

An Archaeological Survey
of the township of North Fearn
and a field survey of the north end of Raasay

on

Raasay

Portree Parish
Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region

Edited by
John Macdonald and J.Scott Wood

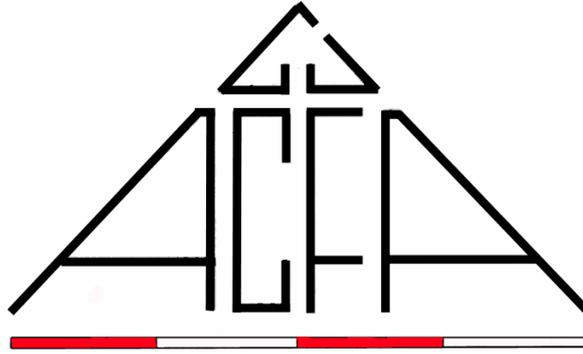
Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists
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The Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, Glasgow University (ACFA) was formed in 1987. Its membership comprises holders of the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology, awarded by the Department of Adult and Continuing Education. This three year, part time Certificate course aims to teach adult students the basic principles of archaeological field survey and the importance of recording our cultural heritage of all periods. ACFA seeks to continue this work by undertaking field surveys within Scotland.

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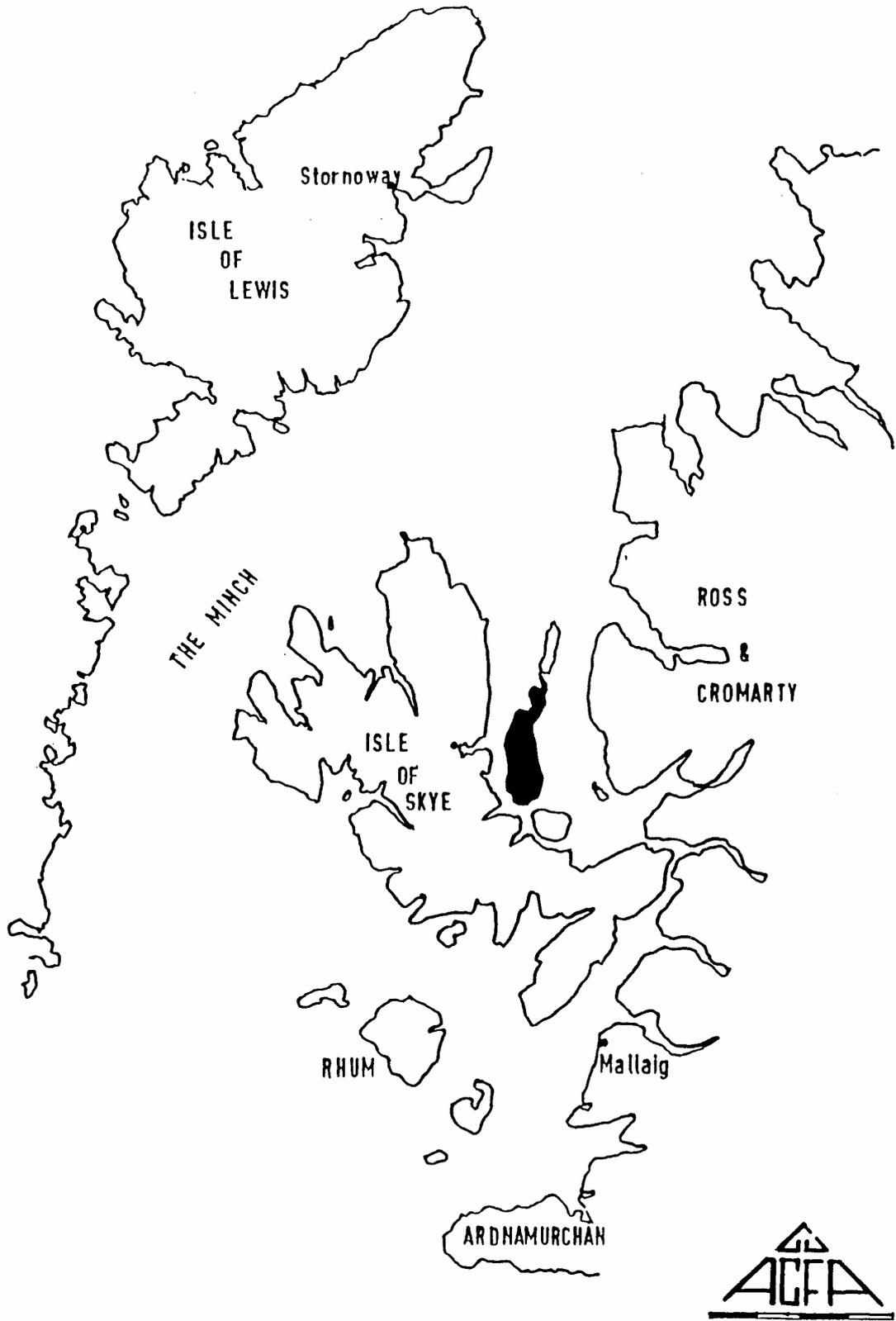
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RAASAY 2002

Abstract: *The survey of the township of North Fearn and the surrounding area forms part of ACFA's continuing interest in the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.*

INTRODUCTION

The 2002 survey is a continuation of our 1995, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 2000 surveys of the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.

In 1995 the townships of Oskaig and Holoman were surveyed plus the surrounding area. In 96 the townships of Balachuirn, Balmeanach, Inver and Brae and their surrounding areas were surveyed. In 97 the survey covered the townships of Glame, Manish More, Brochel and Doire Domhain and the surrounding area. In 98 the twin townships of North and South Screapadal plus the surrounding area, including the forest between Brochel and Screapadal, were surveyed. In 99 we surveyed the township of Manish Beg and the surrounding area and in 2000 we surveyed the townships of Arnish and Torran and their surrounding area.

This year we decided to survey the township of North Fearn and its surrounding area. As this is a large scattered township this will take two seasons to complete.

In addition we have carried out a field survey in the north of the island of the area north of the Fladda to Umachan path, paying particular attention to the various settlements on the east coast.

The report of these surveys now follows.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the following people for their help in the 2002 Raasay survey:

Calum Don and Rebecca McKay for their hospitality in March during our reconnaissance and in April during the survey, and also for their invaluable help with the historical and local knowledge of the townships surveyed.

Mary Carmichael, the Skye and Lochalsh Museums Officer, for her kind assistance in supplying us with maps of the north end of Raasay.

Mr Purdie of SERAD for his permission to survey and helpful advice.

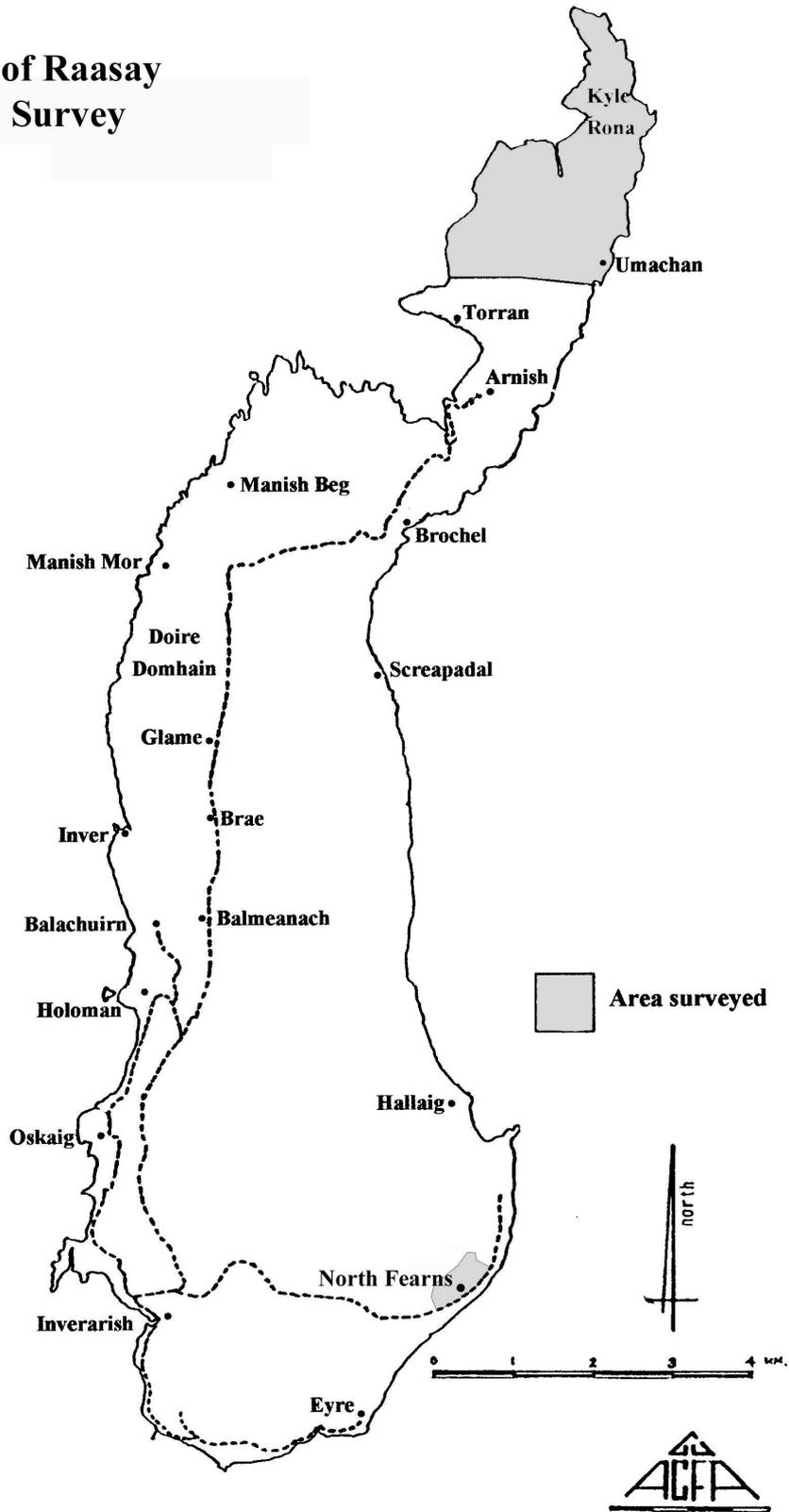
The Glasgow Archaeological Society and C.B.A. Challenge Funding for their generous financial support.

Last, but not least, the Raasay Volunteers, many of whom return year after year, for all their help in the survey. They were.

Sue Bryson, Margaret Gill, Frances Hood, Anne Macdonald, Helen Maxwell, Amy Gazin-Schwartz, Eleanor Smart, Anne Wood, Jim Anderson, John Bray, Colin Campbell-Brown, Bob Diamond, Willie Dougan, Ian Marshall, Donald McKay, Kenneth Ross, Dennis Topen and Jim Waterton.

John Macdonald
J.Scott Wood

Island of Raasay 2002 Survey



North Fearn

The township of North Fearn lies on the east coast of Raasay at the south end of the public road from Inverarish. The township is situated on a number of terraces on the steep slopes of Beinn na Leac overlooking the Inner Sound. The road, which divides the township into two parts, runs along one of these terraces.

The township of Fearn appears in the earliest known records of the lands of Raasay of 1596 as Nefuernyn, in company with several other settlement names the location of which is not now known. The township at Fearn is an amalgamation of a number of these smaller townships which, by the early 19th century, had coalesced to form Upper and Lower Fearn. By 1827 the value of the whole township was by far the largest of the Raasay estate.

The township was one of the first to be cleared and by 1854, when the last round of immigration and eviction took place, this brought to an end what had been a thriving community.

In 1861 there were a drainer and his family living at Fearn, in 1871 a labourer and his family and in 1891 a shepherd.

In 1921 people returned to Fearn when the Land Raiders built and occupied three houses. The houses are now all holiday homes.

It was decided that this year the survey would concentrate on that part of the township that lies above the road and within the head dyke. In addition, the survey would also include the higher terraces on which were a number of large enclosures shown on the O.S. 1:10000 and on the OS First Edition maps.

This part of North Fearn which lies to the north above the road to Hallaig falls conveniently into four areas. An iron post and wire fence of the 19th century crosses three of these for a length of almost one kilometre. Above the fence line is an area containing a large number of sheilings.

Area 1.

The west part of this area is of undulating pastureland. Rig and furrow and the vestigial remains of a few structures are visible here.

Further east a short shallow valley runs north wards to the foot of a steep rocky and wooded slope. A field bank runs uphill to the west of this valley and on the east a long bank contours the slope. At first it was thought that the two banks constituted a continuous head dyke. However the last visible parts of the banks lie at very different altitudes making a junction difficult.

Situated on a flat natural terrace approximately 100m above the road is a complex of structures and enclosures. It is possible that this settlement was an earlier phase of North Fearn which was abandoned before the pre-clearance structures were built further down the slope, possibly towards the end of the 18th century.

Two upstanding structures, clearly 19th century, remain on the slopes below the settlement. Remains of other older structures are found on the east side of the valley.

An unusual feature of this area is the number of clearance cairns, some of which are of relatively clean stone and have been built with considerable care. Some appear triangular in section while others are built against large erratic boulders. Some of the cairns are long grass covered mounds, looking like graves from a distance.

An old field bank running north to south divides the area in two, separating the settlement from the other remains. It has large stones remaining in its southern part but becomes faint in the section which runs up the slope. Because of its odd position it is suggested that it is a remnant of an earlier system of land division.

In the centre of the flat ground at the bottom of the slope an area, 20m by 15m has been cut by drains running southwards. It is mentioned in Sharpe's A Study in Island History that one of the last inhabitants of Fearn was a drainer. It is suggested that he may have cleared much of the ground, building some new clearance cairns and enlarging others while cutting drains in the 19th century when the landlord, Mr Rainy, was paying for work to be done. The road to Fearn is known as a Destitution Road and it might be possible that the strange distribution of stone occurred at that time.

Area 2

To the east of area 1 on a southeast sloping terrace over 300 m long lie features which indicate obvious multi-period use. The latest of these features are the large enclosures which dominate the area and have given rise to the name Na Buailtean (sheepfolds). These have upstanding banks but no substantial entrances.

Other more ephemeral features are seen at all parts of the terrace.

Faint fragments of field banks are seen to run north and south throughout the area, presumably from an earlier period of land use.

The purpose of these fields is not immediately obvious. Since two have definite evidence of rig, were the banks intended to keep animals out or to confine animals at certain times for soil enrichment?

Along the rocky outcrops which edge the inland side of the area there is evidence of several sites where small boulders have been placed to give small sub-rectangular cleared spaces, usually of only a few metres in length.

Area 3

Situated at the north-east end of the area enclosed by the 19th century fence and above the track to Hallaig on moderately sloping ground is an area containing a number of houses and other structures. Faint north to south running banks divide the slope and a house structure stands in each sector, with the structures situated at different levels.

It would appear that the houses are older than the 19th century fence as some of the houses are just outside the fence line and in some cases cut by it. However as the houses appear to lie within their own strip of land this tends to suggest that they are an example of a crofting township and are later structures than those of the settlement at Feature 10.

Area 4

This area lies above the 19th century fence and covers an area approximately 1.5km northeast-southwest x 0.5km northwest-southeast. Within the area are a number of large enclosures with walls constructed from turf and stone, which appear on the modern OS 1:10000 map and on the First Edition OS 6 inch map. Most of the features lie close to or within these enclosures. Also within the enclosures are areas of improved ground with evidence of rig and furrow.

There does not appear to be any readily available water source as there were no burns visible at the time of the survey, although some small boggy patches may have been the remains of a water supply in the past

Feature 7 **Field Bank** **NG 5863 3587 [145m OD]**

A stone and turf field bank, 1m high in parts, runs north under the improvement fence uphill for a distance of 35m before turning north east and fading out. It crosses a possibly natural hollow way running down hill from the north east.

Feature 8 **Field Bank** **NG 5864 3584 [130m OD]**

A very faint curved turf bank, 6m north to south and 5m east to west, lies to the west of a natural edge. It is 0.50m wide and 0.20m high. 15m to the south lie a number of low clearance cairns.

Feature 9 **Field Bank** **NG 5866 3585 [130m OD]**

A low turf and stone field bank runs south downhill from below an east to west lying outcrop scarp. A large clearance cairn on the west side of the bank at the south end measures 10m north west to south east and is 4m wide.

Feature 10 **Settlement** **Centred on NG 5874 3585 [105m OD]**

Situated on a flat natural terrace approximately 30m above the road is a complex of structures and enclosures. The area measures 70m northeast-southwest x 36m northwest-southeast and is bounded on the northwest by a steeply rising hillside while on the south the ground falls sharply. In the northeast the area is defined by a tumbled bank of stones. A hollow track, revetted in places, comes eastwards along the contour of the hill and comes into the settlement at the west corner. On the terrace are the much degraded remains of 8 structures with associated banks and enclosures. On the adjacent slopes are low banks and a number of very considerable clearance cairns. Lying to the east is an enclosed area which, according to local information, is an old burial ground.

Feature A **House and Enclosure**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 13.10m x 2m internally, lies northwest-southeast on its long axis. The structure is very ruinous with no upstanding walls and is set in a hollow to a depth of 2m. The outline of an internal division 7m from the northwest end is barely visible. An entrance, 1.40m wide and flanked by 2 large stones, lies on the northeast wall and is situated 3m from the southeast end of the structure. The south end of the structure deteriorates into rubble. On the west side lies an enclosure 15m long x 10.50m wide, constructed of a mixture of low stone and turf banks. There is an oval shaped depression at the west edge of the enclosure which measures 3m x 2m and at the southwest corner is a circular depression about 1m in diameter with a drainage channel 2m long running from it through a break in the enclosure bank. There is no obvious entrance to the enclosure but it may have been in the southwest corner at the drainage channel or at the north end beside the wall of the house. These structures are probably the remains of a house and integral byre with a common entrance and an associated kail yard.

Feature B **House and Enclosures**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 13m x 5m internally, like Feature A, built into a hollow 1.50m deep. The interior is full of tumble which gives the appearance of having been

thrown into the interior rather than simply tumbled. The corners are rounded and the ends of the structure are bowed. There are two internal divisions, the first situated 4m from the west end and the second 7m from the west end. These internal divisions are approximately 0.50m high. There is no visible entrance. On the outside of the south wall is a small D-shaped hollow 4m x 3m. From the east corner is a much degraded turf and stone wall that runs roughly northeast and is part of an irregularly shaped enclosure, 20m x 22m at its maximum. This is bounded in the northwest by a tumbled wall along the hill-slope and in the northeast by a tumbled wall which contains within it a very substantial clearance cairn, 8m x 4m and more than 1m high. In the western edge of the cairn is a very large stone, 1m x 1m and 0.80m high. An entrance to the enclosure is situated in the south wall. To the northeast of the cairn an extended enclosure with low turf and stone banks measures 15m x 13m. Approximately mid way along the south wall of the extension a 7m length of substantial dry-stone walling, 1m high, has been constructed. This forms a rectangular area 7m x 3.50m, open to the south. It is possible that this walling is contemporary with Feature 12 (i.e. late 19th century) and the rectangular area may have been a run for working sheep, when Feature 12 was in use as a shepherd's bothy.

Feature C **Byre/Store**

An oval shaped structure, which measures 6m x 2m internally, lies 3m to the south of Feature B. The structure is in a very ruinous condition with grass covered walls which rise to a maximum height of 0.50m. There is an entrance on the south side 1.40m in width. There are no internal features visible and the interior is full of rubble which is grass covered.

Feature D **House**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 9m x 3m internally, again consists of a hollow filled with tumble. There is a large stone at its southeast corner which is possibly one of the corner stones of the house. No entrance or internal features are visible.

Feature E **Byre/Store**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 7m x 3.20m internally, lies adjacent to the southeast end of Feature A. This is a very ruinous structure and, at its northwest end, are grass covered stones piled to a height of 0.60m. At its southeast end there are a number of large stones with a considerable amount of rubble. There may have been an entrance in the centre of the northeast wall. No internal features can be discerned.

Feature F **Hollow**

A hollow, which measures 3m x 2m and is 1.50m deep, is situated at the southeast side of the terrace some 6m east of Feature C. On its south side the ground slopes away steeply. Its original structure and purpose are not clear.

Feature G **Possible Kiln Barn**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 6m x 5m internally, is situated 3m to the northwest of Feature B. The structure is built into the hill-slope on the northwest edge of the terrace and in the west corner of the enclosure at Feature B. To the north it has a well built dry-stone wall, 1.20m high, built into the hill-slope. The western corner shows as a pronounced circular area dipping into the hillside. In the west and east, dry-stone walling remains upstanding though broken but the south frontage of the building is tumbled and a large pile of tumbled stone is heaped to a height of 0.90m. It is possible that this structure may have been a small kiln barn with the bowl of the kiln set into the rounded west corner.

Feature H**Hut Circle**

Lying 7m to the east of Feature B are the faint traces of a penannular structure, 6.80m in diameter. It is visible most clearly when approaching from downslope. The edge of the structure appears as a faint rise in the grass and some stone can be felt under the turf. The edge is not visible at the northeast quadrant. This may be the remains of a hut circle.

Feature 11**Byre & Enclosure****NG 5871 3580 [100m OD]**

An almost square structure, which measures 5.40m east-west and 5m north-south, is constructed from dry-stone walling. The south wall stands 11 courses high and to a height at its maximum of 1.60m, but has collapsed in the centre. The north wall is 8 courses high but the west and east walls are very tumbled. The entrance, 1.20m wide, lies in the southeast corner of the south wall. The structure has no internal features. The building has an attached enclosure to the east, 6.20m east-west and 7m north-south, which has been constructed on an area which is mostly quite level except on the south side where it has been built up and revetted with large and small stones. The surface of the enclosure beneath the grass cover is stony. The position of the door, the rough cobbling of the enclosure and the absence of windows all suggest that this is a byre and cattle stand rather than a bothy.

Feature 12**House****NG 5876 3583 [100m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, lying roughly north-south on its long axis, measures 6.70m x 2.90m narrowing to 2.60m at its north end. It is of dry-stone construction with walls rising to a height of between 1m and 1.30m at its north end. This is an upstanding house with 7 courses of stone at the north end and 10 courses at its southeast corner. There are some very large stones incorporated into the structure of the building - on the internal west wall, for example one stone measures 1.1m x 1.1m. There is a space for a window 0.70m wide in the south wall. The internal corners are square except for the northwest corner which is slightly rounded. The walls at the northwest side are built into the hillside. The south gable is slightly battered. There are no internal divisions visible. There is a rectangular tank or cistern set into the floor in the southeast corner 0.90m wide and visible for a length of 1.90m, but the north end is hidden by tumble. On the south end of the exterior there are faint traces of an earlier structure lying at a slight angle to the present building. Lying 10m to the east of the house are the remains of stony banking which may have been a much older house or a small enclosure. In the cleared area to the south are several field clearance cairns.

This structure appears to be contemporary with Feature 11 but is more modern than the structures at Feature 10, and is probably a shepherd's house of the late 19th century.

Feature 13**Hollow****NG 5877 3579[90m OD]**

A northwest to southeast rectangular hollow 15m x 5m bounded by a low bank of clearance.

Feature 14**House****NG 5882 3581 [93m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 12m x 4m internally, lies on the south edge of a knoll, which slopes sharply to the road some 10m below. The structure has been bow ended at

Feature 62**House****NG 5934 3612 [95m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 7m x 3m internally, has walls which are 0.80m thick and vary in height from 0.20m on the south side to 1m at the northwest corner. There is an entrance in the south wall, 0.50m wide and to the northeast of the entrance is an accumulation of tumble. The internal corners are possibly rounded but are partially obscured by tumble. The west end is recessed into the hillside. There are no internal features visible.

On the immediate northwest side, up-slope of the feature, is a small field 14m x 8m. In the southwest part of the field is evidence of field clearance and on the north side is a low bank which forms one of the land divisions of the settlement.

Feature 63**House****NG 5938 3618 [110m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 12.40m x 4m internally, lies 1.50m northwest of the boundary fence. It is of drystone construction, with walls 0.80m thick rising to 8 to 10 courses (1.10m to 1.50m). It would appear that the east wall has been roughly reconstructed at some time. The structure has been recessed and revetted into the hillside. There is an entrance 1.1m wide in the southeast wall. There is no evidence for any internal partitions or any other internal features.

Feature 64**House/Byre****NG 5938 3619 [110m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 14.40m x 4m internally, lies 2m to the northeast of Feature 63. It is built on a platform, and the drystone walls measure 0.80m wide and 0.80m high. It is recessed and revetted into the hillside. There is an entrance 0.80m wide in the southeast wall. There is no evidence for any internal partitions or any other internal features. This structure appears to be in a much more ruinous condition than Feature 63, which may mean that it is older.

Feature 65**House****NG 5945 3623 [115m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, measuring 11.80m x 3.80m internally, is recessed into the hillside. The walls, which are of dry-stone construction, vary in height from 1.20m at the north gable to 0.90m at the south gable and vary in width from 0.70m to 0.80m. The northwest wall is revetted into the hillside. An internal wall, 0.50m wide and 0.50m high, divides the structure into two compartments, the northeasterly measuring 6.30m x 3.80m and the other 5m x 3.80m. There is an entrance in the southeast wall which leads into the smaller of the two compartments. In the internal southwest corner is a small niche, 0.30m wide x 0.30m deep and 0.30m high. There is no evidence for any other internal features. The surrounding vegetation is grass and bracken.

Feature 66**Store/Byre****NG 5944 3622 [100m OD]**

A sub-rectangular structure, which measures 4.50m x 3.50m, lies 15m south of Feature 65. It consists of a structure running north-south on its long axis and recessed into the slope. The walls are of drystone construction, 0.50m thick and with a maximum height of 0.70m. The structure has been constructed on a terrace on its downslope, south end and sits in an extensive natural hill slump.

The structure does not appear to have been used for habitation as the steep slope above drains directly into it.

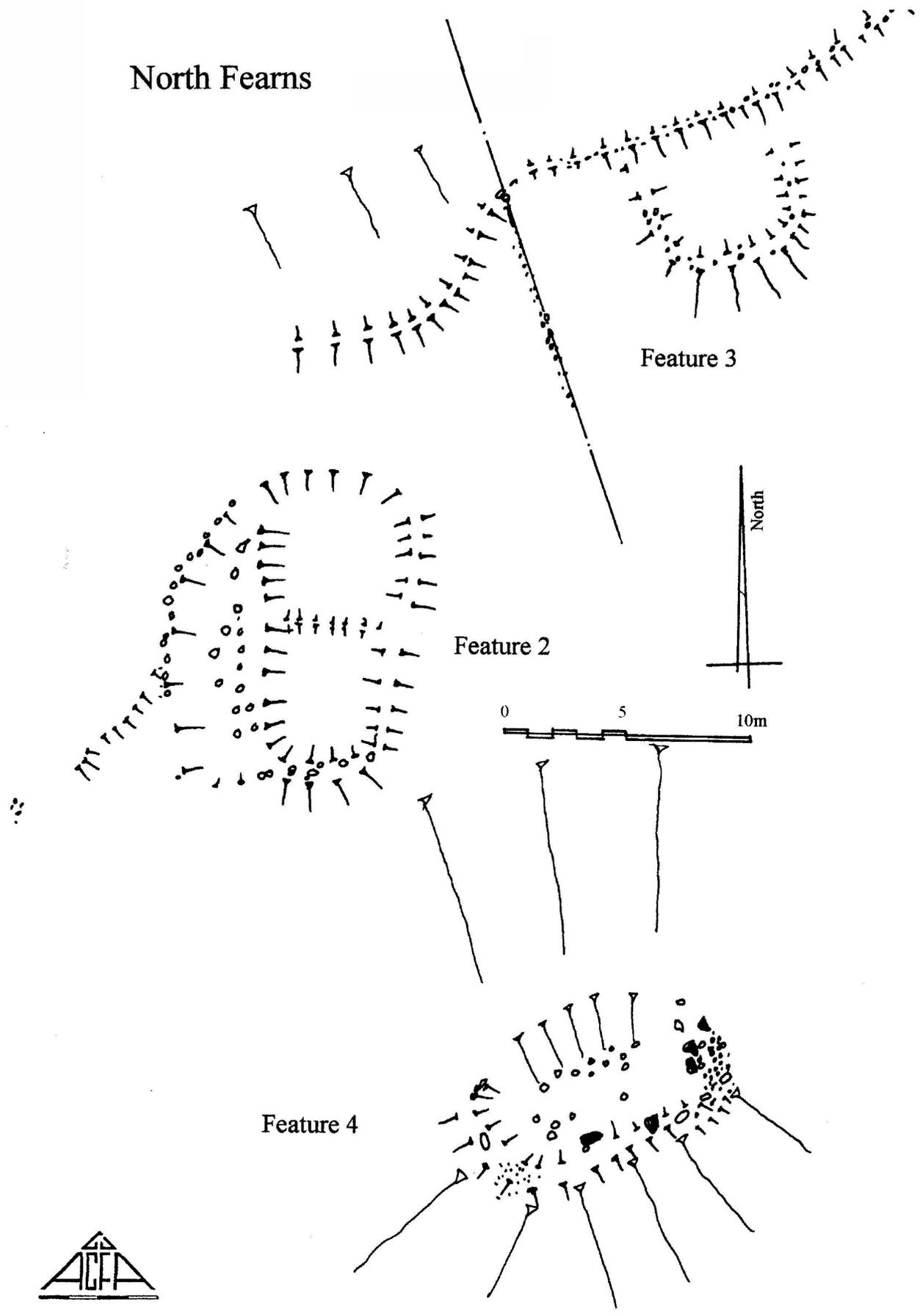
Feature 67

Field Bank

NG 5920 3596 [75m OD]

This field bank, 200m in length, runs almost westwards up the steep slope from the road, some 60m southwest of the occupied house. At this point it has been modified having a ditch over 1m deep uphill of it and currently acts as a drain. About 50 m to the west along its length it becomes a typical field bank of stone and turf and fades out at its west end as a rickle of stone.

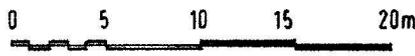
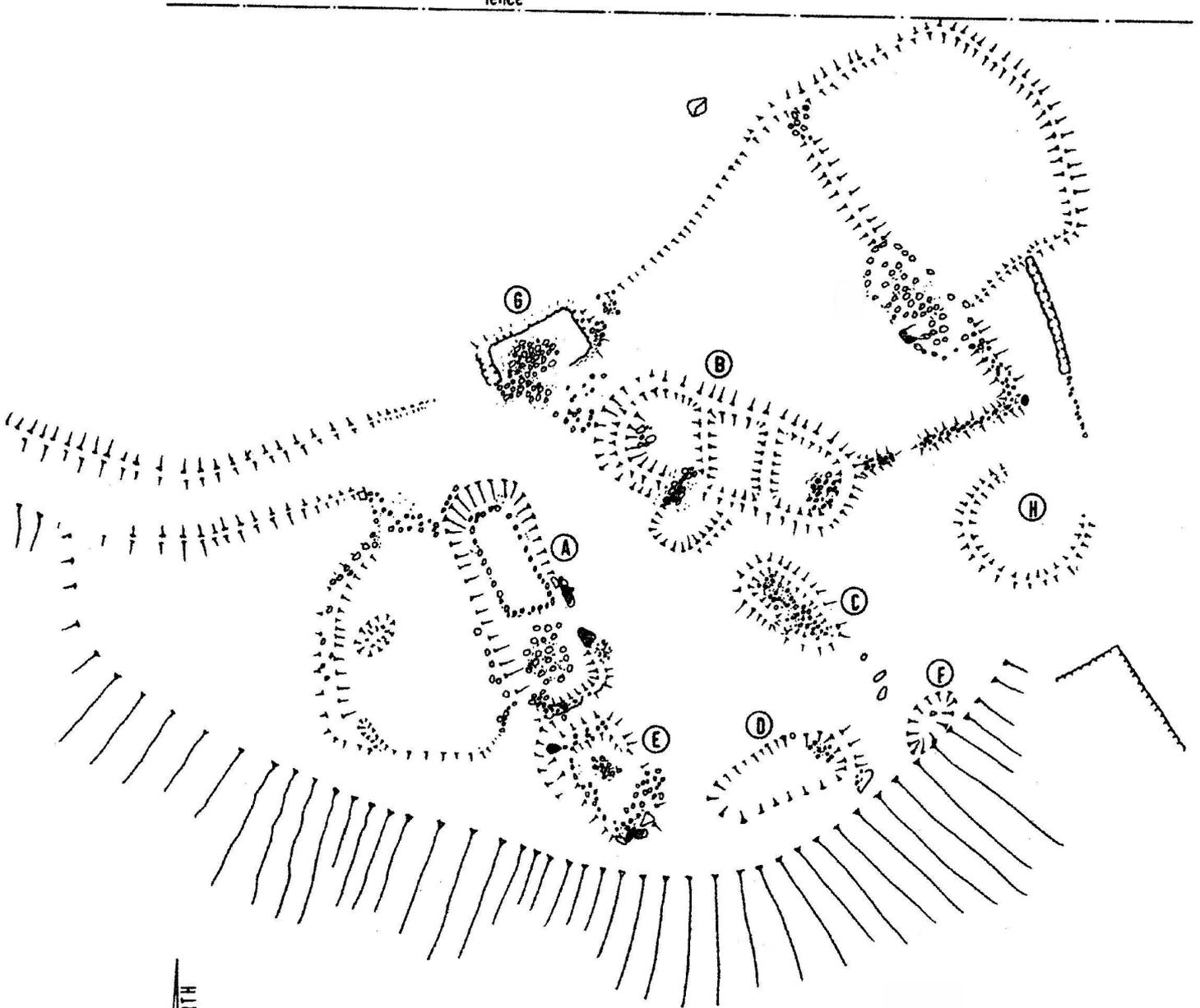
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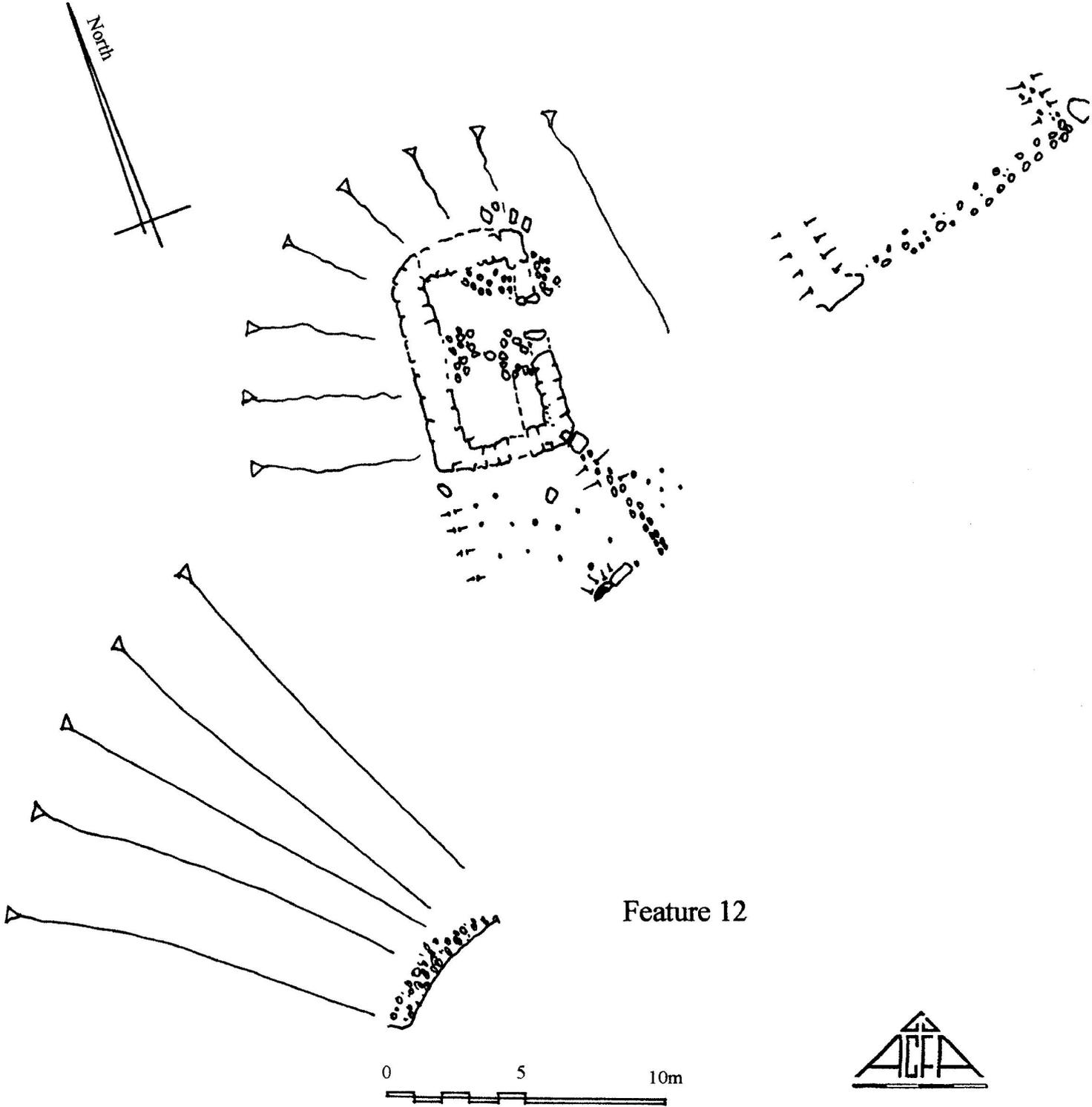
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Feature 10.

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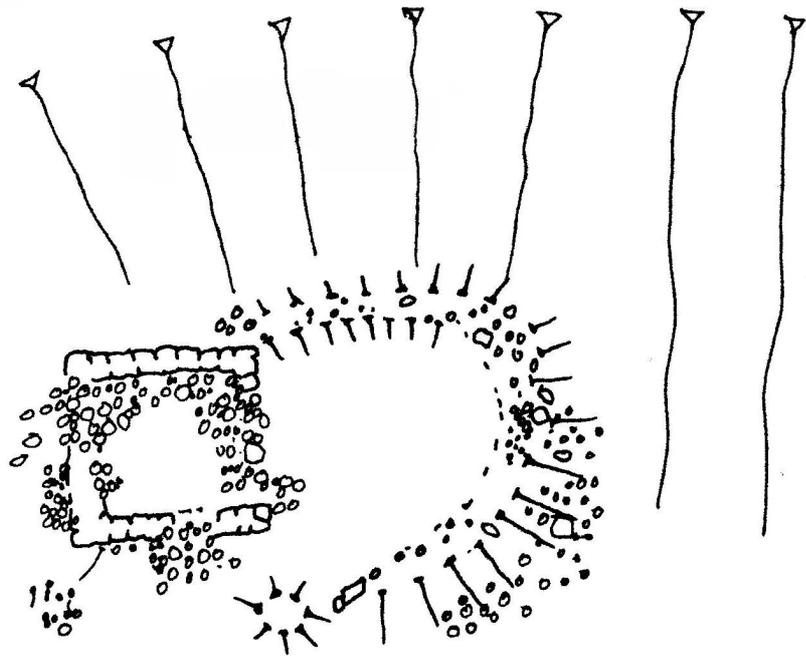
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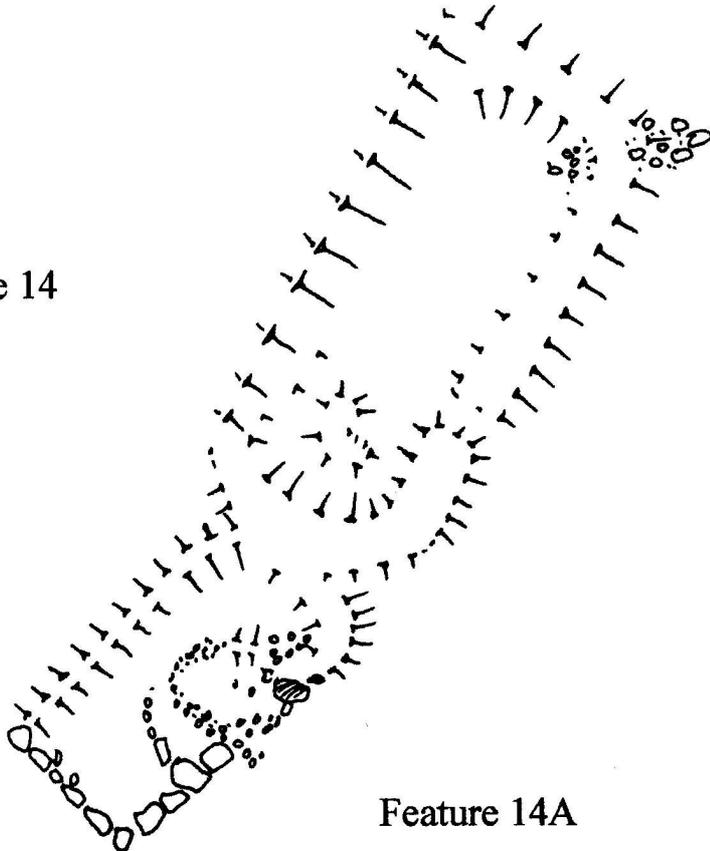
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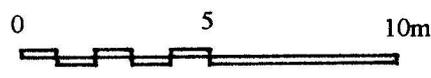
Feature 11



Feature 14

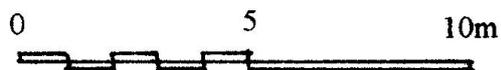
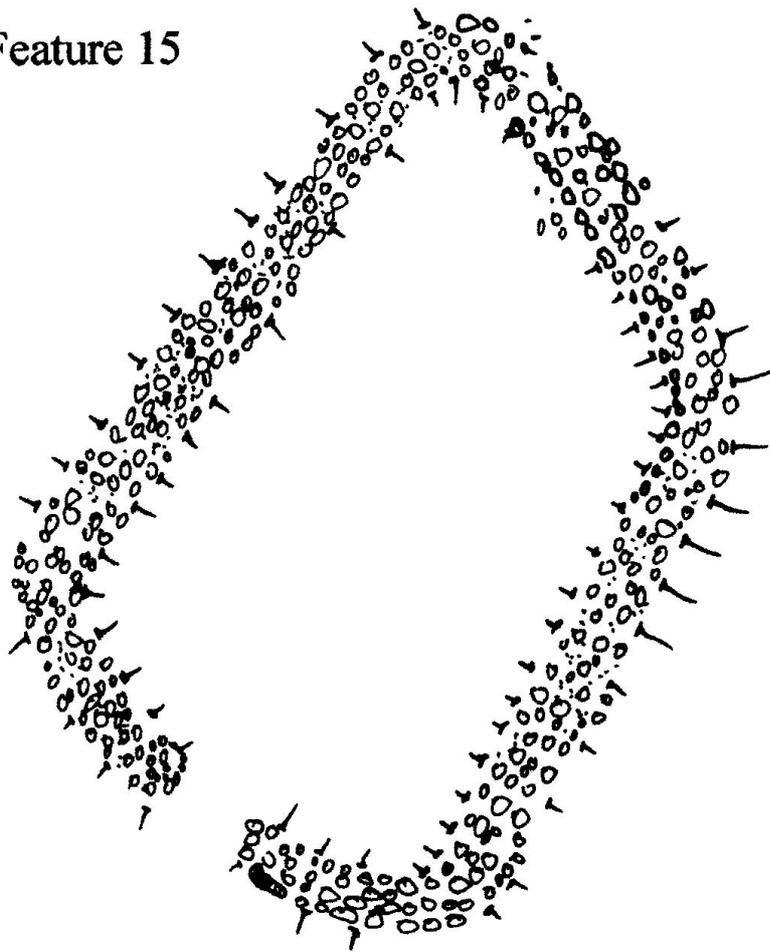


Feature 14A

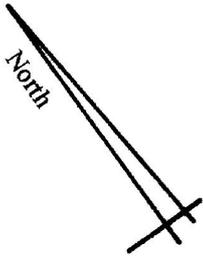


North Fearn

Feature 15



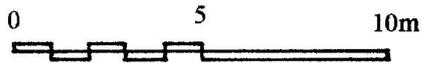
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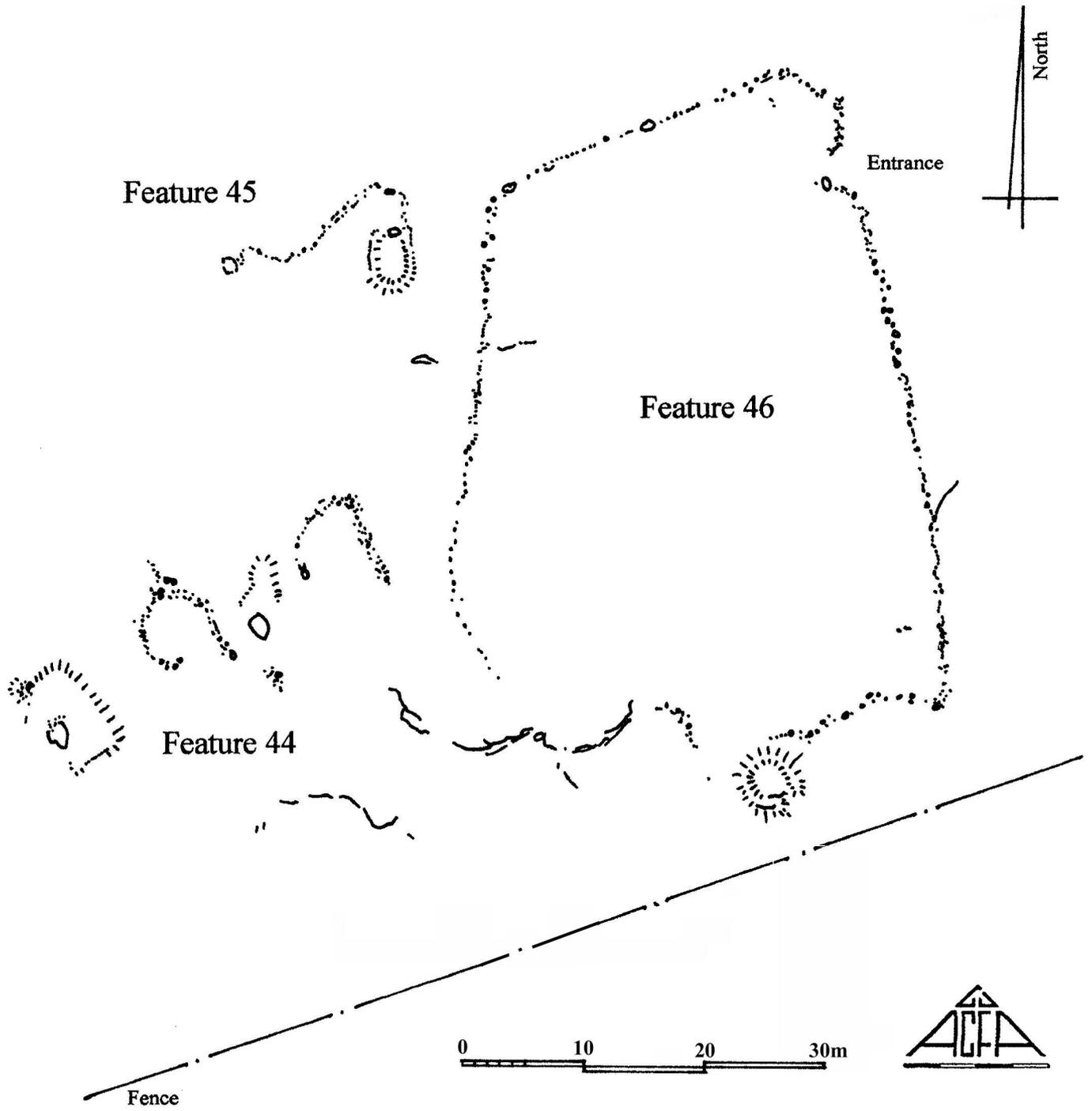
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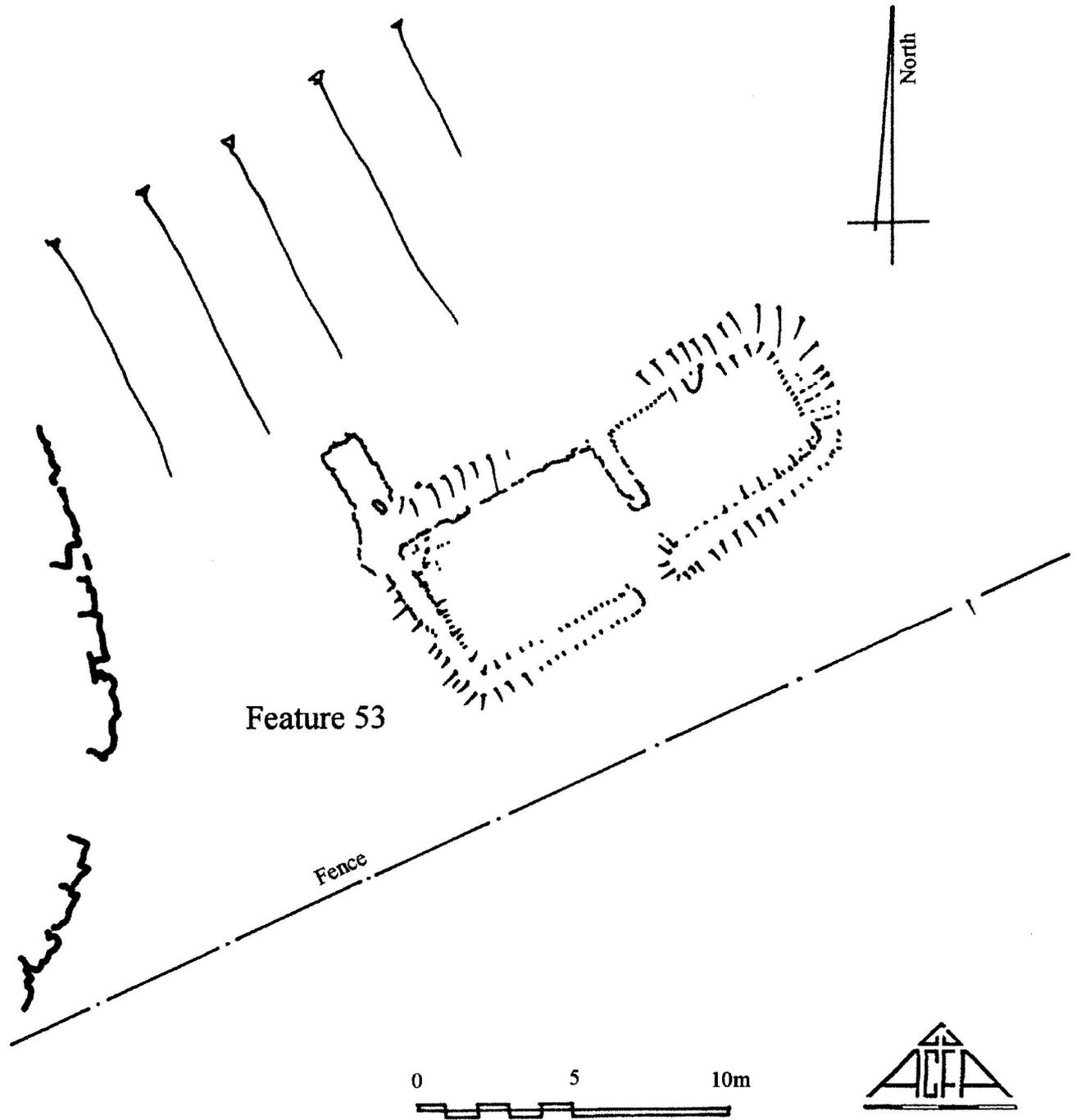
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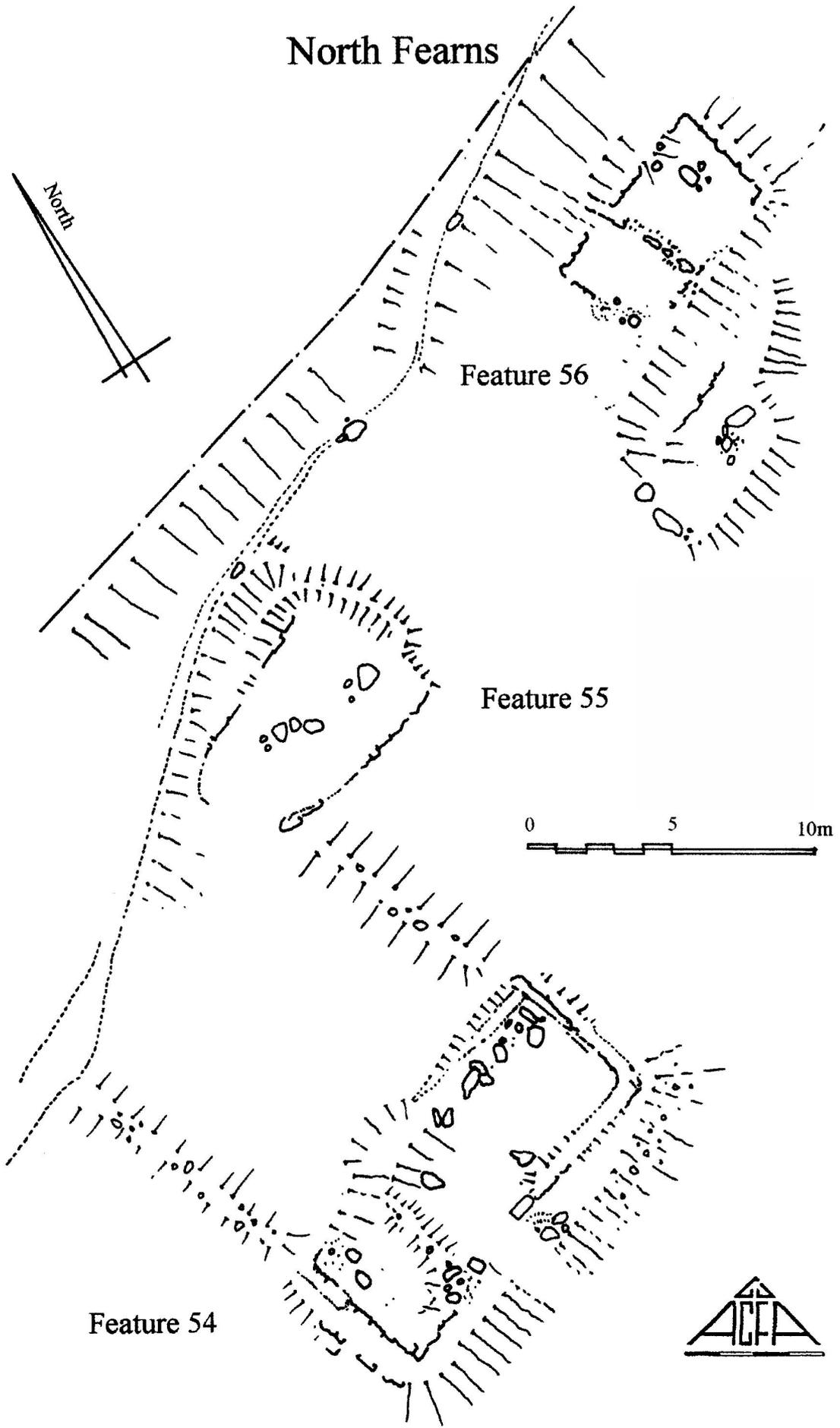
North Fearn



North Fearn



North Fearn



Feature 54

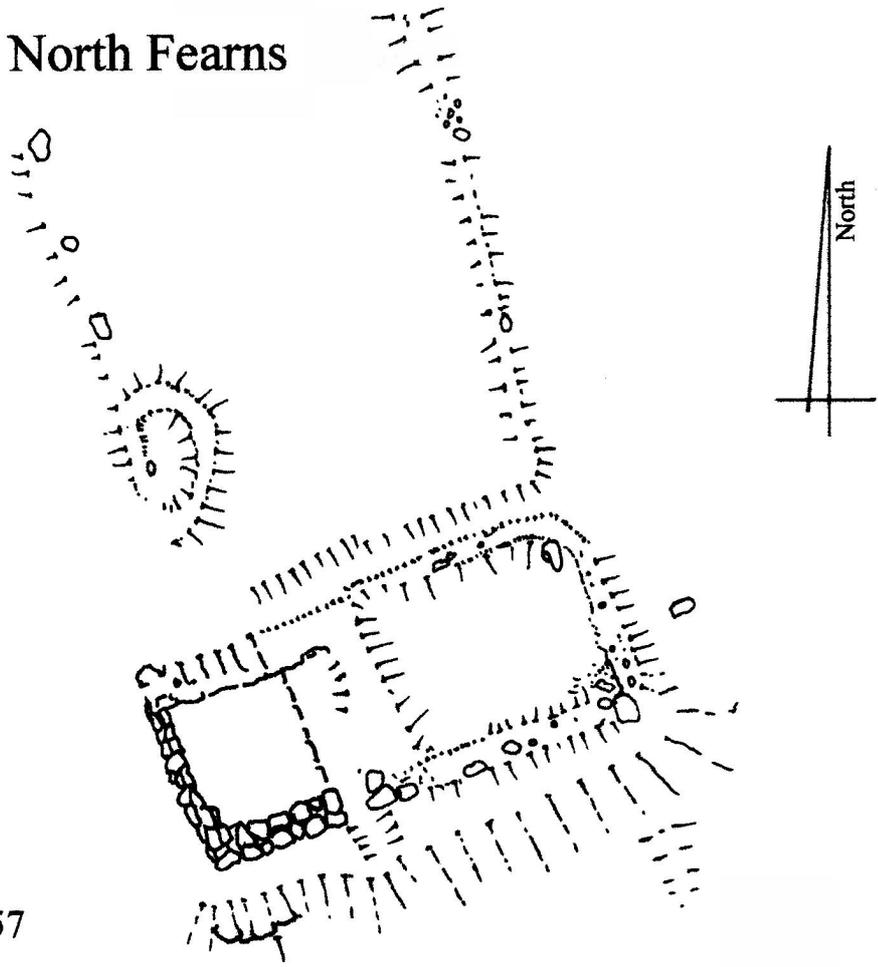
Feature 56

Feature 55

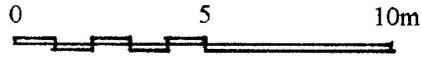
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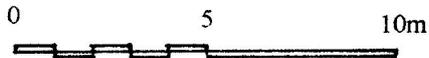
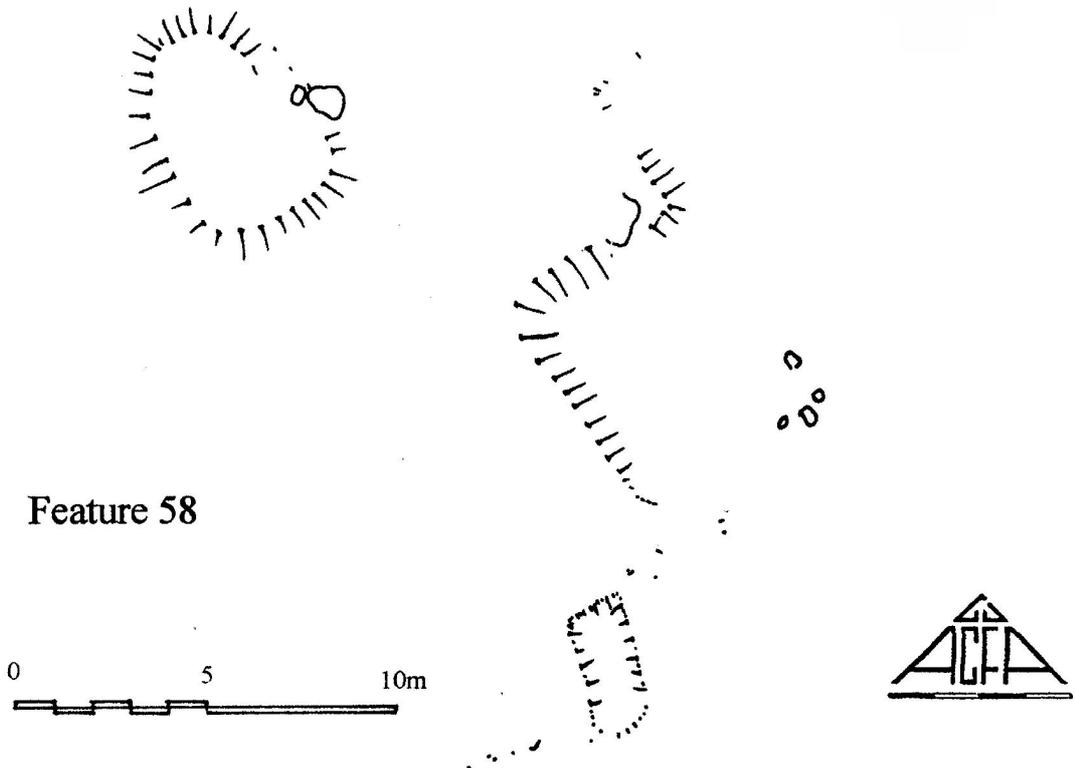
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Feature 57

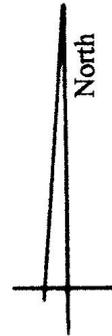
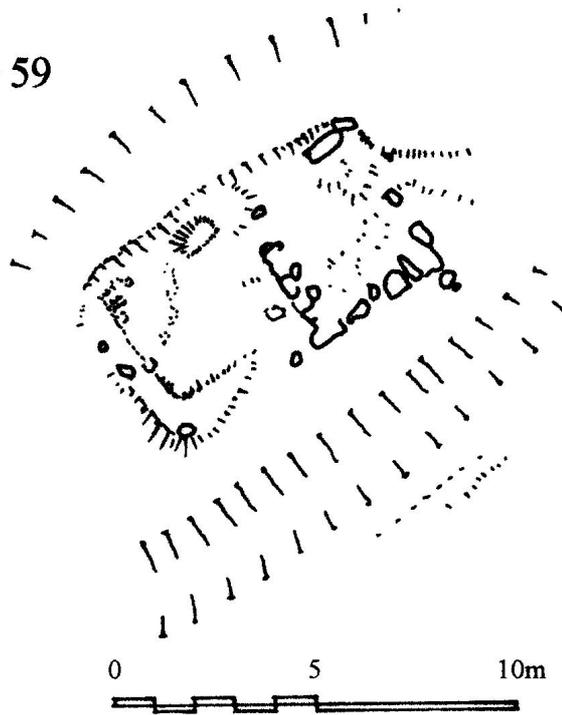


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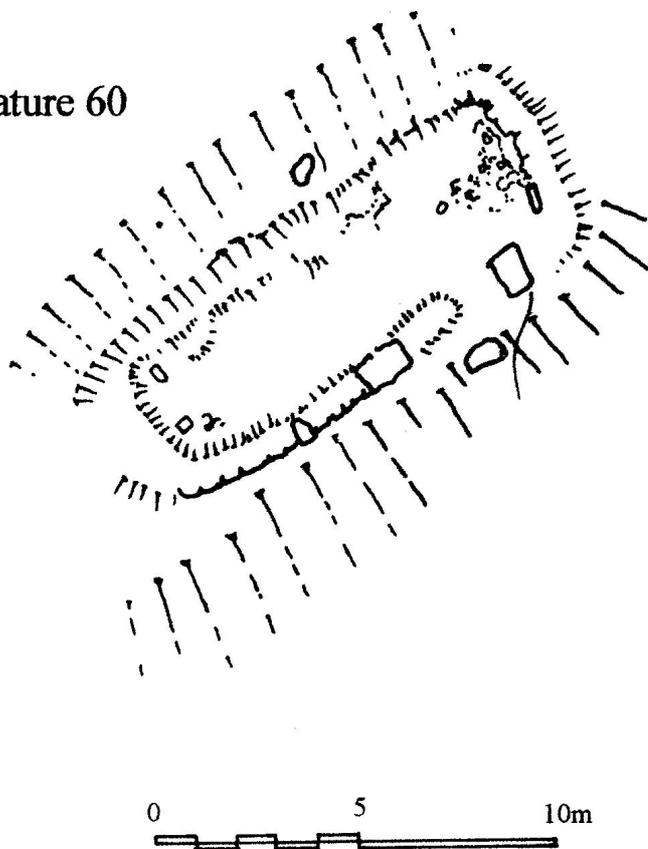


North Fearn

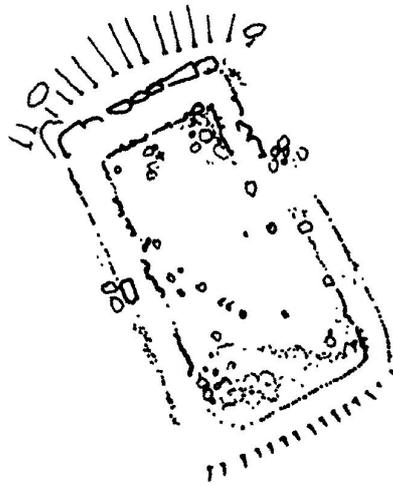
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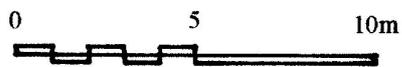
Feature 60



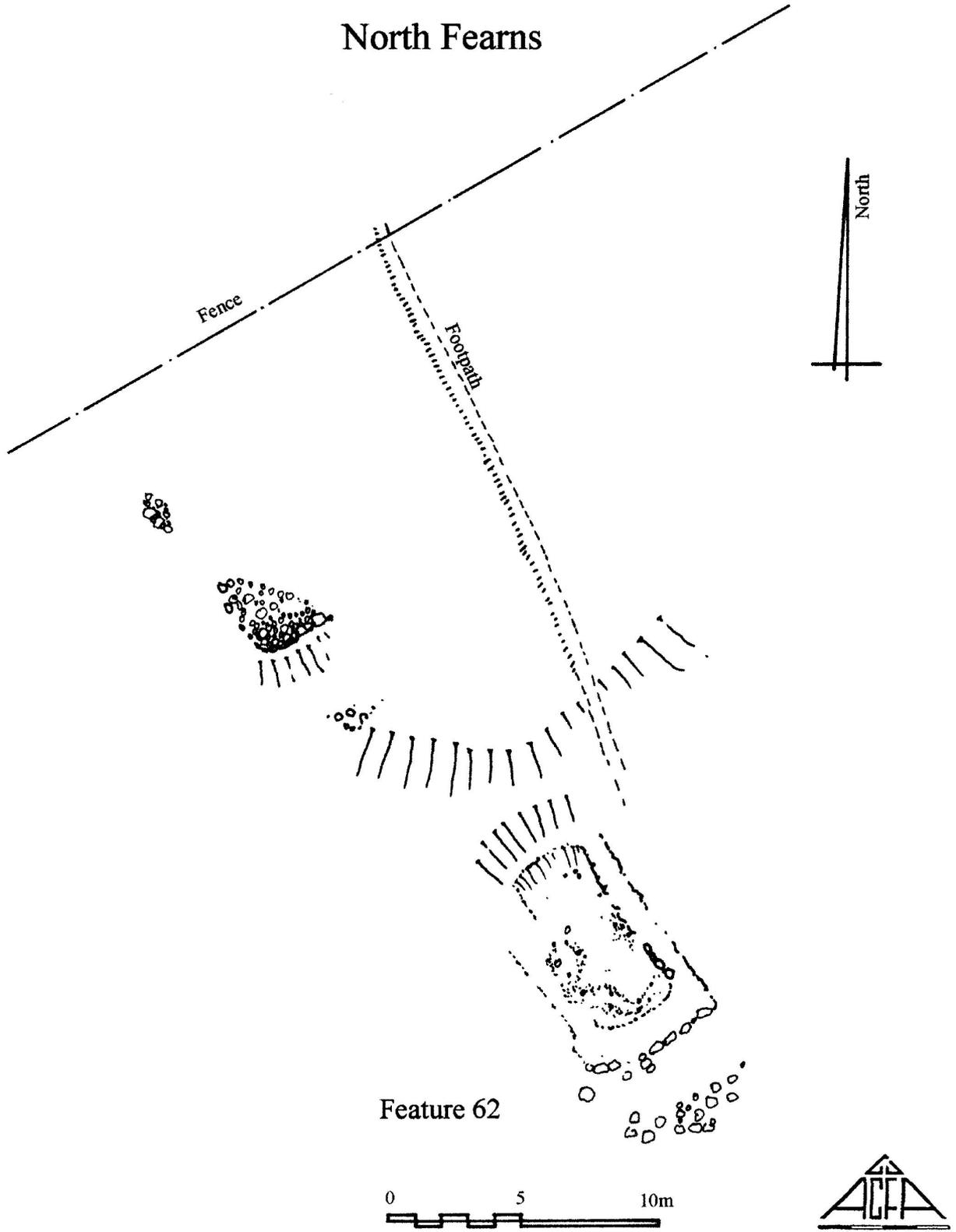
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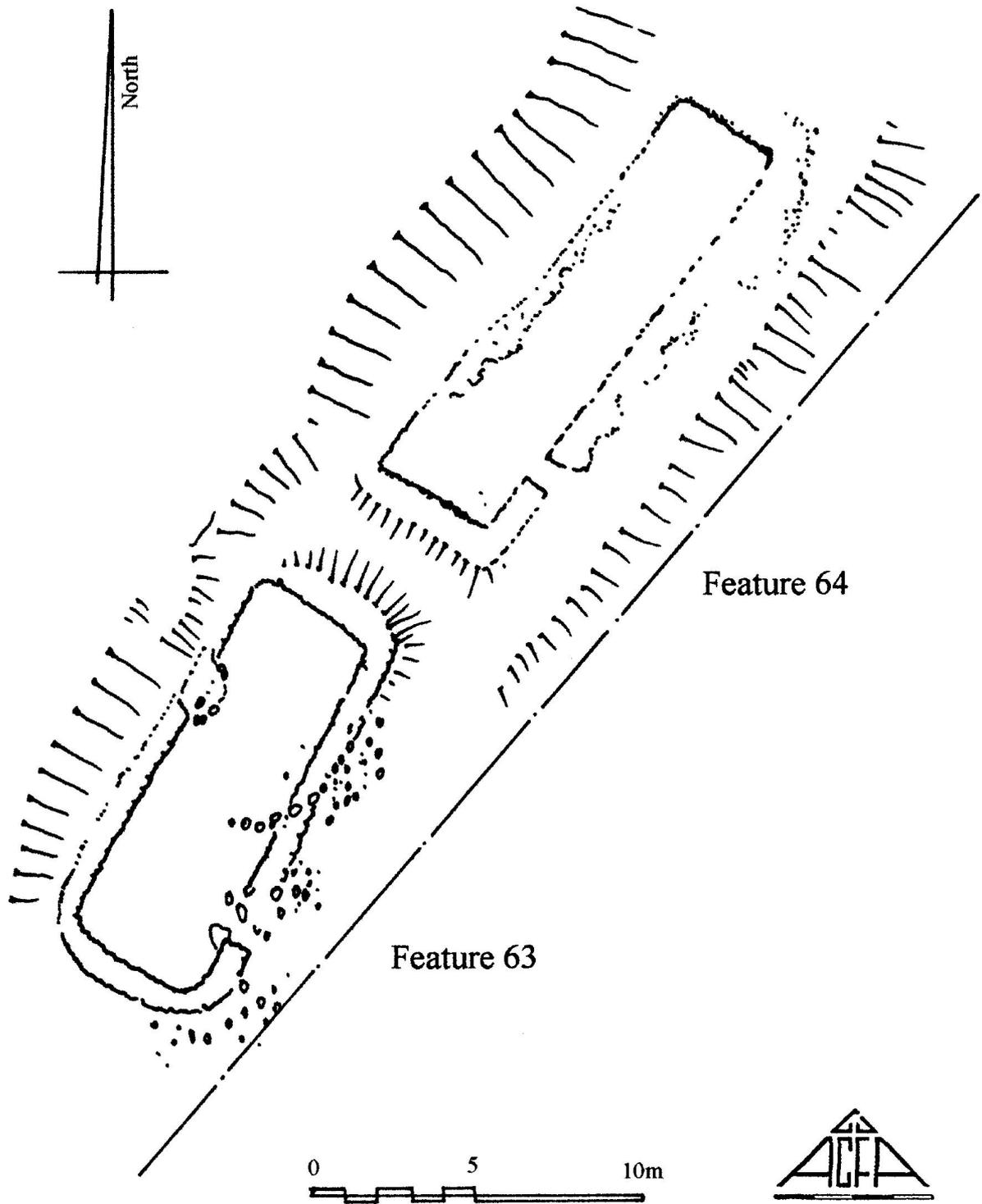
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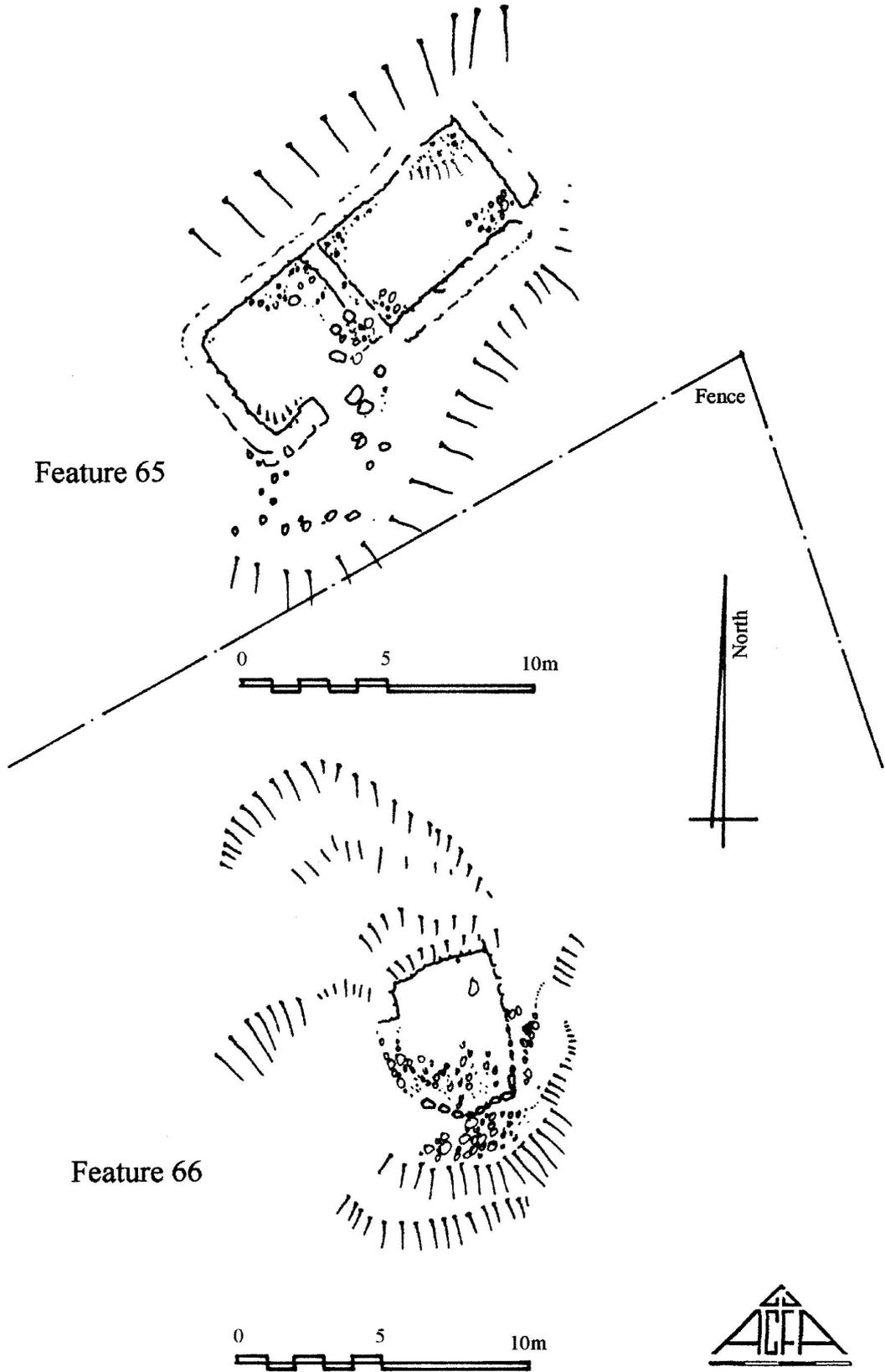
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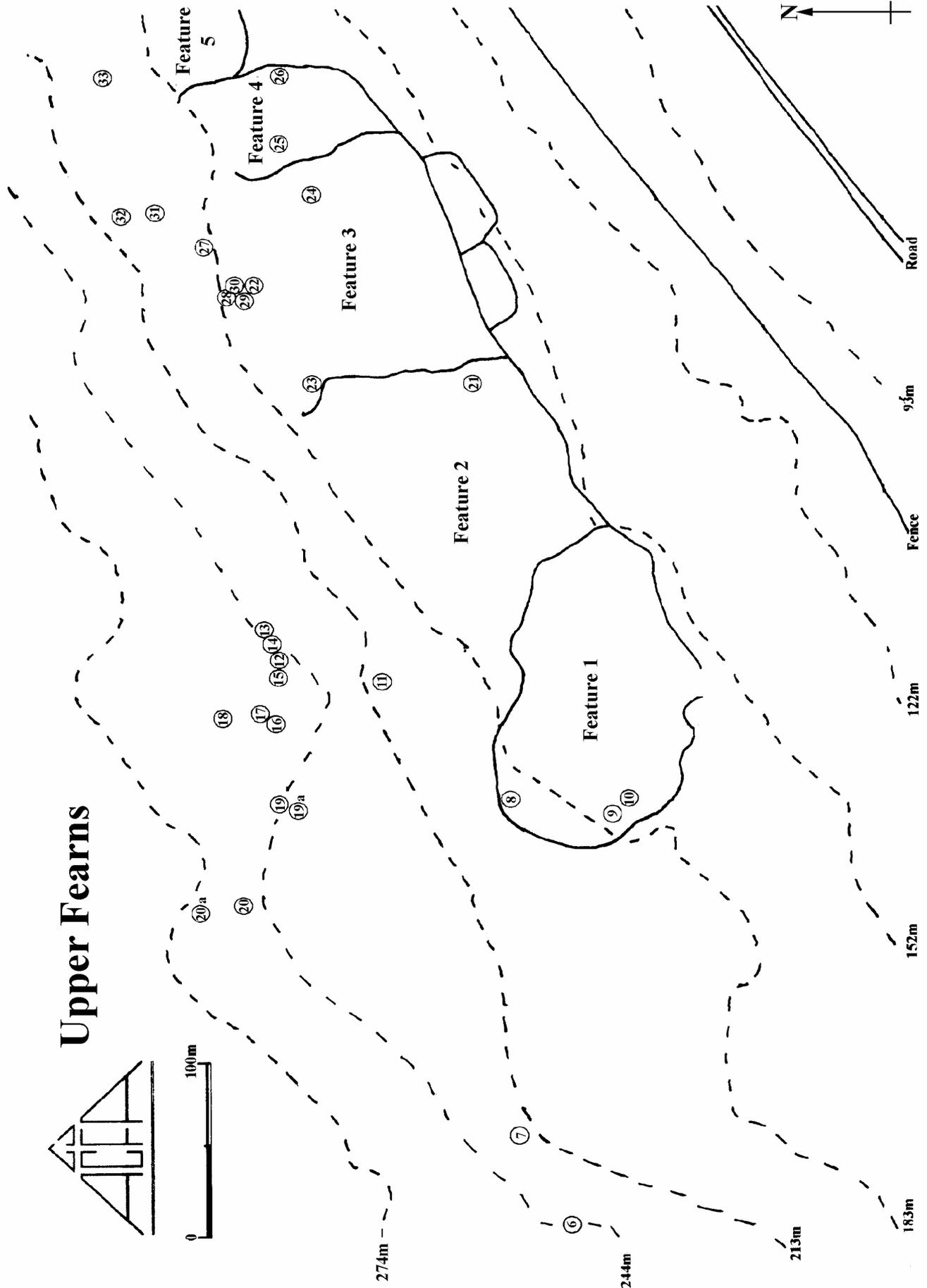
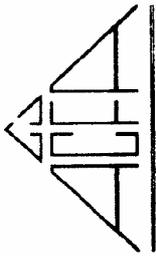
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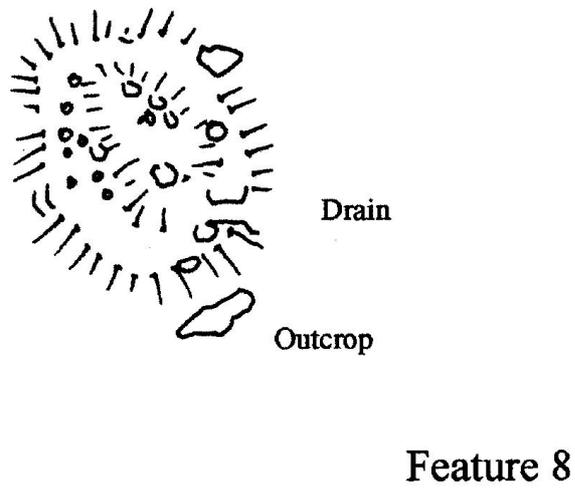
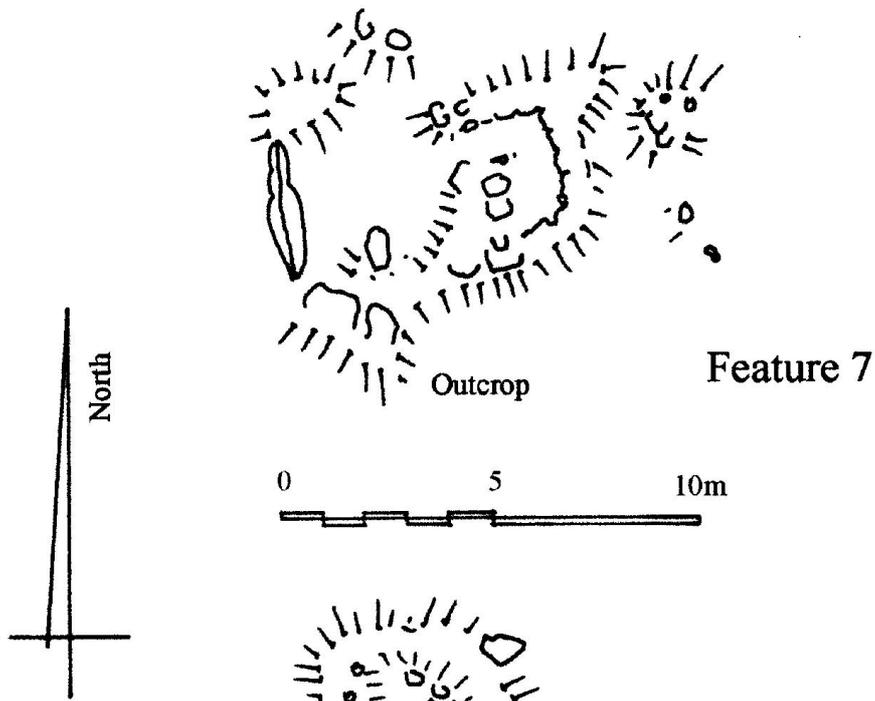
North Fearn



Upper Fearn's



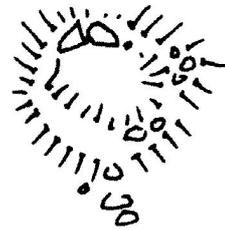
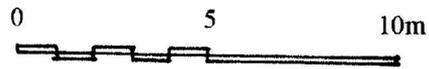
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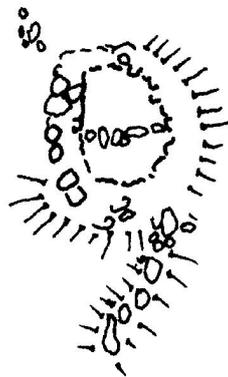
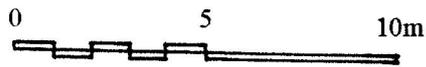
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Feature 10



Feature 11

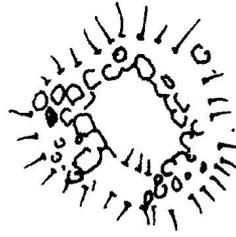


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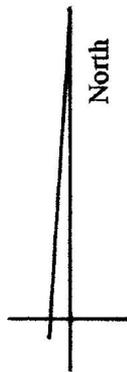
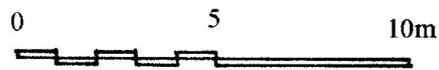


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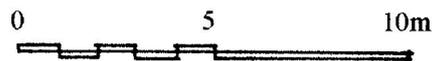
Feature 13



Feature 14



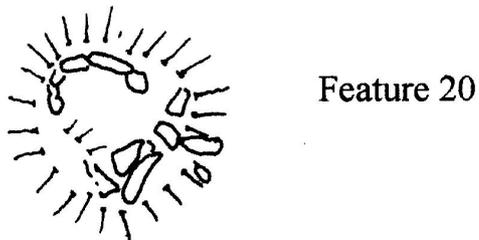
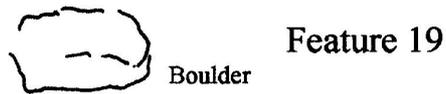
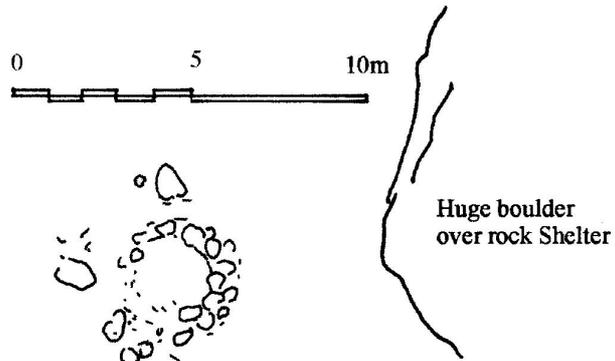
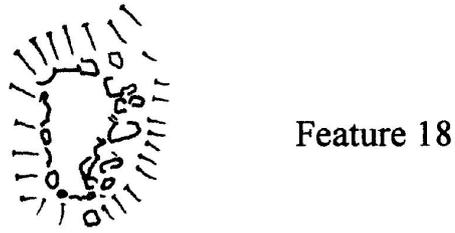
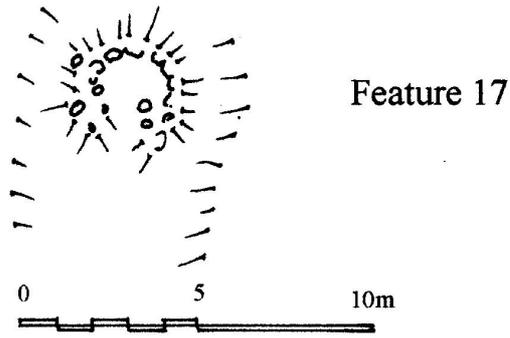
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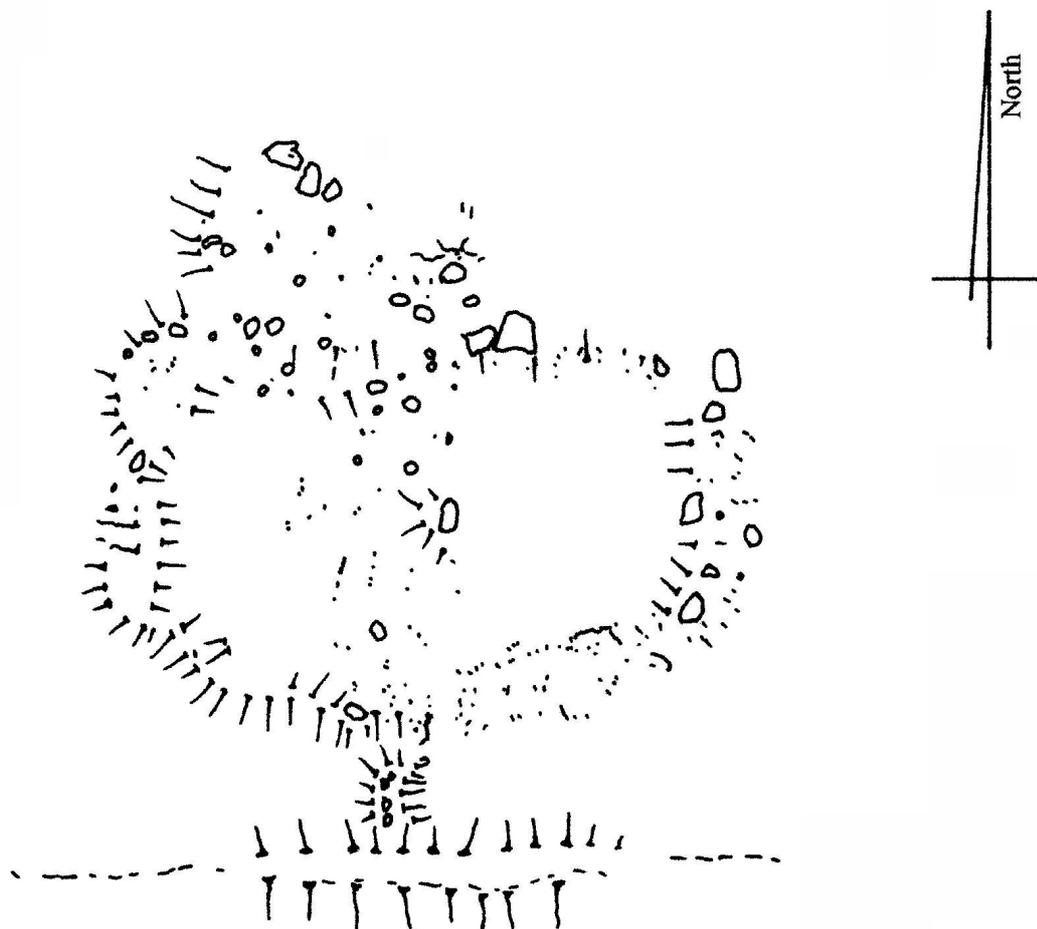
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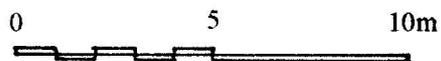
Upper North Fearn



Upper North Fearn



Feature 21



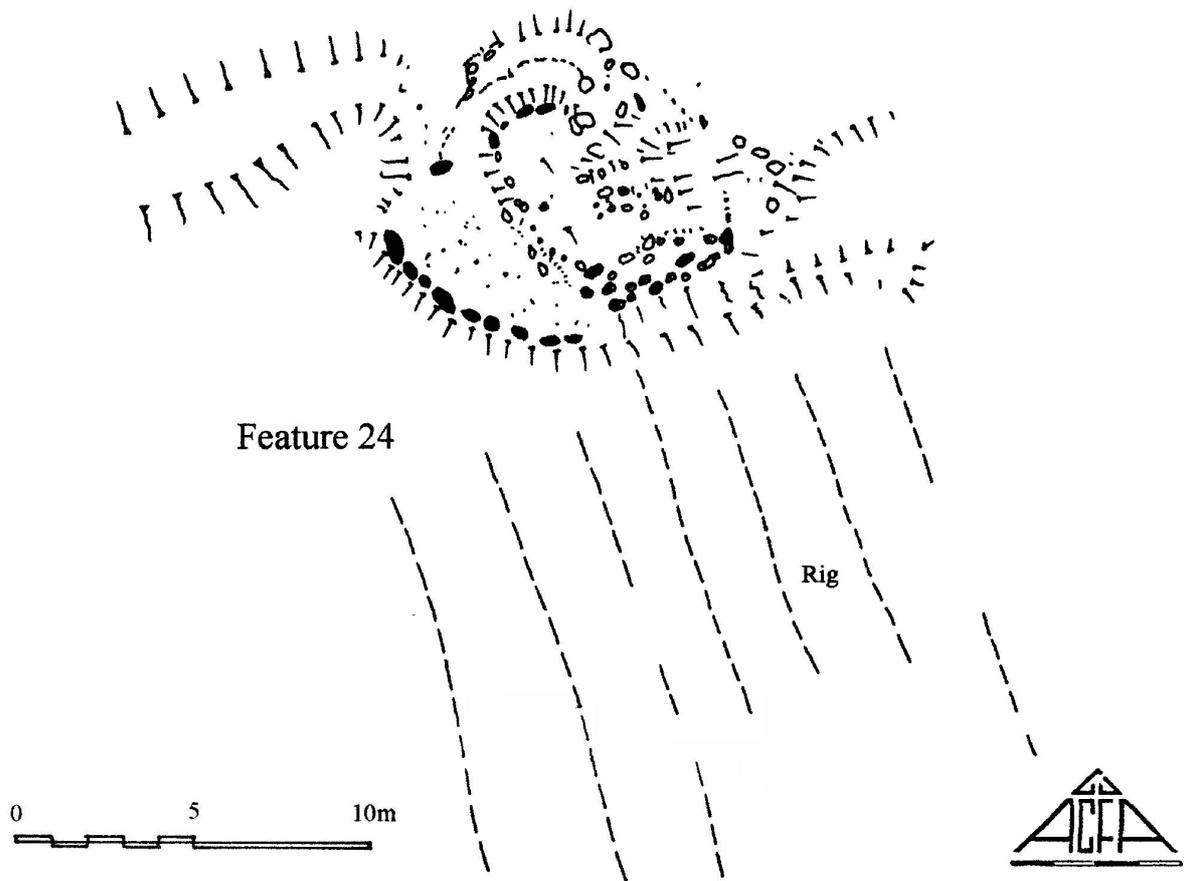
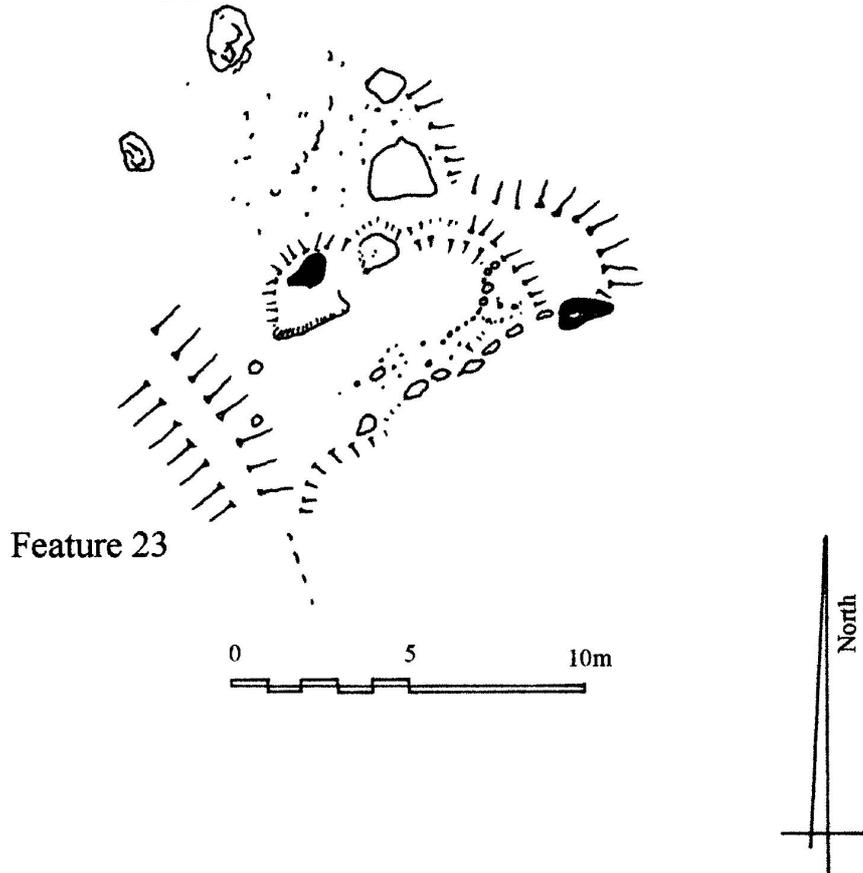
Upper North Fearn



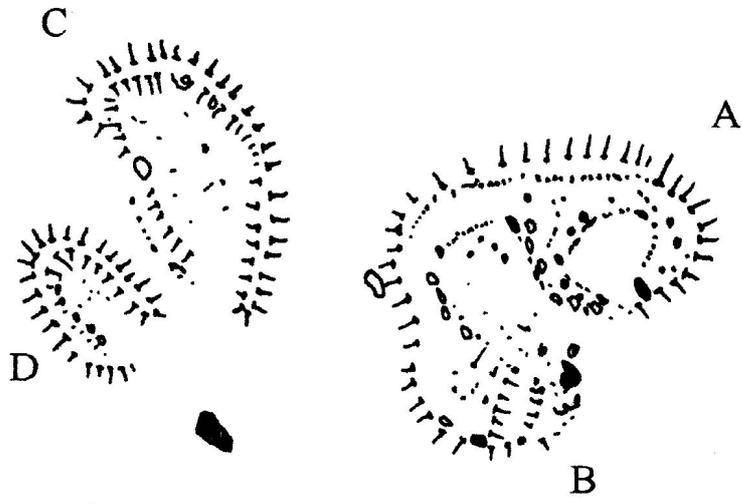
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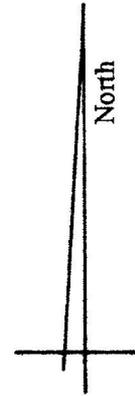
Upper North Fearn



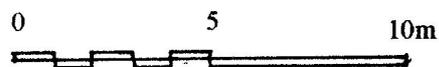
Upper North Fearn



Feature 25



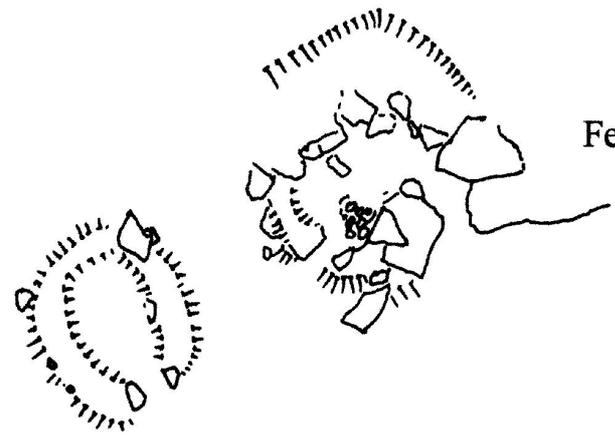
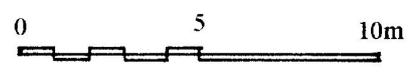
Feature 26



Upper North Fearn

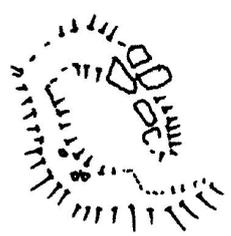
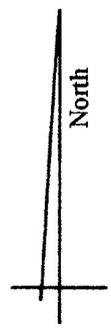
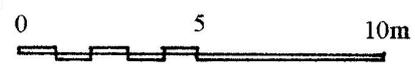


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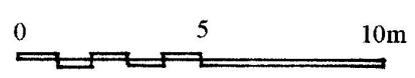


Feature 28

Feature 29

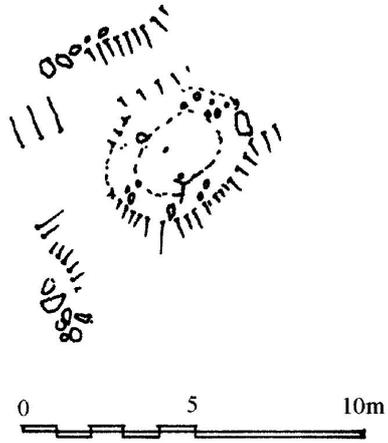


Feature 30

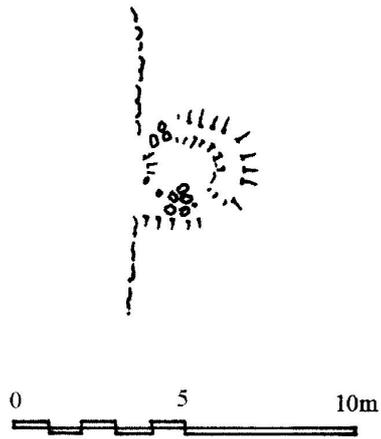


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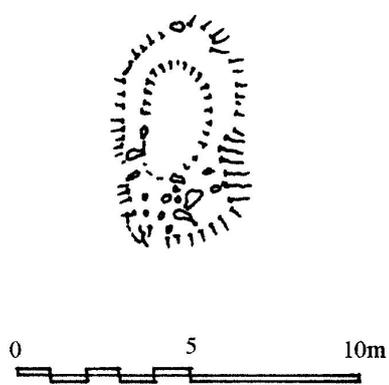
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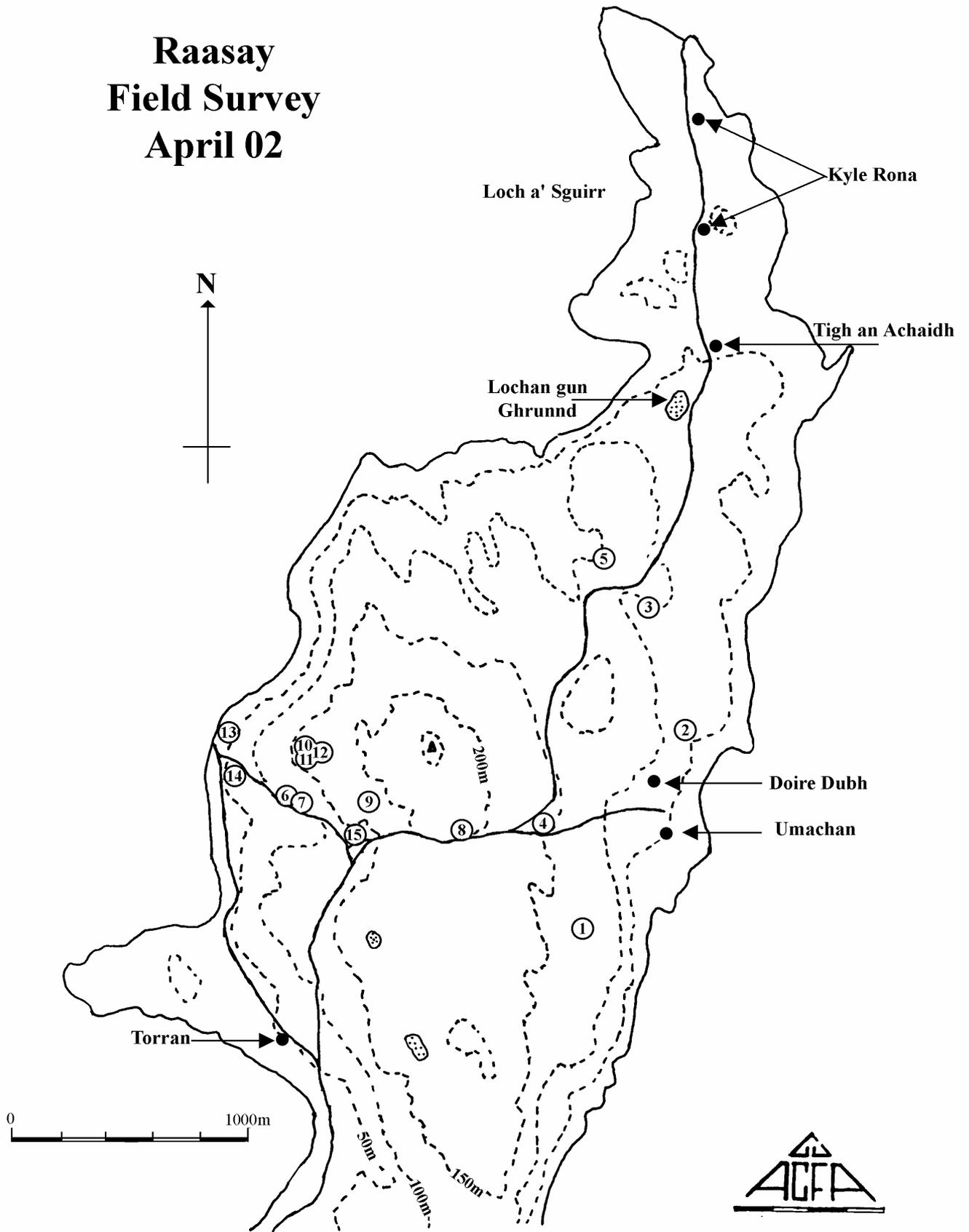
Feature 32



Feature 33



Raasay Field Survey April 02



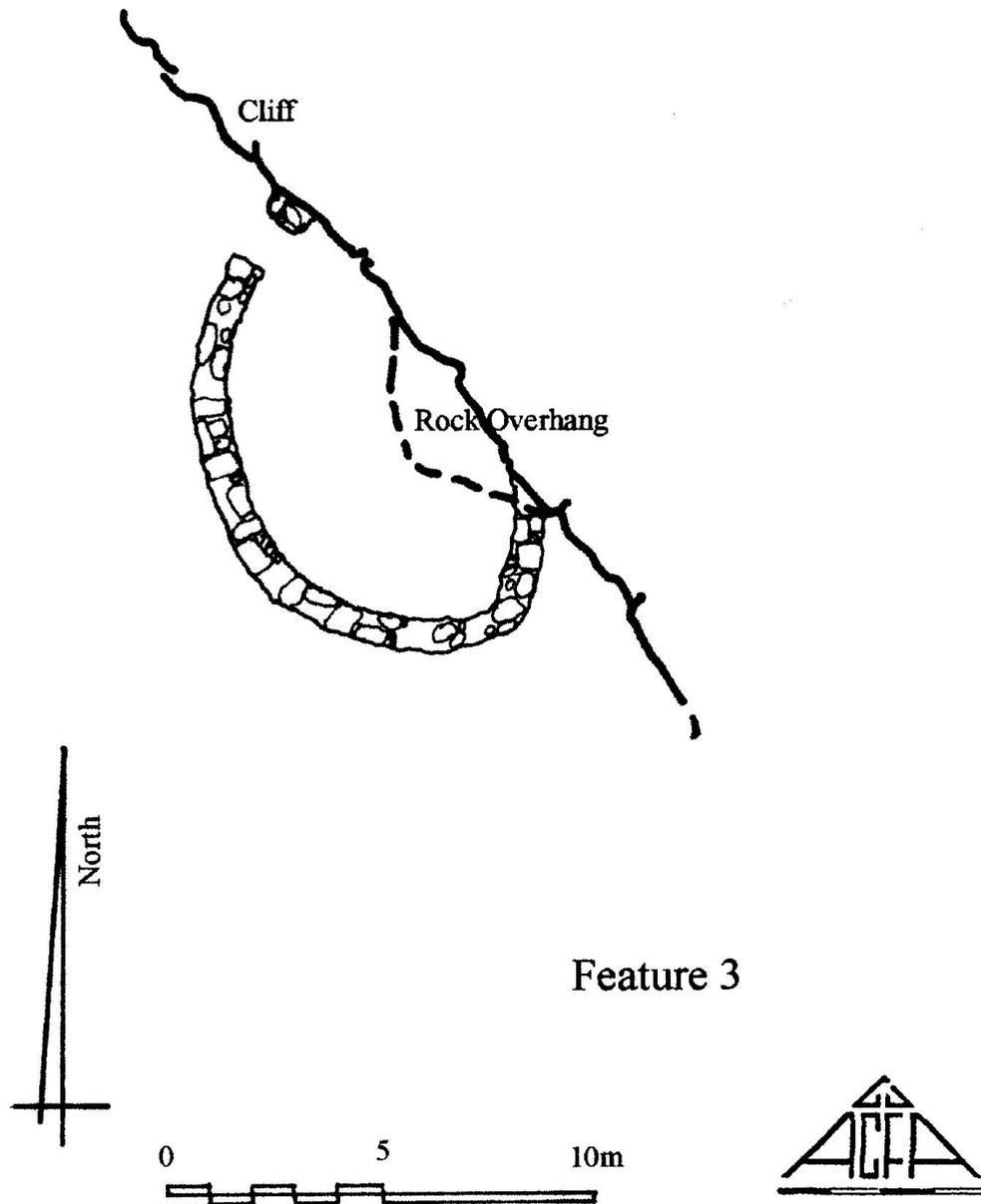
Feature 14**Stone Revetment****NG 5910 5016 [50m OD]**

A section of stone revetment, approximately 50m long, lies close to the junction of the Fladday and Umachan paths. Its purpose has been to act as a revetment for the old path which has been superseded by the more modern one. At its southern end is a pile of stones which may have been surplus to requirements when the revetment was constructed.

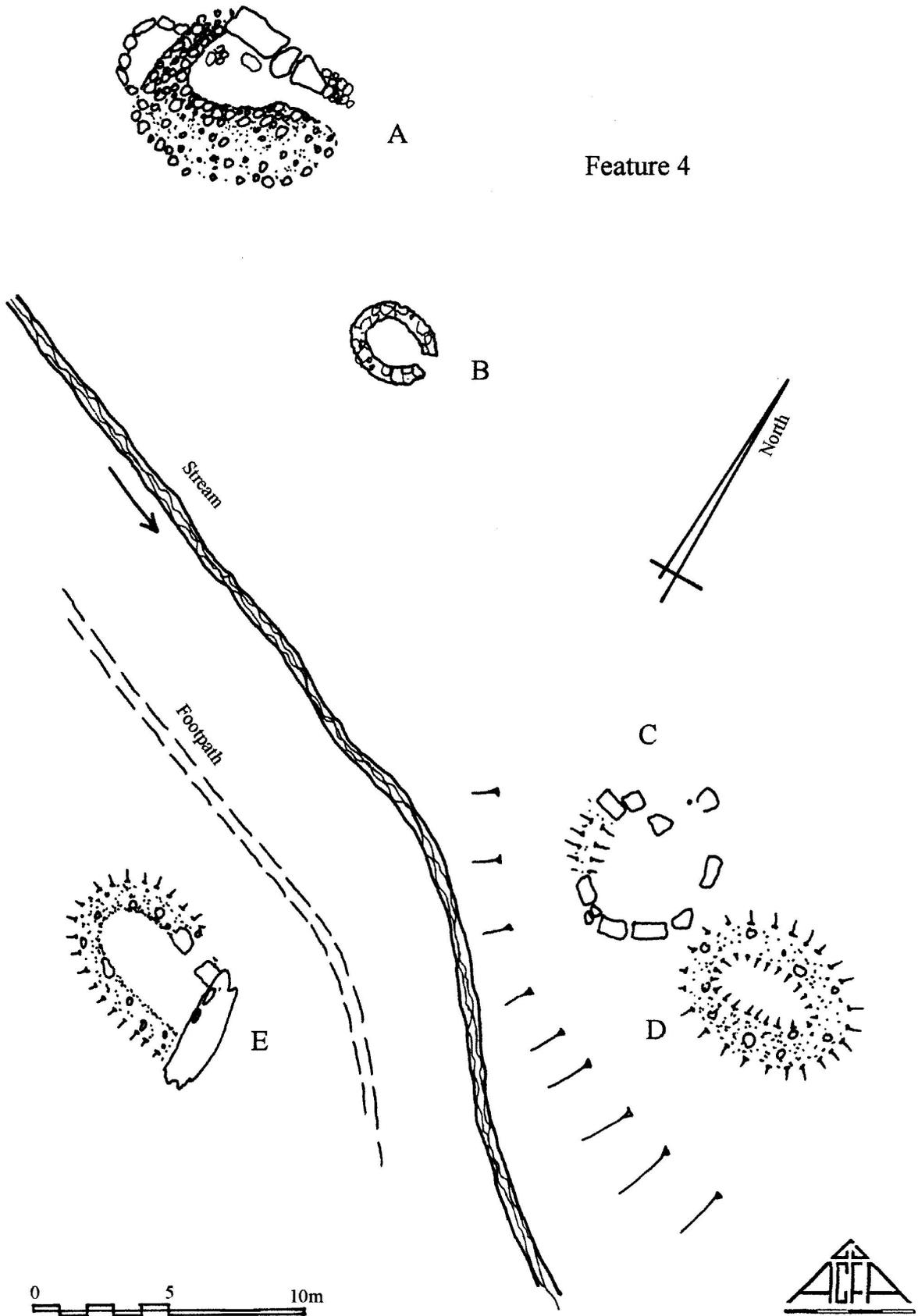
Feature 15**Clearance Cairns****NG 5965 4990 [145m OD]**

An area of ground, 25m northeast-southwest and 12m northwest-southeast, has been partially cleared and contains 2 prominent clearance cairns. The cairn situated in the western corner of the area measures 1.60m x 1m and is 0.30m high. The second cairn, which lies 5m to the southeast, measures 1m in diameter and is 0.30m high.

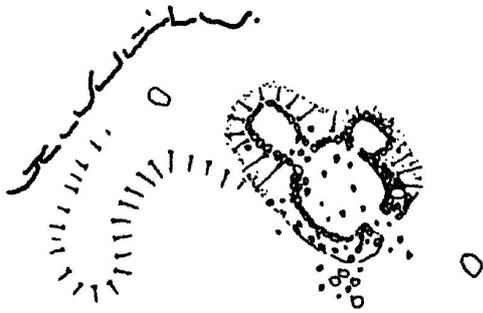
Field Survey



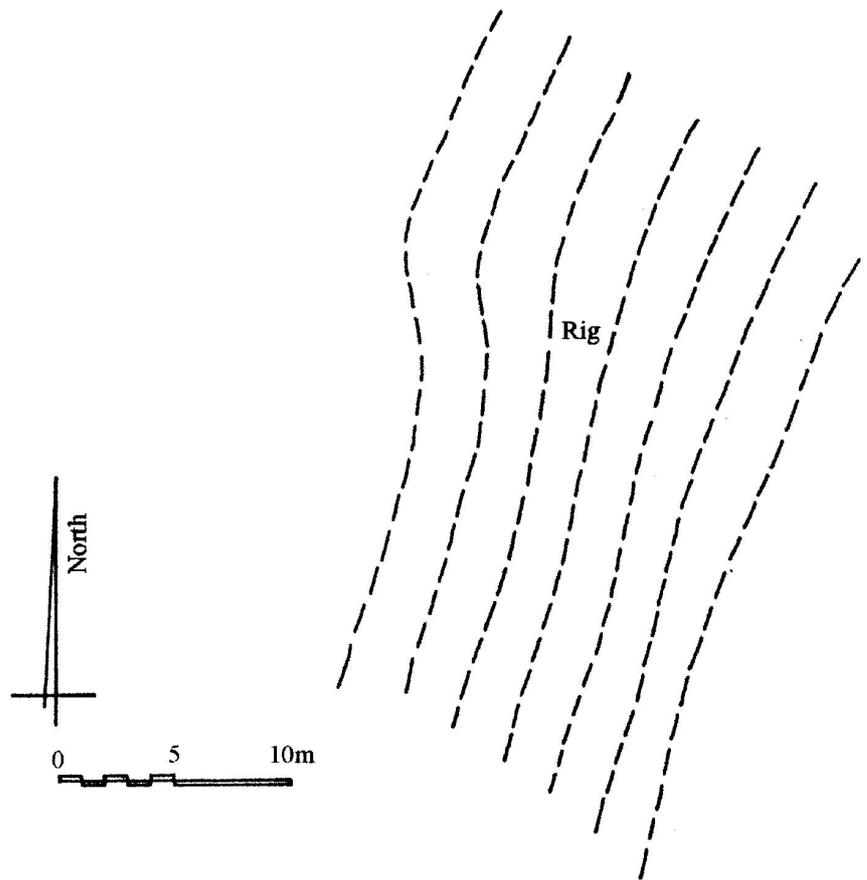
Field Survey



Field Survey



Feature 6

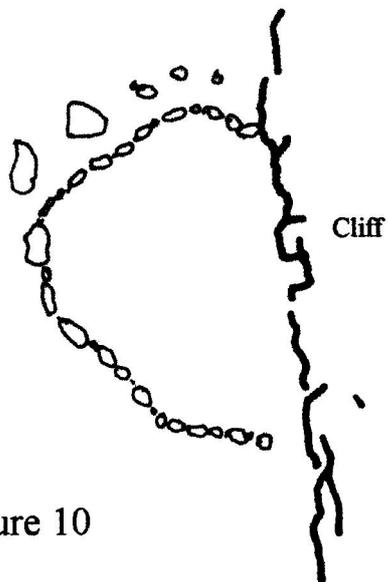


Field Survey



Feature 5

0 5 10m

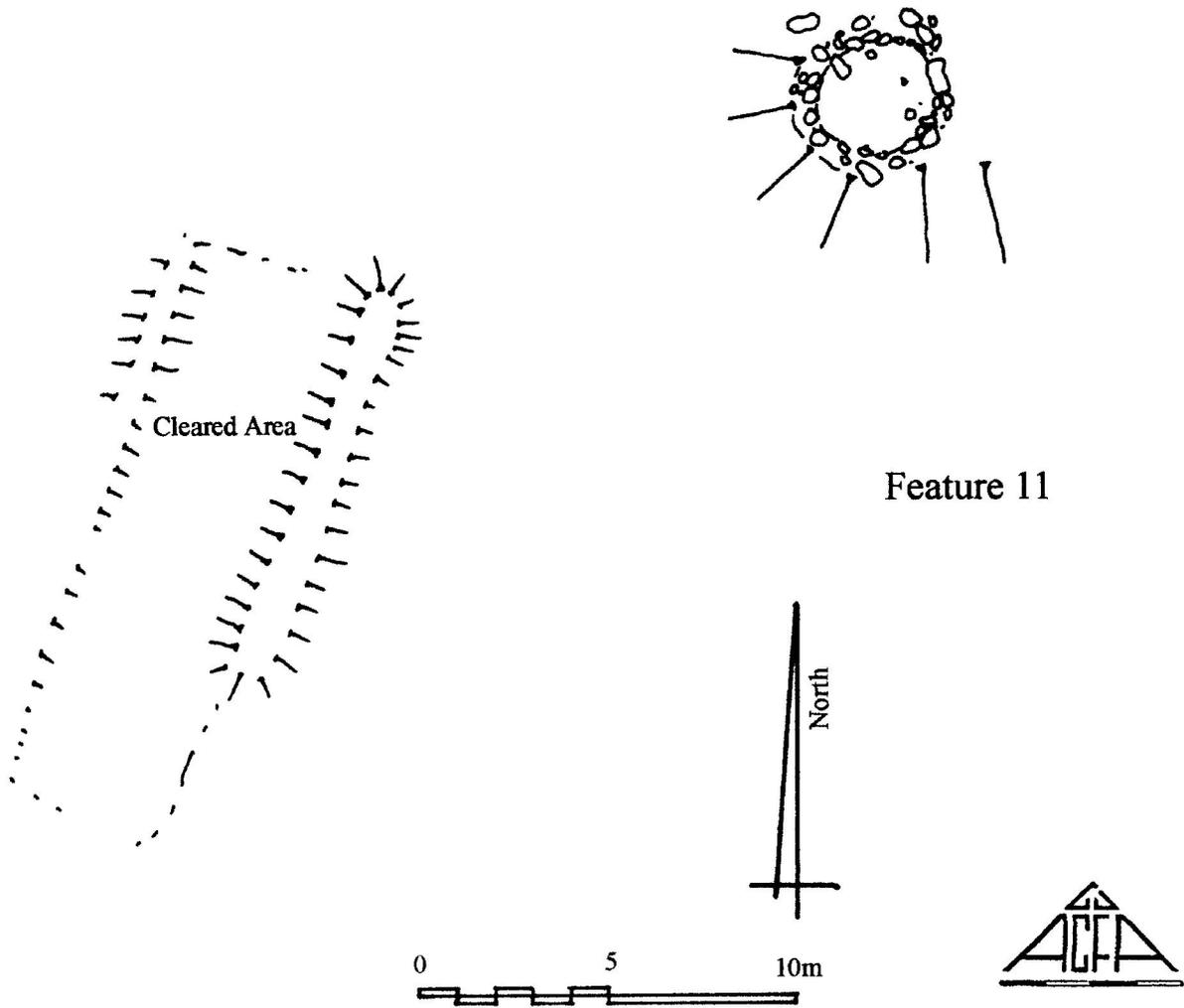


Feature 10

0 5 10m



Field Survey



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Map References

Ordnance Survey – First Edition 6 inch Map
1:10000 Map

**Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists
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The following papers can be obtained from the Association by contacting.

The Honorary Secretary
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- 1 Chalmerston, Cumnock & Doon Valley
- 2 Gleniffer Braes, Renfrewshire
- 3 Garscadden Wood, Drumchapel, Glasgow
- 4 Auchengaich, Rhu, Argyll
- 5 Millbank Mill, Renfrewshire
- 6 Meall Darroch, Tarbert, Argyll
- 7 Clachaig Limekiln, Isle of Arran
- 8 Coalburn, Lanarkshire
- 9 Tirai, Glen Lochay, Killin, Perthshire
- 10 Glen Orchy, Dalmally
- 11 Neilston, Renfrewshire
- 12 Cathkin Braes, Glasgow
- 13 Raasay 1995, Oskaig & Holoman
- 14 Greens Moor, Lanarkshire
- 15 Bail' a Mhuilinn, Bridge of Balgie, Stirling District
- 16 Queen's Park, Glasgow
- 17 Little Cumbrae
- 18 Raasay, 1996 – Balachuirn, Balmeanach, Inbhire & Brae
- 19 Glen Luss, Argyll & Bute
- 20 Gargadale, Isle of Arran
- 21 Milton of Lawers, North Loch Tayside – Part 1
- 22 Castlemilk Ice House, Glasgow
- 23 Irvine Valley, East Ayrshire
- 24 Island of Gigha, Argyll
- 25 Craigmaddie Muir, East Dunbartonshire
- 26 Raasay 1997, Glame, Manish More, Brochel & Doire Domhain
- 27 Alexandra & Springburn, Two Glasgow Parks
- 28 Waulkmill Glen Ruin, Darnley, Glasgow
- 29 Castlemilk Glen, Glasgow
- 30 The Survey Director's Handbook
- 31 Duncroisk East, Glen Lochay, by Killin
- 32 Raasay 1998, North & South Screapadal
- 33 Dun Daraich, Glen Finart, Argyll
- 34 Largs Parish, Part 1
- 35 Milton of Lawers, Part 11
- 36 Tulloch Farm, Glen Lochay, nr Killin
- 37 Corry Charmaig, Glen Lochay
- 38 Duncroisk Farm, Glen Lochay
- 39 Four Worked Flints from Lorn, Argyll
- 40 Sandwood Estate, Sutherland
- 41 The Island of Coll, A Preliminary Survey
- 42 Loch Restil & Glen Croe, Argyll

43	Raasay 1999, Manish Beg
44	Grimsay Wheelhouse, North Uist
45	Sites on Arran, Jura and Raasay
46	North & South Kirktonmoor, Eaglesham
47	Raasay 2000, Arnish and Torran
48	An Excavation at South Kirktonmoor, Eaglesham
49	North Moorhouse Farm, Eaglesham
50	South & East Moorhouse Farms, Eaglesham
51	Blackhill, Lesmahagow
52	Meldalloch Island, Kilfinan, Argyll
53	Leny Wood, Callander
54	Bracken Store, Glen Lochay
55	Coldstream Mill, by Beith, North Ayrshire
56	Survey at Sangachal, Azerbaijan.
57	Inverarish Mill, Isle of Raasay
58	Soils and Geology of Raasay.
59	Raasay 2002, North Fearn (Part1)

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