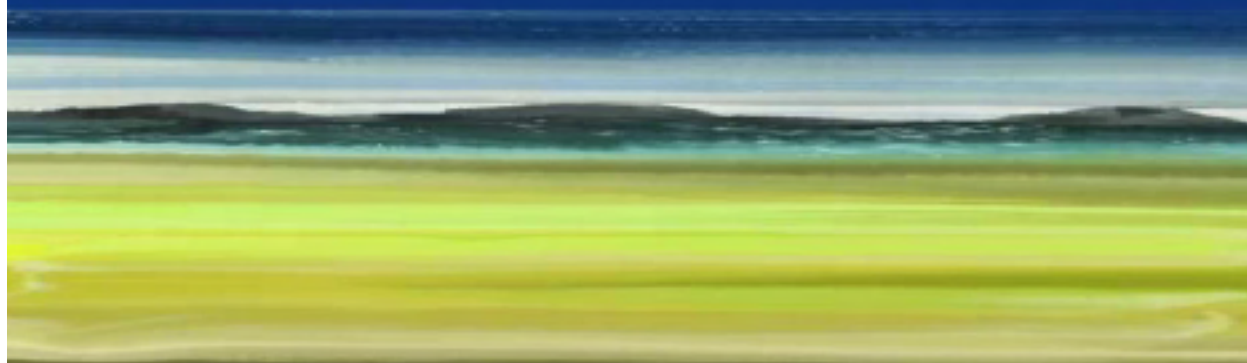


REPORT ON A COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
ON THE ISLANDS OF COLL AND TIRRE



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# INTRODUCTION

This report documents the findings of a coastal zone assessment survey carried out on the islands of Coll and Tiree in 2001. The aims of this work were to gather specific data on the nature and present condition of the coastal archaeological resource and to assess the nature and degree of future risk. Similar programmes have been carried out along other coastlines in Scotland and the combined results are currently being assessed in order to determine future management strategies.

The survey was carried out by Hazel Moore and Graeme Wilson, EASE Archaeology, with assistance from Martin Carruthers. This report adheres to the format and specifications set out in Archaeology Procedure Paper 4: Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (Historic Scotland, 1996).

A programme of public outreach was carried out in conjunction with the coastal survey. This comprised of public meetings, field trips and practical field work sessions carried out with the members of Coll Archaeological Association and a party of people with an interest in local archaeology on Tiree. This work was carried out primarily by Martin Carruthers with assistance from Hazel Moore and Graeme Wilson.

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

## The Survey

The survey area covered the entire coastlines of the islands of Coll and Tiree, and where possible took in adjacent tidal islands which could readily be accessed on foot. As measured from a 1:25,000 scale map, the total survey area is estimated at 188.1 km. At a scale of 1:10,000 the total length of the survey is estimated to be 235 km.

## Background to the Survey

A desk based review of the known sites and monuments found that seventy four sites had been recorded within the survey area. Of these, a total of forty were noted on Tiree, and thirty four on Coll. A total of four scheduled ancient monument sites were identified within the area, all located on Tiree. There is one listed building in the survey area which is situated on Coll.

Where possible, each known site was revisited and re-examined. In some cases it proved impossible to find previously recorded sites and in a few cases, sites were not visited due to hazardous access conditions.

## Conditions

The coastal terrain varied enormously throughout the survey. In general, the landscape of Coll is more rugged and unenclosed than that of Tiree, and there are fewer roads or tracks giving access to the coast. There are, however, several areas on Tiree which are remote and rugged, just as parts of Coll are accessible and moderate in nature.

On both islands, the more rugged landscapes posed problems with regard to site visibility. Fre-



quently the vegetation cover of bracken, heather and long grass made archaeological remains difficult to find. This problem was further compounded where the ground surface was also covered with loose rock. Here it was hard to discern ruinous built features from amongst a mass of surrounding stone. On Coll the coastline between Sorisdale and Arinagour was particularly difficult to survey. The terrain was very rugged, the vegetation cover was dense and the topography of narrow high rock chasms impeded access to the coast edge and rendered the identification of archaeological remains especially exacting.

The sandy areas on both islands were more easily accessed, although site visibility was not always high here either. While a number of sites have been previously documented within these areas, few were visible at the time of this survey. It would appear that even within relatively stable dune areas, the constant movement of sand has the effect of exposing and then re-covering sites. In these areas more regular monitoring and in particular post-storm monitoring would be advantageous in pinpointing site locations.

The survey was carried out in October-November 2002 and, although late in the year, the weather throughout the survey were generally good and little time was lost due to adverse conditions.



## Aims

The aim of the work was twofold. The first aim was to characterise the built heritage and archaeology of the coastal zone. The second was to liaise with local archaeological groups both to exchange information on the coastal archaeology and to build towards a programme of site identification, recording and monitoring.

The first aim was met by revisiting known sites within the coastal zone and by surveying the entire coastal zone of both islands and recording every new site noted there. Known sites were assessed to determine their present condition and to re-evaluate the information which had been previously documented about them. New sites were examined to determine, where possible, their nature, probable date range, specific characteristics and exact location. Sites of all types and periods within the coastal zone were included with the exception of occupied buildings (unless listed) and modern field systems and infrastructure. All sites were assessed with regard to their vulnerability to coastal erosion or degradation by other means.

A survey of the geology and geomorphology of the coastal zone was carried out simultaneously with the archaeological survey. This was designed to characterise the natural background of the survey area. The data gathered at this stage will provide a benchmark from which to assess future coastal change and to predict the possible impact of this on the archaeological resource.

The second aim was met through a series of public meetings, site visits and practical field work sessions carried out in conjunction with local people on both islands. On Coll, this part of the project was undertaken in conjunction with the Coll Archaeological Association. The absence of a local archaeology group on Tiree dictated that some aspects of the work, namely the practical field sessions, had to be replaced by general talks and individual site visits.

## Methodology

The entire coastline of both islands was walked over and inspected both from the hinterland and foreshore, where possible. On occasion, especially on rough terrain where site visibility was impaired, it was necessary to conduct the survey using transects set at regular intervals and perpendicular to the coast.

The field record consists of a card system on which each site or site complex is ascribed a unique identifier. This is made up of an area code and a serial number. An example for Coll, where the area code is C, would be C15= Coll, site 15. The area code for Tiree is T. Some of the field records have been separated into more than one entry for the purposes of this report, while others have been amalgamated.

The dimensions and characteristic of every site was recorded. A measured sketch plan and photographic record was made for many of the sites. Measurements were calculated with a tape for smaller sites. The dimensions of larger sites were estimated through systematically pacing out the area. The sites were located using a Garmin global positioning system (GPS) and noted on a 1:25,000 pathfinder base map.

## The Survey Areas

The Inner Hebridean islands of Coll and Tiree lie to the north west side of Mull, approximately 1 mile apart at their closest points. They are part of the Argyll and Bute Local Authority Area. Both are both low lying islands, characterised by extensive blown sandy deposits over an underlying bedrock of Lewisian gneiss. The rocky element is more apparent on Coll than Tiree, which is more comprehensively mantled with blown sand and improved soils. While much of Tiree is fertile and level, the landscape of Coll is more varied, with fertile areas occurring in smaller pockets between bare rock outcrops and more boggy land. Both islands have raised beach deposits. Peat deposits of workable depth occur on Coll but not on Tiree. While similar in area, differences in topography and particularly the extent of cultivable land, has historically sustained a larger population on Tiree than on Coll. The present population of Coll is in the region of 150, while that of Tiree is around 800. In the past, and particularly from the mid 1800's, both islands have had larger populations than could be sustained by their economies and this gave rise to great poverty and ultimately to largescale emigration. Today both islands remain primarily agricultural and increasingly depend on tourism for income. The fishing industry has dwindled in recent times and the collection of kelp for drying has come to an end. Some 43% of the Tiree population are bilingual in Gaelic and English; the number of Gaelic speakers on Coll is unknown.

## COLL

### Geomorphology and Land Use

Coll is approximately 13 miles long and 3 miles wide and extends to some 7685ha in area. The better quality land coincides with areas of blown sand deposits, predominantly at the western end of the island and in blocks along the north coast. The prime farmland on the island coincides with the largest area of alluvial deposits. These form a broad band extending across the width of the island from Loch Breachacha on the south coast to Hogh Bay on the north coast. Portions of this land is under cultivation, but much of the rest of the better quality land is currently utilised as grazing for both cattle and sheep. The poorer land provides rough grazing for sheep. Traces of extensive old cultivations were noted at the extreme eastern end of the island where the soils are sandy and free-draining. Smaller scale cultivation remains were noted throughout the coastal zone, even amongst the rocky wild land on the south east coast between Loch Eatharna and Sorisdale. This is indicative of past population pressure on the land and, possibly of the dual reliance on small scale agriculture and the exploitation of marine resources in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The highest point is Ben Hogh which rises to some 106m OD and is located towards the southern part of the island. The highest points along the coast edge occur to the south east. Here the highest points above the sea stand some 50m OD, with the summit of Meall na hIolair some 79m OD. Other high points along the coast occur at Ben Feall, the summit of which stands 66m OD, Ceann Fasachd at 47m OD and Dun Dubh which stands 50m OD. The highest points lie behind the coast edge, however, and much of the coastal shelf lies no more than 10m OD.

### Archaeological and Historical Background

Occasional chance finds of flint tools amongst the sand hills on Coll indicate that the earliest human activity on that island probably dates back to the Mesolithic (Cowie, in Crawford 1997, 505). This period is defined as extending from the end of the last ice age to c.5000 BC. Sites of the Neolithic period (c.5000 to 2500 BC) have not yet been positively identified. This may be because the island was only settled intermittently during this period or, more likely, because little archaeological

fieldwork has been carried out to date and sites have yet to be recognised.

Both settlement and burial evidence of the Bronze Age period (c.2500- 800 BC) have been recorded, however. Both pottery sherds and flint objects of this period have been found amongst the sand hills. An inhumation burial in a pit, accompanied by an All-Over-Cord beaker vessel, was excavated at Sorisdale in 1976. The human remains were radiocarbon dated to 1934 +/- 46 BC (Ritchie et al, 1978). Part of an adjacent building, possibly a house, was also investigated, but was found to be poorly preserved. During the same period of fieldwork, two cists were excavated at Killunaig. The burials comprised both of inhumated and cremated bone representing some four individuals (ibid).

Iron Age (c.800 BC- 800 AD) remains on Coll are represented largely by chance finds and by crannog and dun sites. The paucity of Iron Age finds amongst the sand hills would suggest that the focus of settlement during this period lay out with these areas. Unfortunately, many of the coastal duns recorded on Coll are now very poorly preserved. A number of possible unenclosed settlements of possible Bronze Age- iron Age type have been also identified on the island and it is possible that at least some of these may hold out potential for further investigation in the future.

Sites of the Viking- Norse period are indicated by pot sherds from the sand hills and by a probable pagan Norse inhumation burial accompanied by a spear head reported at Grishipoll. There have also been finds of copper alloy dress pins of this period from Cornaigmore, Sorisdale and Gallanach. There is ample place name evidence for Viking-Norse settlement on the island. This includes elements such as -dalr in Sorisdale and numerous -bolstadr names. For this period there are also some documentary sources. Njal's Saga records that Earl Sigurd of Orkney (c.985-1014) ruled over the Hebrides through a tributary earl called Gilli, who was married to Sigurd's sister and who lived on either Coll or Colonsay. A series of distinctive 10th C cross slabs of mixed Norse-Celtic type from the Isle of Man were carved and inscribed with runes which tell that the sculptor was Gaut, the son of Bjarn from Coll (Crawford, 1987, 175). The mixed art style and the fact that, while Gaut and his father had Norse names, the crosses were commissioned by people with Celtic names, gives a glimpse of the interrelationships between native and settler within the busy western sea route from Scandinavia to Dublin on which Coll was also located.

By the 13th C, Coll was part of the MacDougall lordship of Lorn. The forfeiture of Alexander of Lorn and of his son Robert, led to the island being granted to Angus Og of Islay in the early 14th C. In 1354 the island was returned to MacDougall as the result of an indenture between John of Islay and John of Lorn. In the middle years of the 15th C, Coll was granted by Alexander Lord of the Isles to John Garbh, founder of the MacLeans of Coll. Soon after this time, the stronghold at Breachacha was built. The castle was enlarged and refortified on several occasions and in the second half of the 16th C was captured twice by Macleans of Duart during feuds with the MacLeans of Coll.

Towards the end of the 17th C a dispute between the MacLeans and Campbells led to the garrisoning of the castle. The feud was settled and soon after a new house was built to replace the castle. The population of Coll in 1793 was recorded as 1041, in 1831 as 1316. In 1841, the MacLean chieftain promoted the clearance of the island and half of the population of the island were sent as emigrants to Australia and Canada. The island was sold to John Lorne Stewart in 1856. The new laird at first encouraged clearance and emigration but later repopulated the island with dairy farmers from Ayreshire. The population in 1901 was recorded as approximately 400.

## Built Heritage and Archaeology

The Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-99 and New Statistical Accounts of 1845 record general notes on some of the ancient remains to be found on Coll. A number of duns, then thought to be the strongholds of Danish invaders, are recorded, together with old chapel and church sites. The New Statistical Account notes that many of the ancient sites noted in the earlier work had vanished and ancient sites continued to be destroyed both by erosion and by stone robbing. Some eight duns and three chapels were known to exist at this time. Cist burials, standing stones and a silver coin hoard are also recorded.

The first published survey of archaeological remains on the island was carried out by Erskine Beveridge (1903) based on field observations made during visits to Coll between 1896 and 1901. This work is mainly concerned with what are classed 'prehistoric duns and forts', although references to many other sites including crannogs and sand hill sites of various dates are also discussed. Beveridge's work cannot be said to represent a systematic survey but it provides a detailed insight into the more visible monuments of the island and also records numerous chance finds and place name information. Beveridge states that the forts on Coll were less well preserved than those on Tiree, although from the descriptions given, it appears that they were better preserved at the time of his writing than they are now. In many cases, distinct features described by Beveridge could not be located and in fact several sites mentioned by him now appear to have no surviving archaeological remains whatsoever.

The first systematic survey was published by RCAHMS in 1980. Previous to this, archaeological observations were recorded by the Ordnance Survey. The findings of both surveys are now integrated within the online Canmore database. A total of thirty four sites are recorded within the coastal zone on Coll.

Recent published work on the archaeology of Coll includes a survey of crannogs and updated reports on known sites (Holley 1996 i and ii, 1998); the excavation of three burial sites and a review of chance finds (Ritchie & Crawford 1980); a survey and excavation at Breachacha Castle (Turner & Dunbar, 1973) and a report on find collections from sand hill sites (Crawford, 1977). The recently formed Coll Archaeological Association are actively re-surveying parts of the island and hold a database of local sites which it is intended to supply information to the Argyll and Bute Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record.

## T I R E E

### Geomorphology and Land Use

Tiree has an area of some 7834 ha which is predominantly flat and low lying. There are scattered areas of alluvium throughout the island but these are mostly limited in extent. Much of the surface of the island is covered with free draining sandy soils which have been improved and farmed over an extended period. Prior to 19th C improvements, crop yields per acre were lower than on Coll, and more prone to both drought and waterlogging and, occasionally, to blowing sand. Today, much of the land is fertile and, being down to grass, is generally stable and fertile. The land is currently utilised for cattle and sheep grazing, although some cultivation is also carried out. There are raised beach deposits throughout Tiree. These are particularly extensive at the west end of the island. Bare rock outcrops are to be found in a band to the centre of the island and around the eastern and western coastal fringes. The highest point on the island is Carnan Mor which rises to 141m OD. Higher ground within the coastal zone is centred on Hynish and Ceanna Mhara but the coastal shelf is generally no more than 10m OD.

## Archaeological and Historical Background

Tiree is rich in archaeological remains, but to date very little fieldwork or study of collected artefacts has been carried out. As a result little is known about the earliest settlement on the island. It is probable that Tiree, as Coll, was occupied or visited in the Mesolithic period. This is also suggested by a few chance finds of flint artefacts of possible Mesolithic type. There is little evidence of Neolithic settlement, but it might be assumed that the easily workable soils would have been attractive to the first farmers. While there are no Neolithic chambered cairns on the island, Bronze Age funerary monuments are represented by several cist burials, cairns and mounds. Other sites of this period include standing stones, stone circles and probable settlement sites. A few chance finds of beaker pottery have also been made in the sand hills.

Iron Age sites, are by contrast, numerous and, unlike sites of this period on Coll, stand as visible monuments in the landscape. The majority of sites to which an Iron Age date can be ascribed have not been firmly dated and are, for the most part, so classified on account of their defensive appearance. Within this group there is much variety; from developed brochs, such as those of Dun Mor Vaul and Dun Boraige Moire, to enclosed settlements and promontories, such as Dun nan Gall, and defended fastnesses such as Dun na Cleite. The only one of these sites to have been investigated systematically in recent years is the broch at Dun Mor Vaul. This site was partially excavated in the 1960's and the results have been published (MacKie, 1974). Two phases of pre-broch settlement and a post-broch phase, comprising of a secondary building inserted inside the broch, were identified. Traces of extramural settlement were also discovered. Radiocarbon dating and typological comparison of the finds assemblages that the site was in use between the late 6th C BC to the 2nd or 3rd C AD. A large quantity of artefacts were recovered from the site and are held at the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

An undefended settlement of probable Iron Age date, excavated by Bishop in the early years of the 20th C, was briefly noted by Mann (1906) but more substantially by MacKie (1965). The site was located in the sand hills near Balevullin and is said to have been crescentic in plan, as indicated by a surviving floor deposit. Sherds of thick-walled pottery, charcoal and midden deposits were found covering the floor. Of particular interest is the alleged discovery of a complete or near complete animal skeleton in a pit within the floor. In more recent times, a survey of four crannogs on Tiree has been carried out (Holley, 1998). Several souterrains have also been reported over the years, but none remains visible today.

The arrival of Christianity on Tiree is thought to have coincided with the establishment of the religious house of Iona. From the Irish Chronicles it has been indicated that a monastery was established on Tiree in the mid 6th C, traditionally it is said by St. Columba. The purpose of this is thought to have been to supply the monastery in Iona with grain from the fertile lands of Tiree. The remains of several early chapels survive on the island, chief amongst them being St. Patrick's Temple or Chapel.

Viking and Norse period remains on Tiree are restricted to chance finds and old reports of burials. In the 18th C two coin hoards are said to have been found together with an ingot; while an oval brooch and a pin are said to have been found in a grave (Campbell & Batey, 1998). A description in the New Statistical Account of burials of humans and horses are said to have included grave goods of two-handed swords, shields and spears, likely also to have been of Viking date. With regard to place name evidence, a strong Norse influence on coastal and sea terms has been recognised and there are also frequent -bolstadr place name suffixes denoting a long continuous period of Norse settlement (Crawford 1987, 97, 102).

Traditionally, the Norse period is thought to have come to an end after the battle of Largs in 1266. The island then came under the control of MacDonald of the Isles. In 1517, Tiree was granted to MacLean of Duart and after a turbulent period, was subsequently granted to the Campbells of Argyll. The Dukes of Argyll have retained sole ownership of the island up to the present times. It is thought that the main stronghold during this period was located on an island within a lake to the centre of the island. This site is now occupied by Island House, the island residence of the Duke of Argyll.

The increase in population on Tiree from 2416 in 1792 to 4453 in 1831 led to farms being subdivided into ever smaller and eventually unsustainable units. The failure of the kelp industry in the mid 1800's, in combination with several years of crop failure and incidences of potato blight led to agitation for land reform and caused widespread emigration from the island. By 1901, the population had been reduced to some 2000. In 1940, during WWII, an airfield was built at The Reef at the centre of the island. RAF 218, 224, 304 and 518 squadrons were based here and charged with protecting the North Atlantic shipping convoys. They carried out anti-submarine missions, air-sea rescue and meteorological reconnaissance. The airport reverted to civilian use after the war and today provides a vital link to the mainland.

### Built Heritage and Archaeology

The Statistical Account of 1791-99 and the New Statistical Account of 1845 mention the existence of 'Danish forts' or duns which were then thought to have been used as signalling towers to raise the alert to the coming of enemies. Several chapels are also noted, including that at Kilkenneth, where human burials had been uncovered by the blowing sands. Finds of silver coins in hoards are reported, together with the discovery of a gold ornament and warrior burials with horses at Cornaigbeg. By 1845, many of the ancient sites which had been earlier recorded had vanished and more were in the process of being destroyed either through stone robbing or through erosion or covering by blowing sand.

The first published survey of archaeological remains on the island was carried out by Erskine Beveridge (1903) based on field observations made during visits to Tiree between 1896 and 1901. Beveridge's work on Tiree is particularly concerned with the several types of brochs, duns, crannogs and 'rock forts' of the island and in drawing up a typologies for these sites. He recorded finds from these sites and recalls folk traditions associated with them. His work also covers probable settlement sites found amongst the sand hills, stone circles, of which four still existed, prehistoric and probable Viking/Norse period burials and early chapels.

The first systematic survey was published by RCAHMS in 1980. Previous to this, archaeological observations were recorded by the Ordnance Survey. The findings of both surveys are now integrated within the online Canmore database. A total of forty sites are recorded within the coastal zone on Tiree.

Published work on the archaeology of Tiree includes a survey of 'Ancient Sculpturing' (Mann, 1922) which details discoveries of cup and ring marked stones, rock cut basins and cross slabs. A note on pottery from broch and duns (Piggott, 1952) and a review of the earlier excavation of a probable Iron Age settlement at Balevullin (MacKie, 1965) have also been published. A full account of the excavations at Dun Mor Vaul, together with specialist analysis of the recovered materials has been published (MacKie, 1974), together with several lively re-examinations of the findings (e.g.

Armit, 1990, 1991, Mackie, 1997) . A survey of the crannogs of Tiree has recently been carried out (Holley, 1998).

As yet, Tiree does not have an organisation specifically dedicated to its archaeology. There is, however, a community archive of documentary material, An Iodhlann. This has been set up by Co-Roinn Ghaidhlig Thiriodh's Cholla, the Tiree and Coll Gaelic Partnership to promote the collection of material of all kinds relating to Tiree's past. Notable successes to date have included the opening of a reading room and the securing of the services of a resident archivist. Another recent advance has been the development of a web site dedicated to making available thirty hours of recordings collected by the School of Scottish Studies at the University of Edinburgh from local people on Tiree during the 1950's ([www.tiriodh.ed.ac.uk](http://www.tiriodh.ed.ac.uk)).

## PUBLIC OUTREACH

### Coll

The Coll Archaeological Association consists of a group of local people with a wide range of interest in matters relating to the archaeology, history and traditional life on the island. The group have been active in carrying out walk over surveys of the island to identify new sites. They have also re-investigated previously recorded sites to monitor change. They use a handheld GPS to plot the locations of all sites examined.

The Association have prepared a database of all the sites which they have found and are actively collecting information about the archaeology and history of the island from other sources. They have been ably assisted in both the recognition of archaeological remains and in research methods by their co-ordinator, Jim Hill. The digital version of the local sites and monument record has been prepared in database form by Robert Sturgeon.

Many of the members of the association have taken a keen interest in the archaeological remains situated on their lands or close to their homes. During the course of our visit several members kindly took us around their lands to visit a wide range of sites of both prehistoric and historic date. Many of these sites have not been recorded within this report because they are situated outside the coastal zone. A current project being carried out by members of the Coll Archaeological Association is the recording of the churchyard at Crossapol.

Public outreach on Coll consisted of an exchange of ideas and information between the survey team and members of the Coll Archaeology Association. On the day of our arrival, the team met with members of the association in the village hall to explain the nature and aims of the coastal zone assessment survey and to set out a diary for field trips, training and site visits.

The team gave a short talk on coastal survey, summarised the findings of similar projects carried out in the Northern Isles and put the overall aims of the work into a national perspective. Some issues were raised by the audience with regard to site designation and it was explained that the purpose of this work was to rapidly quantify the coastal archaeology of the island and not to designate sites. The meeting concluded with the opportunity to informally chat to members of the association and to arrange a number of outings. The team also had the opportunity to speak to local landowners and gain permission to walk over their land.

During our stay on the island, we had the opportunity on two occasions to go out on field walks



with the Coll Archaeological Association. On one occasion, the walk took in the Feall Bay- Caolas area. Members of the group pointed out sites, including a possible stone circle and probable hut circles situated within the hinterland of this area. These sites have been recorded by the Coll Archaeological Association. On another occasion a field walk to the Totronald and Acha areas was undertaken. Sites noted during this visit included a hut circle, a historic bridge and the extensive remains of probable prehistoric settlement and field systems.

A second public meeting was held in the village hall at an intermediate stage in the survey. The purpose of this meeting was to relate the progress of the work to date. Afterwards, a field trip was undertaken to visit Killunaig church and churchyard, prehistoric burial remains in the dunes behind Killunaig and a souterrain at Arnabost.

Individual site visits were carried out at Arinthuic with Jim Hill, at Friesland with John Doerr and at Fasachd with Pat Graham. At each location a number of historic and probable prehistoric sites were visited and most were found to be well preserved. The extent of archaeological remains in each of these three areas is such that systematic field survey to map out the field systems and plot the locations of probable houses and burials should be considered highly desirable. Most of the sites seen on these visits were situated away from the coast and are not recorded by this survey, although several have been recorded by the Coll Archaeological Association.

A field trip to revisit prehistoric burial sites in the dunes behind Killunaig was arranged. One mound which appeared to have a cist inserted into its surface was selected for recording. Participants were instructed in basic survey and planning techniques and succeeded in producing a plan of the mound.

A field trip to Crossapol churchyard was organised to practise survey and planning skills on the production of a plan of the perimeter of the churchyard. Despite torrential rain and high winds, the participants managed to produce a plan of the area and afterwards were given a short demonstration on the use of the theodolite in archaeological survey. The drawing produced during this session will provide a base plan for a programme of systematic recording currently being carried out by members of the Coll Archaeological Association. A second trip to the churchyard had to be cancelled due to poor weather.

A third meeting was held at the Village hall to discuss the results of the completed survey and to arrange a final field trip with the Coll group; this time to revisit some of the sites at Friesland.

In conclusion, the recording work currently being carried out by the Coll Archaeological Association will be of great benefit to developing a deeper understanding of the archaeological heritage of the island. The provision of some survey tools would be of assistance in this undertaking. The members expressed an interest in developing their archaeological skills and are particularly keen to attract guest speakers to the island to talk on matters relating to archaeology and history. The group have not yet adopted any sites under the shorewatch plan, but have expressed an interest to do so in the future.

## Tiree

There is not yet an active local archaeology group on Tiree, but through An Iodhlann, the collection is being made of a wide range of materials relating to all aspects of life on the island, past and present. An Iodhlann is run by Co-Roinn Ghaidhlig Thiriodh 's Cholla, the Tiree and Coll Gaelic

Partnership. This group, initially set up to promote the use of the Gaelic language, has gone on to develop interests in all matters cultural and historical. Particular interests of the group include place name studies, family history and traditional life and lore. An Iodhlann maintains a reading room and has a resident archivist. It also houses a small museum collection of artefacts from the island.

Preliminary contacts on Tiree were made through Dr. John Holliday, MD and Chair of an Iodhlann, who kindly arranged a public meeting. Due to pressure of work, Dr. Holliday could not be further involved with this project. The Rev. Bob Higham, then minister, Tiree Parish Church, most generously took on the role of co-ordinator on the island during the course of the field work.

although there are several individuals who have expressed an interest in forming such a group

The public meeting was held in Scarinish at An Iodhlann's meeting room at the start of our visit to the island. A short introductory talk was provided by the survey team. Topic covered included the aims of the coastal survey on Tiree, the findings of similar projects carried out in the Northern Isles and the overall aims of the work within the national perspective. Interested people were invited to become involved with the survey and the audience was invited to communicate opinions on how public outreach might best be conducted. Over twenty people came forward to express an interest in being either involved in archaeological field trips or being kept informed of the outcomes of the work. Since no agreement could be arrived at for a group outing, it was decided to proceed with a number of field trips with small groups or individuals. Four field trips were conducted with parties of one or two people to visits archaeological sites. The site visits included trips to Dun Mor Vul, Kirkapol, Caolas and Scarinish.

A second meeting was held at an intermediate stage in the survey. The purpose of this was to relate the findings thus far and to arrange further field trips and practical sessions. Following this, four more field trips to Balephetrish, Dun Mor Vul, Dun Beag Vul, the Ringing Stone, Balephuill, Millton, Caolas and Scarinish were conducted. Many local people kindly took the time to point out sites in their areas and to show us collections of artefacts, which included a beautifully preserved traditional crogan vessel.

A visit to talk to local school children was arranged and proved a great success ! The talk described briefly what archaeology is all about, the types of work carried out by archaeologists, the types of archaeological sites to be found in the local landscape and how people can become involved in recording their local archaeological heritage.

At the end of this visit, it was concluded that there is much local knowledge and interest in archaeology on Tiree which could be developed through the aegis of an archaeology group. The lack of such a group at present appears to be due to the fact that some of the people expressing an interest are not full time residents of the island and amongst the residents, many people already dedicate a large amount of time to other groups. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm shown during this visit may find an outlet within an organised archaeological group in the near future.

# THE SURVEY REPORT

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

## Site Description Entries

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

Category	Example
Island	Coll
Map	15
Site code	C21
Grid reference	NM 2345 6331
Coll no.	146*
Site type	Site of alleged dun
NMRS no.	NM 26SW12
Status	(only relevant when a site has been designated as scheduled/listed)
HS Index	(for scheduled sites only: Historic Scotland index number for scheduled sites)
Place name	Dun Morbaidh
Location to the coast	On coast edge
Condition	Poor
Recommendation	Monitor
Date range	Unknown

\* Coll no. refers to Coll Archaeological Association site number. This entry is not relevant to Tiree because there is no locally held and separately numbered site list.

## Site Code

Each site has been given a unique reference code for the purposes of this survey. The letter which begins each code refers to the survey area: eg C= Coll, T= Tiree.

## Site Type

While the categories of site types has not been restricted to a predetermined list, some standardisation of descriptions has been made. For example ruinous buildings of 18-20th C date which could be positively identified have been divided into categories such as 'house', 'mill', 'out-building' etc. Where their use was not readily apparent, they have been described as 'structures'. The use of 'croft' or 'farmstead' has been avoided where the designation of the land or association of land with buildings was not readily known.

Prehistoric sites, particularly mounds and eroding middens, were frequently difficult to date and characterise from the visible remains. The identification of mounds as burial monuments or more

recent farm or refuse mounds, for example, was made on the basis of previously recorded information, or where this was not available, the most probable explanation of the visible remains.

## Date Range

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

4th-3rd millennium BC

3rd-1st millennium BC

1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD

10th century AD-14th century AD

14th century AD- 18th century AD

18th century AD- 20th century AD

## Condition

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

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

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

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

## Recommendations

Three types of action have been recommended:

**Survey:** This has been used as a general term covering all forms of further archaeological investigation or site protection. It includes topographical survey, section recording, trial trenching and open area excavation.

**Monitor:** This is recommended either to keep a site of known potential under surveillance or to check for new exposures on sites currently considered to be of low or unknown potential. This will entail regular site inspections and include cross-checking of known information against new exposures and should be carried out by an archaeologist.

**Nil:** No action has been recommended where a site is not immediately vulnerable to change, or is of very low potential.

## Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer Entries

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

C a t e g o r y	E x a m p l e
Label - Place name	2. Carnan
Grid Reference (to centre of area)	NM084 494
Length of Unit	1.8km
Foreshore Type	Sandy foreshore
Coast Edge Type	<5m
Hinterland Type	Drift/rock interface not generally visible
Description	Narrow sandy foreshore.....

## Erosion Class: Gazetteer Entries

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

C a t e g o r y	E x a m p l e
Label - Place name	2. Millton
Grid Reference (to centre of area)	NM096 476
Length of Unit	5.9km
Erosion Class at time of visit	Stable
Description	Gradual transition from previous unit.....

## Erosion Classes

The following definitions have been used:

**Eroding:** Where more than 70% of the coastline is actively eroding.

**Eroding to Stable:** Where there is both active erosion and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one.

**Stable:** A section which is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local; any variation is specified in the accompanying text.

**Accreting to Stable:** Where there are both accreting and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one

**Accreting:** A section with accretion over more than 70% of its length.

**Accreting/Eroding:** There are both accreting and eroding processes taking place and may vary from 20% to 80% of each process. The erosion and accretion may not be arranged in a linear fashion along the coastline; there may be erosion of the coastal edge and deposition of sands along the foreshore.

## BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY: ANALYSIS

### Total number of Sites

A total of 260 sites were found by this survey. Of these, 73 had been previously recorded and 187 were new discoveries. The percentage of new sites found within the entire survey area is 71.92 %. Broken down, the percentage of new sites found on Coll represents 71.42 % of all sites recorded on that island, while on Tiree the figure is 72.34 %.

	Coll	Tiree	Total
New sites found by this survey	85	102	187
Previously recorded sites	34	39	73
Total	119	141	260

### Date Range

The largest number of sites recorded by this survey were ascribed a date within the 18-20th C range. These accounted for 63.46 % of all sites recorded. The second largest group could not be ascribed a date range ('Unknown date'). These sites accounted for 22.69 % of all sites recorded. Sites of 1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD accounted for 6.92 % of all sites recorded. A total of 5 % of all sites recorded by this survey were ascribed a date in the 3rd-1st millennium BC range. Sites of 14-18th C date amounted to 1.53 % of all the sites recorded while those of 4th-3rd millennium BC accounted for 0.38 %. No sites of 10-14th C were identified within the survey area.

## Site Density

Despite having quite different coastlines, the frequency of sites found per kilometre on Coll and Tiree are remarkably similar. On Coll the average number of sites found per kilometre of coastline surveyed was 1.23, on Tiree it was 1.53.

	Coll	Tiree
Length of coastline	96.1km	92km
Total number of sites	119	141
Frequency of sites per km	1.23	1.53

Low site visibility on the rougher coastlines of Coll and the poorer survival of some site types on this island may be a contributing factor to the lower frequency of sites. The large number of agricultural/pastoral remains on Tiree will have contributed significantly to the higher number of sites recorded here.

The frequency of sites per kilometre is comparable to that found during similar coastal surveys carried out on Shetland. The survey areas here comprised both of low lying coasts and higher, rougher terrain. Site visibility and survival also varied greatly throughout the survey area.

### Comparison of Survey Areas: Site Density per Km

Coll	1.23 sites per km
Tiree	1.53 sites per km
Northmavine	1.5 sites per km
Westside	1.5 sites per km
Whalsay	1.6 sites per km
Lunnasting	1.7 sites per km
South Mainland	1.3 sites per km
West Burra	1.5 sites per km
East Burra	2.6 sites per km
Trondra	2.4 sites per km

## ANALYSIS OF SITES ACCORDING TO DATE AND TYPE

### Sites of 4th to 3rd Millennium BC

Only one site of this date range was identified on Coll and no sites were found on Tiree. The site on Coll (C110) is a previously recorded find spot at which tools of possible Mesolithic date were recovered in the past. The true date of these remains is unknown and thus the date range to which the site has been ascribed is at best conjectural.

## Sites of 3rd to 1st Millennium BC

### Date Range

A total of 13 sites of estimated 3-1st millennium date were identified by this survey.

### 3rd-1st millennium BC Sites

	Previously Known	New	Total
Coll	5	6	11
Tiree	0	2	2
Total	5	8	13

A total of eleven sites of this date range were identified on Coll. Of these five sites had been recorded previously and six sites were identified by this survey. On Tiree, two sites were identified by this survey; none had been recorded previously. In total, the new sites of this date range represent an increase of 61.53 %. Sites of this date range represent 5 % of all sites recorded by this survey.

### Site Types (3rd-1st millenium BC)

Two types of sites were represented within this date range: settlement remains and burials. A higher number of sites are known on Coll than on Tiree due to the fact that more fieldwork has been carried out there. Many of the sites lie with sandy areas and are prone to erosion.

Site types: 3rd-1st millennium BC	Coll	Tiree	Total
Burial	5	2	7
Settlement	6	0	6
Total	11	2	13

A campaign of artefact collection from such areas has been carried out in recent years on Coll (Crawford, 1999) and it is from this work that most of our knowledge of sites of this period is based. Unstratified artefact collections provide a coarse indication of site location but provide no contextual information. Many of the sites recorded within this date range have been categorised as settlements on the basis that pottery and midden-type deposits have been identified there in the past. This must be regarded as an extremely provisional interpretation since the presence of such materials is not restricted to settlement contexts and, furthermore, there is presently no reason to suppose that some or all of the material is in a primary context. At best, these locations may provide a good starting point for any future investigation.

## Sites of 1st Millennium BC to 1st Millennium AD

### Date Range

A total of eighteen sites found during the survey were ascribed a date within this range.

### 1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD Sites

	Previously Known	New	Total
Coll	5	0	5
Tiree	12	1	13
Total	17	1	18



Sites of 1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD accounted for 6.92 % of all sites recorded. Five sites were recorded on Coll, all of which had been recorded previously. Thirteen sites were recorded on Tiree, of which all but one had been recorded previously.

## Site Types

Site types: 1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD

	Coll	Tiree	Total
Dun	2	8	10
Broch	0	3	3
Settlement	1	1	2
Church	0	1	1
Burial	1	0	1
Find	1	0	1
Total	5	13	18

The duns and broch of Tiree have been commented on at length by previous archaeological commentators. Despite the depredations to their fabric described by Beveridge (1903), they remain as visible monuments within the landscape. The same cannot be said for Coll. The lack of almost any archaeological remains at many of the alleged dun sites has led to their classification within this report as sites of unknown date. If it were not for the fact that they had been recorded previously, it is doubtful if any such sites would have been included within this survey.

The burial site noted on Coll was reported previously and appears to have been of Viking date. There is no longer any visible archaeological remains at the site.

## Sites of 10th to 14th C AD

No sites of this date range were identified by the survey on Coll or Tiree. It is possible that sites of this period do exist within the coastal zone but that they are not readily datable from their surface remains alone. It is also probable that site types such as pre-Reformation chapels may incorporate elements of this period within their fabric. Two sites which have been classified as being of unknown date (C51 and T63) may in fact belong to this period, although this could not be ascertained from the visible remains. C51 may be the remains of a chapel, while T63 may be either the remains of a Norse house or of a chapel and burial ground.

## Sites of 14th to 18th C AD

### Date Range

Four sites were ascribed a date within the 14th-18th C date range. Sites of this period represent 1.53 % of all the sites recorded during this survey.

14th - 18th C AD Sites	Previously Known	New	Total
Coll	2	1	3
Tiree	0	1	1
Total	2	2	4

### Site Types (14th to 18th C AD)

The site types represented are burial and settlement remains. The settlements on Coll include an abandoned township and a probable black house and associated field system. The burial site is represented by the graveyard at Crossapol which contains sculptured stones and is the site of an early church. The settlement remains on Tiree are represented by a probable house platform and associated old cultivations. It is probable that some of the settlement and agricultural /pastoral sites recorded on both islands incorporate or are built on the foundations of buildings which predate the 18th C. It was not possible to discern where this was the case without more detailed examination both of the structures and of the documentary and cartographic records.

Site types: 14th - 18th C AD	Coll	Tiree	Total
Settlement	2	1	3
Burial	1	0	1
Total	3	1	4

## Sites of 18th to 20th C AD

### Date Range

One hundred and sixty five sites of 18th-20th C date were recorded by this survey. Of these, some one hundred and forty six sites, or 88.48 %, are recorded here for the first time.

18th - 20th C AD Sites	Previously Known	New	Total
Coll	8	76	84
Tiree	11	70	81
Total	19	146	165

These sites make up 63.46 % of all sites recorded, the largest single group found by this survey. The large numbers of new sites of this period can be accounted for by the fact that previous surveys tended not to record all sites of this period and generally did not record agricultural/pastoral remains. In contrast, the remit of this survey was to record sites of all types and dates within the coastal zone. In some cases, boundaries and enclosures recorded here are also shown on OS maps but have not been ascribed an entry within the National Monuments Survey Record.

### Site Types (18th to 20th C AD)

The largest type of site within this category were agricultural/pastoral remains. These include land and field boundaries, sheep folds, enclosures and old cultivated ground. Kelp kilns and kelp drying

walls account for 19.45 % of sites within this date range. This category includes remains thought to date from the 1700's and early 1800's as well as several kelp drying walls of more modern date. Abandoned settlements, both isolated houses and townships, account for some 17.29 % of all sites of 18th-20th C date. Maritime sites, including slipways, jetties, harbours and boat noosts, account for a similar percentage of sites within this date range. Within the 'other' category are included WWII remains, mounds and indeterminate structural remains.

Site types: 18th - 20th C AD	Coll	Tiree	Total
Settlement	15	17	32
Agricultural/pastoral	44	27	71
Maritime	22	10	32
Kelp Industry	1	35	36
Other	2	12	14
Total	84	101	185

### Sites of Unknown Date

#### Date Range

The second largest group of sites identified by this survey could not be ascribed a date range. In total, sixty sites of unknown date were recorded. Of these, 49.15 % had been recorded previously and 50.84 % represent new sites. These sites accounted for 22.69 % of all sites recorded.

Sites of Unknown Date	Previously Known	New	Total
Coll	10	8	18
Tiree	19	22	41
Total	29	30	59

#### Site Types (unknown date)

Included within this category are those sites for which a date range could not be ascribed. In some cases, the remains were too poorly preserved to determine their nature or date, in others the site type could be determined. The largest single group within this category is represented by mounds and cairns which formed 18.46 % of all sites within this category. Some of these sites may be burial monuments or the remains of prehistoric structures, alternatively, they may be clearance cairns or refuse heaps of recent date. The rock cut basins form a distinct group within this category. Generally they are cut into rocks close to the shore and occasionally below water level. The number of sites represented here is likely to be but a small percentage of the total number of sites which exist on both islands. The function and date of these features is unknown, although it has been hypothesised that they may either be carvings of prehistoric origin or that they are of more recent date and were used as mortars for grinding bait.

Site types: Unknown date	Coll	Tiree	Total
Rock cut basins	4	5	9
Cairn/mound	5	7	12
Indeterminate remains	4	7	11
Settlement	3	6	9
Structural remains	4	7	11
Agricultural/pastoral	0	8	8
Maritime	0	2	2

Other	0	1	1
Find spot	1	1	2
Total	21	44	65

### Site Location in Relation to the Coast

The largest group of sites recorded lay on the coast edge (28.07 %). These included sites with strong coastal affinities, such as kelp workings, jetties and slipways, as well as sites without particular coastal affinities, such as houses and settlement and burial sites. The second largest group lay within 10m of the coast edge (23.07 %) and included a wide range of sites both with and without strong coastal affinities. The low numbers of sites found less than 100m from the coast reflects the fact that this survey was primarily concerned with examining the 50m coastal strip, although sites behind this point were recorded either where they were clearly visible or where they were associated with remains lying within the 50m strip. Very few sites (3.07) were recorded in the area beyond 100m from the coast because, strictly speaking, this area lay outside of the remit of this survey. The sites recorded in this zone either formed very visible features in the landscape or were found on journeys into or out from the coastal zone.

	Coll	Tiree	Total
On coast	28	45	73
<10m	20	40	60
<20m	18	26	44
<50m	29	20	49
<100m	9	8	17
>100m	8	0	8
Tidal/maritime zone	7	2	9
Total	119	141	260

### Site Designation

In the survey area there are four sites which have been scheduled as ancient monuments and one site has been listed. The number of designated sites within the survey area amounts to 1.92 % of all sites within this area and 6.8 % of all sites which had been recorded prior to this survey.

Designation	Coll	Tiree	Total
Scheduled & Listed	0	0	0
Scheduled	0	4	4
Listed	1	0	1
Total	1	4	5

### Site Condition

The most common condition in which sites were found to survive was described as 'fair' (63.46 %). The sites within this category were considered to retain some archaeological potential and generally to be capable of being characterised, though in most cases further characterisation is likely to require invasive assessment at a minimum and, in some cases, more extensive excavation. With regard to standing buildings, this description indicates that the remains, though incomplete, are sufficiently well preserved to permit a general characterisation of the remains to be made.

	Coll	Tiree	Total
Good	9	13	22
Good/fair	1	3	4
Fair	86	79	165
Fair/poor	10	26	36
Poor	13	20	33
Total	119	141	260

A total of 13.84 % of the sites within the survey area were thought to be in fair/poor condition. This description indicates that while it is possible that the site retains some archaeological potential, the extent of this may be low. In such cases some further assessment may be warranted but it is unlikely that more extensive archaeological work would be justified.

Sites described as good (8.46 %) or good/fair (1.53 %) retain sufficient visible elements to characterise or generally characterise the remains. In many cases, such sites may be considered to be of high or medium archaeological potential and further work could reasonably be expected to generate new information about the site and its environs. In some cases, sites under this description have already been partially excavated or, in the case of standing buildings, conserved or renovated. In such cases the sites can be readily characterised but there may be no justification for further work.

Sites described as being in poor condition (12.6 %) have few surviving visible elements and, from an inspection of the surface remains, do not appear to hold out much or any archaeological potential. In some cases it may be worthwhile monitoring such sites since the most visible element may be also the most badly preserved and new exposures may require the site condition to be reassessed.

#### Recommendations

The largest group (64.6 %) of sites within the survey area are considered to require no further attention. It may be worthwhile monitoring such sites on an occasional basis to check for any new exposures, however.

	Coll	Tiree	Total
Survey	36	14	50
Monitor	16	26	42
Nil	67	101	168

Survey, in the form of field mapping, remote sensing or invasive archaeological assessment or excavation has been recommended on a total of 19.23 % of the sites within the survey area. Within this group, a greater amount of sites on Coll are thought to require such attention than on Tiree.

Monitoring has been recommended on a total of 16.15 % of sites within the survey area. In the case of sites located on the coast edge, within sandy areas or within the tidal and marine zones, it may be appropriate to carry out regular monitoring of the remains and particularly following storms. For sites set back from the coast edge, site monitoring under different conditions, for example when vegetation is low or when there has been snow or drought, may be useful since hitherto unrecorded features may then be revealed. Sites on farmed land or in areas of high animal or human traffic should be monitored to check for damage to the remains.

# DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This work has demonstrated that the coastal zones of Coll and Tiree are rich in archaeological remains. Sites of almost all periods have been recognised and many have been found to be of high archaeological potential. The average number of sites found per kilometre is comparable to other survey areas, such as Shetland, although a larger amount of sites on Coll and Tiree are of more recent date.

As might be expected on two small islands, most of the sites of pre-modern date were recorded prior to this survey. This is, in part, due to the high visibility of the duns, forts and brochs which make up a good proportion of the prehistoric remains. The early publication of many sites on the islands by Beveridge has ensured that their location, if not their structures, have been preserved. Recent campaigns of artefact collection and publication by Crawford, Holley and others on Coll has further indicated the existence of sites ranging from the Mesolithic periods through to the post-Medieval period amongst the sand hills.

This survey has been able to add several new sites of probable early date to this list, however. On Coll, a probable enclosed settlement at Creag an Fhitich (C89) and two groups of probable early burial mounds at Fiskary Bay and Garbhaird (C94, C97) are of particular interest. These sites were known to their landowners but had not been previously recorded. On Tiree, a possible prehistoric enclosure and field system was noted at Port Snoig (T84), an eroding site of possible prehistoric date was noted at Salum (T20) and two mounds were identified at Salum and Crossapol as possible burial monuments (T18, T75).

Of later date, this survey has added two potentially important sites to the record. These are the possible early church at Port an Duine (C51) on Coll and the remains of a building which may be either a Norse house or an early chapel at Loch Dubh a Gharaidh Fail (T63) on Tiree.

The new sites reported by this survey have been predominantly of 18th - 20th C date. Numerous remains associated with kelp working were recorded on Tiree, where it is known that this industry flourished in the later 1700's when around 500 tons of kelp were produced annually, finally ending in the mid-1800's. (NSA, 216). More recently ware was collected from the shores on a casual basis and when dried was sold for processing on the mainland. This trade has now also come to an end. The numerous remains of drying walls and kilns scattered throughout the island and concentrated on the isle of Soa, amongst other places, bears testament to the scale of an industry that brought much needed income to the island in the past.

On Coll, the remains of isolated farmsteads of probable 18th-19th C date, including a possible black house, were identified on the rugged south eastern coast, which today is completely uninhabited and barely accessible. Beside the houses there are small fields which bear traces of spade cultivation and nearby are the remains of old peat banks. The tenacity of a people constrained to make a living under such harsh conditions is here very apparent. It is not improbable to suppose that these abandoned dwellings may represent the settlements of people who were cleared from the land and forced into emigration to Canada and Australia in the mid 1800's.

A second important finding of this work has been the recognition that, while a high proportion of sites are situated close to the coast edge, few are being actively eroded by the sea. In contrast with the findings of similar surveys carried out in the Northern Isles, only one site on Tiree was found to be eroding out of the coast edge (T20) and no such sites were found on Coll. Wind erosion, and in particular the movement of sand, appears to play a greater role in exposing sites on both

islands. In some cases, remains in sandy areas which had been reported previously were found to be no longer visible, suggesting that they had been covered up again by blown sand. In one case, an extensive multi-period site at Port an tSaoir on Coll (C69) was found in an acute state of degradation due to the removal of sand cover from the area.

The lack of rabbits on Tiree has apparently assisted in maintaining stable conditions amongst the sandy areas. The rabbit population on Coll appears low and has been subject to culling in the past (Dawson, 1999) and this, and low cattle stocking, would appear to be a factor in maintaining a relatively stable environment. but a more detailed study of the problem would be required to assess the impact of rabbit burrowing on the sandy areas and, in particular, the archaeological remains located within them.

Few other pressures on the archaeological sites of both islands could be identified. It would appear that much of the damage caused to the archaeology by human agency has occurred in the past. This was remarked upon in the Statistical Account of 1791-99 and the New Statistical Account of 1845; it was also noted by Beveridge. It appears that many sites were robbed of stone or levelled in favour of agricultural expansion in the period up to the early 20th C. We may forever regret the disposal of probable Viking graves at Cornaigbeg on Tiree and Grishipoll On Coll, the sale 'for a trifle' of a probable prehistoric gold ornament and the disposal of several hoards of Viking silver from the islands (Statistical Account, 402) , but it must be seen that these depredations occurred at a time when both islands were under extreme population pressure and absolute poverty was rife.

To continue to redress the balance, it is recommended that both islands would benefit from further archaeological investigation and continued site monitoring. While the collection of unstratified artefacts from sites on Coll has usefully provided pointers towards the location and date ranges of sites amongst the sand hills, the practise should be abandoned in favour of more rigorous mapping of exposed remains and, where necessary, the systematic collection of loose finds. Several finds collections held locally on Tiree which have not yet been published, could usefully be brought to the attention of the museum services for analysis and publication. Sharing of information between groups within the community, between communities on both islands and with the national statutory bodies concerned with archaeology and heritage can be of benefit to all.

This type of survey, defined as coastal zone assessment, has been designed as a rapid means of gaining a 'snapshot' in to the built heritage and archaeology of the coastal zone. The results provide a broad indication of the types and number of sites to be found and document their visible condition. What this work cannot claim to provide is an exhaustive list or detailed account of the archaeology. As such, the findings recorded here should be approached as a preliminary statement to be augmented, updated and revised as more information becomes available. It is probable that many more sites of all dates lie within the coastal zone and are yet to be discovered. It seems likely that many sites remain to be found within the sand hills of both islands. For this reason, continued monitoring and reporting of new discoveries is to be encouraged.

It is hoped that this report will be of interest and use to all those with an interest in the rich heritage of these islands and that it will act as a spring board for future investigations.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

Category 1: Assessment required

Category 2: Monitoring required

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

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

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



## COLL - CATEGORY 1: ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

SITE	MAP	NGR GRID REF	SITE TYPE	PLACENAME	DATE
C1	1	NM 27172 63192	Domestic/maritime/agricultural	Sorisdale	18-20th C
C4	2	NM 27137 62353	Other	Bagh na Coille	Unknown
C8	3	NM 25332 59308	Agricultural/pastoral/Domestic	Port an Fhion	18-20th C
C12	1	NM 27394 63678	Agricultural/pastoral	Traigh Tuath (south)	Unknown
C13	1	NM 2721 6384	Domestic	Traigh Tuath, Sorisdale	Unknown
C14	1	NM 26175 63925	Agricultural/pastoral/Domestic	Eileraig	18-20th C
C29	13	NM 19218 59873	Domestic	Grishipoll	3rd-1st mill BC
C34	3	NM 25207 59082	Agricultural/pastoral/Domestic	Port an Fhion	18-20th C
C43	4	NM 22532 58012	Indeterminate	Loch Urbhaig (SW of)	Unknown
C47	9	NM 12610 52676	Agricultural/pastoral/Domestic	Caoles (SE of)	18-20th C
C50	9	NM 12581 52072	Indeterminate	Port an Duine (N of)	Unknown
C51	9	NM 12586 52070	Indeterminate	Port an Duine (N)	Unknown
C53	9	NM 12338 51696	Indeterminate	Port Ban	18-20th C
C56	9	NM 11091 52977	Agricultural/pastoral	Calgary Point (N of)	18-20th C
C57	9	NM 11925 53289	Agricultural/pastoral	Eilean Halum (SW of)	18-20th C
C58	10	NM 12529 53829	Agricultural/pastoral/Indeterm	Traigh Halum	18-20th C
C60	12	NM 17188 57828	Agricultural/pastoral	Traigh Hogh	18-20th C
C61	12	NM 17383 58657	Agricultural/pastoral	Ballyhaugh (W of)	18-20th C
C63	12	NM 18077 58981	Agricultural/pastoral	Clabach (NW of)	18-20th C
C66	11	NM 16022 56853	Agricultural/pastoral	Cnocan Loisgte (W of)	18-20th C
C67	11	NM 15720 56524	Agricultural/pastoral	Dun Beic (N of)	18-20th C
C68	11	NM 15404 55938	Agricultural/pastoral	Creag na Druideige (SW of)	18-20th C
C69	11	NM 14825 54936	Domestic/Industrial	Port an tSaoir	1st mill BC-AD
C71	8	NM 15306 52144	Domestic	Port na Luinge (N of)	3rd -1st mill BC
C79	7	NM 17614 53388	Maritime	Loch Gortan	18-20th C
C80	7	NM 17677 52961	Indeterminate	Dun Ghortain	Unknown
C81	7	NM 17982 53269	Domestic/Agricultural/pastoral	Gortan	14-18th C/18-20th C
C84	7	NM 1898 5378	Domestic/Agricultural/pastoral	Friesland	14-18thC/18-20th C
C89	6	NM 1955 5334	Domestic/Agricultural/pastoral	Creag an Fhitich (SW of)	3rd-1st mill BC
C91	6	NM 19707 53824	Domestic/Agricultural/pastoral	Port na hEathar	18-20th C
C92	6	NM 19966 54144	Domestic/Maritime/Agricultural	Hyne	18-20th C
C93	6	NM 2103 5461	Domestic	Hyne (NE of)	3rd-1st mill BC
C94	5	NM 21091 54905	Funerary	Fiskary ((SW of)	3rd-1st mill BC
C95	5	NM 21091 54905	Agricultural/pastoral/maritime	Fiskary Bay	18-20th C
C96	5	NM 21290 54973	Maritime	Fiskary Bay	18-20th C
C97	5	NM 21729 55397	Funerary/Industrial	Gharbhaird	3rd-1st mill BC/18-20th C

## COLL - CATEGORY 2: MONITORING REQUIRED

C5	2	NM 26521 61327	Defensive/Agricultural/pastoral	Dun Dulorichan/Laorachan	1st mill BC-AD
C21	15	NM 2345 6331	Indeterminate	Dun Morbaidh	Unknown
C24	14	NM 21780 61877	Funerary	Killunaig	3rd-1st mill BC
C27	13	NM 20401 61141	Domestic	Rubh'an t-Sean Chaisteil	3rd-1st mill BC
C30	13	NM 1903 5973	Domestic/Agricultural/pastoral	Grishipoll House	18-20th C
C45	9	NM12795 53062	Funerary	Crossapol	14-18th/18-20th C
C46	9	NM 12698 52810	Indeterminate	Caoles (SE of)	Unknown
C49	9	NM 12578 52105	Indeterminate	Caoles (S of)	Unknown
C88	6	NM 19355 53414	Indeterminate	Cnoc Shoirbidh (SE of)	Unknown
C109	1	NM 258 640	Indeterminate	Traigh Bhousd	Unknown
C110	1	NM 273 638	Domestic	Rubha Sgor-innis	4th-3rd mill BC
C114	8	NM 1353 5352	Indeterminate	Port Na Luinge	Unknown
C115	8	NM 1477 5212	Domestic	Glac Shilisteir (S of)	Unknown
C117	12	NM 188 599	Domestic	Grishipoll Bay	3rd-1st mill BC
C118	13	NM 191 598	Funerary	Grishipoll	1st mill BC- AD
C119	15	NM 242 634	Domestic	Cornaigmore	1st mill BC- ADI

## TIREE - CATEGORY 1: ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

SITE	MAP	NGR GRID REF	SITE TYPE	PLACENAME	DATE
T20	15	NM 06656 48842	Indeterminate	Salum	Unknown
T25	7	NL 95688 40119	Domestic	Balephuill Bay (E side of)	18-20th C
T26	7	NL 95618 40138	Defensive/Domestic	Dunan Nighean	1st mill BC- AD
T28	8	NL 94189 40774	Maritime/Industrial	Balephuill Bay (W side)	18-20th C
T30	8	NL 93611 40099	Indeterminate	St. Patrick's chapel (W of)	Unknown
T31	8	NL 9350 4086	Defensive/Domestic	Dun nan Gall	Unknown
T32	8	NL 9360 4116	Defensive	An Dun, Eilean Dubh	Unknown
T45	1	NM 08743 47430	Domestic/Agricultural/pastoral	Milton	18-20th C
T48	2	NM 07688 47102	Defensive/Domestic	Dun Sgibinis	1st mill BC- AD
T57	14	NM 03875 49111	Agricultural/pastoral/Domestic	Loch an Fhaing (W of)	14-18th C
T61	14	NM 01687 48114	Agricultural/pastoral	Loch Aulaig	18-20th C
T62	14	NM 02696 48679	Indeterminate	Ringin Stone	Unknown
T63	14	NM 02756 48591	Indeterminate	Loch Dubh a Gharraidh	Fail Unknown
T84	7	NL 97107 38815	Agricultural/pastoral/Domestic	Port Snoig	Unknown

## TIREE - CATEGORY 2: MONITORING REQUIRED

T3	3	NM 04227 46756	Indeterminate	Gott (N of)	Unknown
T4	3	NM 04761 47306	Indeterminate	Kirkapol	Unknown
T5	2	NM 05893 47575	Indeterminate	Kirkapol	Unknown
T6	3	NM 05517 47514	Indeterminate	Silversands, Kirkapol	Unknown
T13	16	NM 07537 49690	Indeterminate	Miodar (S of)	Unknown
T18	16	NM 06707 49040	Funerary	Salum Bay (N end of)	3-1st mill BC
T19	15	NM 06564 49032	Maritime	Salum Bay (N end of)	Unknown
T22	3	NM 04228 45914	Agricultural/pastoral	Gott (N of)	Unknown
T29	8	NL 93791 40119	Church	St. Patrick's Chapel	1st mill BC-AD
T36	13	NM 01357 48029	Defensive	Balephetrish, An Dun	1st mill BC-AD
T49	2	NM 07059 47157	Indeterminate	Ruaig (SE of)	Unknown
T64	13	NM 01866 48120	Indeterminate	Loch Aulaig	Unknown
T75	5	NL 99548 42990	Funerary	Crossapol (SW of)	3-1st mill BC
T80	6	NL 98672 39095	Defensive/Domestic	Dun Hynish	1st mill BC- AD
T83	7	NL 97431 38523	Defensive	Dun na Cleite	1st mill BC-AD
T85	7	NL 96421 38882	Defensive/Domestic	Dun Shiadair	1st mill BC- AD
T90	9	NL 93811 44881	Indeterminate	Traigh Thodhrasdail	Unknown
T91	9	NL 93293 45455	Domestic/Defensive	Dun Hanais	1st mill BC-AD
T105	11	NL 94955 47555	Defensive/Domestic	Dun Boraige Beag	1st mill BC- AD
T107	11	NL 94700 47557	Domestic/Defensive	Dun Boraige Moire	1st mill BC-AD
T116	4	NM 03913 43370	Defensive/Domestic	Dun Heanish	1st mill BC-AD
T129	15	NM 0423 4927	Domestic/Defensive	Dun Mor Vault	1st mill BC- AD
T130	15	NM 0463 4926	Defensive/Domestic	Dun Beag, Vault	1st mill BC- AD
T132	8	NL 9336 4006	Defensive/Domestic	Eilean na Ba	Unknown
T139	7	NL 972 386	Indeterminate	Port Snoig	Unknown
T141	8	NL 950 405	Domestic	Traigh Bheidhe	Unknown

## COLL: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

C1, Map 1

NM26SE18

Coll no. 165

NM 27172 63192

Sorisdale

Former fishing township, largely abandoned, includes one listed building

Listed

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Township comprises of several houses, outbuildings, yards, cultivated land, earthworks, small mounds, boat noosts and other features, some of which extend down to the coast edge. The majority of the buildings are reduced to foundation level. Some have been reused in recent times as sheds. The listed cottage is roofless and ruinous and lies less than 20m from the coast edge. The houses measure 9m by 4m (externally), on average. A boat noost lies on the N side of the bay. Set into the grassy banks at the head of the shore, this has drystone walls and measures 6m by 2m; the walls stand to 2m. To the S side of the bay there are at least two further noosts. The most prominent retains a revetted stone wall and measures 5m by 2m; the walls stand up to 1m. The other noost lies immediately adjacent and is defined by grassy banks. It measures 3.5m by 1m; the banks stand to 0.5m.

Fair-poor

Survey

C2, Map 1

Coll no. 303

NM 27261 62750

Sorisdale Bay (south)

Probable fishing harbour, ruinous

18-20th C

On coast edge

(i) A wall extends down a sloping rock face to cross a narrow neck of low-lying land which leads to a rocky headland. It is coursed but roughly built of beach stone and is lichen covered. It survives to 0.75m-1m in height and is between 1.5 and 1.75m in width. It is some 13m long. It has been built up over bedrock, which at some time in the past, has been worn smooth by the sea. (ii) A second length of more ruinous walling extends from the face of the headland into the sea. It survives to a length of 8m and is approximately 2.5m wide. No coursing is visible and much of the wall has been reduced to a single stone in height. This wall extends in front of a stony storm beach. (iii) On the storm beach, to the rear of wall (ii), a large boulder has an iron ring inserted into it. Together these walls are thought to represent the remains of a small fishing harbour.

Fair

Nil

C3, Map 2

NM 27137 62353

Bagh na Coille

Enclosure, three-sided, of earth banks and stone walling

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

A three-sided rectangular enclosure lies against an outcrop of bedrock. It measures some 25m by 8m and is aligned east-west. The ends of the enclosure are formed from rough walling which is largely reduced to a single stone in height. The long side is formed from an earthen bank some 1.3m wide, which survives to a height of 0.4m. Two small water-courses run close by. The structure is thought to

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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be a stock enclosure of 18th-20th C date.

Fair

Nil

C4, Map 2

NM 27137 62353

Bagh na Coille

Cave

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

A cave, suitable for use as a rock shelter, has been formed from a chasm beneath a bedrock outcrop. The floor of the cave is dry and it is roofed with large collapsed boulders, covered with dense vegetation. It extends inwards for at least 10m.

Fair

Survey

C5, Map 2

NM26SE7

Coll no. 163

NM 26521 61327

Dun Dulorichan/Laorachan

Structural remains, probable Dun, enclosures

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

>100m from coast edge

The remains of several structural features are situated on or close to a steep sided rocky prominence between the coast edge and the SE end of Loch Airidh Raonuill. The site has previously been recorded as a dun. The surviving structural features are as follows: (i) A wall, now largely covered by rugged vegetation, extends for some 20m on level ground from the foot of the dun to a crag located to its eastern side. It is 1.75m wide, 0.4m high and largely ruinous. (ii) At the seaward end of (i), fragments of walling may indicate the presence of a small enclosure. (iii) On the N slopes of the crag there is a rough wall some 7m long by 2m wide and aligned NW-SE. Almost entirely obscured by peat and rough vegetation, this wall is likely to be that described by RCAHMS; no trace was seen of the wall on the E side of the crag. (iv) A slight hollow lies immediately to the S of wall (iii) and some stonework is visible, suggesting either an associated structure or a segment of collapsed walling. (v) Two enclosures, each 9m in diameter, lie against the S foot of the crag.

Poor

Monitor

C6, Map 2

NM 26096 60367

Canada

Boundary/enclosure built between outcrops

18-20th C

>100m from coast edge

A fragment of walling, 9m long and up to 0.65m high, extends between two rock outcrops. It is formed from large boulders which have been roughly piled rather than coursed. It is probable that this structure originally formed part of a stock enclosure or shelter. It may be associated with Canada croft, which lies further inland in this area.

fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C7, Map 2

NM 25754 59962

Port Treallabhaig (N of)

settlement and field system, abandoned

18-20th C

Elements <100m from coast edge

A complex of ruinous croft buildings lie beneath an outcrop on relatively level rough ground, some 100m and more from the coast edge. The best preserved building is aligned N-S and measures 8m by 4m externally. The walls stand up to 1.3m high and are 0.7m wide. No trace of any internal features survive. (ii) At the N end of (i), the footings of a square structure or enclosure, 6m in length, are outlined by grass-covered stones. (iii) The ruins of a rectangular building lie to the W of (ii). Measuring 7m by 6m and aligned N-S, much of the W wall has been robbed out. (iv) and (v) The ruins of two smaller buildings lie to the S end of (i). Traces of field walls and formerly cultivated ground lie close by.

Fair

Nil

C8, Map 3

NM 25332 59308

Port an Fhion (N of)

Settlement, ruinous, and cultivations

18-20th C

>100m from coast edge

The ruins of a subrectangular building stand on high but sheltered ground between two rock outcrops close to a small loch. The building measures 9m by 5.5m and is aligned E-W. The walls are, on average, 1m wide, and survive up to 1.1m high. They have a pronounced inward batter and are rounded off at the corners, in a manner most reminiscent of traditional blackhouse architecture. The interior of the building is very overgrown with rough vegetation. (ii) to the W of the building, on the other side of the outcrop, overgrown footings define a building some 3m by 7m in size. (iii) A series of lazy beds surround the buildings and extend across structure (ii). (iv) an area of rig and furrow lies to the S of the complex.

Fair

Survey

C9, Map 1

Coll no. 304

NM 27378 63182

Sorisdale Bay (north)

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

A group of five or more small rock cut basins are visible in the surface of the bedrock to the N side of Sorisdale Bay. They lie within 2.5m of the sea. On average, the basins measure 0.08m in diameter and are 0.04m deep. Exploration of the surrounding area was hampered by slippery rock and thus it is not known if further, similar groups exist in the wider area. This site has been recorded in more detail by Coll Archaeological Association.

Good

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C10, Map 1

NM 27425 63198

Sorisdale

Track, possible

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A spread of small stone, covering an area 10m N-S by 2.5m E-W, extends through a low-lying gap between two rock outcrops. To the E side of the spread, a line of larger stones appears to form an edge to this feature. Thought to represent the remains of an old track, this feature may reuse stone from an earlier structure since little loose stone is available in the immediate area.

Fair

Nil

C11, Map 1

NM 27489 63478

Port a Mhor Mhuil

Possible Kelp kiln, ruinous

18-20th C

10m from coast edge

A group of earthfast and grass-covered stones appear to describe a small circular structure, possibly the remains of a kelp kiln. The feature measures 1m in diameter and lies in short grass some 10m from the coast edge.

Poor

Nil

C12, Map 1

NM 27394 63678

Traigh Tuath (south)

Field, cairn and platform

Unknown

Elements <10m from coast edge

An area of well drained grassland lies between rock outcrops close to the coast edge. (i) To the center of the area stands a conical-shaped cairn. This measures some 4m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. It is largely covered with vegetation but some stone is visible within. The stones measure approximately 0.5m x 0.15m x 0.05m. This structure may be a clearance cairn, containing stone removed from the surrounding field, but the possibility that it represented a burial monument could not be discounted. (ii) Some 50m to the N side of the cairn, close to the point at which the sand dunes begin, there is a small raised platform lying amongst rough grass. It measures 8m by 3.5m and stands some 0.25m above the surrounding ground surface. The identity of this feature is unknown.

Fair/Good

Survey

C13, Map 1

NM26SE8

Coll no. 166

NM 2721 6384

Traigh Tuath, Sorisdale

Old Ground Surface with midden scatter

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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A spread of stone, shell and animal bone associated with a probable old ground surface is exposed in the base of a blow out within an area of high dunes. Small scraps of flint and pumice are also present, although no tools or debitage was noted. The spread extends over an area measuring some 20m by 10m. Previous work in this area by RCAHMS uncovered an inhumation burial with a beaker vessel within a stone setting and associated with anthropogenic spreads. The area is unstable and liable to erode rapidly. It is recommended that a full survey together with methodical collection be carried out without delay and that the area be kept under surveillance for the appearance of new exposures. References: Ritchie and Crawford, 1980.

Fair

Survey

C14, Map 1

NM26SE13

Coll no. 162

NM 26175 63925

Eileraig

Farmstead

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

The ruins of a stone built house are situated on grassland at the seaward end of a small valley bounded by rocky outcrops at the mouth of a sandy bay. The building lies some 3m above the beach and 10m from the coast edge. It measures 9m by 4.5m (externally) and is aligned N-S. The walls stand up to 7 courses or 1.5m in height and are built from a regularly coursed mix of quarry and beach stone. Natural clay and small stone has been used to pack the wall core. The corners of the building are square. Internally, it is divided into two chambers of unequal size. The internal division is formed from large orthostats and probably of secondary origin. Traces of internal render survive at the S end of the interior, while fallen stone with mortar adhering may be the remains of a chimney. The footings of at least two other, smaller buildings lie in the immediate area and the ground appears to have been improved and worked over a considerable period. The 1st edition OS map (1881) shows two buildings in this area which more than likely are represented by these ruins.

Fair

Survey

C15, Map 1

NM 26063 63939

Eileraig (W of)

Land boundary wall

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A wall runs between two rock outcrops and appears to be part of a discontinuous field boundary which extends inland for over 30m. It stands up to 0.75m high and is surrounded by tumbled stone. A modern field boundary runs on an approximately parallel alignment nearby and it is likely that the wall represents a predecessor to this land division.

Fair

Nil

C16, Map 1

NM 25380 64083

Traigh Bhousd

Wall

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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18-20th C

30m from coast edge

A curving section of coursed walling, some 7m in length, runs parallel with the coast. It extends between two rock outcrops in an area of marshy ground and may be part of a now ruinous land boundary. It may be associated with field boundary C17.

Fair

Nil

C17, Map 15

NM 25078 64170

Bousd

Field boundary

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

A ruinous wall runs uphill from the sea and is visible, although discontinuous, for over 50m. It appears to be roughly coursed and in places is built over jutting bedrock. A track which remains in use runs beside the wall for some distance. It is probable that this boundary is associated with wall C16.

Fair

Nil

C18, Map 15

NM 24880 63861

Cornaig Bay

Rectangular enclosure, ruinous

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

The ruinous footings of a stone built enclosure are situated within an area of green, fertile land which is surrounded by rock outcrops and marshy ground. It measures 7m by 4m and is aligned NE-SW. There is an entrance in the NW wall. The walls stand up to 0.4m high and are built from large angular and subangular stones, probably taken from nearby rock falls. The enclosure backs onto an outcrop. It is thought to have been used as a stock enclosure.

Fair

Nil

C19, Map 15

NM 24901 63656

Cornaigh Bay (E side)

Enclosure, ruinous

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

Several large upright boulders define the remnants of a three-sided rectilinear enclosure built against a rocky outcrop on the E side of Cornaigh Bay. The structure measures some 6m by 9m and has rubble walls up of between 0.7 and 1m in thickness. The majority of the walling is now reduced to foundation level. This structure is of a type commonly found particularly in the more rugged upland areas of the island and is thought to be a stock enclosure.

Poor

Nil



## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C20, Map 15

NM 24738 63710

Cornaig Bay (W side)

Enclosures

18-20th C

>50m from coast edge

Two small rectangular enclosures are situated on sloping, rocky ground to the W side of Cornaig Bay.

(i) One is reduced to foundation level and is estimated to have measured some 5m by 4m. The wall was built from large upright stones. The ground level within the interior is slightly raised, suggesting that this enclosure may have been used for small-scale cultivation. (ii) The second enclosure, measuring 8m by 5m, lies to the seaward side of (i). It is defined by earthen banks which may originally formed the base to a wooden superstructure.

Fair

Nil

C21, Map 15

NM26SW12

Coll no. 146

NM 2345 6331

Dun Morbaidh

Site of alleged Dun

Unknown

On coast edge

A prominent rocky outcrop on a short headland is alleged to be the site of a Dun. It is surrounded by the sea on three sides and has high, sloping sides. The site was recorded by Beveridge (1903) who noted the presence of a wall on the W side of the summit and traces of terraces and walling on the E side of the hill. From exposed midden deposits, several sherds of pottery with incised decoration, one bearing a representation of a deer, were recovered. These are now in the NMA (Accession nos.: HD 322-327). No trace of the walls or of any midden deposits were noted on this visit. The only possible structural remains visible being several large stones protruding from the seaward flanks of the crag.

Poor

Monitor

C22, Map 14

NM 22732 62782

A'Chroic (SW of)

Field walls, ruinous

18-20th C

>30m from coast edge

Several discontinuous and ruinous lengths of walling occur in the area of an old raised storm beach.

Beach stone has been used in their construction. Most lie over 50m from the coast edge.

Poor

Nil

C23, Map 14

NM 22355 62401

Traigh Gharbh (SW of)

Enclosures/field walls

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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The remains of several earthen banks and stone walls forming a series of probable stock enclosures, occupy low-lying ground between rocky outcrops. (i) At the eastern end of the complex, an earthen bank extends between the outcrops. It is 2m wide and 0.35m high and is covered with vegetation. (ii) and (iii) Two further earthen banks lie to the W of and parallel to (i). (iv) To the W side of the complex, a stone wall, now in a very ruinous condition and possibly built over an earlier earthen bank, runs between the outcrops and extends inland for over 100m towards the road.

Fair

Nil

C24, Map 14

NM26SW6

Coll no. 118

NM 21780 61877

Killunaig

Probable burial mounds and old ground surface

3rd-1st mill BC

>50m from coast edge

In a low-lying area between the dunes there are a series of low-lying small grassy hummocks. One amorphous mound measures some 6m by 7m (E-W) and is associated with a group of 12 or more large earthfast stones, which may be the remains of a structure. Six of the stones form a rough arc, measuring some 3m across and are reminiscent of a kerb, perhaps to a small prehistoric burial mound. To the center of this mound, several large earthfast stones are exposed. The area is poorly vegetated and traces of shell and stone exposed in the upper ground surface may be the remains of an old ground surface now becoming exposed. The probability that this site is a prehistoric burial ground is strengthened by previous records and the excavation of burial cists in this area by RCAHMS in 1976. The excavations examined two cists. One contained an internal partition and the bones of at least three individuals. The other contained a small amount of cremated bone. Previous stray finds from the area have included pottery, a bone pin, a pennanular bronze ring and a piece of bronze wire. The remains described above may be the ones previously examined, but it seems probable that further sites also exist in this area. A full survey and continued monitoring is recommended. References: Ritchie and Crawford, 1980.

Fair/poor

Monitor

C25, Map 13

NM 20748 61148

Gallanach (NW of)

Track

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

A roughly surfaced track runs along by the coast for over 50m, meandering between rock outcrops. In places, the remains of a retaining wall or kerb are visible to either side. This feature is thought to be of relatively modern origin.

Fair

Nil

C26, Map 13

NM 20554 61055

Gallanach (NW of)

Enclosure

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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18-20th C

>20m from coast edge

A curvilinear earth banked enclosure occupies an area of fertile grassland on a sloping hillside some 30m from the coast edge. The bank is most clearly visible to the E side, here it has spread to 3m in width and stands between 0.75 and 1m high. There is the suggestion of a corner at the NE and it is probable that the enclosure was rectilinear in plan but that subsequent slumping of the banks has lent it a more rounded appearance. The internal area measures 25m by 25m, approximately. There is no indication that the ground inside was ever cultivated and it may be more likely that served as a stock enclosure.

Fair

Nil

C27, Map 13

NM26SW5

Coll no. 104

NM 20401 61141

Rubh'an t-Sean Chaisteil

Alleged site of Dun, possible hut circle

3rd-1st mill BC

<10m from coast edge

It has been recorded by Beveridge (1903) that a dun formerly occupied this prominence but no trace of any remains were found on the crag itself during this visit. The remains of a curvilinear building or enclosure, were noted however, on the landward flanks of the hill. Visible as a depression, surrounded by slight banks, this structure is estimated to measure some 6m by 5m internally. A break in the bank to the E side is suggestive of an entrance. The banks stand highest to the W and SW sides where they measure 2m in width and stand up to 0.5m high. A slight depression in front of the banks on the N and E sides suggests that the ground surface in these areas may have been artificially scarped. The site is not eroding.

Fair

Monitor

C28, Map 13

NM 19371 60262

Grishipoll (N of)

Structural remains and cultivations

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

On a rocky headland, between the dunes S of Gallanach and Grishipoll Bay, an more fertile area of grassland shows signs past cultivation. A raised storm beach lies to the rear of this area. (i) The remains of a drystone field wall borders the western edge of the cultivated land. This extends inland towards the road and has been constructed from rounded and subangular stone, much of it probably taken from the storm beach. (ii) A length of ruinous walling runs parallel to the coast. Extending for 10m in length, this wall is 0.5m wide and stands up to 0.3m high. It incorporates both beach stone and angular blocks within its fabric. (iii) At the E end of (ii), are the footings of a small subrectangular structure. This measures 1.75m long by 0.75m wide and is defined by a continuous line of earthfast and lichen covered angular stones which are set on edge. It is aligned E-W, and while this might be suggestive of a grave setting, it more likely represents a kelp kiln.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C29, Map 13

NM 19218 59873

Grishipoll

Possible hut circle

3rd-1st mill BC

<5m from coast edge

A horseshoe shaped earthwork occupies land which has been cultivated into the recent past. The structure measures 8m by 3m and is aligned N-S. Several stones protrude from the banks. It is possible that this site represents the remains of a prehistoric hut circle, but it may alternatively be a boat noost or enclosure or more recent origin.

Fair

Survey

C30, Map 13

NM15NE16

Coll no. 086

NM 1903 5973

Grishipoll House

House, garden and cultivated land

18-20th C

<25m from coast edge

The ruinous shell of Grishipoll House stands close to the shore, surrounded by enclosed garden ground and, beyond this, the remains of numerous enclosures and fragments of walling. Built in the mid-18th C, this served as the laird's house. A stone bearing the date of 1737 and said to come from the house has been removed and built into a cottage in the area, although it has not been located. The site, however, is alleged to have been occupied since the later Middle Ages. It was last occupied c.1900. It is known locally as "the White House". The roof has gone and the interior now stands open and empty. Formerly a two storied building with a garret in the attic, it is rectangular in plan and retains a central gabled division on the interior. There are traces of plaster on the interior, scratched into which is graffiti dated 1886.

Poor

Monitor

C31, Map 4

NM 22588 56473

Arinagour Pier (N of)

Enclosure, ruinous

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A rectilinear enclosure is defined by a short section of roughly coursed walling at its S end and by large boulders at its E and W sides. It measures 8m by 5m internally. There is a watercourse adjacent to the E side. The interior and surrounding area is overgrown with heather and bracken.

Fair

Nil

C32, Map 4

Coll no. 328

NM 22580 56754

Arinagour Pier (N of)

Settlement, enclosures, cultivated land, abandoned

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

A former farmstead is indicated by a group of structural remains, located on very rough and rocky ground, close to the sea shore. (i) The ruinous walls of a rectilinear house are located on sloping rough ground between the road and the coast edge. Measuring 5m N-S by 11m E-W, there is an entrance towards the center of the E wall. The W side of the building is built into the slope. The walls are 0.75m thick, on average, and are faced on both sides with large squared blocks, with more massive blocks forming the corners. There is a window at the N end of the E facade. (ii) The footings of a subrectangular enclosure stand in front of the house. Defined by several large blocks and upright stones, this measures 8m by 6.5m and is aligned N-S. The E side of the enclosure abuts a rock outcrop. (iii) The remains of a smaller enclosure or structure lie to the S of the house. Defined by occasional large stones and heaps of rubble, this structure measures 4m by 2m and is aligned E-W.

Fair

Nil

C33, Map 4

NM 22394 58241

Arinagour

Fish trap/crossing place

18-20th C

Crosses tidal river

A wall constructed from large boulders extends across the tidal end of the river at the mouth of Loch Eatharna, to the N of Arinagour. It measures some 2-2.5m in width and stands some 1.5m high; in overall length it exceeds 50m. It is locally thought to served as a salmon trap. The wall head is broad enough to walk over and it is probable that it also served as a crossing place. From this point inland, the river appears to have been embanked, one of the effects of which has been to contain the water and create deeper pools within the river. See also C44.

Good

Nil

C34, Map 3

NM 25207 59082

Port an Fhion (N of)

Deserted settlement and cultivations, later stock enclosures

18-20th C

>100m from coast edge

Behind rocky knoll, which lies to the S of a ruinous blackhouse (C8) the ruins of a rectangular house are surrounded by enclosures and other structural remains. The house is aligned E-W and measures 8m by 3m. The drystone walls stand up to 2m high. A doorway in the S facade has later been blocked up. The remains of a hearth or second blocked doorway survive in the E end wall. The wall heads appear to have been heightened after the building had already become ruinous. It is possible that this construction, together with the blocking up of the doorways/hearth may have been carried out in order to facilitate reuse as a stock enclosure. (ii) A small annex tacked onto the end of the house appears to be of later and rougher construction and may have been used as a stock enclosure. (iii) The footings of a building on a similar alignment to (i) but of earlier date, are visible to one end of the building. (iv) and (v) The remains of two later constructions, both probable late stock enclosures, have been built on to (i). (vi) Some 50m to the SE and towards the coast from the house, an enclosed field shows traces of past lazy bed cultivation. The field walls stand up to 0.35m high and enclose an area some 25m by 40m. The area is now very overgrown with bracken and rough vegetation.

Fair

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C35, Map 3

NM 25100 58921

Port an Fhion

Noost

18-20th C

<25m from coast edge

Fragments of walling located on rough sloping ground at the head of a small bay may be the remains of a boat noost. The walls appear to form a rectangular plan, open to the seaward end. The structure measures some 4m by 2m. The rear wall is constructed from rounded beach boulders which have been revetted into the slope; it stands up to 0.7m high. The side walls are made of roughly coursed larger stone and stand up to 0.5m high. The interior of the structure is filled with rubble.

Fair

Nil

C36, Map 3

NM 25091 58756

Bagh Feisdalum (N of)

Ruinous wall

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A 5m long stretch of walling extends between a rock outcrop and the side of a watercourse at the mouth of a small inlet. It is largely ruinous. It may represent part of a former stock enclosure or field wall.

Poor

Nil

C37, Map 3

NM 24978 58715

Bagh Feisdalum

Pier, walling, possible noost and structure

18-20th C

On coast edge

A series of poorly preserved remains at the head of Bagh Feisdalum are suggestive of a small harbour area. (i) A 20m long wall projects from the shore into a small inlet to form a small pier. The wall is 2m wide and stands up to 0.75m high. The outer face is constructed from large stones, the core and inner face are of smaller stone. (ii) Traces of a second wall nearby are suggestive of a small harbour or breakwater. This wall is estimated to survive to a total length of 12m, although it has been much reduced and not readily distinguished from the surrounding stony beach. (iii) A hollowed area is situated in rocky ground to the N side and overlooking the head of the bay. The hollow measures approximately 5m by 3m. There is the suggestion of stonework in the sides of this hollow, although it is very overgrown and difficult to discern artificial construction from natural outcropping. (iv) A spread of stone at the head of the bay may be the remains of a boat noost, although this feature is so ill defined that it cannot be positively identified. (v) A ruinous fragment of walling extends along the S side of the bay and may mark a land boundary.

Fair

Nil

C38, Map 3

NM25NW23

Coll no. 152

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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NM 24985 58831

Pile of Stones, Feisdalum

Possible burial cairn

3rd-1st Mill BC

>50m from coast edge

A grass and heather covered mound, some 6m in diameter and up to 1m high, may be a prehistoric burial cairn. Several rounded stones up to 0.4 X 0.35 X 0.35m are scattered nearby but no suggestion of a structure could be discerned.

Fair

Nil

C39, Map 3

NM 24948 58556

Feisdalum (S of)

Walling- Field boundary

18-20th C

<30m from coast edge

A very reduced and ruinous length of walling runs between two rock outcrops at a distance of 25m from the coast edge. It stands up to 0.4m high, is less than 1m in width and can be followed for 10m. It may be part of a land boundary, possibly associated with other remnant field walls noted in the area (see C37, (v)).

Poor

Nil

C40, Map 3

NM 24594 57974

Loch na Geadh (E of)

Land boundary and peat cuttings

18-20th C

elements <10m from coast edge

The remains of a ruinous land boundary extend inland from the coast edge and are visible over a distance of 50m. Constructed from roughly coursed beach stone, the wall stands up to 0.6m high. It appears to have originally measured less than 1m in width but has spread out as it collapses. The seaward end runs to a stony beach. Some 100m to the SE there is a rectangular area of old peat cuttings measuring some 100m by 25m. The area is now overgrown and disused.

Fair

Nil

C41, Map 4

NM 23062 57068

Airidh Mhaoraich

Slipway

18-20th C

On coast edge

A narrow passage has been cleared for boats through the stony intertidal area. The displaced stone is piled up to the NW side of the slipway and forms a low rough pier. It measures 10m in length and is 3.5m wide.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C42, Map 4

NM 230 571

Airidh Mhaoraich

Settlement, enclosures and land boundary

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

The remnants of a ruinous house together with several field boundaries and enclosures survive on sloping rough grass behind the coast edge. (i) The house lies some 100m from the shore and has largely been reduced to its foundations. It measures 9m by 6m and is aligned parallel to the coast. The gables appear to be slightly rounded and there is the suggestion of an internal dividing wall. A doorway is let into the inland facade. Several of the large stones within the walls have tool marks and appear to have been quarried. (ii) The remains of a rectilinear structure, possibly outbuilding or an enclosure, abut one end of the house. The plan of this structure covers an area some 15m by 8m. The interior is very overgrown. Several smaller walls project from the exterior of this structure, suggesting that further structures once stood in this area. (iii) A boundary wall runs intermittently along the coast edge in front of the house. Modern wire and post fencing is set back some 20m behind this wall. An occupied house stands to the SE of this complex. The area would benefit from more intensive field survey.

Fair

Nil

C43, Map 4

NM 22532 58012

Loch Urbhaig (SW of)

Possible structural remains

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

In marshy land at the head of Loch Eatharna, a group of large stones are arranged in a roughly rectangular plan. A second group of similarly sized boulders lie immediately inland and may be associated. While several of the stones appear to be set in rows, the rows are not continuous. Most of the stones are angular and earthfast and measure, on average, 0.75m X 0.5m X 0.5m. The nature of these features could not be discerned and it is possible that they are of entirely natural origin.

Fair/poor

Survey

C44, Map 4

NM 22433 58133

Arinagour (N of)

Fish trap/crossing place

18-20th C

Crosses tidal river

A wall constructed of large boulders extends across the river at the head of Loch Eatharna. Measuring some 35m in length, this wall is 2-2.5m in width and up to 1.5m high. It is locally thought to be a salmon trap but may also have served as a crossing place on the river. See also C33.

Fair

Nil

C45, Map 9

NM15SW9

Coll no. 020

NM12795 53062



## Site Descriptions: Coll

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Crossapol

Burial ground and site of chapel

14-18th/18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

A burial ground lies on high sloping ground above the coast edge. It is surrounded by a mortared stone wall of recent date. There has been some landslide in the past and a protective wall was erected on the coast edge in the mid 20th C. The graveyard contains numerous slumped and structurally unsound stones and monuments. It also contains carved recumbent burial slabs decorated with a sword motif in the style of the Iona School of the 14th/15 C. One slab is currently visible at NM 12805 53064 (Coll Archaeological Association). A cross shaft is reported to have been found here in the past. A survey of the graveyard is currently being carried out. There is no sign of any structural remains associated with the chapel.

Fair

Monitor

C46, Map 9

NM 12698 52810

Caoles (SE of)

Mound

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

A flat topped mound lies in unenclosed grassland close to a rocky shore. It measures some 5.5m in diameter and stands 0.7m high. The nature of the mound could not be discerned from its visible features and it is possible that it is of natural origin.

Fair

Monitor

C47, Map 9

NM 12610 52676

Caoles (SE of)

Settlement, field systems, slipways

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

A settlement with numerous remnant land boundaries stands behind the shore. On the coast edge there are slipways for boats and good natural harborage. The area would benefit from more intensive field survey.

Fair

Survey

C48, Map 9

NM 12573 52186

Caoles (S of)

Field boundary

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

The overgrown foundations of a field wall extend down slope through two terraced fields at a right angle to the coast edge. It is reduced to a height of no more than 0.3m in height except at the coast edge where it stands to 0.5m. It is visible over a distance of some 30m.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C49, Map 9

Coll no. 323

NM 12578 52105

Caoles (S of)

Mound

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

A grass-covered mound lies on sloping rocky ground some 30m from the coast edge. It measures 8m by 4.5m and is aligned E-W. Seven or more large angular boulders are piled on top of the mound and more are visible within it. The mound partially lies over a rock outcrop at its seaward end. There are small pebbles exposed at the center of the mound. While the nature of this feature could not be discerned from the surface remains it is thought unlikely to represent a natural feature.

Fair

Monitor

C50, Map 9

Coll no. 324?

NM 12581 52072

Port an Duine (N of)

Two mounds

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

Two grassy mounds, separated by a watercourse, lie within marshy ground. (i) One mound measures 5m by 3m and is visible as a lumpy ridge. It is aligned N-S and stands up to 0.4m high. (ii) The second mound is also aligned N-S but its edges are not well defined. It measures some 6m by 4m and stands up to 0.4m high. A small amount of stone is exposed in the sides of this mound. There were no surface indications as to the nature of these features but they are unlikely to be of natural origin. This site may be equivalent to Coll Archaeological Association site 324, described as a possible burial cairn, at NM 12588 52065.

Poor

Survey

C51, Map 9

NM 12586 52070

Port an Duine (N)

Structural remains, possible site of early chapel and burial ground

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

The much reduced footings of a building occupy an area of level ground between two rock outcrops. Rectangular or subrectangular in plan, it measures 11m by 6m and is aligned NE-SW. Much of the walls have been reduced to piles of stony rubble but in places they stand up to 0.4m high. The remnants of a field boundary run along part of the seaward edge of the building. It may be of interest to note that it has been alleged that there is a chapel and burial ground site in this area. Beveridge identified a possible site within this general area (1903), possibly even the same structure as is recorded here. The location of the alleged chapel site was not found either by Beveridge or by RCAHMS and OS surveyors but is noted as site NM15SW10. The possibility that these remains may represent an early chapel cannot be discounted from surface examination alone. A survey of the area, preferably incorporating remote sensing techniques, could be considered.

Fair

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C52, Map 9

NM 12356 51834

Port Ban (N of )

Land boundary

18-20th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

The remains of a drystone boundary wall extend inland over undulating sand hills behind the coast. The wall is aligned at a right angle to the shore and is visible for over 50m. In places, the build up of sand against the wall has created a long ridge which is now overgrown with rough vegetation. The wall stands up to 0.4m high and is approximately 1m wide.

Fair

Nil

C53, Map 9

NM 12338 51696

Port Ban

Structure: Shed or Corn drying kiln

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

The foundations of a small rectangular structure occupy a level terrace above sloping grassland some 50m from the coast edge. It measures some 3m by 2m and is built from rounded beach stone. There is a slight depression to the center of the structure and another linear depression in front of it: these features may identify it as a small corn drying kiln with a flue to one side. Alternatively it may be the base of a small shed or a kelp pit. These remains may be the same as those described by RCAHMS as NM15SW10.

Fair

Survey

C54, Map 9

NM 12192 51336

Port a'Chromain

Field boundary

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

A ruinous field boundary extends over sand hills at a right angle to the coast edge. At the seaward end, the wall runs up to a deep cleft which issues out to the sea. The wall stands up to 0.4m high and is 1m wide. In places, it is covered with blown sand deposits.

Fair

Nil

C55, Map 9

NM 11063 52540

Calgary Point

Field boundary

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

A grass-covered linear feature, probably a buried field wall, runs over a rocky headland to the N of a sandy bay. It is aligned at a right angle to the coast edge (NW-SE) and is visible inland for over 50m. It is 2.5-3m in width and stands up to 0.75m high.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C56, Map 9

NM 11091 52977

Calgary Point (N of)

Cultivated land, clearance cairns

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

(i) On the N side of a headland there are traces of extensive past cultivation covering several hectares. Within fields defined by earthen banks, rig and furrow marks can be clearly seen. The rigs run on several alignments, are approximately 5m wide and are separated by furrows of 1m in width. (ii) Towards the E end of the cultivated ground, a group of four cairns have been built up over a rock outcrop. They each measure in the region of 5m by 4m and stand up to 1m high. They are probably clearance cairns associated with the nearby cultivations. This area would benefit from more intensive field survey.

Good

Survey

C57, Map 9

NM 11925 53289

Eilean Halum (SW of)

Earthen boundary banks

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

(i) An earthen bank extends inland at a right angle to the coast. It is 3.5m wide and stands up to 0.75m high. It is visible for over 40m. It is similar in appearance to the boundary banks noted to the S of this area (see C56) and may be associated. (ii) Some 50m to the N of (i), a second bank also runs from the coast edge inland. It is similar in form but of smaller proportions to (i).

Fair

Survey

C58, Map 10

NM 12529 53829

Traigh Halum (NE of)

Earthwork and mound

18-20th C

<100m from coast edge

(i) An earthen bank runs parallel to a watercourse, through sloping grassland to the coast edge. It measures 2m in width and stands up to 0.7m high. It may be the remains of a land boundary, but alternatively could be material cleared from the watercourse. (ii) A low amorphous mound lies close to the watercourse. It measures 10m by 5m and stands up to 0.5m high. It is covered with grass but some stone can be seen within it. There are several further but smaller mounds in the general area.

Fair

Survey

C59, Map 10

NM 13037 54436

Feall Bay (W of)

Wall

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A length of drystone walling stands on undulating grassland before a rocky shore. It stands to 0.5m high, is 1m wide and can be traced for 10m. It is largely covered with accumulated sand deposits and vegeta-

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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tion. It may be part of a former land boundary.

Fair

Nil

C60, Map 12

NM 17188 57828

Traigh Hogh (N of)

Earthen boundary banks and cultivations

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A field of low-lying grassland on sandy, fertile soil contains traces of former rig and furrow cultivation. The field extends to 1 ha or more and is located to the S of rocky ground and extends to the coast edge. It is defined by an earthen bank which is 1.5m wide and stand less than 0.2m high.

Fair

Survey

C61, Map 12

NM 17383 58657

Ballyhaugh (W of)

Boundary walls

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

Grid Reference: from NM 17383 58657 to 17213 58104.

A series of drystone walls run between rock outcrops in a zone some 25m to 50m behind the coast edge. They define enclosures and fields in which traces of former cultivations are visible. Several probable clearance cairns are situated within the fields. The remains cover several hectares and the area would benefit from a more intensive field survey.

Fair

Survey

C62, Map 12

NM 17534 58833

Totamore (NW of)

Enclosure

18-20th

<100 from coast edge

A stock enclosure of drystone walling is built against a rock outcrop which forms one side of the structure. It measures 9m by 4m and the walls stand up to 1.7m high.

Fair

Nil

C63, Map 12

NM 18077 58981

Clabach (NW of)

Land boundaries, enclosures and cultivations

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

Numerous fragments of ruinous walling, apparently the remnants of land boundaries, together with enclosures and traces of former cultivations and terraces occupy sloping fertile ground close to a sandy

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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beach. There is modern settlement on the higher ground inland. The area would benefit from a more intensive field survey.

Fair

Survey

C64, Map 12

NM 18496 59524

Grishipoll (NW of)

Land boundary and structure

18-20th C

<100m from coast edge

(i) Lengths of much reduced drystone walling, forming a land boundary, meander through an area of high ground with frequent rock outcrops. The boundary is set approximately at a right angle to the coast edge. The walling stands up to 1m in height and is built of rounded, subangular and angular stone.

(ii) The footings of a small structure occupy high ground, below the site of an alleged Dun at NM 18528 59548. The structure measures 4.5m by 2.1m and is indicated by occasional earthfast stones. It is likely to have been a small stock enclosure.

Fair

Nil

C65, Map 11

NM15NE31

Coll no. 049

NM 16444 56991

Traigh Hogh (S end)

Stone lined trough

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

A stone lined depression is set into sloping grassland some 5m from the coast edge. It is 3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep. The lining is incomplete and may have been robbed out; the site is not eroding. In form, this feature resembles a kelp kiln, although it might be considered unusual that it stands in isolation, there being no sign of further similar features or of the drying walls usually associated with kelp workings. The location appears a good one for the collection of tangle and at the time of the visit, a large heap of tangle was present on the shore nearby. Alternative interpretations of the feature might be that it represents either a prehistoric or early historic period burial cist or possibly the burial place of a body washed in by the sea. The surviving remains are unlikely to preserve any information to determine which, if either, of these interpretations is more likely.

Fair

Nil

C66, Map 11

NM 16022 56853

Cnocan Loisgte (W of)

Land boundaries and cultivations

18-20th C

Extends to coast

An area of some 3 hectares comprising of low-lying ground surrounded by rock outcrops and facing on to a small bay contains the remains of old rig and furrow cultivations. To the NE side of the area, the remnants of a drystone wall define a boundary which runs inland from the coast edge at a right angle to meet with rock outcrops. It is visible over a distance of some 40m. A second wall lies to the SW of the

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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area. Close to the coast, at the SW of the area, the footings of a small rectangular structure are visible. This measures 6m by 3m and is aligned NE-SW. It lies some 10m from the coast edge and is likely to represent either a small stock enclosure or perhaps a boat shed. The area would benefit from more intensive field survey.

Fair  
Survey

C67, Map 11  
NM 15720 56524  
Dun Beic (N of)  
Field walls and cultivations  
18-20th C  
<30m from coast edge

In a narrow valley between rock outcrops, a wall runs parallel to the coast. Traces of former cultivations are visible inland and there are numerous fragments of drystone walling which appear to have once defined several small fields. A more intensive survey of the area would be of benefit.

Fair  
Survey

C68, Map 11  
NM 15404 55938  
Creag na Druideige (SW of)  
Enclosure and cultivations  
18-20th C  
Elements on coast edge

(i) An area of low-lying fertile ground lies between rocky outcrops. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation can be seen over an approximately 1 hectare area. The rigs are aligned perpendicular to the coast. (ii) The footings of a small building lie between the cultivated area and the shore. Subcircular in plan, this structure measures 3m in diameter and is reduced to occasional earthfast stones. It may represent a small stock enclosure. (iii) There is an area of level ground to the SE of the area which is suggestive of an artificial platform, possibly for a house. No trace of structural remains are visible. (iv) Fragments of drystone field walls extend southwards from this valley into the higher rocky land beyond. A more intensive field survey of this area would be beneficial.

Fair  
Survey

C69, Map 11  
NM15SW14  
Coll no. 033  
NM 14825 54936  
Port an tSaoir  
Probable settlement, metalworking debris and middens  
1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
<50m from coast edge

An accumulation of soil located to one side of a watercourse has been eroded by wind and water. The exposures reveal a probable old ground surface of dark brown peaty soil in association with anthropogenic deposits containing shell fragments, flint chips and traces of probable metal working debris. In the same area, but some 2m or so higher up into the dunes, there are more extensive spreads of metalworking debris and anthropogenic soils. These cover an area of some 30m N-S by 40m E-W. The remains are actively eroding and vulnerable to further subaerial erosion. Previous investigators have

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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noted the presence of shell middens and artefacts including stone and flint tools, pottery and glass in association with drystone walling. The variety of artefact types would suggest that this may be a multiperiod site. The identification of glass on the site by several recorders may, however, be an erroneous identification of vitrified material associated with metalworking. It is apparent that this site has been eroding for at least a century and many artefacts have been removed either to museums or to private collections. The presence of metalworking and Viking period artefacts may indicate that it is a rare example of a Viking/Norse settlement. Because the site is actively eroding and unlikely to be amenable to consolidation, it is recommended that further survey and excavation be considered. This site should be regarded as a top priority for action and should be thoroughly assessed as soon as possible.

Fair/poor

Survey

C70, Map 8

NM15SW18

Coll no. 034

NM 14888 52361

Ardnish, Crossapol Bay

MacLean Mausoleum

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A stone built mausoleum erected in the 1800's has been used as the burial place for the MacLean family. It is situated on low-lying ground some 20m from the coast edge on the E shore of Crossapol Bay. It is built from random rubble and has a castellated facade on the N side which incorporates carved and dressed red sandstone. The doorway and window apertures which flank it to either side are arched in neo-Gothic style. The corners of the front facade are formed by a pair of angled turrets. The base of the building is now undermined and, in places, the stonework stands above the level of the surrounding ground surface. There are major structural cracks in the E and S walls and much loose stone above the door in the N facade. The interior is unkempt.

Fair

Nil

C71, Map 8

NM 15306 52144

Port na Luinge (N of)

Possible hut circle

3rd -1st mill BC

<20m from coast edge

A curvilinear earthen bank defines a subrectangular or oval structure located on sloping rocky ground above a rocky coast edge. Though largely covered with vegetation, some stone can be seen within the earthwork. The bank measures 1.2m in width and stands up to 0.7m high. The area enclosed measures 4m by 3m and, at the time of the visit, was waterlogged. The structure may represent the remains of a stock enclosure but, alternatively, may be a prehistoric house or hut circle.

Fair

Survey

C72, Map 8

NM 15367 52369

Port Aoir Ardnish (S of)

Cultivations, structures and clearance cairns

18-20th C



## Site Descriptions: Coll

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<30m from coast edge

(i) To the seaward side of a small loch, the footings of a small building are visible amongst low grass. The building measures approximately 2m by 2.5m, although it may be larger but obscured by vegetation.

(ii) Near to (i), two small clearance cairns lie on the margins of a formerly cultivated area. They each measure in the region of 1.5m by 0.5m and stand up to 0.25m high. (iii) Several further clearance heaps have been built up over bedrock outcrops to the NE of this area, close to the coast edge.

Fair/poor

Nil

C73, Map 8

NM 15756 52748

Loch Breachacha (SW side of)

Land boundary and possible house

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

(i) A grass-covered stone dyke runs parallel to the coast between rocky outcrops. It may originally have been part of a more extensive land boundary but now is visible for some 50m. It is 0.7m wide and 0.4m high. (ii) To the N of (i) lie the footings of a structure. Measuring 8m by 4m, the grass-covered walls of this building stand up to 0.6m high. It stands on a slightly raised platform. The presence of earthfast stones at the N end and surrounding the platform suggest that it may not be entirely of natural origin.

The platform is 5m longer than the surviving building, suggesting, perhaps, that it may have been originally constructed for a larger building of earlier date. There are no surviving features with which to identify the nature of this building, although the size and presence of a probable platform may suggest that it was a house. This building is estimated to date to the 18-20th C, but there is no evidence to refute an earlier date. (iii) A slipway for a boat has been made through the rocky intertidal area.

Fair

Nil

C74, Map 8

NM 15891 53545

Loch Breachacha (NW side of)

Noost/slipway/ landing area

18-20th C

On coast edge

An area 8m wide and over 20m long has been cleared of stone to form a slipway or portage for a boat. The displaced stone has been heaped up to the W side of this channel to form a landing area and to provide protection to the vessel. This feature lies close to and is associated with Breachacha Castle.

Fair

Nil

C75, Map 7

NM 16590 53221

Barra Nodha (S of)

Enclosure

18-20th C

<30m from coast edge

A rectangular enclosure, defined by banks or grass-covered walls, occupies high ground close to a watercourse and in the lee of an outcrop. It measures 6m by 6m internally and is very overgrown.

Poor

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C76, Map 7

NM 16483 52875

Breachacha Bay (SE side of)

Slipway, wall

18-20th C

Intertidal zone

(i) A slipway for boats has been made through the intertidal area. This is bounded to either side by rough walls formed from heaped stone. It measures 8m in width and 30m in length. (ii) The remains of a 5m long drystone wall stand at the head of the beach behind the slipway. The wall is 0.75m wide and stands 0.2m high. It would appear to be associated with the slipway and may have served as a landing area.

Fair

Nil

C77, Map 7

NM 16955 52590

Rubha Fasachd

Slipways and boundary wall

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

(i) Two slipway have been made through the rocky foreshore on either side of a promontory. (ii) A wall extends across the neck of the promontory to the seaward side of the slipways. It runs across the full width of the promontory for a distance of some 50m. Generally, the wall stands up to 1m high but in places it has been reduced to its foundations. It is 0.75m wide. The purpose of this structure is unclear; it may have served to keep stock off the farthest end of the promontory.

Fair

Nil

C78, Map 7

NM 17513 53391

Loch Gortan (W side of)

Land boundary wall

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

A land boundary wall runs parallel to the coast edge. Built from large boulders, it stands up to 1m in height and is 0.75m wide. It meanders around the coast for over 100m before turning uphill and inland.

Fair

Nil

C79, Map 7

NM 17614 53388

Loch Gortan

Wreck

18-20th C

Intertidal zone

The wreck of a wooden vessel protrudes from the shallow waters close to the head of Loch Gortan. The keel and some ribs are visible and it is estimated to measure some 40m in length. The wreck is covered at high tide and is not accessible on foot.

Poor

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C80, Map 7

NM15SE8

Coll no. 061

NM 17677 52961

Dun Ghortain

Structure, alleged Dun

Unknown

On coast edge

Traces of a structure survive amongst heaps of fallen stone in a prominent and inhospitable situation on a long rocky ridge surrounded on three sides by the sea. The structure appears to be rectilinear in plan and is estimated to measure approximately 6m by 4m. There appears to be a circular annex or recess at the N end. Previous records (RCAHMS 1980) describe the structure as measuring 18m by 6m and note several structural features which are not now apparent. The site is allegedly that of a dun, but the surviving remains are so insubstantial as to make this interpretation impossible to confirm. Whilst there are no obvious signs of coastal erosion, it is probable that the remains are being gradually reduced by both coastal and subaerial erosion. It is also probable that the site is close to or has passed the point where further investigation is likely to be worthwhile.

Poor

Survey

C81, Map 7

NM 17982 53269

Gortan (SE & SW of)

Possible blackhouse, fields, clearance etc.: abandoned settlement

14-18th C/18-20th C

Elements <100m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 17982 53474 to 17982 53269.

(i) The very reduced remains of a structure lie on level ground between two outcrops and above a break in slope to the coast edge. In outline, it appears to be rectilinear or oval and to have an internal subdivision. It measures 12m by 7m and is aligned NE-SW. The walls stand up to 0.75m in places. The interior of the building is filled with rubble and field clearance. The building stands within an enclosure inside which there are also several clearance cairns. The apparent lack of squared corners on the building may suggest that it is of traditional blackhouse design. (ii) An enclosed field lies close to (i). It contains numerous clearance cairns. (iii) At a distance of more 100m from the coast edge are the remains of numerous other buildings, land boundaries and cultivated ground, apparently the remains of a small settlement of probable Late Medieval/post Medieval date. This area lies out with the current survey area but would undoubtedly benefit from more intensive field survey.

Fair/poor

Survey

C82, Map 7

NM 18489 53474

Friesland Bay (SW side of)

Wall and possible structure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

The remains of a field wall extend for over 20m inland at a right angle to the coast. It stands to 0.7m high and is approximately 0.6m wide. Nearby, a pile of stone may mark the site of a former structure, but alternatively may be part of an exposed raised storm beach.

Fair/poor

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C83, Map 7

NM 18641 53640

Friesland (SW of)

Land boundary and enclosure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

(i) A ruinous land boundary runs from the coast edge to an outcrop but may originally have extended further inland. It is aligned at a right angle to the coast, stands up to 1.1m high and is approximately 0.8m wide. (ii) The footings of an enclosure lies some 20m inland from the coast edge, close to (i).

Fair

Nil

C84, Map 7

NM15SE23/24/30

076/81/88

NM 1898 5378

Friesland

Township, abandoned

14-18thC/18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference to center.

The extensive remains of an abandoned township are scattered around the head of Friesland Bay. The remains include numerous drystone houses and enclosures together with associated structures and boundaries. Many of the houses stand up to or almost to roof height and are solidly built with rounded corners and double faced walls. None of these structures are vulnerable to coastal erosion. Adjacent to these remains, on the coast edge, are the remains of several track ways, boat noosts and slipways. The area would benefit from a more intensive field survey.

Good/fair

Survey

C85, Map 7

NM 19049 53340

Friesland Bay (SE side of)

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

A series of twelve or more circular rock cut basins are sited on a steep rock outcrop beside the coast edge. Their average diameter is 0.15-0.2m and most are around 0.08m deep. Two of the basins are conjoined. They lie to one side of a small bay with traces of a slipway for boats at its head.

Good

Nil

C86, Map 7

NM 19120 53249

Friesland Bay (SE of)

Paravane

18-20th C

On coast edge

A paravane of probable WWII date has been washed up onto the grassy banks at the side of a sandy bay. This object was used to tow behind a ship to cut away enemy mines. It measures 3m in length.

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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Good

Nil

C87, Map 6

NM 19252 53375

Cnoc Shoirbidh (S of)

Enclosure

18-20th C

<30m from coast edge

A small three-sided stock enclosure is built against a rock outcrop. The walls are built from large stones. It measures 5m by 3m and the walls stand to 0.75m high.

Fair

Nil

C88, Map 6

NM 19355 53414

Cnoc Shoirbidh (SE of)

Cairn

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

A small cairn of rounded stones is situated on rough sloping grassland behind the beach. It measures some 3m in diameter but is not completely circular in plan. It may represent a clearance cairn, but the possibility that it may be a funerary monument cannot be discounted.

Fair

Monitor

C89, Map 6

NM 1955 5334

Creag an Fhitich (SW of)

Possible enclosed settlement

3rd-1st mill BC

<40m from coast edge

A group of structures are situated on a raised beach above the modern rocky shore. The complex extends for some 80m E-W and 30m N-S. It is enclosed by a heather covered bank. Inside the enclosure stand the remains of several curvilinear structures measuring between 6m and 8m in diameter. These are defined by earthen banks which stand up to 0.3m high. Nearby, a rock face contains several caves and smaller shelters. The site may represent a prehistoric enclosed settlement and is in a very good state of preservation. An assessment of these remains and a survey of the surrounding area would be of benefit. The site is not currently under threat of erosion.

Good

Survey

C90, Map 6

NM 19753 53667

Eilean Dubh (opposite W side of)

Land boundary and enclosure

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

A land boundary extends inland for over 50m at a right angle from the coast. It is built from large

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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boulders and stands up to 0.75m high. An enclosure measuring some 100m by 50m lies between rock outcrops nearby.

Fair

Nil

C91, Map 6

NM 19707 53824

Port na hEathar (W side)

Probable abandoned township, land boundaries and slipways

18-20th C

Element on coast edge

The remnants of several drystone walls are ranged around the head of the bay. There are several slipways for boats nearby in the intertidal area. The hinterland is very overgrown with bracken but traces of abandoned settlements can be seen some 100m and more inland. The number of structural features within the coastal zone in this area is suggestive of substantial settlement in the hinterland. A more intensive field survey would be beneficial.

Fair

Survey

C92, Map 6

NM 19966 54144

Hyne

Settlement and port area

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 19966 54144 to 20341 54095

A complex of abandoned houses, known locally as 'The Bachelors' stand on rough sloping ground behind the shore at Hyne. The houses stand up to roof height and are well built with windows to front and rear and central doorways. Traces of internal divisions survive but is no sign of hearths in the gable ends. The houses are associated with yards and small enclosures. Land boundaries radiate from the settlement to the coast edge. On the shore there are traces of numerous walls and slipways, suggestive of past fishing activity. The area would benefit from a more intensive field survey.

Good

Survey

C93, Map 6

NM 2103 5461

Hyne (NE of)

Possible hut circle

3rd-1st mill BC

<50m from coast edge

A bank which may be of artificial origin surrounds an oval depression and is suggestive of a prehistoric house or hut circle. The site occupies a high rocky outcrop above cliffs. There is no stone visible within the bank, but the area is heavily overgrown with bracken. The banks stand up to 0.75m high and are 1m wide. Overall the structure measures 10m N-S by 4m E-W. Further survey during the winter months when the vegetation is lower would be of benefit.

Fair

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C94, Map 5

NM 21091 54905

Fiskary ((SW of)

Probable burial cairns

3rd-1st mill BC

Elements <20m from coast edge

A group of seven or more cairns are spread out over approximately 1 ha of sloping rough ground at the head of a rocky beach. Some are built against rock outcrops. Most are subcircular in plan. The stones of which they are made are generally larger than what could be expected of field clearance and their distribution likewise argues against such an interpretation. It is probable, therefore, that they represent burial monuments of prehistoric date. The cairn which lies closest to the coast edge measures 2m by 4m and stands up to 0.5m high. A more intensive field survey of this area is recommended.

Fair

Survey

C95, Map 5

NM25NW36

Coll no. 112

NM 21091 54905

Fiskary Bay

Boundary walls, fish trap

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 21091 54905 to 21729 55397

The remains of numerous land boundary walls extend down to the coast edge and are associated with an abandoned township located further inland at Fiskary (NM25NW36). The walls are largely reduced to below 0.5m in height and are overgrown with vegetation. A boundary wall extends around the coast edge at the head of Fiskary Bay. There is a fish trap, roughly constructed from large beach stone, located at the narrowest point of the bay. A survey of this area and the surrounding hinterland is highly recommended.

Fair

Survey

C96, Map 5

Coll no. 330-335

NM 21290 54973

Fiskary Bay

Boat Noost, rock cut basins, harbour

18-20th C

On coast edge

(i) A boat noost is built into the banks at the SW side of Fiskary Bay. It is boat shaped in plan and measures 9m in length by 5m at its greatest width, narrowing to a point at the landward end. There are no clear traces of walling except at the seaward end, where the boundary wall which runs around the bay (see C95) stops to form an entrance to the noost. A slipway some 15m long extends from the noost through the intertidal zone. This site has been recorded in more detail by Coll Archaeological Association (CAA Inventory site 330). (ii) There are numerous iron rings for tying up boats set into the rocks around the bay which would suggest the intensive use of this bay as a port (Jim Hill, pers com). (iii) There are also numerous rock cut basins located around the SW side of the bay. These have been recorded in more detail by Coll Archaeological Association (CAA Inventory sites 331-335). (iv) A ruinous pier (NM 21226 55068) stands at the head of the bay. It is constructed from two parallel walls of piled boulders set some 4m apart and standing up to 1.1m high. The walls extend into the intertidal

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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zone for 25m. The tops of the walls are relatively level and stand just above the water level at high tide. A survey of this area, in combination with surveys surrounding site C95 and the hinterland beyond, would be of benefit.

Fair

Survey

C97, Map 5

NM 21729 55397

Gharbhaird

Probable burial cairns and telegraph hut

3rd-1st mill BC/18-20th C

Elements <50m from coast edge

(i) A group of cairns lie in bracken and are very overgrown. At least one of these structures appears to have a surrounding kerb made of larger boulders. The distribution of the cairns and their location on rough ground close to the coast edge suggests that they are unlikely to be the result of field clearance and it is possible that they represent funerary monuments. A survey of the area, preferably during the winter months when the vegetation is lower, would be beneficial. Compare with C94. (ii) A wooden telegraph hut and adjacent pole stand behind the shore. They represent the first of such structures built on Coll (Jim Hill, pers com).

Fair/poor

Survey

C98, Map 5

NM 21973 55672

Caolas an-eilean (SW side of)

Enclosure, boundary wall

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

(i) A ruinous, drystone walled stock enclosure is situated among high vegetation some 10m from the coast edge. It is square, measuring 6m in length. The walls stand up to 1m high and there is an opening at the N end of the E wall.

(ii) The remnants of a stone dyke lie 15m to the S of (i).

Fair

Nil

C99, Map 11

NM15SW1/11

Coll no. 025/26

NM 14388 54653

Ben Feall

Alleged site of Dun, possible burial cairn, cultivations and clearance cairns

3rd-1st mill BC/18-20th C

>100m from coast edge

(i) At the site of an alleged Dun no traces of artificial construction could be seen. (ii) A grassy mound lies beneath the E side of the summit of the hill, over 100m from the coast edge. It measures 5m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. It may represent a burial monument. (iii) Traces of terrace cultivation and clearance cairns are present on a roughly level area to the E of the alleged Dun site.

Fair

Nil



## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C100, Map 4  
NM 22444 57874  
Arinagour (N of)  
Enclosure, possible house platform  
18-20th C

<30m from coast edge

The footings of a possible enclosure occupy an area of greener vegetation on sloping ground some 25m from the coast edge. Some stonework remains but more has been robbed out. The enclosure measures 8m by 4m and is aligned E-W. The W end is best preserved. The enclosure has been on a platform of apparently artificial origin and more likely to have been constructed to accommodate a house.

Fair

Nil

C101, Map 4  
NM 22412 58073  
Arinagour (N of)  
Ford, troughs  
18-20th C

On coast edge

(i) A ford across the river reuses an old slipway for boats. The channel has been cleared of large stone with the displaced material piled up to either side. (ii) There are several trough-like features set into the ground surface in this area. All are filled with washed in stone. They may represent old kelp kilns but could equally be associated with the fishing industry.

Fair

Nil

C102, Map 4  
NM 22397 58046  
Arinagour (N of)  
Enclosure  
18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A small curvilinear enclosure backs onto a bedrock outcrop. It measures 3m in diameter and is constructed from a double row of stones. The function of this structure is unclear.

Fair

Nil

C103, Map 4  
NM 22453 57930  
Arinagour (N of)  
Slipways  
18-20th C

In intertidal zone

Two slipways are cleared at the side of the river. The displaced stone is heaped into three rows forming rough rubble walls. The slipway extends for some 40m into the deep water channel.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C104, Map 4  
NM 22492 57859

Arinagour (N of)

Slipway/track

18-20th C

In intertidal zone

A 4m wide slipway has been cleared through the rocky foreshore. It has been used latterly as a vehicle track to ford the river at low tide.

Fair

Nil

C105, Map 4  
NM 22507 57716

Arinagour (N of)

Structure: house reused as enclosure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

The ruins of a structure, probably originally built as a house, have been reused latterly as an enclosure. It measures 8m by 4m and the walls stand up to 0.4m high and are 0.75m wide. The corners are neatly squared. Traces of an internal division are visible within the interior. The structure occupies a patch of greener vegetation located on sloping land some 15m from the coast edge. There are traces of a possible annex at the E end of the building and remains of a surrounding enclosure wall around the S end.

Fair

Nil

C106, Map 4  
NM 22542 57668

Arinagour (N of)

Slipways

18-20th C

On coast edge

Two slipways, one of which has a boulder wall alongside it, extend from the shore into the intertidal zone. The wall extends for 15m, is 2m wide and stands up to 0.5m high. The slipways are each 4m wide. The hulk of a large clinker built vessel, some 6m in length, lies close offshore. To the E of this area, close to an area of recent modern stone dumping, the remains of an 8m long metal framed wooden vessel are partially buried in the sand.

Fair

Nil

C107, Map 4  
NM 22549 57561

Arinagour (N of)

Track way, slipway

18-20th C

In intertidal zone

The remains of a slipway lie on the shore of the river. The center of the slipway is now filled with washed in stone. At the landward end, a disused track way is accompanied by stone walls which extend along the coast edge up to NM 22549 57335.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C108, Map 4  
NM 22544 57244

Arinagour (N of)

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

A group of four or more rock cut basins are located on a sloping rock face forming the coast edge in this area. They measure, on average, 0.06m in diameter and are between 0.04 and 0.05m deep.

Good

Nil

C109, Map 1

NM26SE3

Coll no. 160

NM 258 640" "Traigh Bhousd

Find spot and concentration of stone

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

A concentration of large stones in connection with finds of hammerstones and pottery were reported in this area. No trace of any archaeological remains were noted during this visit.

Fair

Monitor

C110, Map 1

NM26SE12

Coll no. 167

NM 273 638

Rubha Sgor-innis

Settlement

4th-3rd mill BC

<100m from coast edge

A collection of recovered artefacts, said to have been found eroding from an old land surface, include flint and stone tools, among which are limpet hammers of possible Mesolithic date. The finds have been donated to NMAS.

Fair

Monitor

C111, Map 4

NM25NW40

Coll no. 136

NM 22650 56940

Arinagour

Harbour

18-20th C

On coast edge

Good

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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C112, Map 5

NM25NW15

Coll no. 128

NM 2240 5539

Eilean Ornsay

Cairn, probable clearance

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

A prehistoric burial cairn is alleged to have stood on Eilean Ornsay. This is more probably a clearance cairn of relatively recent origin.

Fair

Nil

C113, Map 5

NM25NW33

Coll no. 123

NM 221 558

Caolas-an-Eilean

Township, deserted

18-20th C

Elements <100m from coast edge

The remains of a township comprising several ruinous drystone buildings and associated with enclosed fields and cultivations. Most of the remains are situated over 50m from the coast edge. See also C98.

Fair/poor

Nil

C114, Map 8

NM15SW20

Coll no. 032

NM 1353 5352

Port Na Luinge

Alleged site of souterrain, more probably a cist

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

A souterrain is said to have been discovered at Port Na Luinge. The description provided states that it measured 1.22m high by 1.22m wide and 1.52m deep. This does not accord with the details of any known souterrain and it is more probable that the structure in question is either a pit or a cist. It is even probable that it is the same as the cist site recorded as NM15SW24.

Fair

Monitor

C115, Map 8

NM15SW13

Coll no. 028

NM 1477 5212

Glac Shilisteir (S of)

Settlement remains, mounds

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 1477 5212 to 1492 5208. Two mounds are recorded in this area. Some flint

## Site Descriptions: Coll

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chips, hammerstones and pot sherds were recovered. No archaeological remains were visible at the time of this visit.

Fair

Monitor

C116, Map 11

NM15NE5

Coll no. 037

NM 1549 5644

Dun Beic

Dun

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On coast edge

A dun site is said to have occupied a small rocky knoll which is surrounded by the sea. It comprised of a wall which extended around the summit of the knoll enclosing a rocky area in which stood a structure. The structure is reported to have measured 7.6m by 4.6m with an entrance in the NE wall. Anthropogenic deposits containing bone and pottery, some of which was decorated, was noted in an area of landslip to the N side of the site. There are now few traces, other than occasion earthfast stones, to indicate that a site existed here.

Poor

Nil

C117, Map 12

NM15NE22

Coll no. 075

NM 188 599

Grishipoll Bay

Possible settlement site: midden deposits

3rd-1st mill BC

<100m from coast edge

Midden type deposits have been reported previously amongst the sand hills in this area. They are said to have contained hammerstones, shell and some pottery. Sherds of beaker-type pottery have been donated to NMAS. No archaeological remains were visible at the time of this visit. References: Close-Brooks and Ritchie, 1980.

Fair

Monitor

C118, Map 13

NM15NE28

Coll no. 090

NM 191 598

Grishipoll

Burial with grave goods

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

<100m from coast edge

An inhumation burial was discovered in the sand hills some 750m NNE of Grishipoll House in the 1950's. It was accompanied by a spearhead. This object was not closely classifiable but it has been suggested that it may indicate a burial of Viking date. No archaeological features were noted during this visit. References: Close-Brooks and Ritchie, 1980.

Fair

Monitor

C119, Map 15

NM26SW16

Coll no. 149

NM 242 634

Cornaigmore

Chance finds from possible nearby settlement

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

<100m from coast edge

Finds of shell, bones, coarse pottery sherds said to be of Iron Age date, slag and flints have been found on consecutive occasions among sand hills in this area. It is probable that they are derived from anthropogenic deposits associated with a nearby settlement. No trace of archaeological remains was noted during this visit.

Fair

Monitor

## TIREE: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

T1, Map 3

NM 03843 46021

Gott (S of)

Cultivation remains, field boundary, clearance cairns

18-20th C

<100m from coast edge

Traces of rig and furrow cultivation extend down to the coast edge within an enclosed field. The drystone field wall is reduced to grass covered foundations. The cultivation remains extend over approximately 1ha. Both the field and cultivation remains have been subsumed within a modern field of improved grassland. There are several small mounds, probably the result of field clearance, in the area. These are all situated over 100m from the coast edge.

Fair

Nil

T2, Map 3

NM 04151 46674

Gott (N of)

Land boundary, ditch, structural remains, cultivation remains

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

At the landward side of the public road and inside a modern enclosed field are the remains of a land boundary and a structure. The earthen boundary bank is covered with vegetation. It is 2.5m wide and stands to 0.4m high. On the E side of the bank there is a ditch which has been maintained into recent times. Both the ditch and the boundary are aligned at a right angle to the coast. To the E side of the ditch the footings of a building are overgrown with vegetation. This measures some 10m by 8m and is aligned N-S. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation can be seen to the W side of the bank.

Fair

Nil

T3, Map 3

NM 04227 46756

Gott (N of)

Mound

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

An elongated stony mound is located within an enclosed field. It measures 8m by 12m and is aligned N-S. It stands up to 1m in height and is flat topped. Subaerial erosion has created a series of small exposures in the side of the mound in which sandy deposits can be seen. The nature and date of this feature could not be estimated from the surface remains alone but it is thought unlikely to be of entirely natural origin.

Fair

Monitor

T4, Map 3

NM 04761 47306

Kirkapol

Two mounds

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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Two large grassy mounds, both aligned N-S, are located within two fields to the landward side of the public road. (i) One mound measures some 30m in diameter and has an elongated oval plan. The sides slope gradually, with the highest point on the mound situated at the seaward end where it rises to approximately 3m. There is a slight hollow at the seaward end. The soft profile of the mound suggests that it is covered with accumulated sand deposits. (ii) The second mound lies to the N of (i). This also has an elongated oval plan. It measures some 35m in length and stands up to 3m high. It is possible that both mounds are of natural origin, possibly representing sand hills which have been reduced through cultivation and land improvement.

Fair

Monitor

T5, Map 2

NM 05893 47575

Kirkapol

Mound

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

A grassy mound, amorphous in shape, is located within an enclosed field to the landward side of the public road. It lies to the W of an old drainage channel. It measures some 5m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. The top of the mound is hollowed and appears to have been disturbed. As per T4, this mound may represent a reduced sand hill and therefore be of entirely natural origin.

Fair

Monitor

T6, Map 3

NM 05517 47514

Silversands, Kirkapol

Mounds

Unknown

Elements <50m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 05893 47575 to NM 05517 47514

Within enclosed fields to the N side of the public road there are a series of mounds which may be of natural origin. They measure, on average, between 5m and 8m in diameter and stand up to 1m high. The fields are now used as grazing land but appear to have been cultivated in the past. It is possible that the mounds may be old clearance cairns now covered over with blown sand or, alternatively, that they represent reduced or emerging sand hills.

Fair

Monitor

T7, Map 16

NM 08275 49681

Dunbeg

Blackhouse

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A blackhouse lies derelict close to the shore. It appears to be in use as a store. The asphalt covered timber roof remains intact and the walls have been remortared in recent times. It measures 11m by 5m (externally) and has walls up to 1.1m in thickness. It is aligned N-S and faces onto a low ridge of sand dunes which separate it from the coast edge. The front of the building has a central doorway flanked by a window to either side. It is constructed from a mix of rounded beach stone and quarried stone. It has



## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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been built on a level platform which extends 2m beyond the walls. Inside, some of the internal fittings survive. The walls have been plastered and limewashed. The ceilings are low. Small windows have been inserted into the roof to give light to the attic space. The windows are set into the thickness of the walls and have no upper lintel. (ii) The remains of a shed lie 20m to the N of the house. It measures 8m by 5m and is aligned N-S. There is a door to the E side but there are no windows. The walls stand up to 1.5m high. The roof is missing. (iii) An occupied and partially renovated blackhouse is located some 20m to the W of (ii). It has a tarred roof over a wooden frame and is similar in size and detail to (i). The external walls have been limewashed in the past. This building also faces on to the sea. (iv) A trackway leads between these buildings.

Good/fair

Nil

T8, Map 16

NM 08171 49956

Dunbeg (N of)

Blackhouse, enclosure, boat and noost, walls

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

(i) The remains of a blackhouse occupy level ground close to the coast edge. The rear wall of the building has been robbed out. The building faces seaward and measures 11.5m by 5m (externally). The central doorway is flanked by a window to each side; all of the apertures have been blocked. At some time after its abandonment, the shell of the building has been reused as an enclosure and it was, presumably, at this time that the rear wall was demolished. The enclosure measures 11m by 11.5m. (ii) The remains of a clinker built boat, together with winding gear, stand to the seaward side of the house. A small natural hollow nearby appears to have been used as a boat noost. (iii) Some 100m to the W of the house, the footings of two walls may represent either part of an enclosure or land boundary or, alternatively, a kelp or fish drying structure.

Fair

Nil

T9, Map 16

NM 07996 50200

Urvaig

Sheep fold

18-20th C

<15m from coast edge

A curving Y-shaped drystone wall structure appears to be the remains of a sheep fold. The walls are constructed of rounded beach stone and stand up to 0.4m high. They are 0.5m wide. The structure measures 20m by 10m. The remains of more reduced field walls in the near vicinity suggest that this structure was once incorporated within a more extensive field system. Fair

Nil

T10, Map 16

NM 08064 50367

Urvaig

Kelp drying walls and kilns

18-20th C

On coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 08064 50367 to NM 07743 50275

(i) The remains of several kelp drying walls lie on a pebble beach just above HWM. They are roughly

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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built of rounded beach stone and stand up to 0.4m high. The adjacent shore is littered with tangle. (ii)  
On a rocky headland to the W of the beach there are the remains of four or more rectangular kelp kilns. They measure 2.5-3m in length and are 1.2m or so wide. They are now overgrown and filled with pebbles. The sides are lined with upright stones.

Fair

Nil

T11, Map 16

NM 07548 50081

Urvaig

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

On coast edge

Several very reduced short lengths of drystone walling are located on the grassy areas among a series of small tidal islets. They are reduced to <0.02m in height, are 0.4m wide and most are between 3m and 4m in length. The location and the nature of their construction suggests that they represent old kelp drying walls.

Fair/poor

Nil

T12, Map 16

NM 07654 49913

Urvaig

Blackhouse

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

The ruins of a blackhouse are located in front of a modern occupied house close to the shore. The building is aligned end-on to the sea and the walls stand up to 1.2m high. The interior is filled and surrounded by rubble. Nearby, an old drystone land boundary extends around the coast edge but has been replaced by a more recent fence.

Fair/poor

Nil

T13, Map 16

NM 07537 49690

Miodar (S of)

Mound

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

An oval mound, standing 1.5m high, is situated within an enclosed pasture field. It is aligned N-S and measures some 20m in length. It forms a distinctive ridge. No stone is visible within or surrounding the mound and it is possible that it is of natural origin.

Fair

Monitor

T14, Map 16

NM 07449 49569

Lon Ghreusgain (S of)

Land boundaries and slipways

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

(i) The reduced remains of a drystone wall extend from the shore into the intertidal area. A second fragment of walling runs perpendicular to its landward end. There is the suggestion of structural footings to the S side of these walls, which may be part of a small enclosure. These remains appear to be the surviving parts of a more extensive system of land boundaries. (ii) In the wider area, the remains of several drystone walls extend down to the coast. Aligned perpendicular to the coast, most survive now only in the intertidal area. In places it is difficult to determine if these walls are the remains of land boundaries or of jetties; this is particularly so where there appear to be slipways in close association. It is locally suggested that many of the kelp collecting areas on the island were divided by walls to regulate where kelp could be gathered. The poor condition of these structures make it impossible to determine, which if any, of these interpretations is likely to be correct.

Poor

Nil

T15, Map 16

NM 07288 49559

Lon Ghreusgain (S of)

Kelp wall

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

The foundations of a kelp drying wall are located on a grassy area on an otherwise rocky headland. The wall is 0.4m wide and stands less than 0.01m high. A patch of nettles growing at the seaward end of the wall may indicate the presence of a kelp kiln here.

Poor

Nil

T16, Map 16

NM 06960 49589

Salum, Fadamull

Kelp drying walls and possible kelp kiln

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A series of kelp drying walls and kelp kiln are spread out over a small tidal islet. (i) The foundations of five or more lengths of drystone walling stand on the grassy shore, above HWM. They are each 5m long and 0.4m wide; most stand less than 0.3m in height. (ii) A small pebbly mound, some 1.5m in diameter, lies close to a small depression and may represent the remains of a kelp kiln. (ii) A kelp kiln is located at NM 06912 49588. It is rectangular in plan and measures 4m by 2m. It is lined with edge-set stones and is built in the lee of an outcrop of rock. It lies some 40m from the coast edge. (iii) A spread of stone, roughly rectangular in shape, lies some 10m to the S of (ii). It measures 3m by 2m and may mark the site of another kelp kiln. (iv) there are numerous grass-covered lumps in this area which may be the remains of features associated with kelp working.

Fair/poor

Nil

T17, Map 16

NM 06797 49236

Salum, Greasamull

Enclosure, land boundaries

18-20th C

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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<10m from coast edge

A rectilinear enclosure lies to the W side of a rocky knoll. Built from small beach stone and utilising parts of the rock outcrop, this structure measures 30m by 15m and is aligned N-S. The walls stand up to 0.7m high and are overgrown with vegetation. Several fragments of drystone walling are spread around in the near vicinity. It is probable that this enclosure was used as a stock pen and that it was originally part of a more extensive field system.

Fair

Nil

T18, Map 16

NM 06707 49040

Salum Bay (N end of)

Possible burial mound

3-1st mill BC

<50m from coast edge

An uneven, lumpy mound lies at the W end of a storm beach close to an occupied house. Oval in plan, it measures 6m by 4m and is aligned N-S. It stands up to 1m high. Some earthfast stones protrude from the mound and may be structural in nature. The mound occupies a low platform which protrudes from beneath the base of the mound for c.1m all around. The platform and presence of possibly structural stone suggests that this mound may be a funerary monument.

Fair

Monitor

T19, Map 15

NM04NE9

NM 06564 49032

Salum Bay (N end of)

Alleged site of dun, jetty

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

A tidal islet is said to be occupied by a dun. The sides of the islet slope upwards into a series of small terraces broken by natural gullies. The largest terrace lies to the W side of the rise and is relatively level. It is covered in vegetation and has a hummocky appearance. This area appeared slightly dished and it is possible that it has been disturbed in the past by digging. There are no traces of stonework on the knoll. At the landward side of the islet, a squared pile of beach stone has been built up, but this appears to be a jetty of recent origin. A line of stones run from the islet to the land, possibly suggesting a causeway, but again this is more likely to be of recent origin and may be associated with the jetty.

Fair

Monitor

T20, Map 15

NM 06656 48842

Salum

Coastal exposure: anthropogenic deposits in section

Unknown

On coast edge

An exposure caused by coastal erosion has revealed anthropogenic levels within the dunes which form the coast edge. The exposure is located some 3m above the current level of the beach. Several distinct layers are visible within the 1m high section. The deposits contain shell, ash, burnt and unburnt bone and burnt stone. There are no traces of a structure in the nearby area and it is possible that these deposits

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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have slumped en masse from remains situated further back from the face. A prehistoric date appears most likely. The site would benefit from further assessment and should be monitored for future exposures.

Fair/poor

Survey

T21, Map 3

NM04NW26

NM 04045 45902

Gott

Site of alleged hut circle

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

The site of an alleged hut circle now lies beneath a modern silage pit and trackway. The area lies within a stable vegetated dune system in which several hollows may indicate past events of sand extraction.

There are no signs of any archaeological remains.

Poor

Nil

T22, Map 3

NM04NW7

NM 04228 45914

Gott (N of)

Stonework, cultivation soil, mounds, boulder clay, cup and drill marked stones

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

(i) Four large stones arranged in a line are exposed from beneath 0.3m of blown sand cover at the head of a beach. The wall runs at a right angle to the shore. It is not visible further inland due to the accumulation of blown sand deposits in this area. The wall may be part of an old boundary or noost. (ii) An exposure created by coastal erosion reveals a layer of cultivation soil up to 0.5m deep. The soil contains small fragments of shell and stone and appear to have been built up over a considerable period. (iii) Several mounds are visible within an undulating enclosed field behind the coast edge. The largest measures some 50m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. It is overgrown with gorse. While there are undoubtedly quantities of blown sand in this area, it is possible that some, at least, of the mounds may be of artificial construction. (iv) Pockets of boulder clay up to 0.25m deep are exposed intermittently along the coast edge in this area. While there are no associated archaeological remains visible, the presence of clay denotes fertile ground which is likely to have been cultivated over a long period of time. (v) It has been recorded that a boulder with three drill holes and another boulder with six cup marks stood in this area (NM04NW7). No trace was seen of either.

Fair

Monitor

T23, Map 3

NM04NW32

NM 04293 45935

Gott (S of)

Noosts, alleged site of rock cut basins

18-20th C

On coast edge

A group of four or more noosts are set into the banks at the heady of the beach. Visible as elongated

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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U-shaped depressions, the noosts measure up to 7m in length by 3m in width. They are cut into the ground to a depth of 0.4m. On the foreshore nearby, there are a group of large boulders, some of which have holes drilled into them. They appear to be of modern origin and may be the source of the 'rock cut basins' (NM04NW32) alleged to be located in this area.

Fair

Nil

T24, Map 3

NM 04334 45938

Gott

Possible structural remains and walls

Unknown

On coast edge

Several upright stones and some rounded boulders lie on the beach and are suggestive of a curvilinear setting. The stones extend up to a rocky outcrop at the corner of the bay. The remains of a drystone wall lie nearby in the intertidal area. Local sources suggest that these remains are associated with the division of kelp collecting grounds.

Poor

Nil

T25, Map 7

NL 95688 40119

Balephuill Bay (E side of)

Township

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

A group of blackhouses form a small settlement close to the coast edge. Some of the houses are in ruins, others have been renovated. A survey of the area would be beneficial.

Fair

Survey

T26, Map 7

NL94SE1

NL 95618 40138

Dunan Nighean

Site of Dun, anthropogenic deposits

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On coast edge

A rocky outcrop is surrounded by the sea on three sides. There are a few relatively level areas close to the summit on the seaward side but there are no clear traces of structural remains surviving. There are, however, groups of stones which are suggestive of ruined walling and in small erosion exposures organic soil deposits contain fragments of bone and shell. A natural fault runs across the outcrop, separating it from the land. At the northern end of this gully, a crossing place has been established through the insertion of anthropogenic materials. The uppermost surface of this appears to have been constructed from cobbles. Beneath the cobbles, stony deposits containing shell and bone and crumbs of pottery of probable prehistoric date are being eroded out by the sea. These remains suggest that the site was used in the prehistoric past although the nature of this use is difficult to establish from the remains currently visible. An assessment and fuller survey of this site would be beneficial. In the past, coarse pottery, stone and bone tools, spindle whorls and the upper stone of a rotary quern were found at this site.

Fair/poor

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T27, Map 8

NM 94189 40774

Balephuill Bay (W side)

Enclosure, land boundary and kelp walls

18-20th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

(i) A square drystone walled stock enclosure contains a sheep dipping tank and appears to be of recent construction. The sides measure 15m and the walls stand up to 1m high. They are built from roughly coursed beach stone and there is a wire fence on top of the walls. (ii) To the SE of (i), the remains of a drystone field boundary extends inland and uphill from the coast. It is visible for several hundred meters. (iii) The remains of two lengths of drystone walling lie close to the coast. They each measure some 8m in length and stand up to 0.3m high. They are likely to have been used for kelp drying.

Fair

Nil

T28, Map 8

NL94SW13

NL 94189 40774

Balephuill Bay (W side)

Kelp working area: walls and kilns

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference: from NL 94189 40774 to 93963 40379

Kelp walls and kilns are situated on well drained, fertile land beneath a sloping rocky hillside. The shoreline here is rocky and quantities of tangle are to be found. (i) A series of kelp walls lie at the head of the beach and are mostly aligned parallel to the coast. Constructed from rounded beach stones, these walls measure, on average, 5m in length and 4m in width. They stand up to 0.5m high. (ii) A series of kelp kilns lies some 20m inland from (i). They are rectangular in shape and measure 4-4.5m in length by 1.2m in width. The sides are constructed from rounded beach stones. There is a suggestion that some of the kilns were furnished with stone platforms to one end of the trough. It is probable that reports of 'monks cells' in this area are actually reports of kelp kilns.

Fair

Survey

T29, Map 8

NL94SW2

Scheduled: 6905

NL 93791 40119

St. Patrick's Chapel

Church, enclosure, structural remains, cross-incised slabs

1st mill BC/1st mill AD

<20m from coast edge

The remains of a chapel stand inside an enclosing wall at the base of a rocky sloping hill close to the shore. The chapel stands to the SW of the enclosure and measures some 4m by 8.5m externally. The walls, except for the E gable which stands to c.1.9m/10 courses high, are reduced to their basal courses. They are irregularly coursed in quarried stone and bonded with shelly lime mortar. The internal face retains traces of a shelly render. There is a possible entrance to the W end of the N wall. The interior is filled with loose rubble. A stone foundation against the E gable represents an altar base. It measures 1.1m by 0.9m. Two upright stones within the building have crosses incised on both sides. They appear to have been re-erected in relatively recent times. The grass-covered foundations of several cellular structures are situated around the N side of the enclosure wall. The largest measures 6m by 2m and is

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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oval in shape. Two conjoined oval structures lie to the E of this. Each measures some 2m by 1.5m. They may represent monastic cells.

Fair/poor

Monitor

T30, Map 8

NL 93611 40099

St. Patrick's chapel (W of)

Enclosure

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

A small rectangular enclosure is located on top of a rocky outcrop. One side is formed from the natural bedrock, the other three sides are built of large blocks. It measures 5m by 2m and is aligned NE-SW. The walls stand up to 0.35m high. The interior is very overgrown. The location is unusual for a stock enclosure and it is possible that this structure may be of earlier date and possibly associated with the nearby church (see T29).

Fair

Survey

T31, Map 8

NL94SW8

Scheduled: 6903

NL 9350 4086

Dun nan Gall

Dun/enclosed settlement or possible monastic site

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

A possible dun site was noted on a knoll on a narrow coastal promontory. The site was not closely inspected due to the dangerous nature of the access route and poor weather conditions at the time of the visit. Seen from the vantage point of the hills behind it, the site appears to comprise of an enclosing bank which extends around the periphery of the promontory. A mound lies to the E side of this enclosure. The site does not appear to be eroding and is overgrown with rough vegetation. Previous records state that the approach to the site is extremely steep. The neck of the promontory is only 8m or so. The dun is said to be trapezoidal in plan, measuring 55m by 30m in area. It is defined by a stone wall, estimated to be c.1.5m in thickness. Within this outer wall are the remains of four enclosures. Previously, anthropogenic deposits containing coarse pottery have been exposed by landslides. The site has been interpreted as a dun but could alternatively be a monastic site. It has been surveyed at a scale of 1:10,000 by RCAHMS. Further more detailed survey would be beneficial.

Fair

Survey

T32, Map 8

NL94SW7

Scheduled: 6522

NL 9360 4116

An Dun, Eilean Dubh

Dun/enclosed settlement

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

A dun is situated on a low lying tidal islet at the tip of a promontory with precipitous cliffs. It is acces-



## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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sible at low tide and was not closely inspected on this occasion due to bad weather conditions at the time of the visit. Seen from the hills above, there is the suggestion of an enclosure surrounding the promontory, inside of which there are areas of greener vegetation. At the seaward end there are both loose and earthfast stones which may be the remains of a structure. Structural stone was also noted at the landward end of the promontory. This may be part a defensive wall. It has been recorded that the dun measures 21m by 12m, is irregular in shape and is surrounded by a wall which runs around the margins of the summit. The site has been drawn at a scale of 1:10,560 by RCAHMS, but a more detailed survey is likely to be beneficial. Local sources indicate that fragments of bronze have been recovered from this site in recent times.

Fair

Survey

T33, Map 13

NM 01140 47502

Balephetrish

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

Two walls built from beach stone run parallel to the coast edge. They are sited on rough grassland beyond an enclosed field. Both extend for some 12m; one is 1.5m in width, the other 0.5m. They stand less than 0.5m in height. There are several wooden planks spread about in this area. It is probable that the planks were set upon the walls to form kelp drying structures and that they are of relatively recent origin.

Fair

Nil

T34, Map 13

NM 01288 47537

Balephetrish, Traigh Bheag

Remnant land boundaries

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

Fragments of land boundaries lie close to the coast edge and incorporate sections of both recent and older construction. (i) A wall built from beach stone runs parallel to the coast edge. A second section of walling forms a T-junction to one end. (ii) An earthen and stone bank runs to either side of (i). It extends for some 35m to the W, where it adjoins another field boundary. The bank is 1-2m wide and stands up to 0.5m high.

Fair

Nil

T35, Map 13

NM 01329 47903

Balephetrish, Traigh Bheag

Structure, possible kelp Kiln

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

Traces of a small rectilinear stone setting are indicated by a group of earthfast stones. Only the tops of the stones are visible beneath the grass. The structure is estimated to measure some 3m by 2m. There is a slight depression to its center. It may represent a kelp kiln which has become filled with washed in debris.

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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Fair/poor  
Nil

T36, Map 13  
NM04NW13  
NM 01357 48029  
Balephetrish, An Dun  
Defended house/ Dun  
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD  
On coast edge

The remains of a curvilinear structure occupy the summit of a small raised knoll which is surrounded by sloping rocks some 12m above the sea. Stony banks define a building 10m in diameter (externally) with an internal area of some 7m in diameter. The banks are estimated to be up to 2m in width and stand between 0.6 and 0.75m high. In places, they appear to incorporate rock outcrops. Part of an inner and outer wall face are visible around the circuit of the banks. In the interior, the floor is dished and there is the suggestion that the area has been dug into in the past. Loose stone is strewn down the slopes but the site appears to be relatively stable and is not eroding. It has been reported that over 80 sherds of pottery, thought to be of Iron Age type, were found in a disturbed area to the center of the building in 1973. Site drawn at 1:10,560 scale by RCAHMS.

Fair  
Monitor

T37, Map 13  
NM 01441 48015  
Balephetrish, Port Ban  
Land boundary  
18-20th C  
Elements on coast edge

A drystone wall is overgrown with rough vegetation. It is 1m wide and stands up to 0.75m high. It extends inland from the coast edge for some 70m, when it adjoins a rock outcrop and thence runs uphill. It marks a division between fertile grazing land and upland rocky ground.

Fair  
Nil

T38, Map 13  
NM 01427 48109  
Balephetrish (NW of)  
Kelp kilns  
18-20th C  
<20m from coast edge

Two kelp kilns are situated 1.8m apart on sloping grassy ground behind a rocky shore. They each measure 3.5m by 1.1m (externally), are rectangular in shape and are lined with upright stones. There is the suggestion of a small platform at the seaward end of one kiln. The kilns have been filled with washed in detritus. The outline of a possible third kiln is indicated to the E.

Fair  
Nil

T39, Map 13  
NM 01564 48216

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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Loch Aulaig (W of)

Land boundary

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

A grassy bank extends for some 30m from the coast edge to a rock outcrop. Some stone is visible within the bank. It is 1.5m wide and stands up to 1m high. A modern post and wire fence follows a similar pattern.

Fair

Nil

T40, Map 1

NM 09609 48081

Caoles, Cnoc na Bothaig (W of)

Jetties

18-20th C

On coast edge

Three lines of large boulders extend into the intertidal area from the foreshore at the S side of a small bay. Each is approximately 15m long and up to 2.5m wide. They appear to be the remains of jetties.

Fair/poor

Nil

T41, Map 1

NM 09449 47784

Caoles, Port Ban

Structures

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

The ruins of a structure face onto a narrow sandy bay. The building is now roofless. The walls stand up to 2m in height. They are constructed from large quarried stones and are regularly coursed. The lowest course projects out by 0.3m and may indicate that there was an earlier structure built on these foundations. It measures 15m by 5.5m and is aligned N-S. There are two doorways in the front of the building. A small watercourse runs close to the N end of the building and has been partially covered with capstones. The building has no internal hearths and this may indicate that it was used as a store or outbuilding rather than a house. (ii) The remains of several other building and an occupied house lie nearby.

Fair

Nil

T42, Map 1

NM 09464 47533

Librig Mhor (opposite)

Enclosure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

An enclosure has two sides formed by natural outcrops. The other sides are defined by now ruinous drystone walls. The enclosure measures 20m by 40m and lies behind a pebble beach on marshy ground. It has probably been used as a stock enclosure.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T43, Map 1

NM 09381 47300

Loch an Air (W of)

Stone setting

Unknown

<50m

A group of five stones, set on edge, form a rectangular setting. This is located on sloping heather-covered ground between two inlets. Externally, it measures 1.1m in width and 1.3m in length and 1m by 0.5m internally. It has the appearance of a burial cist but could as likely be a small store place associated with fishing from the adjacent cliffs.

Fair

Nil

T44, Map 1

NM 09169 47251

Loch an Air (S of)

Noost, structure, enclosures

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Several structures are situated between rock outcrops in a small sloping valley which reached down to a pebble beach. (i) A noost is visible as a depression in the banks at the head of the bay. It is suboval in plan, with a slightly pointed end. It measures 10m by 5m and is up to 0.75m deep. A modern post has been set into concrete at the seaward end and is currently used for tying up boats. (ii) There are several stock enclosures of recent origin in this area. (iii) A ruinous building, originally a house, has been used in the recent past for sheep dipping. It measures 13m by 5m and the walls stand up to 1.75m high. The front of the building faces onto the sea but the windows and door are now blocked up. A concrete tank stands inside. (iv) A stock enclosure, made of rounded beach stone, stands in front of the house. It measures 14m by 10m and the walls stand up to 1.5m high.

Fair

Nil

T45, Map 1

NM04NE18

NM 08743 47430

Milton

Township, mill, millstone, jetties

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

(i) Modern occupied houses are spread along the coast edge. These include renovated blackhouses and buildings of 20th C origin. (ii) The remains of numerous field walls are present in the area. Most have been reduced to less than 0.2m in height and are covered with vegetation. (iii) A horizontal mill stands to the NE side of a small watercourse. The undercroft measures 6m by 3m; the annex measures 3m by 4m. The walls are ruinous. A mill stone (NM04NE18) has been set across the river to provide a crossing place. The stone measures 1.2m in diameter and has been propped in position with smaller stones. (iv) The remains of several small jetties lie in the intertidal area around the E side of the bay. A modern jetty has been built to the W side. A more intensive field survey of the area would be beneficial.

Fair/poor

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T46, Map 2

NM 08125 47255

Milton (SW of)

Land boundaries, cultivations

18-20th C

Elements <10 from coast edge

A much reduced and grass-covered wall runs inland for over 100m from the coast edge. It is 0.5m wide and stands to 0.4m high. There is a second, similar wall located some 75m to the SE. There is the suggestion of cultivation remains in the area and it is possible that these boundaries mark out an area of strip cultivation. Several smaller walls run off these main boundaries and appear to define a field system, possibly of later date.

Fair

Nil

T47, Map 2

NM 07918 47512

Poll a Chrostain

Boundary wall and possible enclosure

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

A very ruinous drystone wall runs inland from the coast edge and is visible for over 50m. It is now reduced to an intermittent line of large boulders and is very overgrown. To the immediate W side of this wall, a setting of earthfast stones is suggestive of a curvilinear enclosure. This is poorly defined, however, due the presence of large amounts of loose stone in the surrounding area.

Fair/poor

Nil

T48, Map 2

NM04NE7

NM 07688 47102

Dun Sgibinis

Defended house/ Dun

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

<5m from coast edge

On the level tip of a low green promontory, a series of structural remains may be part of a fort. At the landward side of the promontory, the line of a rock outcrop appears to have been extended by an earthen bank which runs to the coast edge. This forms the first barrier to access on to the promontory. Further out onto the promontory, a wall formed from large upright boulders extends for some 12m. It stands up to 0.5m high. Towards the center of this wall there is a break which is defined to either side by squared terminals. This is suggestive of an entrance. The furthest wall, and possibly that of a structure, lies close to the tip of the promontory. This is curvilinear and is visible over a distance of 13m. It stands up to 0.6m high and is 0.75m wide. It appears to consist of a stone-faced revetment. It encloses a relatively level area, measuring some 16m by 16m, in which traces of buried stone are suggestive of structural remains. A more intensive field survey would be beneficial. The site does not appear to be eroding. It is reported that decorated pottery and hammer stones, together with a hearth were found here in the past (Beveridge, 1903).

Fair

Survey

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T49, Map 2

NM 07059 47157

Ruaig (SE of)

Mound

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

A mound rises up from rough ground in a sloping enclosed field. There is greener vegetation on top. It is estimated to measure 10m in diameter and to stand up to 1.2m high. It is subcircular in shape with a rounded profile. The nature of this mound is uncertain.

Fair

Monitor

T50, Map 15

NM 05059 48410

Vaul, Traigh Bhalla

Blackhouses

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A ruinous blackhouse is built on an artificial platform close to the coast edge. It is roofless and the windows have been blocked up. It is built from large squared blocks with a soil and rubble core. There are concrete additions within the fabric of the building. Part of the front exterior elevation has been rendered. The walls stand up to 1.5m high. There are traces of bitumen on the wall heads indicating that the roof was tarred. To the E of the building, a revetted wall forms the seaward side of a raised terrace area which may have served as a yard or garden. A second house, of similar build and condition, stands close by.

Fair

Nil

T51, Map 15

NM 05789 48668

Vaul Bay (E side of)

Structural remains, enclosures, kelp drying walls and kelp kiln

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A series of structural remains are located on a small headland and appear to be the remains of a kelp working area. (i) An L-shaped arrangement of quarried blocks appears to represent the remains of a building which has been largely robbed out. The footings stand one course high. The maximum surviving length of the structure is 7m. (ii) To the N side of (i), a series of enclosures are defined by low, grass-covered stony banks. The banks are 0.5m wide and stand up to 0.3m high. The area is very overgrown with rough vegetation. (iii) On an exposed area on the headland, there are several short stretches of banking which are suggestive of a once more extensive field system. (iv) There are several ruinous kelp drying walls to the E side of the headland, most are approximately 5m in length, 0.5m wide and up to 0.25m high. (v) A probable kelp kiln lies nearby. This is largely covered over with vegetation but is estimated to measure at least 1m by 1m and to be rectangular in plan.

Fair/poor

Nil

T52, Map 15

NM 05009 48597

Vaul, Traigh Bhalla

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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House and possible kelp kiln

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

(i) A roofless building, originally divided into two apartments, lies behind the coast edge. It measures some 24m by 6m and is aligned N-S. The N wall has rounded gables. The walls are 1m wide and stand up to 2m high. One apartment has been used as a house and contains a hearth in both end walls. The seaward side has a door and a window; the landward side has two windows. There are traces of internal render. The second apartment has a door in the seaward wall. The walls here have been reduced to 1m in height. It appears to have served as an outbuilding or annex to the house. (ii) Between the house and the shore there is a stone structure set into the ground. It measures 4m by 1m and is 0.3m deep. It may be the remains of a kelp kiln.

Fair

Nil

T53, Map 15

NM 04927 48779

Vaul Bay

Noosts

18-20th C

On coast edge

Two boat noosts are set into the grassy banks above a sandy beach. The depressions are 13m long, 2m wide and up to 0.3m deep. They have rounded ends.

Fair

Nil

T54, Map 15

NM 04821 48888

Vaul Bay, Creag Bruthainne

Quarry

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A vertical stone face stands 10m high and appears to have been quarried into recent times.

Good

Nil

T55, Map 15

NM 04518 49215

Vaul Bay (NW of)

Kelp kilns

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

Three kelp kilns are built into the ground on grassland behind the coast edge. The stone lined pits are 3m long and 1.1m wide externally. They are up to 0.2m deep. The nearby rocks appear to be a good source of tangle.

Fair

Nil

T56, Map 15

NM 04067 49216

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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Loch an Fhaing

Enclosure and mound

18-20th

Elements on coast edge

An enclosure is defined by earthen and stone banks. It encloses relatively even ground, which gently rolls down to the coast edge. The banks are not continuous, there are several breaks around the circuit. They stand up to 1m in height and are 1.3m wide. The enclosed area measures some 30m E-W by 40m N-S. At the center of the enclosed field there is an amorphous mound built up against a rock outcrop. The mound measures some 8m in diameter and stands up to 0.8m high. In a small exposure on the seaward side of the mound, it can be seen to comprise of layers of silty soil covered by blown sand.

Fair

Nil

T57, Map 14

NM 03875 49111

Loch an Fhaing (W of)

Field system, cultivations and possible house platform

14-18th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 03875 49111 to 03593 49033

The remains of a field system with cultivations and a possible house platform surround a small sandy bay. The remains are very reduced and may be pre 1700 in date. A more intensive field survey of the area would be beneficial. (i) An earth and stone bank runs inland from the side of a rocky outcrop at the coast edge. It is visible for over 70m. It stands up to 1.5m high and is between 1m and 2m in width. A second bank of similar form and dimensions runs parallel to the coast edge and, together with (i) and several smaller and more derelict bank remnants along this bay are suggestive of a once extensive field system taking in approximately 1 ha of land. (ii) traces of cultivation remains are visible adjacent to the coast edge within this field system. (iii) A level suboval platform is located to the W of (i). Measuring 5m by 8m in area, the platform stands 0.3m above the surrounding ground surface. This may be the stance for a dwelling, although no signs of structural remains are in evidence.

Fair/poor

Survey

T58, Map 14

NM 03625 49072

Loch an Fhaing (W of)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A rectilinear stone lined pit is set into the ground surface on level grassland behind the coast edge. Representing the remains of a kelp kiln, this structure measures 2.75m long, 1.1m wide and is 0.25m deep.

Fair

Nil

T59, Map 14

NM 03195 48959

Am Beannan Ruadh

Enclosure and cultivation remains

18-20th C



## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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### Elements on coast edge

A rectilinear enclosure is located adjacent to the coast edge. It measures 100m by 50m. Three sides survive; the fourth side backs onto the coast. Inside the enclosure are traces of rig and furrow cultivation. The rigs run parallel to the coast edge and are set 2.5m apart. Several smaller banks in the area are suggestive of associated field remains.

Fair

Nil

T60, Map 14

NM 03118 48878

Creagan Mora (W of )

Enclosure and cultivation remains

18-20th C

### Elements on coast edge

An earth and stone bank forms a rectilinear enclosure which backs onto the coast edge. The enclosed area extends to some 1 ha of ground. There are faint traces of past cultivation within the enclosure. The corners of the field are rounded rather than squared.

Fair

Nil

T61, Map 14

NM 01687 48114

Loch Aulraig

Field system and cultivations, kelp drying walls

18-20th C

Elements <50m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 01687 48114 to 02233 48264

There are extensive remains of an old field system in this area. There are fragmentary stone banks forming rectilinear enclosures and more substantial banks forming land boundaries which mark the division between rocky ground by the shore and more fertile soils in the hinterland. The enclosed fields contain traces of rig and furrow and small grassy mounds which probably represent clearance cairns. Several sections of rough walling close to the shore may be the remains of kelp drying walls. The area would benefit from more intensive field survey.

Fair

Survey

T62, Map 14

NM04NW6

NM 02696 48679

Ringing Stone

Cup-marked boulder, 'The Ringing Stone'

Unknown

On coast edge

An erratic granite boulder is balanced over a rocky surface close to the shore. The stone measures 2.2m in length by 2m in width and stands up to 1.5m high. The surface is pitted with numerous small carved basins or cup marks. These range in size from 0.06m to 0.1m in diameter and between 0.08 to 0.015m deep. When struck, the stone emits a deep ringing sound and causes an echo to reverberate around the surrounding rock faces. For this reason it has been traditionally known as 'The Ringing Stone'. Over fifty carved basins were counted, covering all sides of the stone. Some appear to be weathered and possibly of considerable age. Others appear more freshly made. The stone now lies

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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between the shore and an encroaching inlet. Much of the vegetation surrounding the stone is being lost to salt spray and it is probable that the surface beneath the stone will soon be disturbed by the sea. Any movement to the stone is likely to cause it to lose its acoustic properties. It cannot be clearly determined if this stone represents a prehistoric monument or if the carvings are of more recent date. It should be noted, however, that the markings are similar to those found elsewhere during this survey and described as rock cut basins. There are numerous traditions and stories relating to these carvings, some of which suggest that they are located close to ports and were used either as sounding devices to boats at sea or were used to pour offerings of milk into. It is possible that they are ancient in origin but have retained a special significance into recent times.

Good  
Survey

T63, Map 14

NM 02756 48591

Loch Dubh a Gharraidh Fail (NE of)

Structure, enclosure, mound, cultivations, boundary

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

(i) The grassed over footings of a rectangular building lie between a freshwater loch and the shore. The building measures 14m by 7m externally and 11m by 4m internally. It is aligned E-W. The side walls are slightly bowed towards the center and the end walls are rounded. The walls are generally 1.5m in width. There are two opposing entrances at the W end of the building. The floor level inside lies some 1m below the top of the walls. There is the suggestion of a 1m wide bench or similar feature along the S and W walls. This may be the remains of a blackhouse, although the bowed walls and possible internal bench could suggest that it is a house of the Norse period, while the E-W alignment and associated enclosure could indicate that it is the site of an early church. (ii) The building is partially surrounded by an L-shaped enclosure defined by a grassy bank. This measures 45m across at its widest point. (iii) Traces of old cultivations are visible to the E of the building but these do not encroach on the enclosure or structure. (iv) A small mound to the W measures 4m in diameter and stands up to 0.3m high. It may be a clearance cairn but appears to have a kerb built of larger stones. (v) A earthen boundary bank connects with the enclosure and runs off to the E. This is 2.5m wide and stands up to 0.4m high. This site is not threatened but would be a suitable candidate for more intensive field survey and assessment.

Fair  
Survey

T64, Map 13

NM 01866 48120

Loch Aulraig

Cairn

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

An amorphous stony mound lies within an area of old cultivations (see T61). It measures 4m in diameter and stands up to 0.25m high. It is made of small and medium sized stone. The top has been disturbed and where the vegetation has been pulled away, angular stones up to 0.25 X 0.18 X 0.1m in size can be seen. It is possible that this structure represents a burial cairn of prehistoric date, although the presence of raised storm beach deposits in this area may suggest that it is a large clearance cairn.

Fair  
Monitor

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T65, Map 13

NL 99550 47000

Balephetrish Bay (W side of)

House

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

The ruins of a single story building of traditional design stands at the junction between the Kenovay and Balephetrish roads. It is roofless but the walls stand up to roof height. The front elevation has a central doorway which is flanked to either side by a window. There are chimneys in both gable ends. The exterior is rendered. The interior has a window in the wall opposite to the door and the walls are plastered. The fabric of the building is deteriorating and structurally unsound in places.

Fair

Nil

T66, Map 13

NL 99333 47709

Balephetrish Bay (W end of)

Kelp drying wall

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

A kelp drying wall, made of beach stone and concrete rubble, stands on the grass at the head of a pebble beach. It measures 7m in length and stands up to 0.4m high.

Fair

Nil

T67, Map 12

NL 99257 47714

Balephetrish Bay (W of)

Sheep fold

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A Y-shaped drystone sheep fold is constructed from roughly coursed beach stone. It stands up to 1.5m high. The walls are each 6m long and 1m wide at the base, tapering inwards towards the top. The structure is located on rough grass above a pebble beach.

Fair

Nil

T68, Map 12

NL 98499 47828

Port Fada

House

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A ruinous and roofless cottage of traditional design stands end-on to the shore. It has an annex, serving as an outbuilding, at its seaward end. The walls are of beach stone towards the top and squared, quarried blocks in the lower courses. The front elevation has a central doorway flanked by a window to either side. The windows have concrete lintels. The building is now in a state of poor repair and is currently used as a dumping place.

Fair/poor

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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T69, Map 12

NL 98501 47972

Clachan Mor (N of)

Kelp drying walls, enclosures, land boundary

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NL 98501 47972 to 98537 48060

(i) A group of seven or more kelp drying walls of recent origin stand close to the foreshore. They vary in size from 5m to 15m in length and are approximately 0.5m wide and 0.3m high. Several wooden planks lie strewn around nearby and probably were originally set on top of the walls to set the kelp upon. (ii) The remains of two enclosures lie nearby, close to the tip of the headland. One is much reduced and overgrown with rough vegetation; the other is built from brick and beach stone. They each measure in the region of 6m by 8m. (iii) The remnants of a land boundary, less than 0.2m in height, lie close to the enclosures. (iv) Two conjoined structures, also probably enclosures, stand on a tidal islet opposite the headland.

Fair/poor

Nil

T70, Map 5

NL 99942 43643

Crossapol (SE of)

WWII army camp and refuse dumps

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference: from NL 99942 43643 to 00908 43952

On a grassy strip of land between the shore and the road, stand the footings of numerous rectangular buildings associated with a WWII army camp. The structures are built of brick and concrete and have concrete roofs. Some remain in use as stores. WWII army refuse dumps are eroding from the sand dunes along the foreshore. The exposure extends for over 100m. The dumps contain broken up building materials, glass, metal, utensils and batteries.

Good/fair

Nil

T71, Map 4

NM 01744 43670

Hynish Bay (E side of)

Field boundary and kelp drying wall"

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

(i) A ruinous drystone field wall is built of beach stone. It runs inland from the coast and is visible for over 50m. It stands up to 0.4m high and is 0.5m wide. (ii) A probable kelp drying wall stands on sloping grassland behind a rocky shore. It is 1.1m long and built of beach stone.

Fair

Nil

T72, Map 4

NM 01768 43626

Hynish Bay (E side of)

Mounds, cultivation remains, clearance cairns, platform

18-20th C

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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<30m from coast edge

(i) A stony grass-covered mound is located on sloping ground. It measures 6m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. It is domed in profile and curvilinear in plan. The surface remains give no indication of the nature or date of this structure but it may be a clearance cairn. (ii) There are traces of rig and furrow cultivation covering some 1ha in this area. (iii) There are several small grassy mounds in this area which may be clearance cairns associated with past cultivation. (iv) A platform, defined by stone edges, abuts a craggy outcrop to the seaward side of a modern shed. This may be the stance for an earlier building. It measures 10m in length and appears to be rectilinear in plan.

Fair

Nil

T73, Map 4

NM 01808 43484

Hynish Bay (E side of)

Structural remains

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

On top of a rocky knoll, a group of lichen covered earthfast stones appear to represent structural remains. The stones extend for 4m by 0.75m. The long side is apparently faced but the center is comprised of loose stone. A second feature of similar type is located nearby on the side of a knoll. Here, some of the stones are set on edge. The structures are too poorly preserved to estimate their date or suggest their purpose.

Poor

Nil

T74, Map 5

NL94SE11

NL 99771 43315

Crossapol (S of)

House, alleged site of mound

18-20th

<30m from coast edge

The ruins of a single story building of traditional design stand by the roadside some 20m from the coast edge. Built from quarried stone with granite door and window sills, the building is now almost completely roofless. There are chimneys in both end gables. One of the hearths contains the remains of an iron range. The interior walls are plastered. There is a shed attached to the end of the building and an enclosure or yard to the rear. A mound reported in this area by Beveridge (1903) is no longer in evidence.

Fair

Nil

T75, Map 5

NL 99548 42990

Crossapol (SW of)

Mound

3-1st mill BC

<20m from coast edge

A grass covered mound sits within an enclosure. It is conical, with a flat top in profile and subcircular in plan. It measures 14m in diameter and stands up to 1.5m high. The mound has been disturbed to its W side and large stones are exposed here. The size of the mound suggests that it is not a clearance cairn

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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and it should be considered as a potential burial mound of prehistoric date.

Fair

Monitor

T76, Map 5

NL 99560 42895

Crossapol (SW of)

WWII structure and features, kelp walls, cultivations

18-20th C

<20 from coast edge

(i) Two oval shaped hollows are set into the ground on sloping grassland inside an enclosed field. They measure 3m in diameter and are up to 1m deep. There is the slight suggestion of a bank around the rims of these hollows. A breeze block structure of WWII date occupies the same field and it is probable that the hollows are the remains of an associated feature. (ii) The remains of two kelp drying walls, built of beach stone, lie in a field adjacent to (i). (iii) There are traces of old cultivations in this area.

Fair

Nil

T77, Map 5

NL 98665 41301

Balemartine, Port na Luinge (S of)

Wall

18-20th C

On coast edge

A wall built from large squared blocks runs to the landward side of a rocky outcrop on the coastline. The wall extends for 25m. The top has been concreted, possibly to serve as a pier or jetty.

Fair

Nil

T78, Map 6

NL 98742 39197

Hynish

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

Four kelp drying walls are situated at the head of the banks overlooking a rocky coastline. They are of recent origin and contain lumps of broken up concrete within their fabric. They vary in length from 10m X 0.4m and 0.2m high to 4m X 0.4m and 0.2m high.

Fair

Nil

T79, Map 6

NL93NE8&9

NL 9853 3918

Hynish

Harbour, lighthouse shore station and signal station

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

The lighthouse establishment at Hynish, completed in 1838, was built to serve the construction and

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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operation of the Skerryvore Lighthouse, some 11 miles offshore to the WSW of Tiree. It was in use for some 50 years after which time it was abandoned in favour of the Erraid station on Mull. Built by Alan Stevenson, it included a masonry dock and pier, two conjoined two storey works buildings, ancillary buildings and a block of keeper's cottages. A signal tower was built in 1839 to provide semaphore communication with Skerryvore Lighthouse. The quarry which provided the stone for building stands nearby. In 2000, building recording of the upper square (keeper's accommodation) was carried out by Headland Archaeology in advance of the refurbishment of the buildings. References: Hume, 1977, Munro 1979, DES, 2001.

Good

Nil

T80, Map 6

NL93NE6

NL 98672 39095

Dun Hynish

Dun site

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

<60m from coast edge

The site of a dun is located on a rocky knoll set behind a higher, more craggy hill which lies on the coast edge. At the site, a level area measuring 10m E-W and 8m N-S is associated with a grassy bank. The bank is 1m wide and up to 0.5m high. There are occasional stones visible within the bank. The bank extends from the level ground to run between two pinnacles. The site commands good views over the surrounding area but the nature of the site, still less the layout of the dun, cannot be deduced from the surviving remains. In the past, several sherds of decorated pottery, together with flints, have been found at the site.

Fair/poor

Monitor

T81, Map 7

NL 97818 38716

Millport House (S of)

Enclosure

18-20th C

Elements <5m from coast edge

Two sides of an enclosure are defined by lines of large earthfast boulders, set 70m apart, which extend down to the coast edge. The enclosure is now filled with storm beach deposits and low eroding sand hills.

Poor

Nil

T82, Map 7

NL 97655 38657

Cleit Mhor

Enclosures

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

A much reduced bank runs between three rock outcrops. The bank is visible in two sections, one measuring 15m in length, the other 25m. It stands up to 0.5m high in places. A further section of banking stands some 150m to the seaward side. Together these boundaries form two enclosures, the remaining sides of which are formed by adjacent rock outcrops. They may be stock enclosures.

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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Fair  
Nil

T83, Map 7  
NL93NE5  
NL 97431 38523  
Dun na Cleite  
Dun

1st mill BC-1st mill AD  
Elements on coast edge

A fortified site is situated on a high rocky knoll. The approach towards the summit from the E is defined by a curving wall. This wall is built over and, in places, incorporates rock outcrops. Some coursing is visible, but much of the wall is covered with vegetation. It stands up to 1m high and extends for at least 25m. There are several other areas of collapsed stonework visible close to the summit but these are not readily identifiable. To the W side of the approach, there is a relatively level area. This measures 10m by 8m. There are no structures visible. From here, numerous small tracks lead around rock outcrops below the summit. Further W, and below the summit, the remains of a substantial wall appear to represent the remains of a curvilinear building. This is estimated to measure at least 10m in diameter. The wall stands up to 1.3m high. The interior is filled with rubble. A series of small terraces surround this structure, eventually leading down to the beach below. At the NW side of the base of the knoll, a pathway leading towards the summit is crossed by a massive wall, which may be part of the outer defences of the fort. This stands up to 3m high and is built between rock outcrops. From here, a narrow and roughly built stair leads upwards towards the structure. Findings of pottery, hammerstones, worked bone, shell and metal ore have been recorded from here in the past. The site has been surveyed at a scale of 1:10,000 by RCAHMS.

Fair  
Monitor

T84, Map 7  
NL 97107 38815  
Port Snoig  
Field system, possible house or enclosure  
Unknown

<70m from coast edge

There are numerous discontinuous and ruinous walls in this area, suggestive of a once extensive field system. Most of the walls are reduced to lines of earthfast stones. Part of a curvilinear structure of some 10m diameter is outlined by large stones. This may represent an enclosure but alternatively could be a house of prehistoric date. The large amount of loose stone in this area makes further interpretation difficult and a more intensive field survey would be beneficial.

Poor  
Survey

T85, Map 7  
NL93NE1  
NL 96421 38882  
Dun Shiadair

Defended house/Dun  
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD  
<100m from coast edge

A substantial stone building is located close to the summit of a high rocky knoll. It measures 8m in



## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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diameter, with 2m wide walls standing up to 0.75m high. The walls are of large angular stone and are faced on both sides. On the seaward side, the walls are less well preserved due to subaerial erosion. Inside, there is the suggestion of internal divisions, although this is difficult to determine since the building is almost completely filled with rubble. The entrance lies to the E side and is defined by a pair of stout terminals. The approach up to the building runs up the E side of the slope to an outer wall. From here, there is a sharp turn in to a level forecourt or yard area and from here, up to the door of the building. There are several small relatively level terraces around the seaward side of the mound. References: Beveridge, 1903, MacKie, 1963.

Fair

Monitor

T86, Map 9

NL 93668 42702

Port Ban (S of)

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

A kelp drying wall is situated on short grass close to the coast edge. The wall is constructed of rounded beach stone and extends for 6m. It is 0.4m wide and up to 0.2m high. There are several less clearly defined drystone structures in the area, some or all of which may also be kelp drying walls.

Fair/poor

Nil

T87, Map 9

NL 93844 43279

Port Mor

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

Three or more kelp drying walls are located at the head of a low rocky outcrop above a pebble beach. They are built from beach stone and measure, on average, 6m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.2m in height.

Fair

Nil

T88, Map 9

NL 93857 43750

Sandaig (W of)

Wall across promontory

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

A group of large boulders, some of which are earthfast, form a wall which extends across the neck of a headland. The stones measure 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.4m, on average, and are angular in shape. In total, the wall measures 15m in length. Loose stone lies strewn around nearby. The wall may be part of a stock barrier or enclosure.

Poor

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T89, Map 9

NL94SW5

NL 93893 44176

Greenhill House (NW of)

Indeterminate remains, site of souterrain

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

To the S side of a river, at the head of the dunes, a group of stones are spread out and collapsing down amongst the sides of the dunes. The stones are angular in shape and measure 0.45m by 0.5m by 0.3m, on average. A second group of stones lies closer to the river. These remains are situated close to the site of a souterrain which was partially excavated in the early 20th C. None of the remains currently exposed can be identified as a structure, still less the remains of a souterrain. It is possible that the souterrain site lies beneath quantities of modern dumping close to the shore. The published record of the excavation indicate that it consisted of a single 15.25 m long passage with a sharp curve mid way along. It stood up to 1.67m high and was up to 1.62m wide. The end of the passage was not exposed. The walls were solidly built and the passage was roofed with lintels. There appears to have been scant anthropogenic deposits inside the structure, with only a few sherds of coarse pot and a hammerstone recovered. The RCAHMS description of this site confuses it with another noted by Goudie as having been located nearby. No trace of it was seen by OS recorders in 1972. References: RCAHMS, 1980, Goudie, 1917.

Poor

Nil

T90, Map 9

NL 93811 44881

Traigh Thodhrasdail

Cairns, possible clearance material

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

Five small mounds lie some 20m from the coast edge, inside an enclosed field. The mounds are similar in size and shape to the surrounding sandhills, but they contain some beach stone. They may be clearance cairns which have been covered with wind blown sand. (i) This mound measures 5m in diameter and stands to 2m high. It has rounded beach stone embedded in its upper surface. The stones measure, on average, 0.45m by 0.2m by 0.18m. (ii) This mound measures 3m in diameter and stands 1m high. (iii) This mound is elongated and may be two smaller mounds which have become conjoined. In total it measures 8m by 6m and stands up to 2m high. (iv) This mound is square with sides of 3.5m; it stands up to 1m high. (v) This mound is elongated and measures 6m by 4m and stands 0.75m high.

Fair

Monitor

T91, Map 9

NL94NW2

NL 93293 45455

Dun Hanais

Substantial defended house/ possible broch

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Elements on coast edge

Part of the wall of a large curvilinear building, possibly a broch, is exposed on a low headland. To the landward side of the building there is a bank and ditch which extend across the width of the headland. The outer wall face is built of large quarried blocks which are neatly coursed. The blocks measure, on average, 1.1m by 0.75m by 0.5m. The building measures approximately 16m in diameter. The walls are

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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not fully exposed and thus it can only be estimated that they are in the region of 2m wide. The interior of the building is filled with large rubble. The building is surrounded by an outer wall and a revetted bank, both of which are discontinuous and much reduced. There is the suggestion that the land surface on the N side has been scarped to enhance the setting of the building. The site has been surveyed by RCAHMS at 1:10,000.

Fair

Monitor

T92, Map 10

NL 93292 455537

Port Hanais (S end of)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A stone lined kelp kiln is located on low lying grassland leading down to a rocky coast edge. It measures 3m in length and is 1m wide. The interior is filled with stone.

Fair

Nil

T93, Map 10

NL 93341 45649

Port Hanais

WWII structure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

The shell of a rectangular WWII building is situated in rough grass behind the coast edge. It built in sections from beach stone and concrete and measures 19m by 9m. The walls stand up to 3m high in places, but elsewhere are reduced to less than 1m in height. There are further WWII building located in the hinterland.

Fair/poor

Nil

T94, Map 10

NL 92852 45852

Am Meall

House

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

(i) The ruins of a house of traditional design are set against a low outcrop behind the coast edge. The walls are reduced to 1m or less in height. The building measures 9m by 5m internally. The entrance faces seaward. The walls are mortared and rendered. The interior of the building is filled with loose stone and covered with vegetation. There is a small porch or annex, measuring 2m by 4m, built onto the front of the house. (ii) Near to (i), the very reduced footings of a small outbuilding built from beach stone measure 6m by 3m. (iii) To the rear of the outcrop of rock beside (i), there is a circular platform measuring some 7m in diameter, which may be a fuel or haystack base. The remains of numerous ruinous field walls are evident in this area also.

Poor

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T95, Map 10

NL 92659 45768

Am Meall

Kelp drying walls and kelp kiln

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

(i) A kelp kiln made of rounded beach stone is set into the ground behind a raised storm beach. It is 4m long and 1.75m wide. The interior is filled with pebbles. (ii) Several ruinous kelp drying walls are located close to the coast between NL 92852 45852 and NL 92659 45768.

Fair/poor

Nil

T96, Map 10

NL 92857 46025

Am Meall

Enclosure, Kelp drying walls and kilns

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

(i) An L-shaped arrangement of drystone walling may be two sides of a much reduced enclosure or, possibly a sheep fold. The walls are built from rounded beach stone and stand no higher than 0.5m. They are mostly covered with grass and have spread to a maximum width of 2m. (ii) The remains of numerous kelp kilns and kelp drying walls are spread out around the tip of a headland. The kilns are built from beach stone and measure, on average, 3m by 1m and are rectangular in shape. The walls are between 3m and 4m in length and stand less than 0.2m high. The nearby shore is rocky and strewn with quantities of tangle. A raised storm beach has provided the stone for wall building.

Fair/poor

Nil

T97, Map 3

NM 04876 45142

Scarinish (NE of)

Boundary wall

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

The remains of a drystone boundary wall runs inland from the coast and is visible for over 100m. It has been reduced to less than 0.3m in height and has spread to 2m in width.

Fair

Nil

T98, Map 3

NM 04689 44847

Scarinish (NE of)

Kelp drying wall

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

The remains of a kelp drying wall are situated behind a rocky shore. The wall is built from beach stone and concrete rubble. It is 8m long, 0.75m wide and 0.2m high. There are quantities of tangle strewn on the rocks nearby.

Fair

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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T99, Map 3

NM04SW12

NM 045 446

Scarinish

Village, rock cut basins

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

The harbour at Scarinish Village is surrounded by occupied houses, a hotel and outbuildings, most of 20th C date. A road runs around the head of the harbour. A breakwater is built against a natural rock outcrop. There are derelict slipways near the mouth of the harbour and several hulks lie in the shallows. One of these is the 'Harmony', a coal/cargo vessel. To the S side of the harbour there is a restored blackhouse close to the shore. Five groups of rock cut basins are said to occur on natural rock along the N side of the harbour. The basins were not seen and may lie beneath the HWM.

Good/fair

Nil

T100, Map 11

NL 96821 48390

Traigh Chornaig (W end)

Jetty

18-20th C

On coast edge

A jetty is built onto a natural rock outcrop at the mouth of a narrow inlet. The wall stands up to three courses or 1.4m high. It extends for some 20m in length. It is built from large squared quarried stone.

Good

Nil

T101, Map 11

NL 96668 48345

The Green

Houses, mound, wall

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

(i) The ruins of a blackhouse lie inside an enclosed field some 40m from the coast edge. There are several other buildings in the nearby area, including a renovated blackhouse. (ii) A grassy mound, 10m in diameter and 1.2m high, is located inside an enclosed field some 10m from the coast edge. There are stones protruding from the sides of the mound. The nature of this feature is unclear but it may represent the remains of a demolished structure. (iii) An 8m long section of wall extends behind the coast edge. It is reduced to 0.2m high. It may be a land boundary or stock barrier.

Fair/poor

Nil

T102, Map 11

NL 96348 48324

The Green (W of)

Quarry

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A vertical quarry face stands 10m high and extends for 30m in length. It appears to have been in use up to recent times.

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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Good  
Nil

T103, Map 11

NL 95232 47520

Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn (SW of)

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

A group of four or more kelp drying walls stand on a grassy slope behind a sandy beach. They measure up to 12m in length, are 0.4m wide and stand up to 0.3m high.

Fair

Nil

T104, Map 11

NL94NE15

NL 9554 4807

Traigh bail'-a-mhuilinn (N of)

Alleged site of dun

Unknown

On coast edge

A probable dun site has been recorded on the summit of an elevated knoll to the N end of a sandy beach. It is said to measure some 12m in diameter and to be curvilinear in plan. Traces of buildings were noted in the interior, together with midden type deposits containing pottery and hammerstones (Beveridge, 1903). The site is now very overgrown and no trace of structural remains were visible at the time of this visit.

Poor

Nil

T105, Map 11

NL94NW3

NL 94955 47555

Dun Boraige Beag

Defended house/ Dun

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

Elements on coast edge

A low knoll at the S end of a sandy beach has structural remains on its summit. It is very overgrown and difficult to discern, but is estimated to measure 10m in diameter. At the landward approach to the summit, there are two ruinous walls. The first lies close to the structural remains and is constructed from large boulders. The stones measure up to 1.5m by 0.9m by 0.45m. It runs across the neck of land which links the knoll to the land. The second wall lies 15m to the S of the first. It survives to 4m in length and runs between two rock outcrops. It appears to be revetted and stands up to 0.5m high. The remains may be those of a defended substantial house.

Fair/poor

Monitor

T106, Map 11

NL 94955 47555

Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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Slipway

Unknown

In intertidal zone

A slipway has been cleared through the rocky foreshore and into the intertidal area. It extends for some 50m.

Fair

Nil

T107, Map 11

NL94NW1

NL 94700 47557

Dun Boraige Moire

Substantial house/ possible broch

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

<10m from coast edge

A ruinous but substantial subcircular building, possibly a broch, is sited on top of a rocky knoll overlooking the sea. It measures some 15m in diameter and has walls 3m or more in thickness. There is the suggestion of an entrance at the SE. The ground upon which the structure has been built is uneven and there are outcrops of rock within the interior. The walls stand up to 2m in height. The inner wall face is less clearly defined than the external face due to the large amounts of rubble filling into the building. There are several hollows and upright stones visible amongst the rubble in the interior which are suggestive of internal features. A boundary wall of much later date has been built over the top of the building, dividing it into two unequal parts. The segment to the W of the wall stands higher and is better preserved. There are quantities of collapsed stone surrounding the building and some of the destruction of the walls appears to be deliberate and of recent occurrence. The site was excavated by the Duke of Argyll in the late 19th C. It is said to have yielded some decorated pottery, hammerstones and animal bones. References: MacKie, 1963, Beveridge, 1903, Piggott, 1954.

Fair

Monitor

T108, Map 11

NL94NW6

NL 94661 47482

Carrastaoine (NE of)

Enclosure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A rectangular drystone enclosure stands on rough grass behind the coast edge. It measures 5m by 3m and is aligned N-S. The walls stand up to 1m high.

Fair

Nil

T109, Map 11

NL 94478 47339

Carrastaoine (NE of)

Pit

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

A long narrow pit has been cut into the ground surface in grassland behind the coast edge. It measures 13 in length, is 1m wide and 1m deep. It is aligned E-W. There are several stones and some concrete

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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lumps at one end of the pit. There is a slight rise adjacent to the pit. This measures 15m by 3m and stands 0.5m high. The presence of WWII remains in the hinterland may indicate that this pit is an associated feature.

Fair

Nil

T110, Map 11

NL 94467 47245

Carrastaoín

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<30m from coast edge

A series of kelp drying walls are located on rough ground at the head of a sandy beach. They are constructed from beach stone and measure, on average, 15m in length by 0.5m high. Most stand between 0.15 and 0.25m in height.

Fair

Nil

T111, Map 4

NL 04173 44015

Heanish (NE of)

Land boundary

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

The remains of a drystone land boundary meander inland from the coast edge. Constructed from beach stone, this wall is very overgrown, but can be traced for some 50m. It is 1.1m wide and stands up to 0.45m high.

Fair/poor

Nil

T112, Map 4

NM 04092 43818

Heanish, Rubha Traigh an Duin

Kelp walls

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A kelp drying wall made of beach stone runs parallel to but behind a pebble beach. It measures 8m in length, is 0.35m wide and stands less than 0.2m high. Two similar but less well preserved walls lie in the nearby hinterland.

Fair/poor

Nil

T113, Map 4

NM 03752 43512

Traigh an Duin

Kelp drying wall

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A much reduced kelp drying wall of beach stone stands on low grass to one side of a sandy bay. It is 5m



## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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long, 0.4m wide and stands to 0.2m high.

Fair/poor

Nil

T114, Map 4

NM 03810 43387

Traigh an Duin

Wall

18-20th C

<15m from coast edge

Part of a drystone wall has been exposed by the erosion of the sand hill which covers it. Some 5m of the length of the wall is visible. It is 0.5m wide and stands to 0.4m high. It may be a continuation of the land boundary described as T118. In the nearby area there are numerous loose stones and lumps of concrete which may indicate that a building of recent origin has stood on or close to this area.

Fair

Nil

T115, Map 4

NM 03881 43390

Traigh an Duin

Kelp drying walls and kelp kilns

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A group of kelp drying walls are situated around the tip of a headland. Most stand less than 0.2m high and measure 5m in length by 0.4m in width. They are built from beach stone. There are also several kelp kilns in this area. They average 3m in length by 0.5m in width and all are filled with stones.

Fair

Nil

T116, Map 4

NM04SW2/19/20

NM 03913 43370

Dun Heanish

Defended house/ Dun, rock cut basins

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

On coast edge

A low knoll, situated at the end of a sandy bay, has structural remains on its summit. There are numerous earthfast stones and hollowed areas which are suggestive of buried structural remains. On the S side of the knoll, several large boulders may be the remains of an outer wall face. An earthen and stone bank extends across the neck of land at the approach to the knoll, some 20m to the W of the structure. This extends for 15m, is 2m wide and stands up to 0.75m high. The site is said to have been quarried for building stone in modern times. Past finds have included coarse pot sherds, hammer stones, shell and bone. The site has been damaged by coastal erosion in the past, when exposures containing anthropogenic deposits were visible. These are no longer in evidence and the site appears relatively stable at the present time but vulnerable to erosion in the future. Two rock cut basins have been reported on natural rock shelves to the E (NM04SW19) and NE (NM04SW20) of the dun.

Fair/poor

Monitor

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T117, Map 4

NM04SW15/17/18

NM 03750 43340

Dun Heanish-Eilean nan Gobhar

Possible fish trap, rock cut basins

Unknown

In intertidal area

A wall extends through the intertidal area between the shore and a tidal islet. It is 5m wide and 15m long but has been reduced to 0.2m or less in height. The location suggests that it may have been a fish trap. Rock cut basins have been reported on a rock shelf at the SE end of Eilean nan Gobhar.

Poor

Nil

T118, Map 4

NM 03781 43320

Heanish (S of)

Land boundaries

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

(i) A drystone land boundary extends inland from the coast. It is covered with accumulated sand deposits and vegetation but can be traced inland for over 50m. It is approximately 2m wide and stands 0.35m high. It may be a continuation of the land boundary described as T114. (ii) At NM 03732 43327, some 20m to the W of (i), a second boundary runs inland from the coast. This is visible for over 75m, after which point it curves to meet a rock outcrop. The structure is covered with blown sand deposits and overgrown with vegetation to the extent that it is not possible to determine if it is a stone or earthen construction. It is 1.75m in width and stands to 0.35m high.

Fair

Nil

T119, Map 4

NM 03494 43565

Heanish

Field system, sheep fold, kelp drying walls

18-20th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 03494 43565 to 02885 43558

In this area of undulating grassland, there are several relict field walls, a Y-shaped drystone sheep fold and several kelp drying walls.

Fair

Nil

T120, Map 4

NM 02623 43704

Baugh (S of)

Harbour

18-20th C

On coast edge

A length of rough walling extends between two rocky outcrops to form a 30m long harbour wall to the W side of a small bay. It is built from large, angular stone which measure up to 1.75m by 2m by 1.5m in size.

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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Good  
Nil

T121, Map 4  
NM 02240 43742  
Baugh (SW of)  
Quarry  
18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

A semicircular rock face has been quarried in the past. The foot of the quarry has more recently been used for the dumping of concrete and building waste. The face stands 10m high and is cut into ledges. It measures some 30m across.

Good  
Nil

T122, Map 4  
NM 02269 43773  
Baugh (SW of)  
Memorial  
18-20th C

<40m from coast edge

A memorial obelisk in pink granite commemorates Dr.. Alexander Barton, doctor on Tiree from 1835 to 1911. The monument is set on a plinth over concrete foundations. It stands on a small rise.

Good  
Nil

T123, Map 2  
NM 06967 46744  
Carsamull  
Possible kelp drying wall  
18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

A grass covered stone construction may be the remains of a kelp drying wall. It measures 2m by 1m and stands less than 0.2m high. It is located on a small islet.

Poor  
Nil

T124, Map 2  
NM 07141 46430  
Soa (W side)  
Kelp drying wall and kelp kiln  
18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

A kelp drying wall is built on a slight rise over a natural outcrop. It measures 5m in length, is 1m wide and stands to 0.2m high. A kelp kiln lies nearby, close to the coast edge. It is edged with beach stone and measures 3m in length by 1m in width. It is 0.25m deep.

Fair  
Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tíree

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T125, Map 2

NM 07381 46244

Eilean an Treogh

Kelp drying walls and kelp kilns

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

(i) A kelp drying wall is built on grassland. It is 4.5m long and 1m wide. It stands up to 0.25m high. (ii) A possible kelp kiln, unusually of oval shape, is located at NM 07423 46248. It has edges of beach stone which have been built up in courses to a height of 0.35m. It measures 3m by 2m. (iii) A second kiln, of rectangular plan, lies some 20m inland of (ii). It measures 4m by 2m. (iv) Several other kelp drying wall foundations are located around the coast edge in this area. Most are 10m or less in length and 1m in width. Most survive up to 0.35m in height. (v) A second oval kelp kiln was noted at NM 07433 46171.

Fair

Nil

T126, Map 2

NM 07079 45827

Soa Point

Possible land boundary

Unknown

<25m from coast edge

A line of large earthfast boulders extend for some 15m from a high rock outcrop to the coast edge.

They may represent the remains of a land boundary.

Poor

Nil

T127, Map 2

NM 06870 46044

Soa (E side)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

<40m from coast edge

A kelp kiln measures 2m by 4m and has sides of beach stone. It lies on rocky ground behind a raised storm beach. Only the S end is preserved intact.

Fair

Nil

T128, Map 7

NL 96218 38965

Ben Hynish (SW of)

Structure, possible house

18-20th C

<40m from coast edge

The foundations of a rectangular building are sited on low lying grassland below sloping rocky ground and to the E of a small pebble beach. The building measures 11m by 5m in plan and has walls 1m wide. It is built from large quarried blocks. There is an internal dividing wall. A field wall runs off from the NE corner of the building.

Poor

Nil

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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T129, Map 15

NM04NW3

NM 0423 4927

Dun Mor Vaul

Broch

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On the coast edge

A broch with outworks occupies the summit of a prominent rocky knoll. It measures some 9.5m in diameter and stands up to 2.2m high. The walls are some 4.5m thick. There is an intramural gallery and staircase leading to the upper floor. The entrance is situated on the ESE side. There were two lines of defensive walls on the interior but these are now very reduced. The site was partially excavated in 1880 and again in 1962-4 (MacKie, 1974/5). Two phase of pre-broch settlement and a post-broch phase, comprising of a secondary building inserted inside the broch, were identified. Traces of extramural settlement were also discovered. Radiocarbon dating and typological comparison of the finds assemblages suggested to the excavator that the site was occupied from the late 6th C BC to the 2nd or 3rd C AD. A large quantity of artefacts and ecofactual material was recovered and are now held at the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. References: Beveridge, 1903, MacKie, 1974, 1975.

Fair

Monitor

T130, Map 15

NM04NW4/10/11

NM 0463 4926

Dun Beag, Vaul

Dun

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On coast edge

A dun (NM04NW4) occupies a high rocky knoll on the coast edge. It is defined by a now much reduced stone wall which encloses the summit, an area of approximately 22m by 15m. The inner wall face is not apparent but it is estimated that the wall measured some 2m in thickness. An entrance is indicated to the W side where traces of a passage survive. Inside the wall, earthfast stones suggest the presence of several cellular structures. Part of a ruinous earthwork survives at the base of the knoll on its SW side. A test trench opened in the interior encountered midden-type deposits and recovered sherds of incised pottery and a ring-headed pin. References: MacKie, 1963.

To the landward side of the dun, a small circular mound (NM04NW10) is thought to be associated with a nearby and ruinous cottage. In this area, a section of V-shaped ditch has been recorded (NM04NW11). The area within the ditch is said to have been elevated and local information suggests that it may have been used for the storage of potatoes.

Fair

Monitor

T131, Map 11

NL94NW4

NL 9422 4710

Cnoc Charrastain

Dun

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

It has been recorded that a dun stood on the summit of Cnoc Charrastain. It was estimated to measure 9m in diameter and to be defined by an encircling wall some 1.5m in width. Several flints and some

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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sherds of pottery were found on the surface. There are now no surviving traces of this site.

Poor

Nil

T132, Map 8

NL94SW6

Scheduled: 6904

NL 9336 4006

Eilean na Ba

Fortified site/dun

Unknown

On coast edge

A fortified site is recorded on a rocky promontory which lies separated from Beinn Ceann a'Mhara by a deep chasm in the rock. Traces of walling around the periphery of the promontory are said to enclose the remains of two possible circular structures. The entrance to the site lies to the E via a gulley which has had steps cut into it and which links to a stone revetted causeway. The site was not visited on this occasion due to extremely high winds which made the approach hazardous.

Fair/poor

Monitor

T133, Map 3

NM04NW5

NM 0458 4569

Dun Ghott

Alleged site of dun

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

Structural remains, said to be those of a dun, were recorded on this promontory by Beveridge (1903).

There is now no trace of any remains in the area.

Poor

Nil

T134, Map 4

NM04SW14

NM 025 435

Baugh

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

A group of 45 rock cut basin are reported to lie below HWM at the tip of a low promontory. Subsequent recorders noted only 3 basins. They were not noted during this visit, possibly because they were covered by the water.

Good

Nil

T135, Map 4

NM04SW10

NM 023 437

Port Eibrig

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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Alleged site of settlement

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

It has been suggested that the discovery of flint and pottery in this area may indicate the presence of a settlement of early date (Beveridge, 1903). No traces of any structural remains or anthropogenic deposits were noted, however.

Poor

Nil

T136, Map 6

NL93NE10

NL 984 388

Hynish House (SSE of)

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

A group of 16 rock cut basins are reported in this area. They were not noted during this visit.

Good

Nil

T137, Map 6

NL93NE3

NL 982 390

Hynish House

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

Groups of 37, 14 and 28 rock cut basins have been reported on the shore near Hynish House. They were not re-located during this visit.

Good

Nil

T138, Map 7

NL93NE11

NL 976 386

Millport

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

Two rock cut basins have been reported in this area but were not found during this visit.

Good

Nil

T139, Map 7

NL93NE13

NL 972 386

Port Snoig

Chance find- flint

Unknown

## Site Descriptions: Tiree

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<50m from coast edge

A worked flint was previously found in this area. No traces of any archaeological remains were apparent at the time of this visit.

Good

Monitor

T140, Map 7

NL93NE15

NL 960 394

West Hynish (S of)

Township

18-20th C

Elements <100m from coast edge

A township has been recorded in this area. Ruinous remains of several structures are visible in area which extends 100m from the coast edge.

Poor

Nil

T141, Map 8

NL94SE15

NL 950 405

Traigh Bheidhe

Midden deposits

Unknown

On coast edge

Kitchen midden deposits have been recorded above the shore in this area. The middens included material of probable 19th-20th C date together with flint and pottery. No trace of this site could be found.

Poor

Monitor



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# MAPS AND GAZETTEERS: COLL

## Map 1: Traigh Bhousd to Rubha Bagh na Coille

This map section extends from an area of sand dunes behind Bousd, around a low lying rocky shore, to the dunes beneath Cnoc Mor at Sorisdale. From here, to Sorisdale Bay, the hinterland is green and fertile with occasional rocky outcrops. Beyond Sorisdale, to the south, the land becomes increasingly rugged, with frequent high rock outcrops making access along the coast line more difficult. The only modern settlement in the area is located beyond the coastal zone at Sorisdale.

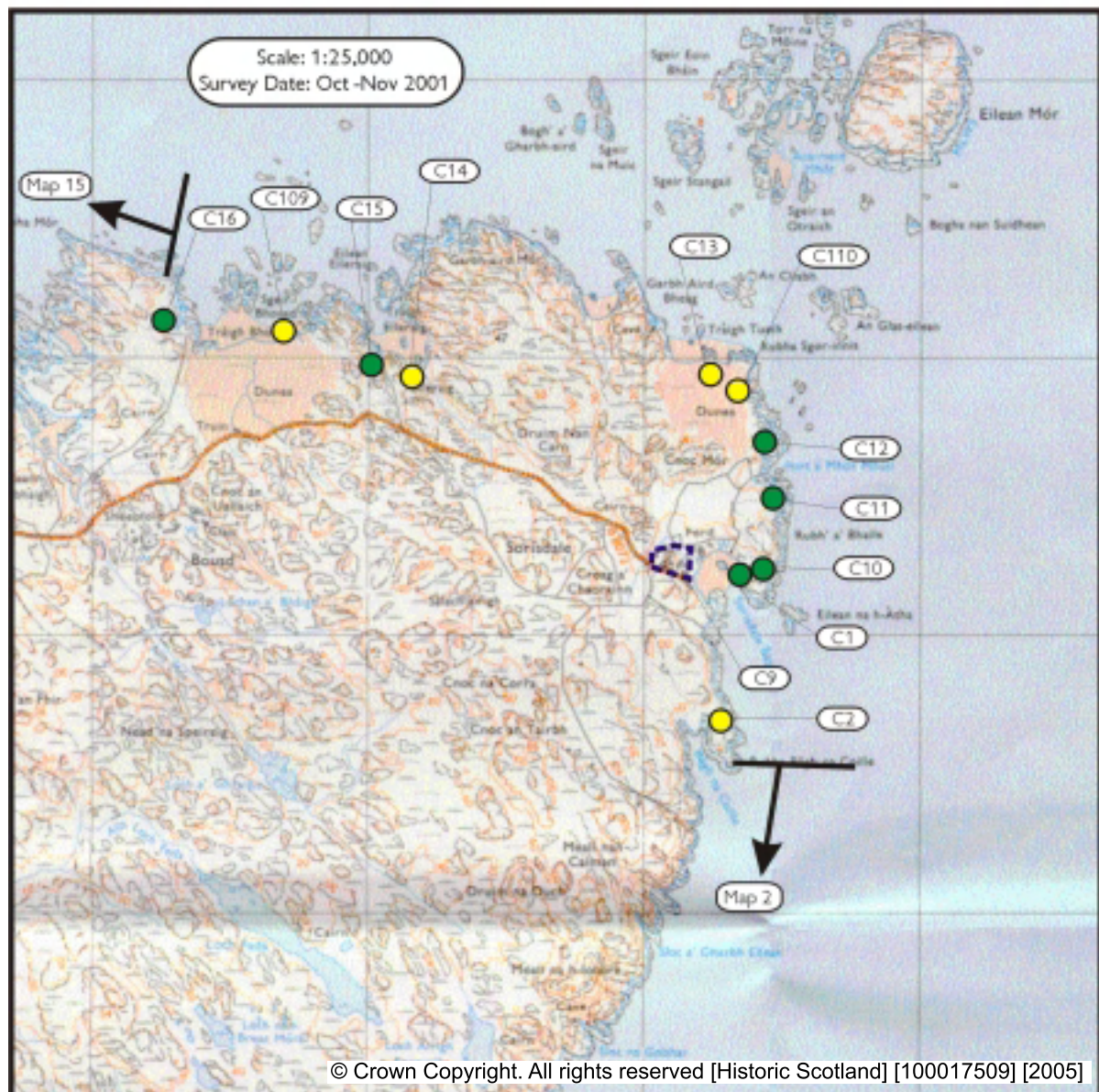
Most of the coastline is fringed with rock and is stable. There are four small sections within this area where the coast edge is formed by blown sand deposits and dunes. These are largely stable at present, although they are vulnerable to wind erosion. Any future loss of vegetation cover could give rise to largescale sand movement through the agency of wind rather than coastal erosion. The stocking levels are currently low and rabbit damage does not appear to represent a problem at present.

The remains of the abandoned township at Sorisdale, of 18-20th C date, includes several ruinous buildings and enclosures which lie within the coastal zone. On the coast, the remains of a fishing port has associated boat noosts and slipways. A second, smaller port is indicated by the remains of a probable harbour beyond the settlement to the east of Sorisdale (C2). Earlier periods of settlement in the area are suggested by eroding midden deposits amongst the sand dunes at Traigh Tuath (C13) where previously anthropogenic deposits containing flint, pottery and food waste were noted. A beaker burial was uncovered here in the past and today, remnants of an old ground surface are exposed in blow out areas among the dunes. A second focus of prehistoric activity is indicated by unstratified finds made at Rubha Sgor-innis. The finds included a number of flint and stone tools and included a possible limpet hammer which may be of mesolithic date. Sites within the soft dune areas (13, 109, 110) are vulnerable to further erosion and regular monitoring is recommended.

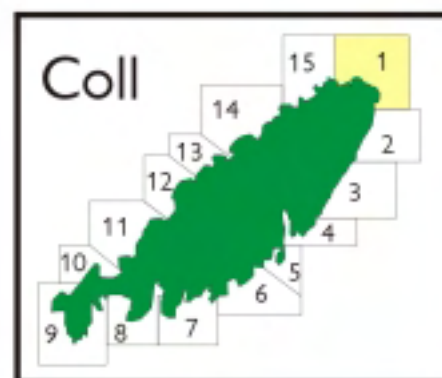
## Built Heritage & Archaeology

## Coll Map 1

<p>C1 (NM26SE18)  NM 27172 63192  Sorisdale  Former fishing township, largely abandoned, includes one listed building  18-20th C  Fair-poor  Survey</p>	<p>C13 (NM26SE8)  NM 2721 6384  Traigh Tuath, Sorisdale  Old Ground Surface with midden scatter  Unknown  Fair  Survey</p>
<p>C2  NM 27261 62750  Sorisdale Bay (south)  Probable fishing harbour, ruinous  18-20th C  Fair  Nil</p>	<p>C14 (NM26SE13)  NM 26175 63925  Eileraig  Farmstead  18-20th C  Fair  Survey</p>
<p>C9  NM 27378 63182  Sorisdale Bay (north)  Rock cut basins  Unknown  Good  Nil</p>	<p>C15  NM 26063 63939  Eileraig (W of)  Land boundary wall  18-20th C  Fair  Nil</p>
<p>C10  NM 27425 63198  Sorisdale  Track, possible  18-20th C  Fair  Nil</p>	<p>C16  NM 25380 64083  Traigh Bhousd  Wall  18-20th C  Fair  Nil</p>
<p>C11  NM 27489 63478  Port a Mhor Mhuil  Possible Kelp kiln, ruinous  18-20th C  Poor  Nil</p>	<p>C109 (NM26SE3)  NM 258 640  Traigh Bhousd  Find spot and concentration of stone  Unknown  Fair  Monitor</p>
<p>C12  NM 27394 63678  Traigh Tuath (south)  Field, cairn and platform  Unknown  Fair/Good  Survey</p>	<p>C110  NM26SE12  NM 273 638  Rubha Sgor-innis  Settlement  4th-3rd mill BC  Fair  Monitor</p>



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



<p>1. Traigh Bhousd NM 254 640 0.8 Km Sandy Foreshore Coast edge is &lt;5m Drift/rock interface not visible Sandy bay with extensive dune system in hinterland. This unit includes part of the rocky shoreline at the west side of the beach. Here, the foreshore is rock platform and the drift/rock interface is generally visible, hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.</p>	<p>4. Rubh a Bhaile NM 275 635 1.4 Km Rock platform Coast edge &lt;5m Drift/rock interface generally visible Steeply sloping rocky foreshore, hinterland is rough grazing. Poorly drained in places. In use for cattle grazing.</p>
<p>2. Garbh-aird Mor NM 264 644 2.7 Km Rock platform, negligible cobble cover Coast edge mostly &lt;5m Drift/rock interface generally visible Steeply sloping, rocky shoreline. Hinterland is imperfectly drained rough pasture. There is an improvement in the quality of the land towards the western end of the unit - more grass, less heather. Currently used for sheep. This unit includes two small bays. The eastern bay is a deep narrow inlet with a deep sandy beach at its head. The western bay is a deep inlet with a sandy beach at its head. There is a storm beach above the foreshore here; it slopes gently up to a height of c. 1.5m-2m. Short stretches of coast edge to either side of the western bay are over 5m.</p>	<p>5. Sorisdale Bay NM 272 632 0.4 Km Sandy foreshore Coast edge &lt;5m Drift/rock interface not visible Sheltered bay with sandy foreshore. Soils in hinterland appear slightly deepened, some improved land in vicinity; some fenced areas.</p>
<p>3. Traigh Tuath NM 272 640 0.4 Km Sandy foreshore Coast edge &lt;5m Drift/rock interface not visible Sandy beach with dune system in hinterland</p>	<p>6. Rubha Bagh na Coille NM 273 627 0.9 Km Rock platform Coast edge &lt;5m Drift/rock interface not generally visible Coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform. Hinterland is extremely rough, very heathery. Poorly drained. Some blown sand visible in sheep scrapings. Iron rich seam of rock visible at end of Rubha Bagh na Collie.</p>





**Foreshore**

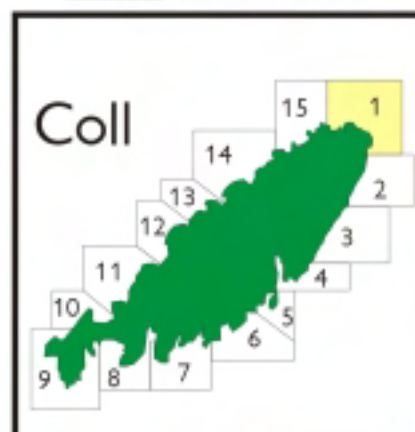
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

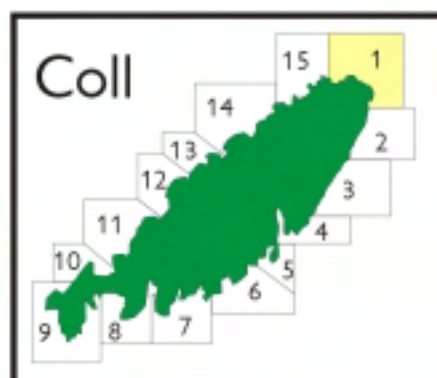
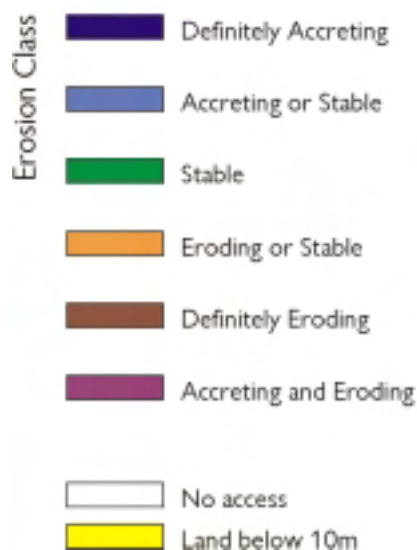
- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium



---

1. Rubha Mor NM 253 642 0.25 Km Stable Rocky coast edge; no sign of recent erosion.	4. Traigh Tuath NM 272 640 0.3 Km Eroding to stable This unit appeared to be mostly stable at the time of visit, however there are large blowouts in the hinterland (some c.100m in diameter), and there is evidence of recent landslip visible in the face of the coast edge. The landslip appears limited in extent and vegetation is now re-establishing itself.
2. Traigh Bhousd NM 255 641 0.55 Km Eroding to Stable The coast edge appears for the most part to be stable, however there has been some landslip of the dune face at the east end of the bay. Large chunks of sand and grass have tumbled down and now form a new slope.	5. Sorisdale NM 274 631 2.7 Km Stable A rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.
3. Gharbh-aird Mor NM 264 644 2.7 Km Stable A rocky coastline with no visible signs of erosion. This unit includes two small bays, both of which have limited erosion within the hinterland caused by sheep and rabbits.	





## COLL

### Map 2: Rubha Bagh na Coille to Port Trealabhaig

This map section extends along the high, rugged north east coast of Coll. There is no modern settlement in this area and access along the coastline is difficult and frequently impeded by steep-sided fissures, narrow valleys and rock outcrops. The area is very overgrown due to the low numbers of sheep stocked on the land and a low rabbit population. The coast edge in this area is formed from a steeply sloping rock platform and is currently stable.

The small number of sites which could be identified in this area most probably reflects the unsuitability of this area for settlement but it is possible that even where archaeological remains exist, these are not readily visible due to the nature of the terrain. An abandoned settlement at Port Trealabhaig (C7) appears to be of 18-20th C date. It appears to represent the remains of a single farmstead, with associated outbuildings and nearby cultivated fields. A cave at Bagh na Coille (C4) appears to be a contender for use as a shelter in the past, although no evidence of human activity was apparent from the surface remains. Dun Dolorichan (C5), alleged to be the site of a fort, is situated on a prominence which commands good views in all directions. The remains here are not well preserved and it is impossible now to reconstruct the original plan of the structure. It is apparent, however, that the knoll was bounded by several walls which are likely to have acted as defences. It is possible that further remains survive beneath the heather.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Coll  
Map 2

C3

NM 27137 62353

Bagh na Coille

Enclosure, three-sided, of earth banks and stone  
walling

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

C4

NM 27137 62353

Bagh na Coille

Cave

Unknown

Fair

Survey

C5 (NM26SE7)

NM 26521 61327

Dun Dulatorichan/Laorachan

Structural remains, probable Dun, enclosures

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

Poor

Monitor

C6

NM 26096 60367

Canada

Boundary/enclosure built between outcrops  
18-20th C

fair

Nil

C7

NM 25754 59962

Port Trealabhaig (N of)

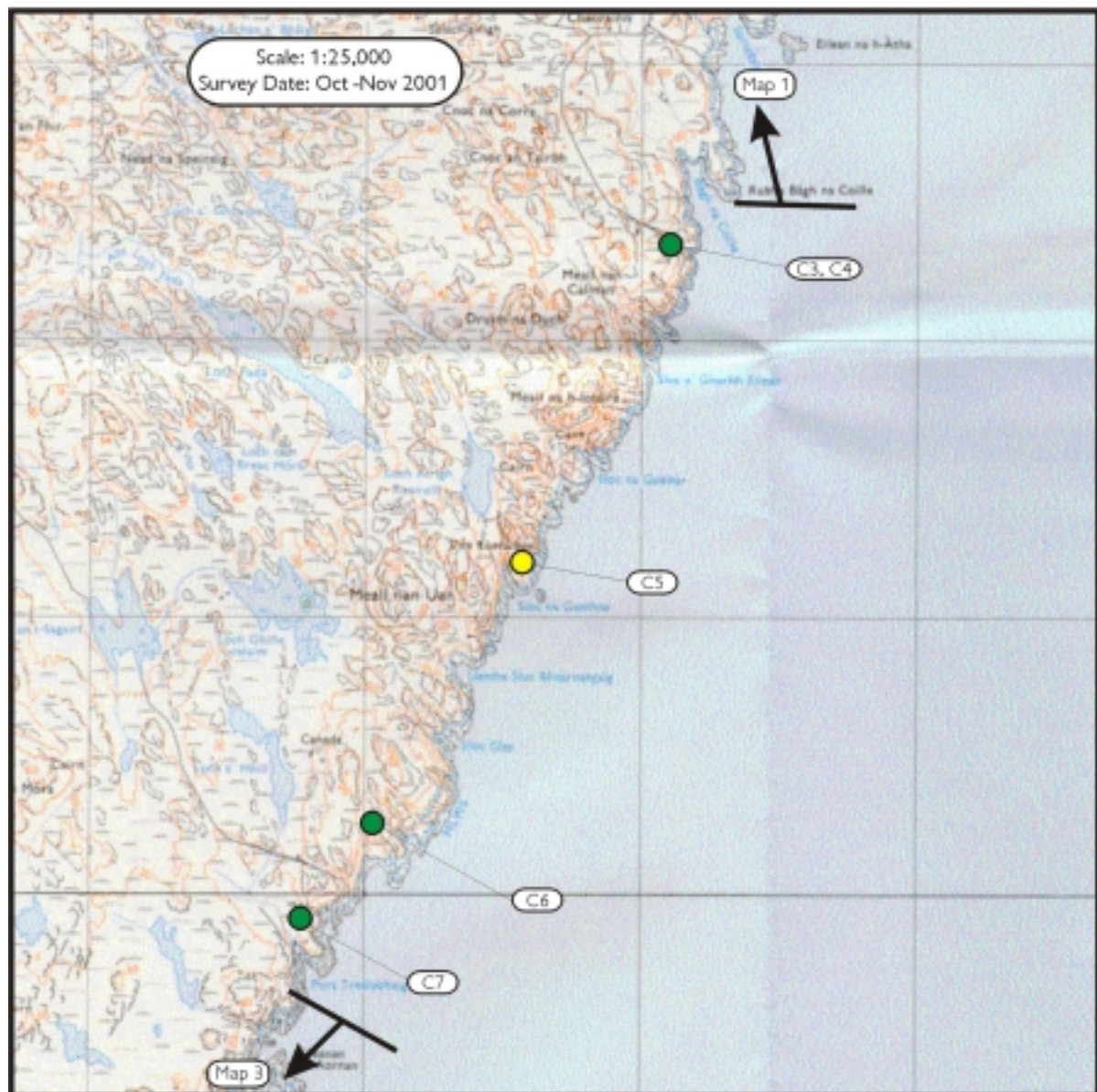
settlement and field system, abandoned

18-20th C

Fair

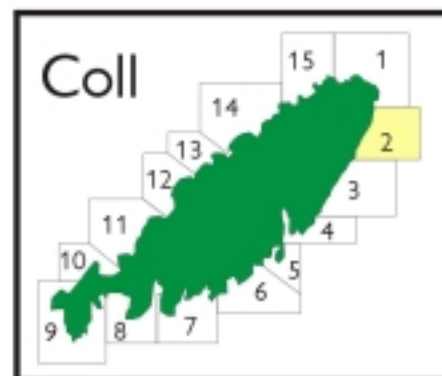
Nil





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



1. Meall nan Uan

NM 266 612

5.2 Km

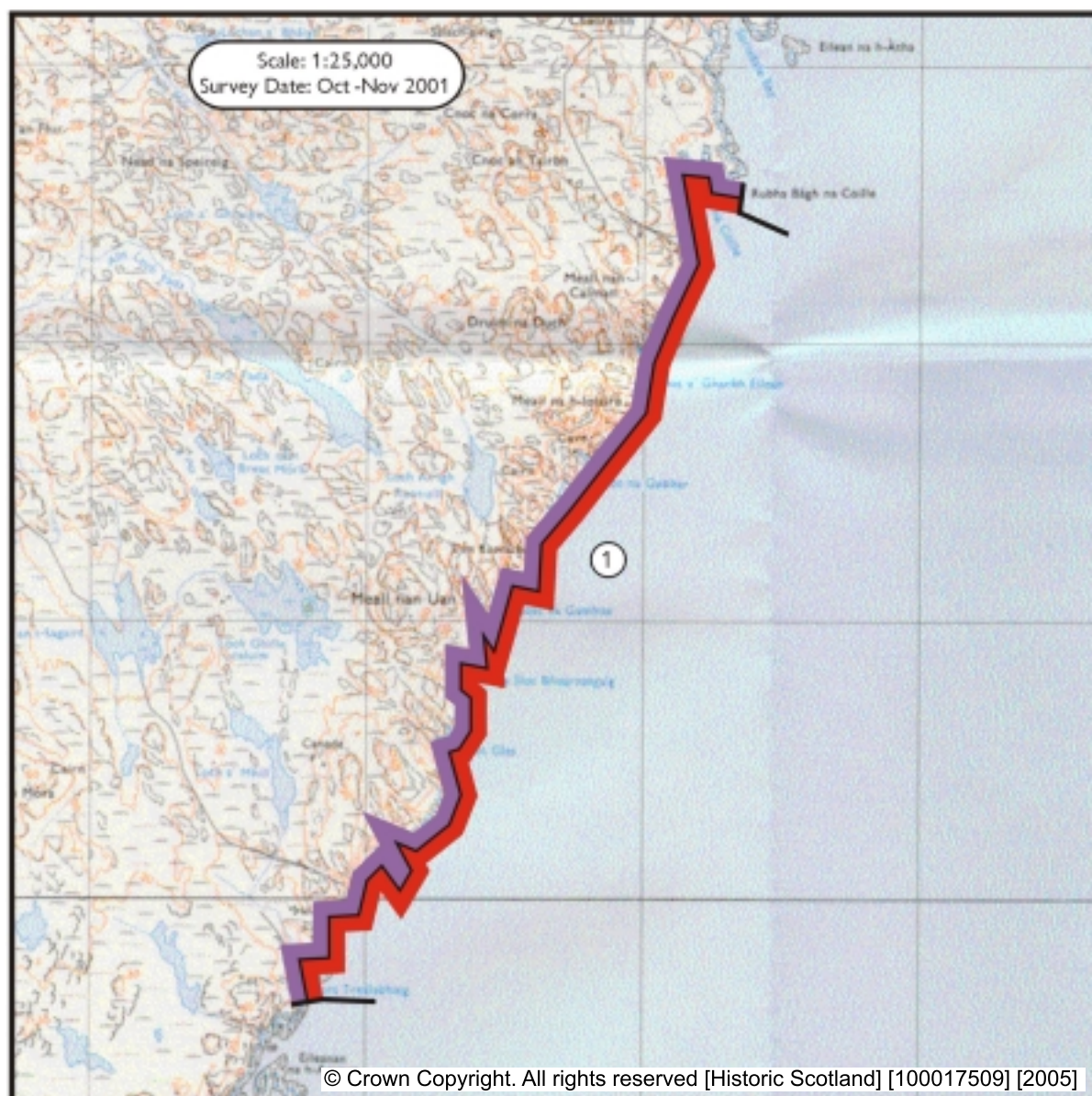
Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not generally visible

Coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform.

There is some cobble cover in the small coves which occur along the coast edge. Hinterland is extremely rough and poorly drained. No signs of animal grazing at time of visit.



**Foreshore**

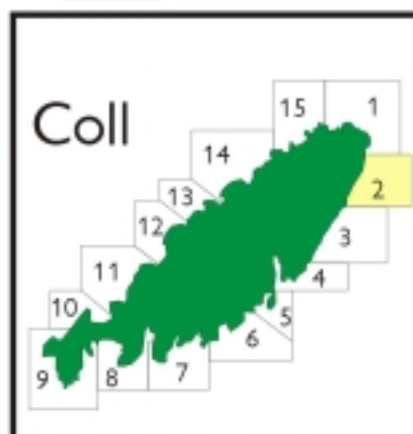
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

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



---

1. Meall nan Uan

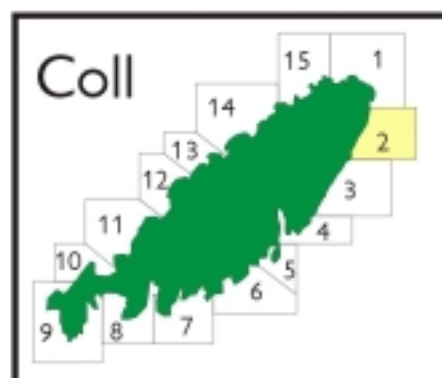
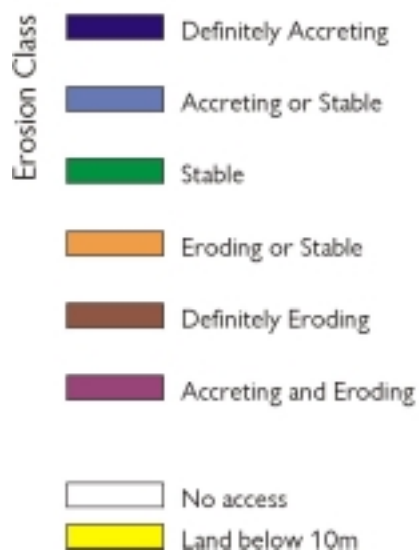
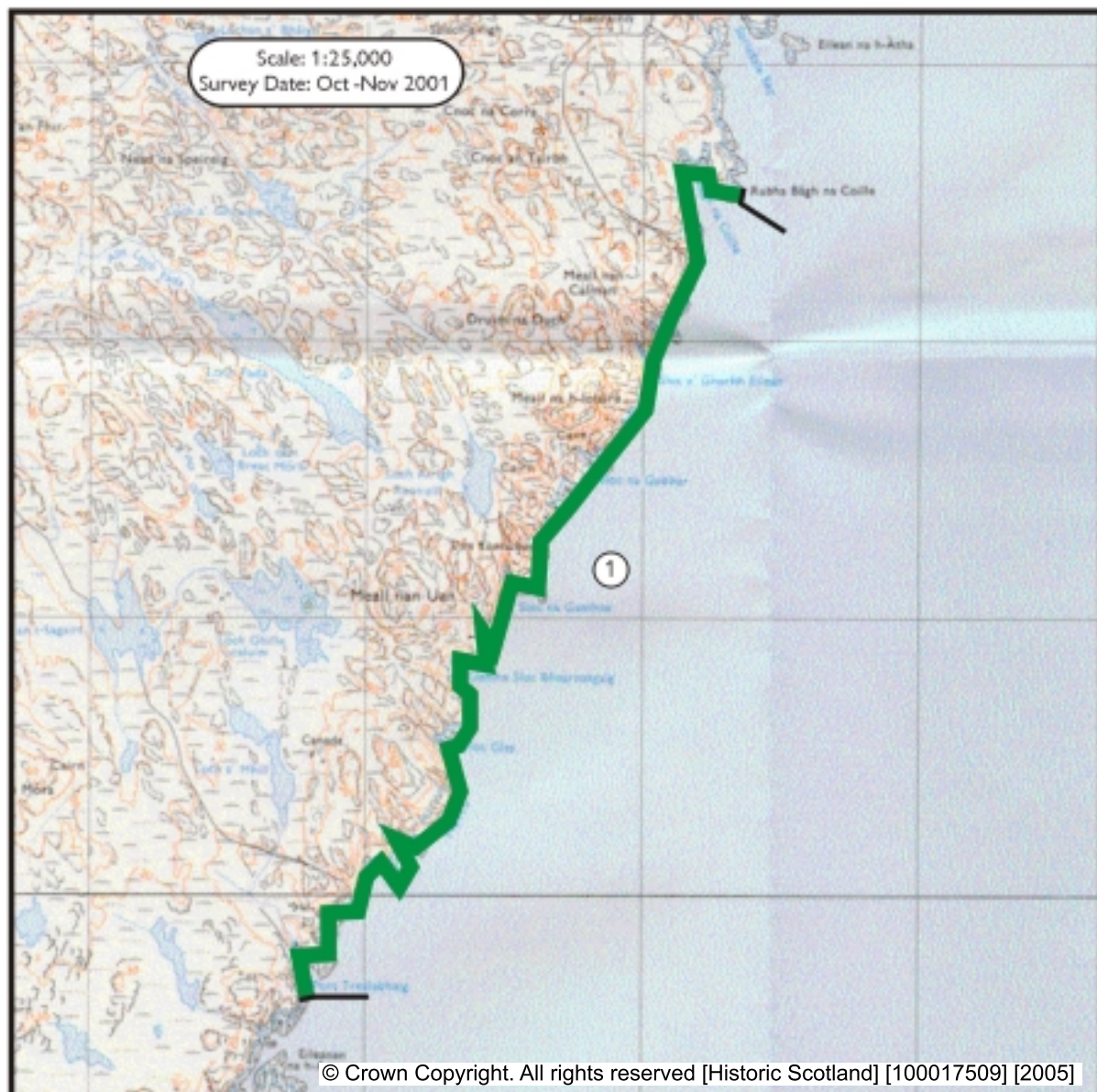
NM 266 612

5.2 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.







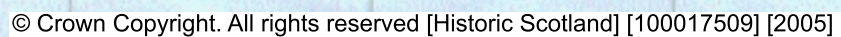
## COLL

### Map 3: Port Trealabhaig to Eilean nam Muc

This map section continues along the east coast of Coll, moving southwards in the direction of Loch Eatharna. The coastal landscape in this area varies little from that of the north east coast (Map Section 2); it is rugged, high, hilly and riven with fissures and small narrow valleys. There is a good deal of rock outcropping and many strewn boulders. In the hinterland there are several small lochs and boggy plains, some of which have been worked in the past for peat extraction. There is no modern settlement in the area. The coast edge is formed from a steeply sloping rock platform which is stable.

Two abandoned settlements of 18-20th C date were noted however at Port an Fhion. In one case (C8), the ruins appear to be those of a traditional blackhouse. The house lies close to old cultivated fields and it is possible that its origins may pre-date the 18th C. At the second settlement (C34), the surviving buildings appears to have been constructed over remains of earlier date. In turn, they have been altered for reuse as stock enclosures in more recent times. On the coast, the remains of a boat noost (C35) and a fishing harbour (C37) are likely to be associated with these settlements. At Feisdalum, a heather covered mound has been noted previously and is interpreted as a possible burial monument of prehistoric date.

C8 NM 25332 59308 Port an Fhion (N of) Settlement, ruinous, and cultivations 18-20th C Fair Survey	C37 NM 24978 58715 Bagh Feisdalum Pier, walling, possible noost and structure 18-20th C Fair Nil
C34 NM 25207 59082 Port an Fhion (N of) Deserted settlement and cultivations, later stock enclosures 18-20th C Fair Survey	C38 NM25NW23 NM 24985 58831 Pile of Stones, Feisdalum Possible burial cairn 3rd-1st Mill BC Fair Nil
C35 NM 25100 58921 Port an Fhion Noost 18-20th C Fair Nil	C39 NM 24948 58556 Feisdalum (S of) Walling- Field boundary 18-20th C Poor Nil
C36 NM 25091 58756 Bagh Feisdalum (N of) Ruinous wall 18-20th C Poor Nil	C40 NM 24594 57974 Loch na Geadh (E of) Land boundary and peat cuttings 18-20th C Fair Nil



- 
- A map of the Coll region in the Scottish Highlands. The map shows the coastline of Coll and surrounding areas. Fifteen numbered locations are marked: 1 (top right), 2 (top right), 3 (top right, highlighted in yellow), 4 (top right), 5 (top right), 6 (top right), 7 (bottom left), 8 (bottom left), 9 (bottom left), 10 (bottom left), 11 (bottom left), 12 (bottom left), 13 (bottom left), 14 (bottom left), 15 (top right). The word 'Coll' is written in the top left corner.

---

1. Bagh Feisdum

NM 250 587

4.4 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not generally visible

Coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform.

There is some cobble cover in the small coves which occur along the coast edge. Hinterland is extremely rough and poorly drained. No signs of animal grazing at time of visit

# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

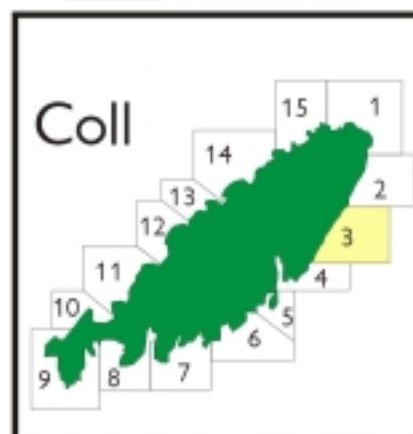
## Coll Map 3



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

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

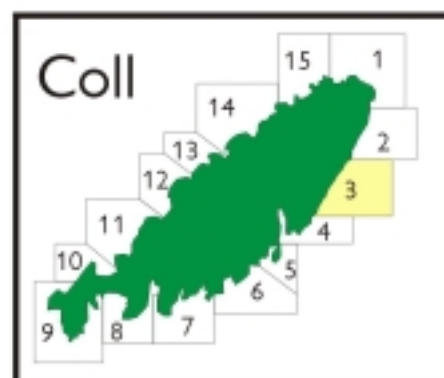
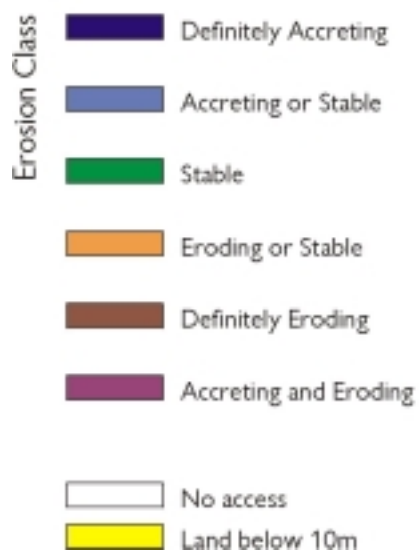
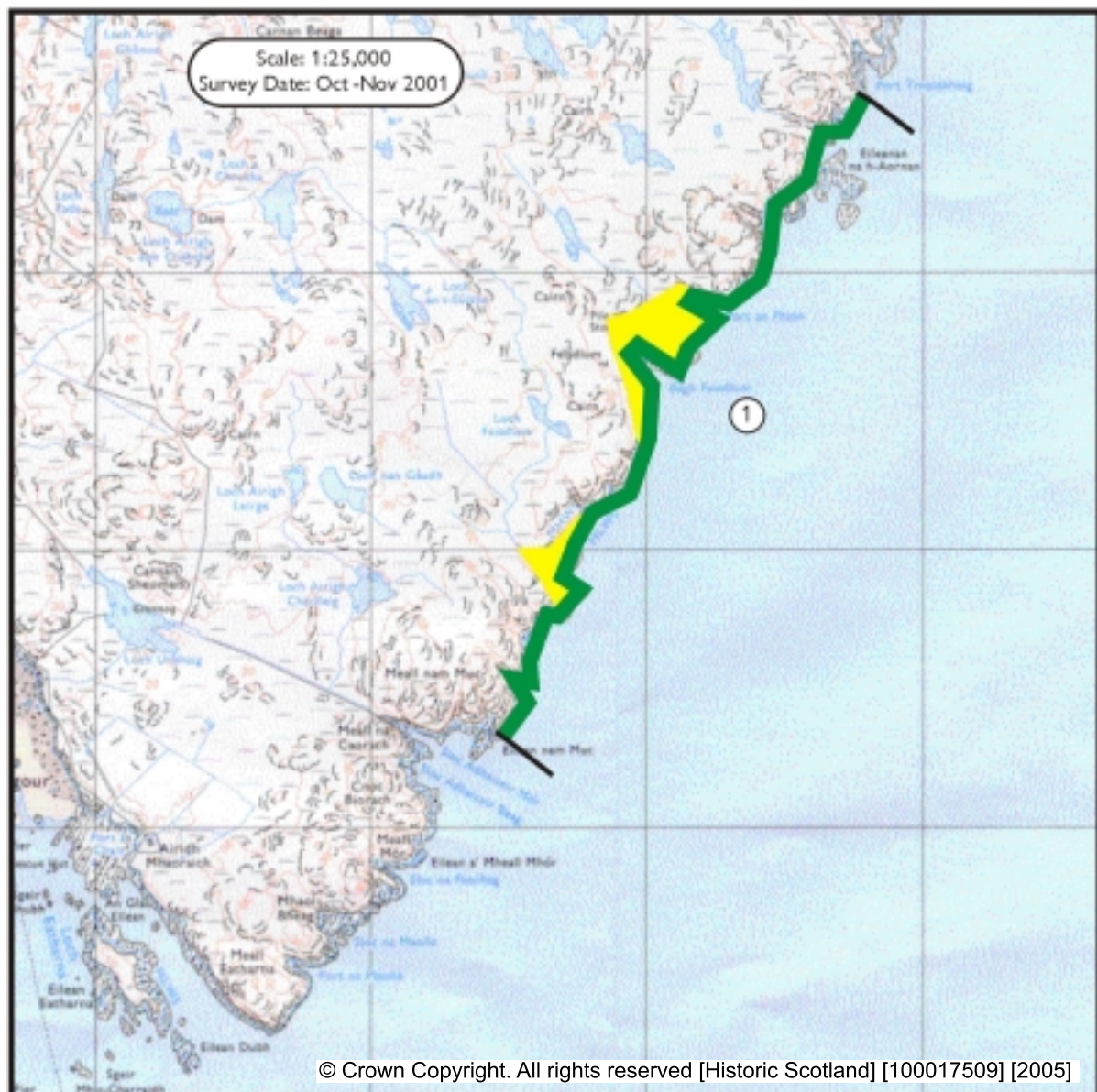
- Hinterland**
- Drift
  - Drift on visible rock
  - Raised beach etc.
  - Blown sand
  - Glacial sand/gravel
  - Alluvium



---

1. Feisdium  
NM 250 587  
4.4 Km  
Stable  
A rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.





### Map 4: Eilean nam Muc to Arinagour

This map section covers the area from the rugged east coast, rounding a high rocky knoll to extend around the shores of Loch Eatharna. The principle settlement on the island, the village of Arinagour, is located on the west side of this inlet and the modern pier, which serves the regular ferry crossing to Oban, lies at the south-eastern end of it. Leaving the rugged and rocky wilderness behind, the inner shores of the loch are lower lying and fringed with more fertile land.

The coast edge in the northern part of this section is formed from a sloping rock platform and is stable. The coast edge diminishes in height mid way along the northern shore of Loch Eatharna, gradually giving away to low lying salt marshes at the head of the bay. This area is eroding gradually. The coast edge which fringes Arinagour and the area to the south is low lying but rocky and stable. Several sea walls and coastal defences have built along the coast edge within the village and there are harbour defences in the area of the modern pier.

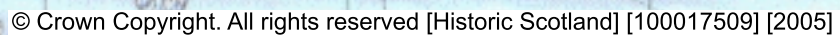
The majority of the sites noted in this area are of 18-20th C date and many are related to the now diminished fishing industry. A number of slipways and small piers (C103, 104, 106, 107) are located at the head of the bay, in shallow tidal waters to the north of Arinagour. A probable track (C107) winds northwards from the village towards this inner port. Two stout walls built across the river at the head of the bay (C33, 44) may be the remains of fish traps; they are also wide enough to have served as small foot bridges. Abandoned settlements of probable 18-20th C date are situated on both sides of the bay (C42, 100, 105, 32), reflecting the once more dispersed nature of settlement in the area. A concentration of large stones to the SW of Loch Urbhaig may be the remains of a structure, although the nature and date of these remains is not readily apparent.



# Built Heritage & Archaeology

# Coll Map 4

C31 NM 22588 56473 Arinagour Pier (N of) Enclosure, ruinous 18-20th C Fair Nil	C100 NM 22444 57874 Arinagour (N of) Enclosure, possible house platform 18-20th C Fair Nil	C107 NM 22549 57561 Arinagour (N of) Track way, slipway 18-20th C Fair Nil
C32 NM 22580 56754 Arinagour Pier (N of) Settlement, enclosures, cultivated land, abandoned 18-20th C Fair Nil	C101 NM 22412 58073 Arinagour (N of) Ford, troughs 18-20th C Fair Nil	C108 NM 22544 57244 Arinagour (N of) Rock cut basins Unknown Good Nil
C33 NM 22394 58241 Arinagour Fish trap/crossing place 18-20th C Good Nil	C102 NM 22397 58046 Arinagour (N of) Enclosure 18-20th C Fair Nil	C111 (NM25NW40) NM 22650 56940 Arinagour Harbour 18-20th C Good Nil
C41 NM 23062 57068 Airidh Mhaoraich Slipway 18-20th C Fair Nil	C103 NM 22453 57930 Arinagour (N of) Slipways 18-20th C Fair Nil	
C42 NM 230 571 Airidh Mhaoraich Settlement, enclosures and land boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	C104 NM 22492 57859 Arinagour (N of) Slipway/track 18-20th C Fair Nil	
C43 NM 22532 58012 Loch Urbhaig (SW of) Possible structural remains Unknown Fair/poor Survey	C105 NM 22507 57716 Arinagour (N of) Structure: house reused as enclosure 18-20th C Fair Nil	
C44 NM 22433 58133 Arinagour (N of) Fish trap/crossing place 18-20th C Fair Nil	C106 NM 22542 57668 Arinagour (N of) Slipways 18-20th C Fair Nil	



- 
- Coll
- Map showing numbered locations 1 through 15 on the Coll Islands. Location 4 is highlighted in yellow.

---

1. Meall Eatharna  
NM 235 563  
5.1 Km  
Rock platform  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not generally visible  
Coast edge is steeply sloping rock platform.  
There is some cobble cover in the small coves  
which occur along the coast edge. Hinterland is  
extremely rough and poorly drained. No sign of  
animal grazing at time of visit

2. Arinagour  
NM 225 577  
1.7 Km  
Salt marsh foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
Coast edge in this unit is low lying and level.  
Coastal inundation by the sea has created salt  
marsh here. Hinterland is rough grazing.

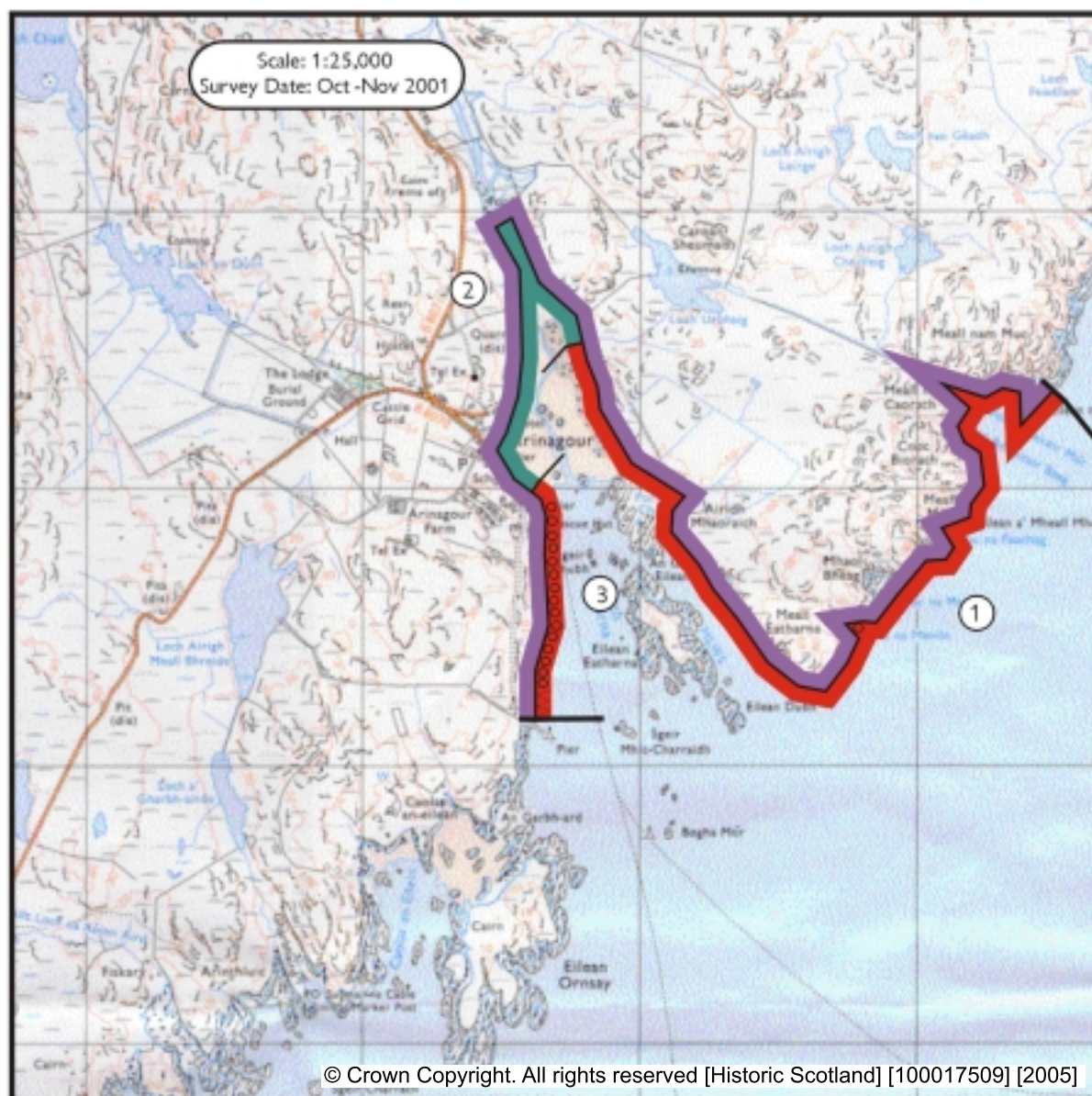
---

3. Loch Eatharna  
NM 226 564  
1.2 Km  
Rock platform, some cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible.  
Coast edge is steeply sloping and rocky. There  
is cobble cover along the foreshore. Part of the  
coast edge c. <100m long to the north of the  
modern pier has been disturbed due to the  
construction of car parking, services etc. associ-  
ated with the ferry terminal. The hinterland is  
poorly drained, very poor quality grazing.



# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

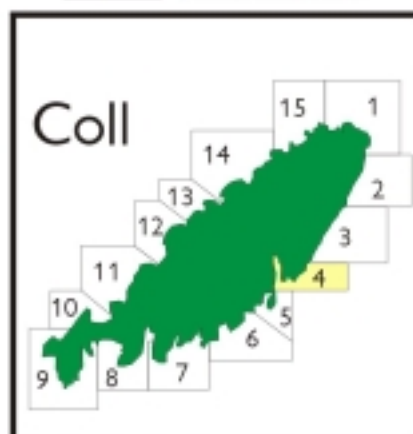
## Coll Map 4



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

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

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



---

1. Meall Eatharna

NM 235 563

5.1 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.

## 3. Loch Eatharna

NM 226 564

1.2 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.

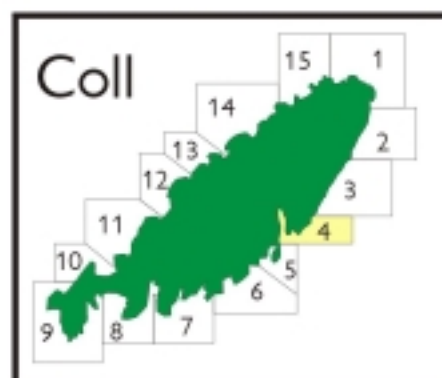
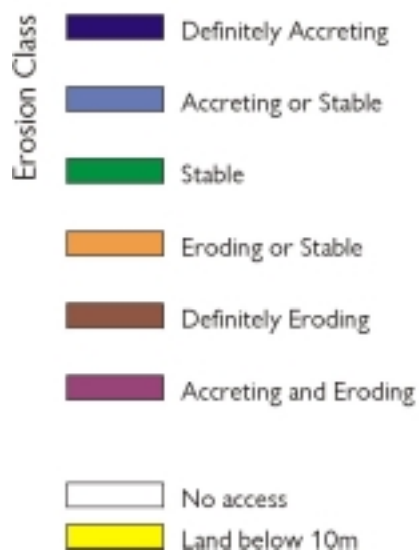
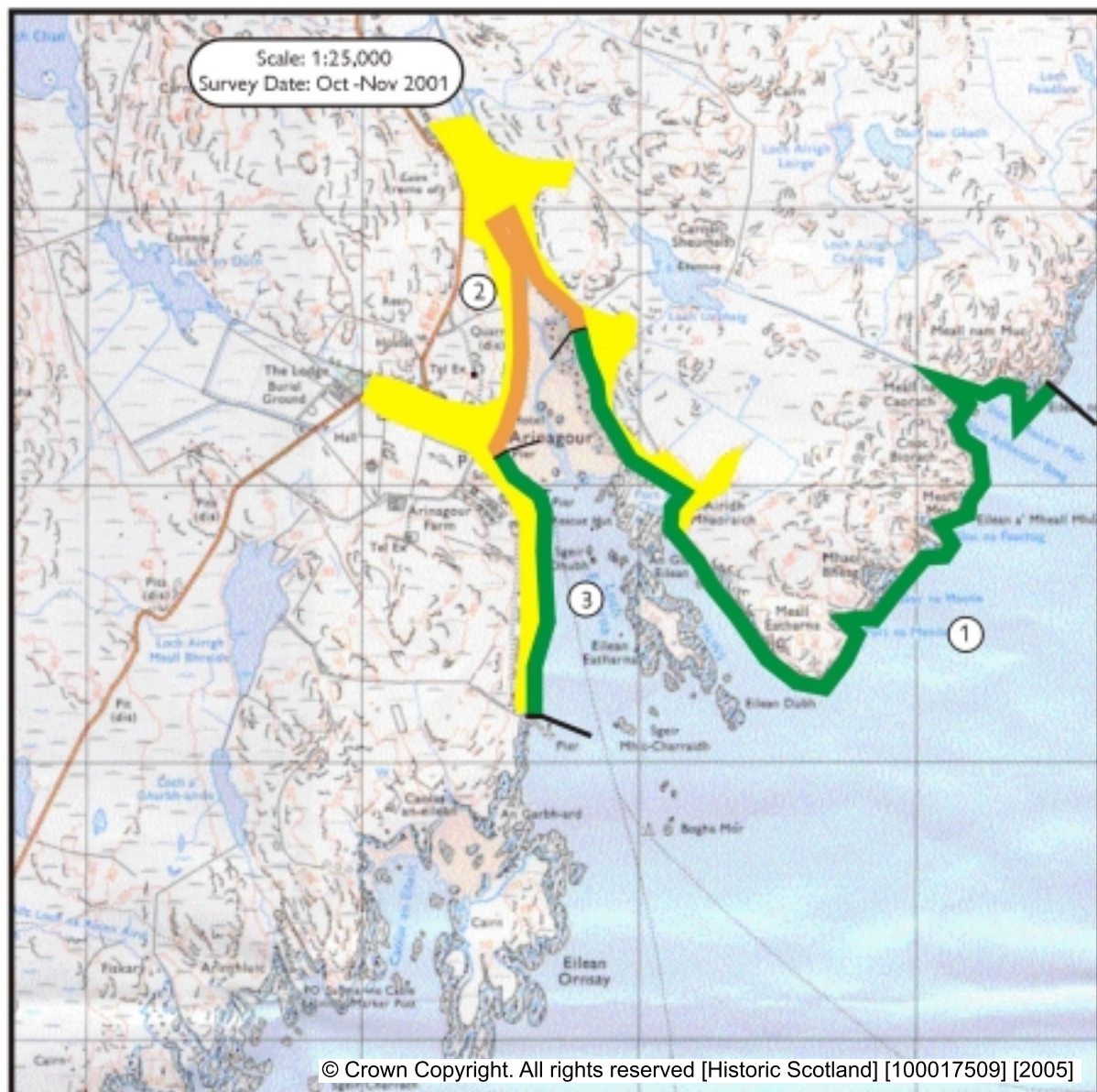
## 2. Arinagour

NM 225 577

1.7 Km

Eroding or stable

Low lying land at the head of Loch Eatharna is inundated at high tide, causing limited erosion.



### Map 5: Arinagour to Fiskary

Moving south from Loch Eatharna, this map section extends around the rugged and indented coastline past Eilean Ornsay to Fiskary. In this area, the coastal fringe is generally low lying and although rocky, is surrounded by small areas of more fertile land. The hinterland rises up in rocky outcrops to level off into boggy plains beyond. There is little modern settlement in this area and such as exists, is located close to the coast.

The coast edge within this section largely comprises of a rock platform, and while much of it is low lying, it is stable. Where the coast edge is low lying and formed from softer sediments, such as around Fiskary, Arinthluic and Caolas an Eileain, there is some active coastal erosion. The development of saltings within these areas suggests that this is generally of a gradual nature.

The extensive remains of abandoned townships are to be found at Fiskary (C95) and Caolas-an-Eilean (C113); in both cases these townships lie behind the coast edge, although associated piers, noosts, enclosures and boundaries associated with them extend down to or are located within the coastal zone. The port at Fiskary appears to have been in use over an extended period of time and a large boat noost situated at its SW side is of particular interest. A more detailed field survey of both of these areas is to be recommended. Two groups of stony mounds (C94, 97) situated to the E and W sides of Arinthluic have the appearance of burial monuments of prehistoric date. While it is possible that they might alternatively be the result of stone clearance, their distribution and location away from old cultivations would argue against this interpretation.

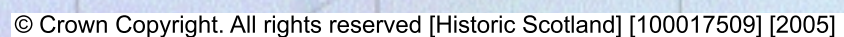


Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Coll  
Map 5

C94 NM 21091 54905 Fiskary ((SW of) Probable burial cairns 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Survey	C98 NM 21973 55672 Caolas an-eilean (SW side of) Enclosure, boundary wall 18-20th C Fair Nil
C95 NM25NW36 NM 21091 54905 Fiskary Bay Boundary walls, fish trap 18-20th C Fair Survey	C112 NM25NW15 NM 2240 5539 Eilean Ornsay Cairn, probable clearance 18-20th C Fair Nil
C96 NM 21290 54973 Fiskary Bay Boat Noost, rock cut basins, harbour 18-20th C Fair Survey	C113 (NM25NW33) NM 221 558 Caolas-an-Eilean Township, deserted 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil
C97 NM 21729 55397 Gharbhaird Probable burial cairns and telegraph hut 3rd-1st mill BC/18-20th C Fair/poor Survey	





- 
- Coll
- Map showing 15 numbered locations around the Coll peninsula. Location 5 is highlighted in yellow.

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1. Arinthluic

NM 219 552

5.35 Km

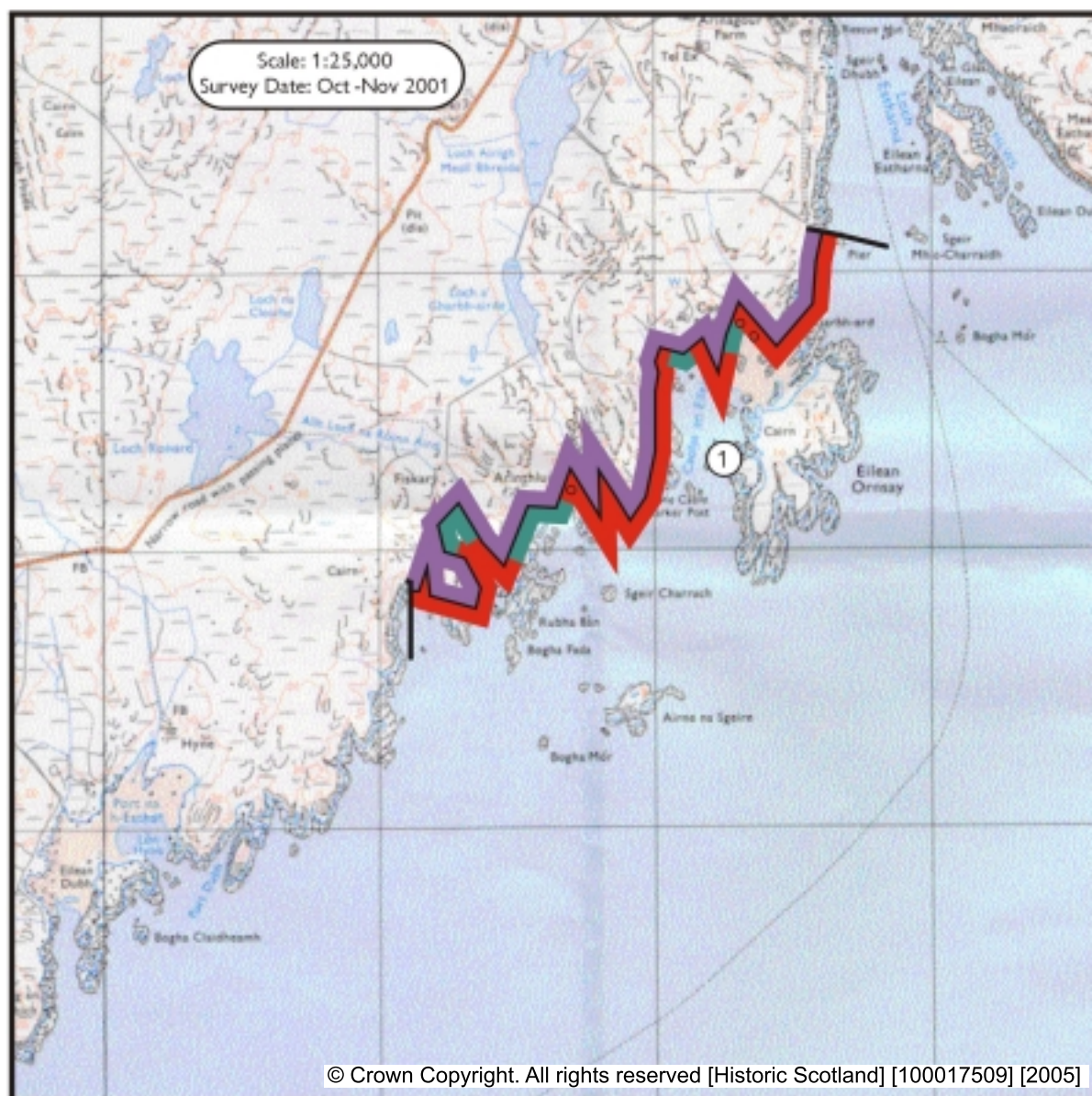
Rock platform, occasional cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/ rock interface occasionally visible

Coast edge is rocky and frequently steeply sloping. There is limited cobble cover in discrete locations (marked on map). Four stretches of coastline are low lying and contain salt marsh.

The hinterland is very rough grazing containing heather and pockets of scrub willow.



**Foreshore**

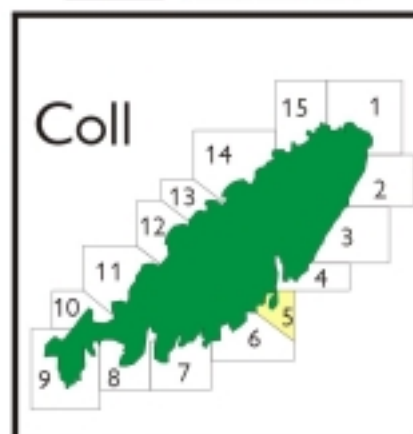
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

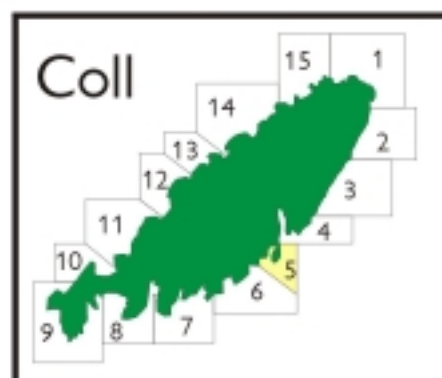
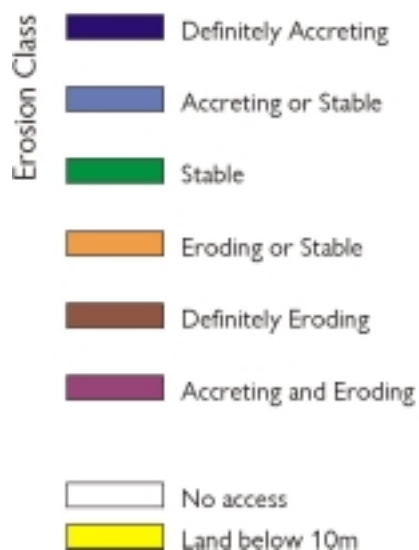
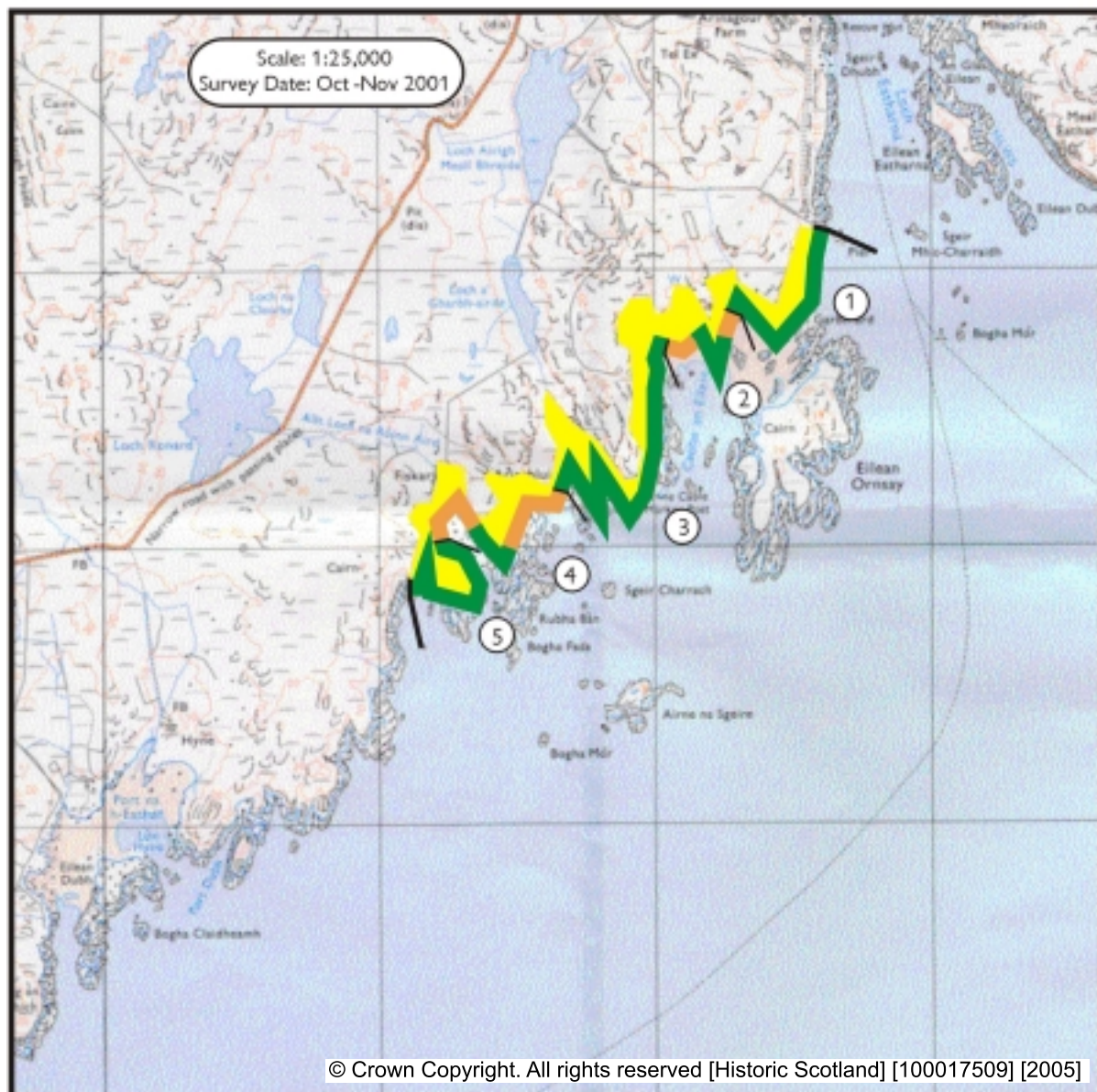
- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium



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1. An Garbh-ard NM 224 558 1.0 Km Stable A rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.	4. Fiskary NM 215 550 1.1 Km Eroding to stable This unit comprises two stretches of low lying land which are inundated by the sea at high tide, creating salt marsh. These have been designated as eroding to stable; they are separated by a rocky length of coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.
2. Caolas an-eilean NM 222 556 0.6 Km Eroding to Stable This unit comprises two short stretches of low lying land which are inundated by the sea at high tide, creating salt marsh. These have been designated as eroding to stable; they are separated by a rocky length of coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.	5. Bogha Fada NM 213 548 0.9 Km Stable A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.
3. Gharbhaird NM 219 552 1.75 Km Stable A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.	





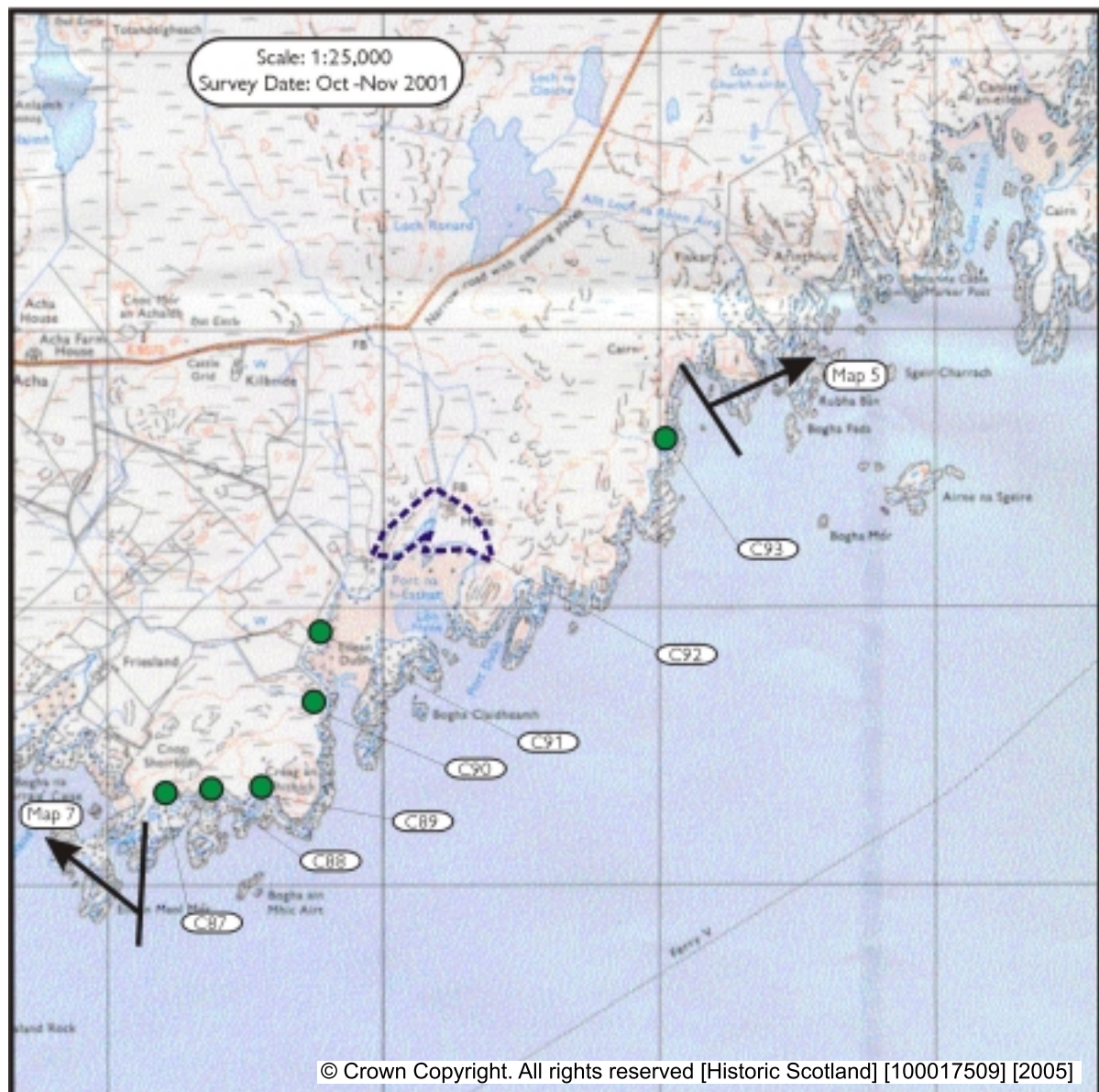
## Map 6: Fiskary to Eilean Maol Mor

This map section extends southwards from Fiskary towards Friesland Bay. The only modern settlement in this area is at Hyne. The coastline varies along this stretch, taking in low lying rock shores with higher land behind, sandy bays and high rocky ground which slopes steeply to the coast edge.

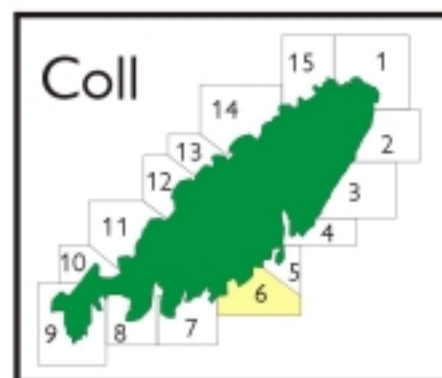
The coast edge for most of this section is formed from rock platforms and is stable. It is only around the low lying shores of Port na h-Eathar, where the coast edge is formed from soft sediments, that active erosion is apparent. The coast edge at the inner shore of the bay is formed here from salt marsh, suggesting that the erosion is of a gradual nature.

Other than around the shores of Port na h-Eathar by Hyne, the coastal vegetation is high and it is frequently difficult to locate archaeological remains amongst the dense growth of heather and bracken. The identification of three sites of possible prehistoric date within this area may, however, indicate that further remains are present both on the coast and within the wider hinterland. More detailed field survey, undertaken when the vegetation has died back, is to be recommended. The sites identified include a possible hut circle (C93), a cairn (C88) and an enclosed settlement (C89). Of these, the latter is of particular interest. It comprises of a group of curvilinear structures, some 6-8m in diameter, which lie within a stout enclosure. The site is located on a raised beach and may be of earlier prehistoric date. More recent settlement and remains associated with a fishing industry are centred on Hyne and the W side of Port na h-Eathar. There are numerous plots of cultivable land in this area and it is likely to have formed a focus for settlement over an extended period of time. More detailed field survey of the hinterland may succeed in identifying sites which pre-date the surviving 18-20th C remains.

C87	C91
NM 19252 53375	NM 19707 53824
Cnoc Shoirbidh (S of)	Port na Heathar (W side)
Enclosure	Probable abandoned township, land boundaries
18-20th C	and slipways
Fair	18-20th C
Nil	Fair
	Survey
C88	
NM 19355 53414	C92
Cnoc Shoirbidh (SE of)	NM 19966 54144
Cairn	Hyne
Unknown	Settlement and port area
Fair	18-20th C
Monitor	Good
	Survey
C89	
NM 1955 5334	C93
Creag an Fhitich (SW of)	NM 2103 5461
Possible enclosed settlement	Hyne (NE of)
3rd-1st mill BC	Possible hut circle
Good	3rd-1st mill BC
Survey	Fair
	Survey
C90	
NM 19753 53667	
Eilean Dubh (opposite W side of)	
Land boundary and enclosure	
18-20th C	
Fair	
Nil	



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





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1. Port Dubh

NM 208 541

2.4 Km

Rock platform, occasional cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/ rock interface occasionally visible

Coast edge is rocky and frequently steeply sloping. There is limited cobble cover in coves.

The hinterland is very rough grazing containing heather and pockets of scrub willow.

3. Creag an Fhithich

NM 197 532

1.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/ rock interface occasionally visible

Coast edge is rocky and frequently steeply sloping. The hinterland is very rough grazing; it contains occasional pockets of scrub willow.

2. Hyne

NM 200 542

1.2 Km

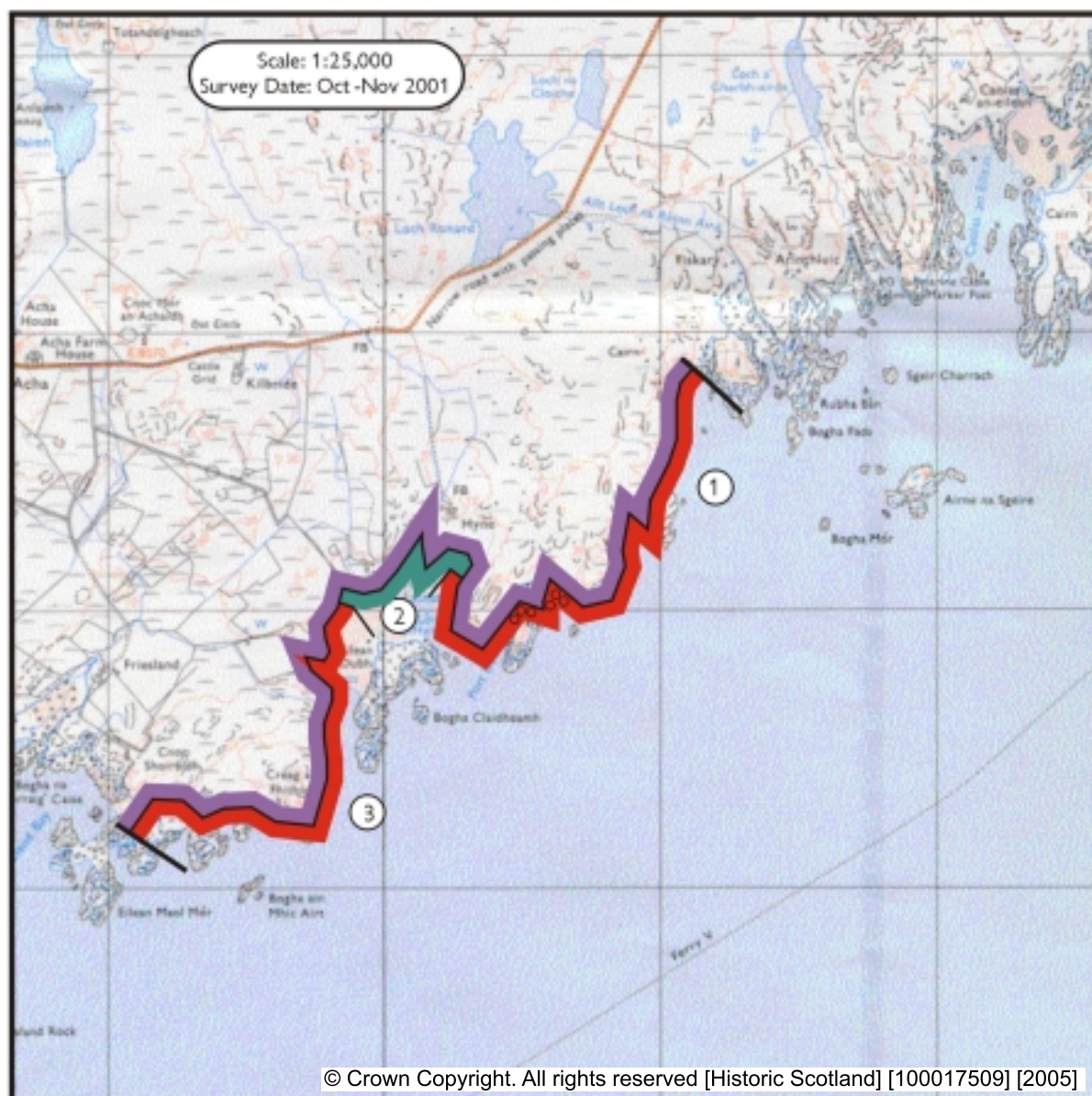
Salt marsh foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

Coast edge in this unit is low lying salt marsh.

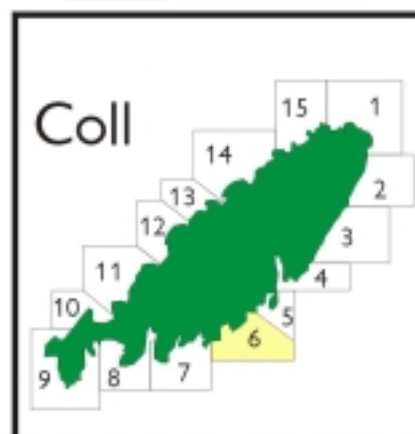
The hinterland is rough grazing.



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

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

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



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1. Port Dubh

NM 208 541

2.4 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

## 3. Creag an Fhithich

NM 197 532

1.9 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

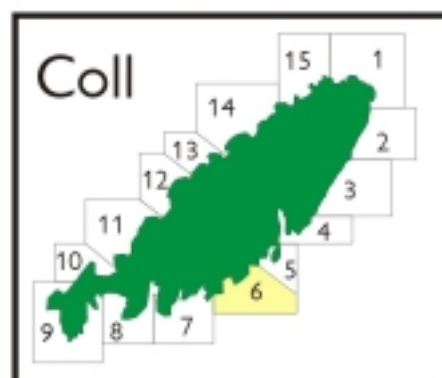
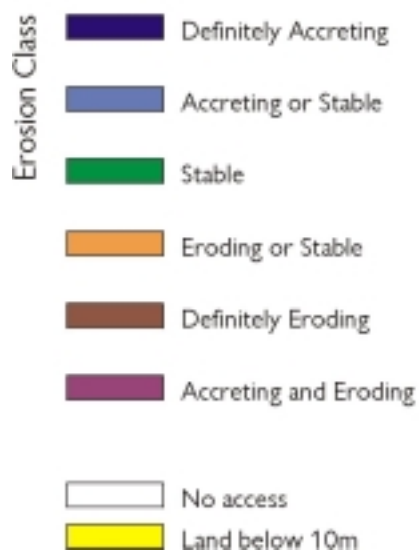
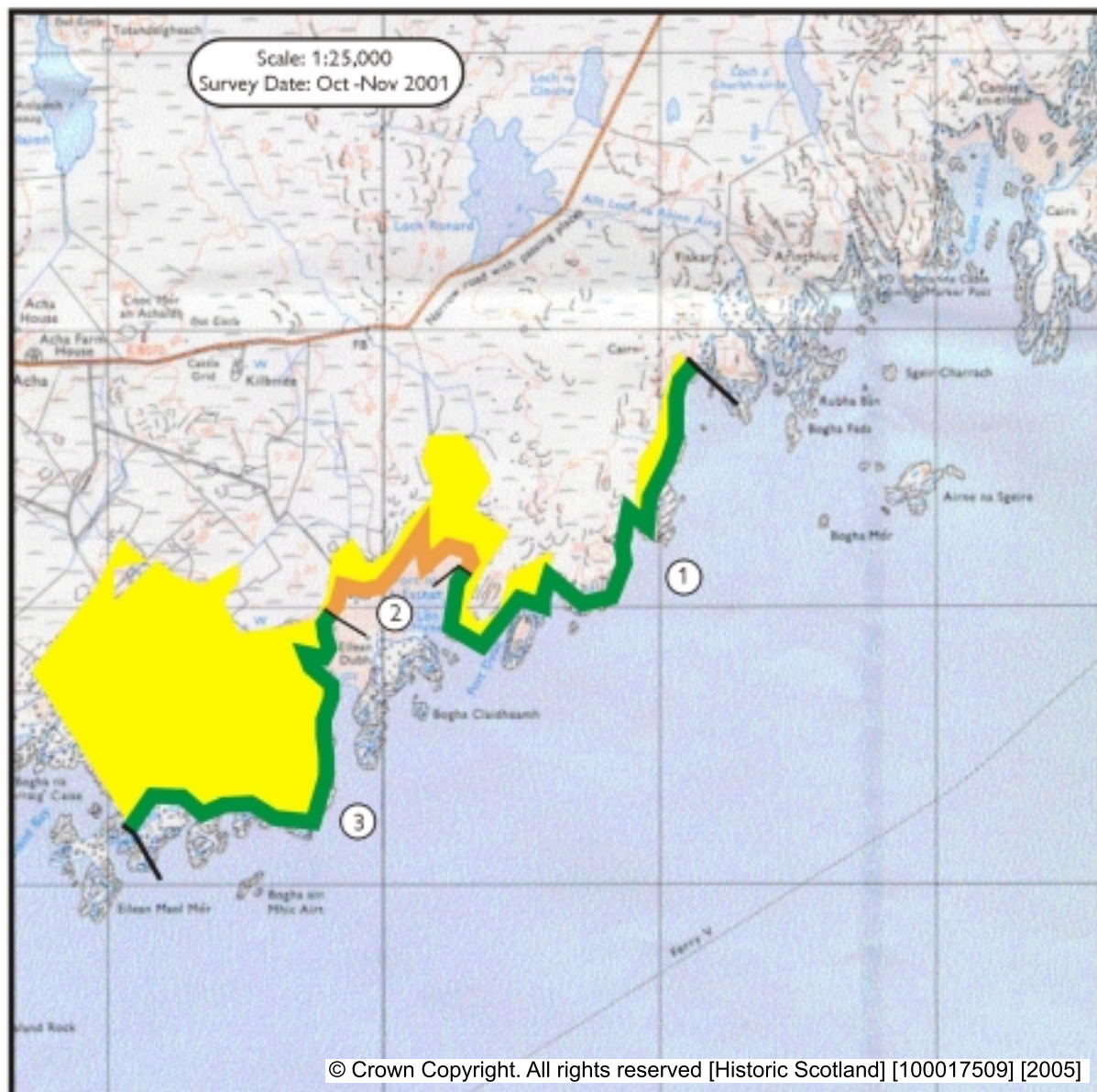
## 2. Hyne

NM 200 542

1.2 Km

Eroding to stable

This unit is low lying. The coast edge here is being inundated by the sea at high tide and has been classed as eroding to stable.



### Map 7: Eilean Maol Mor to Barra Nodha

This map section extends from the E side of Friesland Bay southwards to Loch Breachacha, taking in the rugged headland of Fasachd and the small sandy bays of Traigh Ghortain and Ban Ghlac. Modern settlement in the area is centred on Friesland and Gorton. From Friesland to Gorton, the coastline is generally low lying and although in places it is rocky and overgrown.

Most of the coastline within this section is formed from rock platforms and is stable. There are two points at which some erosion was noted, however. These occur at the head of Friesland Bay and at the head of Gorton Bay. The low lying coast edge in these areas is formed from softer sediments which, due to the gradual encroachment of the sea, have formed saltings.

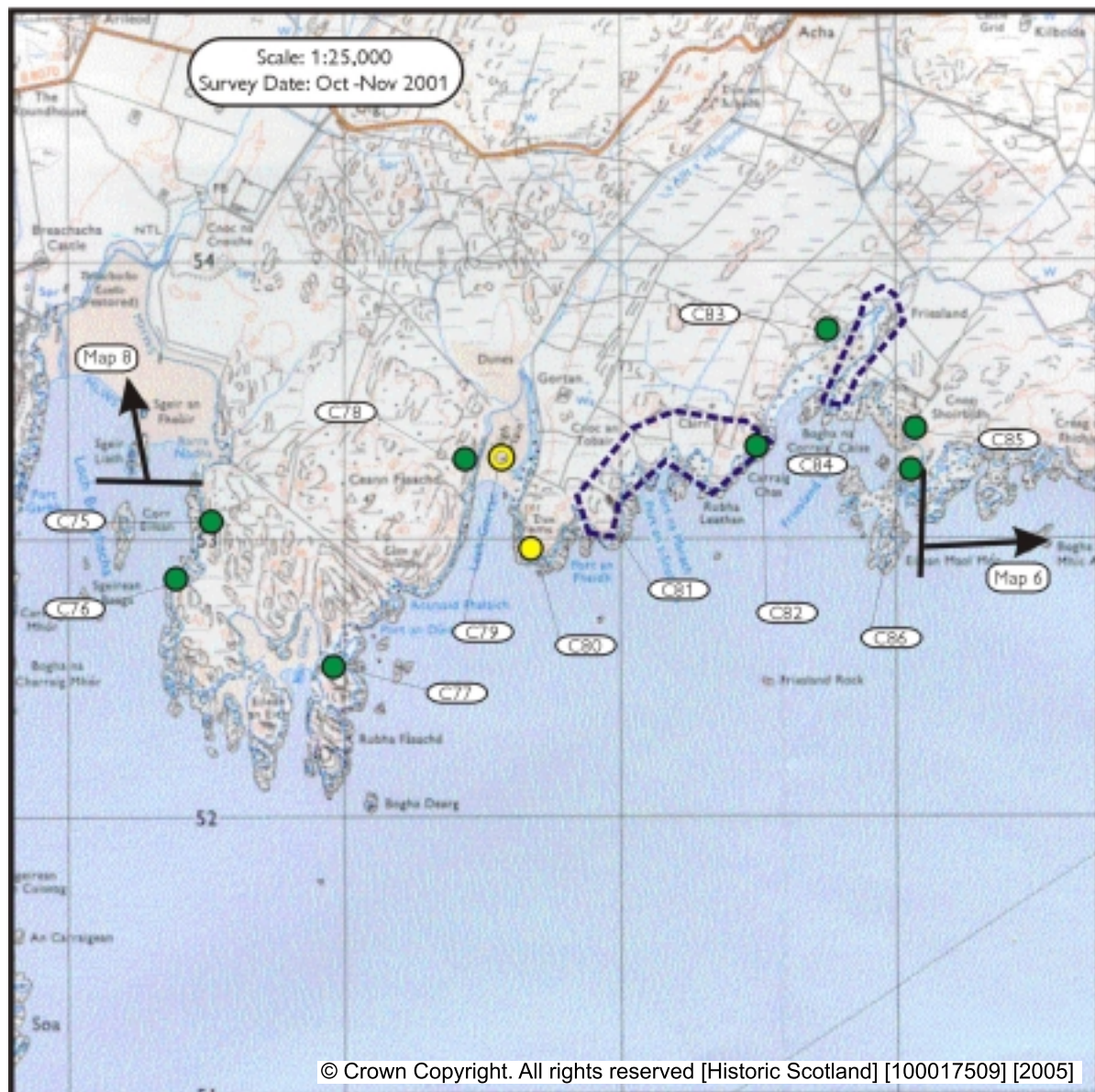
The sheltered inner coast at Friesland provides harbourage and was the focus of the abandoned settlement (C84). While many of the surviving buildings appear to be of 18-20th C date, it is likely that the area was settled before this period and that some of the buildings originated in the 14-18th C period. In addition to the numerous houses, farmsteads and enclosures, there are slipways, coastal tracks and boat noosts which indicate that the area supported a fishing industry in the past. Traces of another abandoned township, or perhaps an extension of the same, are located between Friesland and Gorton (C81). The majority of the surviving remains are set back from the coast edge, but the ruins of a probable blackhouse and associated cultivated lands lie closer to the coast. Of earlier date, the ruins of a possible fort, known as Dun Ghortain, (C80) occupy a steep rocky promontory. Little structural remains survive and it is now impossible to determine the nature and date of this site.

# Built Heritage & Archaeology

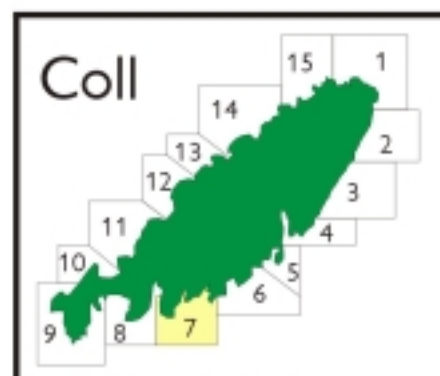
# Coll Map 7

<p>C75 NM 16590 53221 Barra Nodha (S of) Enclosure 18-20th C Poor Nil</p>	<p>C81 NM 17982 53269 Gortan (SE &amp; SW of) Possible blackhouse, fields, clearance etc.: abandoned settlement 14-18th C/18-20th C Fair/poor Survey</p>
<p>C76 NM 16483 52875 Breachacha Bay (SE side of) Slipway, wall 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>C82 NM 18489 53474 Friesland Bay (SW side of) Wall and possible structure 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>
<p>C77 NM 16955 52590 Rubha Fasachd Slipways and boundary wall 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>C83 NM 18641 53640 Friesland (SW of) Land boundary and enclosure 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>
<p>C78 NM 17513 53391 Loch Gortan (W side of) Land boundary wall 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>C84 (NM15SE23/24/30) NM 1898 5378 Friesland Township, abandoned 14-18thC/18-20th C Good/fair Survey</p>
<p>C79 NM 17614 53388 Loch Gortan Wreck 18-20th C Poor Survey</p>	<p>C85 NM 19049 53340 Friesland Bay (SE side of) Rock cut basins Unknown Good Nil</p>
<p>C80 (NM15SE8) NM 17677 52961 Dun Ghortain Structure, alleged Dun Unknown Poor Survey</p>	<p>C86 NM 19120 53249 Friesland Bay (SE of) Paravane 18-20th C Good Nil</p>





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



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1. Friesland

NM 176 530

9.6 Km

Rock platform, occasional cobble cover

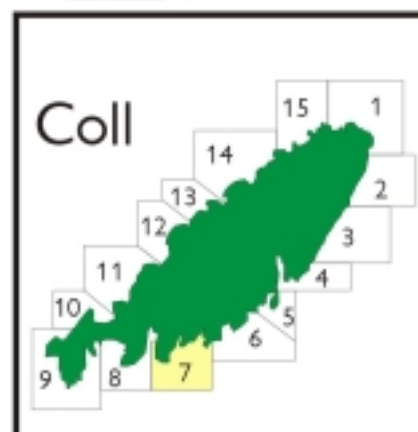
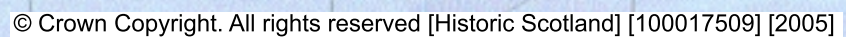
Coast edge <5m

Drift/ rock interface occasionally visible

Coast edge is rocky and frequently steeply sloping. There is some cobble cover in coves.

The inlets at Gortan and Friesland contain salt marsh. The hinterland is very rough grazing containing heather and pockets of scrub willow.





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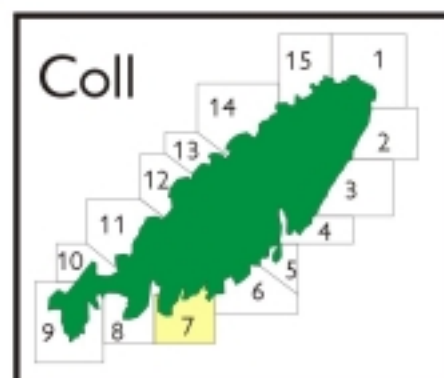
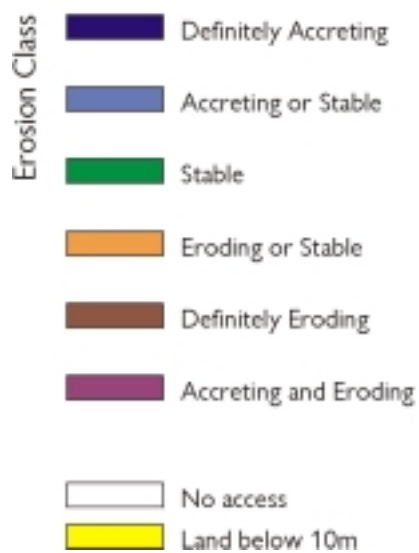
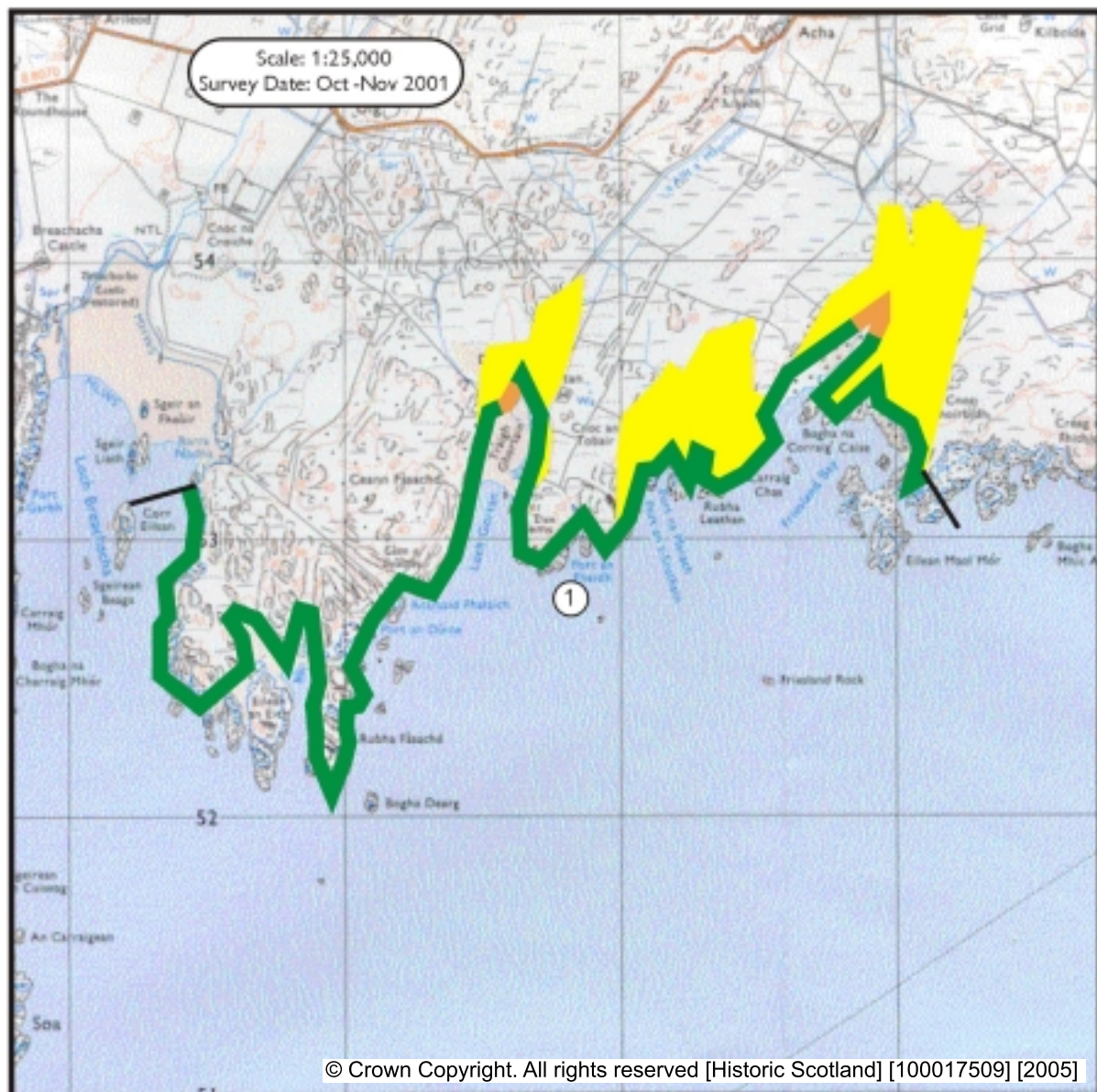
1. Ceann Fasachd

NM 176 530

9.6 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion for most of its length. Two small lengths of coast edge are low lying and are inundated by the sea at high tide, these have been classed as eroding to stable.



## Coll

### Map 8: Barra Nodha to Sgeir Dubh

This map section extends from the E side of Loch Breachacha, around the high headland of Glac Shilisteir and along the northern part of the long sandy beach at Crossapol. There is some modern settlement in the area, spread along the head and W side of Loch Breachacha. The coastline is generally low lying except between Port na-Luing and Glac Shilisteir.

The coast edge at the head of Loch Breachacha is formed by low lying soft sediments and is eroding. The development of a salt marsh in this area suggest that the erosion is gradual. To the west side of the bay, the coast edge is formed by rock platform and is stable. From the east side of Crossapol Bay, the coast edge is low lying, formed from soft sediments and backed by sand dunes. The coast edge in this area is eroding, as can be clearly seen from the number of undermined fence posts present along the shore. At the time of this visit, some accretion was noted at the base of the dunes which frame the foreshore. It is probable that this represents a seasonal occurrence build up which is liable to swept away during the winter months. The dunes behind the coast edge are generally stable but there are several large blow outs which are not currently covered with vegetation from which sand can be transported by the wind. This is a complex and active dune system and it is likely that current land management practices have little or no affect upon the natural dynamics of sand movement in this area.

Visually, the area is dominated by Breachacha Castle which is situated at the NW corner of Loch Breachacha, but outside of the coastal zone. The castle is believed to have been built, originally as a tower house, in the first half of the fifteenth century, possibly by John Garbh, the founder of the family of MacLean of Coll. Site C74 represents a slipway and port area associated with the castle. An associated building, the MacLean Mausoleum, which was built in the 19th C, lies nearby to the SE of Traigh Crossapol (C70). Traces of 18-20th C settlement is reflected in the old cultivations, enclosures and possible house remains situated on the W shores of Loch Breachacha (C72, 73). Sites of earlier date are also represented in this area by a possible hut circle, a probable cist and a site noted previously as consisting of two mounds in close association with finds of flint and pottery.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Coll  
Map 8

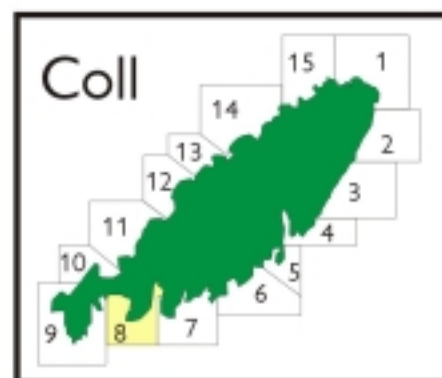
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C70 (NM15SW18) NM 14888 52361 Ardnish, Crossapol Bay MacLean Mausoleum 18-20th C Fair Nil	C74 NM 15891 53545 Loch Breachacha (NW side of) Noost/slipway/ landing area 18-20th C Fair Nil
C71 NM 15306 52144 Port na Luinge (N of) Possible hut circle 3rd -1st mill BC Fair Survey	C114 (NM15SW20) NM 1353 5352 Port Na Luinge Alleged site of souterrain, more probably a cist Unknown Fair Monitor
C72 NM 15367 52369 Port Aoir Ardnish (S of) Cultivations, structures and clearance cairns 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil	C115 (NM15SW13) NM 1477 5212 Glac Shilisteir (S of) Settlement remains, mounds Unknown Fair Monitor
C73 NM 15756 52748 Loch Breachacha (SW side of) Land boundary and possible house 18-20th C Fair Nil	





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



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1. Loch Breachacha

NM 163 536

2.1 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A deep sandy bay which shelves gradually towards the sea. The west side has a more rocky coast edge. There is a short stretch of salt marsh (not marked) on the west side of the bay c. < 100m long, and a further more extensive area of salt marsh at the head of the bay which extends for some 2-300m and up to 50m inland. The hinterland is rough grazing; some dunes at the east side of the head of the bay.

3. Traigh Chrossapol

NM 144 532

2.0 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

This unit encompasses the eastern portion of a wide sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system.

2. Glac Shilisteir

NM 156 524

4.4 Km

Rock platform, some cobble cover

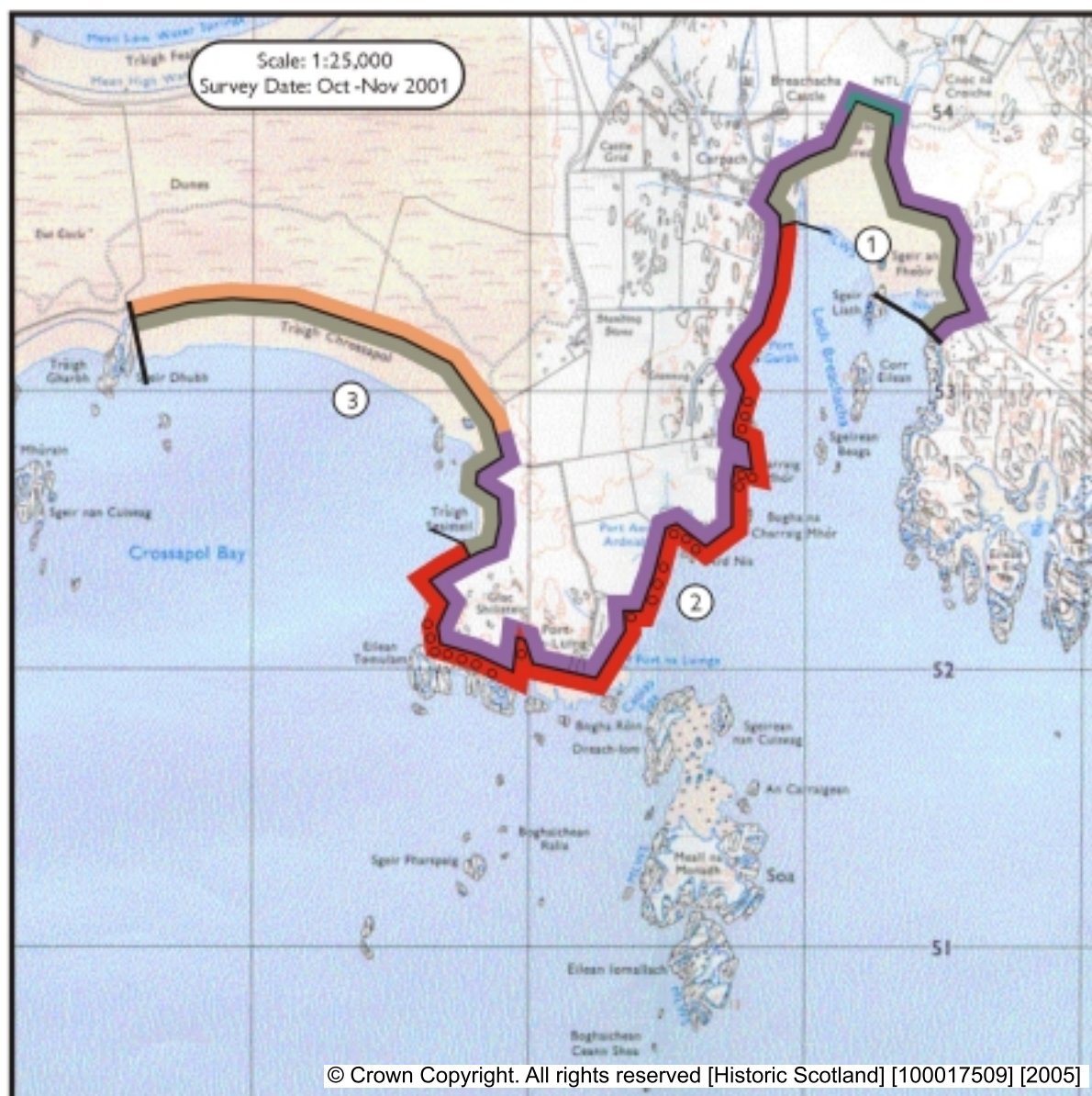
Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

Rocky foreshore with cobble cover in coves. A sea wall has been constructed in front of farm buildings at Port-na-Luing. The hinterland is rough grazing; moderately well drained and appears to have been quite closely cropped by sheep.

# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

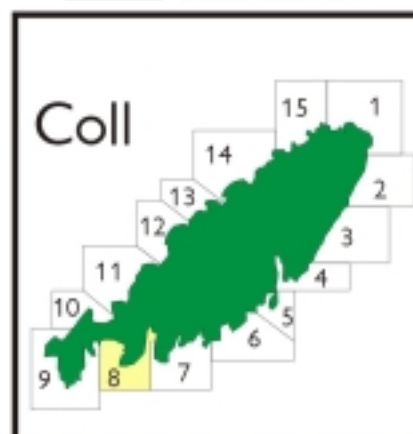
## Coll Map 8



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

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

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





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1. Loch Breachacha

NM 163 536

2.1 Km

Eroding to Stable

The head of Loch Breachacha is low lying and inundated by sea water at high tide, creating a salt marsh here which extends up to 50m inland. The east side of the unit rises and becomes more rocky and stable

## 2. Glac Shilisteir

NM 156 524

4.4 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

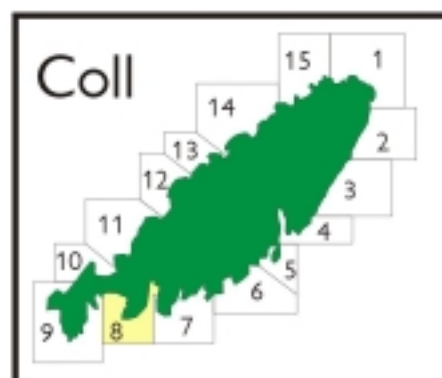
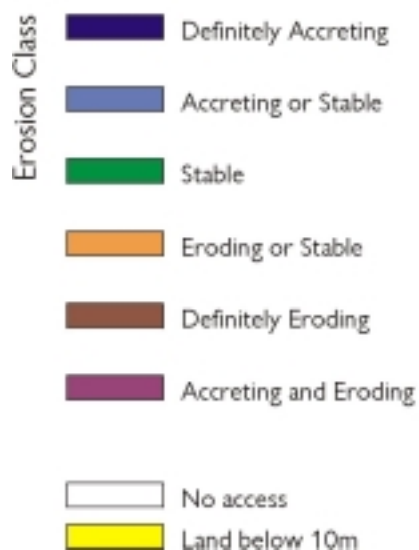
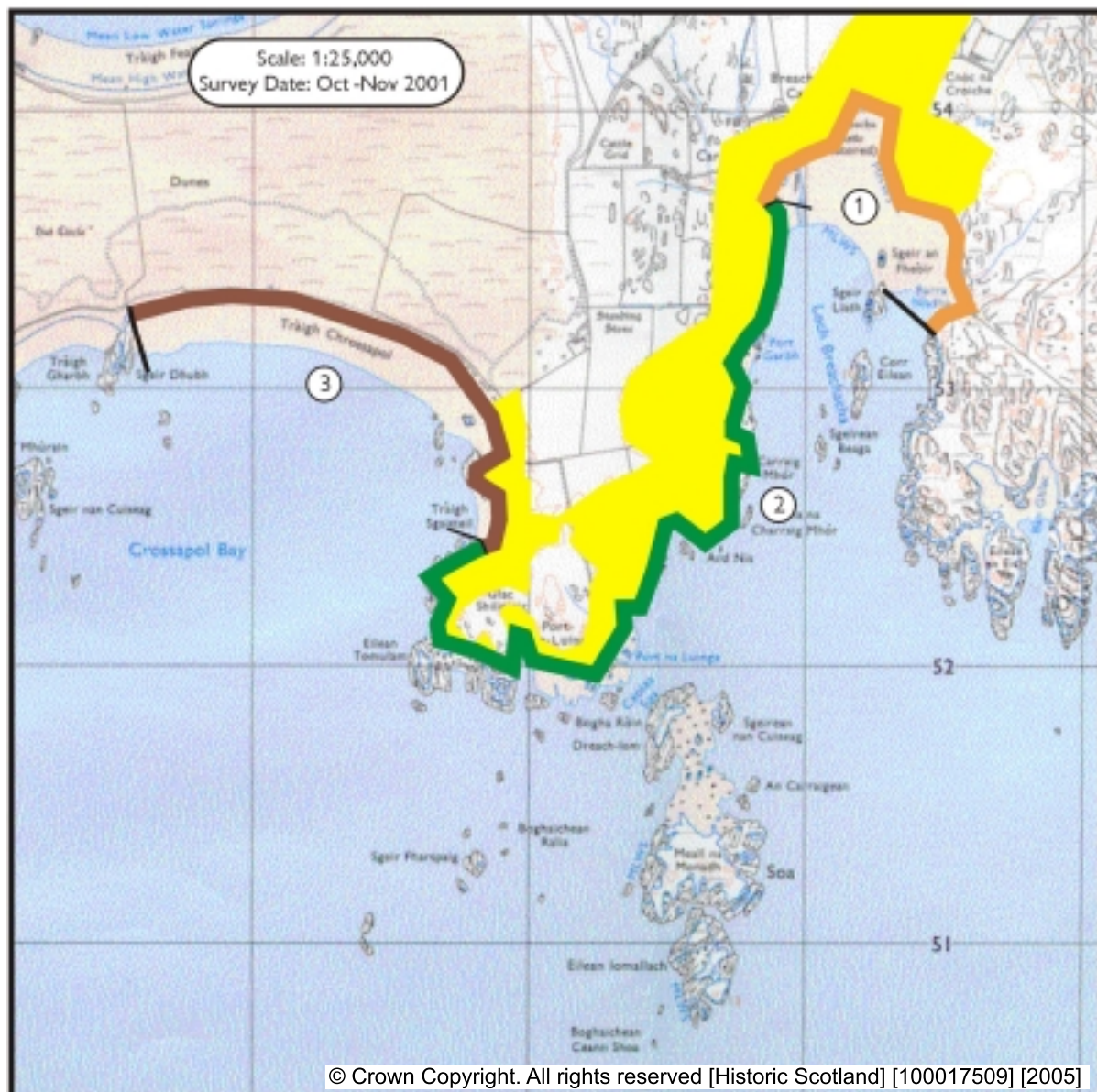
## 3. Traigh Chrossapol

NM 144 532

2.0 Km

Definitely Eroding

The dunes which form the coast edge within this unit appear to be actively eroding; fence lines are suspended in mid air in places.



## Coll

### Map 9: Sgeir Dubh to Sloc na Criche

From the centre of Crossapol Bay, this map section extends to the southernmost point on Coll at Bacan Seileach and, from there, north around Calgary Point to finish at the E end of Traigh Halum on the SW coast of the island. Beyond Traigh Crossapol, the coastal landscape becomes more rugged and rocky, but remains low lying. From Port a'Chromain almost to Calgary Point, the coast edge is sandy and the hinterland comprises undulating, relatively fertile land. The rugged, rocky coastline to the N of Calgary Point eventually gives out to a sandy shore at Traigh Halum. There is some modern settlement in the area at Caoles and Crossapol.

The first section of coastline in this area, extending to Crossapol, is formed by low lying soft sediments, backed by sand dunes and is eroding. There is evidence of previous land slip in the area of Crossapol church yard; the area has now been buttressed and the affected area is now under grass cover and appears temporarily stable. From this point to the southern tip of the promontory to Calgary Point, the coast edge is formed by rock platform and is stable. The west facing coast, facing towards the island of Gunna, is low lying and formed from blown sand deposits. There are areas of erosion within this area, but large sections are stable or eroding only gradually. From Calgary Point to the end of this map section is hard rock platform which is stable.

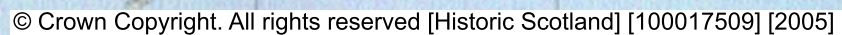
The sites identified to the south and west of this map section (C55, 56, 57) represent the remains of extensive cultivation. No signs of associated settlement were noted and the scale of the fields suggests that they are estate lands, cultivated in the period 18-20th C. The site of an early chapel at Crossapol (C45) is surrounded by a burial ground which contains carved stones of the Iona school, dating to 14-15th C. Of particular interest is a second possible chapel site identified to the N of Port an Duine (C51). It is alleged that a chapel once stood in this area, but a site has not previously been identified. The remains recorded here are of a size and plan as to suggest the possibility that they may be a chapel, although the alignment is not exactly correct. The presence of an adjacent wall may be part of an enclosure, possibly to a graveyard.

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Coll  
Map 9

C45 (NM15SW9) NM12795 53062 Crossapol Burial ground and site of chapel 14-18th/18-20th C Fair Monitor	C50 NM 12581 52072 Port an Duine (N of) Two mounds Unknown Poor Survey	C55 NM 11063 52540 Calgary Point Field boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil
C46 NM 12698 52810 Caoles (SE of) Mound Unknown Fair Monitor	C51 NM 12586 52070 Port an Duine (N) Structural remains, possible site of early chapel and burial ground Unknown Fair Survey	C56 NM 11091 52977 Calgary Point (N of) Cultivated land, clearance cairns 18-20th C Good Survey
C47 NM 12610 52676 Caoles (SE of) Settlement, field systems, slipways 18-20th C Fair Survey	C52 NM 12356 51834 Port Ban (N of) Land boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	C57 NM 11925 53289 Eilean Halum (SW of) Earthen boundary banks 18-20th C Fair Survey
C48 NM 12573 52186 Caoles (S of) Field boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	C53 NM 12338 51696 Port Ban Structure: Shed or Corn drying kiln 18-20th C Fair Survey	
C49 NM 12578 52105 Caoles (S of) Mound Unknown Fair Monitor	C54 NM 12192 51336 Port a'Chromain Field boundary 18-20th C Fair Nil	





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- Coll
- Map showing numbered locations 1 through 15 on the Coll Islands. Location 9 is highlighted in yellow.

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1. Traigh Gharbh

NM 132 532

1.0 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

This unit encompasses the western portion of a wide sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system.

3. Traigh nan Siolag

NM 115 518

2.2 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge < 5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A long sandy beach backed by an extensive dune system. The hinterland here is used as rough grazing for sheep and cattle.

2. Caoles

NM 126 520

3.2 Km

Rock platform, some cobble cover

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

A steeply sloping coast edge, some cobble cover in small coves. The hinterland is rough grazing, poorly drained in places. Sheep stocking levels appear to be relatively high in this area, producing short cropped grass.

4. Traigh Halum

NM 112 532

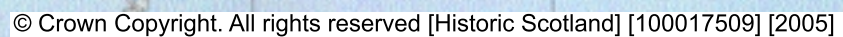
2.6 Km

Rock platform, some cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

Rocky coast edge sloping steeply to sea. Cobble cover in small coves. The unit includes Traigh Halum, a sandy beach with some cobble cover towards its' west end. The hinterland is fairly well drained rough grazing; closely cropped by sheep.

Coll  
Map 9

**Modifiers**

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

Coll

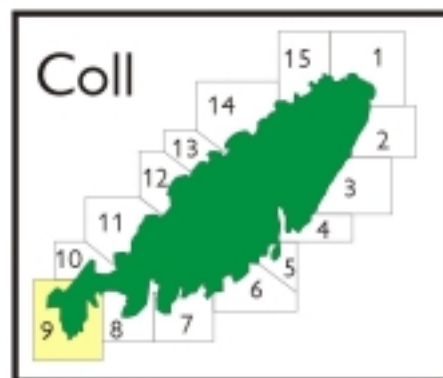
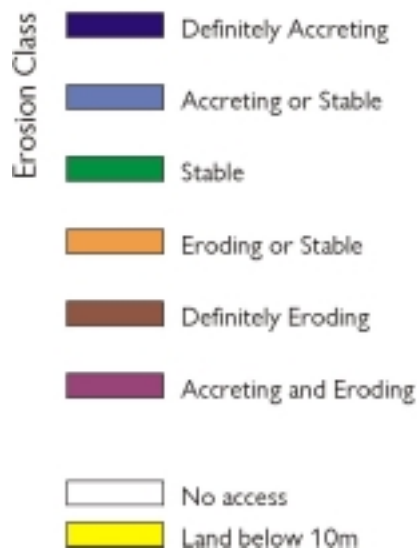
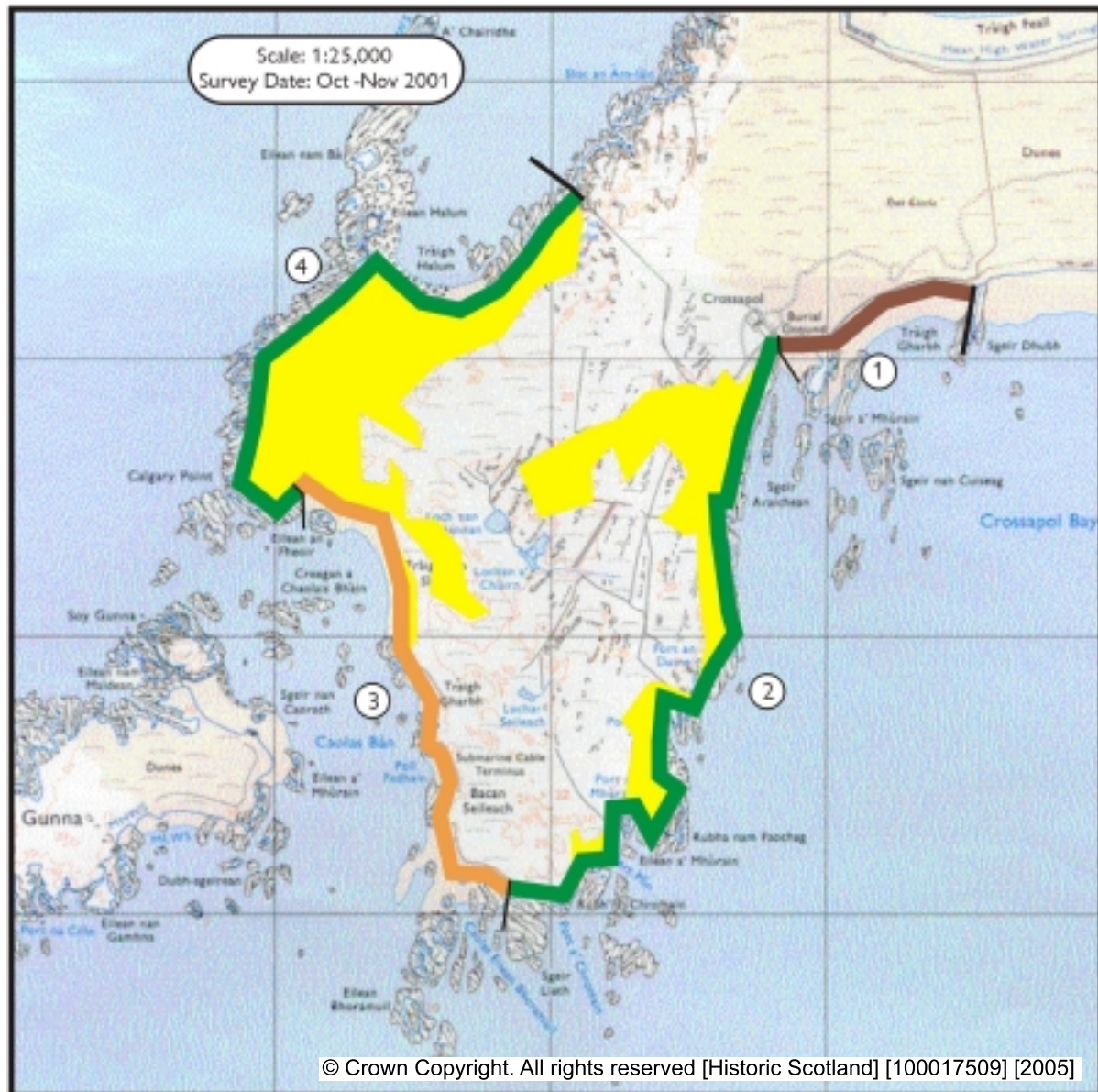
A map of the Coll region in Sardinia, Italy, showing 15 numbered locations. The locations are marked with numbers 1 through 15. Location 9 is highlighted in yellow.



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1. Traigh Gharbh NM 132 532 0.8 Km Definitely Eroding The dunes which form the coast edge within this unit appear to be actively eroding; fence lines are suspended in mid air in places	3. Traigh nan Siolag NM 115 518 2.2 Km Eroding to stable The coast edge within this unit is dunes. There are limited signs of erosion in the form of small exposures in the coast edge but no coherent large-scale erosion.
2. Port an Duine NM 126 520 3.4 Km Stable The coast edge within this unit is rocky and there is little sign of any recent erosion, however there has been landslip within the burial ground at Crossapol. This burial ground lies on the coast edge.	4. Eilean nam Ba NM 112 532 2.6 Km Stable Rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion.





### Map 10: Sloc na Criche to Bheinn Bheag

This map section extends from the low rocky coast edge to the E of Traigh Halum, along the long sandy beach of Traigh Feall to the foot of Ben Feall. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone in this area. The first part of this section is rugged and spiked with frequent rock outcrops, although small cultivable plots are also present.

The coast edge to the west of Traigh Feall is formed by rock platform and is stable. Traigh Feall, which lies to the north side of the dune system from Traigh Crossapol, is low lying and formed from soft sediment. There is some erosion in this area.

In this area, an earthen bank and several small mounds (C58), possibly grassed over clearance cairns, may indicate past episodes of cultivation. The boundary has been recorded by the OS and appears on the current map edition. It appears to mark the W limit of the dune area and may once have extended as far as Crossapol. The dunes to the centre of the area appear generally stable and are largely covered with vegetation. While there have been sites noted within this area in the past, no archaeological remains were noted within the coastal zone during this visit. It is probable that sites appear as the sand is shifted around by the wind, and that they are also covered up again by this process. For this reason, regular monitoring of the dune area is to be recommended.

C58

NM 12529 53829

Traigh Halum (NE of)

Earthwork and mound

18-20th C

Fair

Survey

C59

NM 13037 54436

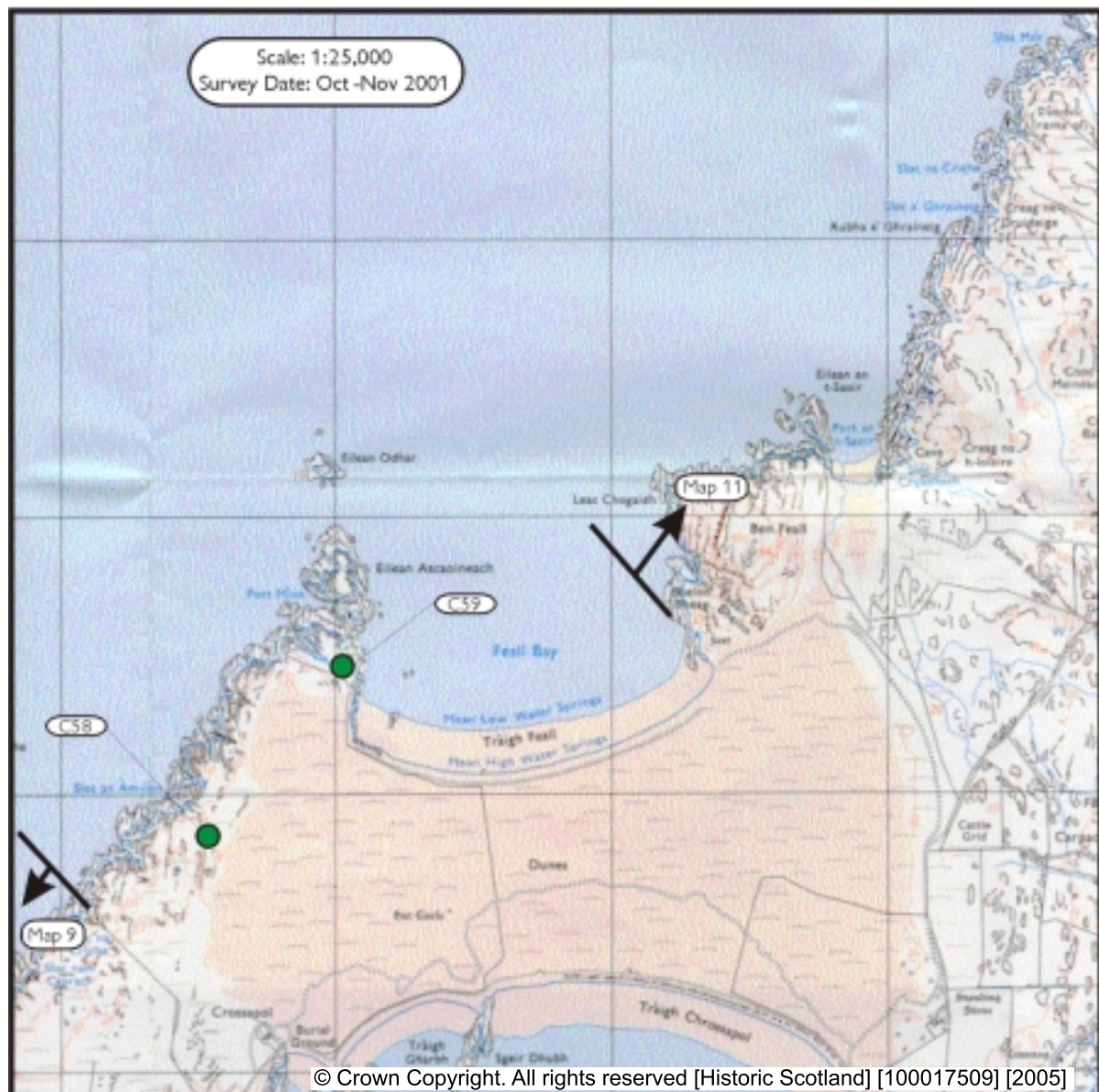
Feall Bay (W of)

Wall

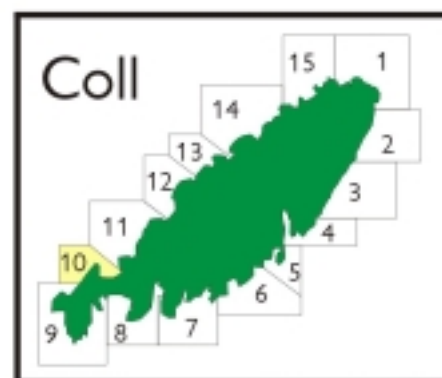
18-20th C

Fair

Nil



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



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1. Sloc an Am-lain

NM 126 543

2.5 Km

Rock platform, some cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

Rocky coast edge sloping steeply to sea. Cobble cover in small coves. The hinterland is fairly well drained rough grazing; closely cropped by sheep. The eastern half of the hinterland is dominated by an extensive dune system which does not extend all the way to the coast.

2. Traigh Feall

NM 136 540

1.8 Km

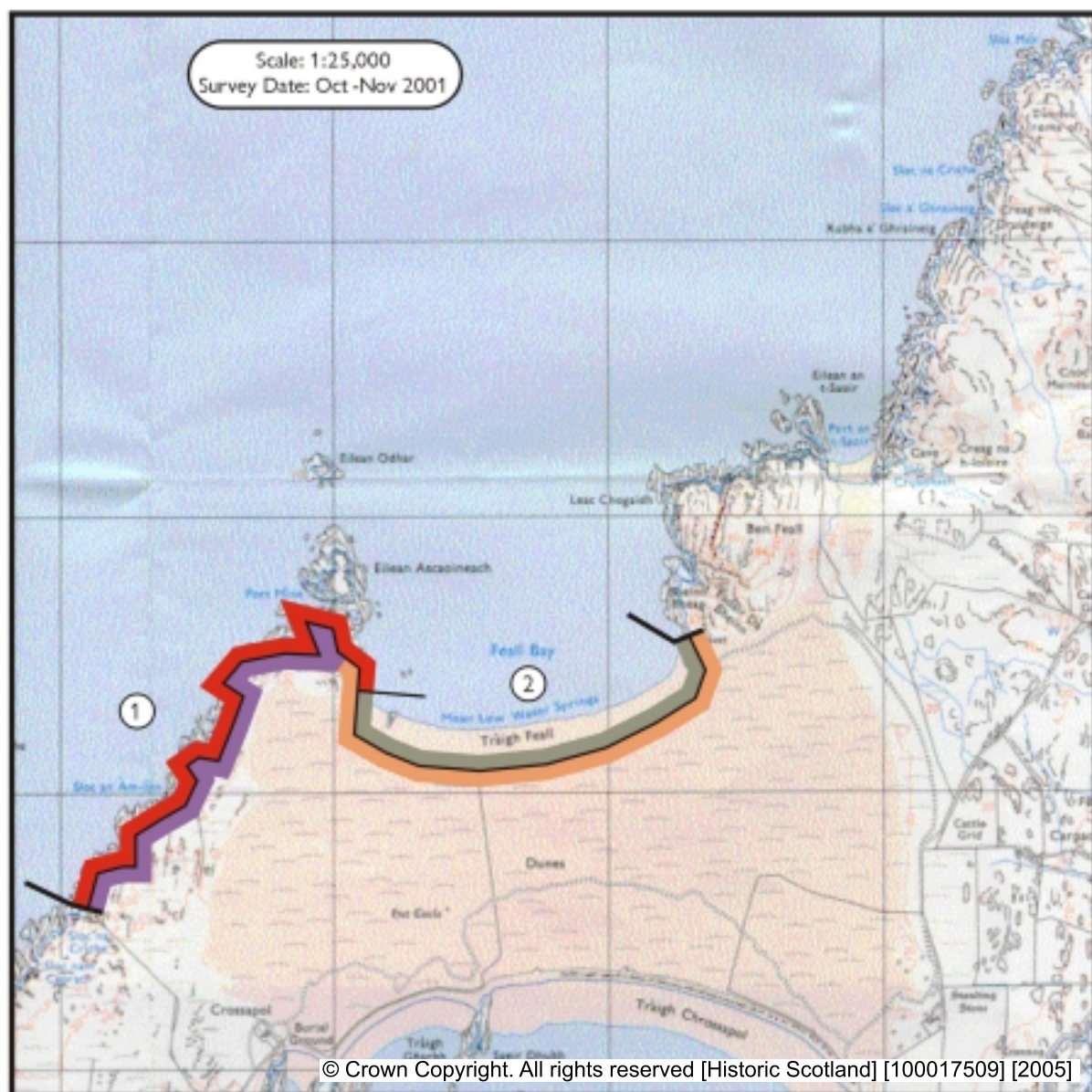
Sandy Foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

This unit is a wide sandy bay which slopes gently towards the sea. The hinterland is a massive dune system. The dunes are used as rough grazing (low stocking levels at time of visit).

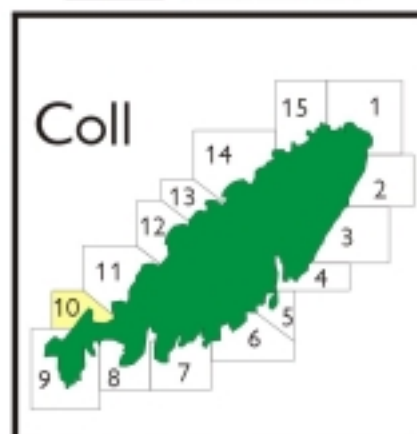




- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Marsh

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

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



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1. Port Mine

NM 126 543

2.4 Km

Stable

Rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion.

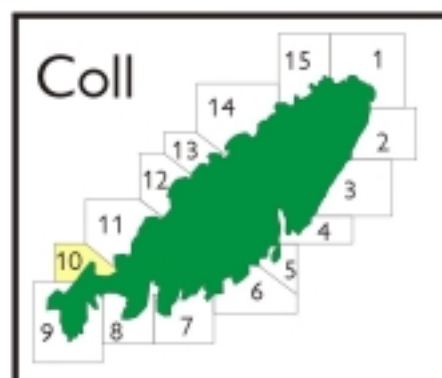
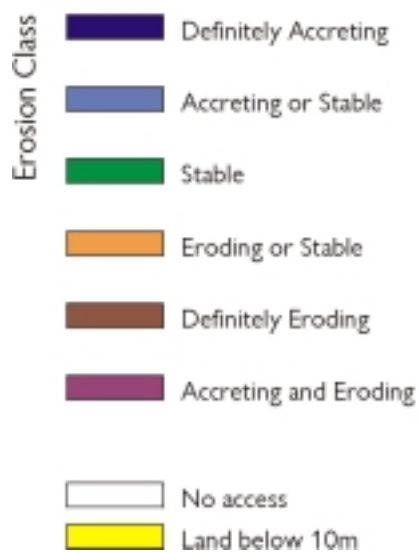
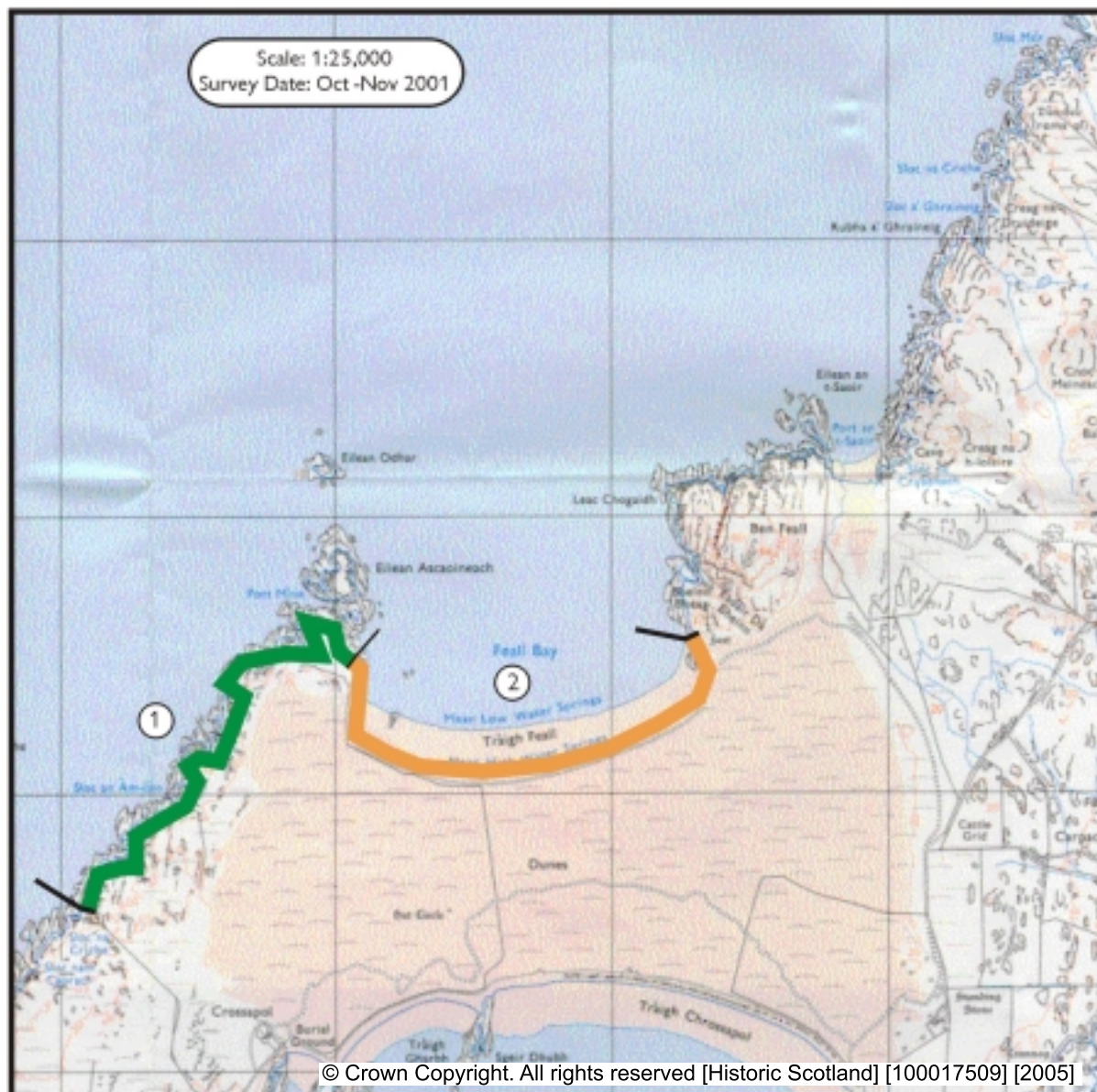
2. Feall Bay

NM 136 540

1.9 Km

Stable to eroding

The coast edge is formed from dunes. In general the coast edge within Feall bay appeared stable at the time of visit. Some areas appear more eroded, with slippage caused by undercutting of the coast edge by wind or sea. There is also signs of accretion within marram grass, where windblown sand is being trapped.





### Map 11: Bheinn Beag to Bagh Fiaranuis

From the foot of Ben Feall, which stands over 60m OD, this map section extends north eastwards past the small sheltered beach at Port an t-Saoir. From here, it climbs up into a jagged landscape of outcrops and small valleys set behind an indented rocky coast edge as far as the W side of Traigh Hogh. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone in this area and little sign of any 18-20th C settlement either.

The majority of the coast edge in this area is rock platform and is stable. There is a small area of lower lying soft sediment around Port an t-Saoir which is backed by sand dunes and which is eroding. In this area, a watercourse runs down to the coast edge through the dunes. The course has shifted on numerous occasions, causing the erosion of the banks and land immediately adjacent to it. Under wet conditions, such as pertained at the time of this visit, the inland section of this watercourse has a tendency to flood, covering the lower lying ground behind the dunes. This has led to the transport of soft sediment towards the coast and temporary damage to the vegetation of the area. This is not currently problematic but, under adverse weather conditions, could lead to the creation of new blow out areas amongst the sand dunes.

The remains of farmed land, in the form of field boundaries, enclosures and cultivations (C66-68) provide an indication that the area was worked in the recent past and suggests that contemporary settlement may lie within the hinterland. Field survey of these areas may be productive in locating such sites. Two dun sites are recorded within this section. One is located on the summit of Ben Feall, but no traces of archaeological remains were found here. The other, Dun Beic, lies to the N and is situated on a rocky knoll surrounded by the sea. This site is said to have comprised of a stone structure surrounded by an enclosure wall and finds of pottery and bone have been made here in the past. Only a few earthfast stones now remain. Of particular interest within this area, is the eroding site at Port an t-Saoir. This site lies within sand dunes to the E side of a small watercourse. It has been eroding for some considerable time and a wealth of artefacts have been removed from it over the years. The finds span the early prehistoric to Viking and later periods and indicate that there has been settlement and activity in the area over an extended duration. During at least one phase, the site appears to have been used as a metalworking area. This site, which has already been extensively robbed of artefacts, remains vulnerable to further erosion and requires urgent attention.

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Coll  
Map 11

C65 (NM15NE31)

NM 16444 56991

Traigh Hogh (S end)

Stone lined trough

Unknown

Fair

Nil

C66

NM 16022 56853

Cnocan Loisgte (W of)

Land boundaries and cultivations

18-20th C

Fair

Survey

C67

NM 15720 56524

Dun Beic (N of)

Field walls and cultivations

18-20th C

Fair

Survey

C68

NM 15404 55938

Creag na Druideige (SW of)

Enclosure and cultivations

18-20th C

Fair

Survey

C69 (NM15SW14)

NM 14825 54936

Port an tSaoir

Probable settlement, metalworking debris and middens

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Fair/poor

Survey

C99 (NM15SW1/11)

NM 14388 54653

Ben Feall

Alleged site of Dun, possible burial cairn, cultivations and clearance cairns

3rd-1st mill BC/18-20th C

Fair

Nil

C116 (NM15NE5)

NM 1549 5644

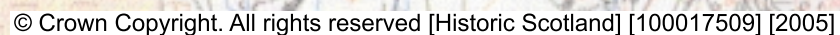
Dun Beic

Dun

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

Poor

Nil



- 
- A map of the Coll region in the Scottish Highlands. The map shows the coastline of Coll and surrounding areas. 15 numbered locations are marked: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Location 11 is highlighted in yellow. The word 'Coll' is written in large letters at the top left of the map.

1. Rubha a Ghraineig

NM 151 558

5.6 Km

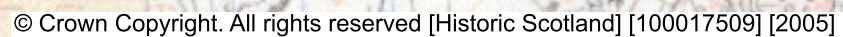
Rock platform, some cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

Rocky coast edge sloping steeply to sea. In places, especially in the area of Rubha a Ghraineig to Na Carraigeon the coast edge is bare of vegetation for up to 50m inland. Many of the small coves in this unit contain storm beaches, all of which appear to be new or active. This unit includes Port an t-Saoir, a small stretch of sandy beach c. 200m long. The hinterland throughout this section is poorly drained. Sheep stocking is moderately high and the grass is often well cropped. One area of the hinterland by Rubha nan Uan contains land which appears to have been improved; a good well drained humic soil is visible in occasional rabbit/sheep scrapes.





**Modifiers**

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

Coll

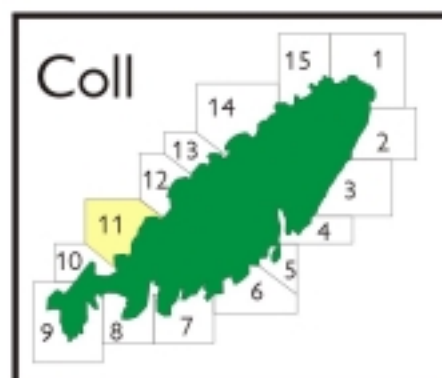
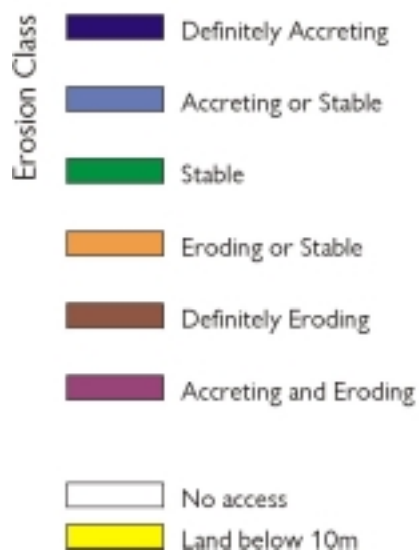
Map showing the distribution of 15 numbered collection sites (1-15) along the Coll region, with site 11 highlighted in yellow.

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1. Ben Feall  
NM 142 551  
1.7 Km  
Stable  
A high rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion.

2. Port an t-Saoir  
NM 148 551  
0.2 Km  
Eroding to stable  
This unit is a short length of sandy beach. The coast edge appears mostly stable, however there are areas of erosion inland where turf cover has gone, revealing underlying sand. This erosion may be due to, or exacerbated by, animal stocking.

3. Rubha a'Ghraineig  
NM 154 563  
3.7 Km  
Stable  
A rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion. Large areas of coast edge are bare of vegetation for up to 50m into the hinterland, especially in the vicinity of Rubha a Ghraineig. Many small coves contain storm beaches which appear to be recent or actively moving.



### Map 12: Bagh Fiaranuis to Grishipoll Bay

This map section begins at the W end of the sandy beach which fringes Hough Bay. In this area, the hinterland is gently undulating and cultivable. From here to the small bay at Clabhach, the coastal landscape becomes higher and more rocky. A modern road (B8071) runs behind the coast edge and it is on this, rather than on the coast, that most of the modern settlement in the area is focused. From Clabhach, the section extends around the high point of Dun Dubh towards the lower and more fertile land at Grishipoll.

To the south west of this section, the low lying soft sediments which form the coast edge at Traigh Hough are eroding. In places, the dunes which frame the foreshore have been cut to an almost vertical angle and there is widespread evidence of slumping amongst the forward dunes. Other than a small section of sandy coast edge at Clabach which is eroding, the remainder of the coast edge in this section is formed from rock platform and is stable.

The majority of the sites identified in this area are related to 18-20th C agricultural activity. They include field and land boundaries, enclosures and old cultivated fields (C60-64). Chance finds of pottery, hammerstones and shell middens have been reported previously among the sand hills surrounding Grishipoll Bay, suggesting that this area has been the focus for activity, if not settlement, in the prehistoric period. No sign of any archaeological remains were visible during this visit, however.



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Archaeology

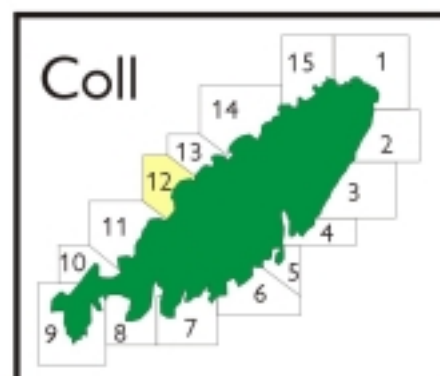
Coll  
Map 12

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C60 NM 17188 57828 Traigh Hagh (N of) Earthen boundary banks and cultivations 18-20th C Fair Survey	C63 NM 18077 58981 Clabach (NW of) Land boundaries, enclosures and cultivations 18-20th C Fair Survey
C61 NM 17383 58657 Ballyhaugh (W of) Boundary walls 18-20th C Fair Survey	C64 NM 18496 59524 Grishipoll (NW of) Land boundary and structure 18-20th C Fair Nil
C62 NM 17534 58833 Totamore (NW of) Enclosure 18-20th Fair Nil	C117 (NM15NE22) NM 188 599 Grishipoll Bay Possible settlement site: midden deposits 3rd-1st mill BC Fair Monitor



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



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1. Traigh Hagh

NM 168 573

1.2 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A long sandy beach sloping gently towards the sea. Hinterland is an extensive dune system.

2. Rubha Hagh

NM 180 590

5.0 Km

Rock platform, occasional cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible.

A rocky coastline sloping steeply towards the sea. There is limited cobble cover in coves. The hinterland is rough grazing; sheep stocking levels are relatively high and the grass is well cropped.

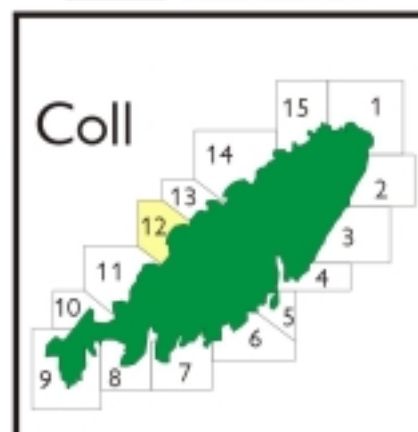




- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Marsh

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

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



## Erosion Class

Coll  
Map 12

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1. Traigh Hagh

NM 168 573

1.2 Km

Definitely eroding

This long sandy beach is perhaps the least stable area of coast edge seen on Coll during the visit. The coast edge dunes are poorly covered by marram grass and eroding. The coast edge dune faces are near vertical and appear unstable.

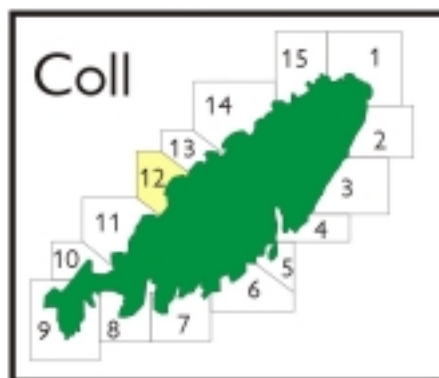
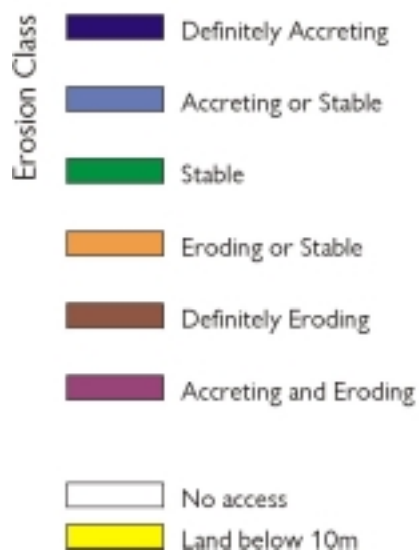
2. Rubha Hagh

NM 180 590

5.0 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion. The unit included one short stretch of sandy beach which is less stable.





### Map 13: Grishipoll Bay to Gallanach

Beginning at Grishipoll, on rocky but relatively level and fertile land, this map section extends across the dune area at the head of Cliad Bay and into the rocky landscape which forms the coastline to the NW of Gallanach. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone in this area. The dunes are mostly grass-covered and appear to be relatively stable. Much of the immediate hinterland is fertile and cultivable.

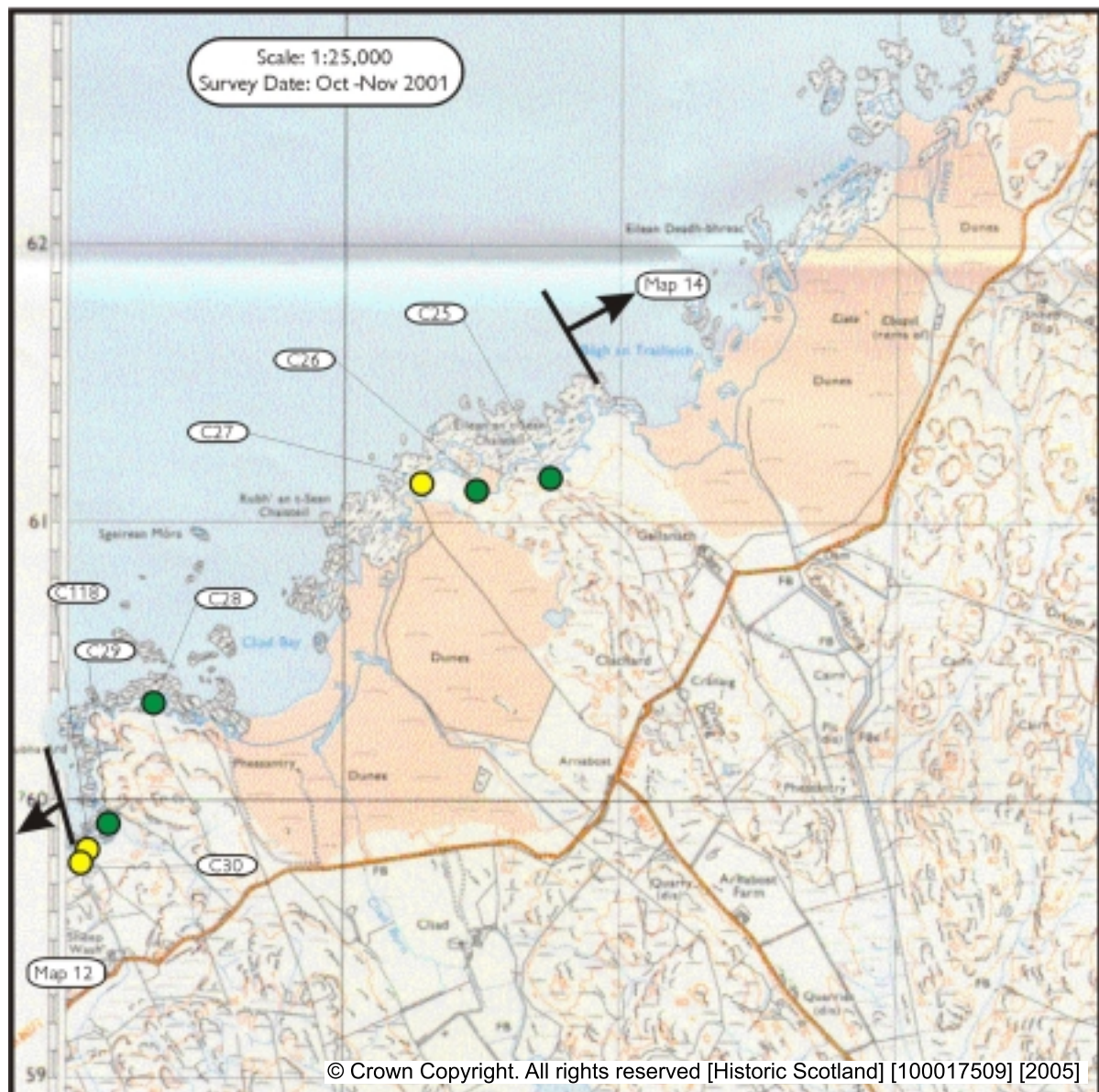
To the centre of this section, the coast edge around Cliad Bay is formed from low lying soft sediments and is eroding. The area is backed by dunes which are covered with vegetation and appear stable, however. To the east and west of this area the extremities of the Bay have a coastal edge of rock platform which is stable.

The ruins of Grishipoll House (C30), a laird's dwelling, are situated towards the start of this section. While the buildings presently standing were built in the mid 18th C, it is said that the site has been occupied since the late middle ages. It is enclosed by a walled garden and surrounded by numerous remnants of a former field system. Human remains, accompanied by a spear head, were discovered in this area in the 1950's and may indicate a burial of Viking date (C118). Of possible earlier date, the remains of a curvilinear structure were identified close to the coast to the N of Grishipoll House (C29). This may be a prehistoric hut circle. A second possible hut circle was noted at Rubh'an t-Sean Chaisteil (C27). Here, a rocky knoll is alleged to be the site of a dun, although no trace of any remains could be found. On low lying land, at the base of the knoll traces of an earthwork appear to define a curvilinear structure, however. This may be the remains of a house of 3rd-1st millenium date.

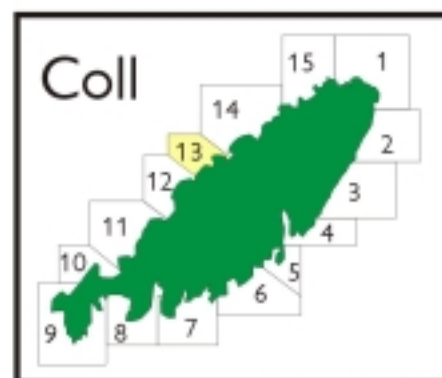
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C25	C29
NM 20748 61148	NM 19218 59873
Gallanach (NW of)	Grishipoll
Track	Possible hut circle
18-20th C	3rd-1st mill BC
Fair	Fair
Nil	Survey
 C26	 C30 (NM15NE16)
NM 20554 61055	NM 1903 5973
Gallanach (NW of)	Grishipoll House
Enclosure	House, garden and cultivated land
18-20th C	18-20th C
Fair	Poor
Nil	Monitor
 C27 (NM26SW5)	 C118 (NM15NE28)
NM 20401 61141	NM 191 598
Rubh'an t-Sean Chaisteil	Grishipoll
Alleged site of Dun, possible hut circle	Burial with grave goods
3rd-1st mill BC	1st mill BC- 1st mill AD
Fair	Fair
Monitor	Monitor
 C28	
NM 19371 60262	
Grishipoll (N of)	
Structural remains and cultivations	
18-20th C	
Fair	
Nil	





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

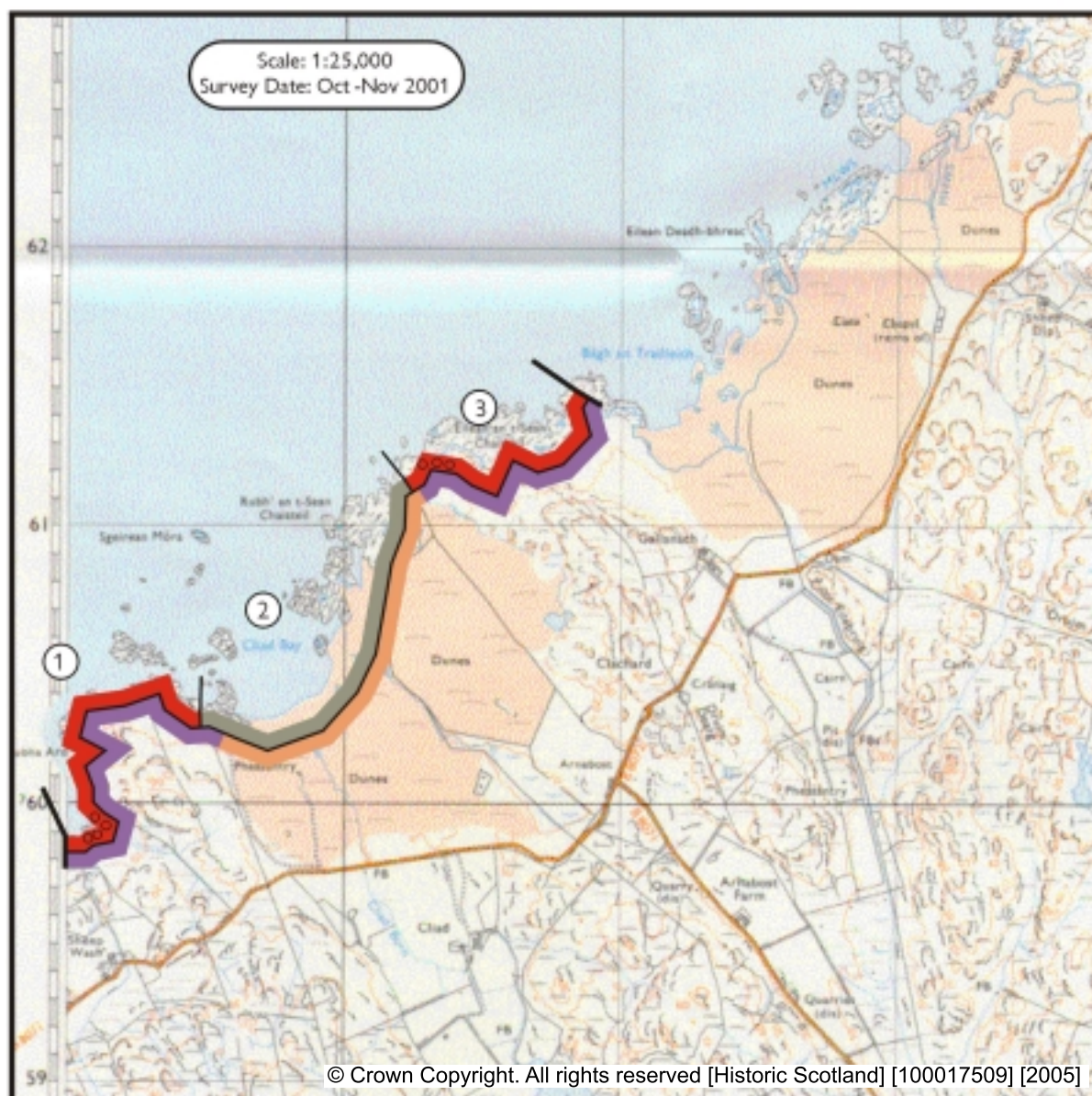


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1. Rubha Ard  
NM 192 603  
1.7 Km  
Rock platform, occasional cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible.  
A rocky coastline sloping steeply towards the sea. There is limited cobble cover in coves, and a storm beach at the eastern end of Grishipoll Bay. The hinterland is unfenced rough grazing. The hinterland in the area of Grishipoll Bay appears to have been improved in the past but is now poorly drained rough grazing.

2. Cliad Bay  
NM 200 604  
1.4 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
A wide, mostly sandy bay also containing some rock towards the eastern part of the unit. The hinterland is an extensive dune system.

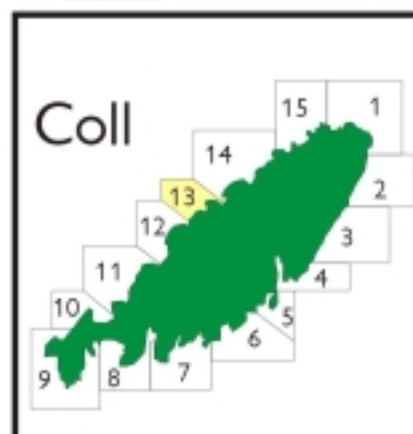
3. Gallanach  
NM 206 612  
1.5 Km  
Rock platform  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible  
The coast edge is rocky and slopes steeply towards the sea. The hinterland is rough grazing. Where visible in sheep/rabbit scrapes, the soils appear sandy and well drained however there are also frequent poorly drained marshy areas.



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

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

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





---

1. Rubha Ard  
NM 192 603

1.7 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

3. Eilean an t-sean Chaisteil  
NM 206 612

1.5 Km

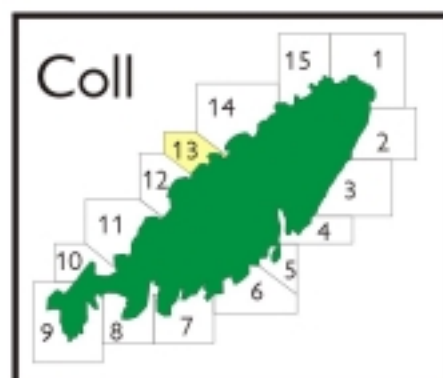
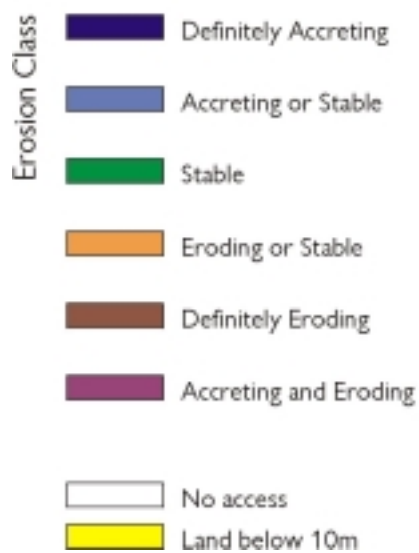
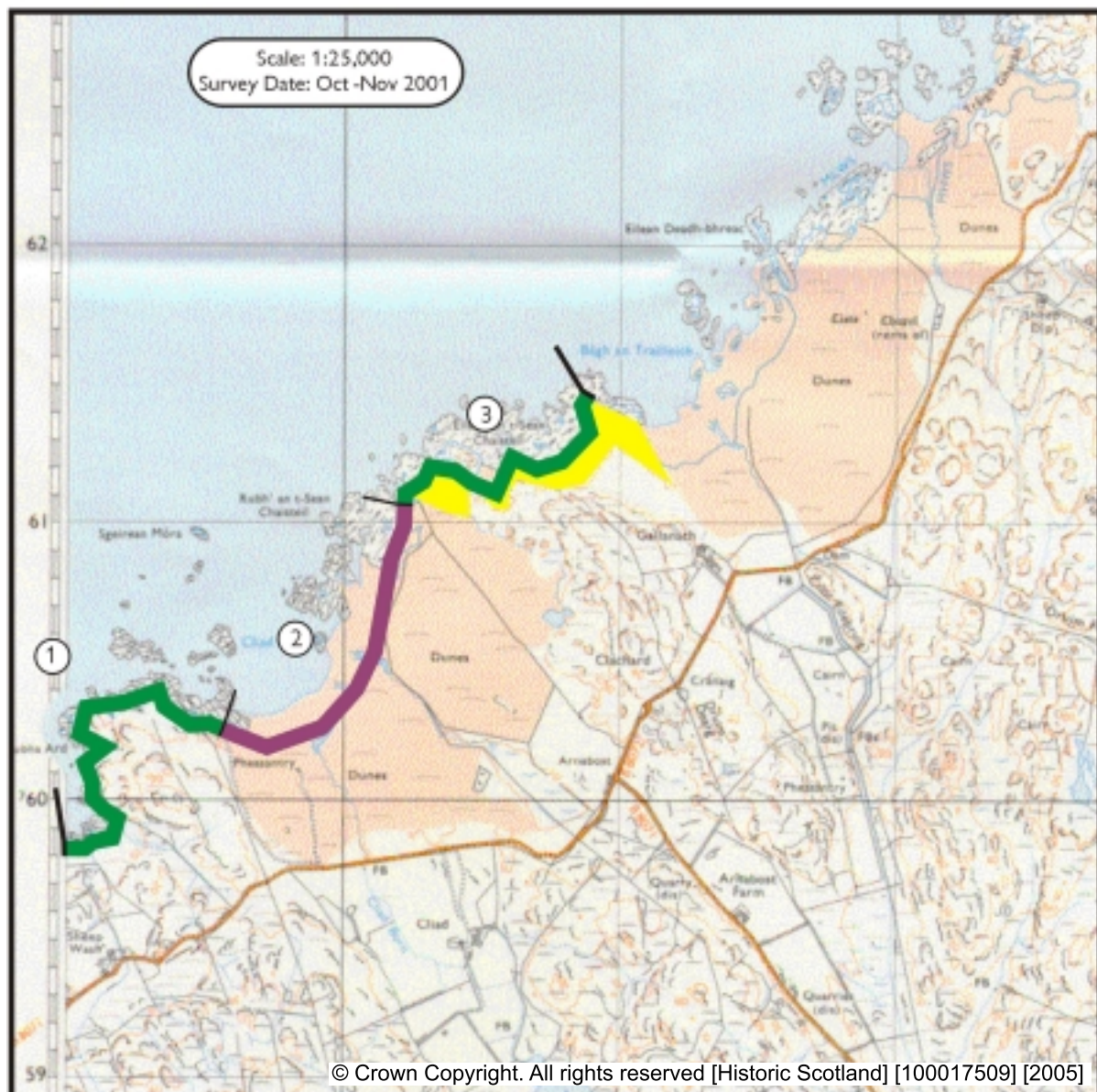
Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

2. Cliad Bay  
NM 200 604

1.4 Km

This unit encompasses Cliad Bay. Some areas of coast edge here appear to be accreting due to deposition of windblown sand. Others are eroding, particularly the central part, where fence lines are hanging in mid air.



### Map 14: Gallanach to Sloc a Bhuailt

This map section extends almost entirely through sand dunes from Bagh an Trailleich to the south, past Killunaig to Traigh Gharbh. The topography of the hinterland in this area is one of undulating grassland over stable dunes. Towards the end of the section, the coastline again becomes rocky and bare and the hinterland is higher and more rugged than before. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone of this area.

The coast edge for much of this section is low lying and being formed from soft sediment, is eroding in places. The hinterland comprises of extensive sand dunes which are covered with vegetation and appear to be currently stable. The rock platform which forms the coast edge to the western and eastern ends of this section are stable.

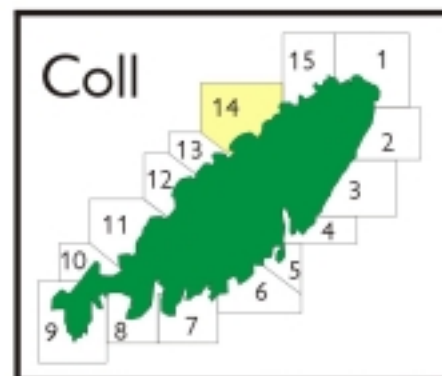
Only three sites were identified within this section and two represent field boundaries and enclosures of probable 18-20th C date (C22, 23). Within the dunes, behind the ruinous Killunaig chapel and graveyard, there have been numerous reports of chance finds of prehistoric and later date. Two cist burials have been excavated in this area also. At the time of this visit, several small mounds and part of an old ground surface were noted in a blown out hollow amongst the dunes. It is probable that the mounds may represent prehistoric burial monuments and that they may be associated with the cists burials previously excavated. The area is prone to sand movement and should be kept under observation and the location, and if possible, descriptions and plans, of all new archaeological exposures should be recorded.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Coll  
Map 14

---

C22	C23	C24 (NM26SW6)
NM 22732 62782	NM 22355 62401	NM 21780 61877
A'Chroic (SW of)	Traigh Gharbh (SW of)	Killunaig
Field walls, ruinous	Enclosures/field walls	Probable burial mounds and
18-20th C	18-20th C	old ground surface
Poor	Fair	3rd-1st mill BC
Nil	Nil	Fair/poor
		Monitor





---

1. Bagh an Trailleich

NM 210 613

0.35 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

The coast edge is rocky and slopes steeply towards the sea. The hinterland is rough grazing. Where visible in sheep/rabbit scrapes, the soils appear sandy and well drained however there are also frequent poorly drained marshy areas.

2. Traigh Gharbh

NM 218 620

3.4 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A long sandy shore sloping gently towards the sea. Occasional rocks protrude through the sand. There is a very small area of cobble cover on the coast edge by Eilean Deadh-bhreac. The hinterland is an extensive dune system. A deep cultivation soil is visible eroding at the south end of Bagh an Trailleich. This soil contains bands of soil and sand to an overall depth of c. 0.5m

3. Rubha a Bhinnein

NM 224 629

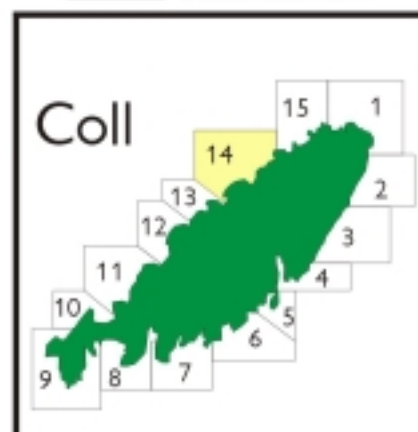
1.2 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge < 5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

A rocky coast edge sloping steeply towards the sea. Hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing



---

1. Bagh an Trailleich

NM 210 613

0.35 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

## 3. Rubh a Bhinnein

NM 224 629

1.2 Km

Stable

A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.

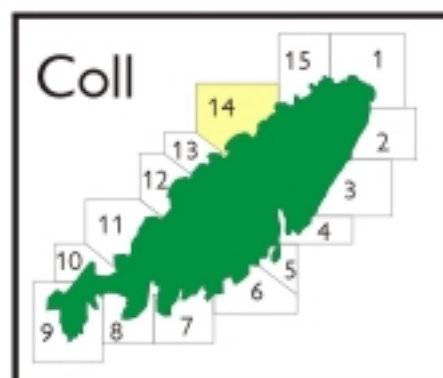
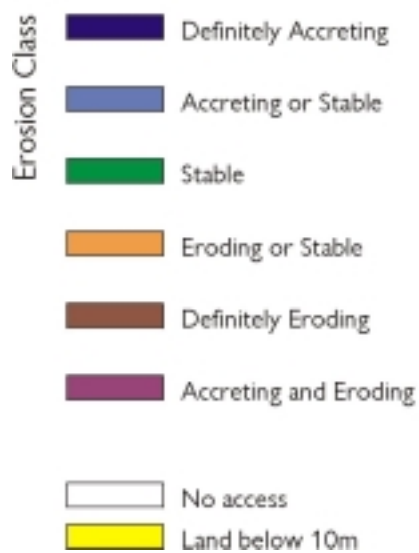
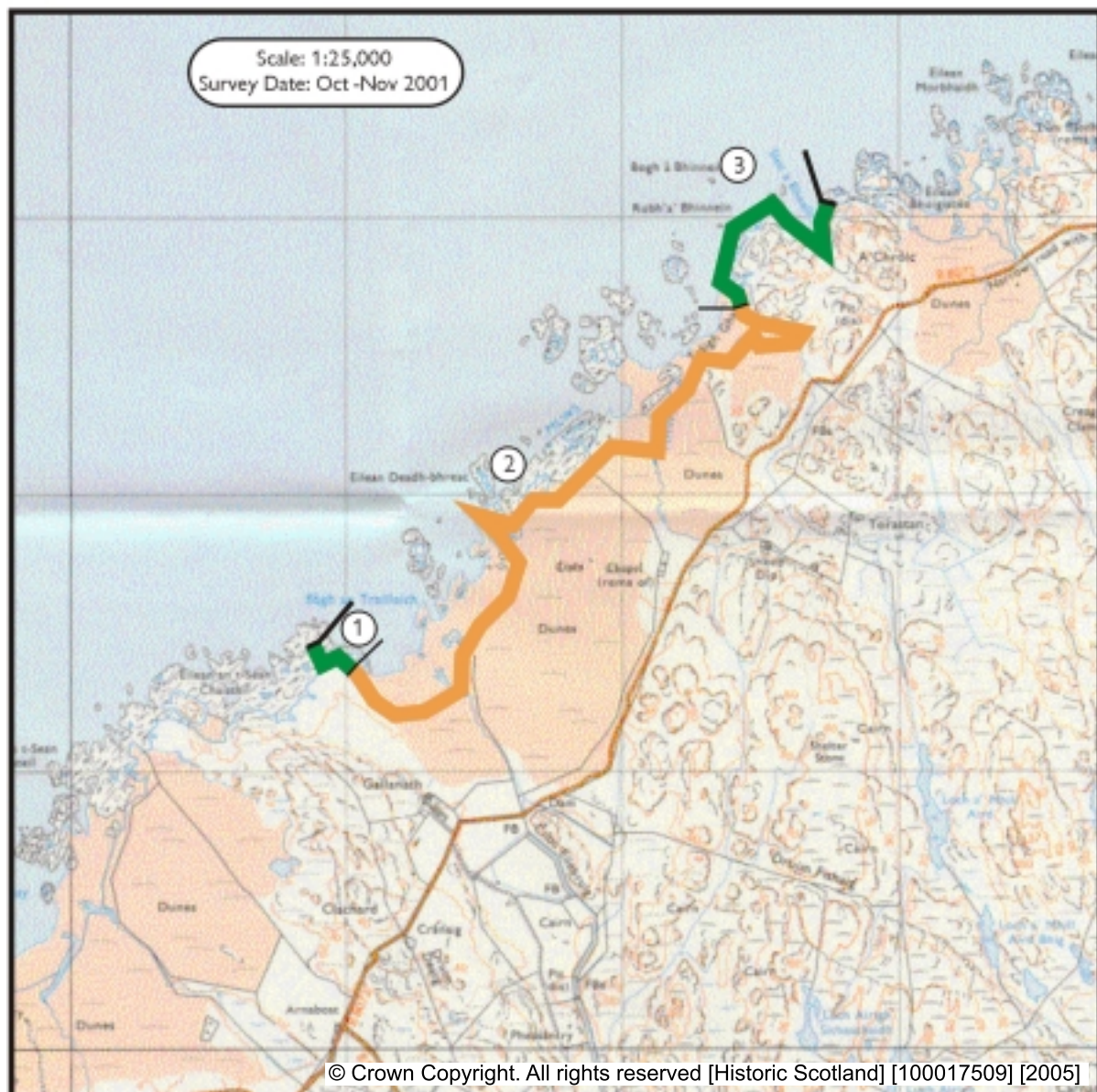
## 2. Eilean Deadh-bhreac

NM 218 620

3.4 Km

Eroding to stable

Most of this coast edge appears to be more or less stable, with only slight evidence of recent erosion. No blowouts were observed in the immediate hinterland. Erosion of the coast edge becomes marked for the last c. 100m of the unit, where a deep cultivation soil has been exposed in a vertical exposure.





## Coll

### Map 15: Sloc a Bhuailt to Traigh Bhousd

This map section begins at a high knoll, A Chroic, and progresses through a series of small sandy bays, each of which is framed by higher and more rocky ground. The section finishes at the W side of Traigh Bousd. There are expanses of fertile undulating land along the hinterland of this area, with the modern road (B8071) marking the boundary between the coastal fringe and the wilderness of outcrop and bog land which forms the greater part of the landscape of the N end of Coll. Modern settlement in this area is focused on the road rather than the coast.

Most of the coast edge in this section is formed from rock platform and is stable. There are two areas where the coast edge is formed from soft sediments. Between the higher ground of A'Chroic and Dun Morbaidh, the sandy coast edge is largely stable, being protected from the open sea by a rocky headland to the west and several small islands to its centre and eastern sides. There is a small area of erosion to the eastern side of Dun Morbaidh where the coast edge is formed from low lying rock platform covered with 0.5m of softer sediment over drift deposits. Here, coastal erosion has created a vertical edge. At Cornaigmore, the coast edge is low lying and has a sandy edge. This area appears largely stable but there are limited areas in which some erosion was noted. In particular, an area to the east side of the beach, a watercourse which meanders down to the sea has caused localised erosion as it continually shifts its course.

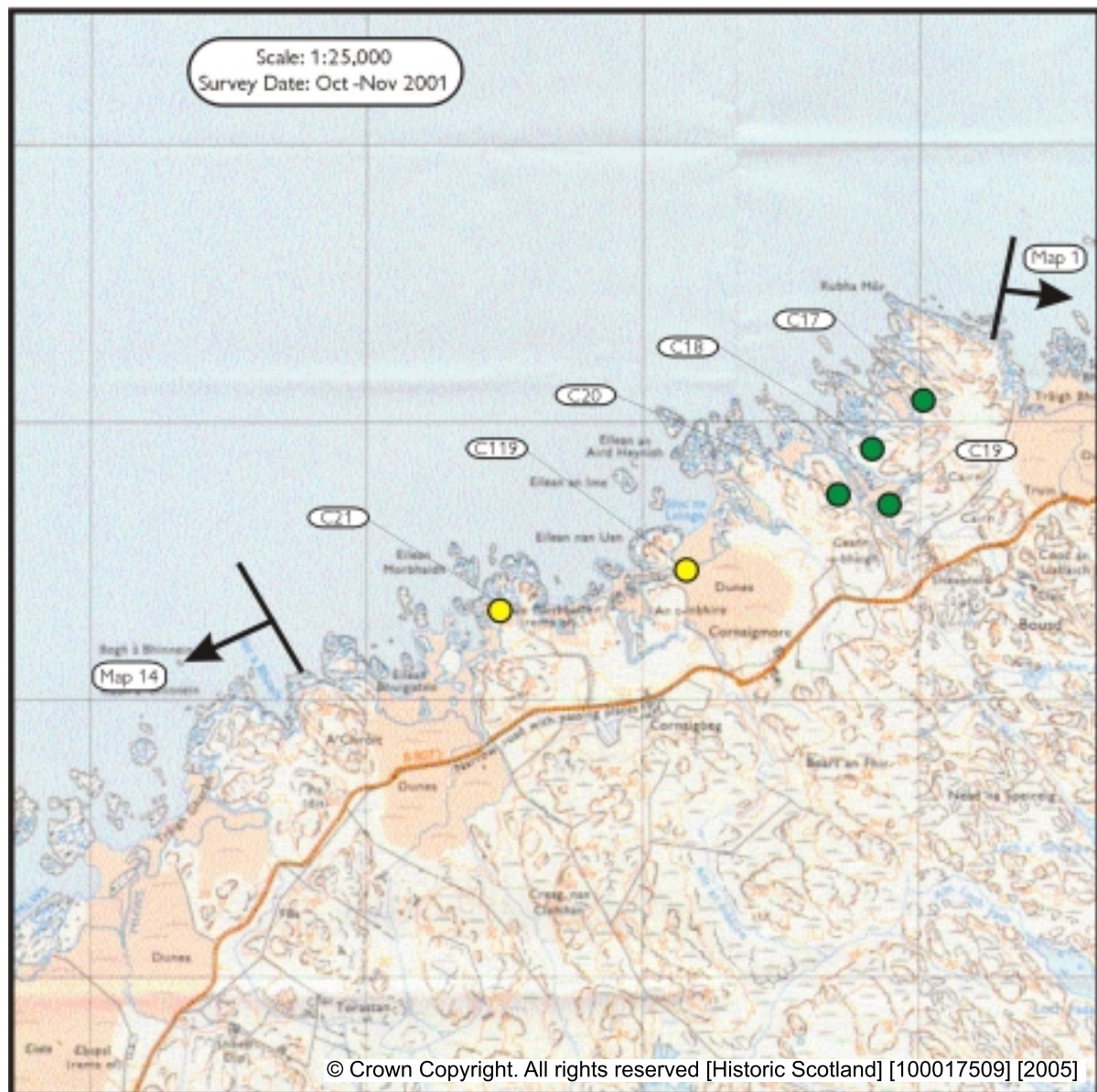
Traces of recent agricultural activity are frequent in this area. Remnant field boundaries and enclosures are to be found within the coastal zone (C17-20) and become more frequent in the hinterland. At Dun Mhorbaidh, the alleged site of a fort (C21), chance finds of pottery and midden deposits have been made in the past. One pot sherd was incised with the figure of a deer. There is now no evidence of any structural remains at this site other than a few earthfast stones, noted on the seaward flanks of the knoll, which may be the very ruinous remains of a wall. At Cornaigmore (C119) chance finds of pot sherds, slag, flint and food debris have been noted on several occasions in the past. This suggests that there is prehistoric and possibly later settlement or human activity in the area. While no trace of any remains were noted during this visit, it is recommended that the area be regularly monitored for new archaeological exposures.

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Archaeology

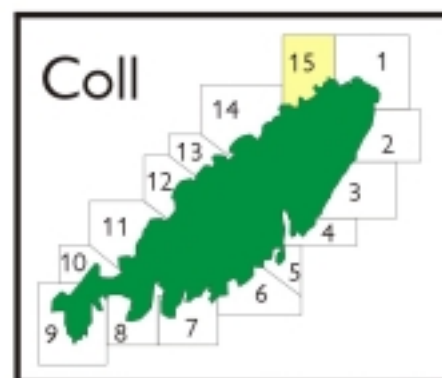
Coll  
Map 15

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C17	C20
NM 25078 64170	NM 24738 63710
Bousd	Cornaig Bay (W side)
Field boundary	Enclosures
18-20th C	18-20th C
Fair	Fair
Nil	Nil
C18	C21 (NM26SW12)
NM 24880 63861	NM 2345 6331
Cornaig Bay	Dun Morbaidh
Rectangular enclosure, ruinous	Site of alleged Dun
18-20th C	Unknown
Fair	Poor
Nil	Monitor
C19	C119 (NM26SW16)
NM 24901 63656	NM 242 634
Cornaigh Bay (E side)	Cornaigmore
Enclosure, ruinous	Chance finds from possible nearby settlement
18-20th C	1st mill BC- 1st mill AD
Poor	Fair
Nil	Monitor



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



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1. A Chroic  
NM 228 631  
0.7 Km  
Rock platform  
Coast edge < 5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible  
A rocky coast edge sloping steeply towards the sea. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

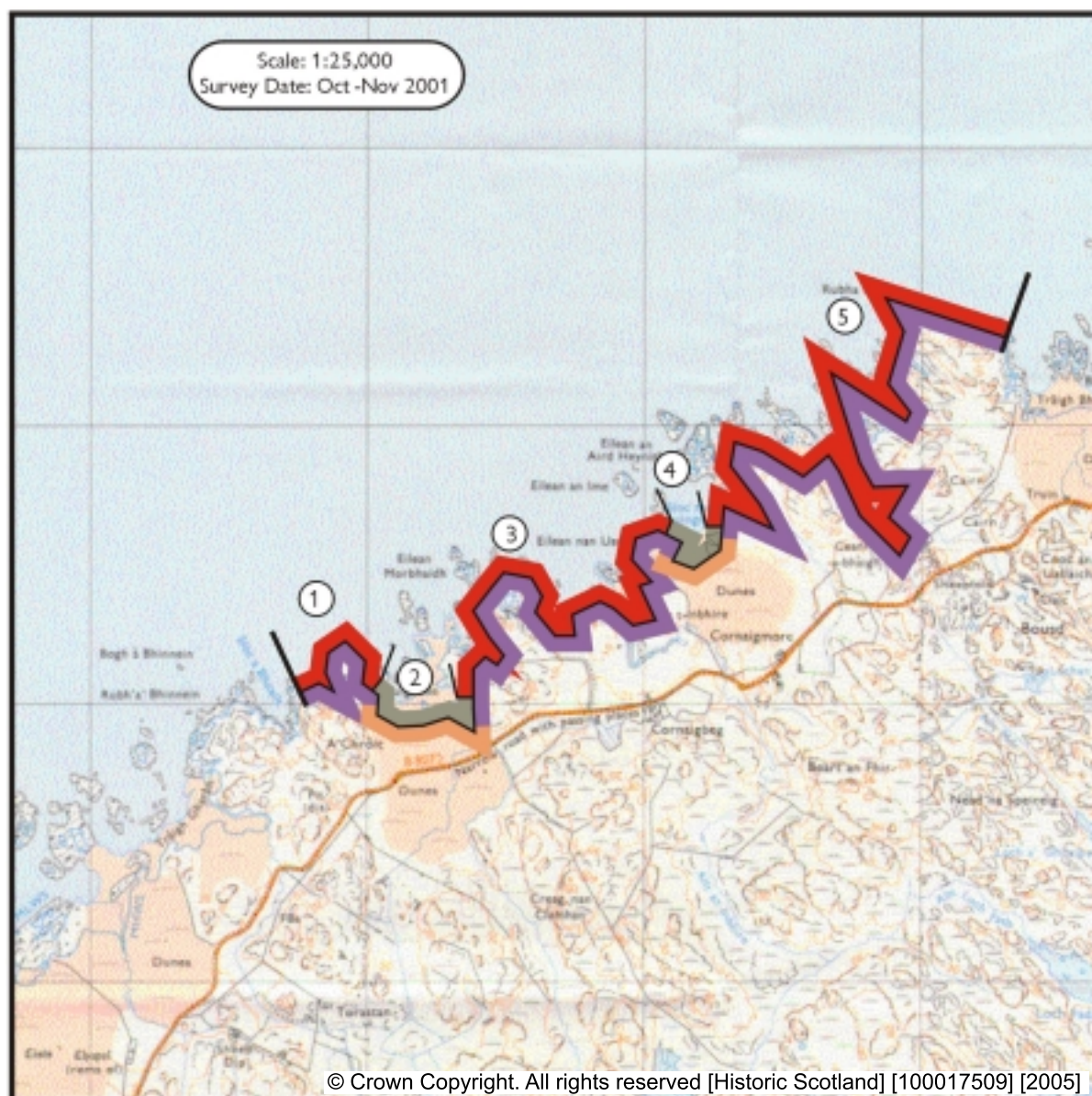
2. Eilean Bhuigistile  
NM 232 629  
0.7 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge < 5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
Short stretch of sandy coast sloping gently towards the sea. The hinterland comprises dunes.

3. Cornaigmore  
NM 235 634  
2.8 Km  
Rock platform and sand  
Coast edge < 5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible  
A mix of rocky coast edge and sandy coast edge. The central part of this unit is rocky, however to either side more sand is present, often with rock protruding through. The hinterland is rough grazing.

4. Sloc na Luinge  
NM 242 634  
0.5 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge < 5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
Sandy shore sloping gently towards sea. The hinterland comprises dunes. There has been some modern dumping of rubbish on the coast edge at the north end of the bay.

5. Rubha Mor  
NM 246 638  
4.2 Km  
Rock platform  
Coast edge < 5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible  
A rocky coast edge sloping steeply towards the sea. There is a small area of salt marsh, c. <100m long on the east side of Cornaig Bay. The hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

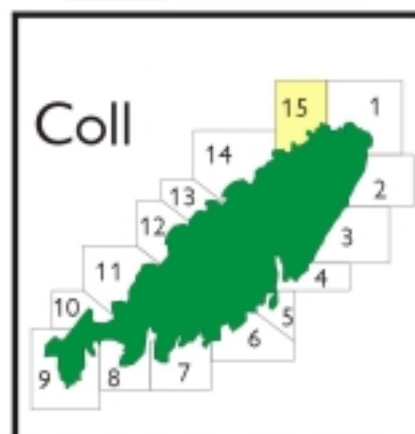




- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Marsh

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

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



---

1. Eilean Morbhaidh

NM 234 632

3.0 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is a mix of sand and rock, all of which appears to be stable. There is minor erosion of the coast edge in the area to the east of Dun Morbhaidh (site C21), where dune slip has occurred at the head of a small sandy cove and adjacent to Dun Morbhaidh where a vertical section has been exposed in a sandy soil.

## 2. Sloc na Luinge

NM 242 635

1.7 Km

Eroding to stable

The coast edge here is formed by dunes, which appear to be more or less stable, however there are several large blowouts in the immediate hinterland.

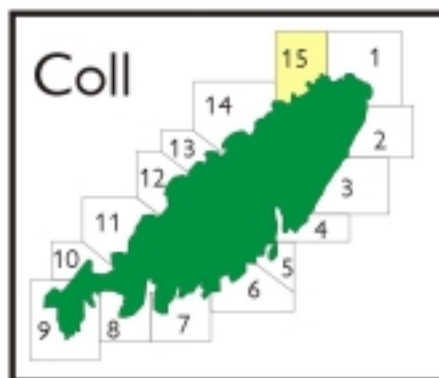
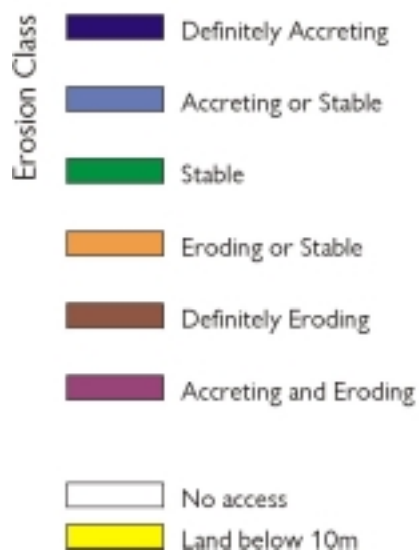
## 3. Corraig Bay

NM 246 638

4.2 Km

Stable

The coast edge within this unit is mostly rocky and appears stable. There is one area of erosion included. The last c.100m of the unit, within a small inlet has a more sandy coast edge and erosion can be seen here.



# MAPS AND GAZETTEERS:

## Tiree

### Map 1: Port Ruadh to Millton

This map section begins on the coast at Caoles, at the northern end of the island. From Port Ruadh to Rosgill there are sandy beaches with some modern settlement situated in the hinterland. From Rosgill to Port Ban, the coastline becomes increasingly rocky and is fringed with narrow rugged promontories. There is a modern settlement cluster around Port Ban. From here to Millton, on the south coast, the coastal topography is rugged and rocky and formed into numerous small headlands. From Millton to the end of this map section is low lying and fringed with cobble beaches.

The northern section of this area, from Port Ruadh to Rosgill has a low lying coast edge which is formed from soft sediments. It appears largely stable but there are several small sections along the coast where some coastal erosion is evident. From Rosgill to Millton the coast edge is formed from rock platform and is stable.

The archaeological remains encountered in this area are, with one exception, of 18-20th C date and associated with agricultural or maritime activities. These include jetties and boat noosts (T40, 44, 45) and enclosures (T42, 44) and the remains of abandoned settlements (T41, 44, T45). A small stone setting to the W of Loch an Air forms a cist-like structure but may be associated with fishing from the adjacent cliffs. At Millton, there are several renovated blackhouses and the ruins of a horizontal mill. A millstone survives, now used as a stepping stone across a watercourse.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 1

---

T40  
NM 09609 48081  
Caoles, Cnoc na Bothaig (W of)  
Jetties  
18-20th C  
Fair/poor  
Nil

T43  
NM 09381 47300  
Loch an Air (W of)  
Stone setting  
Unknown  
Fair  
Nil

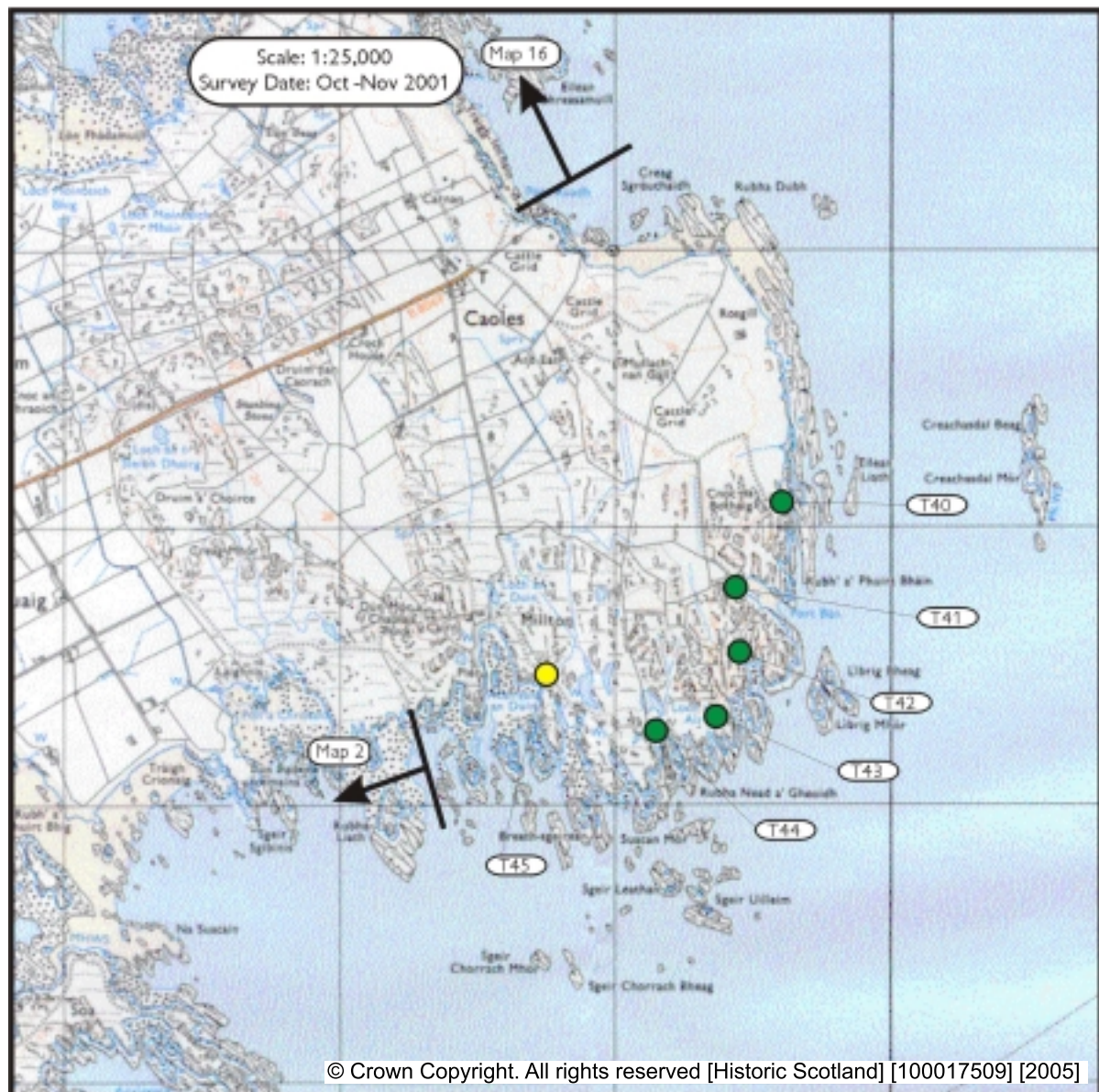
T41  
NM 09449 47784  
Caoles, Port Ban  
Structures  
18-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

T44  
NM 09169 47251  
Loch an Air (S of)  
Noost, structure, enclosures  
18-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

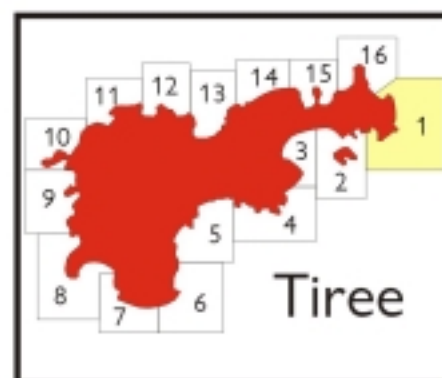
T42  
NM 09464 47533  
Librig Mhor (opposite)  
Enclosure  
18-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

T45 (NM04NE18)  
NM 08743 47430  
Milton  
Township, mill, millstone, jetties  
18-20th C  
Fair/poor  
Survey





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



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1. Creag Sgreuchaidh

NM 089 489

1.3 Km

Sandy foreshore, rock outcrop

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

Sandy beach sloping gently to sea. Occasional rock outcrop protrudes through sand. Hinterland is rough pasture, blown sand is accumulating in this area - some fences and gates are half buried by sand.

2. Milton

NM 096 476

5.9 Km

Rock platform, occasional cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

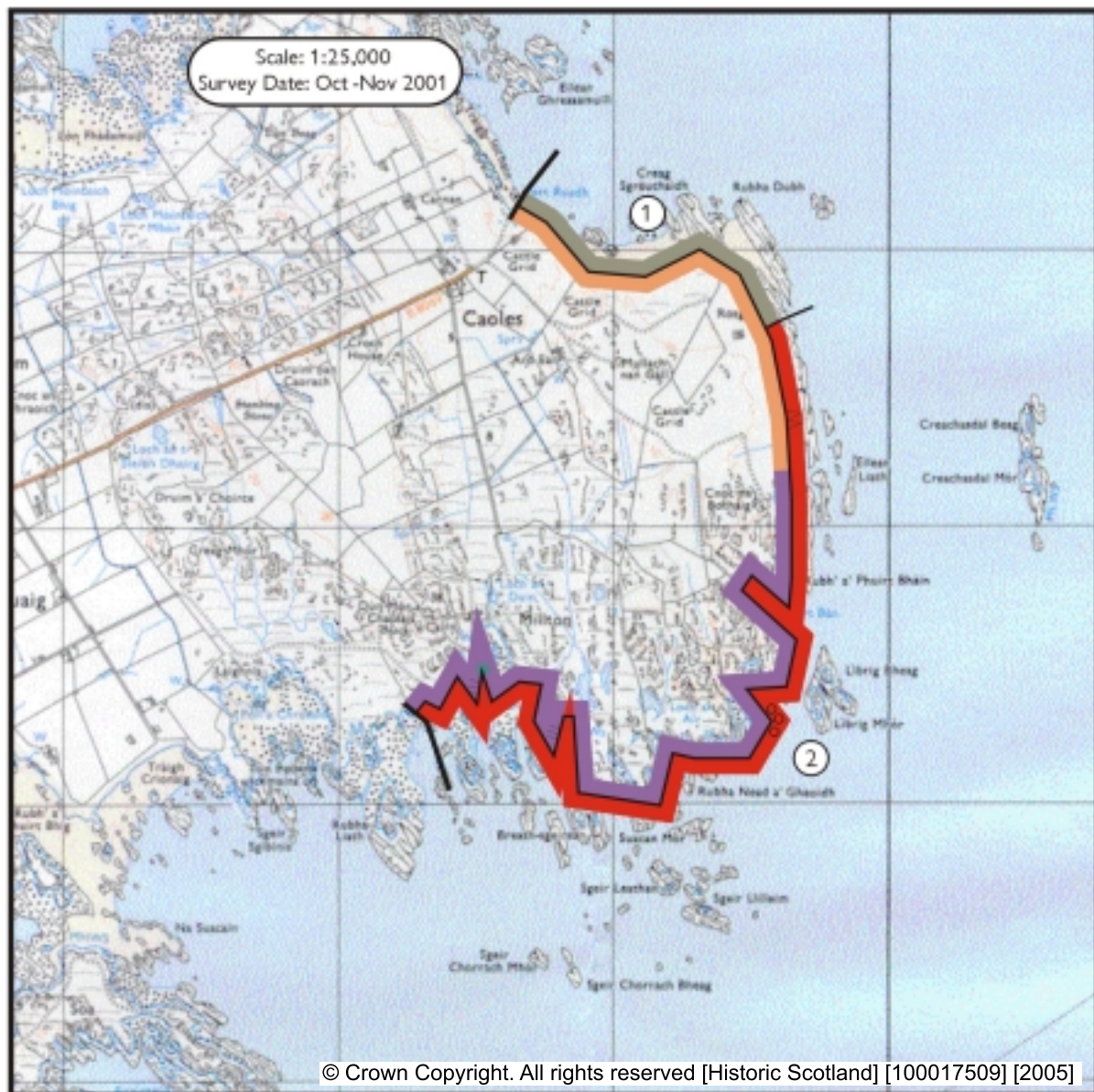
Drift/rock interface not generally visible

The transition from previous unit is gradual; sandy foreshore gives way to rock platform. Sand persists in hinterland as far south as Cnoc na Bothaig, from where it becomes rockier, higher and less well drained rough grazing. Two piers within this unit incorporate sea walls, one to the east of Milton at NM 08866 47292, and the other at Milton itself. There is a limited area of salt marsh, <100m in length, at the innermost end of the inlet at Milton.



# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

## Tiree Map 1



**Foreshore**

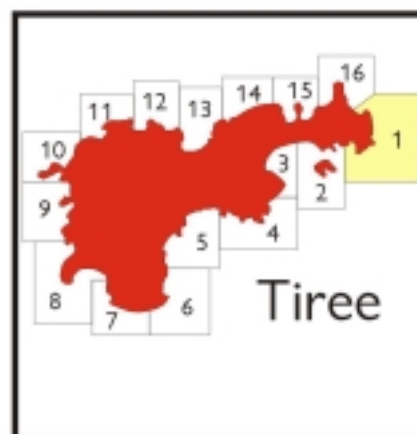
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

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



---

1. Creag Sgreuchaidh

NM 089 489

1.3 Km

Eroding to stable

The coast edge in this unit is generally sandy but with rock protruding in many places. The coast edge appears stable, with only minor erosion.

The hinterland, however appears to be accreting sand. Many fences and gates are part buried by sand.

## 2. Milton

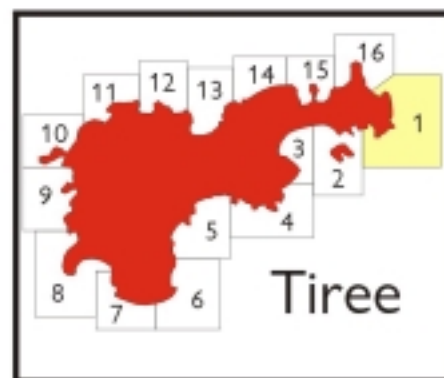
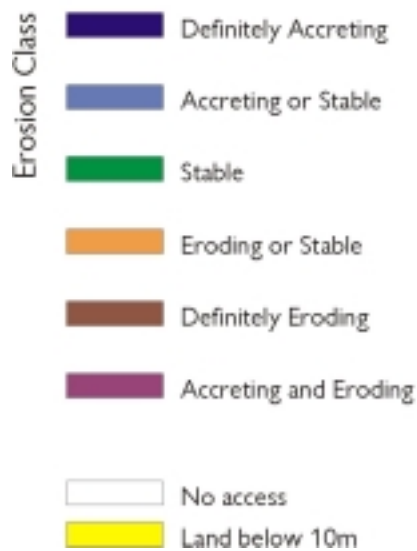
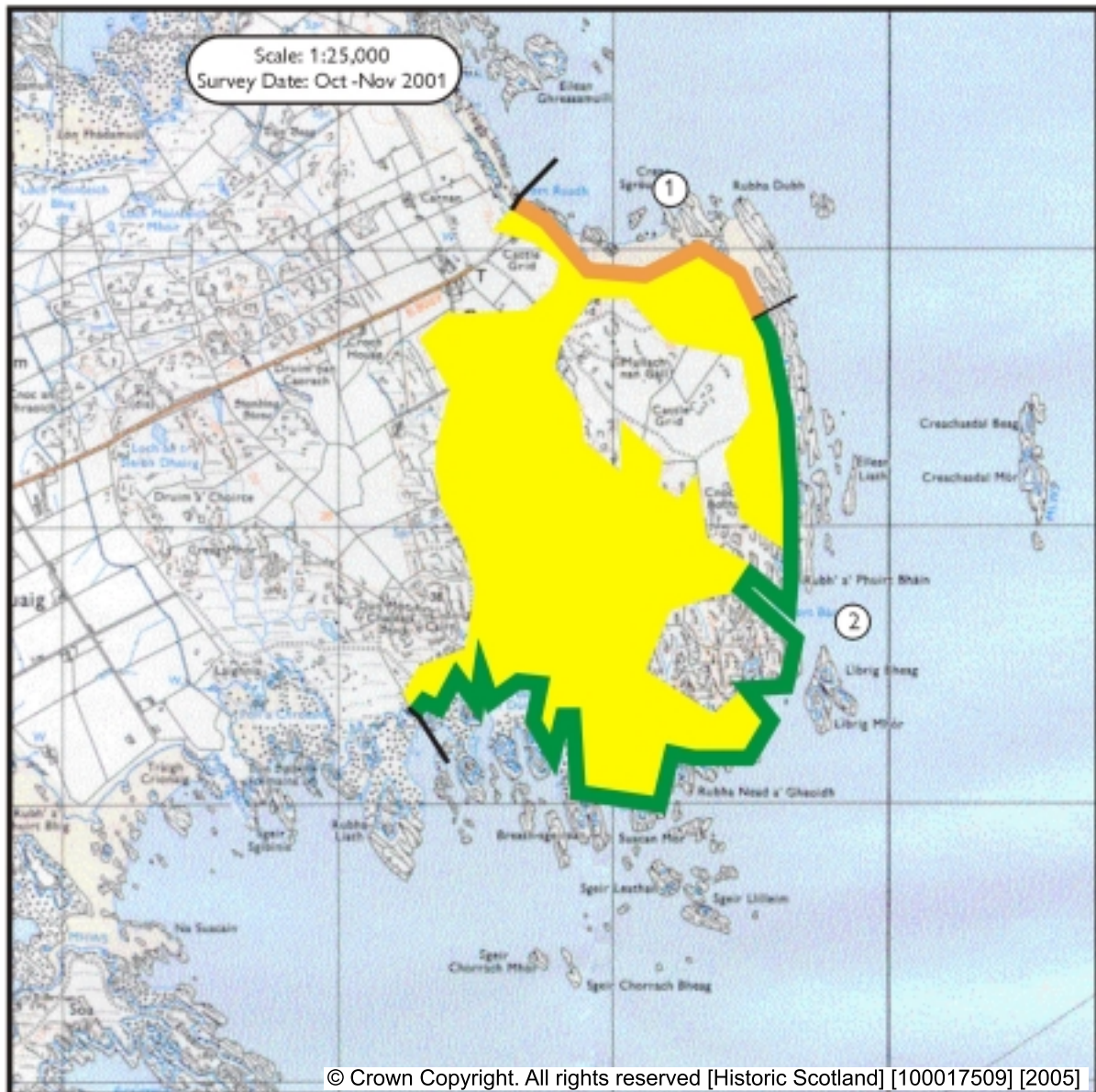
NM 096 476

5.9 Km

Stable

Gradual transition from previous unit: the sandy shore becomes more rocky and stable.

The unit includes one small area of salt marsh at the head of the bay by Milton which is less stable.





# Tiree

## Map 2: Millton to Gott Bay

Beginning to the W side of Millton, this map section extends around the coastline of Ruaig towards Kirkapol, finishing at the centre of the sandy beach at the head of Gott Bay. It includes the Island of Soa which can be reached on foot only at low tide. From Millton, the cobble beaches are replaced by sandy shores and the hinterland becomes increasingly flat and more fertile. There is modern settlement in the hinterland and particularly clustered around Ruaig. The Island of Soa, which incorporates four separate land masses joined at low tide, is uninhabited. The coastline is more rugged here and the foreshore is covered either with cobbles or cleared down to bedrock.

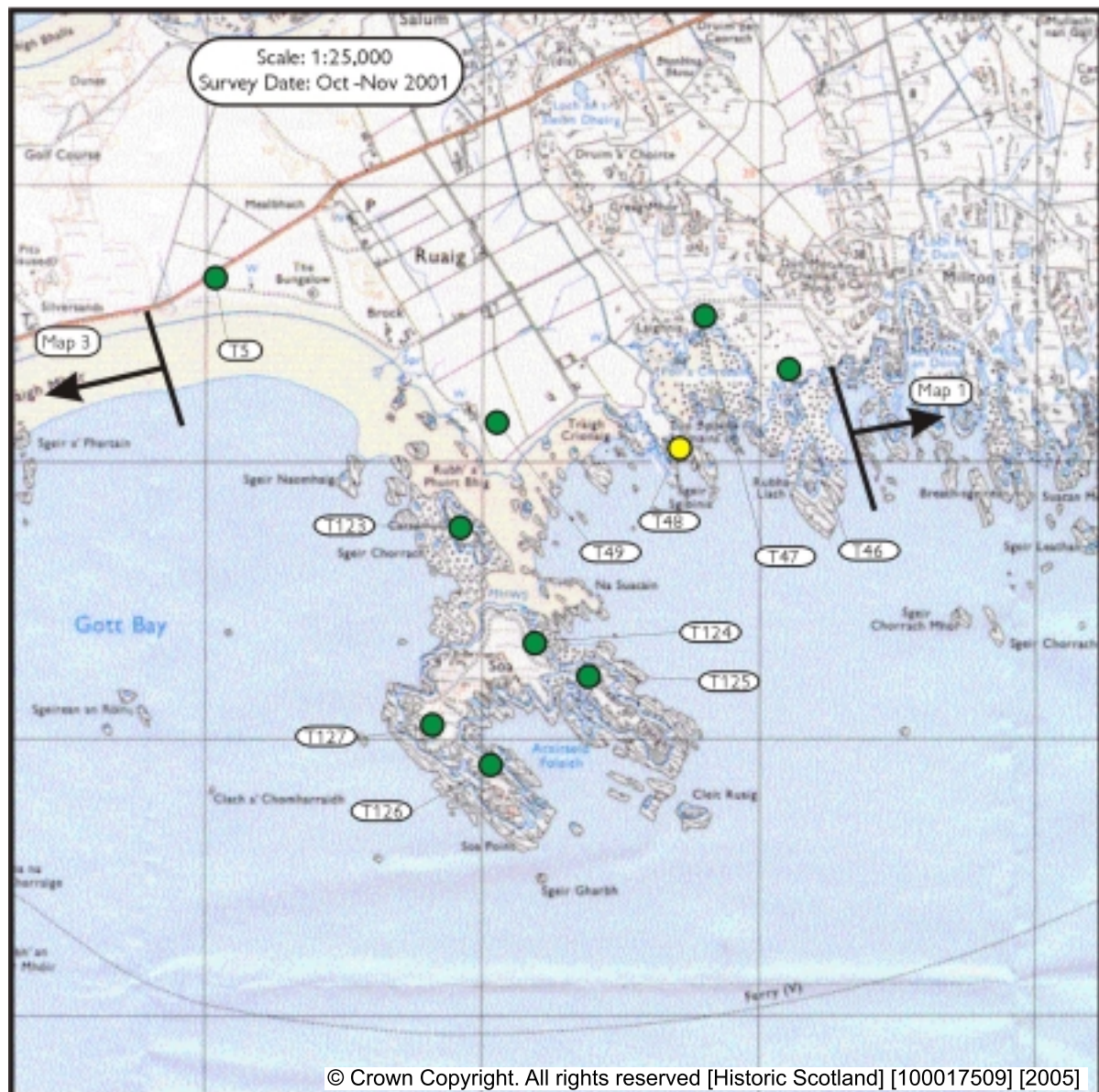
The island of Soa has a coast edge formed largely from rock platform and is stable. The coast edge of the mainland in this area is low lying and varies from eroding to stable. the west side of Poll a Chrosam there is salt marsh which appears to eroding gradually. The coast edge at Ruaig has drift cover over a low lying rock platform and is generally stable with only occasional areas of erosion. Traigh Mhor at the head of Gott bay has a sandy coast edge, backed by dunes. There is some erosion along the bay, but the hinterland appears relatively stable.

In addition to land boundaries, old cultivated land and enclosures (T46, 47) which most probably date to the 18-20th C period, there are three sites of possible earlier origin. At Dun Sgibinis the remains of a building of probable circular plan lie at the tip of a low promontory. The remains of at least two walls or boundaries cut off the neck of the promontory and would appear to be defensive structures. It has been reported that stone tools and decorated pottery have been found here in the past and it is likely that the remains are those of a prehistoric defended house or dun. There are numerous remains of kelp walls and kilns spread out over the island of Soa which would appear to indicate that it was intensively used for the production of Kelp in the 18-20th C period. The two types of kiln recognised here may be illustrative of a chronological progression in form.

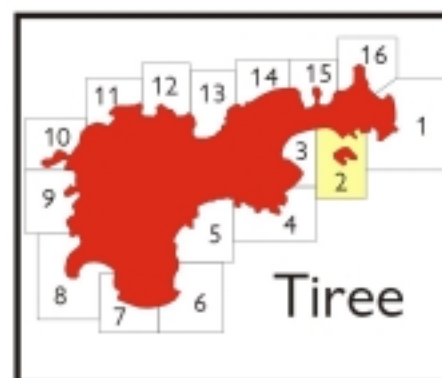
Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 2

T5 NM 05893 47575 Kirkapol Mound Unknown Fair Monitor	T124 NM 07141 46430 Soa (W side) Kelp drying wall and kelp kiln 18-20th C Fair Nil
T46 NM 08125 47255 Milton (SW of) Land boundaries, cultivations 18-20th C Fair Nil	T125 NM 07381 46244 Eilean an Treogh Kelp drying walls and kelp kilns 18-20th C Fair Nil
T47 NM 07918 47512 Poll a Chrostaing Boundary wall and possible enclosure Unknown Fair/poor Nil	T126 NM 07079 45827 Soa Point Possible land boundary Unknown Poor Nil
T48 (NM04NE7) NM 07688 47102 Dun Sgibinis Defended house/ Dun 1st mill BC-1st mill AD Fair Survey	T127 NM 06870 46044 Soa (E side) Kelp kiln 18-20th C Fair Nil
T49 NM 07059 47157 Ruaig (SE of) Mound Unknown Fair Monitor	
T123 NM 06967 46744 Carsamull Possible kelp drying wall 18-20th C Poor Nil	



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



---

1. Laighnis  
NM 079 473  
1.6 Km  
Salt Marsh  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock not generally visible  
Salt marsh on coast edge. Hinterland is poorly  
drained rough grazing.

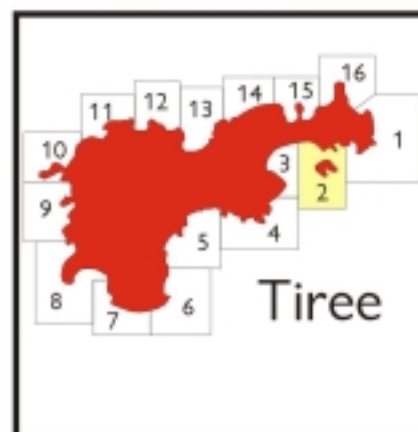
2. Soa  
NM 070 462  
4.1 Km  
Rock platform, some cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible  
This unit encompasses the small tidal islet of  
Soa. Coast edge is rocky and slopes steeply to  
sea. Occasional cobble cover, especially in small  
coves. Hinterland is rocky and rough. Poorly  
drained rough pasture.

---

3. Ruaig  
NM 069 470  
3.2 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
This unit includes the eastern end of Gott Bay, a  
wide sandy bay which slopes gently to the sea.  
A large expanse of sand is exposed at low tide.  
Hinterland is blown sand; some dunes close to  
coast edge.



Tiree  
Map 2



## Erosion Class

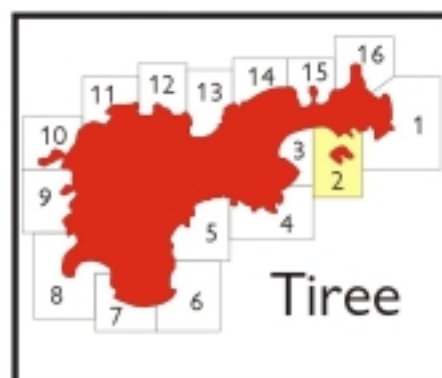
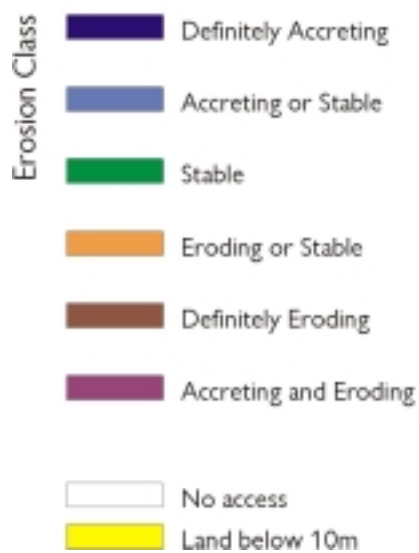
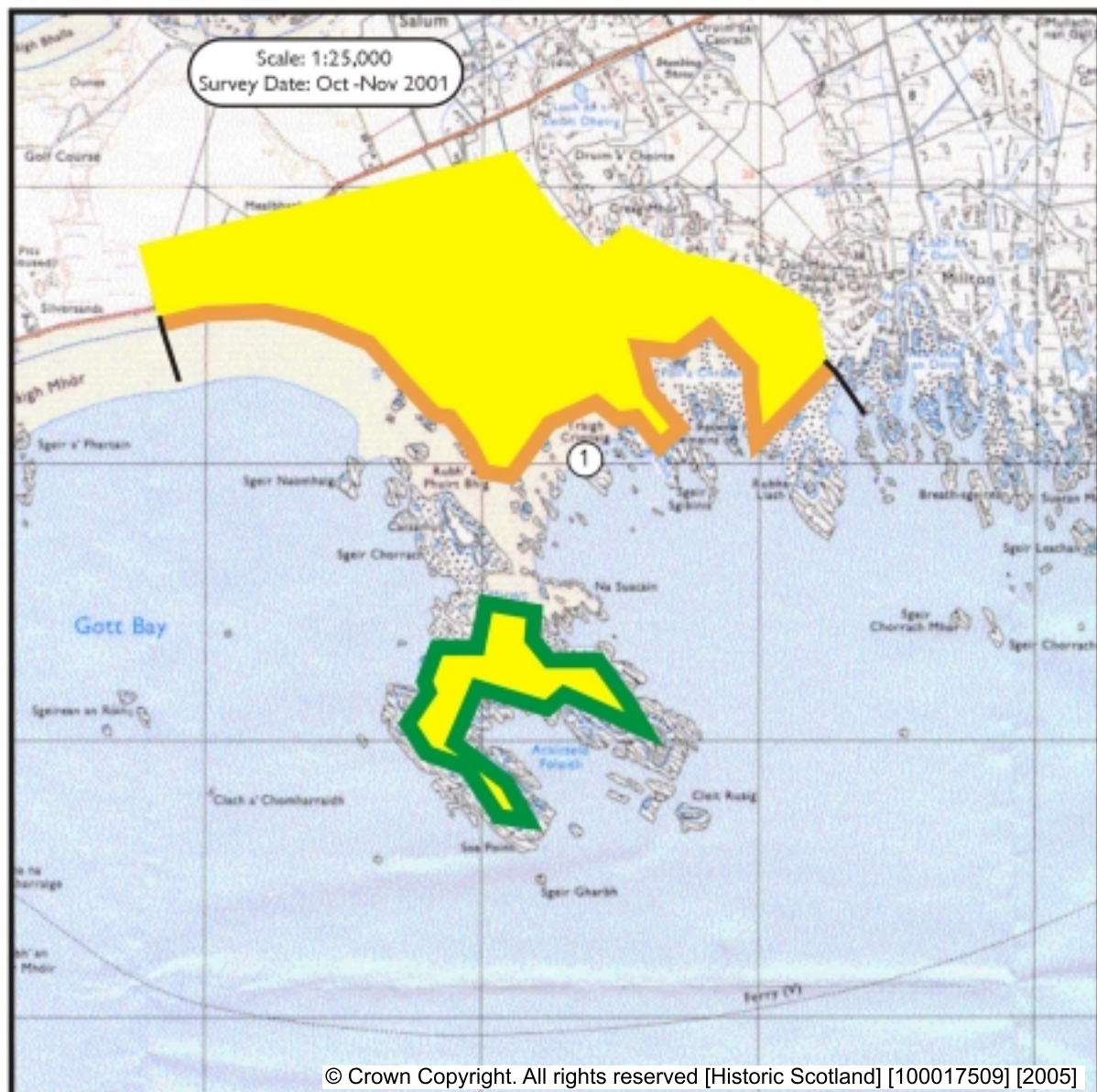
Tiree  
Map 2

---

1. Ruaig NM 071 470 4.8 Km Eroding to stable The coast edge for the first c. 1Km is salt marsh, followed by sand. All is classed as eroding to stable. There were slight signs of erosion at the time of visit.	2. Soa NM 070 462 4.1 Km Stable A rocky coast edge with no sign of recent erosion.
--	---

# Erosion Class

## Tiree Map 2



# Tiree

## Map 3: Gott Bay to Scarinish

This map section extends from the centre of Traigh Mhor at the head of Gott Bay to the harbour at the village of Scarinish. The modern B8069 road runs behind the coast edge for most of this section and, with the exception of a cluster of settlements around Scarinish, the modern settlement in this area lies to the landward side of the road. A broad sandy beach forms the foreshore of this area up to Gott, whereafter the coastline becomes more rocky and uneven. the hinterland is fertile and was largely down to grazing at the time of this visit.

The western end of Traigh Mhor is low lying and formed from soft sediments. From the centre of the bay, the coast edge is eroding and this is particularly apparent at Gott, where coastal erosion has cut back the coast edge into a series of near vertical faces. The dunes in the hinterland of this area are largely covered with vegetation and are currently stable. From Stac a'Bhodaich at the south west side of Gott Bay to Scarinish, the coast edge is formed from rock platform and is generally stable although there are occasional small areas of erosion.

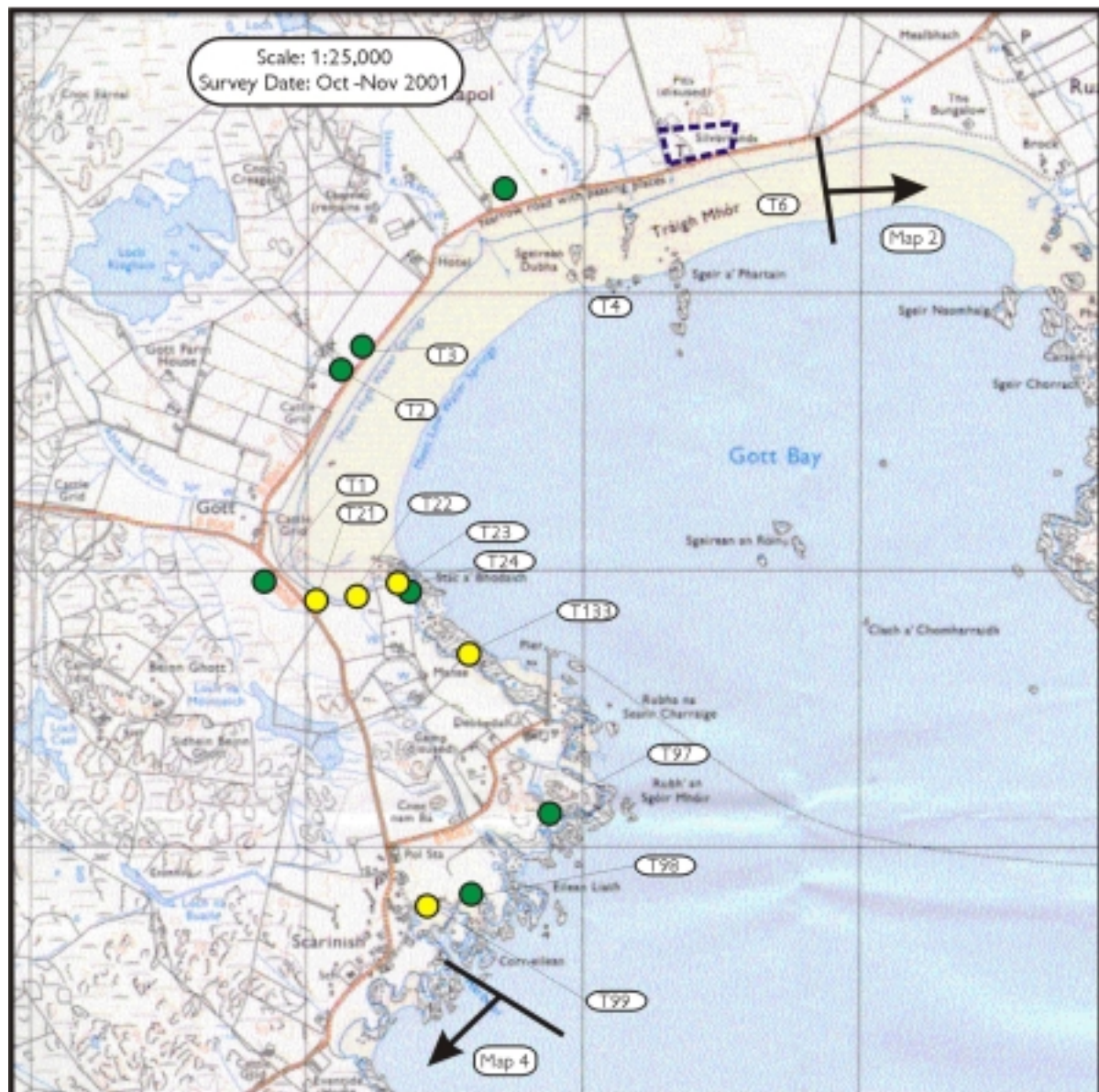
Behind Traigh Mhor, several mounds were noted (T3, 4, 6) but could not be certainly identified as archaeological remains. It is suggested that some or all of these mounds may represent natural sand accumulations, possibly scarped by cultivation and enhanced by field clearance. At Gott, the remains of abandoned settlement and old cultivations and field boundaries may date to the 18-20th C period (T1, 2, 22). Remains to the N of Gott, which also included several mounds and a deep cultivation soil, are also suggestive of an abandoned settlement but the period to which these remains date could not be ascertained from an inspection of the surface remains alone. There are several boat noost and records of rock cut basins along the coast by Scarinish (T23, 99). The alleged site of a dun, previously recorded by Beveridge (1903) could not be relocated.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 3

T1 NM 03843 46021 Gott (S of) Cultivation remains, field boundary, clearance cairns 18-20th C Fair Nil	T21 (NM04NW26) NM 04045 45902 Gott Site of alleged hut circle Unknown Poor Nil	T98 NM 04689 44847 Scarinish (NE of) Kelp drying wall 18-20th C Fair Nil
T2 NM 04151 46674 Gott (N of) Boundary, ditch, structural & cultivation remains 18-20th C Fair Nil	T22 (NM04NW7) NM 04228 45914 Gott (N of) Cultivation soil, mounds, cup & drill marked stones etc Unknown Fair Monitor	T99 (NM04SW12) NM 045 446 Scarinish Village, rock cut basins 18-20th C Good/fair Nil
T3 NM 04227 46756 Gott (N of) Mound Unknown Fair Monitor	T23 (NM04NW32) NM 04293 45935 Gott (S of) Noosts, alleged site of rock cut basins 18-20th C Fair Nil	T133 (NM04NW5) NM 0458 4569 Dun Ghott Alleged site of dun Unknown Poor Nil
T4 NM 04761 47306 Kirkapol Two mounds Unknown Fair Monitor	T24 NM 04334 45938 Gott Possible structural remains and walls Unknown Poor Nil	
T6 NM 05517 47514 Silversands, Kirkapol Mounds Unknown Fair Monitor	T97 NM 04876 45142 Scarinish (NE of) Boundary wall 18-20th C Fair Nil	





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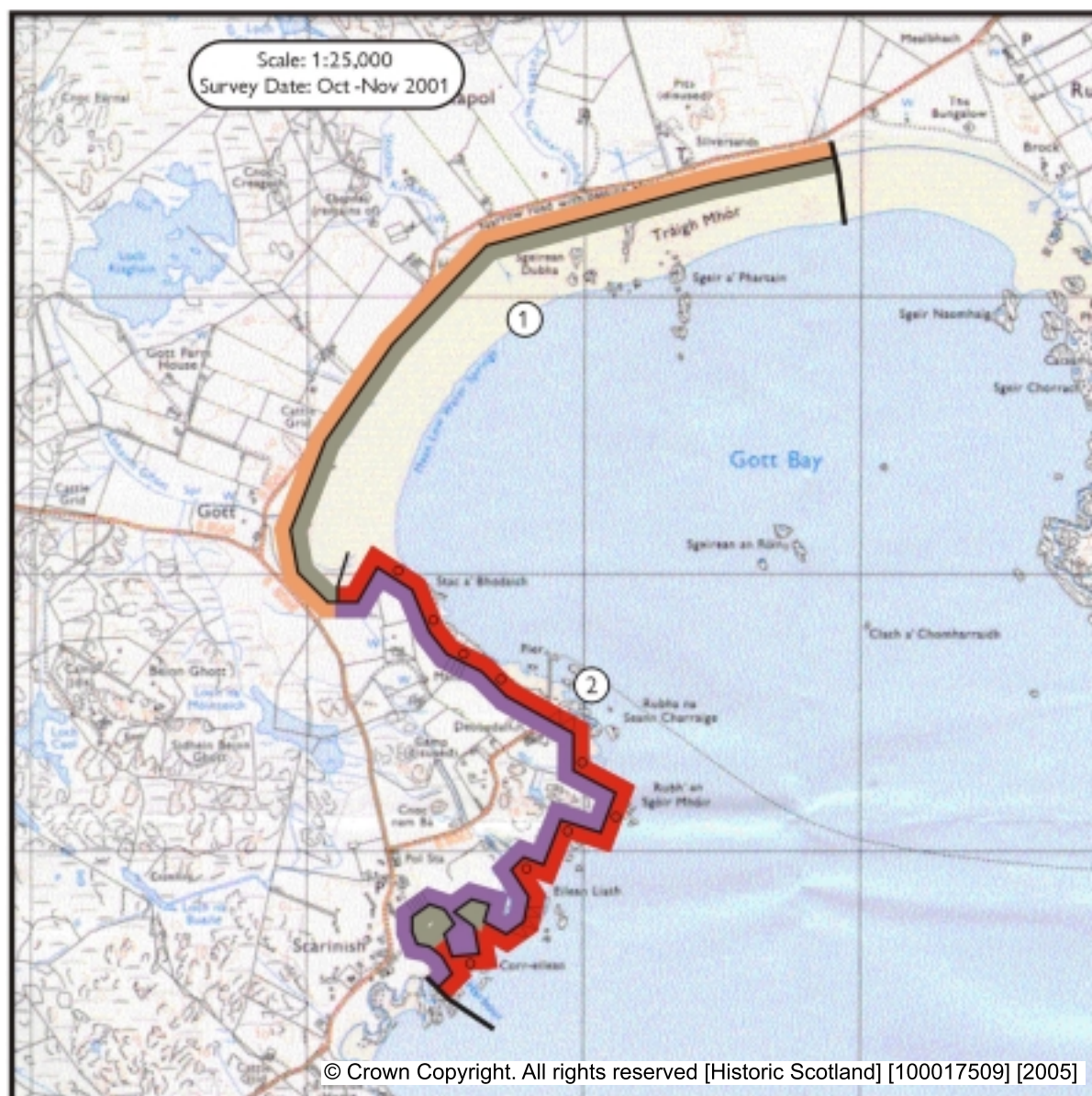
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1. Gott Bay  
NM 045 471  
3.0 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
This unit includes the middle and western part of Gott bay, a wide sandy bay which slopes gently to sea. A large expanse of sand is exposed at low tide. Some rock outcrop occurs on foreshore to centre of bay. Hinterland is blown sand, dunes are generally limited to between the road and the coast edge, although dunes are more extensive at either end of the unit.

---

2. Scarinish  
NM 050 451  
4.7 Km  
Rock platform, occasional cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface generally visible  
Rocky coast edge sloping to sea, with some sand cover on lower foreshore. Limited cobble cover, but some in small coves to north of Scarinish. An eroding section at the western end of this unit, close to previous unit, has exposed deposits of clay. A short length of field wall in front of the Manse has been shored up to form a sea wall. Rubble has been dumped in front of the coast edge for c. 200m to the east of the modern pier and ferry terminal. This rubble appears recent in origin. There has been further dumping of a mix of rubble and refuse material on the coast edge further south (marked on map) as well as frequent discrete dumps of building rubble and rubbish in the area of Scarinish. This unit includes two small sandy sheltered inlets at Scarinish. The larger is used as a harbour and has a sea wall constructed at its innermost end. The hinterland is fenced rough grazing, generally poorly to imperfectly drained.





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

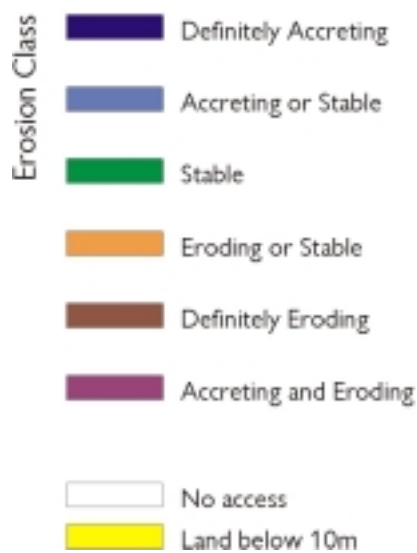
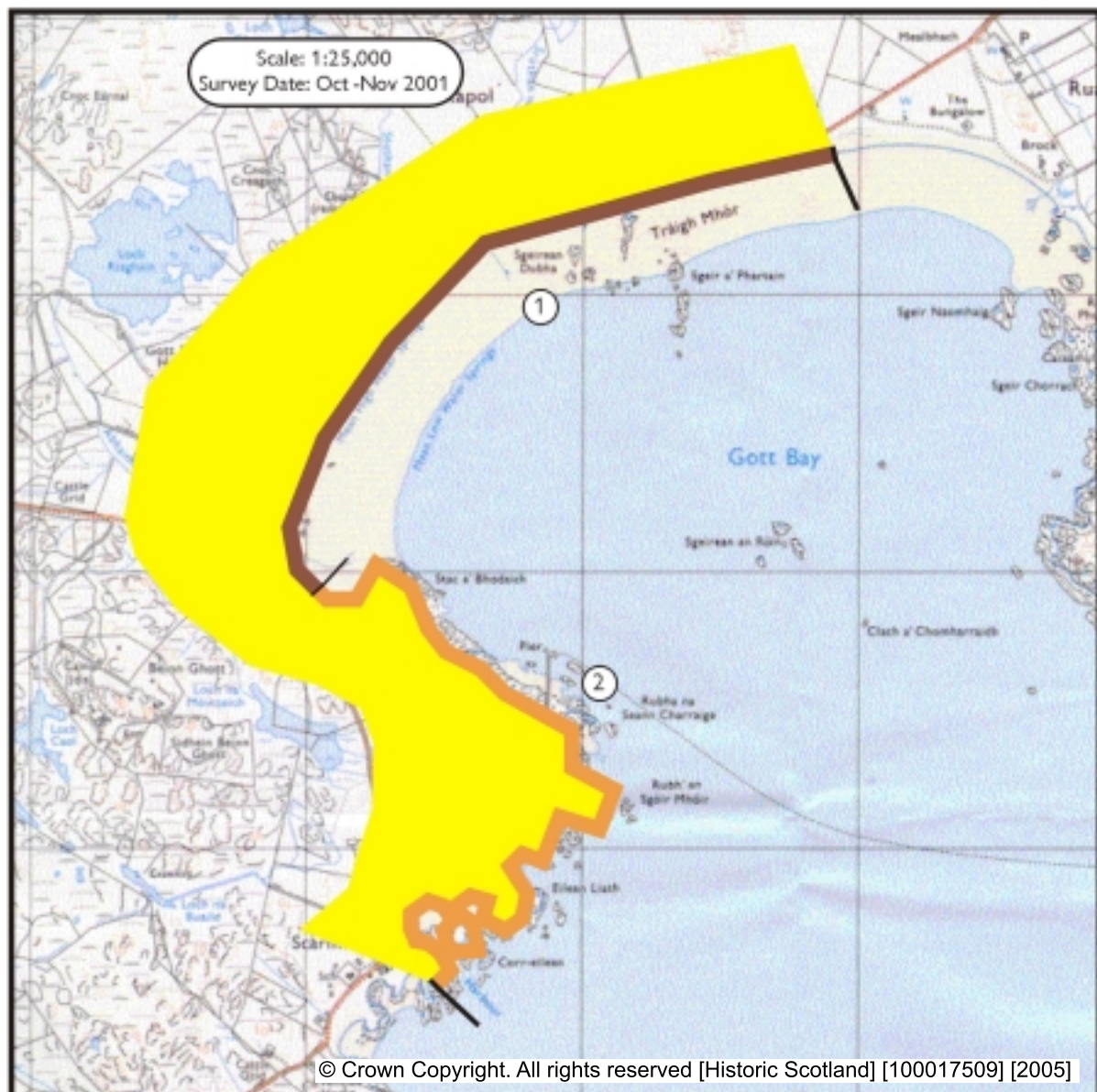
- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
  - Cliff >5m
  - Man made barrier
  - Shingle/storm bank
  - Human disturbance

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



---

1. Gott Bay NM 045 471 3.0 Km Definitely eroding Gott Bay appears for the most part to be stable, however fence lines have been moved back c. 5m in the recent past, implying problems with retreating shorelines. There are some blowouts in the dunes at the western end of the bay. There is active, localised, erosion of the dunes in front of the hotel, and in the area of Silversands for some 300m.	2. Scarinish NM 050 451 4.7 Km Eroding to Stable The coast edge in this unit is generally low lying but rocky and is stable. There is sand in coves and some erosion of coast edge above the rock platform, particularly at the start of the unit and further south towards Scarinish. Dumping along the coast edge (see Geology/Geomorphology) in some areas appears to have been designed to protect the coast edge from erosion in these areas.
--	--



# Tiree

## Map 4: Scarinish to An t-Ard

This map section extends along the south eastern coast of the island, from Scarinish, past Heanish to Baugh. The modern B8065 road runs behind the coast edge throughout this section and modern settlement is dispersed along both sides of it. The coastline in this area is rocky and uneven but generally low-lying with a fertile hinterland. There are a number of small promontories and headlands, between which there are to be found both cobble and sandy beaches. The south facing part of the coast is notably more rugged, with rock outcrops more frequent and sandy beaches fewer in number than to the east.

The coast edge within this section is generally formed from low lying rock platform. At Scarinish, Hynish and Baugh there are areas where the coast edge is formed from soft sediment. The coast appears relatively stable, although some localised areas of erosion were noted. At Baugh the presence of salt marsh suggests that this area is being inundated and gradual erosion is occurring.

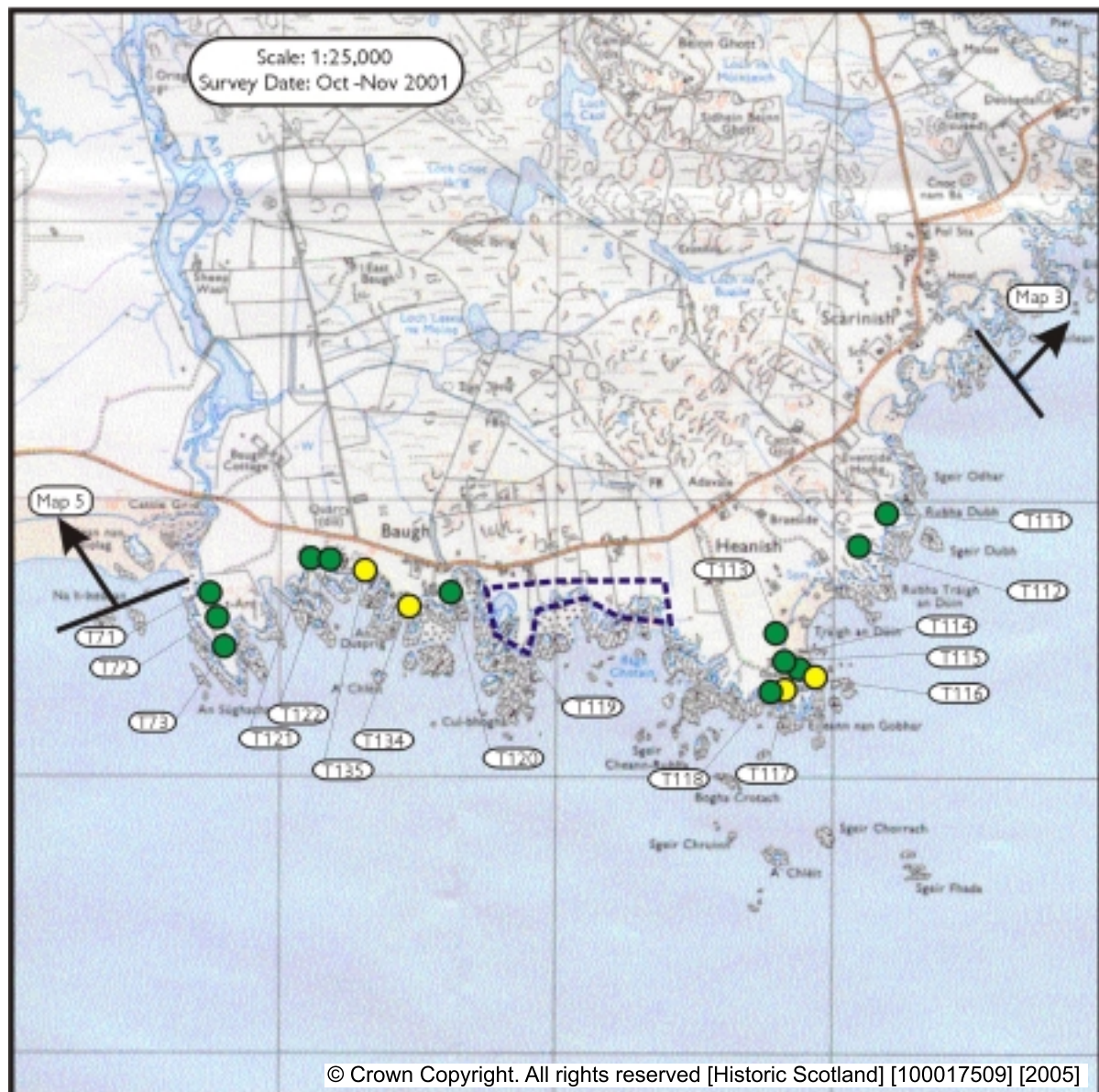
The majority of sites noted in this area have been ascribed an 18-20th C date and include field and land boundaries (T71, 72, 111, 114, 118, 119). Amongst these, there are occasional traces of associated abandoned settlements, such as to the E of Hynish Bay where a possible house platform was identified (T72). Evidence of kelp working also abound in this area; traces of old kelp walls and kilns were identified in numerous locations along the coast (T71, 112, 113, 115, 119). A possible fish trap was noted lying in the intertidal zone between Dun Heanish and Eilean na Gobhar and rock cut basins have been recorded here and along the coast in several locations (T116, 134). Few surface traces remain of the possible defended house at Dun Heanish (T116); although the remains may be preserved beneath the ground. The remains of a substantial land boundary, now almost completely covered with accumulated sand deposits and vegetation, appears to extend across the headland upon which the dun is situated and may be part of an associated defensive barrier or enclosure (T114, 118).

## Built Heritage & Archaeology

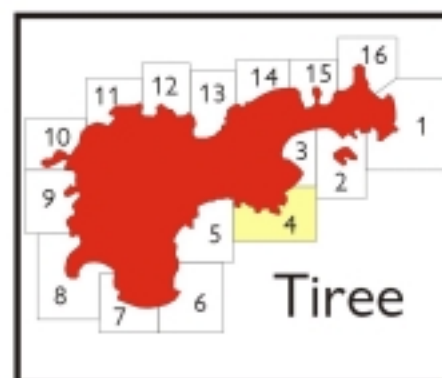
## Tiree Map 4

<p>T71 NM 01744 43670 Hynish Bay (E side of) Field boundary and kelp drying wall 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T114 NM 03810 43387 Traigh an Duin Wall 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T120 NM 02623 43704 Baugh (S of) Harbour 18-20th C Good Nil</p>
<p>T72 NM 01768 43626 Hynish Bay (E side of) Mounds, cultivation remains, clearance cairns, platform 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T115 NM 03881 43390 Traigh an Duin Kelp drying walls and kelp kilns 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T121 NM 02240 43742 Baugh (SW of) Quarry 18-20th C Good Nil</p>
<p>T73 NM 01808 43484 Hynish Bay (E side of) Structural remains Unknown Poor Nil</p>	<p>T116 (NM04SW2/19/20) NM 03913 43370 Dun Heanish Defended house/ Dun, rock cut basins 1st mill BC-1st mill AD Fair/poor Monitor</p>	<p>T122 NM 02269 43773 Baugh (SW of) Memorial 18-20th C Good Nil</p>
<p>T111 NL 04173 44015 Heanish (NE of) Land boundary 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>	<p>T117 (NM04SW15/17/18) NM 03750 43340 Dun Heanish-Eilean nan Gobhar Possible fish trap, rock cut basins Unknown Poor Nil</p>	<p>T134 (NM04SW14) NM 025 435 Baugh Rock cut basins Unknown Good Nil</p>
<p>T112 NM 04092 43818 Heanish, Rubha Traigh an Duin Kelp walls 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>	<p>T118 NM 03781 43320 Heanish (S of) Land boundaries Unknown Fair Nil</p>	<p>T135 (NM04SW10) NM 023 437 Port Eibrig Alleged site of settlement Unknown Poor Nil</p>
<p>T113 NM 03752 43512 Traigh an Duin Kelp drying wall 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>	<p>T119 NM 03494 43565 Heanish Field system, sheep fold, kelp drying walls 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	





- Built Heritage & Archaeology
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1. Heanish

NM 038 433

8.5 Km

Rock platform, occasional cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface generally visible

Rocky foreshore sloping steeply to sea. This unit includes three small sandy bays. Traigh an Duin has intermittent dumping of building rubble and rubbish, especially at the north end of the bay.

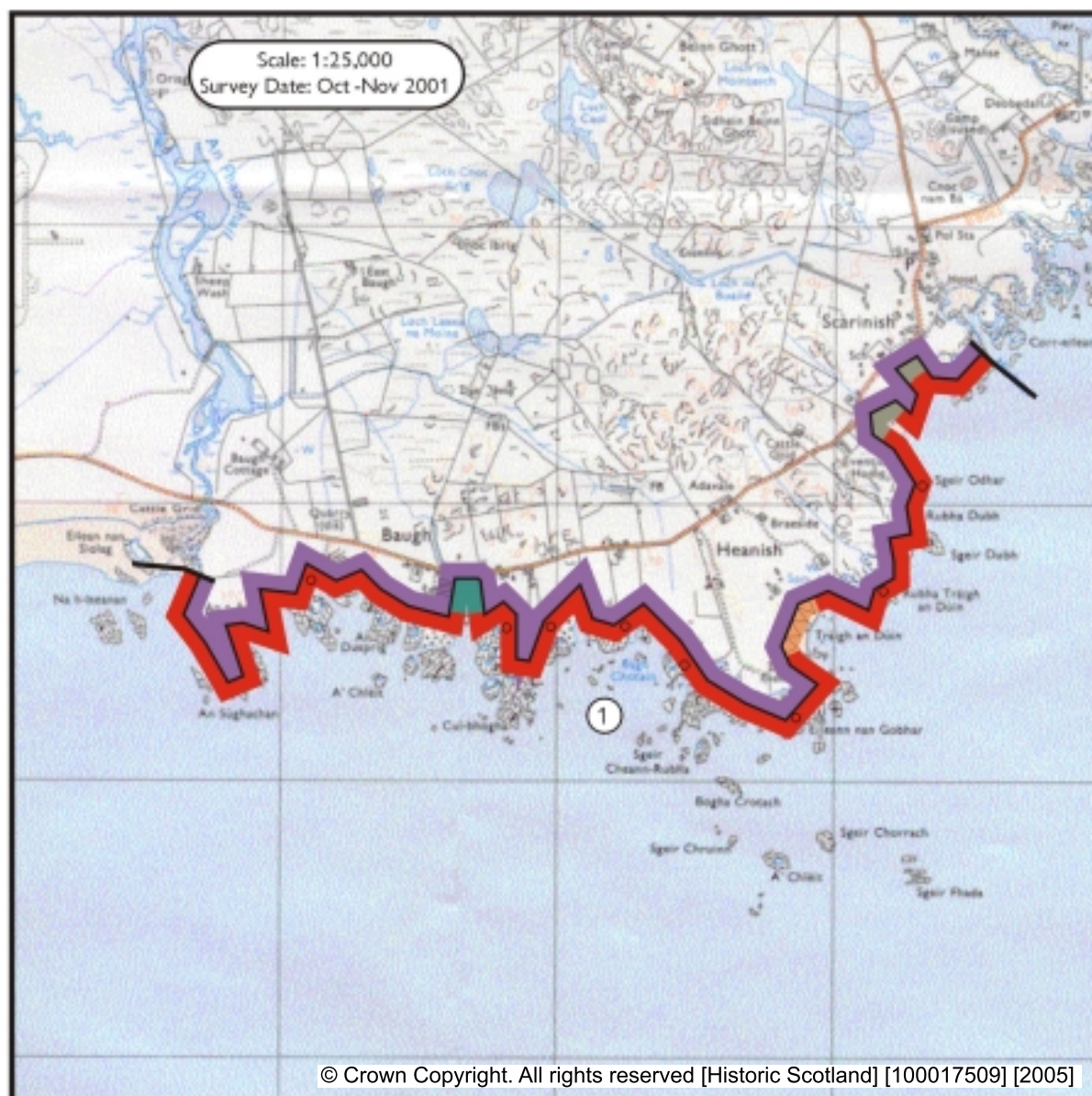
The bay at Baugh has salt marsh at its inner end.

The hinterland is generally rocky, poorly drained rough grazing. Some sand is exposed in sheep scrapings behind Traigh an Duin.



# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

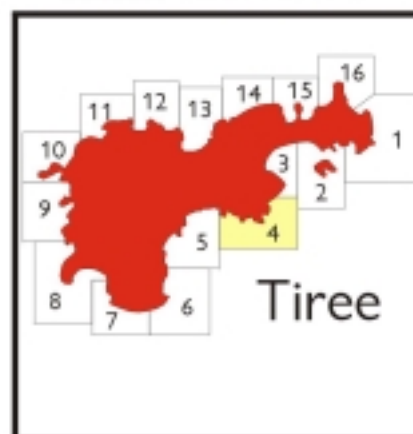
## Tiree Map 4



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

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

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



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1. Heanish

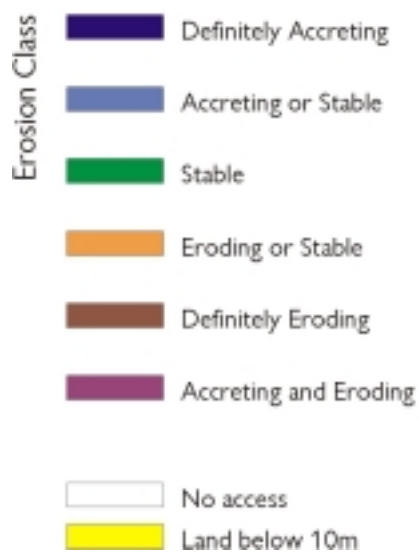
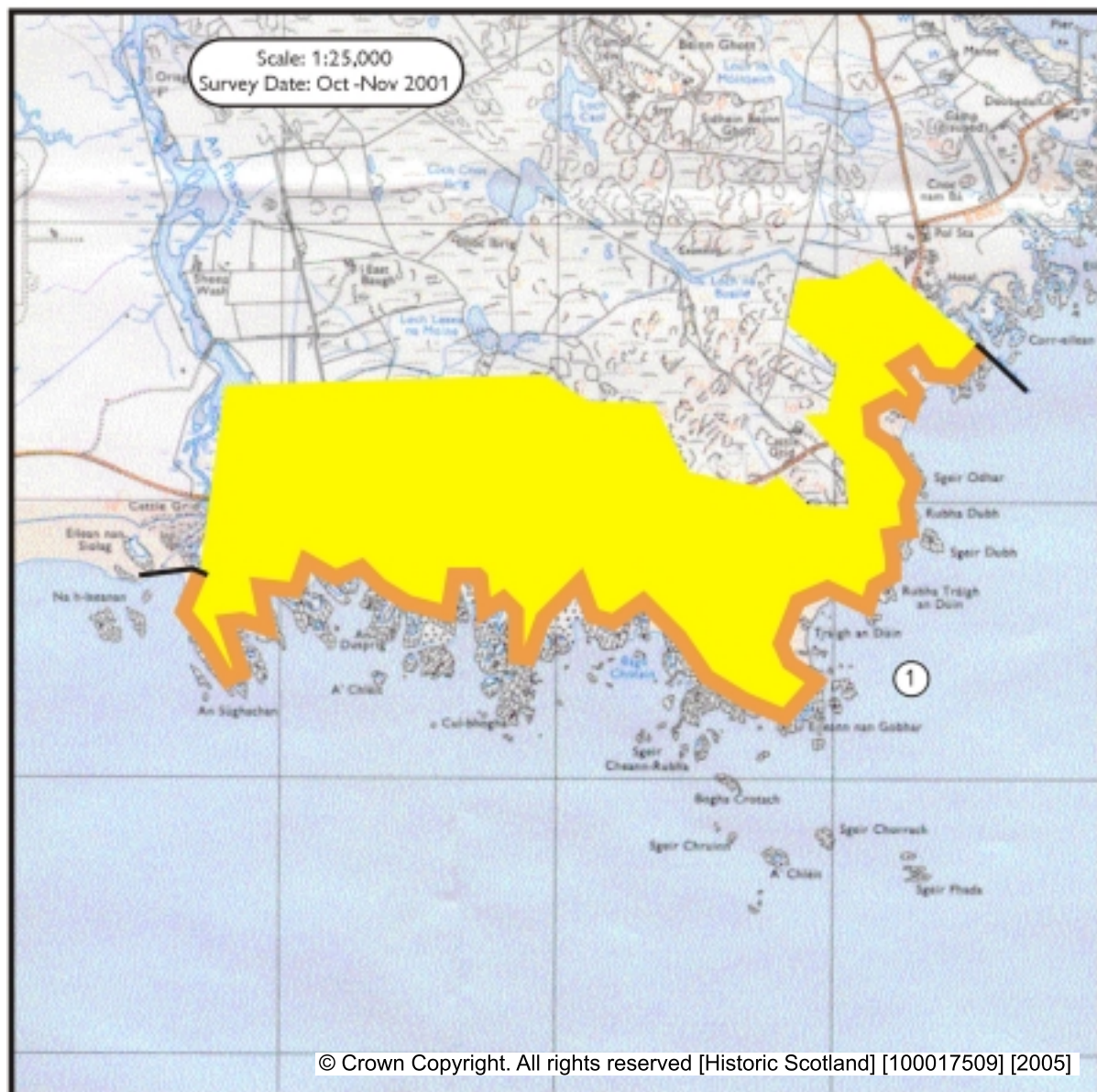
NM 038 433

8.5 Km

Eroding to stable

The coast edge in this unit is generally low lying but is rocky and for the most part stable. There is some erosion of the coast edge above the rock platform. The bay at Traigh an Duin is more sandy and appears more vulnerable.

Rubble has been dumped along the coast edge here.



# Tiree

## Map 5: An t-Ard to Craigaig

This map section begins at the E end of the sandy beach of Traigh Bhagh and continues past the rocky shores at Crossapol to Traigh Sorobaidh and, finally, to the small beach at Craigaig at Balemartine. The hinterland in this area is gently undulating, low lying and fertile sandy soils. Most of the land is currently down to grazing. The modern B8065 road runs behind the coast to Crossapol before turning inland. The B8066 road joins the coast before Balemartine and continues to the end of the section. There is frequent, dispersed settlement to either side of both of these roads. The modern field systems generally extend up to the road edge, leaving the coastal strip unenclosed.

The coast edge at Traigh Bhagh and Traigh Shorobaidh are formed from soft sediment and are eroding. These beaches are separated by an area of rock platform which lies in front of Crossapol House. This area is stable. To the south of the area, from Port na Luinge to Craigaig the coast edge, although formed from soft sediment, is largely stable.

The extensive dune areas behind Traigh Bhagh and Traigh Shorobaidh appear to represent good locations for archaeological exploration but in both cases, no traces of any remains were noted on this occasion. The dunes are mostly covered with vegetation and appear stable. It is possible that the WWII camp at Traigh Bhagh, of which extensive remains survive, have displaced or obscured earlier remains which may have existed in the area. A refuse dump associated with the camp is currently eroding from the dunes and onto the beach below. Two mounds of indeterminate date are noted within this area (T74, 75). Mound T74, said to lie to the S of Crossapol, was first reported by Beveridge (1903) but no trace of it can now be seen. The location given lies close to a ruinous house and it is possible either that this mound was associated with agricultural or domestic activity centred on this building or that, if earlier in date, it has been obscured or destroyed by this activity. Mound T75 does not appear to be a clearance cairn and may be a burial monument of prehistoric date.

---

T70  
NL 99942 43643  
Crossapol (SE of)  
WWII army camp and refuse dumps  
18-20th C  
Good/fair  
Nil

T74 (NL94SE11)  
NL 99771 43315  
Crossapol (S of)  
House, alleged site of mound  
18-20th  
Fair  
Nil

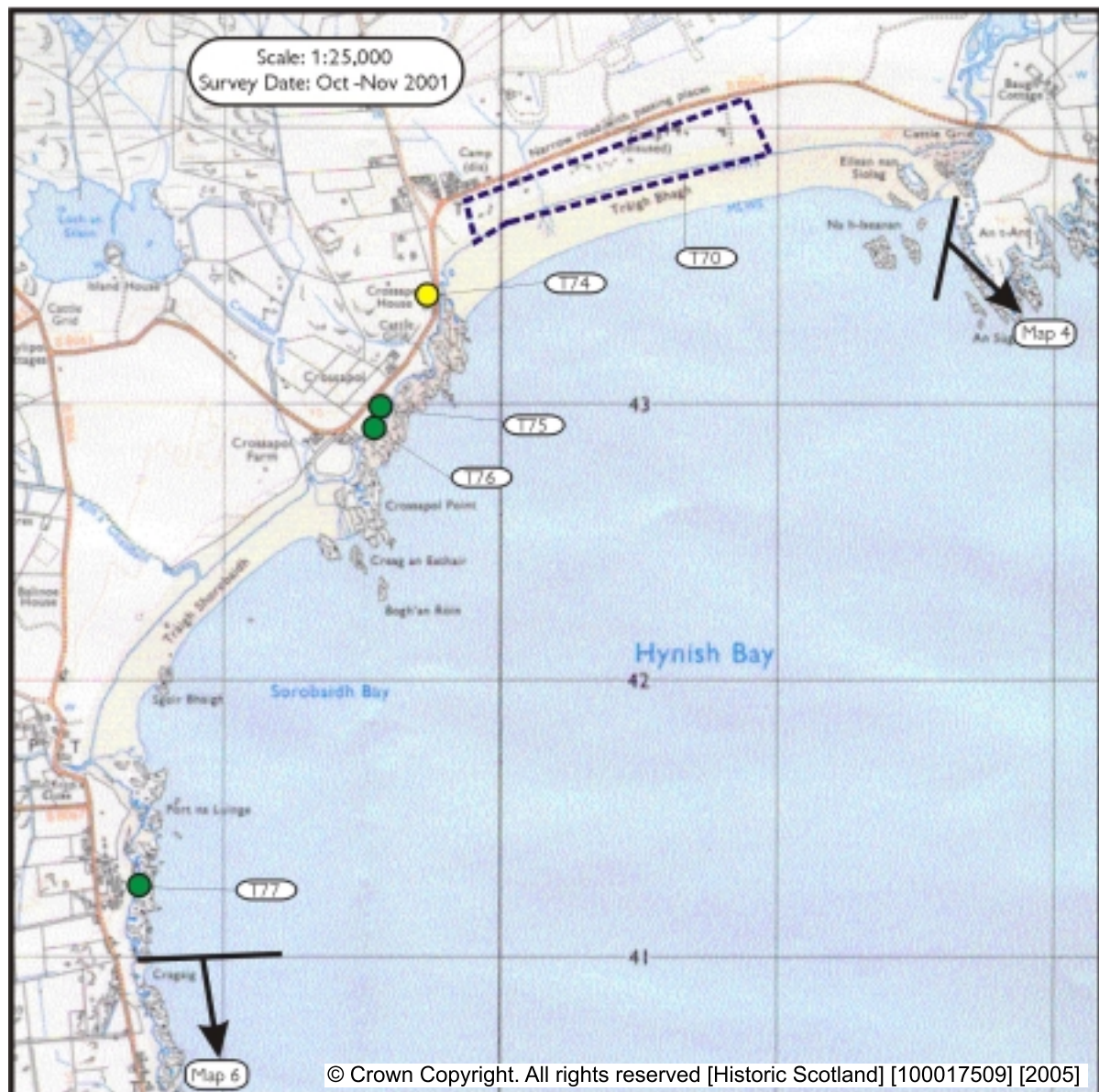
T75  
NL 99548 42990  
Crossapol (SW of)  
Mound  
3-1st mill BC  
Fair  
Monitor

---

T76  
NL 99560 42895  
Crossapol (SW of)  
WWII structure & features, kelp walls, cultivation  
18-20th C  
Fair  
Nil

T77  
NL 98665 41301  
Balemartine, Port na Luinge (S of)  
Wall  
18-20th C  
Fair  
Nil





Built Heritage & Archaeology

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- ⊙ Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- ⬢ Site complex



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1. Hynish Bay

NL 996 430

5.6 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

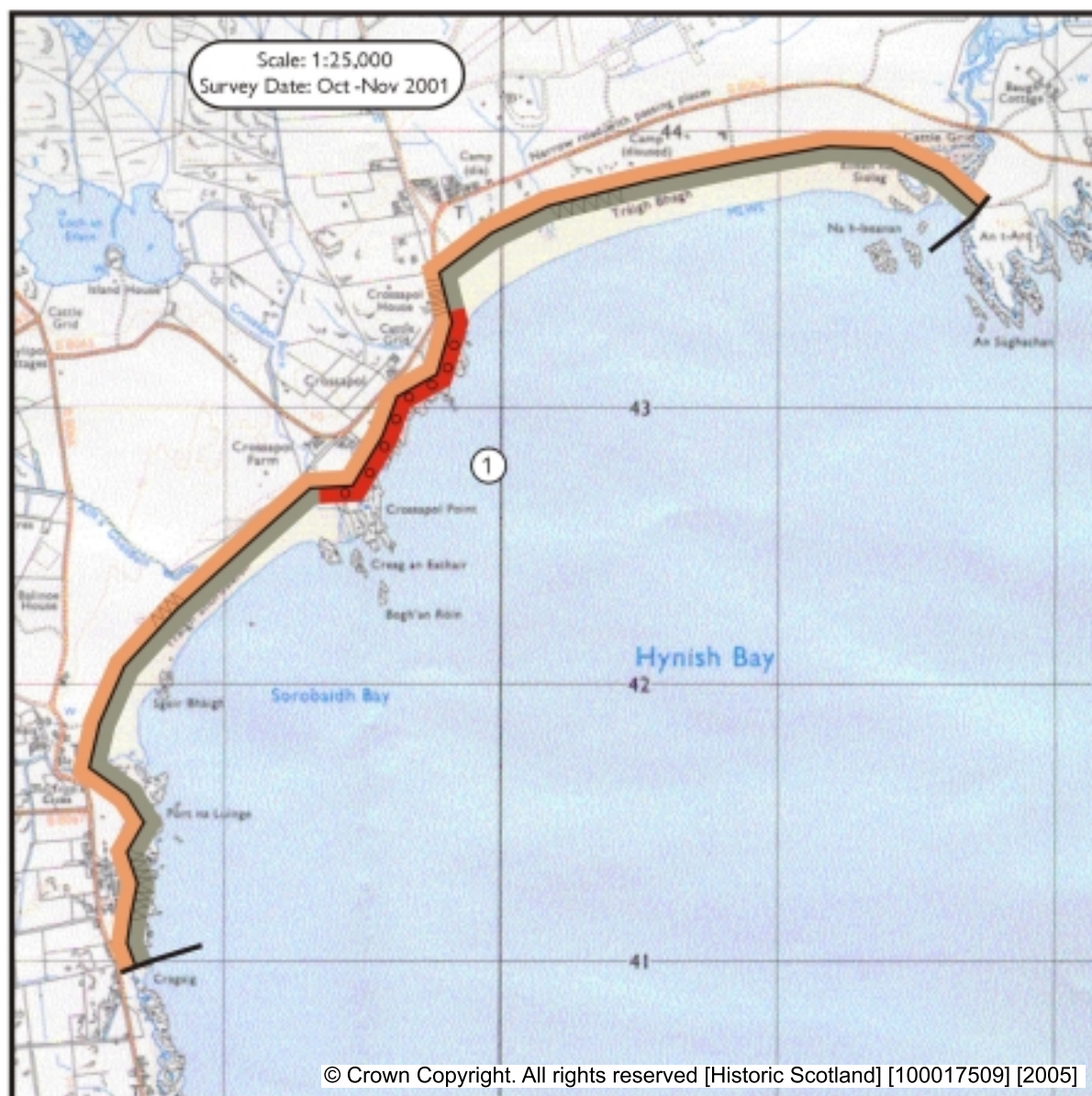
Drift/rock interface not visible

This unit encompasses a wide sandy bay divided by a central rocky headland at Crossapol. There is some cobble cover on the rock platform around the central headland. Three areas of coast edge in this unit are affected by dumping. The easternmost, at Traigh Bhagh, is an extensive area of material apparently derived from WWII or immediately post-WWII clearance, now eroding from the dunes. In Sorobaidh bay there is another area of more recent dumping, of building rubble, within a blow out located some 10m behind the coast edge. At Balemartine the coast edge has been partially obscured by the dumping of a mix of refuse, rubble and garden waste, some of which appears to be recent. A short length of sea wall has been constructed near Crossapol, where the road passes close to the coast edge. The hinterland comprises dune systems, and is for the most part unfenced rough grazing except in the vicinity of Crossapol where the land is fenced and appears to have been improved.



# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

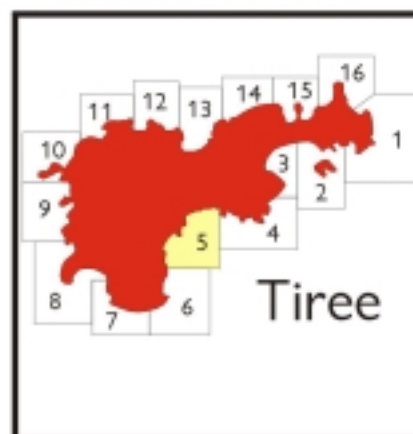
## Tiree Map 5



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

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

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



---

1. Traigh Bhagh  
NM 004 437

2.4 Km

Definitely eroding

The coast edge in this unit is dunes, which are actively eroding. There are blowouts in the hinterland. Erosion faces are fresh and a large expanse of rubble and refuse dumping is exposed towards the central part of the unit, on the east side of a river which passes through the dunes to the sea. The dumped material is c. 50 years old and derives from WWII activity in the area. The unit appears more stable to either end of Traigh Bhagh.

## 2. Crossapol

NL 996 430

1.0 Km

Stable

The coast edge here is rocky and stable. There are no signs of recent erosion.

---

3. Traigh Shorobaidh  
NL 988 423

1.6 Km

Definitely eroding

The coast edge in this unit is dunes which are currently eroding. The hinterland also appears unstable - there are a few blowouts close to the coast edge and more larger ones further inland (beyond the survey area). The coast edge is eroding most noticeably towards the centre of the bay, where the Allt a Gheadain river comes out through the dunes. Here the erosion appears rapid and ongoing, and a vertical sand face some 2-3m high has been formed. Elsewhere in the unit, recent fence lines have been moved back from the coast edge, leaving old one hanging in mid air. Old turf lines are visible in eroding sections, indicating gradual dune formation in the past, with intermediate periods of stabilisation.

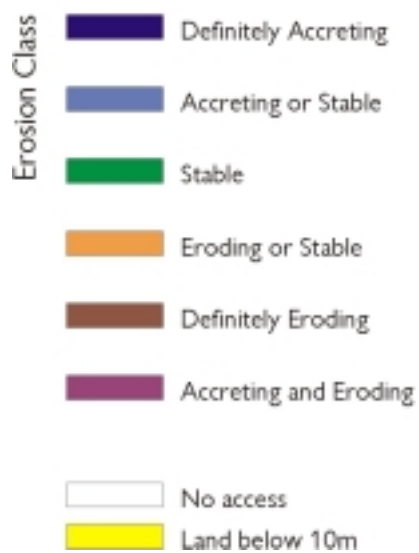
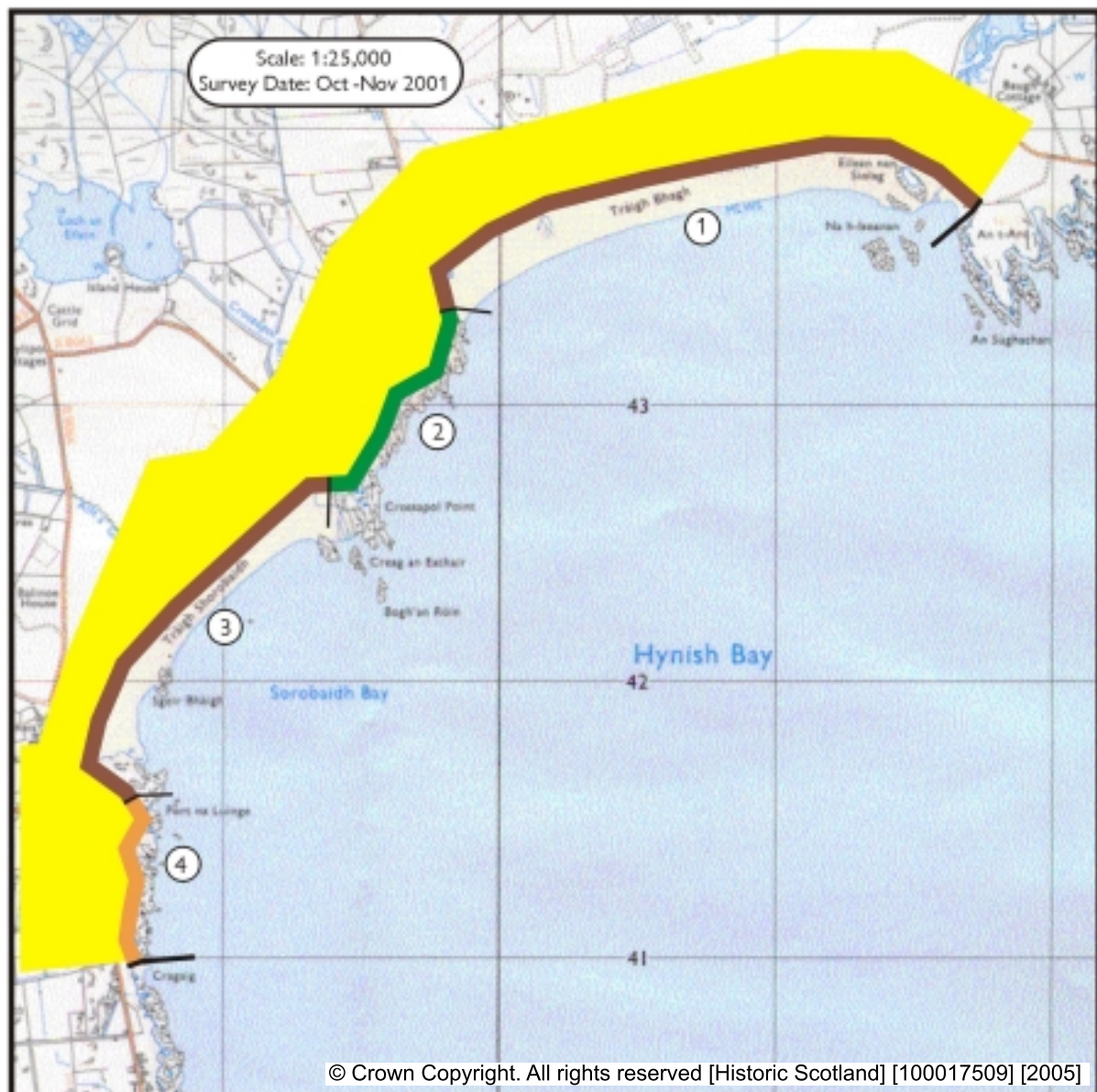
## 4. Balemartine

NL 986 412

0.6 Km

Eroding to stable

The coast edge here is a mix of sand and rock. It is quite high here and appears to be mostly stable and grassed over, however there are some isolated areas of erosion. There is also large-scale dumping of refuse on the coast edge, derived from the adjacent housing. It is unclear whether this dumping has been carried out in an effort to impede erosion in this area.



# Tiree

## Map 6: Craigaig to Millport House

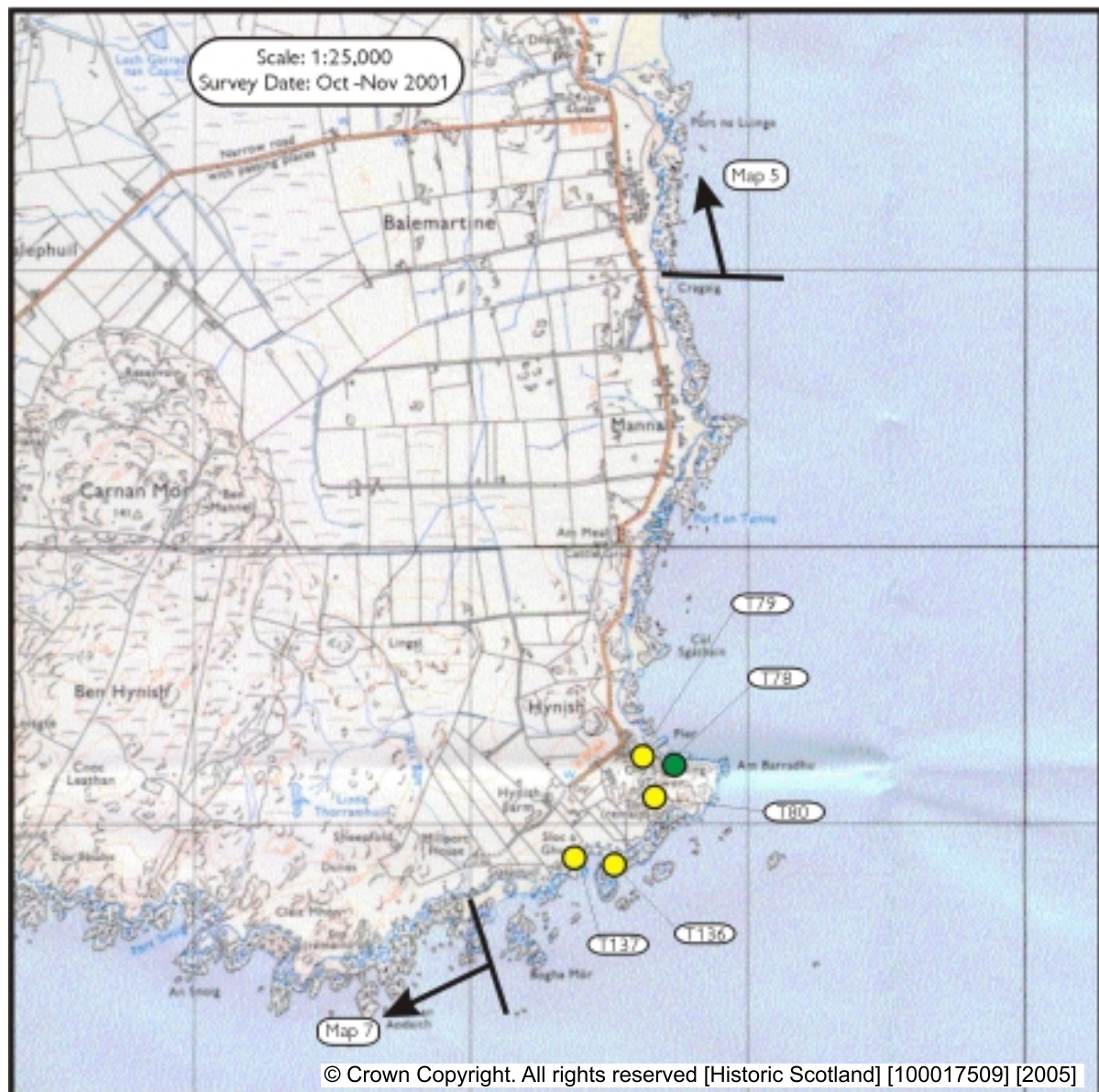
Starting beyond Balemartine at Craigaig, this map section extends past Mannal and Hynish to Millport House. For much of this distance, the modern B8066 road runs behind the coast edge and there is modern settlement along this road, with clusters at Mannal and Hynish. The coastal zone is low lying as far as Hynish and is composed of sandy beaches regularly punctuated with rock outcrops. The hinterland in this area is gently undulating and regularly divided fields enclosing grazing land. From S of Hynish, the land rises upwards and the coastline is higher and edged with rocky knolls. The hinterland from Hynish Farm to Millport House comprises of rolling enclosed grazing land.

The coast edge in this area is formed from rock platform and is stable.

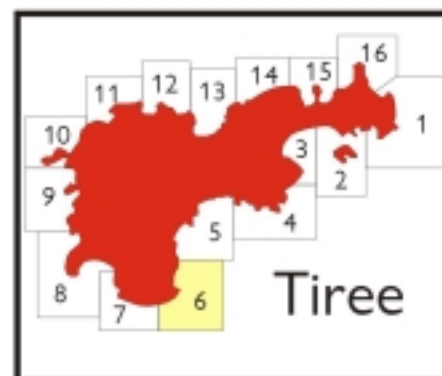
The sites noted in this area are concentrated around Hynish. The most extensive site is that of the Hynish lighthouse establishment and harbour (T79). Dating from the last quarter of the 19th C, this station was designed by Alan Stevenson and served the Skerryvore lighthouse which lies some 11 nautical miles offshore. The block of keepers cottages has been renovated in recent years. It is reported that the knoll at Dun Hynish was once occupied by a fortified structure (T80). Sherds of decorated pottery and flints have been recovered from here in the past. There is now little trace to be seen of archaeological remains in this area except for a grassy bank in which occasional earthfast stones are visible. Rock cut basins have been recorded near to Hynish House (T136, 137) but could not be found on this visit.

T78	T136 (NL93NE10)
NL 98742 39197	NL 984 388
Hynish	Hynish House (SSE of)
Kelp drying walls	Rock cut basins
18-20th C	Unknown
Fair	Good
Nil	Nil
T79 (NL93NE8&9)	T137 (NL93NE3)
NL 9853 3918	NL 982 390
Hynish	Hynish House
Harbour, lighthouse shore station and signal station	Rock cut basins
18-20th C	Unknown
Good	Good
Nil	Nil
T80 (NL93NE6)	
NL 98672 39095	
Dun Hynish	
Dun site	
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD	
Fair/poor	
Monitor	





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- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex



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1. Hynish

NL 985 394

3.7 Km

Rock platform, little cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

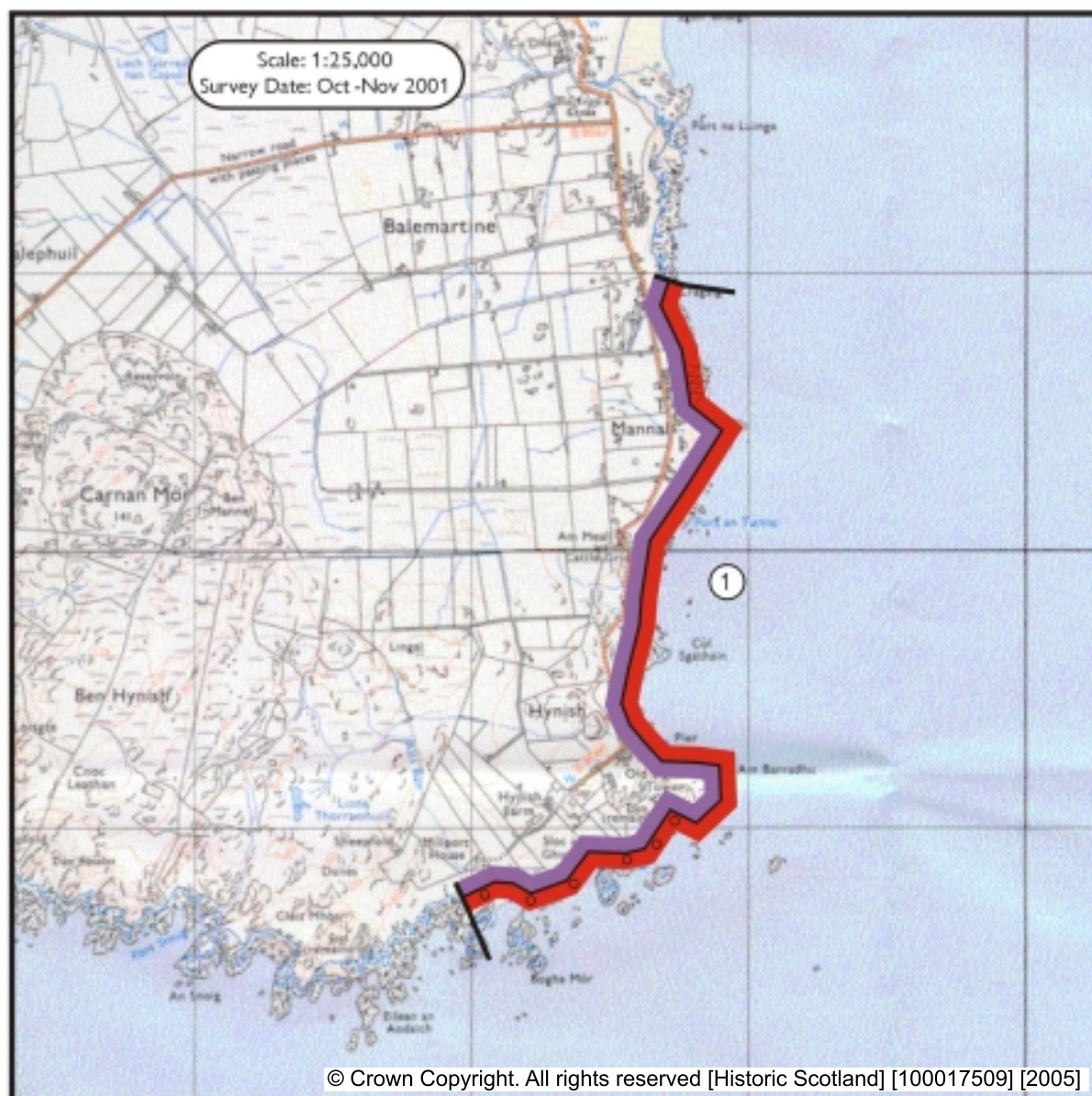
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

A low, rocky shoreline sloping steeply to sea.

Hinterland is poorly drained rough grazing.

There is some dumping of rubble and refuse  
along the coast edge in front of Manna.





**Foreshore**

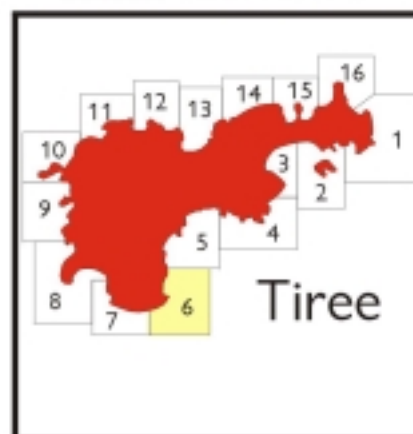
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

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



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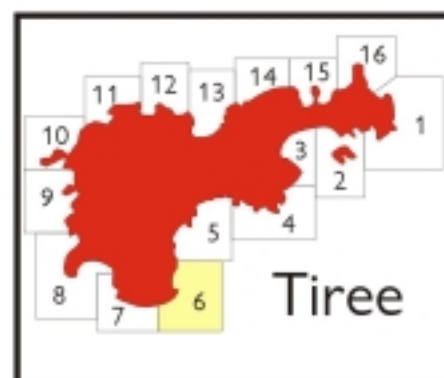
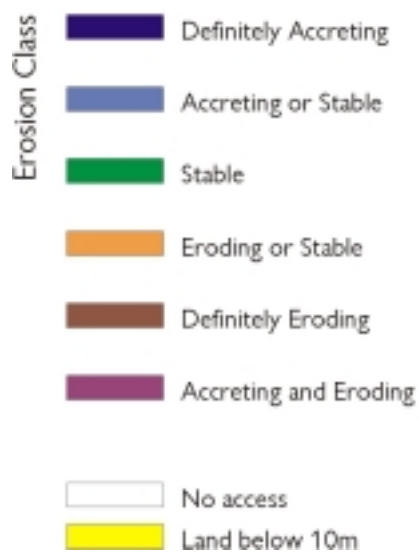
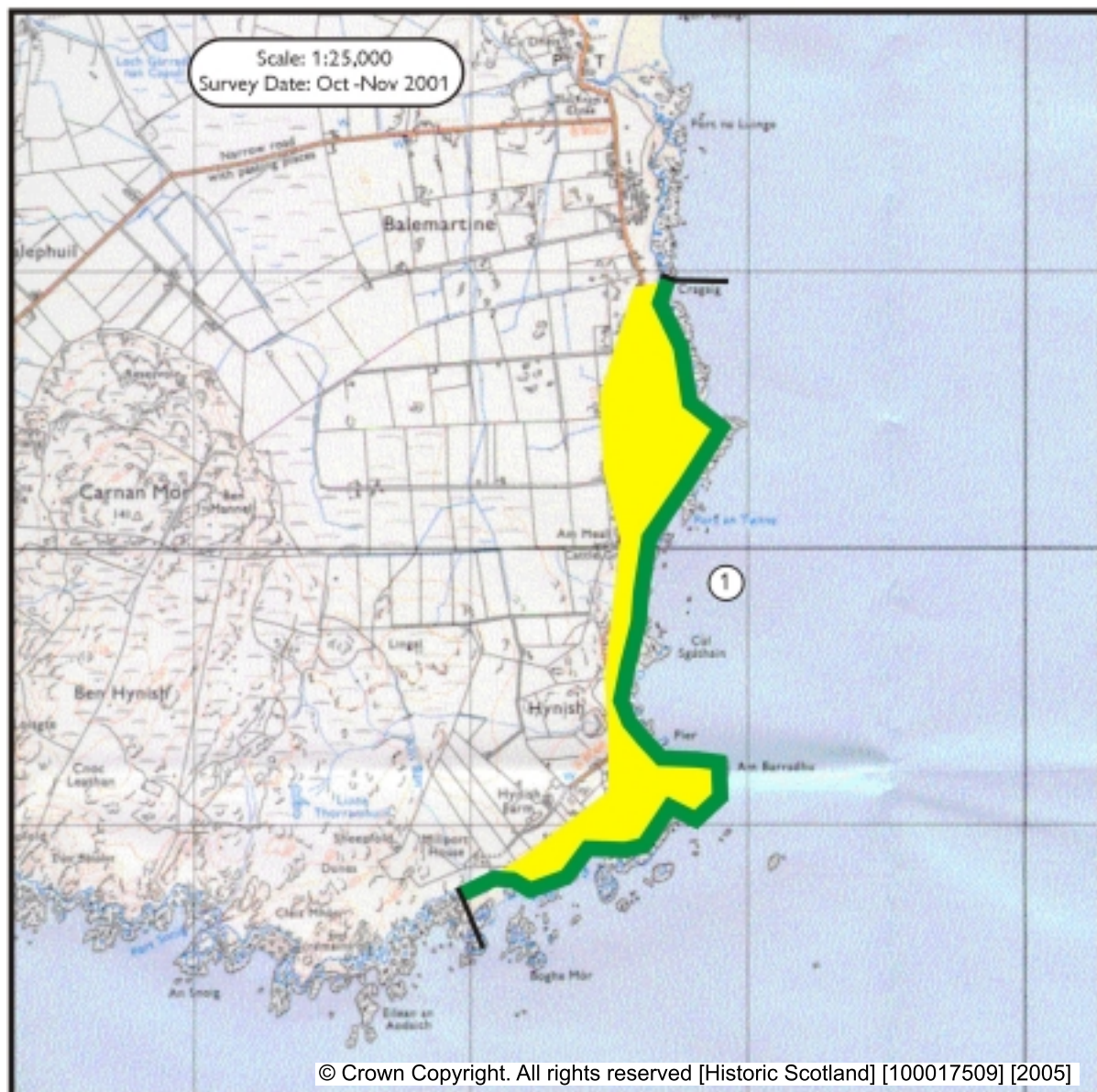
1. Hynish

NL 985 394

3.7 Km

Stable

Rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.



# Tiree

## Map 7: Millport House to Balephuill Bay

This map section extends around the southernmost part of Tiree from Millport House to the N end of West Hynish. For most of this distance the landscape is wild, unenclosed and rugged. The coastline is high and rocky, with many small promontories, headlands, offshore islets and rock stacks. Beyond Millport House there is no modern settlement, access roads or tracks along the coast until West Hynish is reached.

The coastline in this area is formed from rock platform and is stable.

The archaeological remains in this area include three impressive defensive sites thought to date to the 1st millennium BC- 1st Millennium AD period. At Dun na Cleite (T83), a high rocky knoll bears traces of numerous walls built around its slopes. There are approaches from the E and NW sides. The walls appear to enclose a series of small terraces and, to the W of the summit, there are remains of a large curvilinear building. Pottery, hammerstones, worked bone, shell and metal ore have been found here in the past. Dun Shiadair (T85) lies beneath the S slopes of Ben Hynish. Here, the remains of a substantial stone building occupy the top of a rocky hill. This circular building has a clearly defined entrance and an outer courtyard. Traces of outer walls appear to be the remains of defences. Further W, towards the end of this section lies Dunan Nighean (T26). The archaeological remains here are less clearly visible but would appear to represent the remains of a settlement of early date. There are few structural remains to be seen. The site is situated on a rocky height and is surrounded on three sides by the sea and joined to the hinterland by a causeway. These factors suggest that defensibility, or at least the suggestion of it, were important considerations to the builders. A more enigmatic site, also of probable early date, was noted close to Port Snoig (T84). Traces of an old field system here are associated with a curvilinear enclosure or house which may be of prehistoric date.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeol-

Tiree

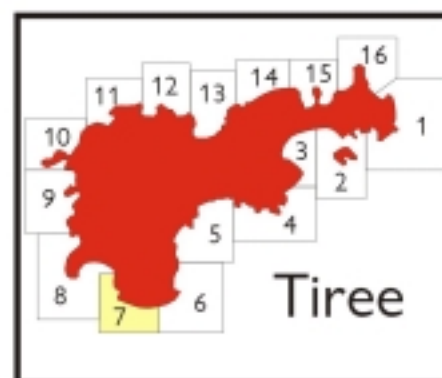
T25	T85 (NL93NE1)
NL 95688 40119	NL 96421 38882
Balephuill Bay (E side of)	Dun Shiadair
Township	Defended house/Dun
18-20th C	1st mill BC- 1st mill AD
Fair	Fair
Survey	Monitor
T26 (NL94SE1)	T128
NL 95618 40138	NL 96218 38965
Dunan Nighean	Ben Hynish (SW of)
Site of Dun, anthropogenic deposits	Structure, possible house
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD	18-20th C
Fair/poor	Poor
Survey	Nil
T81	T138 (NL93NE11)
NL 97818 38716	NL 976 386
Millport House (S of)	Millport
Enclosure	Rock cut basins
18-20th C	Unknown
Poor	Good
Nil	Nil
T82	T139 (NL93NE13)
NL 97655 38657	NL 972 386
Cleit Mhor	Port Snoig
Enclosures	Chance find- flint
Unknown	Unknown
Fair	Good
Nil	Monitor
T83 (NL93NE5)	T140 (NL93NE15)
NL 97431 38523	NL 960 394
Dun na Cleite	West Hynish (S of)
Dun	Township
1st mill BC-1st mill AD	18-20th C
Fair	Poor
Monitor	Nil
T84	
NL 97107 38815	
Port Snoig	
Field system, possible house or enclosure	
Unknown	
Poor	
Survey	





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  - Undesignated wreck
  - Known ancient monument
  - Site found by this survey
  - Site complex



---

1. Ben Hynish

NL 961 389

5.2 Km

Rock platform, cobble cover in coves

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

A rocky shoreline which slopes steeply to the sea. There is cobble cover in the coves. Each of the bays on either side of An Snoig contain storm beaches. Hinterland is rough and unfenced, poorly drained rough grazing. There is intermittent dumping of rubble and refuse on the coast edge near West Hynish





**Foreshore**

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

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

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



Erosion Class

Tiree  
Map 7

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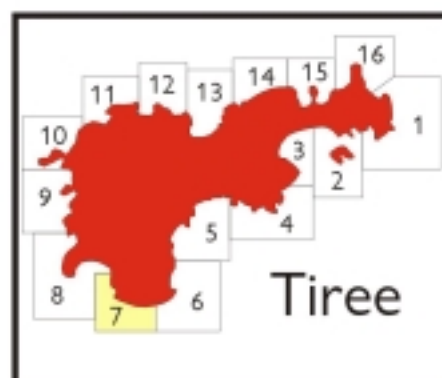
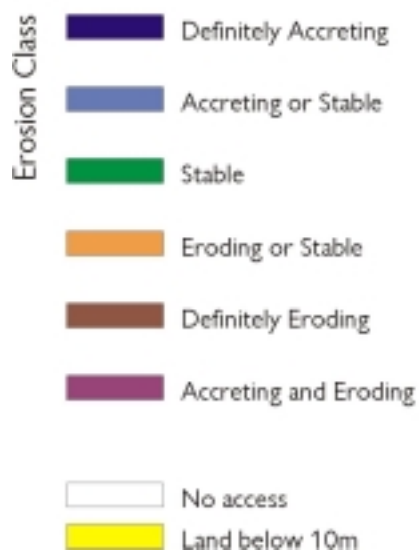
1. West Hynish

NL 961 389

5.2 Km

Stable

Rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.



# Tiree

## Map 8: Balephuill Bay to Aird Mor

From the E end of Traigh Bhi at the head of Balephuill Bay, this map section extends around the headland of Ceanna Mhara and along the W coast of the island almost as far as Port Bharrapol. The coastal zone within this section varies from broad sandy beaches at Traigh Bhi and Traigh nan Gilean to high rocky ground around Ceanna Mhara. Modern settlement in the area is limited the cluster at West Hynish. The hinterland comprises of stable vegetated dunes through which several rough tracks run along the coast.

There is some erosion at the east and west ends of Traigh Bhi but the coast edge to the centre of this beach appears largely stable. From the west side of Balephuill Bay, around Ceann a Mhara and as far as Traigh nan Gilean, the coast edge is formed from rock platform and is stable. At Traigh nan Gilean the coast edge appears to be accreting with a small area of erosion noted at the centre of the beach. This accretion may be seasonal in nature but there is no indication that the coast edge in this area is other than generally stable.

A concentration of kelp working remains dating to the 18-20th C period were noted at SW corner of Balephuill Bay (T27, 28). Both walls and kilns survive and indicate this area as a former centre of kelp production. At the tip of Ceanna Mhara, the ruins of St. Patricks Chapel, possibly dating to the 7th C AD, are surrounded by an enclosure wall inside of which there are also traces of structures though to be monastic cells (T29). Two cross slabs and the remains of an altar survive with the chapel. The site is designated as a scheduled ancient monument. This stretch of high rocky coastline has also been the location for three fortified sites which have been recorded as duns. Two of these sites lie on naturally defensible promontories separated from the mainland by rock chasms (T31, 132), while the third (T32) is situated on a tidal islet. Whilst none of these sites was examined in detail, it is suggested that the possibility that Dun nan Gall (T31) at least, might be a monastic foundation rather than a fort.



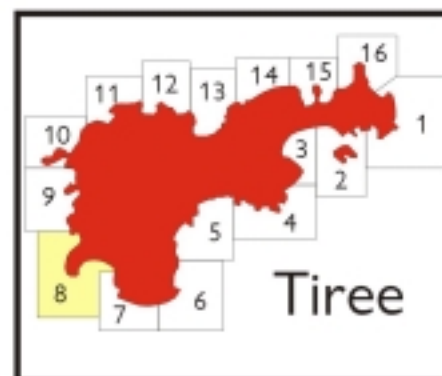
Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 8

T27 NM 94189 40774 Balephuill Bay (W side) Enclosure, land boundary and kelp walls 18-20th C Fair Nil	T32 (NL94SW7) NL 9360 4116 An Dun, Eilean Dubh Dun/enclosed settlement Unknown Fair Survey
T28 NL94SW13 NL 94189 40774 Balephuill Bay (W side) Kelp working area: walls and kilns 18-20th C Fair Survey	T132 NL94SW6 NL 9336 4006 Eilean na Ba Fortified site/dun Unknown Fair/poor Monitor
T29 (NL94SW2) NL 93791 40119 St. Patrick's Chapel Church, enclosure, structural remains, cross-incised slabs 1st mill BC/1st mill AD Fair/poor Monitor	T141 (NL94SE15) NL 950 405 Traigh Bheidhe Midden deposits Unknown Poor Monitor
T30 NL 93611 40099 St. Patrick's chapel (W of) Enclosure Unknown Fair Survey	
T31 (NL94SW8) NL 9350 4086 Dun nan Gall Dun/enclosed settlement or possible monastic site Unknown Fair Survey	



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  - Site found by this survey
  - Site complex



---

1. Balephuill Bay

NL 949 406

1.8 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A wide sandy bay which slopes gently towards the sea. Hinterland is an extensive dune system.

A relict storm beach is exposed in a large blowout at NL 94951 40854.

3. Traigh nan Gilean

NL 939 418

1.2 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A sandy bay which slopes gently towards the sea, punctuated by occasional rock outcrops.

Extensive dune system in hinterland.

2. Ceann a Mhara

NL 933 404

4.2 Km

Rock platform, cobble and boulder cover

Coast edge >5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

A rocky coast edge which rises to over 5m in height from Rinn Chircnis westwards. There are storm beaches in coves. The hinterland is rough grazing; imperfectly to poorly drained. Some new fencing in process of being erected on west side of Ceann a Mhara at time of visit.





**Foreshore**

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

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

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



---

1. Traigh Bhi

NL 949 406

1.8 Km

Eroding to stable

Coast edge formed by dunes, which appear to be eroding to stable in general but noticeably eroding at either end of Balephuill Bay. There are blowouts in the dunes behind coast edge, most small, <15m in diameter but some large, c.20-40m in diameter.

## 2. Ceann a Mhara

NL 933 404

4.2 Km

Stable

A high rocky coast edge with no signs of recent erosion.

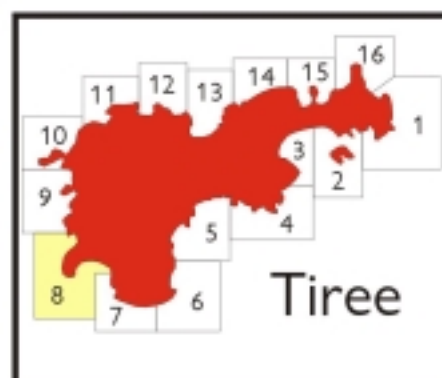
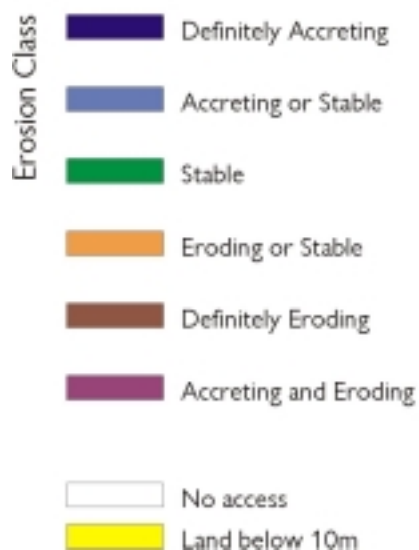
## 3. Traigh nan Gilean

NL 939 418

1.2 Km

Eroding and accreting

The coast edge in this bay appears to be stable or accreting at either end while eroding in the middle. At the centre of the bay the coast edge is vertical and there are two medium sized blowouts in the hinterland. Fence lines have been moved back from the coast edge, apparently because the old ones have become buried by sand.



# Tiree

## Map 9: Aird Mor to Rubha Hanais

This map section extends from the N end of Traigh nan Gilean, along the W coast of the island, to Traigh Thodhrasdail. The southern part of this section has a low lying rocky coastline behind which the hinterland is formed of stable dunes graduating into enclosed grazing land at Sandaig. From N of Sandaig, past Kilkenneth and to the end of this section, the coast is fringed with sandy beaches, behind which there is a broad strip of unenclosed dunes. There is modern settlement within the coastal zone at Sandaig.

The coast edge to the southern part of this section is formed from rock platform and is stable. The dunes in the hinterland are covered with vegetation and are also currently stable. From Traigh Ghrianal to the north end of Traigh Thodhrasdail the coast edge is formed from soft sediment and is eroding. The dunes behind this section of the coast are also generally stable, although some blow out areas were noted. The coast edge at Rubha Hanais is rock platform and is stable.

The remains noted in this area include kelp walls of 18-20th C date which lie to the S of Sandaig (T86, 87). An old wall line which appears to have once enclosed a promontory (T88) may indicate a defended site but may alternatively be a stock barrier; the date of this construction could not be determined. To the NW of Greenhill House, between Sandaig and Kilkenneth, a souterrain was discovered and partially excavated in the early 20th C. No trace of this site can now be seen. At Dun Hanais, however, the remains of a substantial house, most likely a broch, lies on a low headland surrounded by outer defensive walls and earthworks which extend across the neck of the promontory. The walls of this building are partially buried and the interior is filled with loose rubble. It is likely that at least part of the interior deposits may survive and the site should be considered as being of high archaeological potential.

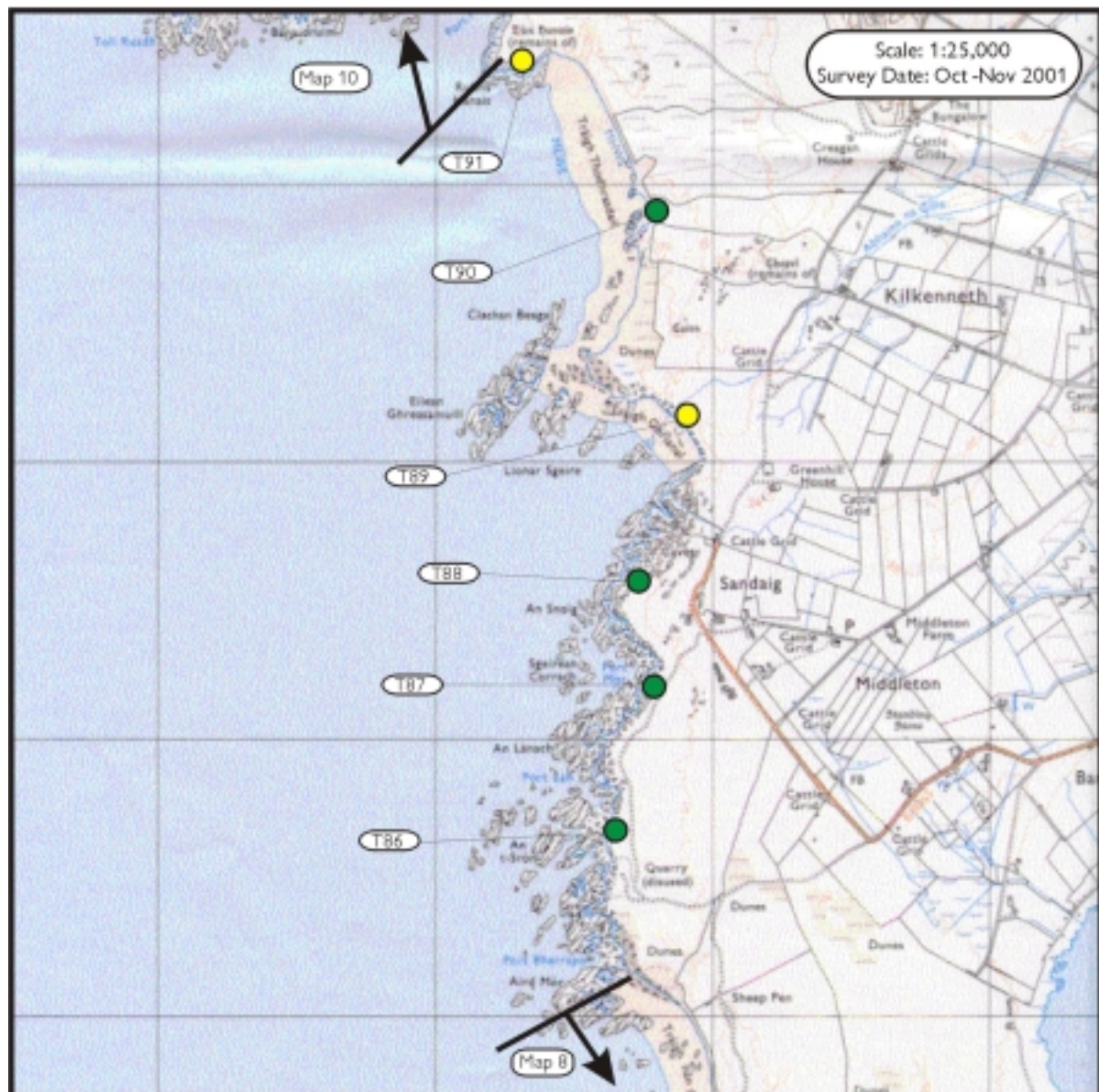
Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 9

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T86	T89 (NL94SW5)
NL 93668 42702	NL 93893 44176
Port Ban (S of)	Greenhill House (NW of)
Kelp drying walls	Indeterminate remains, site of souterrain
18-20th C	Unknown
Fair/poor	Poor
Nil	Nil
T87	T90
NL 93844 43279	NL 93811 44881
Port Mor	Traigh Thodhrasdail
Kelp drying walls	Cairns, possible clearance material
18-20th C	Unknown
Fair	Fair
Nil	Monitor
T88	T91 (NL94NW2)
NL 93857 43750	NL 93293 45455
Sandaig (W of)	Dun Hanais
Wall across promontory	Substantial defended house/ possible broch
Unknown	1st mill BC-1st mill AD
Poor	Fair
Nil	Monitor





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  - Undesignated wreck
  - Known ancient monument
  - Site found by this survey
  - Site complex





---

1. Sandaig  
NL 936 430  
2.4 Km  
Rock platform, extensive cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
The coast edge is rock platform with frequent  
cobble cover along upper foreshore. The cobble  
cover is in the form of a storm beach for the  
first c. 500m of the unit. Hinterland is dunes  
and blown sand. Unfenced rough grazing. An  
old quarry at NL 93658 42410 has exploited  
an old storm beach in the hinterland here, partly  
covered by blown sand.

---

2. Traigh Thodhrasdail  
NL 937 446  
2.6 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
Sandy coast edge, cobble cover along upper  
foreshore for first c. 150m of unit. Hinterland  
is dunes, which become higher to the north of  
Eilean Ghreasamuill.

# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

## Tiree Map 9



**Foreshore**

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

**Modifiers**

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

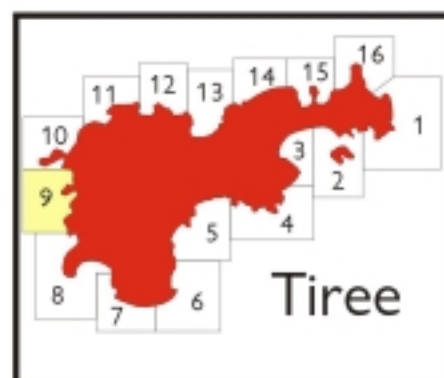
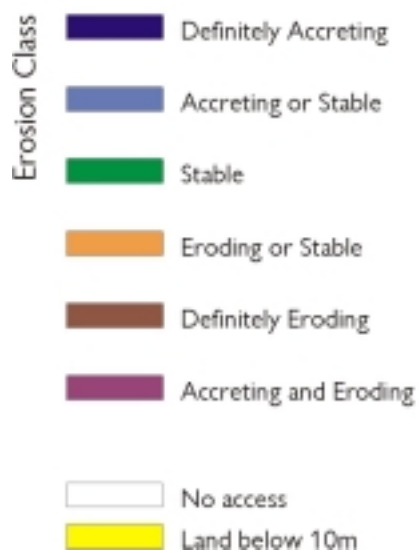
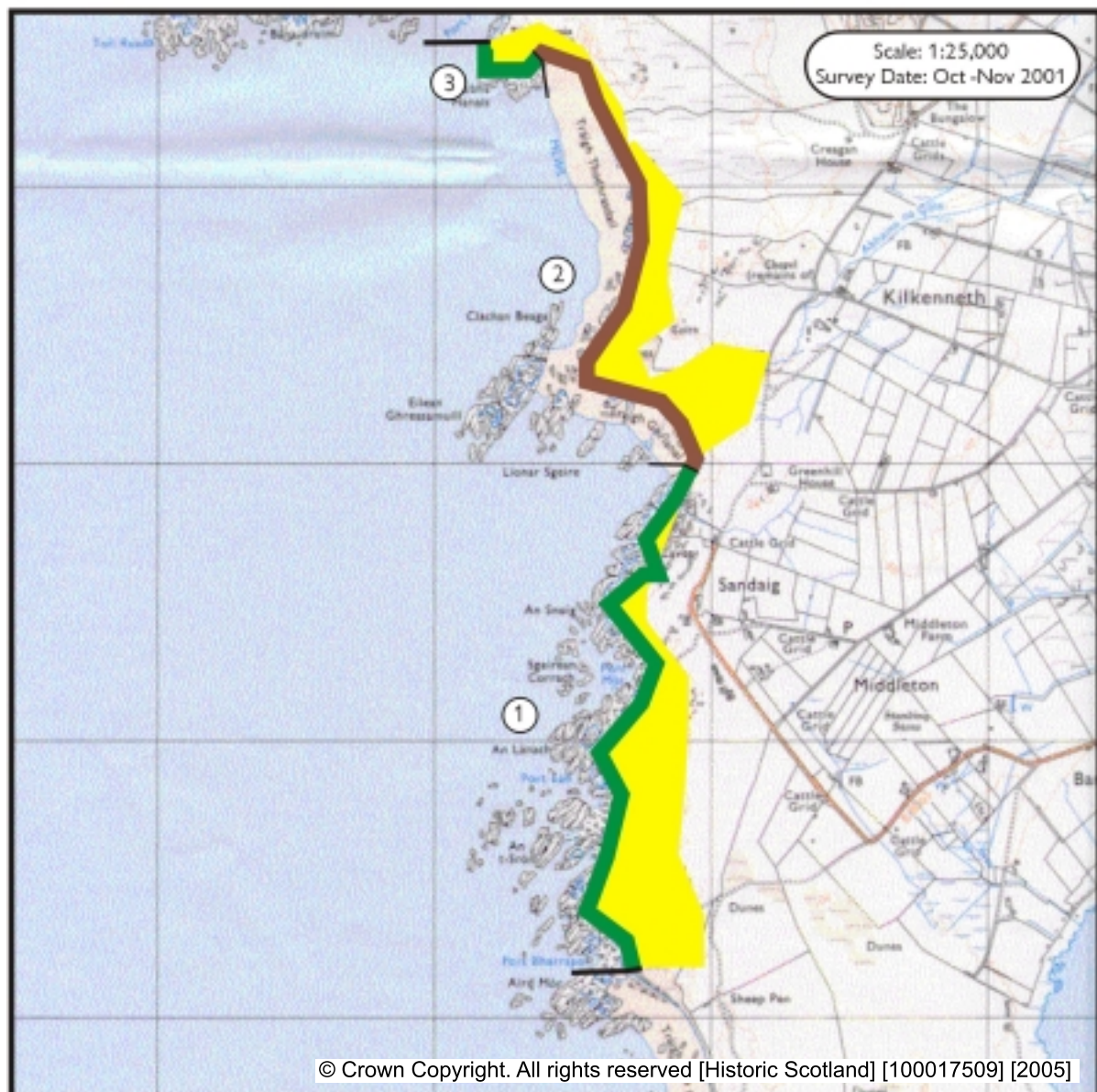
**Hinterland**

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



---

1. Sandaig NL 936 430 2.4 Km Stable The coast edge in this section is rocky and there is only very limited, localised erosion.	3. Rubha Hanais NL 933 454 0.4 Km Stable The coast edge within this section is rocky and stable.
2. Traigh Thodhrasdail NL 937 446 2.2 Km Definitely eroding The coast edge within this section is definitely eroding. An area around a headland opposite Eilean Ghreasamuill is deflating onto an old ground surface, over an area of c. 50m X 100m. The coast edge to the north of the headland are near vertical dunes, which are eroding.	



# Tiree

## Map 10: Rubha Hanais to Rubha Charrastaoin

Beginning at Rubha Hanais, this map section extends around the head of a long rocky promontory and northward around the shores of Hough Bay towards Carrastaoin. To the N and S of the promontory there are long sandy beaches with a hinterland of vegetated dunes. There is no modern settlement or roads within the coastal zone of this area but there are several rough tracks which lead from the nearest roads to the coast.

From Rubha Hanais to Sgeirean Onamull, the coast edge is formed from rock platform and is stable. Beyond this point and along the entire extent of Traigh Hough, soft sediments form the coast edge and there is evidence of active erosion.

The sites noted within this area are all of 18-20th C date, although it is probable that further remains of earlier date lie within this area but are obscured by the accumulation of sand. The most frequently identified sites were remains associated with kelp working. Both kelp kilns and kelp drying walls were recorded (T92, 95, 96). At Am Meall, close to the tip of the promontory, the remains of an abandoned settlement were identified. In addition to a ruinous house, there were also traces of old field walls and enclosures in this area. A WWII structure was recorded among the dunes at Port Hanais and further military buildings were noted in the immediate hinterland beneath Beinn Hough.

---

T92

NL 93292 45537

Port Hanais (S end of)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

T93

NL 93341 45649

Port Hanais

WWII structure

18-20th C

Fair/poor

Nil

T94

NL 92852 45852

Am Meall

House

18-20th C

Poor

Nil

T95

NL 92659 45768

Am Meall

Kelp drying walls and kelp kiln

18-20th C

Fair/poor

Nil

T96

NL 92857 46025

Am Meall

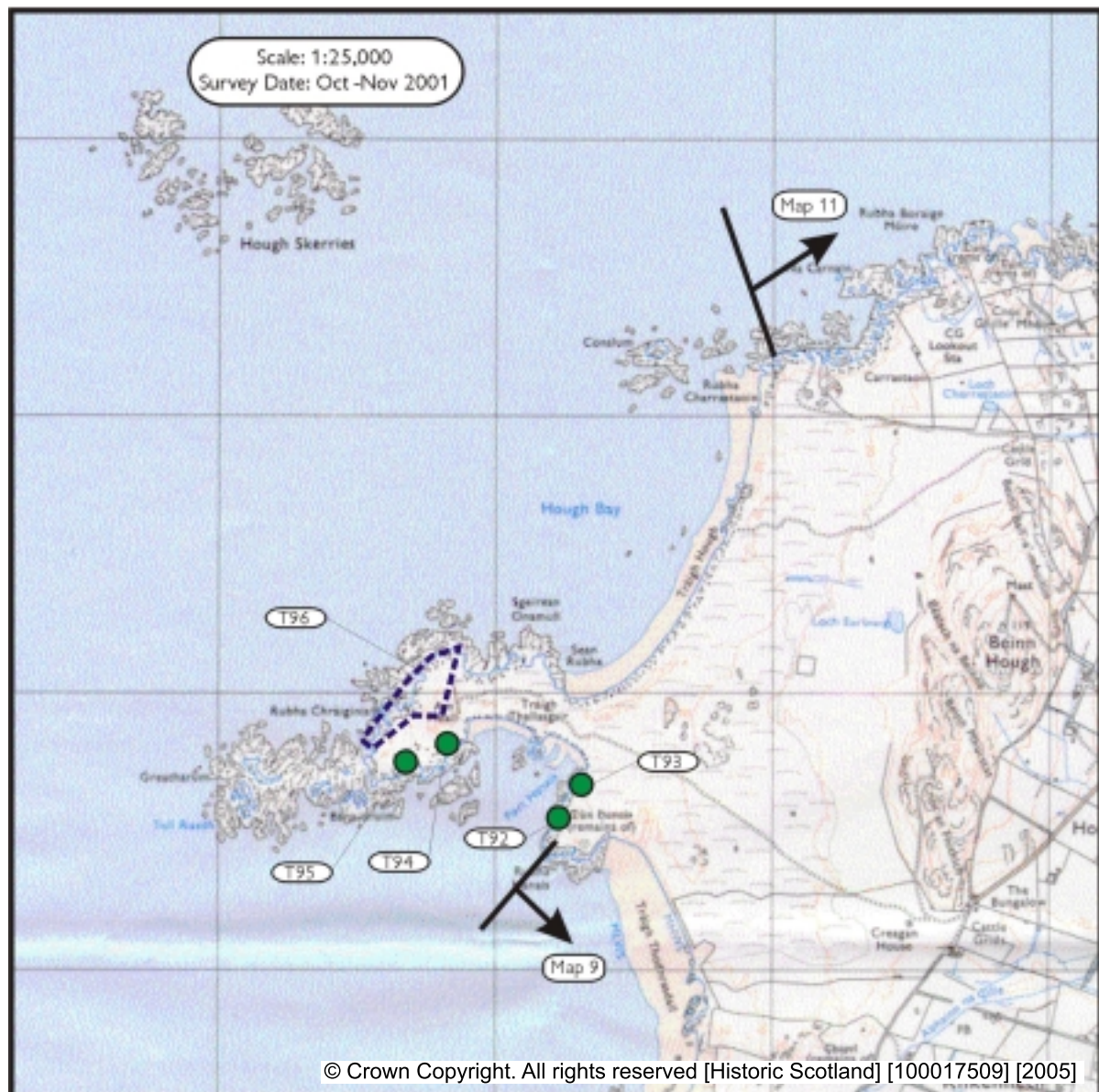
Enclosure, Kelp drying walls and kilns

18-20th C

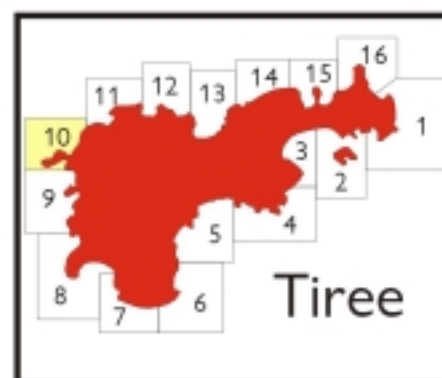
Fair/poor

Nil





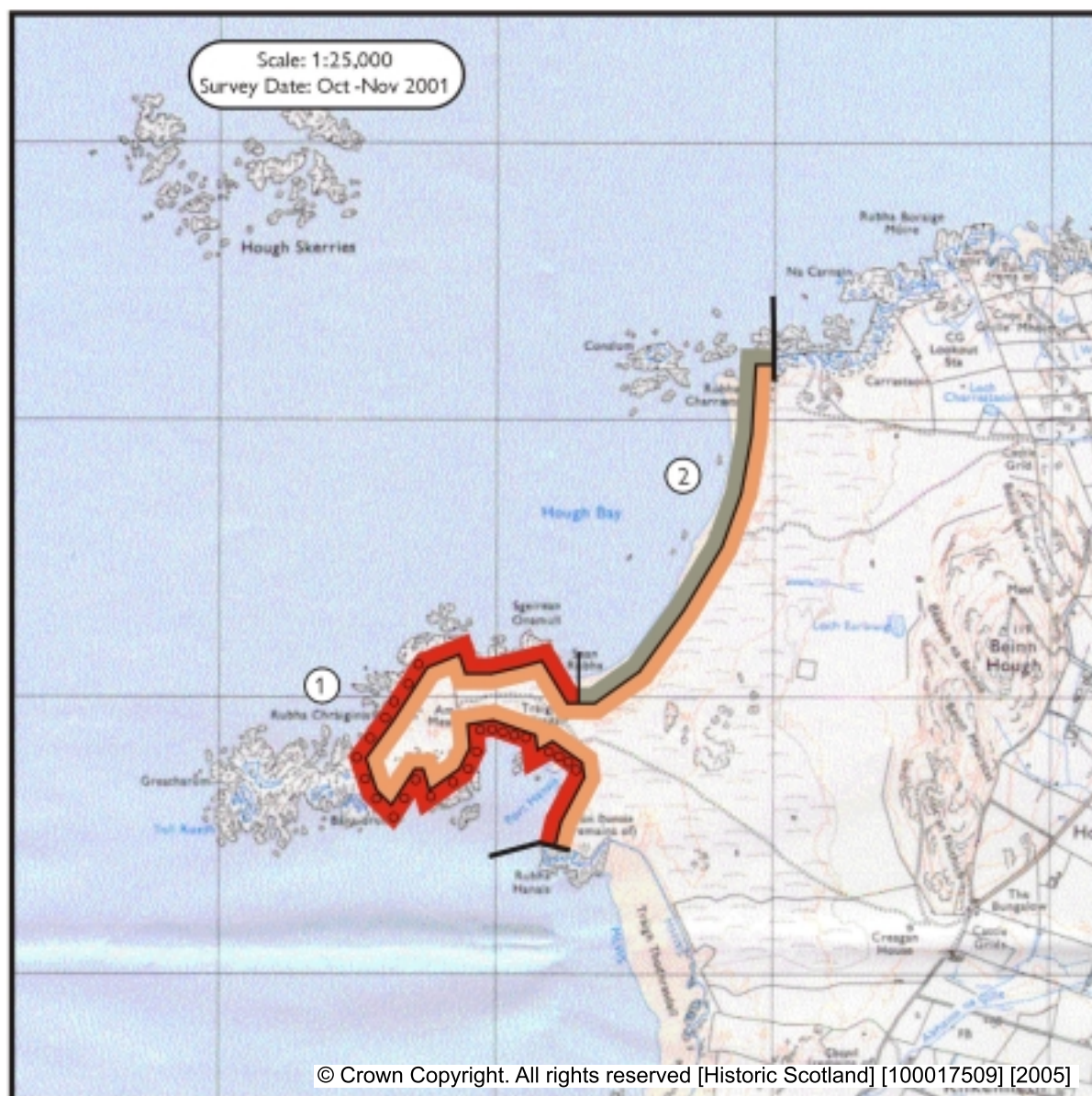
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  - Undesignated wreck
  - Known ancient monument
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  - Site complex



---

1. Am Meall  
NL 926 459  
3.4 Km  
Rock platform, frequent cobble cover  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface occasionally visible  
This unit covers a small rocky peninsula which  
has a rocky shore towards the western end and  
storm beaches on the north and south sides.  
The hinterland is a mix of rock outcrop and  
blown sand/dunes.

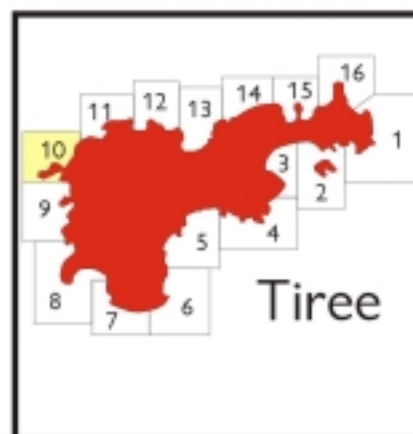
2. Traigh Hough  
NL 937 464  
1.8 Km  
Sandy foreshore  
Coast edge <5m  
Drift/rock interface not visible  
A long sandy bay which slopes fairly gently  
towards the sea. The upper foreshore is be-  
coming covered by cobble and shingle. The  
hinterland is an extensive dune system. The  
hinterland is unfenced rough grazing.



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

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

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



---

1. Am Meall

NL 926 459

3.4 Km

Stable

The coast edge within this section is rocky and stable.

2. Traigh Hough

NL 937 464

1.8 Km

Definitely eroding

This unit appears very active. The coast edge is eroding, and large quantities of windblown sand is being deposited further inland. The dunes at the coast edge appear to be migrating landward. The upper foreshore, which is sand, appears to be becoming covered with storm thrown cobble and shingle.





# Tiree

## Map 11: Rubha Charrastaoin to Rubha Port Bhiosd

This map section covers the northwest corner of the coastline of Tiree and extends from Carrastaoin, past Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn to Rubha Port Bhiosd overlooking Traigh Chornaig. The coastline is generally low and rocky but there are occasional small sandy beaches between the narrow promontories and there is a broad sandy beach at Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn. There is a cluster of modern settlement within and behind the coastal zone at Balevullin and a couple of more dispersed settlements at The Green, by Traigh Chornaig. Around Ballevullin the hinterland is fertile and enclosed into a regular pattern of fields. Out with this area, the hinterland is composed of unenclosed but stable dunes.

The eastern and western sections of this area have rock platform at the coast edge and are stable. To the centre, the coast edge around Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn is formed from soft sediments and is eroding in places. There is also evidence of some accretion of sand deposits within this area, although this may be of a seasonal nature since the accreting deposits are not vegetated.

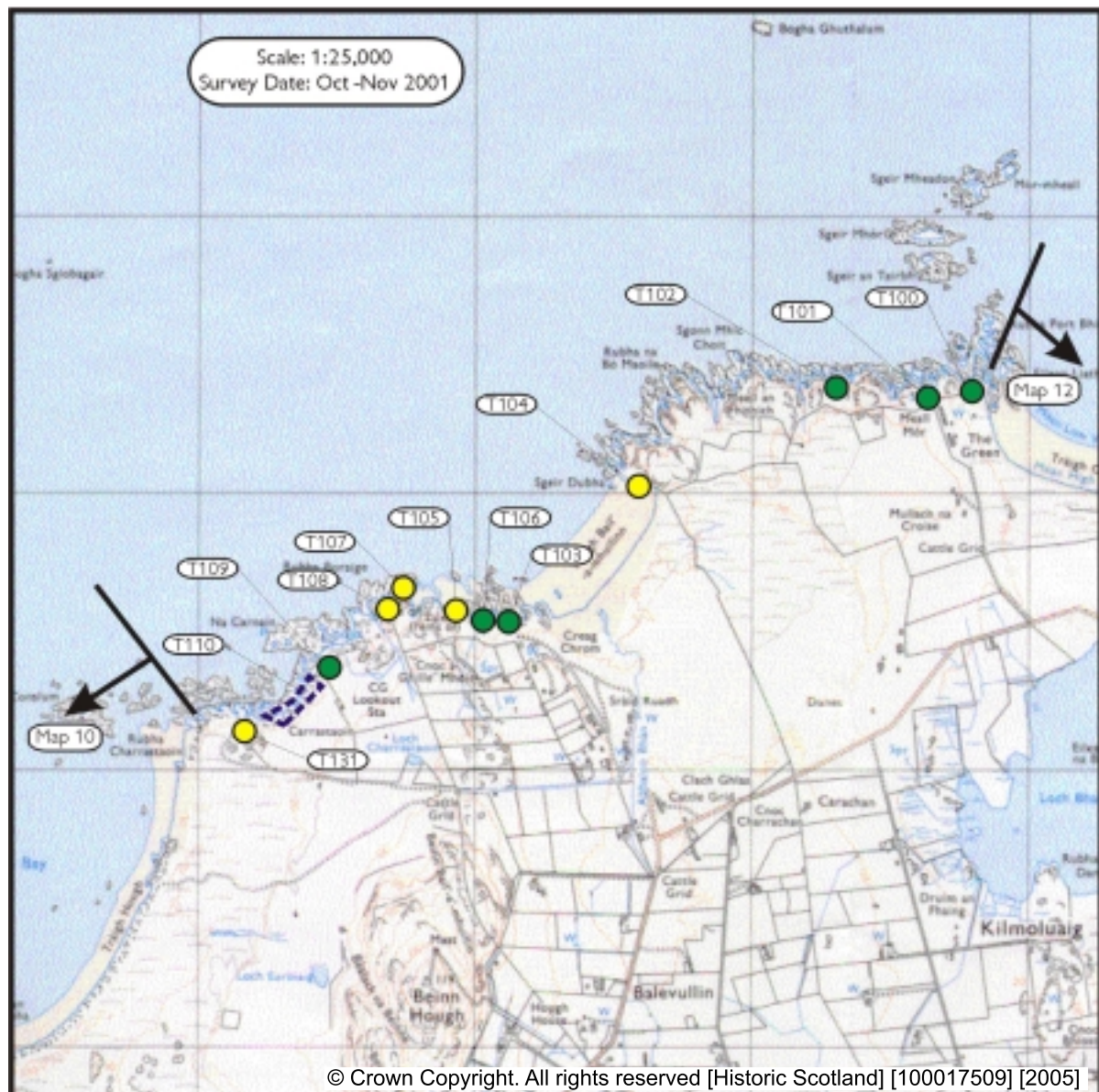
Four defended houses or dun sites have been recorded previously in this area. Of these, no surviving remains could be found at two of the sites (T104, 131). At Dun Boraige Moire (T107) the ruins of a large circular building appear to be those of a broch. The structure is relatively well preserved and may retain traces of its internal layout. Nearby at Dun Boraige Beag (T105), a probable fortified settlement is indicated by traces of walls which appear to define a structure on the summit of a rocky knoll, with outer walls surrounding it. Amongst the sites of 18-20th C date, there are numerous kelp drying walls at Carrastaoin (T110) and to the SW of Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn (T103). There is an abandoned blackhouse settlement at The Green (T101) which has associated boundary walls. There are also slipways and jetties along the coast at Traigh Chornaig (T100) and Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn (T106). A disused quarry lies behind The Green (T102).



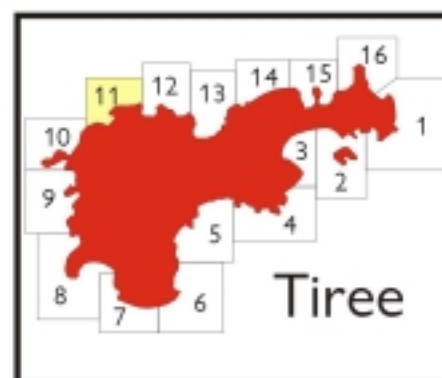
# Built Heritage & Archaeology

# Tiree Map 11

T100 NL 96821 48390 Traigh Chornaig (W end) Jetty 18-20th C Good Nil	T106 NL 94955 47555 Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn Slipway Unknown Fair Nil
T101 NL 96668 48345 The Green Houses, mound, wall 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil	T107 (NL94NW1) NL 94700 47557 Dun Boraige Moire Substantial house/ possible broch 1st mill BC-1st mill AD Fair Monitor
T102 NL 96348 48324 The Green (W of) Quarry 18-20th C Good Nil	T108 (NL94NW6) NL 94661 47482 Carrastaoine (NE of) Enclosure 18-20th C Fair Nil
T103 NL 95232 47520 Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn (SW of) Kelp drying walls 18-20th C Fair Nil	T109 NL 94478 47339 Carrastaoine (NE of) Pit 18-20th C Fair Nil
T104 (NL94NE15) NL 9554 4807 Traigh bail'-a-mhuilinn (N of) Alleged site of dun Unknown Poor Nil	T110 NL 94467 47245 Carrastaoine Kelp drying walls 18-20th C Fair Nil
T105 (NL94NW3) NL 94955 47555 Dun Boraige Beag Defended house/ Dun 1st mill BC- 1st mill AD Fair/poor Monitor	T131 (NL94NW4) NL 9422 4710 Cnoc Charrastaoine Dun Unknown Poor Nil



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---

1. Rubha Boraige Moire

NL 945 475

1.6 Km

Rock platform, some cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface occasionally visible

Rocky shoreline sloping steeply to sea. Storm beaches in some sheltered coves, and intermittent cobble and boulder cover elsewhere. This unit includes a short stretch of sandy coast line at Carrastaoine. The hinterland is rough grazing, occasionally poorly drained.

2. Traigh Bail-a-mhuilinn

NL 955 477

0.8 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

Sandy bay which slopes gently to sea. Large expanse of sand exposed at low tide. There has been some dumping of rubble and refuse at the west end of the beach, this appears to date from c. 1940. The hinterland is dunes.

3. Meall an Fhithich

NL 961 483

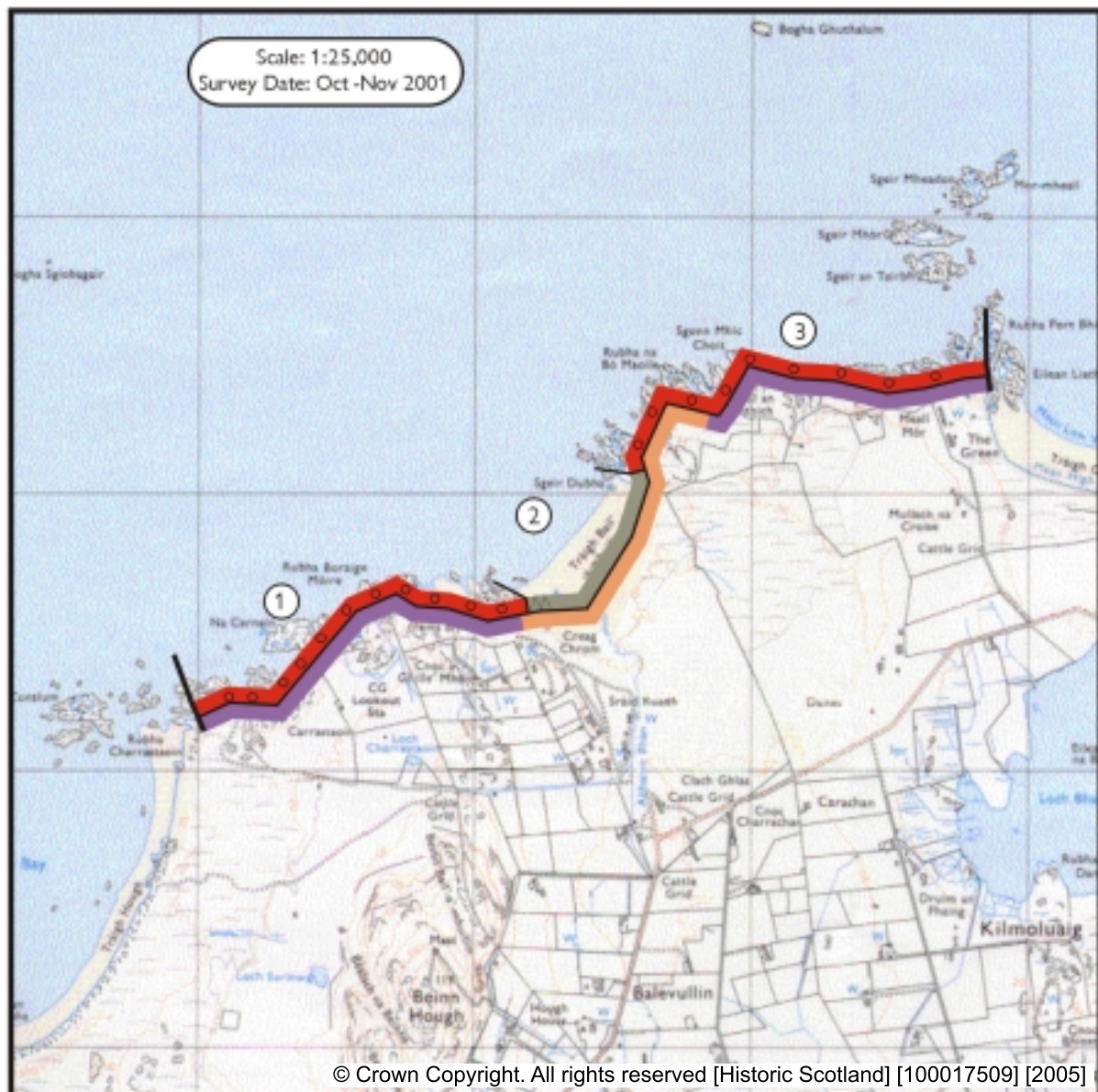
2.1 Km

Rock platform, some cobble cover

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface generally visible

A rocky shoreline which slopes steeply to the sea. Cobble cover in sheltered coves and on some parts of the upper foreshore. The hinterland is rough grazing, poorly drained in places. From a point c. NL 96104 48358 westwards the hinterland develops more dunes but with many rock outcrops in between.



**Foreshore**

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

**Modifiers**

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

**Hinterland**

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





## Erosion Class

Tiree  
Map 11

---

### 1. Carrastaoín

NL 945 475

1.6 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and there is no sign of recent erosion

### 3. Meall an Fhithich

NL 961 483

2.1 Km

Stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky and there is no sign of recent erosion.

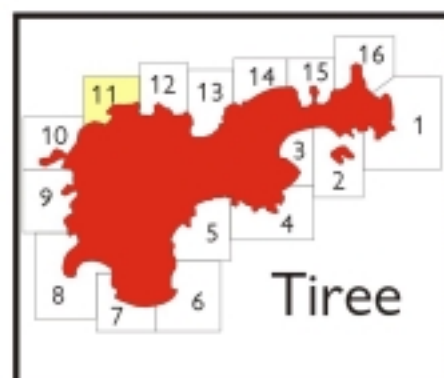
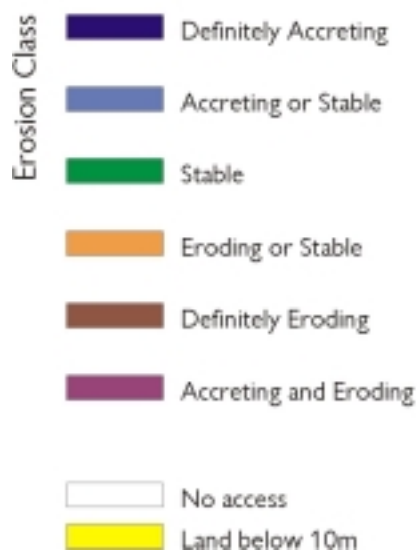
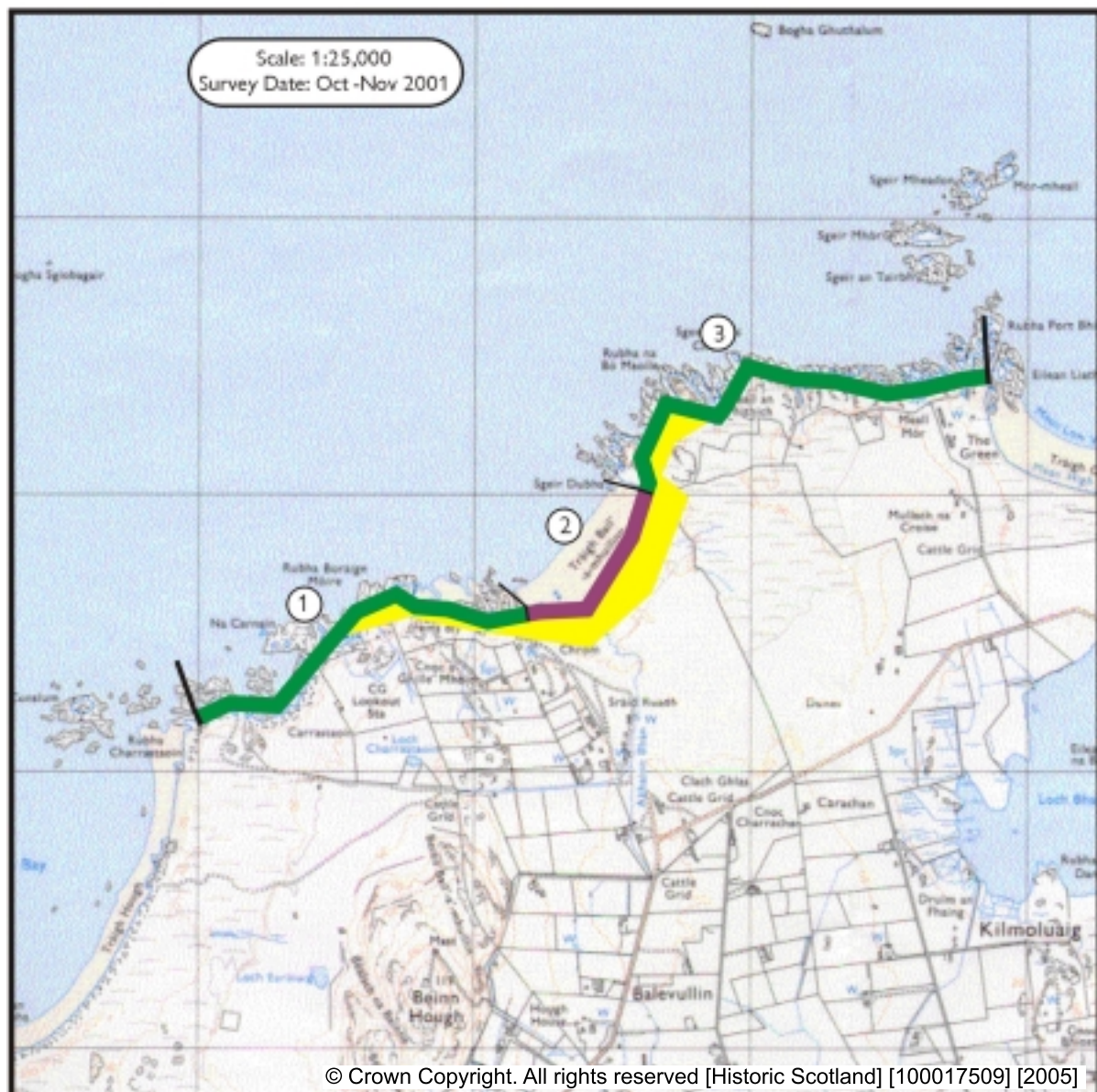
### 2. Traigh Bail

NL 955 477

0.8 Km

Accreting and eroding

The coast edge in this unit is dunes. The central part of the unit appears to be accreting while to either end the coast edge is visibly eroding, especially so at the northern end where a fence line is dangling in mid air.





# Tiree

## Map 12: Rubha Port Bhiosd to Sgeir Fada

This map section extends from Traigh Chornaigh almost to the W side of Balephetrish Bay. Behind the broad sandy beach of Traigh Chornaigh, the hinterland comprises of stable, vegetated dunes. Here, the coastal strip is largely unenclosed and there is little permanent modern settlement. Moving E, the coastline becomes more rugged and rocky, but remains low-lying and is occasionally punctuated with small sandy beaches. The hinterland in this area is divided into regular fields, most of which are down to grazing and there is occasional modern settlement.

The coast edge at Traigh Chornaigh is formed by soft sediment but is currently generally stable with only minor areas of erosion evident. Further eastwards, the coast edge from Sloc Mhic Reathailt to Sgeir Fada the coast edge is formed from a low lying rock platform with occasional sand or cobble cover. Though generally stable, some localised erosion was noted in this area.

Few sites were noted in this area, and of these all were of 18-20th C date. They include kelp drying walls (T69) which lie to the W side of Port Fada and appear to be of late 20th C date. The remains of enclosures and probable boundary walls were noted in this area also. An abandoned roofless house is currently used as a dumping area and lies close to the modern settlement at Clachan Mor (T68). On the opposite side of Port Fada, there is a Y-shaped sheep fold made of rounded beach stone (T67).

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 12

---

T67

NL 99257 47714

Balephetrish Bay (W of)

Sheep fold

18-20th C

Fair

Nil

T69

NL 98501 47972

Clachan Mor (N of)

Kelp drying walls, enclosures, land boundary

18-20th C

Fair/poor

Nil

T68

NL 98499 47828

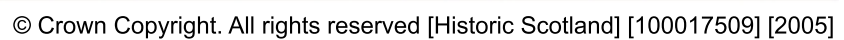
Port Fada

House

18-20th C

Fair/poor

Nil



- 
- Tíre

Hinterland Geology &  
Coastal Geomorphology

Tiree  
Map 12

---

1. Traigh Chornaig

NL 973 480

1.4 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

A wide curving beach which slopes gently to sea. Hinterland is dunes.

2. Clachan Mor

NL 985 481

3.0 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface generally visible

Rocky shoreline with shingle/sand/shell mix between rocks and on upper foreshore. Hinterland good fenced land used for grazing.



# Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology

## Tiree Map 12



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

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

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



---

1. Traigh Cornaig

NL 973 480

1.4 Km

Eroding to stable

The unit encompasses a wide sandy bay. The western end of the bay appears less stable. Here there are occasional blowouts in the hinterland and the immediate coast edge is devoid of vegetation and appears to be eroding. There is some slippage of the dune face. The central and eastern part appears to be more stable at present. Here, the dune faces have marram grass extending most of the way down, and there is some accretion of sand within the grass. There are some old blowouts in the hinterland in the centre of the bay which are grassed over. Fence lines have been moved back c. 5m in the recent past.

## 2. Clachan Mor

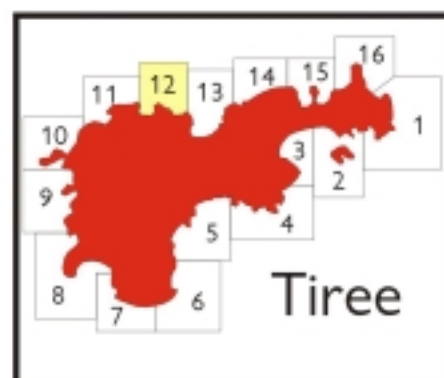
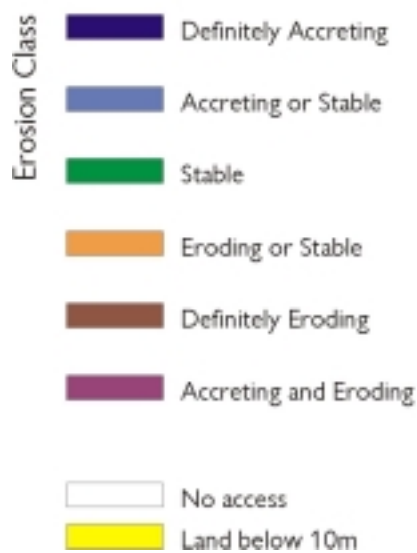
NL 985 481

3.0 Km

Eroding to stable

The coast edge in this unit is rocky with a shingle/sand/shell mix between rocks on the upper foreshore. There are signs of recent limited erosion which is now grassed over. At Clachan Mor there are fresh exposures on the coast edge.





# Tiree

## Map 13: Sgeir Fada to Rubha Saltaig

This map section begins to the rocky W end of Balephetrish Bay and extends around a broad sandy beach at its head. It finishes at the rocky point of Rubha Saltaig at the extreme E side of the Bay. Much of the hinterland in this section comprises of enclosed farmland, the majority of which is down to grazing although some cultivation was noted. At the E end of this section, the hinterland terrain becomes more rugged and is characterised by frequent rock outcrops and areas of boggy ground. The modern B8068 road runs immediately behind the coast at Cladach a'Chrogain, but diverges inland at the E end of the bay. There are several tracks leading towards the coast from the road end. Modern settlement is clustered to the landward side of the road behind the beach at Balephetrish. There are also several dispersed settlements at either end of the Bay which lie within the coastal zone.

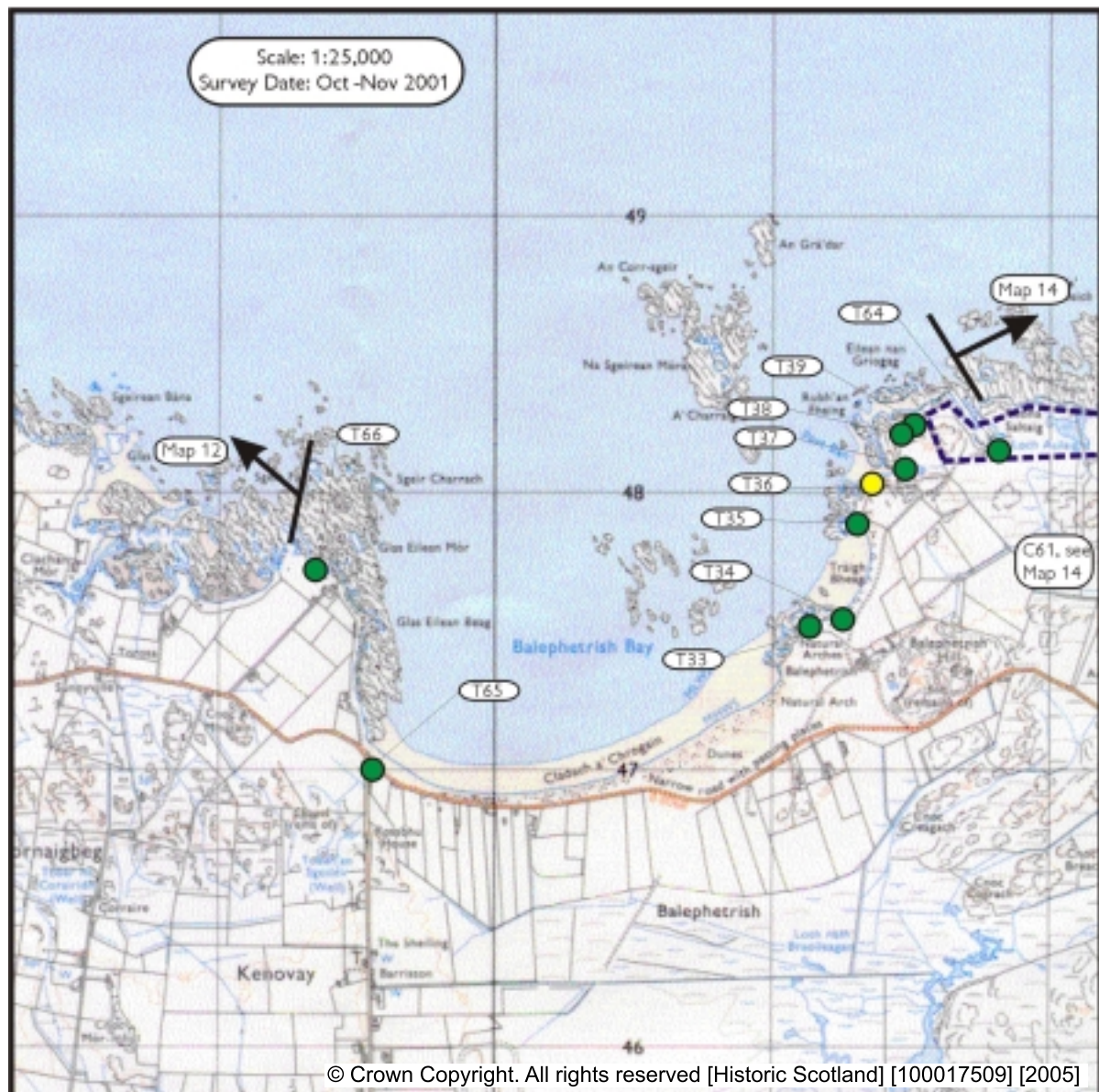
To the western side of Balephetrish Bay, the coast edge is formed from rock platform and is generally stable. Where the rock edge gives way to a sandy edge, the coastline is eroding. This occurs from the western end of Cladach a'Chrogain as far as Rubh'an Fhaing. After this point, rock platform again forms the coast edge, which is stable in this area.

The majority of the sites noted in this section are thought to be of 18-20th C date. There are several kelp drying walls in evidence around the coast (T33, 66) and kelp kilns also (T35, 38). Ruinous old land and field boundaries are also common (T34, 37, 39), while an abandoned house (T65) stands close to the junction of the Kennovay/Balephetrish roads. Only two sites of probable earlier date were noted within the coastal zone. At An Dun (T36) to the NW of Balephetrish, fragmentary remains of a curvilinear structure are located on the summit of a crag, surrounded by the sea. The building measures some 10m in diameter and has stone walls which incorporate outcrops of bedrock. Parts of both the inner and outer wall face survive. The site appears to be a defended settlement probably of later 1st millennium date. A cairn (T64) at Loch Aulaig may be a prehistoric burial monument or, alternatively, could be a clearance pile of later date.

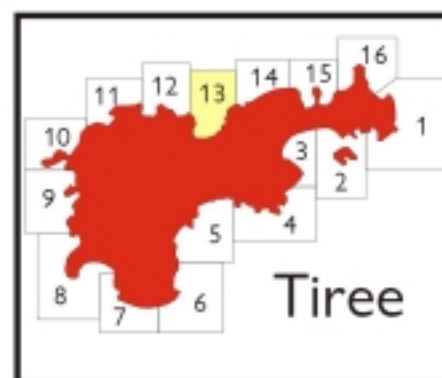
Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 13

T33	T38
NM 01140 47502	NM 01427 48109
Balephetrish	Balephetrish (NW of)
Kelp drying walls	Kelp kilns
18-20th C	18-20th C
Fair	Fair
Nil	Nil
T34	T39
NM 01288 47537	NM 01564 48216
Balephetrish, Traigh Bheag	Loch Aulaig (W of)
Remnant land boundaries	Land boundary
18-20th C	18-20th C
Fair	Fair
Nil	Nil
T35	T64
NM 01329 47903	NM 01866 48120
Balephetrish, Traigh Bheag	Loch Aulaig
Structure, possible kelp Kiln	Cairn
Unknown	Unknown
Fair/poor	Fair
Nil	Monitor
T36 (NM04NW13)	T65
NM 01357 48029	NL 99550 47000
Balephetrish, An Dun	Balephetrish Bay (W side of)
Defended house/ Dun	House
1st mill BC- 1st mill AD	18-20th C
Fair	Fair
Monitor	Nil
T37	T66
NM 01441 48015	NL 99333 47709
Balephetrish, Port Ban	Balephetrish Bay (W end of)
Land boundary	Kelp drying wall
18-20th C	18-20th C
Fair	Fair
Nil	Nil



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





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1. Sgeir Charrach

NL 995 475

0.9 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface generally visible

Rocky shore with shingle/shell/sand cover in-between rocks and on upper foreshore. There is a very small area of rubble, c 20m long dumped in front of the coast edge at the start of the unit. The hinterland is good fenced pasture.

3. Eilean nan Griogag

NM 016 483

0.8 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface visible

Rocky shoreline punctuated by small sandy coves generally <100m long. Hinterland is very poorly drained in many places. Rough grazing.

2. Balephetrish Bay

NM 007 471

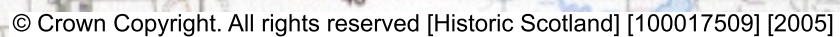
3.3 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not visible

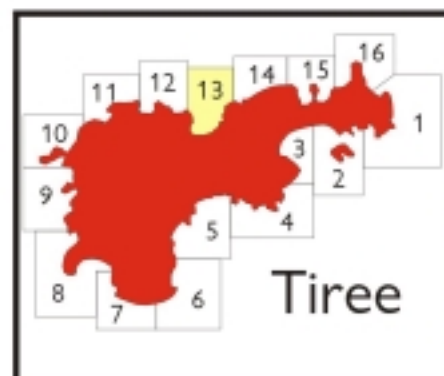
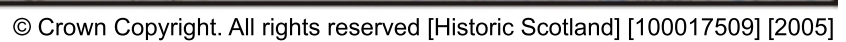
A wide sandy bay. The hinterland is dunes over most of the unit, these become more extensive towards the eastern end of the bay. The dunes lie between the road and the coast edge; further inland there is good fenced pasture. At the western end of the bay the hinterland is good fenced pasture. There is a sea wall at the extreme west end of the unit, where the road passes adjacent to the coast edge. There has been much dumping of building rubble over a >200m stretch of coast edge at the western end of the unit where the road nears the coast, presumably in an attempt to protect the road from erosion. Further to the east of the rubble, erosion has revealed an old stony beach in a 200m long exposure. A gabion wall is eroding from dunes at NM 00482 46960.





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1. Aird Mor NL 995 475 0.9 Km Eroding to stable The coast edge within this unit is generally rocky and stable but there is some limited erosion of soils above the coast edge.	3. Eilean nan Griogag NM 016 483 0.8 Km Stable Rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion.
2. Balephetrish Bay NM 007 471 3.3 Km Definitely eroding This long sandy bay is actively eroding. Many blowouts are visible in the hinterland. There is evidence of attempts to halt the erosion. Gabion cages are eroding from a dune face at NM 00482 46960. There has been much dumping of rubble over a >200m stretch towards the western end of the bay, apparently in an attempt to armour the coastline where the road comes near.	



# Tiree

## Map 14: Rubha Saltaig to Loch an Fhaing

This map section extends from Loch Aulaig eastwards along a low rocky shore towards Vaul. The hinterland is rough with craggy outcrops and boggy land. There are no roads or modern settlements within the coastal zone.

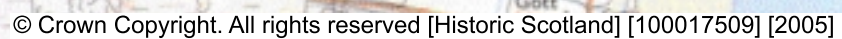
The coast edge in this area is formed from rock platform and is stable.

Sites within this area include several remnant field systems and old cultivations, enclosures and land boundaries (T57, 59, 60, 61, 63) and kelp drying walls and kilns (T58, 61). Most of these remains are likely to be of 18-20th C date, although some may be earlier. The very reduced remains of a field system and associated cultivations and a probable house platform to the W of Loch an Fhaing (T57), for example, may be of 14-18th C date. To the NE of Loch Dubh a Gharraidh Fail, the footings of a rectilinear building and associated enclosure may be either a long house, possibly even of Norse origin, or, alternatively, a chapel site (T63). One of the most remarkable sites on Tiree, known as the Ringing Stone, lies on the coast edge within this area (T62). A large cup marked boulder, this glacial erratic is finely balanced on top of the natural bedrock and when struck, produces a clear ringing sound. Over fifty cup marks can be seen; they are located on all sides except the underside of the boulder. It is uncertain if all the markings are of contemporary date but it would appear that many are of some antiquity.

Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 14

T57	T61
NM 03875 49111	NM 01687 48114
Loch an Fhaing (W of)	Loch Aulaig
Field system, cultivations and possible house platform	Field system and cultivations, kelp drying walls
14-18th C	18-20th C
Fair/poor	Fair
Survey	Survey
	T62 (NM04NW6)
T58	NM 02696 48679
NM 03625 49072	Ringling Stone
Loch an Fhaing (W of)	Cup-marked boulder, 'The Ringling Stone'
Kelp kiln	Unknown
18-20th C	Good
Fair	Survey
Nil	
	T63
T59	NM 02756 48591
NM 03195 48959	Loch Dubh a Gharraidh Fail (NE of)
Am Beannan Ruadh	Structure, enclosure, mound, cultivations, boundary
Enclosure and cultivation remains	Unknown
18-20th C	Fair
Fair	Survey
Nil	
T60	
NM 03118 48878	
Creagan Mora (W of )	
Enclosure and cultivation remains	
18-20th C	
Fair	
Nil	



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- Tíre

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1. Creag na Cradh-gheoidh

NM 026 486

3.3 Km

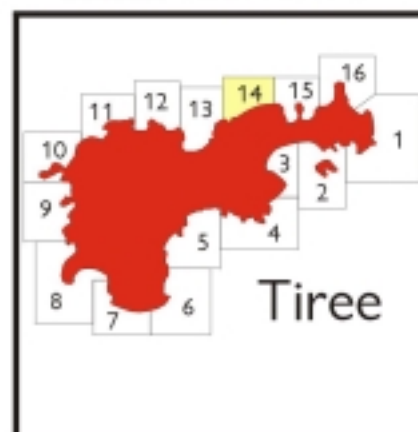
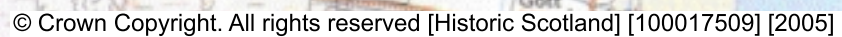
Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface visible

Rocky shoreline punctuated by small sandy  
coves generally <100m long. Hinterland is very  
poorly drained in many places. Rough grazing.



Tiree  
Map 14

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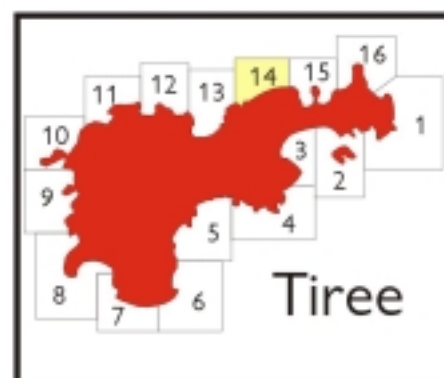
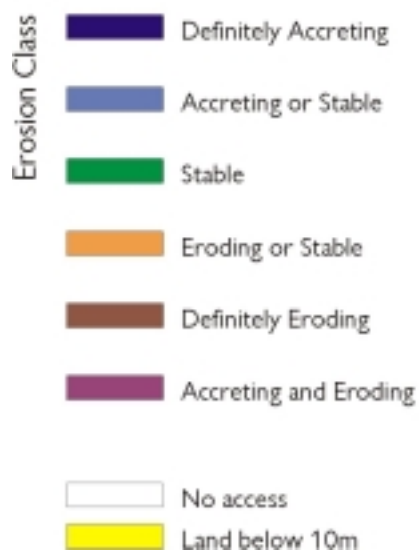
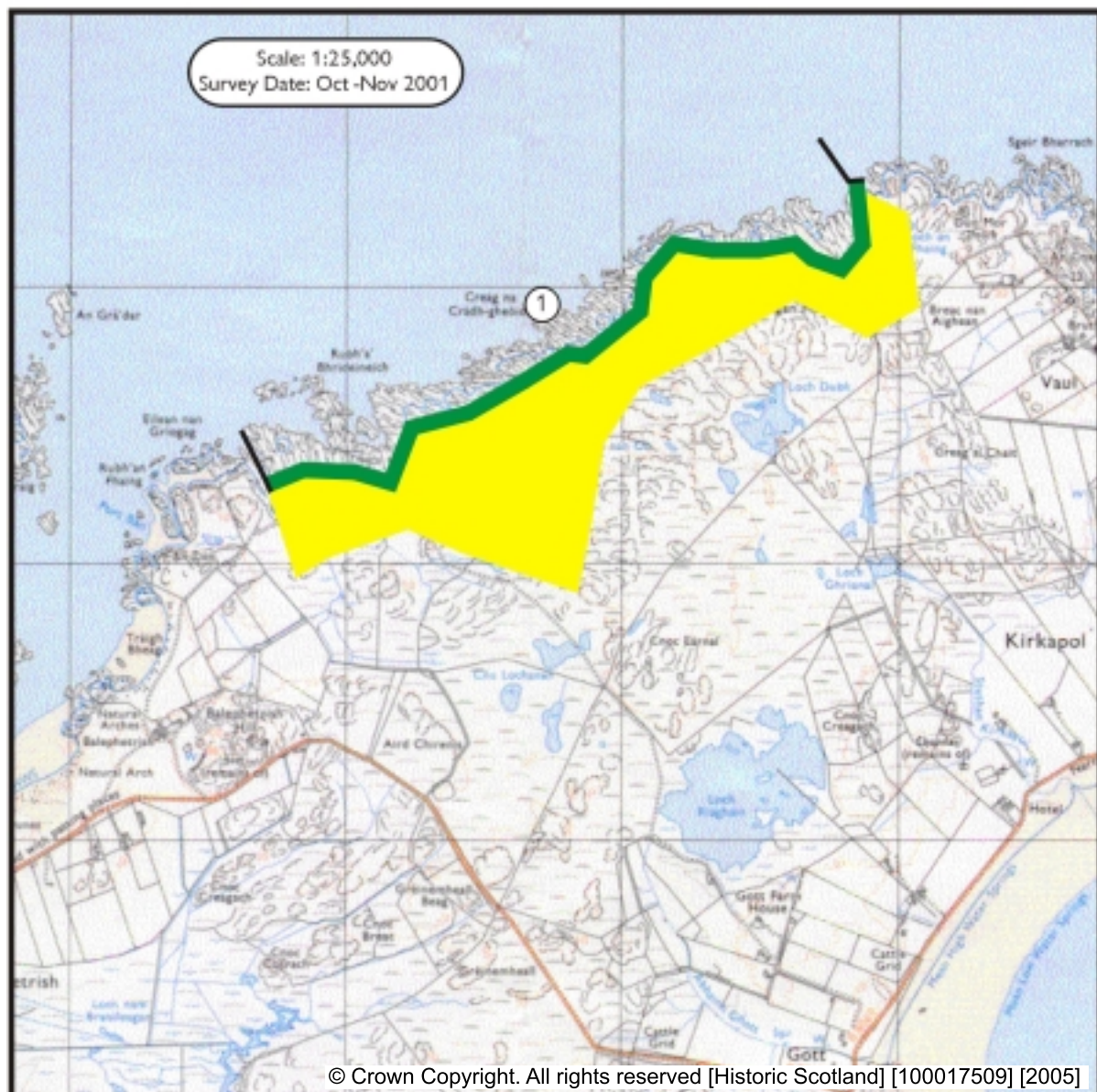
1. Creag na Cradh-gheoidh

NM 026 486

3.3 Km

Stable

Rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion. There is limited erosion within small sandy coves.



# Tiree

## Map 15: Loch an Fhaing to Greasamull

This map section extends around Vaul Bay and Salum Bay to finish at Greasamull. The W side of Vaul bay is rugged and undulating. The coast rises up into a short section of rock cliffs and there are rock outcrops and craggy knolls in the immediate hinterland. There is no modern settlement within this area. At the head of the bay the broad sandy beach of Traigh Bhalla is backed by unenclosed sand dunes. A low rocky peninsula separates Vaul Bay from Salum Bay which lies its eastern side. At the head of Salum Bay, Traigh Shathalum is a predominantly sandy beach with occasional rock outcrops and some cobble cover. There is some modern settlement around the E side of Salum Bay, but it is mostly located outwith the coastal zone.

The northern part of this section has a coast edge formed from rock platform and is stable. The softer coast edge at the head of Vaul Bay and Salum Bay is eroding. These bays are separated by a rocky peninsula, which is not eroding.

In addition to numerous sites of 18-20th C date, there are also several major prehistoric sites within this area. The broch of Dun Mor at Vaul is possibly the best known site on Tiree (T129). Excavated between 1962 and 1964 by Dr. Euan MacKie, this imposing structure is built on a high knoll overlooking the sea. The walls stand over 2m high, with an intramural gallery and staircase preserved within their 4.5m thickness. The remains of outworks and extramural settlement can be seen around the broch. The nearby site of Dun Beg (T130) also occupies a rocky height. It appears that this defended settlement comprised of a series of curvilinear buildings within a stout enclosure wall. A further prehistoric site is indicated in an eroding coastal section at Salum (T20). This is the only actively eroding coastal site identified during this visit to Tiree. Deposits of ash, bone and burnt stone visible in the 1m high section indicate the probable presence of a settlement, most likely of prehistoric date.



# Built Heritage & Archaeology

Tiree  
Map 15

<p>T19 (NM04NE9) NM 06564 49032 Salum Bay (N end of) Alleged site of dun, jetty Unknown Fair Monitor</p>	<p>T54 NM 04821 48888 Vaul Bay, Creag Bruthainne Quarry 18-20th C Good Nil</p>
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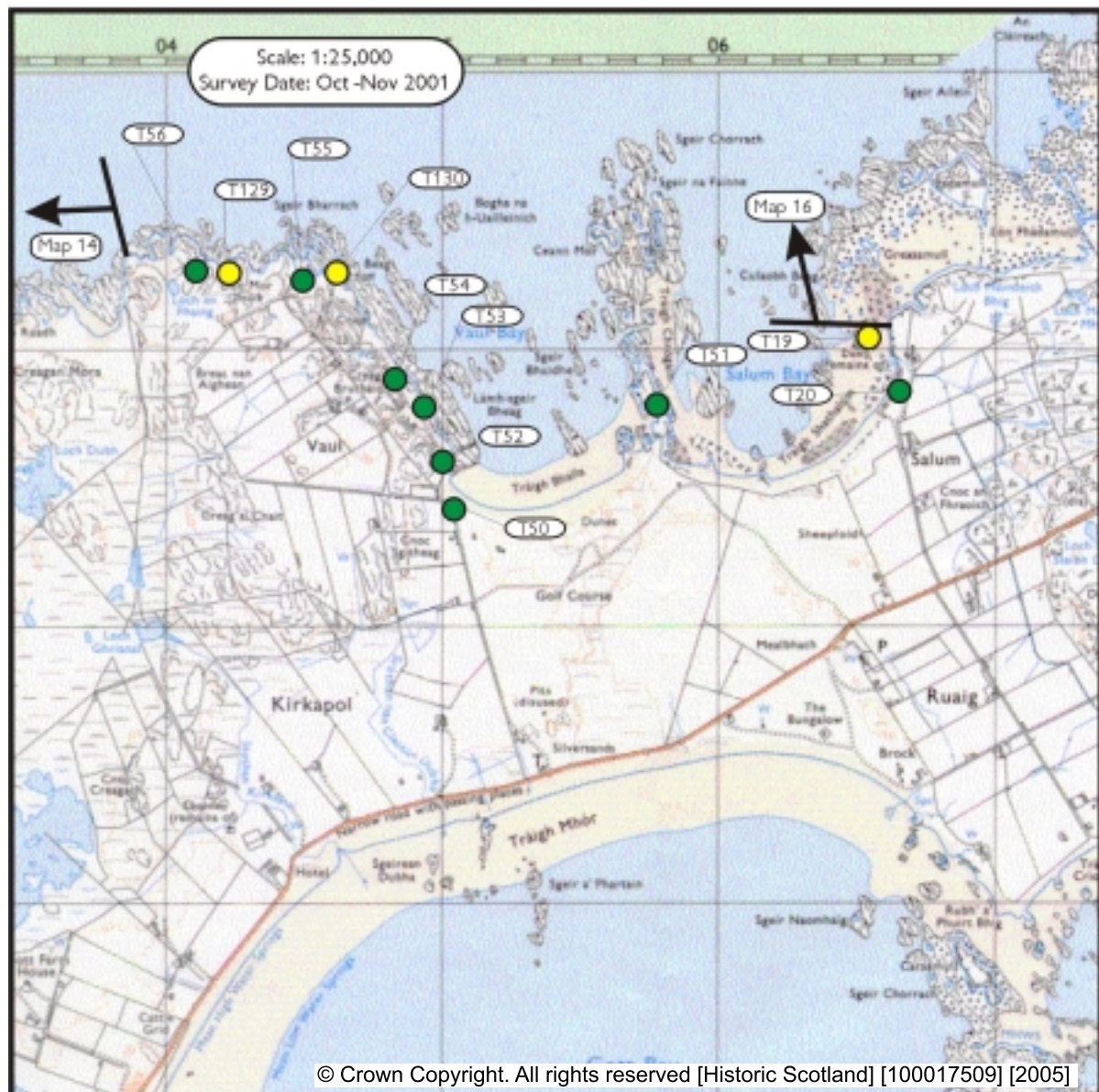
<p>T20 NM 06656 48842 Salum Coastal exposure: anthropogenic deposits in section Unknown Fair/poor Survey</p>	<p>T55 NM 04518 49215 Vaul Bay (NW of) Kelp kilns 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>
--	--

<p>T50 NM 05059 48410 Vaul, Traigh Bhalla Blackhouses 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T56 NM 04067 49216 Loch an Fhaing Enclosure and mound 18-20th Fair Nil</p>
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<p>T51 NM 05789 48668 Vaul Bay (E side of) Structural remains, enclosures, kelp drying walls and kelp kiln 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>	<p>T129 (NM04NW3) NM 0423 4927 Dun Mor Vaul Broch 1st mill BC- 1st mill AD Fair Monitor</p>
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<p>T52 NM 05009 48597 Vaul, Traigh Bhalla House and possible kelp kiln 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T130 (NM04NW4/10/11) NM 0463 4926 Dun Beag, Vaul Dun 1st mill BC- 1st mill AD Fair Monitor</p>
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T53  
NM 04927 48779  
Vaul Bay  
Noosts  
18-20th C  
Fair  
Nil



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





Hinterland Geology &  
Coastal Geomorphology

Tiree  
Map 15

---

1. Sgeir Bharrach

NM 046 492

2.3 Km

Rock platform

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface visible

Rocky shoreline punctuated by small sandy  
coves generally <100m long. Hinterland is very  
poorly drained in many places. Rough grazing.

2. Traigh Chrogain

NM 057 490

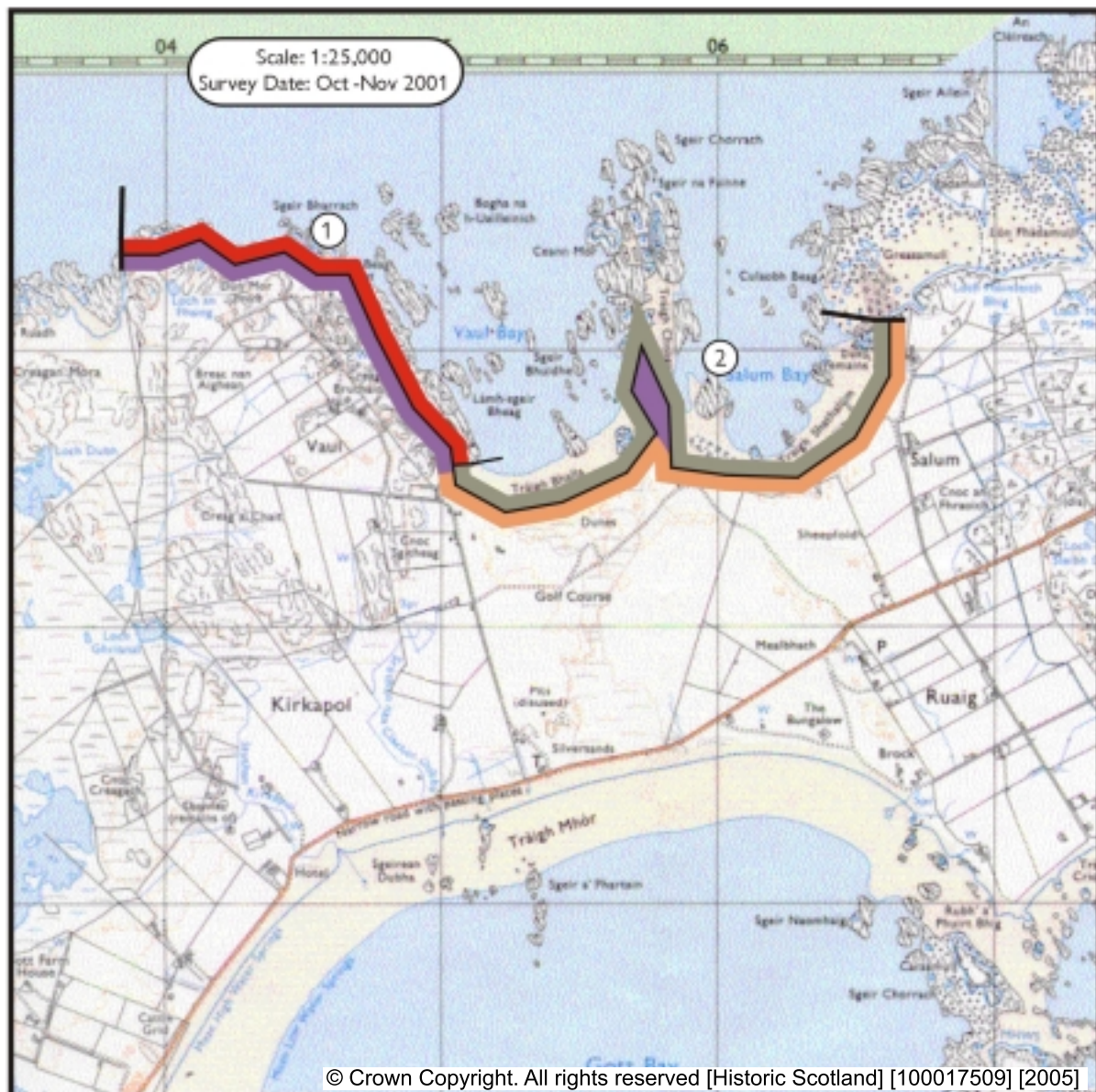
3.4 Km

Sandy foreshore

Coast edge <5m

Drift/rock interface not generally visible

This unit covers two curving sandy bays divided  
by a rocky ridge. The hinterland is an extensive  
dune system.



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

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

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

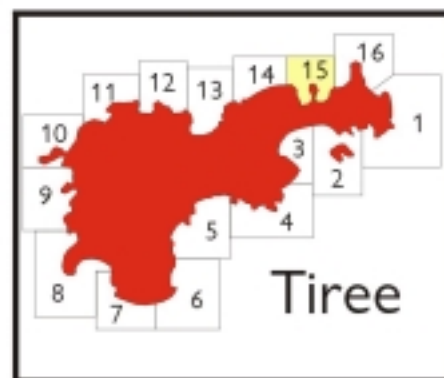
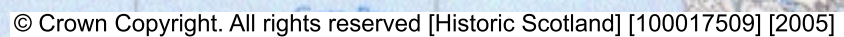


## Erosion Class

Tiree  
Map 15

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1. Vaul NM 046 492 2.3 Km Rocky coast edge with little sign of recent erosion. There is limited erosion within small sandy coves.	3. Traigh Chrogain NM 057 490 0.9 Km Stable The coast edge on this rocky promontory appears stable
2. Traigh Bhalla NM 054 484 1.1 Km Definitely eroding The dunes along the coast edge within this unit are eroding.	4. Traigh Shathalum NM 064 486 1.4 Km Definitely eroding The dunes along the coast edge within this unit are eroding.

Tiree  
Map 15

# Tiree

## Map 16: Greasamull to Port Ruadh

This map section extends from Salum around the headland of Urvaig to Caoles. The north facing coastline has a broad sand and cobble covered foreshore, with an unenclosed coastal strip behind which are enclosed grazing fields. There is modern settlement within the hinterland. The east facing coastline is more rocky, although there are sandy beaches around Eilean Beag and at Traigh-lochain. Here also, the coastal strip is largely unenclosed and the hinterland is divided into fields of grazing land.

There is a short section of stable coastline between Salum and Greasamull, but from this point to Urvaig, the presence of salt march along the coast indicates that the coast edge is being inundated and gradually eroded. From Urvaig to Port Ruadh the coast edge is formed from blown sand deposits and is generally stable with only localised areas of erosion.

All but two of the sites identified in this area are thought to be of 18-20th C date. They include several abandoned blackhouse settlements (T7, 8, 12), old field walls and enclosures (T9, 14, 17) and kelp working remains (T10, 11, 15, 16). The kelp working remains are mostly located to the W side of Urvaig. A possible burial mound at the N end of Salum Bay occupies what appears to be an artificial platform (T18). A second mound to the S of Miodar (T13) may also be a burial mound, although this could not be clearly determined.

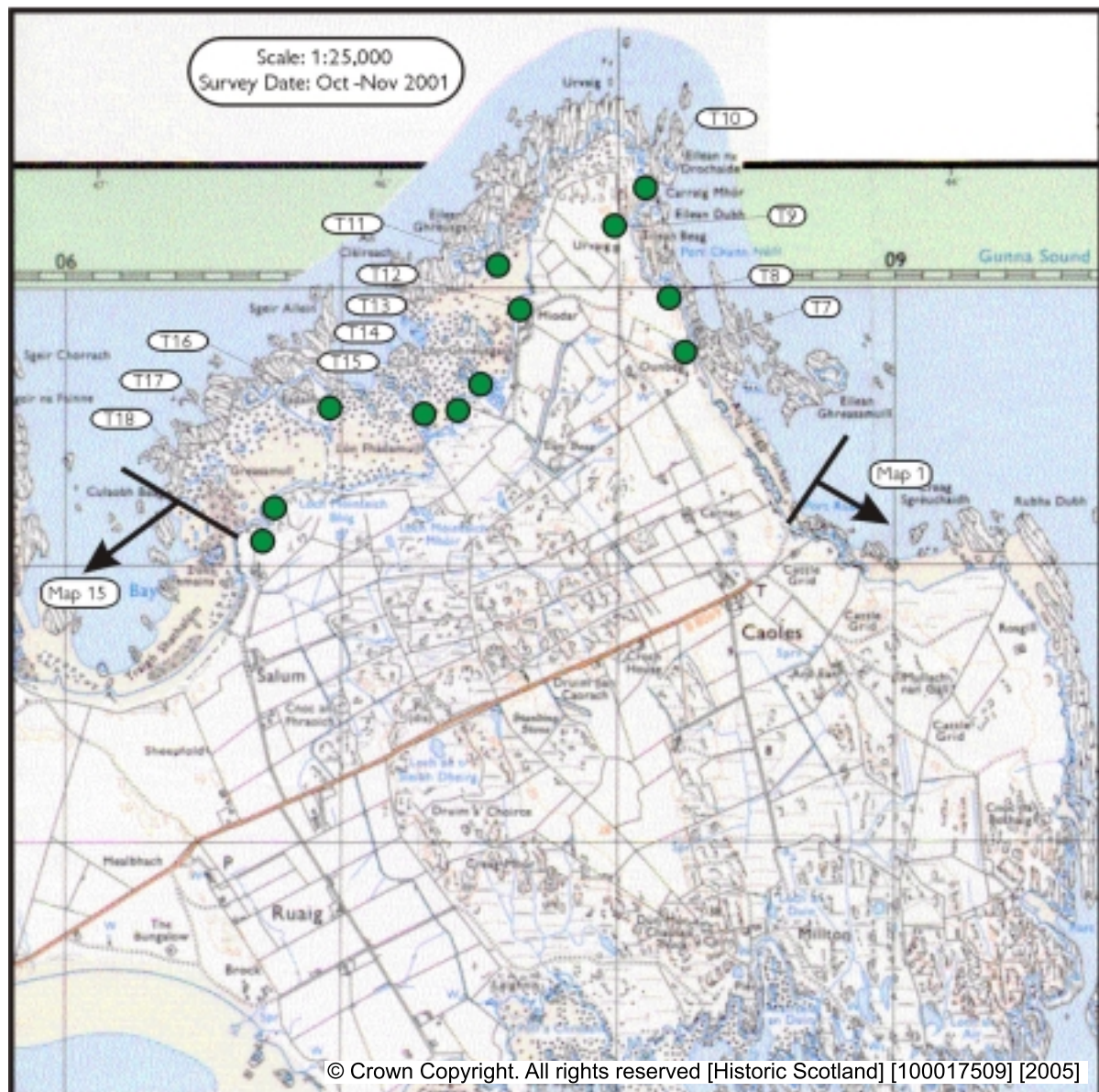


Built Heritage &  
Archaeology

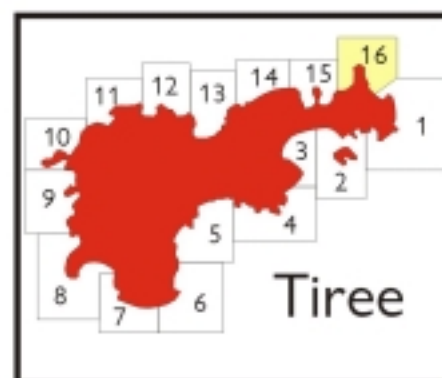
Tiree  
Map 16

<p>T7 NM 08275 49681 Dunbeg Blackhouse 18-20th C Good/fair Nil</p>	<p>T13 NM 07537 49690 Miodar (S of) Mound Unknown Fair Monitor</p>
<p>T8 NM 08171 49956 Dunbeg (N of) Blackhouse, enclosure, boat and noost, walls 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T14 NM 07449 49569 Lon Ghreusgain (S of) Land boundaries and slipways 18-20th C Poor Nil</p>
<p>T9 NM 07996 50200 Urvaig Sheep fold 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T15 NM 07288 49559 Lon Ghreusgain (S of) Kelp wall 18-20th C Poor Nil</p>
<p>T10 NM 08064 50367 Urvaig Kelp drying walls and kilns 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>	<p>T16 NM 06960 49589 Salum, Fadamull Kelp drying walls and possible kelp kiln 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>
<p>T11 NM 07548 50081 Urvaig Kelp drying walls 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>	<p>T17 NM 06797 49236 Salum, Greasamull Enclosure, land boundaries 18-20th C Fair Nil</p>
<p>T12 NM 07654 49913 Urvaig Blackhouse 18-20th C Fair/poor Nil</p>	<p>T18 NM 06707 49040 Salum Bay (N end of) Possible burial mound 3-1st mill BC Fair Monitor</p>





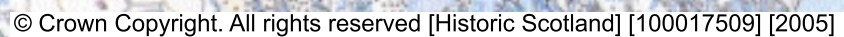
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
- Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
- + Listed Historic Building
- Undesignated wreck
- Known ancient monument
- Site found by this survey
- Site complex




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1. Miodar NM 075 496 3.1 Km Rock and Salt Marsh Coast edge <5m Drift/rock interface occasionally visible The coast edge in this unit is a confusing mix of rock and salt marsh. The salt marsh is over 200m deep in places. A massive storm beach at the north end of the unit has been heavily disturbed by quarrying. Hinterland is fenced pasture.	2. Carnan NM 084 494 1.8 Km Sandy foreshore Coast edge <5m Drift/rock interface not generally visible Narrow sandy foreshore punctuated by frequent rocks. Hinterland is rough pasture, blown sand is accumulating in this area - some fences and gates are half buried by sand. There is a short sea wall in front of a ruinous blackhouse at Dunbeg (site T7).
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Tiree  
Map 16



 Rock platform  
 Mainly sand  
 Mainly alluvial/marine mud  
 Marsh

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

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





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1. Lon Ghreusgain

NM 075 496

3.1 Km

Eroding to stable

This unit is dominated by an extensive area of salt marsh which is up to 200m deep. There are many old, derelict field walls within the salt marsh which demonstrate the gradual erosion of this stretch of coast. There is a short stretch of more stable coast edge towards the southern end of this unit

## 2. Dunbeg

NM 084 494

1.8 Km

Eroding to stable

The coast edge in this unit is generally sandy but with rock protruding in many places. The coast edge appears stable, with only minor erosion. The hinterland, however appears to be accreting sand. Many fences and gates are part buried by sand.

