, cairn, facing SE.



Plate 15: View of AOC14, possible cairn, facing W.



Plate 16: View of AOC15, hut-circle, facing W.



Plate 17: View of AOC16, hut-circle, facing W.



Plate 18: View of Cairnhowit chambered cairn, facing N.



Plate 19: View of orthostats of Cairnhowit chambered cairn, facing W.



Plate 20: View of possible sheilings at Windyedge, facing W.



Plate 21: View of ruinous walling at Windyedge, possible sheilings, facing S.



Plate 22: View of Gallangad Burn chambered cairn, facing W.



Plate 23: Detail of surviving facade orthostats and displaced cap lintel, Gallangad Burn chambered cairn.



Plate 24: View of possible remains of a chambered cairn at Boglairoch, facing NW.



Plate 25: View of possible chambered cairn at Boglairoch, facing SW.



Plate 26: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB1, facing S.





Plate 27: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB 5, facing S.



Plate 28: View of Craigarestie grouse butt 6, facing S.



Plate 29: View of Craigaestie grouse butt GB7, facing S.



Plate 30: View of Craigaestie grouse butt GB8, facing S.



Plate 31: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB9, facing E.



Plate 32: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB10, facing W.



Plate 33: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB11, facing W.



Plate 34: View of Craigarestie grouse butt GB14, facing SW.



Plate 35: View of AOC17, grouse butt at Greenland, Auchentorlie, facing W.



Plate 36: View of AOC18, grouse butt at Greenland, Auchentorlie, facing SW.



Plate 37: View of AOC19, grouse butt at Greenland, Auchentorlie, facing W.



Plate 38: View of Greenland grouse butt GB1.



Plate 39: View of Greenland grouse butt GB2.



Plate 40: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB2, facing S.



Plate 41: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB4, facing SE.



Plate 42: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB5, facing S.





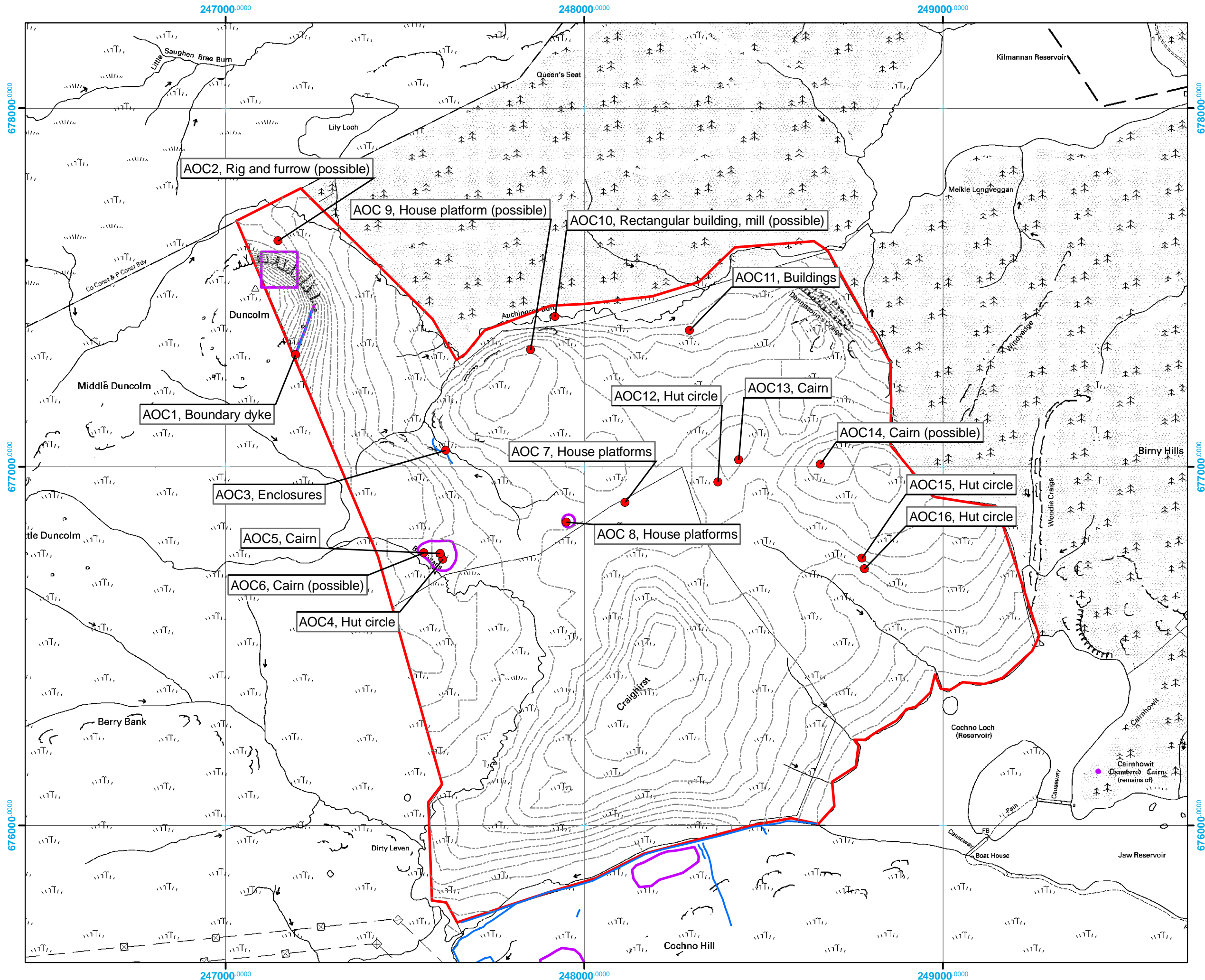
Plate 43: View of Brown Hill grouse butt, GB6, facing S.



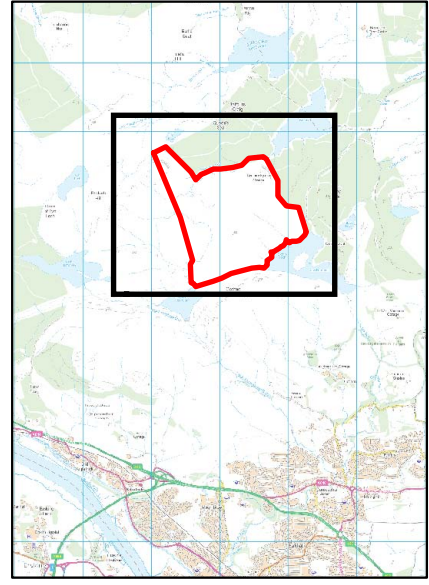
Plate 44: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB7, facing S.



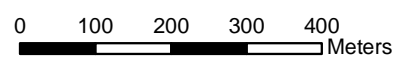
Plate 45: View of Brown Hill grouse butt GB8, facing S.



# Cochno Hill North Map 1



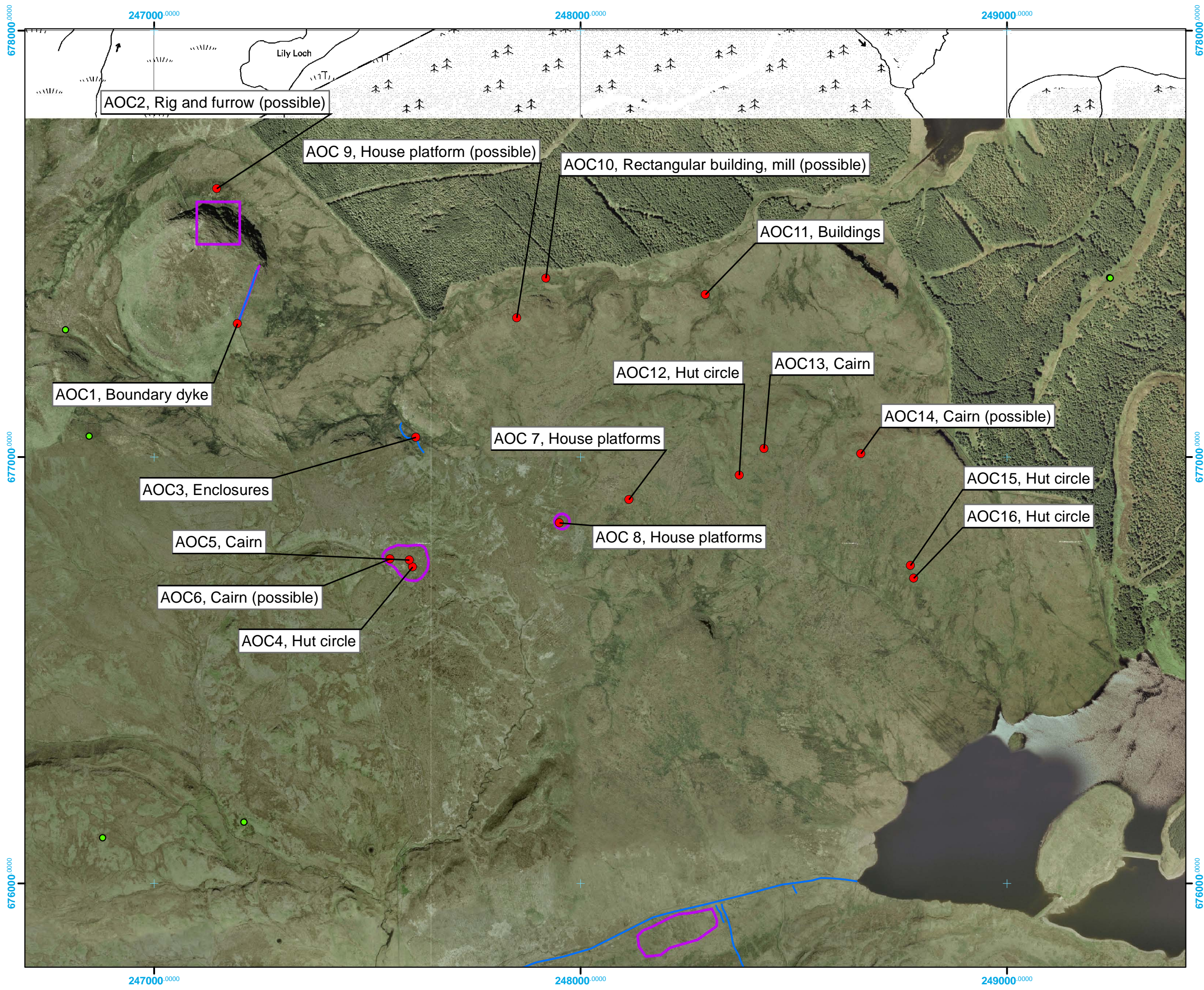
- Legend**
- Newly identified sites
  - 5m contours
  - Heritage Features, Line
  - ▭ Heritage Features, Polygon
  - ▭ Cochno North Survey Extents



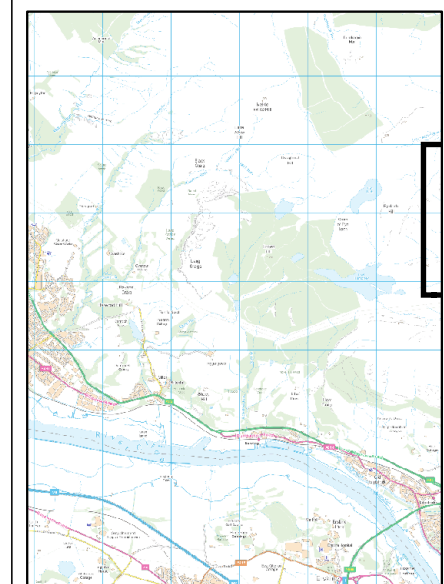
Project No.:	22339
Date:	20/3/13
Scale at A3:	1:10,000



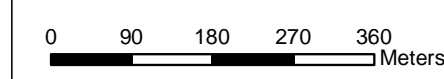
(c) AOC Archaeology 2013



# Cochno Hill North Map 2



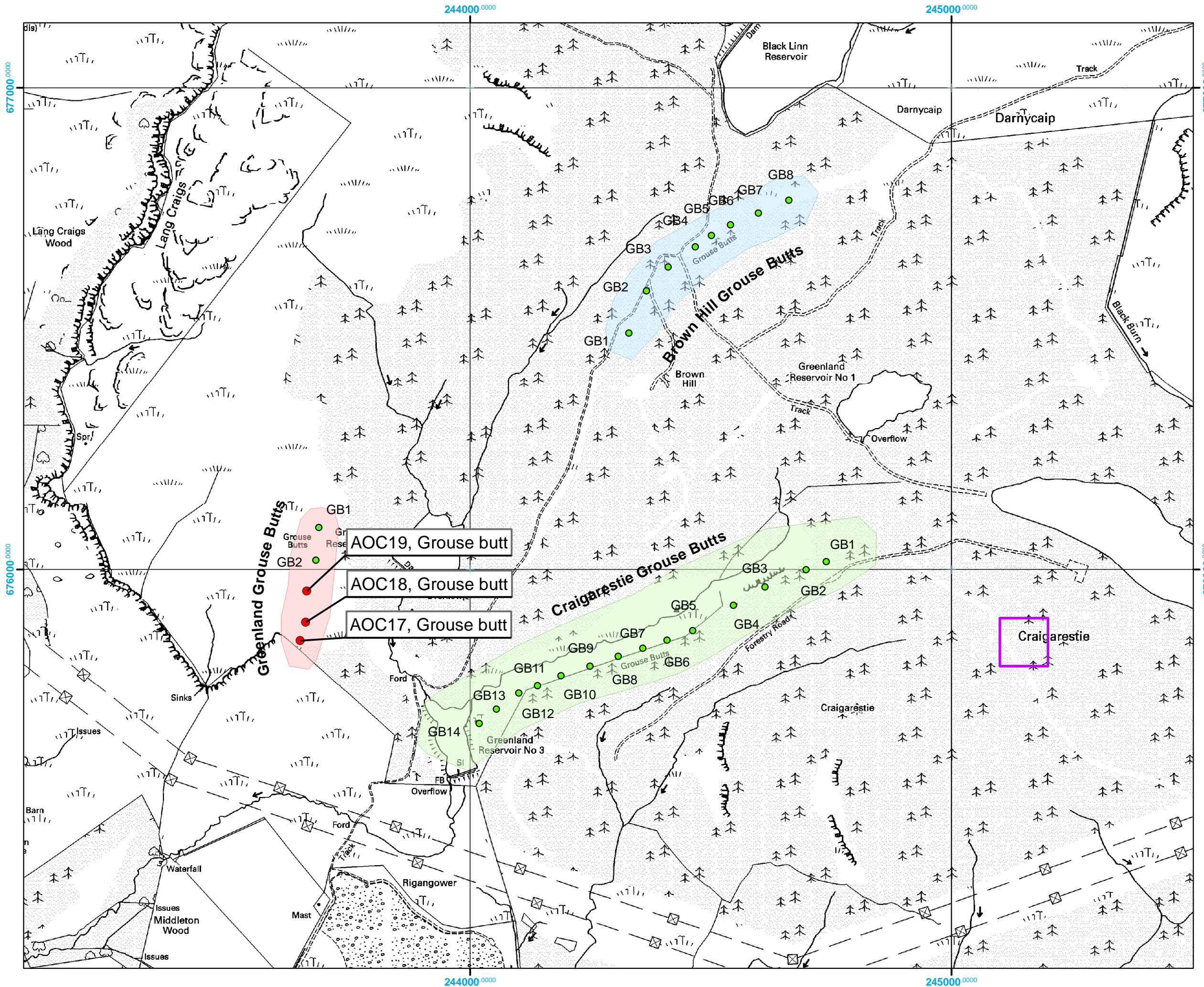
- Legend**
- Newly identified sites
  - Heritage Features, point
  - Heritage Features, Line
  - Heritage Features, Polygon



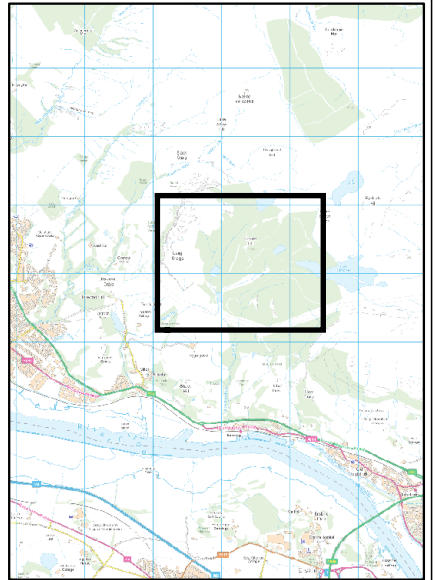
<b>Project No.:</b>	22339
<b>Date:</b>	20/3/13
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:8,406



(c) AOC Archaeology 2013

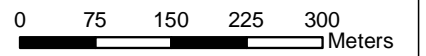


# Cochno Hill North Map 3



## Legend

- Newly identified sites
- Heritage Features, point
- Heritage Features, Line
- Heritage Features, Polygon



<b>Project No.:</b>	22339
<b>Date:</b>	20/3/13
<b>Scale at A3:</b>	1:7,500



(c) AOC Archaeology 2013