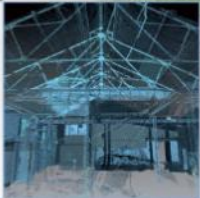


Struan Community Development Struan, Isle of Skye Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

AOC 70306
May 2019



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Struan Community Development, Isle of Skye Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

On Behalf of:	Struan Community Development Committee
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NG 34077 38425
AOC Project No:	70306
Prepared by:	L. Fraser
Illustrations by:	L. Teufel
Date of Fieldwork:	15 th and 16 th May 2019
Date of Report:	May 2019
OASIS No.:	aocarcha1-354146

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

Authors: Lynn Fraser

Date: 3rd June 2019

Approved by: Cathy MacIver

Date: 5th June 2019

Report Stage: Final

Date: 5th June 2019

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
The Old Estate Office
Rosehaugh Estate
Avoch
IV9 8RF

Mob. 07972 259255

Tel. 01463 819841

E-mail inverness@aocarchaeology.com



Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	4
List of plates	4
List of appendices	5
Abstract	6
1.0 Introduction	7
2.0 Project Background	7
3.0 Desk-based Assessment	7
3.1 Methodology	7
3.2 Cartographic Sources	10
3.3 Historic Environment Sources	11
3.4 Documentary Sources	17
3.5 Aerial Photography	17
4.0 Survey Methodology	18
5.0 Survey Results	18
6.0 Site Visits	21
7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	24
8.0 References	24

List of illustrations

Figure 1: Survey location

Figure 2: Excerpt from John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.

Figure 3: Excerpt from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map, 1881.

Figure 4: Excerpt from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map, 1901.

Figure 5: Archaeological sites within the survey area together with selected sites in the wider landscape.

Figure 6: Archaeological sites within the survey area.

Figure 7: Detail of the archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Dun Mor.

Figure 8: Detail of the archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Dun Beag.

List of plates

Plate 1: Dun Mor, Site 15, facing SW.

Plate 2: Dun Beag, Site 36, facing SSE.

Plate 3: Erosion on inner broch wall, Site 36, facing NE.

Plate 4: Erosion on the broch wall head, Site 36, facing SSE.

Plate 5: Dun Beag Cairn, Site 40, facing NE.

Plate 6: Figure of eight structure, Site 11c, facing W.

Plate 7: Hut circle, Site 34, overlooking Dun Beag, Site 36, facing W.

Plate 8: Rectangular cairn with a central orthostat, Site 17, facing NE.

Plate 9: Prehistoric quarries, Sites 31a (right) and 31b with possible haul road between them, facing NW.

Plate 10: Prehistoric dyke, Site 18, facing SE.

Plate 11: Prehistoric dyke, Site 19, facing S.

Plate 12: Prehistoric dyke, Site 29, facing NNW

Plate 13: Post-medieval turf and stone dyke, Site 24, facing W.

Plate 14: Post-medieval stone and turf dyke, Site 32, facing SSW.

Plate 15: Post-medieval stone and turf dyke, Site 38, facing N.

Plate 16: Area of rig below Dun Mor, Site 5, facing E.

Plate 17: Twinning pen, Site 10c, facing SSW.

- Plate 18: Possible shieling, Site 6b, facing SW.
- Plate 19: Oval, turf-covered structure, Site 8, facing E.
- Plate 20: Possible shieling revetted into a bank, Site 10a, facing E.
- Plate 21: Rectangular stone and turf structure, Site 7, facing W.
- Plate 22: Stone and turf dyke with structure attached, Sites 20a-b, facing SSE.
- Plate 23: L-shaped stone and turf structure, Site 36a, facing S.
- Plate 24: Post-medieval stone and turf structure, Site 36d, facing S.
- Plate 25: Post-medieval stone and turf structure, Site 36f, facing W.
- Plate 26: Clearance cairns, Site 33, facing W.
- Plate 27: Ullinish Lodge Chambered Cairn, facing E.
- Plate 28: Knock Ullinish Souterrain, facing NNE.
- Plate 29: Struan Inn, facing W.
- Plate 30: Dun Diarmaid, facing NNE.
- Plate 31: Bracadale graveyard with St Assind's Chapel in the mid-ground, facing SW.

List of appendices

- Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites
- Appendix 2: List of Survey Photographs

Abstract

This report details the results of an archaeological walkover survey undertaken within the Struan Community Development area together with a wider landscape survey. The survey was required to provide an archaeological baseline in advance of any development. In addition to the walkover survey, several monuments in the wider area were visited with a view to assessing their potential as points of interest to be highlighted with the proposed community hub.

The walkover survey was undertaken on 15th and 16th May 2019. A total of 46 archaeological sites were recorded within the survey area including the ruins of post-medieval farmsteads and ancillary structures, a prehistoric hut circle and field systems and an Iron Age broch and fort.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological walkover survey was required on behalf of Struan Community Development Group with regard to the proposed construction of a community hub. The aim of the survey was to identify and assess the nature and extent of any upstanding archaeology in the development area and in an extended area identified by consultants associated with the project. In addition, a select number of known archaeological and historical sites in the Struan area were visited to assess their potential as points of interest to be highlighted to visitors within the community hub.
- 1.2 The site lies within the administrative area of the Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team. The walkover survey was specified in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011) in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present in the development area.
- 1.3 The walkover survey was undertaken between 15th and 16th May 2019. A total of 46 archaeological sites were recorded within the extended walkover survey area.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The Struan Community Development Group is proposing to build a community centre at the northwest end of Struan (NGR NG 34077 38425) (**Figure 1**). Plans potentially include an exhibition on local archaeological sites together with establishing an improved path to Dun Beag to assist in managing visitor numbers. The terrain within the development area consisted of wet moorland. The landscape within the extended survey area consisted of rough moorland with boggy patches. The Struan area as a whole contains the remnants of both prehistoric and post-medieval settlement.

3.0 Desk-based Assessment

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation. A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), Ordnance Survey Name Books, Historic Environment Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland, statistical accounts and other available records, literary sources or online resources about the site.

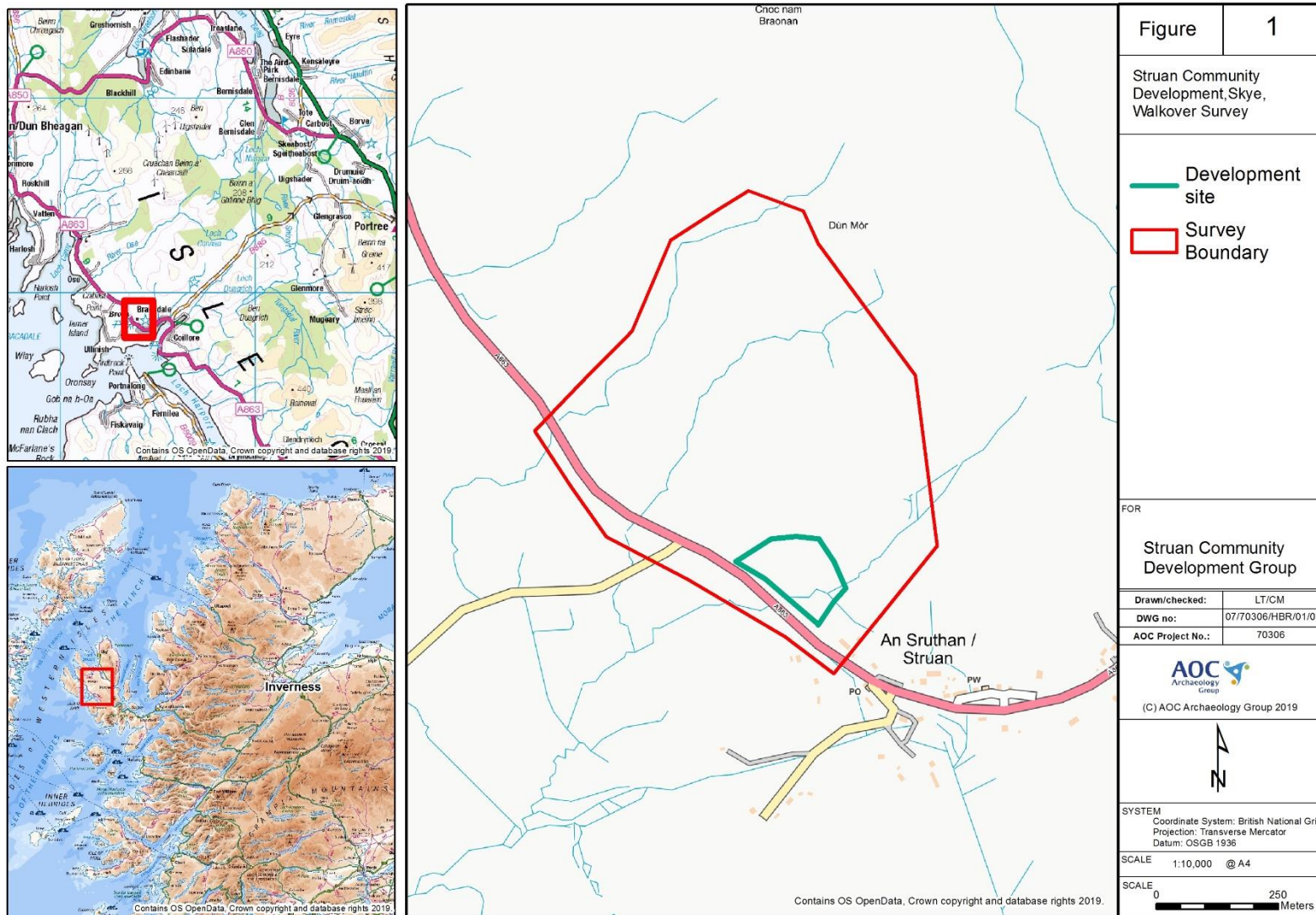


Figure 1: Survey location



Figure 2: Excerpt from John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.

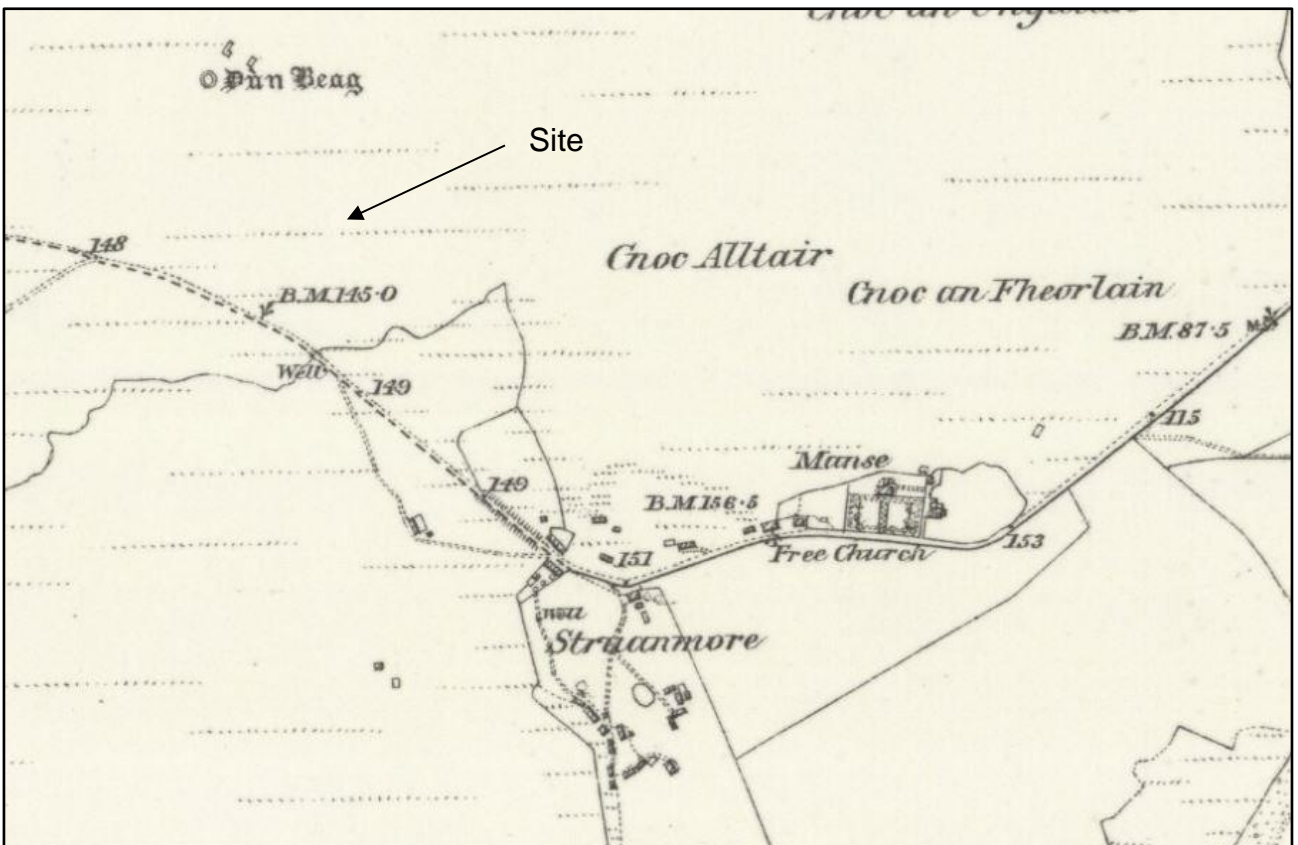


Figure 3: Excerpt from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map, 1881.

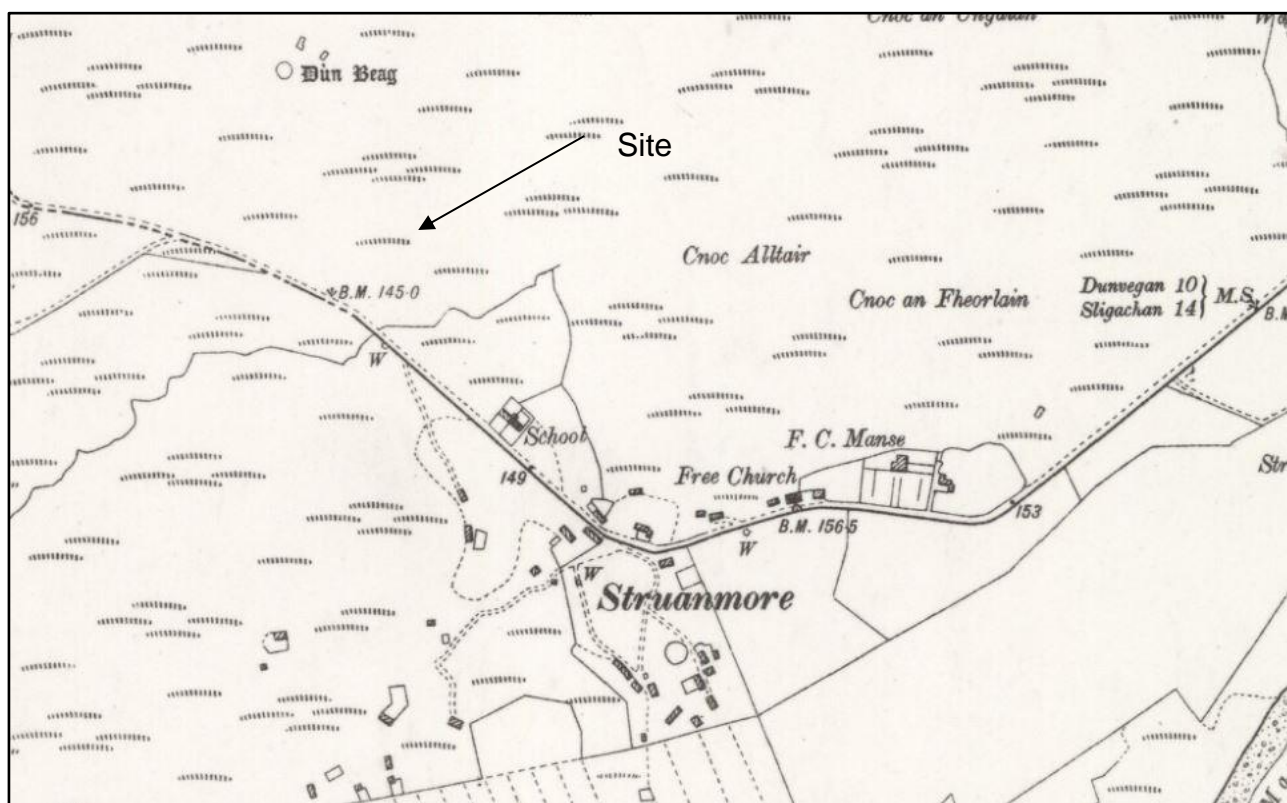


Figure 4: Excerpt from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map, 1901.

3.2 Cartographic Sources

3.2.1 Historic maps were consulted online at the National Library of Scotland (NLS 2019). The earliest cartographic reference to 'Struanmore' appears on John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland (1832). Struan is in the parish of Bracadale which is depicted on earlier maps such as the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (1654), however there is insufficient detail of the proposed development area.

**a) John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832
Skye Island. 1820.**

This map depicts a road running from the northwest and curving to the east. There is a public house to the north, a manse and kirk to the east and a watercourse to the west (**Figure 2**).

**b) Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map
Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XXVIII (includes: Bracadale)
Survey date: 1877 Publication date: 1881**

This map shows Struanmore as a small settlement with enclosed fields to the east. The proposed development area is depicted as an area of rough pasture with Dun Beag broch to the northwest and a well to the south (**Figure 3**).

**c) Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map
Inverness-shire - Isle of Skye Sheet XXVIII (includes: Bracadale)
Publication date: 1903 Date revised: 1901**

This map is similar to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. There are some changes to the field boundaries east of Struanmore and a school is depicted close to the development area (**Figure 4**).

3.3 Historic Environment Sources

3.3.1 A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), via Canmore, was carried out.

3.3.2 There are no known sites within the proposed development area.

3.3.3 There are six known sites, of which three are scheduled monuments, within the survey area surrounding the development area:

SM90325 NG 33955 38616 Dun Beag, broch and surrounding structures

The monument comprises the Iron Age broch of Dun Beag and a surrounding complex of remains. The latter include quarry pits and field walls and cairns which may be broadly contemporary with the broch, and the remains of houses, outbuildings and fields of later date (**MHG27018**). The scheduled area is rectangular in plan but missing the southwest corner. It measures 135m north-south by 115m east-west, missing a triangular area in the southwest which is 35m north-south by 50m east-west. This includes all the structures and remains described above. It is situated approximately 0.25km northwest of the development area.

Dun Beag stands on a rocky knoll, which is easily approached from the south-west, where the ground slopes gently down towards Loch Bracadale. On the northern side, the ground rises more steeply towards the much larger, and probably earlier, fort of Dun Mor, 400m away. When Dr Johnson visited Dun Beag in the 1770's there were several circular structures in the centre of the broch, now no longer visible. He believed the broch had been used to keep cattle secure at night, at times when cattle raiding was common.

The interior of Dun Beag is very well preserved. Door checks to hold a wooden door in place are visible just inside the entrance. The two small cells within the wall on either side of the entrance are generally thought to be guard chambers; however, neither are typical as they can only be entered from inside the broch.

There is a car park on the main B885 road immediately beside the broch with picnic tables. The pathway to the broch is immediately across the road and is sign posted by Historic Environment Scotland. There is an interpretative board at the site which has been provided by the then Highland Regional Council Department of Libraries and Leisure Services. This is still in good condition and shows a plan of the broch along with illustrations of finds recovered from the broch during the excavations in 1914 to 1920. Access to the broch is through a kissing gate beside a gate in the fence. This is in a good state of repair. The broch is then accessed by walking up a grassy slope. The broch is situated on a knoll and is a good vantage point in the surrounding relatively low-lying area. The knoll in which the broch is situated is very rocky and there is evidence of cultivation in the surrounding area in the form of field banks and traces of rig and furrow. Whether or not the field banks are contemporary with the broch is of course impossible to ascertain without excavation. There are traces of structures around the broch, again difficult to ascertain whether or not these are contemporary. For the main part they are small, mainly about 2 metres in diameter, and are a sub-rectangular shape reminiscent of

sheiling huts. There is another interpretative board on top of the knoll which appears to have been more recently supplied by Historic Environment Scotland. The board features a reconstruction drawing of how the broch might have appeared and text details about the broch. The entrance is in the south, there is a small cell on the right-hand side of the entrance as you walk in which is still in good condition. The broch does not appear to have deteriorated in any way and certainly does not appear to be suffering abuse from visitors. Traces of steps are evident in the South West section the broch. This cell in the South West has had at least 12 steps, these discontinue at the current top of the broch. Once at the broch the view across the surrounding landscape is astounding and this would have provided a wonderful place for defence. There are views for miles in each direction. The broch walls are built of large stone which may well had been dressed and are very sturdy. The cell in the eastern side of the doorway is accessed through a lone stone opening in the inner edge of the broch with has a large lintel stone. This appears just to be a circular chamber. The entrance passageway seems to have been paved. The walls are currently standing to around 6 or 7 feet in height and, in general, at least 3 to 4 courses of stonework are easily visible. There are traces of at least 4 to 5 buildings in the surrounding area, although the area is much covered with rushes, and it is possible that there are more. The area is currently used for sheep grazing and there are traces of rig and furrow in the immediate vicinity of the broch. These structures may well be later as the excavation reports do indicate that the broch has seen use over may centuries. There is a nearby stream which could have provided a fresh water supply for the broch.

SM7930 NG 33932 38526 Dun Beag, cairn

The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn. The cairn lies on a ridge on a hillslope and commands extensive views to the south and west. It is circular, approximately 6m in diameter, and is defined by a kerb of boulders. The centre of the cairn is only slightly higher than the surrounding ground level, with only a few stones emerging through the topsoil near the middle of the monument. It is not clear from the surface evidence whether this is the original form of the cairn, or whether it has been robbed of stone. A group of larger stones on the northwest edge of the kerb may also indicate later disturbance to the cairn structure.

The scheduled area is a circle, 30m in diameter, centred on the cairn, including the cairn and an area around it in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive.

SM918 / MHG6662 NG 3399 3905 Dun Mor, Fort

Overlooking and some 500 yards N of Dun Beag, at an elevation of over 300' above sea-level, is a plateau rising about 50' above the surrounding moorland, with precipitous rocky sides for the greater part of its circumference, except on the NE, where it is approached by a slight ridge rising in a steep gradient. The summit of the hill is occupied by the ruins of Dun Mor, which is a scheduled monument, quadrilateral in shape, measuring internally about 175' from NW-SE, and 140' NE-SW. The walling, though almost obliterated varies from 8' to 14' in thickness and rises from 4-5' above the interior. The main entrance is an opening 6'4" in width and 13' in length near the northern end, and on the SE a pathway leads up the slope to what may have been a second but smaller entrance. A butting on the inside of the wall in the eastern angle is a large hut circle, hollow and damp in the interior, measuring some 30-37' in diameter, inside walls 6' thick. At a distance of some 35-40' from the north-eastern wall, there has been an outer wall of stone, which, though much destroyed, shows parts in position, and towards the southern end, which returns towards the main wall, it is 5-8' thick.

Inside this return, between the outer and inner walls, are two hut circles lying 3' apart, one circular, measuring 7' in diameter and the other oval, with axes 19' and 13' internally, with a

wall about 3'9" thick rising 6" above the turf and impinging on the outer defence. In the neighbourhood of the dun are numerous ruined buildings, enclosures and boundary walls apparently of much later date than the original structure.

Dun Mor, a fort, generally as described and planned by RCAHMS. About 33.0m SSE of the entrance, extending at right angles for c. 2.0m into the wall from the outer wall face is another wall face about 1.0m high. This is of uncertain purpose but may be a stabilising wall. The hut circle in the interior is in a sheltered hollow in the E corner of the fort, a wet situation collection surface drainage, but there is little doubt that it is a hut. It is evident as a circular hollow, overgrown with rushes, bounded by the denuded remains of a stone wall of which the inner face is visible intermittently, indicating an internal diameter of 10.0m. The outer wall face is visible in the S, indicating a wall thickness here of 1.8m. The entrance is not evident. The alleged hut circles within the outer defence on the E are uncertainly structural remains and are certainly not huts. They are too indefinite and confused by debris from the fort for either their shape or accurate size to be determined. A short stretch of the outer face of the outwork can be seen at its N corner, and the ill-preserved entrance, c. 1.7m wide, survives towards its S end.

MHG5016 NG 3390 3880 Dun Mor
Undated cultivation remains.

MHG18520 NG 3370 3848 Struanmore, farmstead
A farmstead which was recorded in February 1994 as it was on the proposed line of a new water main.

3.3.4 Further sites within the surrounding area were identified as having the potential to be of interest to visitors to the area:

SM2139 / MHG5017 NG 3329 3850 Knock Ullinish, Souterrain

On rough, rocky moorland about 400 yards W of the junction where the road to Ullinish Lodge branches off from the Dunvegan and Struanmore Road is a partly destroyed earth-house. The surviving portion consists of a straight narrow passage running roughly NE-SW, the side walls formed of good drystone building and the roof of stone lintels covered by about 1' of soil. The gallery measures 18' in length, and where entered at the SW end 4' in height and 2'7" in width, broadening to 3' about 6' farther in. The walls converge inwards slightly towards the top. There are indications that the southern continuation has taken a distinct curve towards the S. The inner end of the structure has possibly taken the form of an oval or circular chamber, as there is a deep hollow surrounded by displaced stones at the northern end of the passage. This portion is obscure, and there are numerous remains of old houses and enclosures adjoining it.

This structure is partly destroyed but what remains is in good order. It consists of a passage going in 3.9m with an average height of 0.92m and width of 0.90m. The walls comprise blocks of local Tertiary Basalt and are all drystone. Lintel stones cover the roof, and these are large thin slabs of the basalt lava measuring about 70.0cm wide and 0.10m thick. The floor is bare earth. The structure has two collapsed areas: the first section and also evidence of an oval chamber near the rear. The site is scheduled.

SM903 / MHG4868 NG 3237 3791 Ullinish Lodge, Chambered Cairn

A much-robbed Hebridean-type chambered cairn 6' in maximum height and turf-covered, the edge quite clear, with a diameter of 80'. The ground is rather uneven, and it is likely that the chamber has been built on a slight rise and that there is less cairn material round it than there

appears to be. The pear-shaped chamber, 17' long by 10'3" wide of massive split blocks is entered from the ESE. A single stone, 3'4" SE of the chamber and set parallel to its axis, can just be seen. It probably represents part of the S side of either an antechamber or passage. It is 24' from the cairn edge on the ESE side. The site is scheduled.

SM930 / MHG5020 NG 3172 3740 Ullinish, Fort

A fort comprising the remains of a curving wall drawn across the landward side of a coastal promontory. The wall abuts onto the cliff at each end and no attempt has been made to continue it round the promontory nor to block one or two places of easy access which makes the position relatively weak. Although the outer wall face is visible intermittently, no definite inner facing stones are evident, but judging by the debris, the wall appears to have been generally 2.0m thick, perhaps expanding to about 2.5m near its centre. The entrance is about 10.0m from the S end of the wall. The outer end of the S side is defined by three stones on edge, but the N side is destroyed, and the width cannot be ascertained. The interior is featureless. The site is scheduled.

MHG5022 NG 3321 3751 Struanbeg, Skye, Township & Cultivation Remains

The township of Struanbeg, shown at NG 333 374 (Information from W Johnson's Map of Skye, 1824) was added to the tack of Ullinish in 1841 when Gibbon became factor to McLeod, and the tenants were removed (A Mackenzie 1883) There is an unnamed depopulated area shown here in 1877 (OS 6"map, Inverness-shire, 1st ed.). The depopulated 'run-rig' township, comprises 25 ruined houses, some yards and small enclosures. There is a considerable area of lazy beds surrounding it. Some of the houses stand apart on the seashore.

A township, comprising eighteen unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building, one unroofed structure and two fields is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye 1881, sheet xxxiii). Nineteen unroofed buildings and five enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1969).

SM7929 / MHG4867 NG 3371 3762 Struanmore, Chambered Cairn

Carn Liath, a probably Hebridean-type chambered cairn now partly turf-covered and considerably robbed and reduced in height. The diameter is 91'. The south and west sides are little disturbed, and from the slight dip in the ground level on the south side the cairn must rise to a height of about 10'. The north side has been robbed and the east side is obviously much disturbed. There is a peristalith of split stones laid flat or on their long sides; ten can be seen, at intervals, seldom projecting above 1' and the longest, on the SE side, measuring 3'6" long. On the less disturbed south and west sides they appear to be about 6' within the actual edge of the cairn. The entrance passage to the chamber runs from the east side of the cairn and is indicated by a number of large flat stones, all of which appear to be somewhat displaced. Two in particular appear to be lintels. The passage and chamber appear to extend at least 27' from the east edge of the cairn, but it is impossible to get a real impression of their size or plan. The chamber structure is probably intact although the roof may have collapsed.

MHG27683 NG 3429 3810 Struanmore, Skye, Township

A township, comprising thirty-four roofed buildings, one of which is a church, one partially roofed building, five unroofed buildings and six enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye 1881, sheet xxviii). Thirty-three roofed buildings, one of which is a church and one is a school, fourteen unroofed buildings and sixteen enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1969).

LB6365 / MHG16907 NG 3507 3819 Struan Inn, Bracadale

This building is depicted and marked as 'Struan Inn' on both 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping. It is now in a derelict state, and on the Buildings at Risk Register. First noted in poor condition in March 1996, a site visit in September 2010 recorded that the building was no longer weatherproof, and that ceilings had collapsed. A 19th century date is suggested by its present appearance, and it is said to have been built as an inn as it is located close to the shore and fronting roadway leading to a nearby pier. It is not all one build; it is a single storey cottage type building, with attic dormers. This site is a C Listed building.

The inn was once associated with a grandiose dream: '... the Islands will be opened up ... The railway will send an electric shock through the entire island; the turf-hut will disappear'. It was proposed that the Skye railway would arrive here from Isle Ornsay, transforming it into 'the Milford Haven of the north' - the house and its adjacent stable/gig house would have then become the railway company's offices.

MHG31440 NG 3558 3880 St Assind's Chapel

Bracadale Church is still in use but in the old graveyard to the NE, abutting on the side of a small private burial enclosure at NG 3558 3879, there are the foundations of a building said to be an old church. The remains consist of turf-covered foundations, orientated NE-SW, constructed of rubble masonry bonded with shell-lime mortar and divided into two compartments. The larger measures about 10.0m long by 5.0m wide internally with walling 1.5m wide and 0.7m high, the smaller 5m square internally with walling of similar dimensions. The building has been extensively mutilated by graves which now lie both inside and on top of the walling, but its general appearance, plan and orientation suggest that it is almost certainly St. Assind's Chapel.

MHG24078 NG 3558 3880 Bracadale Parish Church, Graveyard

In the adjoining churchyard are two grave slabs with a claymore and foliaceous designs carved on each. A third stone bears in high relief the effigy of a warrior clad in a surcoat. Visited by OS (C F W) 6 December 1960.

SM912 / MHG4876 NG 3609 3877 Dun Garsin, Broch

Dun Garsin, a probable broch, occupies a commanding position on a table-topped hill above Loch Beag. On the NNW, from which direction it is accessible, it rises in rocky escarpments and terraces about 35' above a narrow valley with higher ground beyond. Destruction has been thorough; the stones being removed to build the revetment on the side of the road to Sligachan many years ago. Faint traces of the outer wall or parapet which enclosed the summit can be detected in places, forming an irregular oval some 150' NE-SW and some 105' NW-SE. In the NNE sector are the remains of what was probably a broch some 55' in diameter externally, now showing as a shapeless bank of stones and earth about 14' broad and 3' high, enclosing a circular space; on the SSE some 6' of walling with one or two courses in position seems to be the inner face of the inner wall of a gallery. The site is scheduled.

MHG4874 NG 3632 3668 Dun Taimh, Fort

Dun Taimh occupies a prominent position at the western extremity of a gently sloping, but precipitous sided, narrow ridge. It is defended by a curved wall built across the ridge and returning a distance of nearly 40 yards along the southern flank, which although precipitous is not quite inaccessible. There is no rampart on the northern flank, as the cliff rises sheer. Across the ridge in front of the main wall is an outer wall erected about 24' 6" distant from it at the centre, the ends of which recurve to meet the inner defence on the edge of the cliff. Both walls

are much dilapidated. The inner wall shows small portions of both faces in position; it is 11' 6" in width at the entrance placed in the centre of the ridge, and at most shows a height of 6' of displaced stones. The outer wall is reduced to the foundation course, and at one place, where the two faces remain in situ, it measures 5' in thickness. The entrance has gone straight through both defences, and where it pierces the inner wall it measures 6' 2" in width. Along the major axis which runs about WNW-ESE the fort measures internally over 132', while it is some 76' across the widest part. Within the dun is a large cairn erected to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887.

SM13662 / MHG5068 NG 3500 4264 Dun Arkaig, Broch

Dun Arkaig, a ruined broch in a dilapidated condition, the outer wall being reduced to a height ranging from 3' - 5' on the E, S, and W, and to the foundation on the N. The inner wall apparently stands from 3' - 7' in height, but it is entirely hidden by the stones which encumber the interior. The wall seems to be about 13' thick at the foundation, and as the external diameter is about 54' the internal diameter would be about 28', rather less than usual, with the wall thicker than in the usual Skye broch. The entrance is in the NE, but it is blocked by stones. It measures 3' in width at the outside. In the wall on the E is a ruined gallery; it is clearly defined at its rounded southern end. On the W side is seen a section of an outer casing wall, 5'6" thick at the base, rising about 3' in height with a rapid batter, built against the main wall of the broch. The building in this piece of structure does not equal that of the main building.

Dun Arkaig, a broch, as described above, occupies a commanding position halfway up the slopes on the SE side of the Ose valley. It is situated midway along an oval-shaped basalt outcrop bounded by steep rock faces. Across the outcrop, some 10.0m NE of the broch is a stone wall, now completely collapsed, which at the east end, turned southwards and appears to have joined the broch midway along its SE side. There are traces of a wall from the broch entrance to the outwork. The broch has been much robbed, doubtless for the large sheep pens immediately to the north. There are several ruined houses, each with outbuildings and traces of others close by, together with yards and enclosures. The site is scheduled.

SM3494 / MHG4851 NG 2993 4235 Dun Feorlig, Broch

About 250 yards NNE of Feorlig farmhouse, on an elevated rock projecting into the W side of Loch Caroy, are the scanty remains of Dun Feorlig, a probable broch, surviving as an overgrown circular mound c.1.5m high. Part of the wall has been eroded in the SE, but a few intermittent outer wall facing stones are visible elsewhere giving an overall diameter of 16.5m. The hollowed interior is filled with debris but shows two or three inner facing stones immediately to the N of the ill-defined entrance in the W, giving a wall thickness of 4.3m at this point. The excavated hollow outside the broch to the W is undoubtedly the remains of an outwork.

SM893 / MHG3146 NG 2983 4399 Vatten South, Chambered Cairn

A large but greatly ruined, probably Hebridean-type, chambered cairn, 11' in maximum height and 110' - 120' in diameter, of bare stones, except where turf covers the edges. The interior has been so much robbed that a huge depression some 50' across has been left in the centre and the remaining cairn material has obviously been much disturbed. The cairn has had a kerb of stones set on their edges. There seems to have been a chamber in the cairn, with its entrance on the SE, as on this side about 40' from the cairn edge, there is a massive horizontal stone which looks like a lintel set transversely to the SE-NW axis; and to the NW of this are a smaller flat stone and an upright stone.

SM893 / MHG4849 NG 2979 4408 Vatten North, Chambered Cairn

A prominent, probably chambered, cairn about 20' high and 90' in diameter, of relatively small, rounded boulders, partly turf-covered. There has been some robbing and disturbance, especially on the SW side near the top, but this appears to be quite superficial. The sides are steep, but the angle becomes gentler near the edges giving the cairn a slightly bell-shaped profile. At the very edge of the cairn there is a kerb of stones, set either flat or on their long edges. The profile of the cairn and the fact that the cairn material does not appear to have fallen outside the kerb suggests that the kerb originally edged a platform extending beyond the actual edge of the cairn. Another cairn showing some constructional similarities and probably chambered lies to the south.

SM13664 / MHG5069 NG 3098 4260 Dunalighlinn, Broch

A dilapidated broch immediately to the E of the road from Dunvegan to Struanmore, overlooking the mouth of the Abhainn Bhaile Mheadhonaich. It occupies a rocky knoll and the wall has been reduced to the foundation course outside, and now appears as a ring of stones and earth 4 - 6ft high. This site was scheduled in 2017 along with a nearby standing stone.

SM13664 / MHG57763 NG 3090 4259 Dunalighlin, Standing Stone

A standing stone at Dunalighlinn, Skye. The stone was apparently first recorded during a site visit by Historic Environment Scotland to the nearby broch and scheduled with it.

MHG4850 NG 2984 4357 Barpa Feorlig, Chambered Cairn

The, probably chambered, cairn Barpa has been greatly pillaged. It is 58' in diameter and is reduced to a height of 4'. Evidently the larger stones have all been removed to build an adjoining dyke.

MHG4875 NG 3545 3815 Dun Diarmaid

Dun Diarmaid, the stones of which have been nearly all removed, crowns a rocky knoll above Loch Beag. It is of small size, oval on plan. The outer and inner wall faces survive intermittently in the N, W, and S giving an internal diameter N-S of 8.0m with the wall 3.1m thick in the N and 3.5m in the S. In the E, the wall has incorporated outcrop rock and the outer part has completely disappeared though the inner face may be partly in situ under turf-covered debris. The entrance is in the W but has tumbled and its footings are obscured by debris; here the wall is 3.6m thick. No intra-mural features are visible

3.4 Documentary Sources

3.4.1 The proposed development area lies in the parish of Bracadale, in the County of Inverness-shire. The New Statistical Account (1845) mentions:

"There are no antiquities worthy of notice, unless it be the ruins of two circular towers, the most entire of which is close by, and seen from, the parliamentary road, about a mile and a half from the manse northwards."

The Old Statistical Account (1792) mentions "Danish forts", burial grounds, and ruined houses which "seem to have been places of worship in ancient times".

3.4.2 Callander published an account of the excavation at Dun Beag broch in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1920-1). He describes sites of archaeological interest in the surrounding area:

“Some 470 yards to the north, at a higher elevation, on the summit of a rocky plateau, is another fort, Dun Mhor, and on the low ground, some 700 yards to the west-south-west, at Knock Ullinish, is a ruined earth-house. Immediately to the north-east are the foundations of the houses of an old croft, and in the vicinity extensive stretches of tumbled drystone dykes mark the boundaries of old stock enclosures.”

3.5 Aerial Photography

3.5.1 Aerial photographs were consulted online at the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP 2019), however no additional sites were visible.

Date: 23 October 1988 Location: Struan; Bracadale; Inverness-shire; Scotland

Coordinates (lat, lon): 57.364657, -6.418031

Description: Part of the All Scotland Survey.

Sortie: ASS/64288 Frame: 0094 Image type: Vertical Scale: 24000

4.0 Survey Methodology

4.1 The archaeological survey was conducted by two archaeologists. The extended survey area was systematically walked, and sites were recorded using written descriptions and high-resolution digital photography, as well as their locations being recorded using a Trimble Geo-XR rover unit capable of sub-metre accuracy.

4.2 Survey and recording methods recommended by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (2004) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct* (2014).

5.0 Survey Results

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Forty-six archaeological sites were recorded in the extended survey area including Dun Mor fort, Dun Beag broch, Dun Beag Cairn, a prehistoric hut circle and prehistoric field systems, and post-medieval structures and dykes (**Figures 5-8**). A detailed description of the sites can be found in the Gazetteer of Sites (Appendix 1).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Within the extended survey area are three previously recorded prehistoric sites: Dun Mor (fort), Dun Beag (broch) and Dun Beag Cairn. Detailed measured surveys of these monuments have been carried out previously so were not repeated during this survey. Dun Mor, **Site 15**, sits on a plateau rising about 16m above the surrounding moorland, with precipitous rocky sides for the greater part of its circumference (**Plate 1**). The fort is approached on the northeast by way of a slight ridge rising in a steep gradient. It commands good views in all directions, overlooking Dun Beag to the south. The tumbled wall on the east side is the most obvious part of the

structure, but the outer and inner faces of walls are visible in places around the circumference together with two entrances. It was evident from the lack of a well-trodden path that this site is rarely visited.

5.2.2 Dun Beag, **Site 36**, on the other hand, is a well-visited monument being situated an easy walk from a small car park adjacent to the B885 road. The broch stands on a rocky knoll, which is easily approached from the south-west, where the ground slopes gently down towards Loch Bracadale. On the northern side, the ground rises more steeply towards the much larger, and probably earlier, fort of Dun Mor, 400m away (**Plate 2**). The interior of Dun Beag is very well preserved. Door checks to hold a wooden door in place are visible just inside the entrance. The two small cells within the wall on either side of the entrance are generally thought to be guard chambers; however, neither are typical as they can only be entered from inside the broch. The walls and wall heads are showing signs of wear and erosion from the volume of visitors climbing on it; it would appear many are climbing over the wall rather than using the entrance (**Plates 3-4**).

5.2.3 Dun Beag Cairn, **Site 40**, is a very low mound of stone encircled by large boulders with an internal diameter of about 5m. Situated to the south-southwest of Dun Beag, it is rush-covered and difficult to discern for a casual visitor (**Plate 5**).

5.2.2 Two distinctly different, previously unknown prehistoric settlement structures were recorded. At the base of Dun Mor's plateau is a large, complex stone structure that, along its outer edges, appeared square in shape, **Site 11c (Figure 7; Plate 6)**. Within this larger entity is a figure eight building that contains two cells. The southern, and larger, cell measure 2.5m x 2m internally with walls that are 0.75m wide and high. The northern cell is 1m in diameter internally and is on a higher level than the southern cell. To the east of the figure eight structure is a turf-covered circular depression that may form another part of the building. To the northeast of Dun Beag, is a degraded hut circle, **Site 34**, located on a plateau overlooking the broch (**Plate 7**). It is best preserved on its SW side where the inner and outer faces of the wall are visible. There is a large spread of stone to the southwest, which is either a revetment for the hut circle or the remains of a larger hut circle that has been reduced to the present size. A possible pen is attached to the south side.

5.2.3 To the east of Dun Mor is a small sub-rectangular boulder cairn with stones set around its edge and an upright orthostat in the centre, **Site 17**. Some of the edging stones are also upright (**Plate 8**).

5.2.4 South of Dun Beag are two quarry areas on the face of a rocky outcrop, **Sites 31a and 31b (Plate 9)**. Both are well eroded so were interpreted as being prehistoric and are likely to have been used during the construction of the broch.

5.2.5 The remainder of the prehistoric sites recorded were fragments of boulder dykes (**Sites 14, 16, 18 (Plate 10), 19 (Plate 11), 21, 26, 30, 39 (Plate 12), 40 and 41**), particularly to the south and east of Dun Beag. The majority are constructed of large boulders, some of which are spaced to the extent that they may have been boundary markers rather than a dyke.

5.3 Post-medieval

5.3.1 The majority of post-medieval sites recorded within the extended survey area consist of a network of stone and turf dykes relating to the agricultural activities that took place in the area

(**Sites 1-4, 13, 20, 24 (Plate 13), 32 (Plate 14) and 38 (Plate 15)**). Scattered across the area are also expanses of visible rig and furrow (**Sites 5 (Plate 16), 27, 29, 37 and 44**). Clearance cairns are also present (**Sites 6, 10 and 46**). Animal husbandry is evidenced by a small number of twinning pens and cells recorded across the area (**Sites 9, 10b, 10c (Plate 17), 23, 25 and 36c**). **Site 28** is a quarry site located within the community centre development area.

5.3.2 A range of shieling-type structures was recorded, many of them in a much-degraded state. Spread around the base of Dun Mor's plateau are several of these (**Figure 7**): **Site 6a-g** consists of a small group of mostly small, sub-circular stone structures (**Plate 18**), although **Site 6g** varied in that it was a D-shaped structure attached to a stone dyke (**Site 4**). **Site 8 (Plate 19)** is a single oval, turf-covered stone structure to the south of **Site 6**. To the west of this is **Site 10a (Plate 20)**, which consists of a possible shieling revetted into a platform that has itself been revetted into the slope.

5.3.3 A small number of settlement structures was recorded. **Site 7 (Plate 21)** is an isolated, rectangular stone and turf structure attached to the south side of the dyke, **Site 4**, to the west of Dun Mor. Similarly, **Site 20b** is a much-degraded boulder structure attached to a dyke, **Site 20a**, forming a D-shape (**Plate 22**). In contrast, **Site 36a-g** is a small cluster of structures around Dun Beag (**Figure 8**). **Site 36a (Plate 23)** consists of an L-shaped building with a small kaleyard (**Site 36b**) attached on the southeast. The southwest end of the building has a curved inner wall face which suggests that it may have been a kiln barn. **Site 36d (Plate 24)** also has what appears to be a bowl within its southwest end; this structure also has a platform attached to the south side that may have been a kaleyard or structure. **Sites 36e-g** are all small turf-covered oval structures (**Plate 25**), the use of which could not be determined.

5.4 Unknown

5.4.1 For a small number of sites, it was not possible to ascribe a time period. **Sites 10d-f** are very ephemeral structures and dykes with stones just visible through the turf. **Sites 11a-b** are possibly shielings but are much-degraded making interpretation difficult. **Site 33 (Plate 26)** consists of two isolated clearance cairns; such cairns are in use from prehistoric to more recent times and these could not confidently be ascribed to a particular period.

6.0 Site Visits

6.1 Ullinish Lodge Chambered Cairn

This is a much-robbed Hebridean-type chambered cairn with a pear-shaped chamber of massive split blocks (**Plate 27**). It is very close to the road but obscured from sight by gorse. There is a small parking area with a picnic bench close-by and an easy walk into the cairn through a gate. A path has been worn in the vegetation that goes alongside and beyond the cairn. Scenic views are visible all round. The site would benefit from vegetation clearance to make it more visible from the road and once on site. An information panel would improve the visitor experience.

6.2 Knock Ullinish Souterrain

The souterrain is located on rough, rocky moorland about 400m W of the junction where the road to Ullinish Lodge branches off from the Dunvegan and Struanmore Road. It is in a much-degraded state with areas of collapse and it is only possible to access a small portion of it (**Plate 28**). Parking and navigation to the souterrain are an issue. Without any form of

interpretation, the site is not easily understood by a casual visitor and the site would benefit from an interpretation panel. An alternative option would be to have an exhibit within the community hub. Dun Mor and Dun Beag are visible from the site.

6.3 Struan Inn

This building is depicted and marked as 'Struan Inn' on both 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping. It is now in a derelict and dangerous state (**Plate 29**). It is, however, easily accessible by car with parking available. There are scenic views along the loch and across the water to Dun Diarmaid. There is potential in this location to provide information about the Struan Inn and Dun Diarmaid, since it is visible from the location.

6.4 Dun Diarmaid

Dun Diarmaid (**Plate 30**) is a small, probable broch sitting on top of a rocky knoll above Loch Beag. Its stones have been nearly all removed, most likely to construct the post-medieval buildings that are situated on its southwest side. Parking is available about 0.25km away but this then requires a walk along the road to reach the broch. There is potential to install a path along the verge or loch foreshore. There are scenic views from the knoll and Struan Inn can be seen across the loch. The broch itself would require interpretation to improve the visitor experience. This could be done by way of a small interpretation panel on site, which could be augmented by a display on the local brochs within the community hub.

6.5 St Assind's Chapel

Bracadale Church is still in use but in the old graveyard to the NE, abutting on the side of a small private burial enclosure, there are the remains of turf-covered foundations. The building has been extensively mutilated by graves which now lie both inside and on top of the walling, but its general appearance, plan and orientation suggest that it is almost certainly St. Assind's Chapel. These foundations are easily visible but would require interpretation to enhance the visitor experience. The two grave slabs with a claymore and foliaceous designs carved on them noted in section 3.3.4 could not be seen. The stone that bears in high relief the effigy of a warrior clad in a surcoat was located but it is almost entirely obscured by moss and not easily seen. The gravestones of John Norman Collie and John MacKenzie, both early mountaineers and Cuillin guides, were noted (**Plate 31**). There is potential here for a limited programme of work to better understand the graveyard, including potential to clean some of the gravestones to conserve and record them (using written records and photogrammetry) and potentially relocate the known stones from the area that are not currently visible. This could tie in with work already presented on the website Skye Gravestones (www.skyegravestones.co.uk).

7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 The site of the proposed community centre sits in an archaeologically and historically rich landscape. The development site and extended survey area revealed a landscape that has been settled and used for millennia. Sites recorded ranged from prehistoric through to more recent times with several sites displaying possible multi-period use. There was one site recorded with the actual development site, a recent quarry and the potential for further archaeological features within the development is low. Therefore the development is unlikely to physically impact on any cultural heritage assets. It's visual impact would need to be assessed dependant on final architectural plan but is likely to be low for most of the sites in the region as they are at some distance from the development site.

- 7.2 In recent years, the Isle of Skye has seen an exponential rise in popularity with tourists from home and abroad, which is placing a strain on local resources. This part of Skye lacks a hub that promotes the cultural heritage of the immediate area and beyond. There is an opportunity, with the creation of a community centre, to provide a resource that could be utilised by local residents and visitors alike through the provision of a café, toilet facilities and an information and exhibition space, which could be utilised to inform visitors about the local cultural heritage and direct them to key sites. When choosing the key sites to be highlighted, there should be cognisance of the availability of parking, accessibility of the site, accessibility in terms of understanding the site and impact on the site by increased visitor numbers. It is recommended that further research and survey should be done to inform this.
- 7.3 Dun Beag is currently a well-visited site. The surveyors observed numerous people visiting over the course of two days whilst undertaking the survey. Its popularity is no doubt due to the fact that there is a parking area adjacent to the road, albeit small, and a well-worn path to the broch, which is visible from the road. The visitor numbers are taking a toll on the monument and erosion on the walls and wall-head is clearly visible. This will only be exacerbated by increased foot flow. It is recommended that the community work in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland to stabilise the erosion before the situation worsens and put in place a strategy for the continued maintenance of the broch. This may take the form of providing formalised routes in and out of the broch as well as appropriate signage. Further car parking space should be considered, particularly to cater for the larger buses.
- 7.4 Whilst close to Dun Beag, Dun Mor is clearly not a well-visited site, if at all. It has the potential to be highlighted to visitors as it provides a short, extended walk from Dun Beag; a purpose-built footpath would assist in visitors navigating to the fort and help protect the surrounding landscape from numerous desire paths forming. At present, the site is not easily understood by the casual visitor and interpretation would have to be provided, perhaps both in the exhibition and on site. To aid with the production of meaningful interpretation, it is recommended that some limited excavation and tidying by professional archaeologists take place at specific points along the upstanding wall on the fort's east side. Such 'keyhole' excavation is designed to assess archaeological potential and recover information to a pre-determined plan; it can provide valuable information and usefully increase the current corpus of knowledge on such structures. This type of work would fit within the goal of the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) to increase the understanding of the context of enclosed places, with a particular issue being the lack of dating evidence. The work would aid conservation of the monument's wall as well as providing valuable data that would fit into wider research on forts that is currently taking place across Scotland.
- 7.5 To enhance the visitor experience at several sites, including Ullinish Lodge Chambered Cairn, would benefit from limited vegetation clearance. The gravestones at St Assinds Chapel could be cleaned (following appropriate conservation guidance) to make them more visible. Several sites have informal paths or worn tracks leading to them. Enhancement or formalisation of access routes to the sites could help mitigate against visitor impact.
- 7.6 The degraded hut circle, **Site 34**, would be a suitable site for a community excavation for volunteers led by professional archaeologists. Hut circles or roundhouses, often with an attendant 'field system', are one of the most abundant prehistoric monument types throughout the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The ubiquity and uniformity of the designation conceals the potential for a range of interpretations; they have a date range that spans from the Bronze Age to the 19th century (McCullagh 1993). It is only with excavation that a definitive

interpretation and date can be ascribed. There has been in-depth research carried out on buried roundhouses in Highland, Moray and Aberdeenshire and limited research on upstanding roundhouses in Highland. Recent excavations by AOC Archaeology of two upstanding roundhouses produced structural and artefactual information that has allowed new insight into such monuments (Fraser and Peteranna, 2018; Demay 2018). Excavation would offer the opportunity to understand the site, fitting it into its surrounding landscape, as well as adding to the current corpus of knowledge on the regional and chronological diversity of these monuments. By undertaking a community excavation, it would be an opportunity to involve local residents in engaging with the cultural heritage on their doorstep and to bring people into the area. All ages could be involved whether through volunteering on the excavation or site visits; local primary school pupils could be involved on several levels that would fit with the Curriculum for Excellence.

- 7.7 To enhance the visitor experience at key sites, interpretation and information is required. A community hub would be the obvious starting point with an exhibition highlighting and describing the area's cultural heritage through the millennia. It is suggested that thought be given to preparing a 'trail' that can be followed or dipped into by visitors. This could be presented in various ways, such as a traditional leaflet, a website download and/or a book such as those in the 'Exploring the Archaeology of the Outer Hebrides' series that provide a historical timeline and a site gazetteer with maps and site descriptions. The use of QR codes would also be an option to explore. In addition, there is the potential to link into the cultural heritage of other parts of Skye and beyond, which could bring further economic benefit.
- 7.8 The landscape in and around Struan is rich in cultural heritage, many of these archaeological sites are upstanding and are of interest to visitors and locals alike. The proposed development of a community centre in Struan provides an excellent opportunity to incorporate a programme of work to research and present these sites to the public in a number of different ways.

8.0 References

- Callander, J G. 1921. 'Report on the excavation of Dun Beag, a broch near Struan, Skye', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 55, 1920-1. Page(s): 110-31.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists: Code of Conduct*. Reading: ClfA.
- Demay, L., 2018. *Knocknagael to Tomatin 275kV Overhead Line Hut Circle 5a, CMA04 Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report*. Inverness: AOC Archaeology unpublished report.
- Fraser, L. and Peteranna, M., 2018. *Mullans Wood, Kilcoy, Inverness-shire Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report*. Inverness: AOC Archaeology unpublished report.
- Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER). 2019. Accessed at her.highland.gov.uk on 24th April 2019.
- McCullagh, R.P.J., 1993. An interim report on the results of the Lairg Project 1988-1992. *Northern Studies*, 30, pp. 34-52 accessed online on 3rd April 2018 at https://ssns.org.uk/resources/Documents/NorthernStudies/Vol30/McCullagh_1993_Vol_30_p_p_34_52.pdf
- National Collection of Aerial Photography. 2019. Accessed online at <https://ncap.org.uk/search?view=map> on 24th April 2019.
- National Map Library of Scotland, 2018. Accessed at <http://maps.nls.uk> on 1st October 2018.
- New Statistical Accounts of Scotland (Bracadale, County of Inverness, NSA, Vol. XIV). 1845. Accessed online at <http://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk> on 24th April 2019.
- Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland (Bracadale, County of Inverness, OSA, Vol. III). 1792. Accessed online at <http://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk> on 24th April 2019.
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 2004. *Corporate Plan 2004-9: Annex-Survey and Recording Policy*.
- ScARF 2012. Iron Age Scotland: ScARF Panel Report. Edinburgh: Scottish Archaeological Research Framework. Accessed 31/05/19 at <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/sites/default/files/u12/ScARF%20Iron%20Age%20Sept%202012.pdf>
- Scottish Government 2011. *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*.
- Scottish Government 2014. *Scottish Planning Policy*.

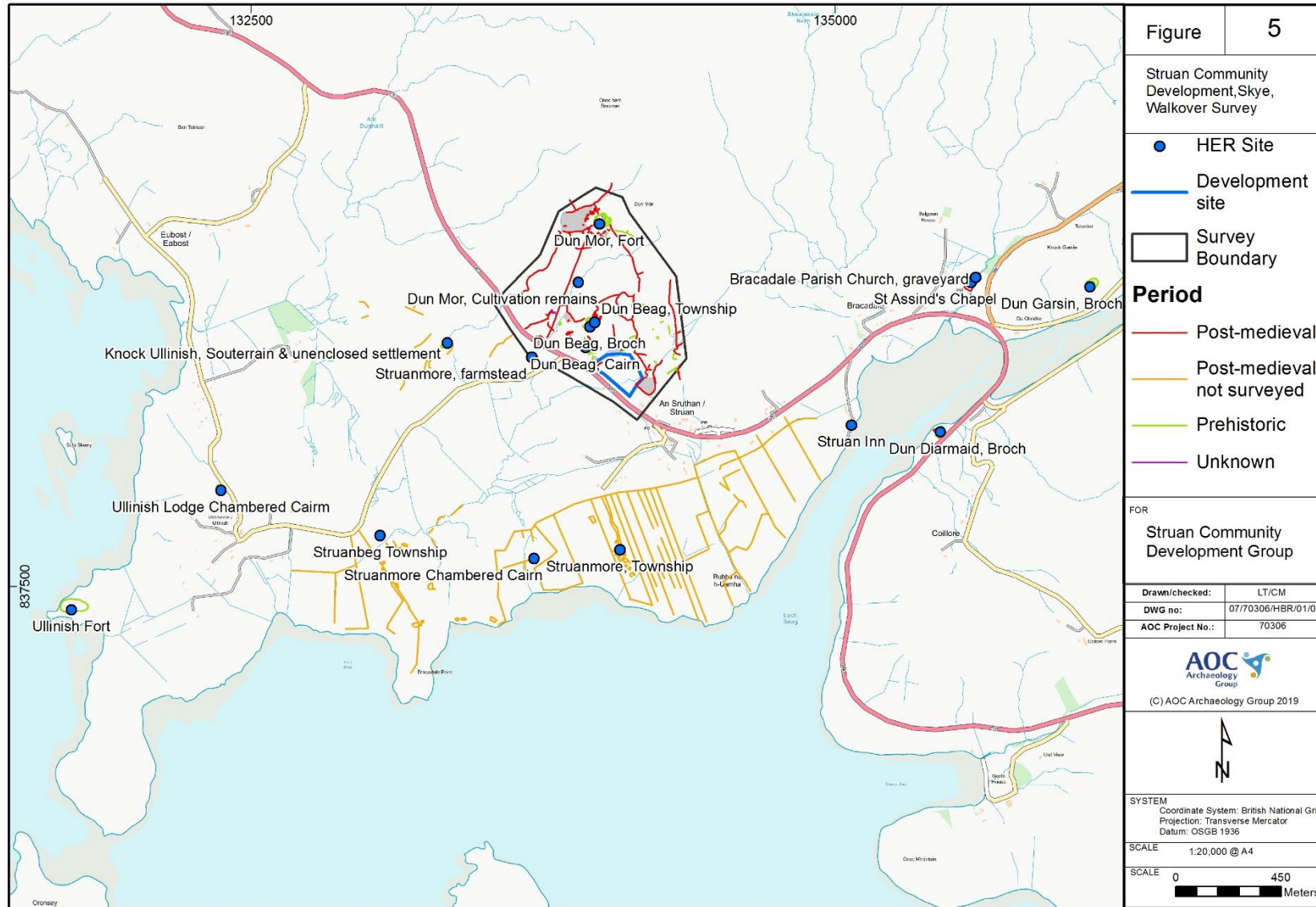


Figure 5: Archaeological sites within the survey area together with selected sites in the wider landscape.

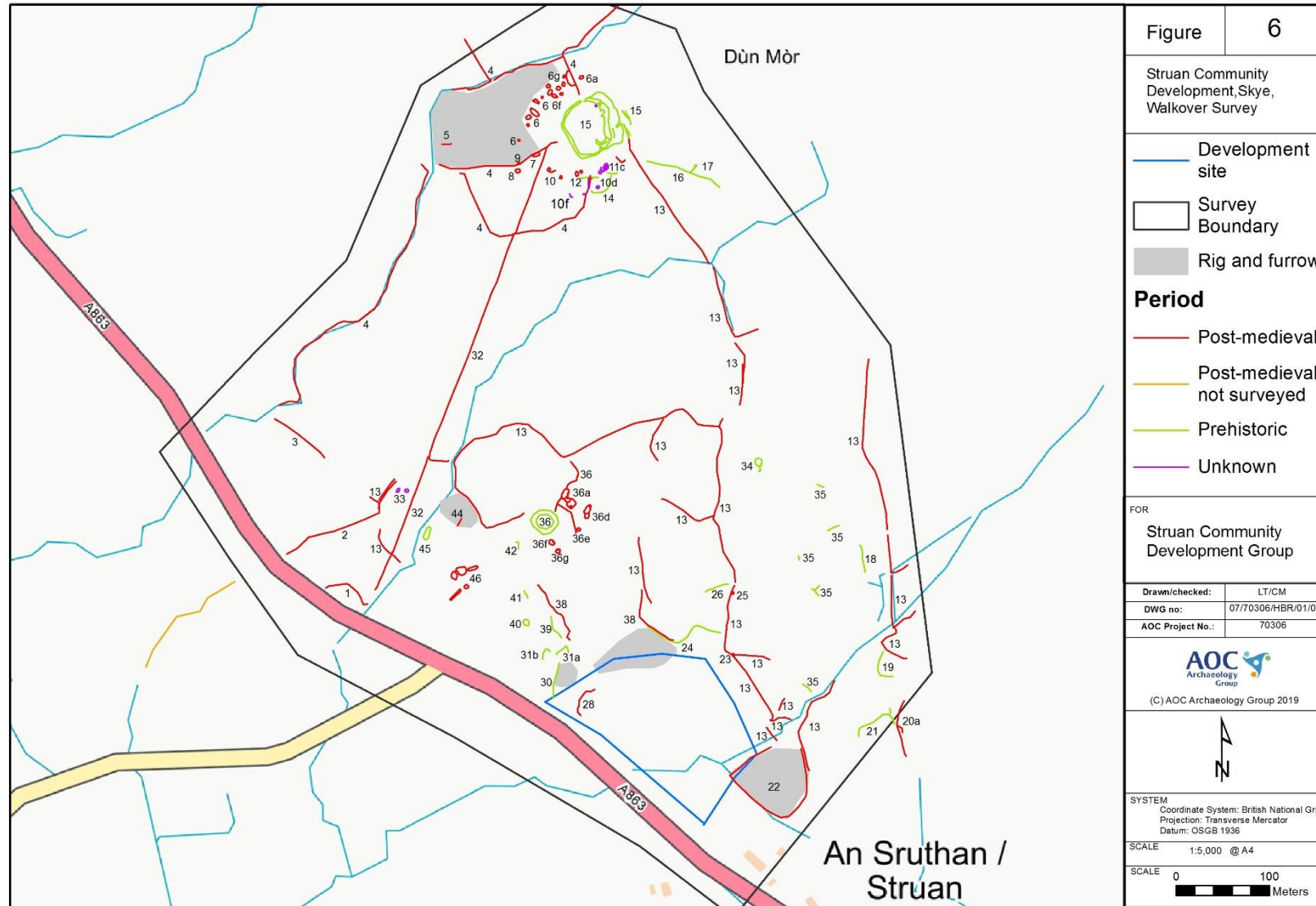


Figure 6: Archaeological sites within the survey area.

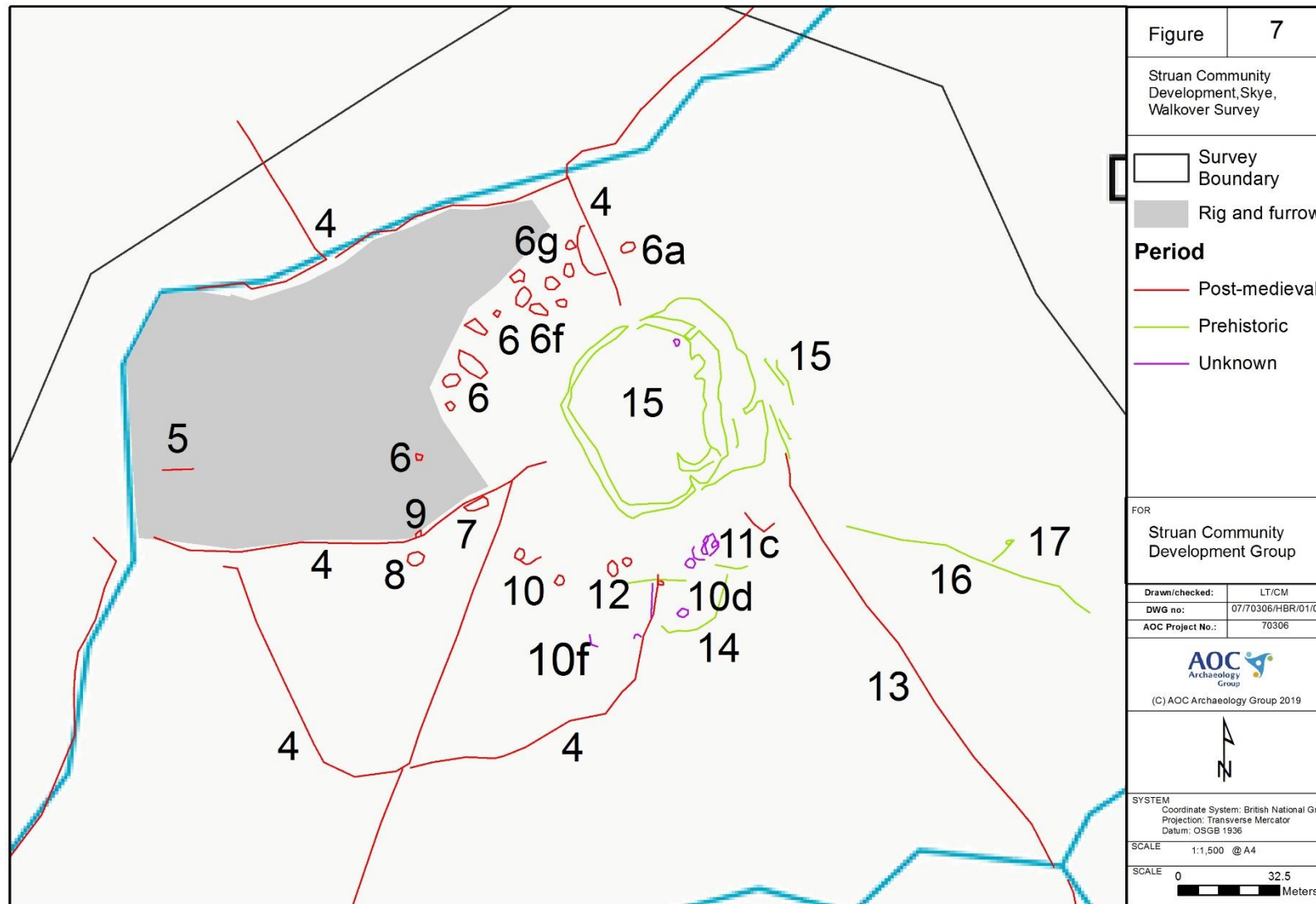


Figure 7: Detail of the archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Dun Mor.

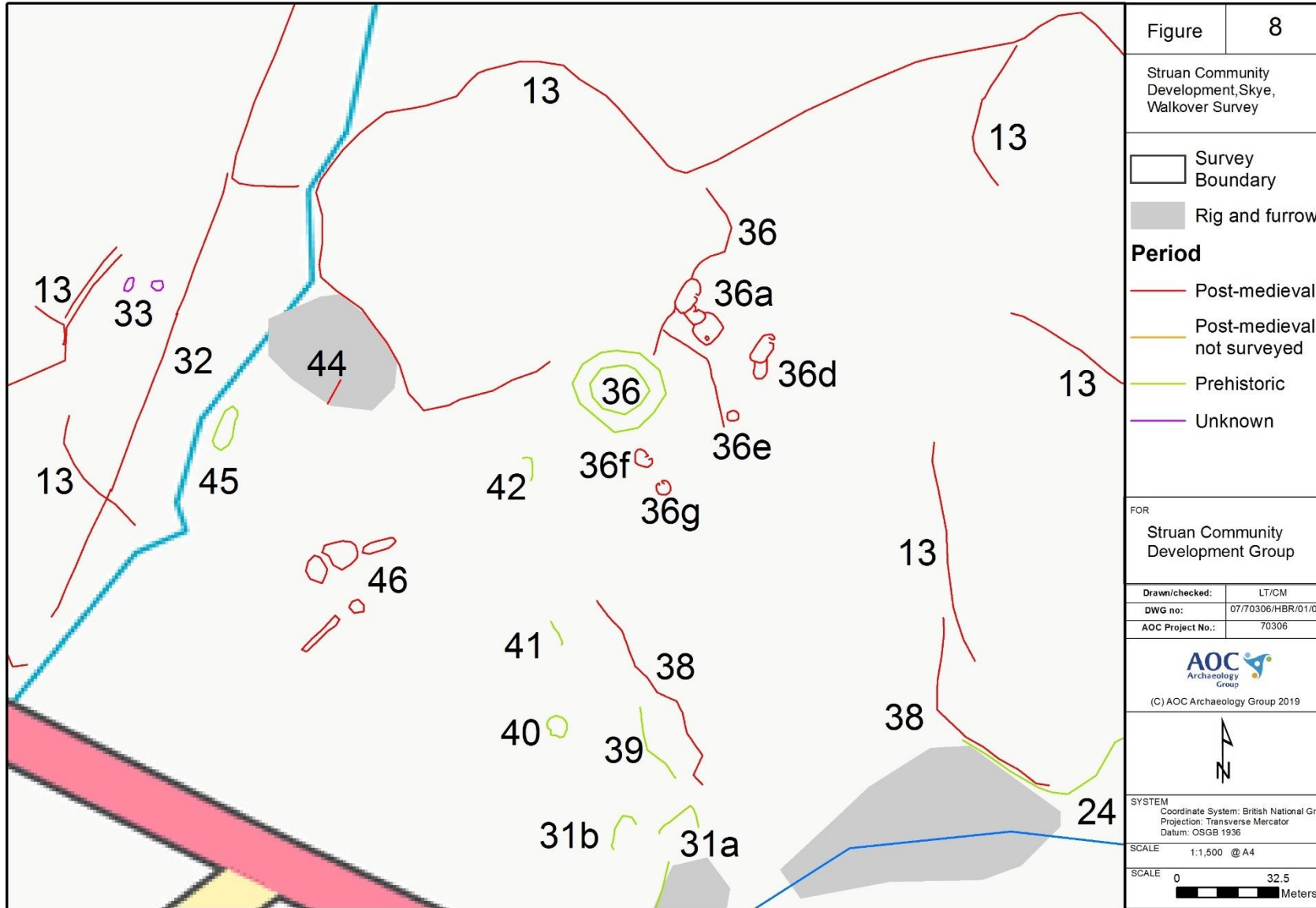


Figure 8: Detail of the archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Dun Beag.



Plate 1: Dun Mor, Site 15, facing SW.



Plate 2: Dun Beag, Site 36, facing SSE.



Plate 3: Erosion on inner broch wall, Site 36, facing NE.



Plate 4: Erosion on the broch wall head, Site 36, facing SSE.



Plate 5: Dun Beag Cairn, Site 40, facing NE.



Plate 6: Figure of eight structure, Site 11c, facing W.



Plate 7: Hut circle, Site 34, overlooking Dun Beag, Site 36, facing W.



Plate 8: Rectangular cairn with a central orthostat, Site 17, facing NE.



Plate 9: Prehistoric quarries, Sites 31a (right) and 31b with possible haul road between them, facing NW.



Plate10: Prehistoric dyke, Site 18, facing SE.



Plate 11: Prehistoric dyke, Site 19, facing S.



Plate 12: Prehistoric dyke, Site 29, facing NNW.



Plate 13: Post-medieval turf and stone dyke, Site 24, facing W.



Plate 14: Post-medieval stone and turf dyke, Site 32, facing SSW.



Plate 15: Post-medieval stone and turf dyke, Site 38, facing N.



Plate 16: Area of rig below Dun Mor, Site 5, facing E.



Plate 17: Twinning pen, Site 10c, facing SSW.



Plate 18: Possible shieling, Site 6b, facing SW.



Plate 19: Oval, turf-covered structure, Site 8, facing E.



Plate 20: Possible shieling revetted into a bank, Site 10a, facing E.



Plate 21: Rectangular stone and turf structure, Site 7, facing W.



Plate 22: Stone and turf dyke with structure attached, Sites 20a-b, facing SSE.



Plate 23: L-shaped stone and turf structure, Site 36a, facing S.



Plate 24: Post-medieval stone and turf structure, Site 36d, facing S.



Plate 25: Post-medieval stone and turf structure, Site 36f, facing W.



Plate 26: Clearance cairns, Site 33, facing W.



Plate 27: Ullinish Lodge Chambered Cairn, facing E.



Plate 28: Knock Ullinish Souterrain, facing NNE.



Plate 29: Struan Inn, facing W.



Plate 30: Dun Diarmaid, facing NNE.



Plate 31: Bracadale graveyard with St Assind's Chapel in the mid-ground, facing SW.

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
1	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and turf dyke with some stone and boulders visible spread up to 1m wide and standing up to 0.75m high on the downslope side.	133741	838567
2	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and turf dyke with some stone visible spread up to 1.5-2m wide and standing up to 0.70m high.	133739	838632
3	Dyke	Very degraded	Post-medieval	An ephemeral heather-covered turf and peat dyke spread up to 1m wide maximum and standing up to 0.25m high.	133687	838727
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval		133888	839111
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133983	839145
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133977	839114
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133915	838945
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133972	838960
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133837	839018
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133902	839017

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
4	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A heather-covered stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.8m maximum at the base and standing up to 1.2m maximum but generally 0.50m high. Degraded away in places.	133765	838864
5	Rig and furrow		Post-medieval		133843	839041
6	Clearance Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133951	839103
6	Clearance Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133954	839093
6	Clearance Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133946	839090
6	Clearance Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133940	839085
6	Clearance Carin	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133941	839071
6	Clearance Carin	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133934	839069
6	Clearance Carin	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133930	839060
6	Clearance Carin	Degraded	Post-medieval	Various clearance cairns measuring 4-5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high.	133921	839044
6a	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small circular boulder structure approx. 3m diameter internally with banks about 0.50m wide containing boulders standing up to 0.50m high.	133989	839111
6g	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A D-shaped stone and boulder enclosure or pen adjoining the dyke (Site 4) with a bank spread up to 1m wide and standing up to 0.30m high. It measures 13m N-S x 3.5m.	133972	839109
6c	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small, D-shaped boulder structure utilising large boulders for the bank. It measures 2mx1.5m internally with a bank spread up to 0.50m wide and standing up to 0.75m high at boulders otherwise 0.25m high.	133971	839113

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
6b	Shieling?	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small, circular turf-covered boulder structure measuring about 2.5m x 2m internally with banks spread up to 0.75m wide and standing up to 0.20m high.	133970	839103
6d	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small turf-covered circular boulder structure about 3m in diameter internally with a bank spread up to 1m wide and standing up to 0.20m high.	133965	839099
6e	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small turf-covered circular stone and boulder structure about 2m diameter internally. The central depression has stone tumble within it. The bank is spread up to 1m and stands up to 0.40m high.	133967	839093
6f	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small oval turf-covered stone/boulder structure that utilises large boulder 0.80m high on the SE side. It measures 4m x 2m internally N-S with banks spread up to 0.75m and standing up to 0.30m high.	133956	839092
7	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A rectangular stone and boulder structure attached to the S side of Site 4 measuring about 6m E-W x 2m internally with walls spread up to 0.75m wide and standing up to 0.60m max internally on the dyke side.	133943	839030
8	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	An oval turf-covered stone structure measuring about 3m E-W x 1.5m internally with a bank spread up to 0.75m wide and standing up to about 0.20m high.	133917	839011
9	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small twinning pen attached to the N side of Site 4 measuring about 1m diameter internally constructed of boulders standing up to 0.30m high and 0.25m wide.	133921	839021
10	Clearance Cairn		Post-medieval		133966	839003
10	Clearance Cairn		Post-medieval		133983	839006
10a	Shieling?	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A possible shieling revetted into a revetted platform. It measures about 2m in diameter internally. The back wall is revetted into the slope and stands up to 0.50m high internally and spread up to 1m wide.	133954	839014
10a	Platform	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A revetted platform about 4m NE-SW x 2m on the S side of the shieling. It is rounded with a slight wall face at the SW end.	133956	839010

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
10b	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A small, sub-circular boulder pen at the base of a rock face about 1m in diameter internally and standing up to about 0.30m high.	133987	839012
10c	Twinning pen	Well-preserved	Post-medieval	A twinning pen attached to Site 4 with walls standing up to 1m maximum internally. It has an internal diameter of about 0.75m and an entrance on the N side.	133999	839004
10d	Structure	Very degraded	Unknown	An ephemeral stone structure on the W side of, and potentially running under, Site 4. A single course of stone shows through the turf.	133995	838998
10e	Structure	Very degraded	Unknown	The ephemeral remains of a stone structure on the W side of Site 4.	133990	838987
10f	Structure	Very degraded	Unknown	An ephemeral 'dyke', possibly part of 10e, of boulders and stones set into the turf. It appears to continue up to the bedrock knoll.	133976	838985
11a	Shieling?	Very degraded	Unknown	A heather-covered, much degraded oval structure about 2.5m E-W x 1.25m internally with a bank spread up to 1m wide and standing up to 0.20m maximum.	134006	838993
11b	Shieling?	Very degraded	Unknown	An oval, much degraded, turf-covered stone and boulder structure about 2m diameter internally with a bank spread up to 1m wide and standing up to 0.20m high.	134009	839010
11c	Structure	Very degraded	Unknown	A large, complex stone structure with an outer edge that appears square.	134009	839012
11c	Structure	Very degraded	Unknown	A large, complex stone structure with an outer edge that appears square.	134016	839017
11c	Structure	Very degraded	Unknown	A small circular depression to the E of the figure of eight structure.	134016	839017
11c	Structure	Degraded	Unknown	A figure of eight stone structure with two cells. The N cell is 1m in diameter internally and at a higher level than the S cell, which measures 2.5m NNE-SSW x 2m. The walls are 0.75m wide and 0.75m high.	134013	839019
11d	Wall	Degraded	Post-medieval	A boulder dyke 0.75m wide and standing up to 0.40m high running down the slope from the base of the escarpment, returning at the break of slope.	134030	839022
12	Wall	Degraded	Prehistoric	A possible prehistoric dyke constructed of large boulders.	133996	839005

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134079	838978
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134142	838858
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134163	838808
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134160	838783
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	133779	838671
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	133769	838658
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	133777	838608
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134145	838533
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134172	838463
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134201	838427
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134191	838409
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134227	838424
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	133936	838736
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134202	838442
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134172	838493
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134135	838657

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134064	838725
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134101	838645
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134053	838584
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134288	838717
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134319	838592
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134320	838536
13	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and dyke spread 1-1.5m wide and standing up to 0.50-1.25m high.	134312	838504
14	Dyke?	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A heather-covered possible prehistoric boulder dyke.	134014	838992
14	Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A heather-covered possible prehistoric boulder dyke.	134021	839009
15	Main Wall		Prehistoric		133973	839048
15	Main Wall		Prehistoric		134017	839071
15	Inside Wall face		Prehistoric		133977	839048
15	Inside Wall		Prehistoric		134004	839045
15	Revetting Wall		Prehistoric		134023	839052
15	Outer Wall		Prehistoric		134028	839064
15	Ramp Cut		Prehistoric		134034	839072
15	Ramp Cut		Prehistoric		134039	839069
15	Ramp Cut 2		Prehistoric		134036	839053
15	Ramp Cut 2		Prehistoric		134038	839053

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
15	Cairn		Unknown		134003	839082
15	Inside Wall face		Prehistoric		134011	839073
16	Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric dyke or marker stones utilising large boulders that are well set into the ground but widely spaced.	134098	839012
16	Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric dyke or marker stones utilising large boulders that are well set into the ground but widely spaced.	134108	839014
17	Cairn	Degraded	Prehistoric	A small sub-rectangular boulder cairn with stones set round the edge and an upright orthostat in the centre. It measures about 2m x 1m and stands up to 0.30m high round the edge. The central stone stands up to 0.50m high.	134109	839017
18	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke that runs down from the rock buttress and disappears into the heather. It is about 0.50m wide and stands up to about 0.60m.	134289	838597
19	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric dyke of large, widely spaced boulders running up to a rock face.	134305	838479
20a	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and turf dyke utilising large boulders. It is double-faced and spread up to 1m and stands up to 1m high.	134326	838415
20b	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A turf-covered, D-shaped boulder structure attached to Site 20a measuring 8m N-S x 2.5m internally with banks spread up to 1m and standing up to 0.20m high.	134330	838416
21	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	An ephemeral stone and turf dyke spread up to 0.75m wide and standing up to 0.25m high.	134319	838428
21	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	An ephemeral stone and turf dyke spread up to 0.75m wide and standing up to 0.25m high.	134298	838421
22	Rig	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	134185	838329
23	Twinning Pen	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A very degraded twinning pen on the W side of Site13 about 1m diameter internally with a bank spread up to 0.75m and standing about 0.15m internally.	134151	838494

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
24	Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A very degraded and fragmentary boulder/stone and turf dyke spread to about 1m wide and standing up to 0.75m maximum.	134099	838511
25	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone-built cell 1.25m diameter internally with walls 0.50m wide and standing to a maximum of 0.50m high. No visible entrance.	134150	838559
26	Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric dyke of large boulders.	134133	838567
27	Rig				134047	838496
28	Quarry	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	133986	838447
29	Rig				133972	838472
30	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A probable very degraded prehistoric dyke spread to about 1m and standing up to about 0.20m high. Some large boulders visible through the turf.	133959	838467
31a	Quarry	Degraded	Prehistoric	Quarrying is apparent on the rock face. It is well eroded so possibly prehistoric. There is a spoil heap spreading downslope. There is a possible haul road between Sites 31a and b.	133969	838502
31b	Quarry	Degraded	Prehistoric	Quarrying is apparent on the rockface with steps into the face. It is well eroded so possibly prehistoric. There is a small spoil heap spreading downslope. There is a possible haul road between Sites 31a and b.	133948	838498
32	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A turf-covered dyke spread up to 2m wide at the base and standing up to 0.75m high. It is double-faced with stone when it passes rocky outcrops.	133866	838814
32	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A turf-covered dyke spread up to 2m wide at the base and standing up to 0.75m high. It is double-faced with stone when it passes rocky outcrops.	133815	838683
32	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A turf-covered dyke spread up to 2m wide at the base and standing up to 0.75m high. It is double-faced with stone when it passes rocky outcrops.	133797	838632
32	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A turf-covered dyke spread up to 2m wide at the base and standing up to 0.75m high. It is double-faced with stone when it passes rocky outcrops.	133776	838584
33	Cairn	Very degraded	Unknown	Clearance cairn about 2m in diameter and standing up to about 0.50m high.	133790	838668

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
33	Cairn	Very degraded	Unknown	Clearance cairn about 2m in diameter and standing up to about 0.50m high.	133802	838669
34	Pen?	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A possible pen attached to the S side of the hut circle.	134179	838692
34	Hut Circle	Degraded	Prehistoric	A hut circle sitting on a platform, best preserved on the SW side. It has an internal diameter of 4m. It is best preserved on the SW side where the inner and outer wall faces are visible. The bank is about 1m wide and stands up to 0.50m high.	134175	838704
35	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke.	134230	838459
35	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke.	134257	838630
35	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke.	134244	838675
35	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke.	134221	838598
35	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke.	134240	838566
35	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric boulder dyke.	134239	838561
36	Wall	Degraded	Post-medieval		133977	838644
36	Wall	Degraded	Post-medieval		133962	838655
36	Wall	Degraded	Post-medieval		133983	838685
36	Wall	Degraded	Post-medieval		133966	838662
36a	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	An L-shaped stone building with three internal divisions with walls spread to 1m and stand up to 0.90m. This section of the structure measures 2 x 2 m.	133967	838667

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
36a	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	An L-shaped stone building with three internal divisions. The walls spread to 1m and sand up to 0.90m. This section of the structure measures 5 x 2 m.	133976	838659
36b	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A kaleyard connected to 36a. Banks spread up to 1 m and stands to 0.3m high.	133980	838653
36c	Structure	Very degraded	Post-medieval	A twinning pen measuring 0.75 x 0.5m.	133976	838653
36d	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A very degraded stone building, with rounded ends and a 0.5m entrance.	133990	838648
36d	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	An annex of 36d with a possible wall face. Could be a former building or platform.	133994	838640
36e	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A possible structure, looks like a low mound of stones, that are sub-rectangular, it measures 4 x 2m.	133985	838627
36f	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A structure on the broch plateau, it is sub-oval with interior sub rounded measuring 3 x 1.5m. The walls are 1m wide and standing 0.6m high	133954	838614
36g	Structure	Degraded	Post-medieval	A subcircular stone structure measuring 2 x 1.5m internally. The walls have spread up to 2m and standing up to 0.5m high.	133964	838603
37	Rig					
38	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and turf dyke with large boulders and stones visible which spreads up to 1 m and stands to 0.5m.	133961	838539
38	Dyke	Degraded	Post-medieval	A stone and turf dyke with large boulders and stones visible spread up to 1m and standing 0.5m.	134055	838529
39	Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A possible prehistoric dyke made up of boulders and stones.	133957	838522
40	Prehistoric Cairn	Degraded	Prehistoric	A very low mound of stones encircled by large boulders. It measures 5m internally.	133931	838530
41	Prehistoric Dyke	Very degraded	Prehistoric	A possible prehistoric subpeck dyke with large stones, that only survives to ground level and spreads to 0.75m wide.	133929	838559
42	Prehistoric wall	Degraded	Prehistoric	A prehistoric dyke with a possible return as a bank, measuring 0.4m wide at wall and 0.75 wide at bank.	133921	838612

Site Number	Site Type	Condition	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
43	VOID					
44	Rig	Degraded	Post-medieval		133857	838636
45	Cairn	Degraded	Prehistoric	A large area of clearance material, comprising large stones and boulders. Standing up to 0.75m high.	133821	838617
46	Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	A large area of clearance material.	133848	838553
46	Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	A large area of clearance material.	133864	838565
46	Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	A large area of clearance material.	133853	838575
46	Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	A large area of clearance material.	133858	838580
46	Cairn	Degraded	Post-medieval	A large area of clearance material.	133868	838584

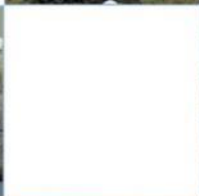
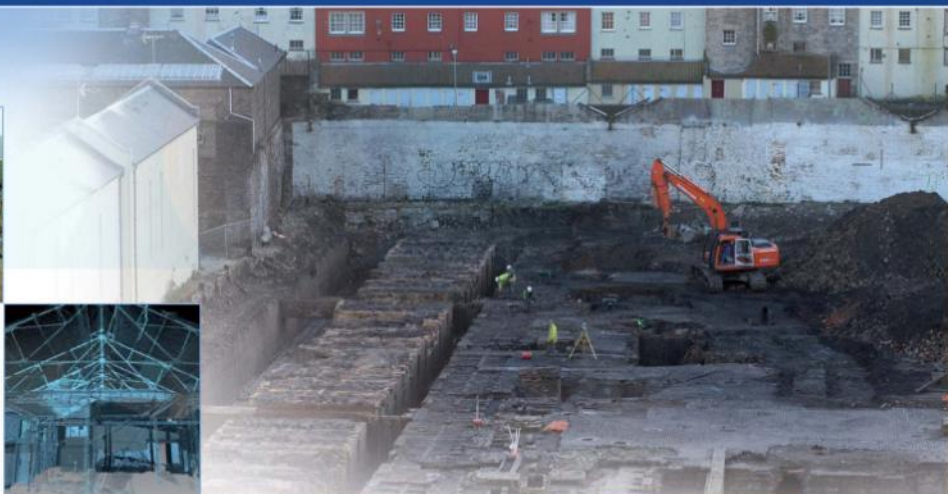
Appendix 2 List of Survey Photographs

Photo No.	Site No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
1	1	Stone and turf dyke	NW	15/05/2019
2	2	Stone and turf dyke	NE	15/05/2019
3	36	Landscape shot of Dun Beag	NE	15/05/2019
4	36	Panorama of the survey area from the western end	NE	15/05/2019
5	36	Landscape shot of Dun Beag	E	15/05/2019
6	36	Landscape shot looking towards Dun Mor	N	15/05/2019
7	5	Rig below Dun Mor	E	15/05/2019
8	4	Stone and turf dyke	NE	15/05/2019
9	4	Coursing in the dyke	NE	15/05/2019
10	6a	Small circular boulder structure	NE	15/05/2019
11	6b	Small circular boulder structure	SW	15/05/2019
12	6c	Small, D-shaped boulder structure	SW	15/05/2019
13	6d	Small circular boulder structure	SW	15/05/2019
14	6e	Small circular boulder structure	SW	15/05/2019
15	6f	Small oval stone structure	S	15/05/2019
16	6g	D-shaped enclosure/pen	NNE	15/05/2019
17	7	Rectangular stone and boulder structure	W	15/05/2019
18	8	Oval turf-covered stone structure	E	15/05/2019
19	9	Small twinning pen attached to the N side of site 4	E	15/05/2019
20	10a	Shieling revetted into a revetted platform	E	15/05/2019
21	10a	Shieling revetted into a revetted platform	WSW	15/05/2019
22	10b	Small sub-circular boulder pen at the base of the rock face	NNE	15/05/2019
23	10c	Twinning pen attached to site 4	SSW	15/05/2019
24	10d	Ephemeral stone structure on the W side of site 4	NNW	15/05/2019
25	10e	Ephemeral remains of a stone structure on the W side of site 4	NNE	15/05/2019
26	10f	Ephemeral dyke	N	15/05/2019
27	10f	Ephemeral dyke with 10f in the background	NE	15/05/2019

Photo No.	Site No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
28	11a	A much-degraded structure that was possibly a shieling	NE	15/05/2019
29	12	A possible prehistoric dyke	ENE	15/05/2019
30	11b	A much-degraded structure that was possibly a shieling	N	15/05/2019
31	11c	A large complex stone structure that appears as a figure 8 building attached to a platform	N	15/05/2019
32	11c	A large complex stone structure that appears as a figure 8 building attached to a platform	NE	15/05/2019
33	11c	A large complex stone structure that appears as a figure 8 building attached to a platform	S	15/05/2019
34	11c	A large complex stone structure that appears as a figure 8 building attached to a platform	SSE	15/05/2019
35	11d	Boulder dyke	N	15/05/2019
36	13	Stone and turf dyke	SSE	15/05/2019
37		Landscape shot of the wall on Dun Mor	NNW	15/05/2019
38	14	Prehistoric dyke	W	15/05/2019
39	15	Part of Dun Mor's remaining wall	NNE	15/05/2019
40	15	Looking along the wall on Dun Mor	S	15/05/2019
41	15	A small entrance to the fort on the E side	W	15/05/2019
42	15	A large entrance in the fort wall taken from the interior	E	15/05/2019
43	15	A large entrance in the fort wall taken from the exterior	SW	15/05/2019
44	15	Part of a curving wall in the SE quadrant of the fort	WSW	15/05/2019
45	15	The curving wall in the SE quadrant running into the fort wall	NE	15/05/2019
46	15	Outer wall of the fort	SSW	15/05/2019
47	15	Outer wall of the fort	S	15/05/2019
48	15	Outer face of the fort wall	WNW	15/05/2019
49	15	Outer face of the fort wall	SSW	15/05/2019
50	15	Outer face of the fort wall with Dun Beag in the background	SSW	15/05/2019
51	15	Dun Mor in the landscape	SW	15/05/2019
52	15	Dun Mor in the landscape	WSW	15/05/2019
53	15	Dun Mor in the landscape	W	15/05/2019
54	17	A small sub-rectangular boulder cairn with stones set around the edge	NE	15/05/2019
55	18	A prehistoric boulder dyke	SE	15/05/2019

Photo No.	Site No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
56	13	Part of site 13, a dyke, on the W side of Cnoc Alltair	SE	15/05/2019
57	13	A section through site 13 showing stone revetting on one side and turf on the other	E	15/05/2019
58	19	A prehistoric dyke consisting of large boulders	S	15/05/2019
59	20a and 20b	Stone and turf dyke with a boulder structure attached	SSE	15/05/2019
60	21	Ephemeral stone and turf dyke	NNW	15/05/2019
61	23	Twinning pen on the W side of site 13	NW	15/05/2019
62	24	A degraded boulder/stone and turf dyke	W	15/05/2019
63	30	A possible prehistoric dyke	N	15/05/2019
64	31a	A quarry area at a rocky outcrop	N	15/05/2019
65	31a and 31b	Two quarry areas with a possible haul road between them	NW	15/05/2019
66	31b	A quarry area at a rocky outcrop	WNW	15/05/2019
67	32	A turf-covered dyke	SSW	16/05/2019
68	33	A clearance cairn	W	16/05/2019
69	33	A clearance cairn	SSW	16/05/2019
70	36	A landscape shot of Dun Beag	SSE	16/05/2019
71	36	A landscape shot of Dun Beag	S	16/05/2019
72	36	A landscape shot of Dun Beag	SSW	16/05/2019
73	34	A degraded hut circle	W	16/05/2019
74	34	A degraded hut circle	W	16/05/2019
75	34	A possible pen attached to the hut circle	NNW	16/05/2019
76	35	A fragment of a prehistoric sub-peat dyke	E	16/05/2019
77	36	A landscape shot of Dun Beag	W	16/05/2019
78	35	A fragment of a prehistoric sub-peat dyke	NE	16/05/2019
79	36	A landscape shot of Dun Beag	WNW	16/05/2019
80	36	A landscape shot of Dun Beag	WNW	16/05/2019
81	36a	L-shaped stone structure - the larger 'leg' with the scale pole in a possible kiln bowl	S	16/05/2019
82	36a and 36b	L-shaped stone structure - the shorter 'leg' with the kaleyard in the background	ESE	16/05/2019
83	36a and 36b	Short 'leg' of the L-shaped structure with the kaleyard in the background	ESE	16/05/2019
84	36a and 36b	The kaleyard with structure in the background	NW	16/05/2019
85	36c	Twinning pen in the kaleyard	S	16/05/2019
86	36d	A degraded stone-built structure with an annexe on the S end	S	16/05/2019
87	36d	The annexe or platform of site 36d	S	16/05/2019
88	36e	A possible structure	SSE	16/05/2019
89	36	Dun Beag	W	16/05/2019
90	36f	A structure on Dun Beag's platform	W	16/05/2019
91	36g	A sub-circular turf-covered stone structure on Dun Beag's platform	S	16/05/2019

Photo No.	Site No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
92		General shot of the broch wall		16/05/2019
93		General shot of the broch wall		16/05/2019
94		General shot of the broch wall		16/05/2019
95		Erosion to the internal wall of Dun Beag caused by visitors climbing on the wall	NE	16/05/2019
96		A desire path forming on the internal wall of Dun Beag	NNW	16/05/2019
97		Erosion on the broch's wall head	SSE	16/05/2019
98	38	A stone dyke	N	16/05/2019
99	39	A possible prehistoric stone dyke	NNW	16/05/2019
100	40	Dun Beag Cairn	NE	16/05/2019
101	41	A prehistoric sub-peat dyke	NNW	16/05/2019
102	42	A prehistoric dyke with a possible return at a bank (return marked by the ranging pole)	N	16/05/2019
103	45	A large area of clearance material	SW	16/05/2019
104	46	Three contiguous, large areas of clearance material	WSW	16/05/2019
105		A panoramic shot of Ullinish Cairn	E	16/05/2019
106		The chamber of Ullinish Cairn	E	16/05/2019
107		The chamber of Ullinish Cairn	WNW	16/05/2019
108		The entrance to Knock Ullinish Souterrain	N	16/05/2019
109		The entrance to Knock Ullinish Souterrain	NNE	16/05/2019
110		The building associated with the souterrain - pole in the collapsed chamber	SSE	16/05/2019
111		Struan Inn	W	16/05/2019
112		Struan Inn	N	16/05/2019
113		Struan Inn	SSE	16/05/2019
114		Struan Inn from Dun Diarmaid	W	16/05/2019
115		Post-medieval buildings at the base of Dun Diarmaid	SSW	16/05/2019
116		Dun Diarmaid	NNE	16/05/2019
117		A panorama of Dun Diarmaid in the landscape	NNE	16/05/2019
118		St Assind's Chapel with the modern church in the background	SSW	16/05/2019
119		The graves of John Norman Collie (foreground) and John Mackenzie (mid-ground), both Cuillin guides, and the chapel footings beyond.	SW	16/05/2019
120		Carved grave slab on the edge of the chapel		16/05/2019



AOC Archaeology (Inverness) The Old Estate Office Rosehaugh Estate Avoch IV9 8RF
| **tel:** 01463 819 841 | **mob:** 07972 259 255 | **e-mail:** inverness@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com