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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

NETHER LARGIE MID

CAIRN



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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

NETHER LARGIE MID CAIRN

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1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Nether Largie Mid Cairn is an Early Bronze Age burial cairn located in Kilmartin Glen, Argyll. Kilmartin Glen is a world-class archaeological landscape and one of Scotland's most important. It contains a wealth of upstanding prehistoric monuments¹ including an Early Bronze Age 'Linear Cemetery' consisting of massive monuments, of which Nether Largie Mid is one. There are also the remains of other burial cairns, stone circles, a timber circle, a cursus monument, a henge, standing stones, stone rows, and numerous rock art sites within the Glen.

Nether Largie Mid Cairn was excavated in 1929. The site contained two empty cists, one of which had at least one cup mark on the inner face of a stone used in the construction. A carved representation of a flat axe was noted on the inner face of another stone in the same cist some years later.

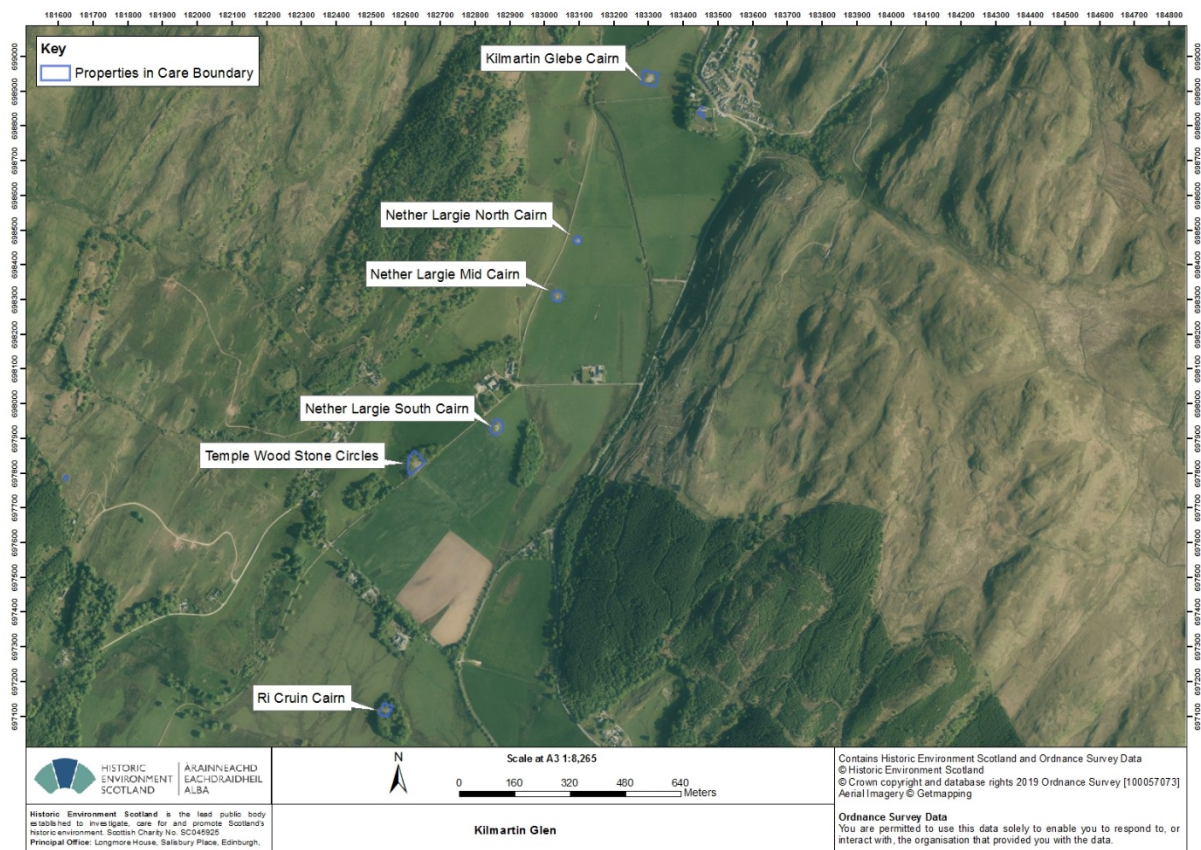
The site is not staffed, there is no entry charge and it is freely accessible throughout the year. Precise visitor numbers are not recorded, however annual visitor figures for Kilmartin Museum, which acts as a hub for the Glen, are 25,000 annually² which gives an indication of visitor numbers and interest.

1.2 Statement of significance

- Nether Largie Mid Cairn is a rare example of a large and complex Early Bronze Age Burial cairn.
- The cairn has unusual structural elements including grooved cist slabs. A cup mark was also found on one of the stones used to build a cist and another bears the representation of a flat axe. A slab bearing five cup marks was also found at the site.
- Nether Largie Mid Cairn is part of the 'Linear Cemetery', a larger monument of a form that is rare in Scotland.
- Nether Largie Mid Cairn is one of a number of funerary and ritual monuments that make up the highly significant ritual archaeological landscape in Kilmartin Glen.
- Nether Largie Mid Cairn has inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past.

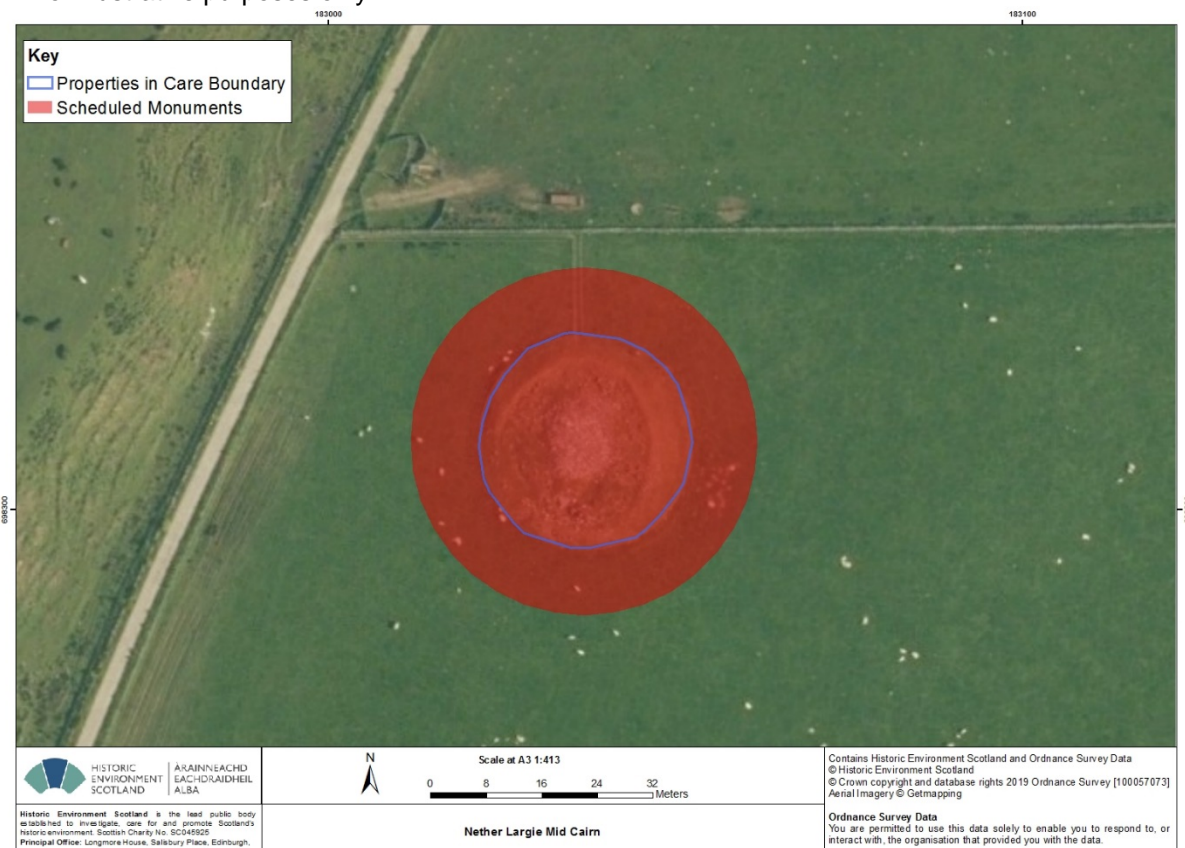
¹ RCAHMS 1988

² This figure relates to people visiting Kilmartin Museum to get information etc., as opposed to c.13,000 ticket-buying visitors. (Sharon Webb, pers.comm.)



Above: Location of cairns in Linear Cemetery, and neighbouring Temple Wood Stone Circles.

Below: Scheduled area and Property in Care boundary, Nether Largie Mid Cairn.
For illustrative purposes only.



2 Assessment of Values

2.1 Background

Nether Largie Mid Cairn came into State care / Guardianship in 1932, along with a number of other prehistoric sites on the Poltalloch Estate.

The cairn is located in pasture, surrounded by a metal fence accessed by a short, fenced path that leads to a track known as the 'Coach Road'. The field in which the site is located is part of Nether Largie Farm.

Nether Largie Mid Cairn is a round cairn, which, along with the **Glebe Cairn**, **Nether Largie North Cairn**, **Nether Largie South Cairn** and **Ri Cruin Cairn**, form a larger monument known as the 'Linear Cemetery'. This line of Early Bronze Age burial cairns, along the floor of Kilmartin Glen, were designed to be an imposing feature in a landscape that had already been marked as a significant place for ritual and funerary activity.

Nether Largie Mid Cairn is visible as a low mound of boulders with a turf-covered outer bank. The site was excavated by J. Hewat Craw in 1929 and his findings are presented below. It is much reduced in size from its original form, and Craw surmised that much of the stone used to build it had later been removed for road repairs. Two cists were uncovered during the excavation, one of which had carved elements. Both cists were empty but may have contained inhumation burials which had subsequently decayed. A cup marked rock was also found within the kerb. Only one cist remains visible today. No artefacts were recovered from the excavations.

In 2013, the site was re-scheduled (originally scheduled in 1981) as a monument of national importance because of its inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past in terms of:

- the design and construction of burial monuments
- the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric society
- informing our understanding of rock art and its use and re-use within burial monuments
- the distribution of similar sites in the landscape of Kilmartin Glen

See Appendix 1 for an archaeological overview of Kilmartin Glen's Prehistoric Monuments, and the Early Bronze Age in Kilmartin Glen and the Linear Cemetery.

Archaeological Overview of Nether Largie Mid Cairn

This cairn is situated c.400m north-north-east of **Nether Largie South Chambered Cairn** and c.150m south-south-west of **Nether Largie North Cairn**, on a slightly raised area which may represent a sand bank or gravel deposit. It was excavated in 1929 by J. Hewat Craw and the following description is based on the published account of the excavation (Craw, 1930) and the description given in RCAHMS (1988), and on Campbell and Sandeman's account (1962).

“The cairn measures about 30m in diameter and was until the 1920s as much as 3m in height, but by the time it was excavated much of the cairn material had been removed 'not long before for repairing roads'. It is now an irregular platform of stones up to 1m high, in which several kerbstones can still be seen, particularly on the S arc. Excavation revealed two cists; the position of the more northerly, which was set in a pit beneath the cairn, is now indicated by low concrete posts, but the other is still visible near the S edge of the cairn. Aligned NE and SW, the N cist measured 1.2m by up to 0.7m and 0.6m in depth, and was paved with flat slabs. The massive lozenge-shaped capstone was 2.5m by 1.8m. The side-slabs had been carefully grooved in order to receive the end-slabs; on the inner face of the SE side-slab, outside the NE end-slab, there are two additional grooves, one of which had been pecked for a length of only 0.2m from the upper edge of the stone. The cist was empty. The S cist, which had been inserted into a pit dug into the natural gravel, is now displayed with the massive capstone supported above it, so that the interior may be viewed. The capstone is a large triangular slab measuring 1.9m by 1.9m and 0.28m in thickness, with the cist below aligned NW and SE and measuring about 1.4m by 0.6m and 0.55m in depth. The cist was found to be empty. On the inner surface of the NW end-slab there is at least one recognisable cupmark, which measures 50 mm in diameter and 10 mm in depth, and at the centre of the slab there is a pecked marking of a bronze axehead, which measures 150mm in length and 110mm in breadth at the blade and 70mm in breadth at the butt (Campbell and Sandeman 1964). Although both cists were devoid of burial remains and accompanying grave-goods, the excavator considered that they had not suffered earlier disturbance. About 9.5m NE of this cist, there is a slab measuring 0.95m by 0.63m and 0.21m in thickness, and bearing five cupmarks up to 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth.” (RCAHMS, 1988: 67-68).

The axe carving was noted by Campbell and Sandeman (1962) but is not described in Craw's account (1929), presumably because it was not noticed at that time.

Interpretation and Dating

Nether Largie Mid Cairn is a rare example of a large and complex Early Bronze Age burial cairn. It has unusual structural elements including grooved cist slabs and rock art³. It is part of a larger monument known as the Linear Cemetery; a type of monument that is rare in Scotland.

Sheridan dates the Linear Cemetery to the earliest Bronze Age (c. 2200-1900 BC)⁴, and although this is based on stylistic elements, it is widely accepted.

Carved representations of flat axe-head markings are very rare. They occur at **Ri Cruin Cairn** and **Nether Largie North Cairn**, (both also part of the Linear Cemetery) as well as Nether Largie Mid Cairn. No other examples have yet

³ For more information on prehistoric rock art in Kilmartin Glen and elsewhere in Scotland, see Scotland's Rock Art Project at: www.rockart.scot/

⁴ Sheridan 2012: 175-176

been found in Scotland. Geographically, beyond Kilmartin, the nearest known monument bearing Bronze Age representations of axes is Stonehenge in Wiltshire.

It has been suggested that structural elements from a number of Bronze Age sites are re-used stones that have been taken from earlier sites⁵, and it is possible that this is the case with the cup marked slabs found at this cairn. Ritchie regards the Early Bronze Age cairns in the Glen as one of the best demonstrations of sequence, reuse and veneration in Scotland⁶.

2.2 Evidential Values

Nether Largie Mid Cairn is important as it is one of the key sites in the Glen and is an integral element in a much larger monument. Although it has been excavated, some areas likely remain undisturbed, which coupled with advancements in archaeological techniques, means that the cairn retains high archaeological potential. The site is a good candidate for inclusion in any future research programme aiming to explore the Bronze Age in Kilmartin Glen.

The site has evidential potential to significantly inform our understanding of the past in terms of:

- The design and construction of burial monuments;
- The nature and meaning of ritual and burial practices and their significance in prehistoric society;
- Its relationship to other contemporary monuments and burials
- The continued use and re-use of rock art;
- Potentially undisturbed ancient botanical remains, which may elucidate the nature of the climate, vegetation and agricultural practices in the Glen when the cairn was in use;
- The distribution of similar sites in the landscape; and
- How sites of a similar age related to one another in the Early Bronze Age and in later periods.

2.3 Historical Values

Archaeological features such as the Linear Cemetery and other prominent monuments in Kilmartin Glen, including the nearby **Temple Wood Stone Circles**, were integrated into the designed landscape of the Poltalloch Estate. It is possible that the track known as the 'coach road' was deliberately designed so that the cairns and other monuments could be viewed when passing along this route. As an example of a landscape in which features have been re-used, respected and incorporated into a palimpsest spanning thousands of years, the whole of Kilmartin Glen and all the monuments it contains, including Nether Largie Mid Cairn, has great historical value. The incorporation of prehistoric monuments into the designed landscape has undoubtedly contributed to their survival.

⁵ Stevenson, 1997; Sheridan 2012:177; Sheridan 2017, RARFA

⁶ Ritchie 1997: 82

2.4 Architectural and artistic values

Nether Largie Mid is a rare example of what would once have been a massive cairn with complex structural elements. Grooved cists are rare, possibly only occurring in Kilmartin⁷. Jones suggests this feature not only allows for closer fitting joints, but also allow the cist to be architecturally stable – and therefore possibly free-standing – but also more easily dismantled, suggesting that these type of cists could possibly have been used and reworked prior to their burial underneath cairns⁸. Known carvings representing flat axes are also rare, in Scotland only appearing in Kilmartin Glen (here, at Nether Largie North Cairn and at Ri Cruin Cairn).

2.5 Landscape values

Across Scotland, burial cairns are often inter-visible, and apparently positioned to maximise their visual impact; this is certainly true of the cairns which comprise the Linear Cemetery. Collectively, they form a dominant feature in the landscape, deliberately positioned in a striking location and, in its current form, stretching nearly two kilometres along Kilmartin Glen. It is probable that the Kilmartin Burn meandered around the cairns, and the traces of old river channels can be seen, but it is not known to when these date. The Kilmartin Burn was canalised in the 19th century as part of the farm improvements undertaken by the Poltalloch Estate. The Glebe, Nether Largie North and South Cairns can be seen from Nether Largie Mid Cairn. As such, it has very high landscape values.

2.6 Natural Heritage values

To be assessed.

2.7 Contemporary/use values

Social Values

The social values of Nether Largie Mid Cairn lie – together with the other Kilmartin Glen sites – as a visitor attraction, education and learning resource, and the atmosphere and special qualities of the place, all of which are highlighted in online social media reviews.

Nether Largie Mid Cairn, like many of the Kilmartin Glen sites, is relatively easily accessible and the site is interpreted and presented in order to aid understanding and access. The site is not staffed, there is no entry charge and it is freely accessible year round. Precise visitor numbers are not recorded, however annual visitor figures for Kilmartin Museum, which acts as a hub for the Glen, are 25,000 annually⁹ which gives an indication of visitor numbers and interest.

Following excavation, the cist at Nether Largie Mid Cairn was reconstructed so that it now stands partially open, providing a richer experience for visitors.

⁷ Campbell and Sandeman, 1960

⁸ Jones 2001: 222

⁹ This figure relates to people visiting Kilmartin Museum to get information etc., as opposed to c.13,000 ticket-buying visitors (Sharon Webb, pers.comm.).

The site has an interpretation board installed by Historic Environment Scotland and another in the nearby vicinity was installed by the Dalriada Project (a Heritage Lottery Fund funded landscape partnership scheme), both of which provide visitor information on the site and other monuments in the area.

Kilmartin Museum was founded in 1997 and its mission is to inspire and educate people by interpreting, explaining and conserving the internationally important archaeological landscape, artefacts and natural heritage of Kilmartin Glen.

A large percentage of tourists to the area cite the archaeological monuments and Kilmartin Museum as a reason for visiting. Cultural tourism is one of the region's largest economic drivers.

Kilmartin Museum's education team regularly use Nether Largie Mid Cairn, and the other sites in the Linear Cemetery, in its education programmes. The teachers and pupils of Kilmartin School, in particular, feel a deep connection to the monument due to its close proximity. Kilmartin Museum organises a weekly volunteer-led guided walk along the Glen visiting Temple Wood and all the cairns in the Linear Cemetery. Kilmartin Museum and the education service are part funded by Historic Environment Scotland.

In 2007, Kilmartin Glen was the setting for 'Half Life', a cultural event spread over several weeks which involved landscape art installations and a performance created by the Scottish theatre company [NVA](#) in collaboration with the National Theatre of Scotland.

All these activities render Nether Largie Mid Cairn as having very high social values.

It should be noted, however, that the tourism generated by the national and international importance of the archaeological monuments, is not necessarily seen as positive by everyone in the local community, since this presents certain challenges for farming, and restrictions related to other forms of land use.

Spiritual Values

It is clear that the monument had great spiritual significance in prehistory as a burial monument and part of the Linear Cemetery. The re-use of these monuments, which is evidenced through excavation, demonstrates that they remained a spiritual focal point for a long period of time. The carvings on the inner side of the cist were likely to have been deliberately oriented to face the dead – perhaps suggesting spiritual significance.

There is anecdotal evidence that these sites are special for people today and this is evidenced by 'offerings' of flowers and other items¹⁰.

¹⁰ Such actions can inadvertently harm archaeological sites, and visitors are reminded that the use of candles or naked flames are not permitted at any HES properties.

Cultural Values

Nether Largie Mid is situated in one of Scotland's richest archaeological landscapes. It has great significance as part of the Kilmartin Glen ritual and funerary landscape, and is also part of a multi-monumental feature (the Linear Cemetery), designed in prehistory to be imposing and awe inspiring. It has remained so to this day. It therefore has great multi-generational cultural significance.

3 Major gaps in understanding

There are some major gaps in our understanding of the site.

Although the site was excavated, this work was undertaken at a time when modern, scientific dating techniques were not available. Therefore, no scientifically-determined date for the site is available, and the postulated date is based on stylistic evidence from other sites.

There are also major gaps relating to the period to which this monument belongs. These have been recently summarised as key research questions:

- Where did the people who were buried in the ostentatious graves live? Was Kilmartin Glen used only as a place of burial and ceremony?
- Was there a hierarchy of settlement, reflecting an inegalitarian society?
- Was there regional variability in subsistence activities during this time? How typical is the evidence from Kilellan and Ardnave?
- Was control over the flow of metal the only source of wealth and power in this part of Scotland at that time?
- Was the incoming metal just Irish copper or were bronze items or ingots also coming in? Was there any local exploitation of copper?¹¹

Added to these research questions is also a lack of understanding about the relationship of monuments such as the Linear Cemetery to other contemporary ritual and funerary monuments as well as those of later periods. In addition, the nature of the contemporary climate, vegetation and agricultural practices in the Glen in and around the Linear Cemetery as a whole remains relatively unexplored.

4 Associated properties

- Achnabreck Cup and Ring Marked Rocks
- Ballygowan Cup and Ring Marked Rocks
- Baluachraig Cup and Ring Marked Rocks
- Cairnbaan Cup and Ring Marked Rocks
- Carnassarie Castle
- Dunadd Fort
- Dunchraigaig Cairn

¹¹ Sheridan, 2017

- Kilmartin Crosses
- Kilmartin Crosses
- Kilmichael Glassary Prehistoric Rock Carvings
- Kilmartin Glebe Cairn
- Kilmartin Sculptured Stones and Neil Campbell Tomb
- Nether Largie North Cairn
- Nether Largie South Cairn
- Ri Cruin Cairn
- Temple Wood Stone Circles

5 Keywords

Neolithic; Bronze Age; round cairn; Linear Cemetery; cist, cup mark; flat axe; Kilmartin Glen; Argyll

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Canmore ID 39493
Site Number NR89NW 5
NGR NR 83037 98309

Scheduled monument

description: <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM13298>

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Appendix 1: Archaeological Overview: Nether Largie Mid Cairn in Context

Kilmartin Glen's Prehistoric Monuments

Kilmartin Glen is located in Argyll and Bute, on the west coast of Scotland. The landscape of the west coast of Scotland is typified by rocky hills and relatively deep Glens. The undulations of the land and the underlying rock formations generally follow a north-west to south-east axis.

Kilmartin Glen follows that pattern, being narrower at its northern end, with steep sided hills and gravel terraces, broadening out to the south into a flatter, wide area which intersects with the south west end of the adjacent Kilmichael Glen. The south is bordered by the Knapdale Hills, and the flatter area to the south-west is now the Mòine Mhòr – an expanse of peat bog which gradually changes to salt marsh towards the Crinan Estuary and the open sea. The Kilmartin Burn flows down the Glen, joining the River Add as it emerges from

Kilmichael Glen, before meandering through the Mòine Mhòr to the sea. Both watercourses have been extensively altered by canalisation and straightening as part of the 19th century land improvements by the Poltalloch Estate.

The wider area of Mid Argyll and Kilmichael Glen which intersects Kilmartin Glen contains a number of important sites. There is, however, an extraordinarily dense concentration of monuments in Kilmartin Glen itself. Many of these are upstanding, highly visible prehistoric monuments¹², including burial cairns within a Linear Cemetery, of which Nether Largie Mid Cairn is one. There are also the remains of stone circles, a timber circle, a cursus monument, a henge, standing stones, stone rows, and numerous rock art sites. It is a world class archaeological landscape and one of Scotland's most important.

The dramatic topography of the Glen and surrounding landscape almost certainly lent itself to the creation of a highly significant prehistoric ritual, funerary and ceremonial landscape. Belief, social status and particularly the relationship between the living and the dead have been expressed by generations of people through cultural practices relating to the use and disposal of high status artefacts and the construction of complex and powerful monuments in an already naturally striking landscape. The dense concentration of artefacts in the Glen is also outstanding: "Many individual finds such as jet necklaces or Food Vessels have been found in other parts of Argyll, but the dense distribution around Kilmartin is unique."¹³ Currently, evidence for the earliest activity around these themes dates to the earliest Neolithic (3800-3700 BC)¹⁴ and accumulates through to the Late Bronze Age (1500-1100 BC), a timespan of some 2300 years¹⁵.

Mid Argyll's rock art stands as one of Europe's finest groups of prehistoric monuments. The concentration is unparalleled in Britain. Rock art in the area appears both on earth fast bed rock and also on monuments. Recent work on dating rock art sites points to those created on earth fast bedrock as being late Neolithic, between 3000 - 2500 BC¹⁶, although it should be noted that only relatively few radiocarbon dates are available. In common with some of the other cairns in the Linear Cemetery, **(Ri Cruin and Nether Largie North Cairn)**, Nether Largie Mid Cairn has a number of structural features which have been carved with rock art. This is rare and some may be reused elements from other monuments. The carved features found at Nether Largie Mid Cairn are described above.

Kilmartin Glen's prominent monuments attracted antiquarian and archaeological interest from the early 1900's and a wealth of important artefacts have been found as a result of that work. Survey and recording of much of the Mid Argyll landscape was undertaken by local antiquarian Marion

¹² RCAHMS 1988

¹³ RCAHMS 1988: 14

¹⁴ Sheridan 2012: 166

¹⁵ *ibid*

¹⁶ Sheridan, 2012: 171; Jones and Riggott 2011: 253

Campbell of Kilberry and Mary Sandeman in the 1960's¹⁷. In more recent decades, the work of Kilmartin Museum, academics, and developer-funded archaeologists have discovered many other monuments, subsoil features and artefacts. In addition, members of the public have also found artefacts by chance. All this knowledge has significantly contributed to the understanding of Kilmartin Glen and the surrounding areas, firmly establishing the Glen as one of Britain's most significant archaeological landscapes.

As noted above, most of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early and Middle Bronze Age monuments are of a ceremonial or funerary nature. Currently, the earliest evidence of domestic occupation in the Glen dates to the later Bronze Age, leading some to speculate that the area was used solely for ritual purposes. However, no systematic survey or excavation programme has been undertaken across the whole Glen landscape. Therefore, the archaeological record is likely to be biased towards large and upstanding monuments than more ephemeral subsoil features and it is entirely possible that people were living in the Glen in earlier prehistoric periods as well as utilising it as a ritual landscape but the evidence for this has not yet been found.

Dingwall and McGowan noted that many of the archaeological monuments in the Glen lie within areas developed as designed landscapes in the 18th and 19th centuries in particular¹⁸. It is very likely that the most conspicuous monuments, including the Linear Cemetery, **Dunchraigaig Cairn**, **Baluachraig** Rock Art site, **Temple Wood Stone Circles**, Nether Largie and Ballymeanoch Standing Stones were deliberately incorporated as significant points of interest in these landscape designs.

The Early Bronze Age in Kilmartin Glen and the Linear Cemetery

The use of copper appeared in Argyll in the 25th century BC and, by the 22nd century BC this was alloyed with tin to produce bronze across Britain and Ireland¹⁹. Other changes also occurred, including the construction of cairns containing just one or two individual burials. This is markedly different from the earlier Neolithic practice of communal burial²⁰. It is widely accepted that social stratification is visible in the archaeological record at this time, and in Kilmartin this is expressed by the construction of striking and conspicuous funerary monuments, as well as the acquisition of prestigious objects and ornaments²¹. Although this is seen elsewhere in Britain, the intensity of finds in Kilmartin is remarkable. Sheridan has suggested that Early Bronze Age elites in Kilmartin were able to control the flow of copper and also possibly bronze from Ireland to the north-east of Scotland, which was expressed in terms of conspicuous consumption and large-scale monument building, as the

¹⁷ Campbell and Sandeman 1962

¹⁸ Dingwall and McGowan, 1996: 43

¹⁹ Sheridan 2017, RARFA

²⁰ RCAHMS 1988: 14

²¹ RCAHMS 1988; Sheridan 2017, RARFA

elites visibly demonstrated their wealth and power²². It is possible that mining was also taking place in, and around, the Glen as there are copper deposits which were certainly exploited in the early modern period²³. Whether copper was acquired locally, or from further afield or both, the connections of the people living in Kilmartin were clearly wide-ranging. Evidence in the form of materials or stylistic affinities suggest these extend to Ireland the north-east of Scotland, and Yorkshire²⁴.

The Early Bronze Age, described by Sheridan as a 'golden age' in Kilmartin²⁵, saw the construction of a highly visible, deliberately imposing, Linear Cemetery of cairns, of which Nether Largie Mid Cairn is one. Taken as a single entity, the Linear Cemetery is the grandest of all the prestigious monuments in the Glen.

Today, the Linear Cemetery consists of five large cairns – the **Glebe Cairn, Nether Largie North Cairn, Nether Largie Mid Cairn, Nether Largie South Cairn** and **Ri Cruin Cairn**. The cairns were constructed on gently raised areas of ground on the flat valley floor of Kilmartin Glen – these raised areas are most likely to be areas of sand and/or gravel deposited by melt water following the end of the last glaciation. The Kilmartin Burn would have followed a more sinuous course past the cairn cemetery in prehistory, prior to it being straightened and canalised in the 19th century. Flowing water may have been significant to the builders of the cairns and this might have been an influencing factor in their construction and location. As well as potentially referencing running water, the cairns are carefully sited in a line. Although not evenly spaced, they are roughly central to the valley bottom and form a very prominent complex of monuments. Even though all of the cairns have been denuded to a greater or lesser extent, they still have great impact in the valley today. Many of the other prominent monuments are visible from the Linear Cemetery, including Temple Wood Stone Circles and Nether Largie Standing Stones (from Ri Cruin and Nether Largie South Cairns).

It has been suggested that the Linear Cemetery once comprised more cairns. Two possible other sites are represented only by cists today with any cairn material having been removed²⁶. Speculation that there may also have been a further cairn in between Nether Largie Mid and Nether Largie South has never been investigated.

The builders of the Linear Cemetery incorporated the earlier Neolithic Nether Largie South Chambered Cairn into the alignment, and this may have been its initial focus²⁷. The original trapezoidal linear shape of Nether Largie South was substantially altered to appear circular²⁸. Linear Cemeteries are known in

²² Sheridan 2012: 175; Sheridan 2017, RARFA

²³ Steiniger 2012

²⁴ Sheridan 2012: 177

²⁵ Sheridan 2012: 175

²⁶ RCAHMS 1988: 14

²⁷ RCAHMS 1988: 14

²⁸ RCAHMS 1988: 14; Sheridan 2017, RARFA

other parts of Britain, however they are rare in Scotland. A clear parallel with a similar chronological range is the line of cairns at Balnuaran of Clava near Inverness which also has other similarities including associations with rock art²⁹.

²⁹ A. Watson, pers. com.