

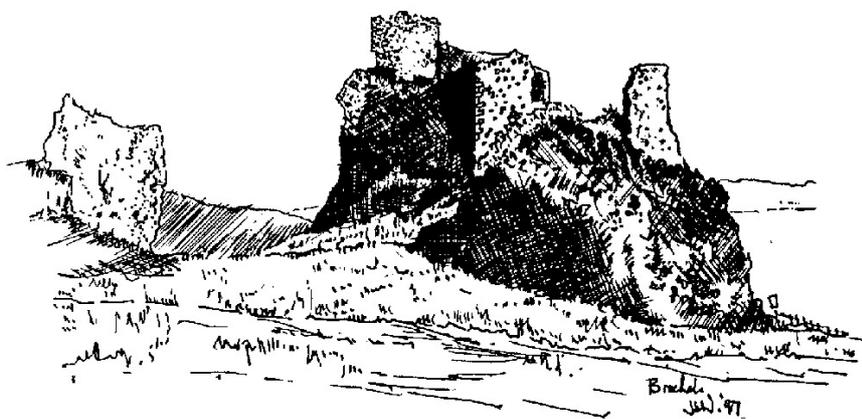


An Archaeological Survey  
of the townships of Glame, Manish More, Brochel  
and the farmsteads of Doire Domhain plus a field  
survey of the surrounding area.

on

# Raasay

Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region  
Portree Parish



## Brochel Castle

Edited by  
John Macdonald and J. Scott Wood

Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists

Occasional Paper No.26

1997

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

Enquiries regarding this publication should be addressed to either one of the following.

John Macdonald	J. Scott Wood
51 Aranthrue Crescent	Tigh Na Fiodh
Renfrew	Farr, Kincaig
Renfrewshire	Inverness
PA4 9BH	PH21 1NU



An archaeological survey of the townships of Glame, Manish  
More, Brochel and the farmsteads of Doire Domhain, with a  
survey of the surrounding area,

on

# **Raasay**

Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region  
Portree Parish

edited by

**John Macdonald and J Scott Wood**

©Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists  
(Glasgow University)  
ISBN 086389 081 4  
1997

# RAASAY 97

*Abstract: The survey of the townships of Glame, Manish More and Brochel plus the farmsteads at Doire Domhain and the surrounding area form part of ACFA's continuing interest in the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the following people for their help in the 1997 Raasay survey:

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

To Messrs. Gillies for allowing us access to the sites and to the land in between.

To Mary Carmichael, the Skye and Lochalsh Museums Officer, for providing details of the township at Brochel.

Our thanks also go to the Glasgow Archaeological Society, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and C.B.A. Challenge Funding for their very kind financial support.

Last, but not least, to the 97th Raasay Volunteers for all their help in the survey and for being such good companions. They were:-

Jean Aitken, Veronica Baker, Valerie Bickers, Margaret Gill, Frances Hood, Sue Hothersall, Anne Macdonald, Helen Maxwell, Anna Pollock, Amy Gazin-Schwartz, Eleanor Smart, Anne Wood, Jim Anderson, Richard Anderson, Bob Diamond, Willie Dougan, Bruce Henry, Jim Mair, Donald McKay, Dennis Topen, and Jim Waterton.

## INTRODUCTION

The 1997 survey is a continuation of our 1995 and 1996 surveys of the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.

In 1995 we surveyed the townships of Oskaig and Holoman and the areas in between. In 1996 we surveyed Balachuirn, Balmeanach, Inver and Brae plus a field survey of the areas in between. This year, after a reconnaissance in February, we decided to concentrate our attention on the townships of Glame, Manish More, Brochel and Doire Domhain with a field survey of the areas between the townships.

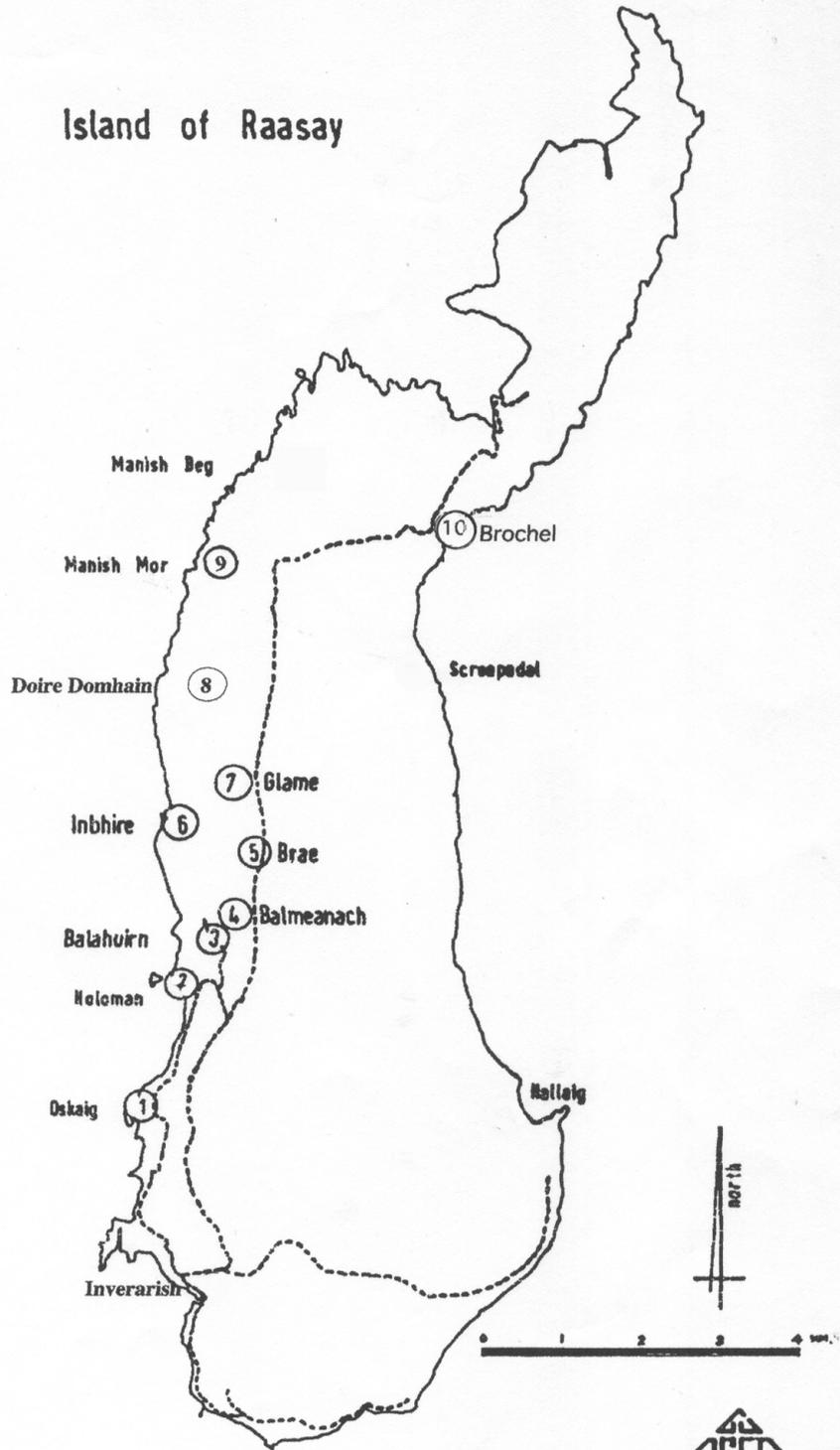
The report of this survey now follows.

John Macdonald

J.Scott Wood

ACFA 1997

# Island of Raasay



## GLAME

Currently Glame is characterised by a complex of large sheds and enclosures, used annually for the gathering and shearing of the island's sheep. Within the complex are two features worthy of note.. The first is an old petrol driven bus probably of the late 1930's or immediately post war, now used as a bothy. The other is an old butcher's van, also used as a bothy, round which has been built a timber clad shed with corrugated iron sheets to protect it from the weather. The protective shed is placed so tightly around the van that it is clearly secondary to the van's final parking.

Down the slope and to the west of the modern complex are three gaunt chimneys protruding above a fold in the landscape. These give the impression of an abandoned industrial function.

They are however the remains of a lineal group of four bothies which went out of use in the late 1920's. Three chimneys still stand and one has fallen. All the remaining structures are out of plumb and are in a dangerous condition.

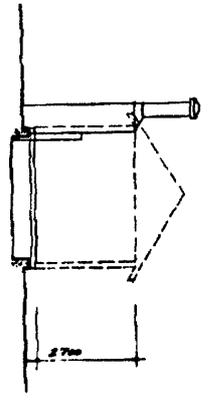
The in situ cast concrete under building measures 29.50m long by 4.00m wide externally and are 0.225m thick and at least 0.6m deep. From the remains it is clear that the building was a simple timber frame structure of 100mm x .50mm wall studs with 175mm by .50mm floor joists at 600mm centres. The flooring was tongue and groove board while the walls were clad similarly. Externally the walls and roof were clad with galvanised corrugated iron sheeting. Four doors gave access to the units and there is evidence of windows.

From the arrangement of the flues and their spacing it is likely that the southern-most unit was larger than the other three and may well have had a separate bedroom. The other three appear to have been single apartment dwellings. There is no evidence of any internal toilet arrangements nor is there an obvious external toilet structure or trench.

To the east of the building is a natural rock outcrop and bank. A ditch has been cut between the building and the rock outcrop to divert surface water around the building. Curiously, and inexplicably, a passage has been cut through this rock outcrop just to the north of the building. The passage is some 10.0m long, 1.50m deep at its maximum and 2.0m wide. The passage is obviously the result of considerable effort but its function and necessity is not obvious.

# Glame

Shepherds' bothies



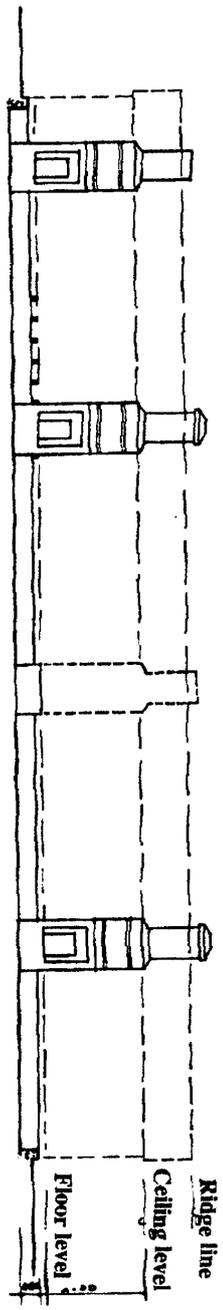
Section

Floor: Tongued and grooved flooring  
22 mm on 175 x 75 mm joists at 600 mm centres.

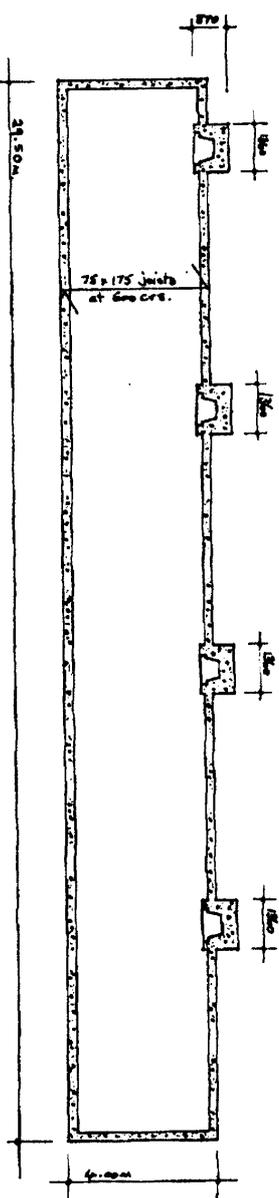
Roof: Corrugated iron sheeting on purlins and timber couples.

Walls: Corrugated iron sheet cladding on timber stud walling, 100 x 50 mm rails and studs finished internally with tongued and grooved boarding.

Underbuildings: In situ cast concrete ring beam underbuildings, 225 mm thick by 600 mm deep.



West elevation

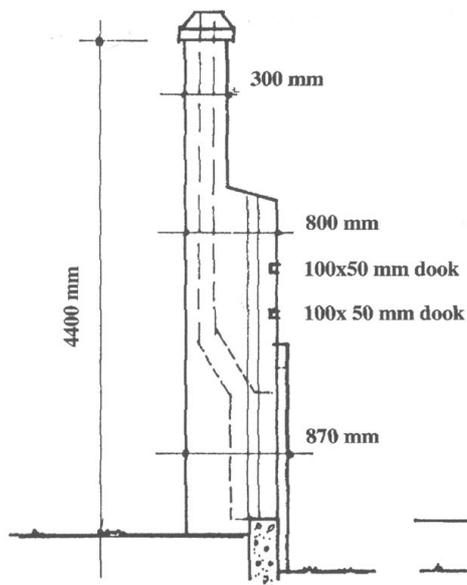
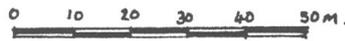
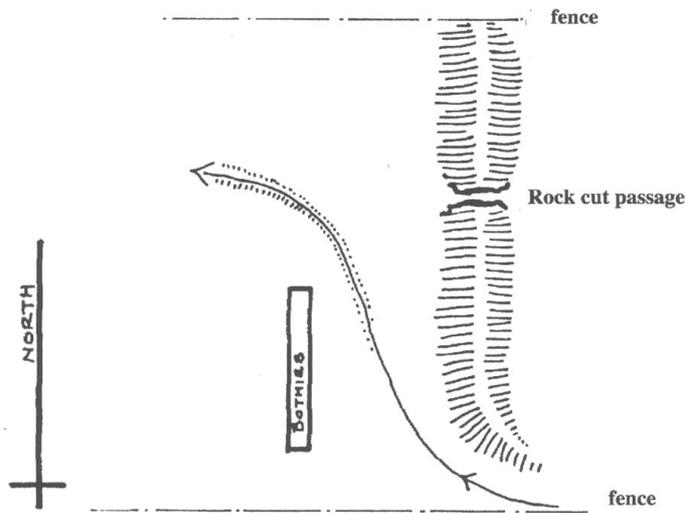


Plan

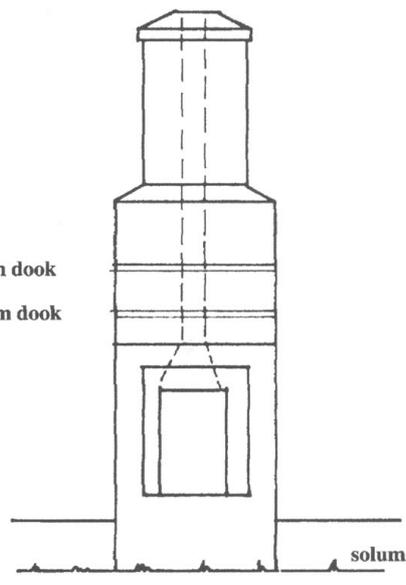


# Glame

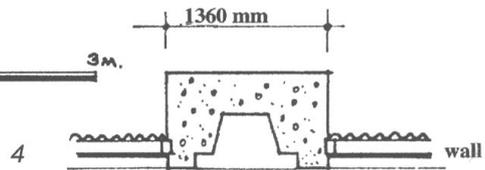
# Shepherds' Bothies



Gable



Elevation



Plan



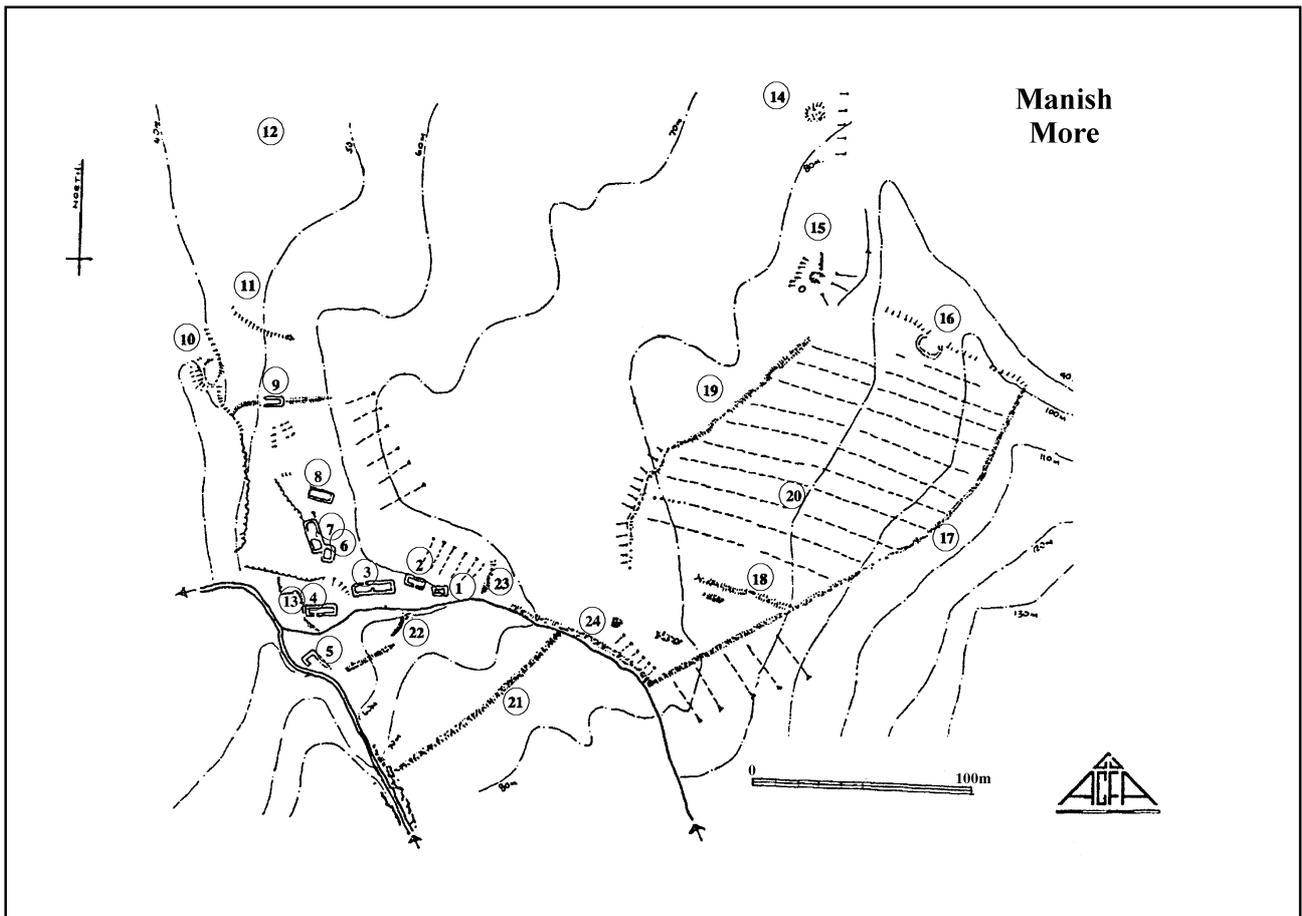
# Manish More

About one kilometre due west of the right angled bend on the main road, the settlement of Manish More lies in a sheltered hollow along the north bank of a west flowing tributary of the Manish Burn. It is bounded on the northeast by a low hill. On the west, low cliffs shelter it from the sea and at this point the ground falls away dramatically to the bed of the Manish Burn. There is no easy access to the sea from Manish More as the burn runs in a steep sided gorge until it joins the Sound of Raasay.

Slightly to the north there are ruins which are obviously older and show signs of reuse. These lie in a wider hollow running south to north down a gentle slope leading to a field and clearance cairns which just appear within the thick heather.

East of the settlement, at a higher level, a large area of rig and furrow, now heather covered, lies below the long head bank which extends north into the distance. West of this bank lie a hut circle and the vestigial remains of shielings at the edge of the cultivated ground.

At a different level, in another north-south running hollow, a rectangular area covered with bracken holds the remains of a cairn which appears to have been modified.











Feature 20 shows strips of rig and furrow running in an east to west direction often with alternate furrows 9m apart lined along one side with large stones. This area is now covered with heather and bog vegetation.

On the northern edge, the head dyke disappears into an area of marsh and appears again beyond the area of rig and furrow, continuing in a northerly direction. Beyond this is a large area of abandoned peat diggings. The south-western edge of the improved land is marked by a small tributary of the Manish Burn which has a fragmentary wall (**Feature 24**) along its north bank.

### **Features 21 to 24            Improved land**

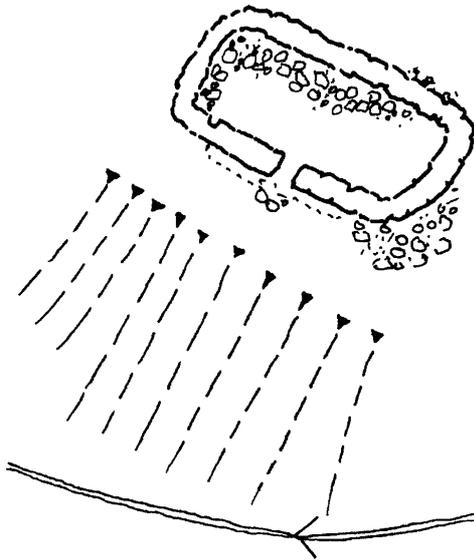
A further extensive area of improved ground is contained in a triangle formed by the Manish Burn and its more northerly tributary enclosed by a dry stone bank 1.0m high in parts - **Feature 21**. There is no sign of rig and furrow within, but the slope would provide natural drainage and now the heather has encroached on to the pasture.

Within this area further down the slope a stone and turf bank, **Feature 22** (NG 5566 4573) runs for some 15m south-west to a much less obvious stone bank from which it is offset by a 2m gap.

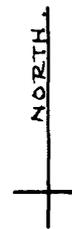
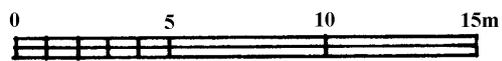
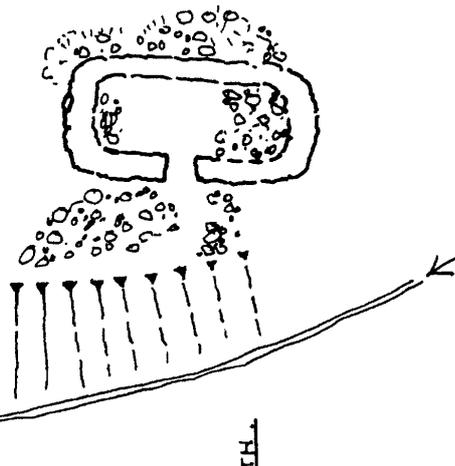
On the north side of the tributary burn, to the east of the houses of Manish More, **Feature 23** is a 20m long stretch of low stone and turf bank running south-west from outcrop almost to the burn.

# Manish More

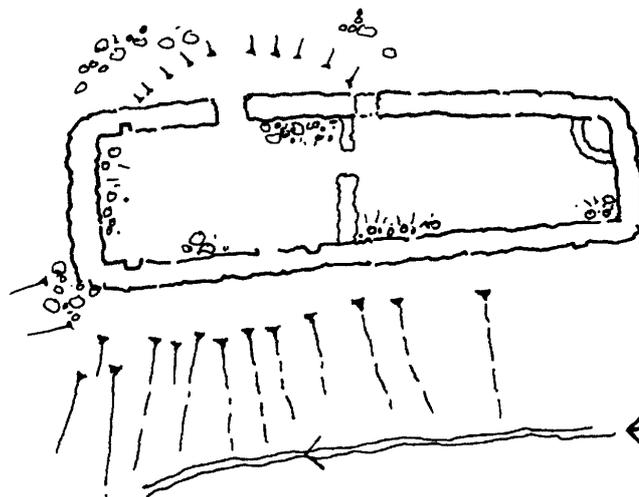
Feature 2



Feature 1



Feature 3

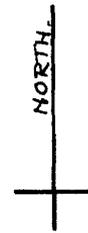
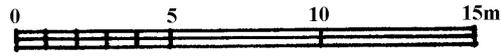
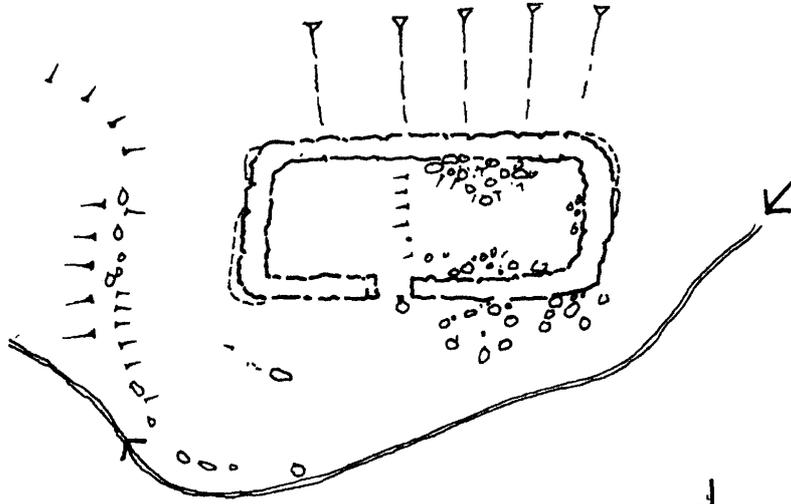


Cruck slot x

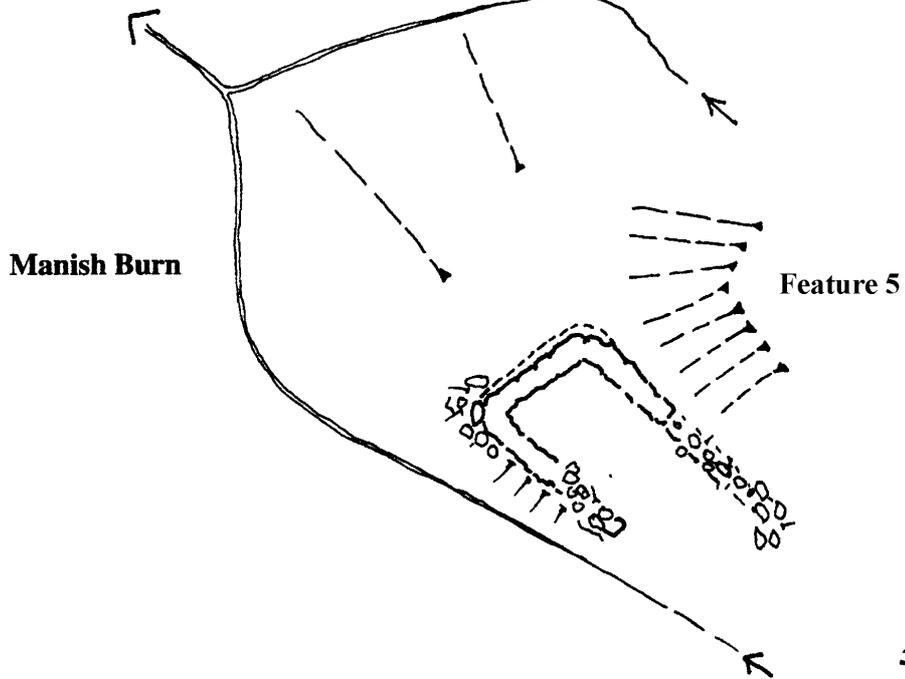


# Manish More

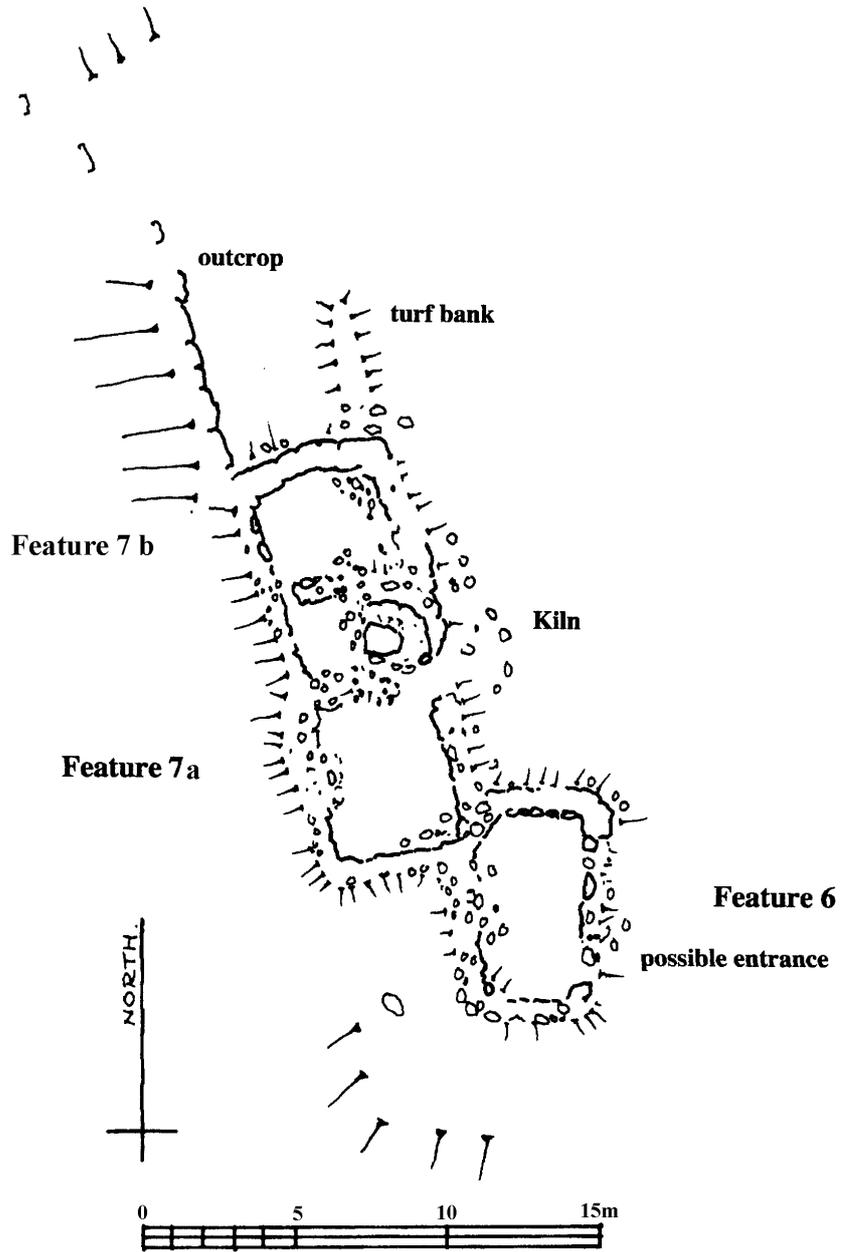
**Feature 4**



**Cleft in rock in burn**



# Manish More

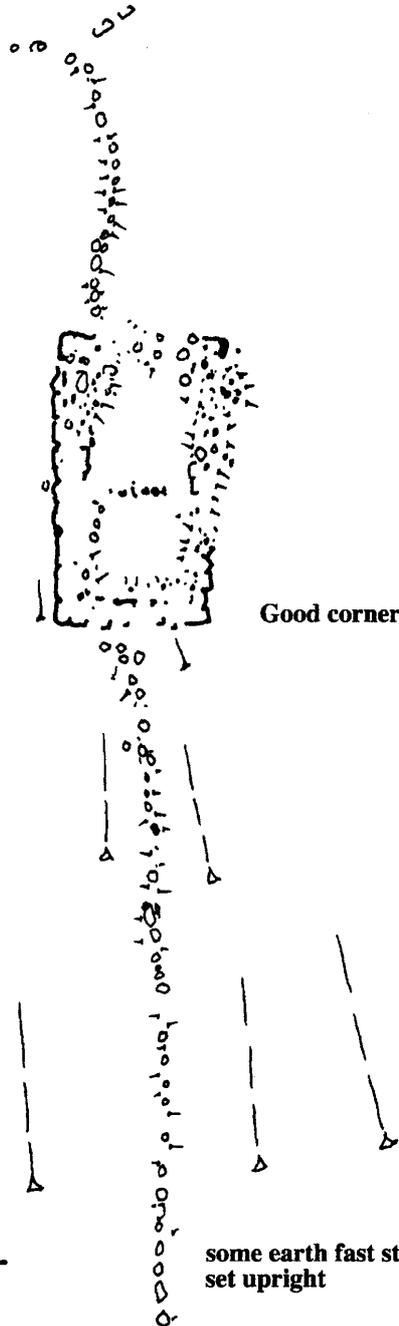
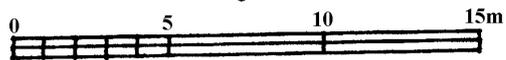
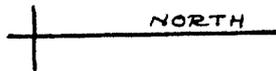


# Manish More

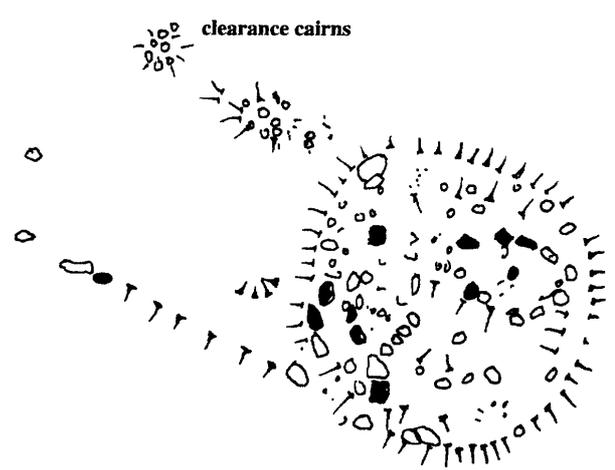
Feature 9

Good corners

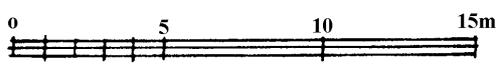
some earth fast stones  
set upright



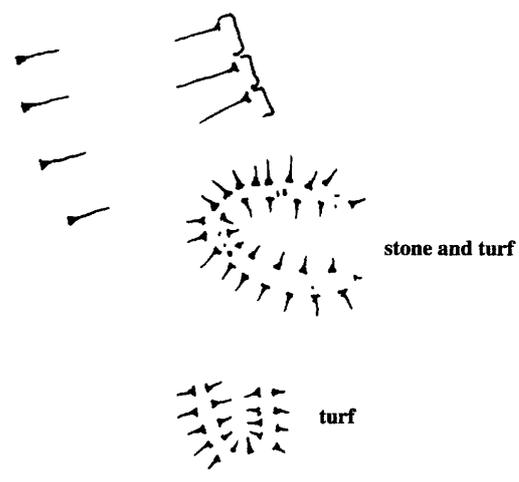
# Manish More



**Feature 14  
Cairn**

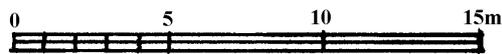
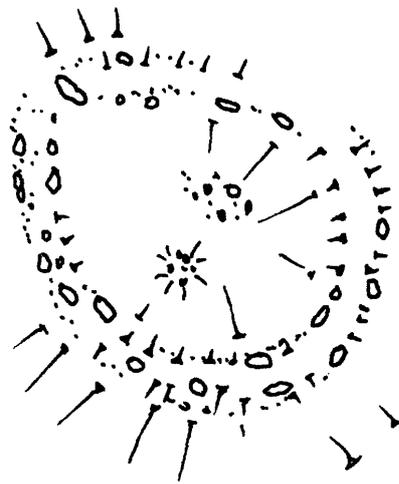


**Feature 15  
"Shielings"  
or  
Buchs**



# Manish More

Feature 16



# Brochel

The old settlement of Brochel lies scattered around the dramatic ruins of Brochel castle perched high on a tall conglomerate outcrop. The remains of the settlement lie on Raasay's east coast between the sea and the road. Originally the road terminated at Brochel until 'Calum's road' was constructed running northwards from Brochel to Arnish. Forest has been planted both north and south of the settlement and some structures have been preserved by the shelter provided by the trees.

One modernised holiday house lies amid this pleasant area which it is thought may have been the school when the settlement was in use. Fishing activity still takes place at the north end of the beach and the ground around the settlement is used for grazing sheep.

The survey noted 44 features of various types and ages.

## **Brochel Castle      NG 5848 4627**

The castle at Brochel is perched on the summit of an isolated agglomerate stack of Torridon grit and sandstone occurring in a small bay set among the cliffs forming the northern part of the east coast of the Island. To the north the view is closed by rising ground but the outlook to the east is an uninterrupted prospect of the hills of Ross-shire.

The castle rock stands some 15 metres above the adjoining land. The summit is in two levels some 6m one above the other, with the building occupying both.

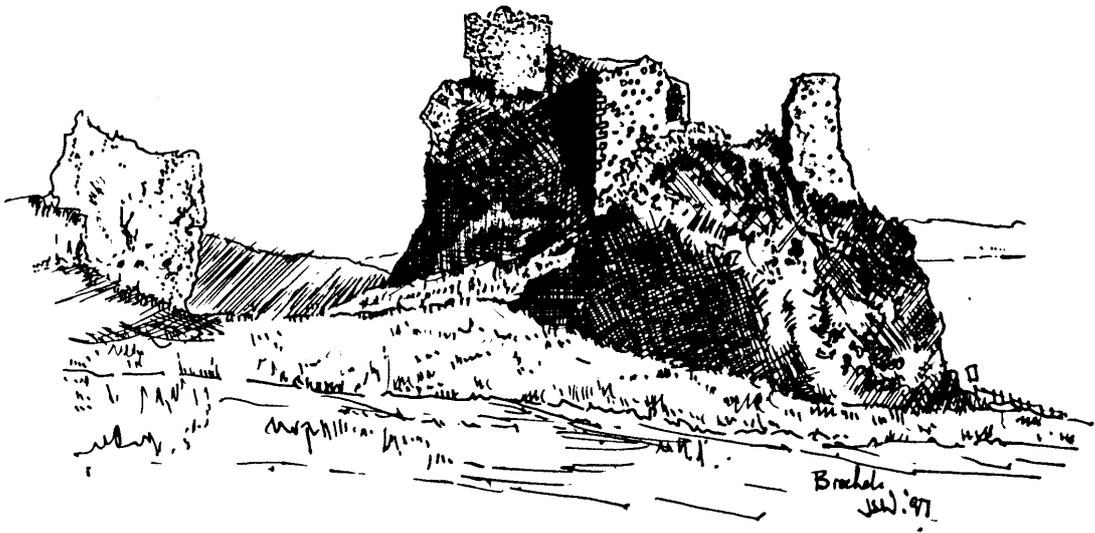
The entire rock is fenced off, with prominent signs warning of danger and prohibiting entrance. A cautious and limited incursion was made to determine the extent of the remains and any changes from the details shown in the Inverness-shire Inventory dated 17th June, 1921.

Although the stone work is in a very poor and dangerous condition, there have been no major collapses. Indeed, there was no obvious evidence of any changes having taken place during the past seventy-five years.

No attempt was made to reach the higher levels and a plan of the lower level was prepared from observation made and with the aid of the published plan.

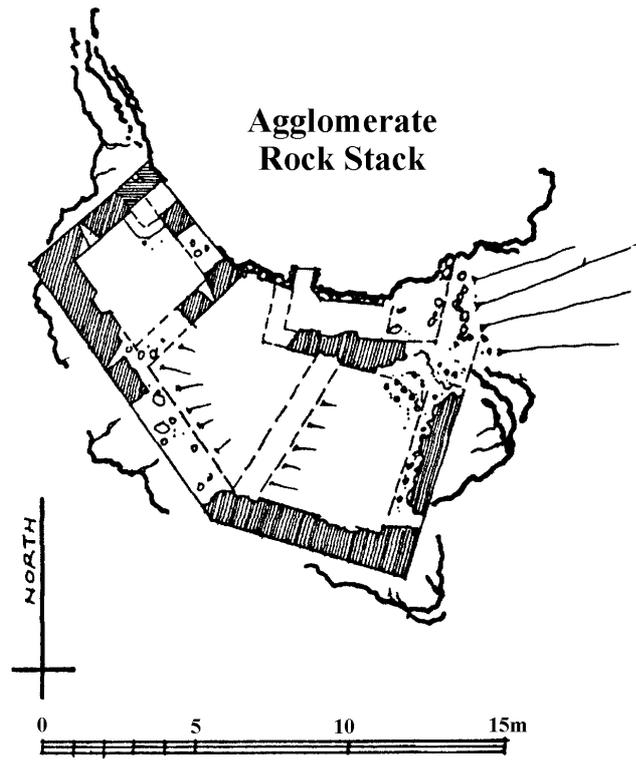
For further information on Brochel Castle see:

Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments, Scotland: Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Islands, 1928.

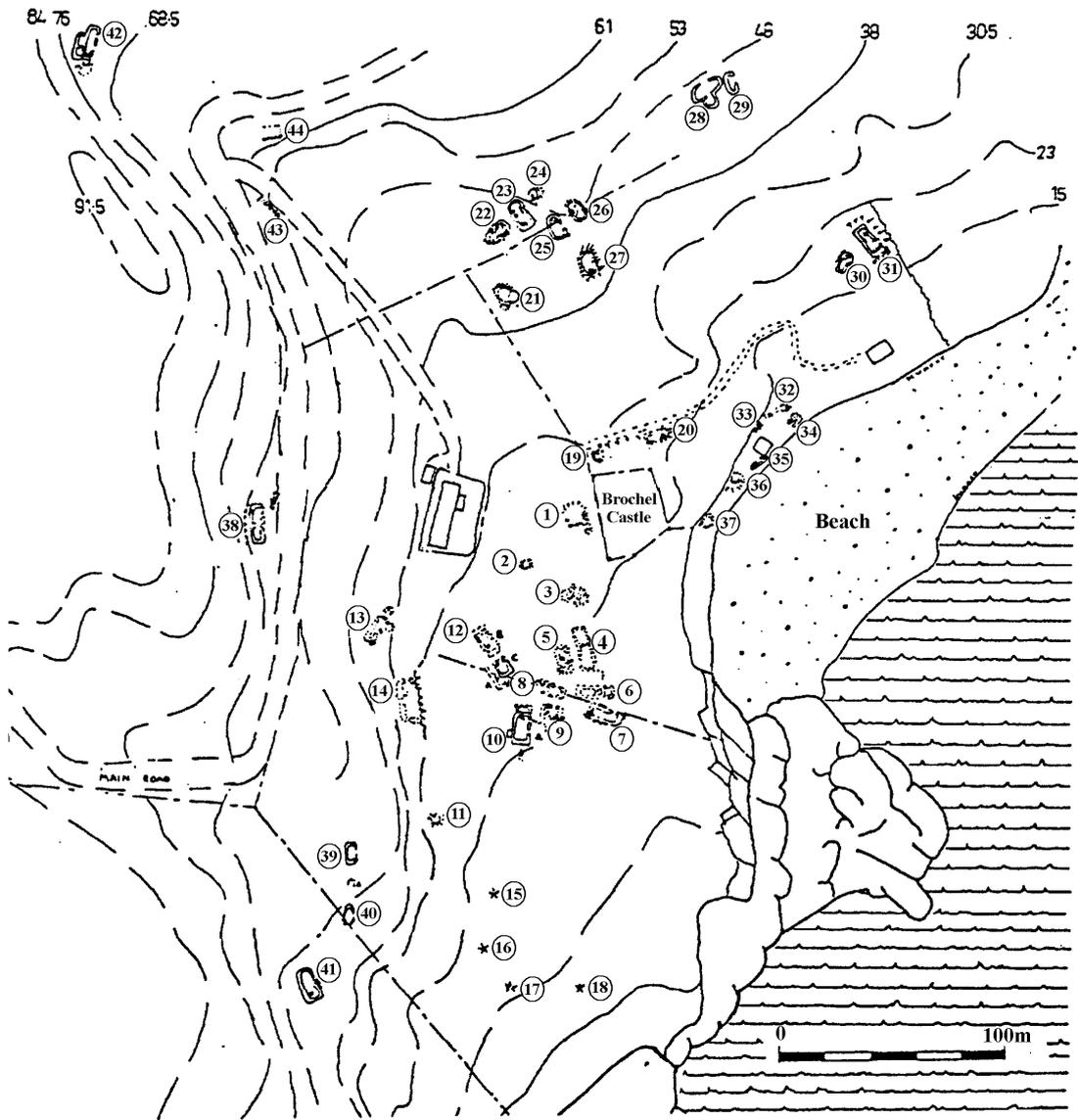


**Brochel Castle**

# Brochel Castle



# Brochel



# Brochel

## **Feature 1                      Enclosure    NG 5844      44627**

Feature 1 is an enclosure 5m west of the castle rock at its nearest point. The enclosure lies north to south and measures 12.5m by 5m internally. It appears as an oval scooped into the natural slope on its north side, best defined in the northwest quadrant, and by a low stony bank in the south half of its east side, 0.10m high, composed of small stones in turf. This bank curves almost at right angles in the southeast corner and runs for 3.5m east-west to form the south end of the feature. The bottom half of the west side is not at all well defined, there is no scoop, change of slope or bank. There are no obvious entrances.

Feature 1 is probably the remains of a small stock enclosure.

## **Feature 2                      Clearance Cairn    NG 5842 4627**

Feature 2 is a clearance cairn in open ground south west of the white cottage. It is triangular in plan, measuring 5m along each of its sides, pyramidal in shape. At its highest point it is 1 m high. Rabbit damage has created a scoop towards the east corner which reveals that the feature is largely composed of earth with some stone.

## **Feature 3                      Possible Kiln Barn    NG 5845 4623**

Feature 3 is the remains of a sub rectangular structure 23m south of the castle rock. It lies east to west, measuring 8m by 3m internally.

The east end contains what appears to be a kiln bowl, 1.7m by 2.2m and 0.1m deep. The interior of the bowl is flat and turf covered. The rim of the bowl is quite well defined, with stones protruding through the turf. There is no trace of an outer face in the east part of the structure. The east end is rounded with stones, some earth fast and some loose, protruding from the turf. The structure is built against outcrop in the southeast quadrant.

There are openings in both the north and south sides that may be original entrances for opposed barn doors. The opening in the south wall is 1m wide and there are traces of a built stone face on the north interior side of the opening. There are also vestigial traces of walling, using small stones, on the west side of the opening. This walling is 0.7 m thick.

The opening on the north side is 2m wide with no trace of walling. Outside this entrance there is a hump 1m from the entrance lying parallel to the north wall. It is 2m long by 1m wide. No stone is visible in this hump, but it is in the correct position for a windbreak.

The west part of the structure is D-shaped, defined by a hemispherical bank of stones and turf 0.6m high. There is a stretch of narrow stony bank connecting the east sides across the inside, giving this part of the structure its D shape. The ground level is slightly higher to the west of this bank.

This structure is probably a barn, with opposed doors (though it is rather small) and with a kiln at the east end.

## **Feature 4      Sub-rectangular structure      NG 5846 4620**

Feature 4 is a sub rectangular building lying north to south. It measures 18m by 4m internally. The structure is divided by a cross wall at approximately halfway along its length, giving the feature the appearance of two houses stuck together. The south compartment is better defined,

with turf and stone walls standing to between 0.2 and 1m high and averaging 1.75m wide. The north compartment is the same size as the south and is of the same turf and stone construction. Its walls are much more denuded, only up to 0.3m in height and 1.5m broad.

Built corners cannot be seen but they appear to be rounded internally and externally.

No definite entrances are visible but there is a gap in the west side of the south compartment 1m wide. In the northwest corner of the northern compartment there may have been an entrance.

At the southeast corner of this building there is a circular scoop, cut into the natural slope but also defined by an arc of stone and turf walling 1m wide, giving a circular area 4.2m in diameter internally.

**Feature 5                      Sub-rectangular structure                      NG 5845 4619**

Feature 5 is a sub-rectangular feature lying north to south. The internal length is 12m overall and it is 4m wide. It now appears to be a structure with two compartments although, as it is much denuded, it probably was two separate buildings. The remains of the walls are all turf covered and there is little sign of any wall faces, except for a few stones on the south wall of the north compartment between the structures.

North compartment

The sub-rectangular north compartment is of turf covered walling with very little remaining on the east side. The west wall has some slight suggestion of a narrow subsidiary wall perhaps built on earlier wider foundations. The south wall has inner and outer facing for less than a metre. The wall is 0.6m thick.

There is a tumble of stones in the southwest corner.

The north compartment has two areas where an entrance might have been. Firstly in the south east corner where there is a flat transverse stone across the end of the piece of faced walls or secondly, the northeast corner where the corner is totally denuded.

The interior of the compartment seems to be slightly below the existing ground level. Internally the building is 4m square.

South compartment

The south compartment is more circular, approximately 4m in diameter, with an entrance in the southeast corner. Walls are much denuded, turf covered mounds standing to 0.5m maximum with no internal features visible.

The two compartments are separated by a flat area of 1.5m of stony tumble. On the west side a low mound appears to connect the west wall of the two compartments.

**Feature 6                      House                      NG 5847 4618**

Feature 6 is a sub-rectangular house lying east-west and measuring 13m by 4m internally. The walls are standing up to 0.4m high as turf covered stony spreads, 1.5m wide, but with a stretch of walling with faces internally and externally in the middle of the south wall. This intact walling is 1m wide. There is a possible entrance in the north wall, approx halfway along its length. The corners are rounded. Two thirds of the way towards the east end there is a cross wall 2m wide which appears to be rounded on its south side where it meets the south wall. Also at this point there is a break in the south wall of the east compartment which may represent an entrance,

approximately 1m wide into the east compartment. The rounded corner of the main compartment may represent a later phase of use, shortening the structure, or it may be that the east compartment was a later extension.

At both ends of Feature 6 there are additional structures added on. The one on the east is 4m by 3m internally, within walls 1m wide and with no obvious entrance. The west addition is 3.5m by 2.5m within banks 1m wide with a possible entrance on the south side. Within the large, west compartment there is a central, parallel-sided hollow, 2m by 0.5m, probably a drain. The west third of this larger compartment is higher by about 0.2m.

**Feature 7                      Structure                      NG 5847 4617**

Feature 7 is a rectangular structure of drystone walling, lying northwest to southeast, with internal dimensions 13m by 4m and wall thickness 0.8m to 0.9m. The southwest wall is best preserved, standing to a height of 1.8m to 1.9m along most of its length in the interior of the building. The exterior face is not visible along most of the length, the turf sloping up to meet the wall top over stony tumble. The other walls, though well defined, are more ruinous standing to a maximum height of 1m or less. The north-east wall is lowest, only standing one to two courses high. Only one entrance is apparent in the northeast wall, approximately 1m wide. There is a slight impression of a possible internal partition dividing the interior into two parts, the ground level being marginally higher in the southwest end. The corners of the building, where visible, are rounded on the exterior face. It is not possible to determine the shape of the interior corners. Probably this was a house though few definitive features remain.

**Feature 8.                      Ruinous Structure                      NG 5844 4618**

Feature 8 consists of the fragmentary remains of a structure 11m by 4m, lying east to west. The west end survives as a stony bank 1.3m wide. The north side is represented by a bank

**Feature 9                      Structure                      NG 5844 4617**

Feature 9 is a rectangular dry stone built structure. It is linked to Feature 7 by a stony spread 1m wide probably representing a collapsed and robbed stone wall. The feature lies approximately east to west with internal dimensions 5.6m by 3.4m. The walls are dry stone built with massive stones (up to 1.2m by 0.5m), forming the foundations on the east and north walls. The walls, though ruinous, have been substantially built, are 0.8m thick and stand about 0.5m high at the east end. The corners of the walls are rounded on the exterior and probably on the interior as well. The west half of the building is filled with tumbled stones, probably the remains of a lambing pen built into the southwest corner. There is an entrance in the middle of the north wall 1m wide. The interior dimensions are 5.6m by 3.4m.

There is evidence of a shallow drainage channel edged with stone in places running parallel to and 1.8m from the north wall.

This building seems small for a house but it may have been occupied.

**Feature 10****House****NG 5843 4617**

Feature 10 is a house, measuring 17.5m by 4.2m and lying north to south.

It is a two phase structure. The original house survives in the lower courses, which incorporate some massive boulders, up to 1.3m in length by 0.6m. The south gable is also original and stands up to 2.2m. It has a pronounced batter.

The east wall has two entrances, at 1/3 and 2/3 of the way along, dividing the east wall into three segments. The walling between the south gable and the more southerly entrance is particularly well built, the rubble having been carefully brought in to courses. The walling between the doorways is noticeably less well built, with no coursing in evidence. Only the south side of the more northerly entrance survives to its full height. Like the other doorway, it is well built with square blocks and has a slight splay towards the outside.

The house has been shortened internally by the insertion of a cross wall 11m from the south gable. This wall is not bonded in on either side.

In its east end there is a doorway, the south side of which incorporates some particularly well-dressed sandstone blocks (as do both doorways in the east wall) which may be re-used from a higher quality structure such as the adjacent castle. Part of a wooden lintel survives above this doorway through the cross wall.

There are no internal features in the south compartment, which comprises 2/3 of the original structure. The internal walls all show evidence of rather crude rebuilding. There is some collapse in the west wall towards the south gable but in general the walls at this south compartment survive to eaves height. On the rear or west wall there is a buttress 3.6m from the southwest corner 0.8m deep and extending for 4m. It is crudely built.

The north compartment has no internal features. It measures 5.6m by 4m.

To the south of the structure there is a rectangular spread of stone 6m by 2m. To the east there is a terrace defined by a kerb and slight change of slope running parallel to the east wall and 2m from it. This terrace extends 10.5m towards the north, at which point it joins a level track, 18m broad and defined by a change of slope of 0.10m. A short stretch of tumbled walling runs from the northwest corner to a patch of outcrop.

Feature 10 is a house, with two periods of construction.

**Feature 11****Possible House****NG 5838 4617**

Feature 11 is a small squarish dry stone built structure with internal dimension 2.6m by 2.1m. It is well constructed.

The west wall is formed from a natural flat faced rock outcrop topped with a few courses of dry stone walling. The east wall is free standing to a height of 1.25m, of thickness 0.6m. The north and south walls have a built wall face to the interior 1m high. The exterior is a stony turf covered bank. Where both faces are visible the wall is 0.5m thick. The southwest quadrant of the structure is surrounded by a mound. There is an entrance in the northeast corner 0.8m wide. There is loose stone making a square, possibly a lambing pen, in the southwest corner. A curved extension of the natural outcrop has been used to make a protected entrance.

To the east a line of moss and bracken covered stone in line with the existing wall suggests that there may have been an earlier larger structure later modified for use as a sheep shelter or lambing pens.







smaller stones. At the southwest corner are some very large boulders.

**Feature 24                      Enclosure                      NG 5845 4639**

Feature 24 is a small oval enclosure of length 3.5m and breadth 2m. The walling is visible only on the south and west sides with the north side scooped into the slope with no apparent stonework.

The wall on the south side is 0.7m thick which is the only part measurable. The walls, which rise to heights between 0.2 to 0.6m, have a width of 0.7m.

The entrance 1.0m wide is in the west side where a curved slight hollow way leads into the structure.

**Feature 25                      Structure                      NG 5845 4639**

Feature 25 is a sub-rectangular structure lying approximately north to south, measuring 10m by 3.8m internally with walls of varying widths, averaging 0.8m

The walls are heavily vegetated low stone banks which rise to 1m at the north end which is scooped into the slope and 0.3m at the south end.

The corners are rounded internally and externally.

One entrance lies a third of the way along from the southern gable on the east side.

**Feature 26                      Structure                      NG 5845 4640**

Feature 26 lies almost north to south, measuring 9.9m by 3.4m. Its walls are turf covered banks varying in height from 0.3m to 0.5m at the north end. The north gable is more rounded than the south gable. The north gable appears as a slope of tumble in the interior. There is no apparent entrance.

**Feature 27                      Structure                      N G 5846 4638**

Feature 27 is an irregular sub-rectangular structure, lying north to south, measuring 5.4m by 2.6m. Wall widths vary from 0.7m in the south to 1.2m in the north. The construction is of stone but in the north and west the walls are built against bedrock. The east and south walls are lichen covered and somewhat tumbled. The walls rise to 1.2m in the north and 0.2 m in the south. No entrance is visible.

**Feature 28                      Structure with enclosure                      NG 5851 4645**

Feature 28 is situated barely 1m west of Feature 29. It is a long rectangular structure with a sub-circular enclosure attached to the south wall.

The main building lies east to west and measures 12.4m by 3m internally. The walls are 0.8m thick standing 1.4m high, and battered at the east gable. The construction is of small to medium boulders and the corners are rounded externally but more square internally.

There are two opposed entrances in the long walls half way along, the entrance in the south wall leading into the attached enclosure. A well-built partition wall divides the interior towards the east end with a small access space between the end and the north wall.

The enclosure wall rises to 1.4m in height with thickness 0.6m. It is built in the same manner as the house. The probable entrance from outside is in the west side adjacent to the main wall of the house.

**Feature 29                      Structure    NG 5852 4646**

Feature 29 lies on a broken rocky eminence in mixed birch and hazel woodland with a stream in a deep gorge to the north of the site. The south east corner of the structure is built over bedrock.

The structure itself is 7m by 2.4m to 2.8m lying mainly north to south. Its walls are 0.8m wide, rising to 0.8m in the southeast corner and 1.0m on the northeast corner. The west wall is barely above a single course in height, perhaps robbed for the construction of the adjacent building (Feature 28)

Its corners are rounded internally and externally, with a doorway occurring midway along the east wall, 0.8m wide.

**Feature 30                      Structure    NG 5858 4638**

On a natural platform overlooking the sea, Feature 30 is a rectangular dry stone structure, 7.3m by 3.3m, lying approximately north to south. Its walls are 1m wide, standing to a height of 1m in three to four courses, comprising large to medium sized boulders. Its corners are rounded externally but squarer inside. An entrance 0.8m wide on the east faces the sea.

No internal features were noted but fragments of sheet asbestos were seen suggesting a simple recent roof. There is some tumble on either side of the west wall.

**Feature 31                      Structure    NG 5859 4639**

Feature 31 lies on slightly sloping ground falling away towards the sea. It is on the edge of natural woodland with a stream running close by on the east.

It lies northwest to southeast, measuring 12m by 4m, with wall thickness varying from 0.8m to 1.1m. Its construction is of largish faced boulders, with corners rounded externally and squarer internally. Wall heights vary from 0.8m outside the south gable to 1.2m to 1.4m outside the east wall

An entrance occurs in the northeast wall which, while measuring 0.9m externally, measures 1.1m internally.

There is a small pen in the northeast corner butt jointed to the main walls and slight cobbling is seen outside the doorway.

The interior is largely grass and bracken covered with some trees.

Nothing within the structure indicates a chapel although at this grid reference on the O.S. map is indicated Chapel (Site Of)

**Feature 32                      Wall    NG 5854 4631**

Feature 32 is curvilinear and is constructed of rough boulders. The main part is 6m in length, 0.9m thick and rising to 0.8m in height and at the east end it forms a hook to the south giving a breadth of 1.1m. At the west end the wall turns north for 3m.

There is no obvious explanation for its function.





The main building is a sub-rectangular stone-built structure of length 9.2m varying in width from 3m in the north to 4m in the south. The walls are 0.8m in width and stand to a maximum height of 0.7m in the northeast corner.

There is one definite entrance in the south part of the east wall, 1.0m wide. An opening occurs in the north part of the east wall, 1m wide.

To the south end of this structure is a small enclosure 2.2m by 4.7m wide, with a possible entrance on the east side.

A secondary structure overlies part of the west wall of the previously described structure. It measures 8m by 2.4m internally. The north gable is rounded while the south gable appears squarer but is very ruinous.

An internal partition occurs 4.6m from the north end and is 0.5m thick.

This group of features is of two periods, the early one being a habitation.

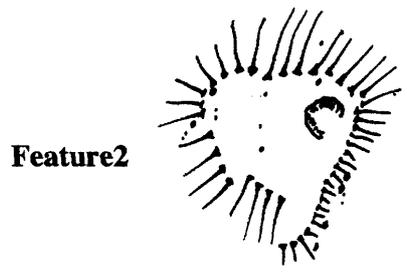
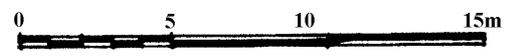
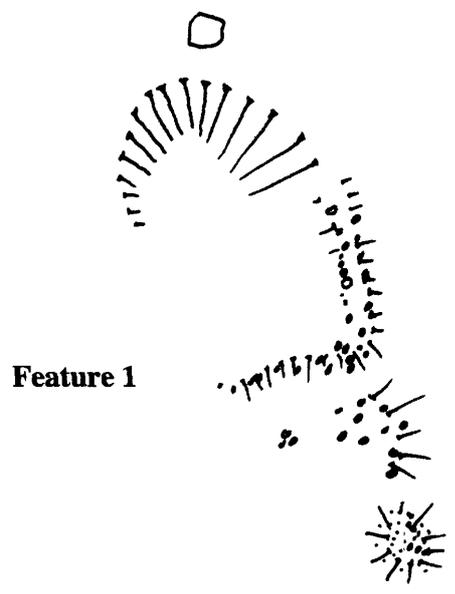
**Feature 43      Possible remains of a House      NG 5831 4640**

A bank, measuring 10.7m long with a spread of 1.5m and 0.5m high, is constructed from stone and turf and is slightly curved at its eastern end. It is situated at the bottom of the steep embankment of the main road and lies to the west of the track which runs from the main road down to Brochel Cottage. There is a drainage ditch between it and the track. The bank is 11.5m from the junction of the two roads. It is possible that it is the remains of a house which has been almost totally destroyed when the road and track were constructed.

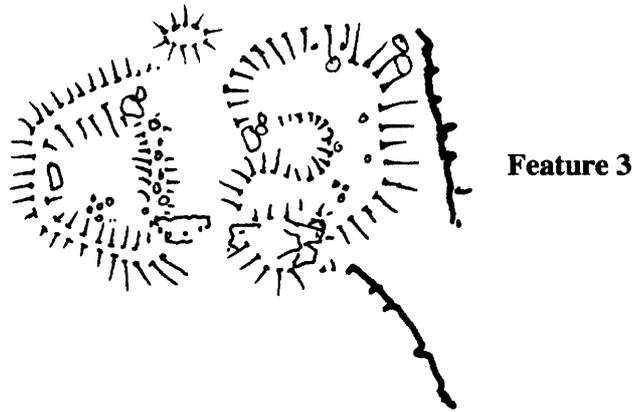
**Feature 44      Possible remains of a House      NG 5832 4643**

A sub-rectangular structure, open at its western end, consists of a length of drystone walling measuring 3.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m high. It runs parallel to the main road at a distance of 11.5m from it. At the eastern and northern sides are the very slight remains of walling. It is possible that these are the remains of a house which has been destroyed when the road was constructed.

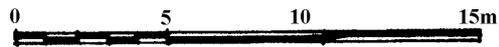
# Brochel



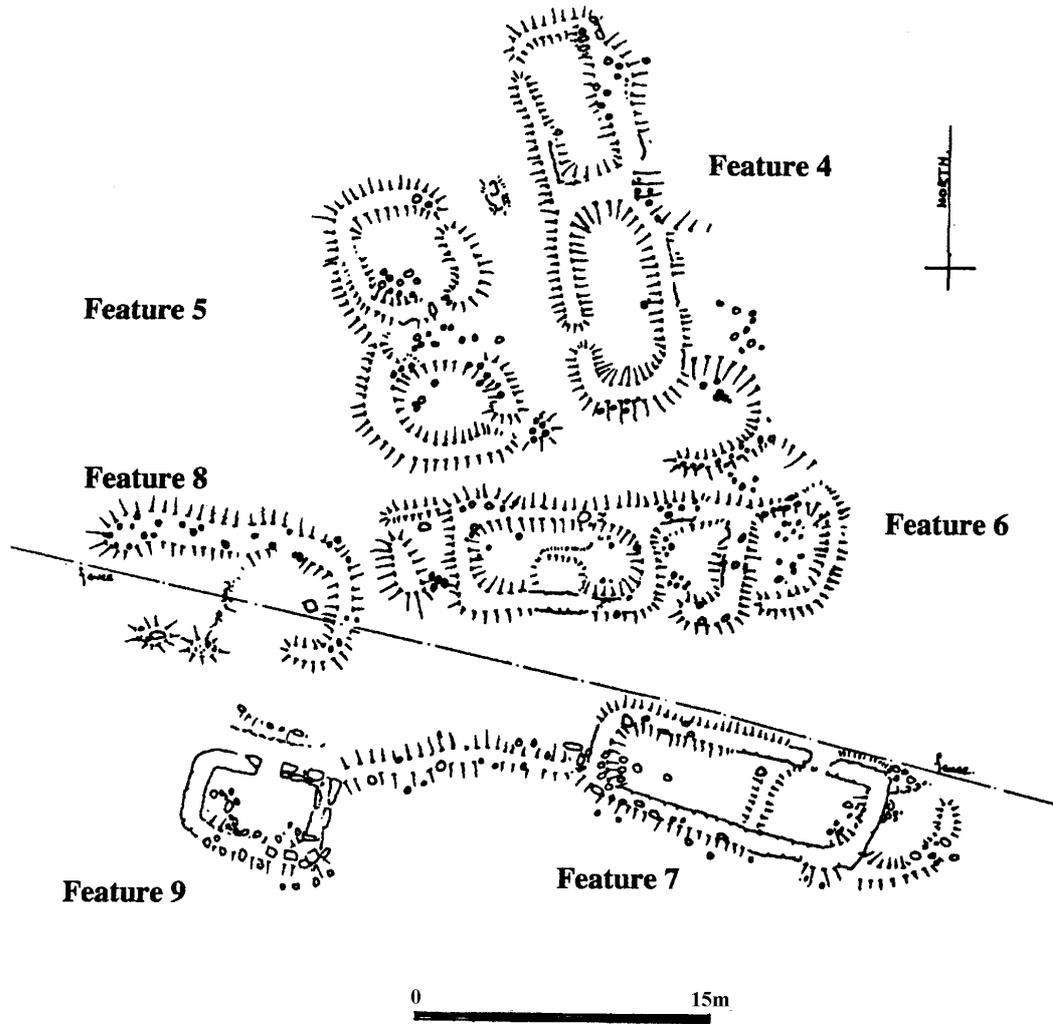
# Brochel



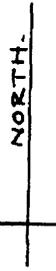
Feature 3



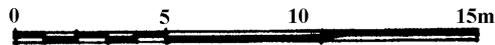
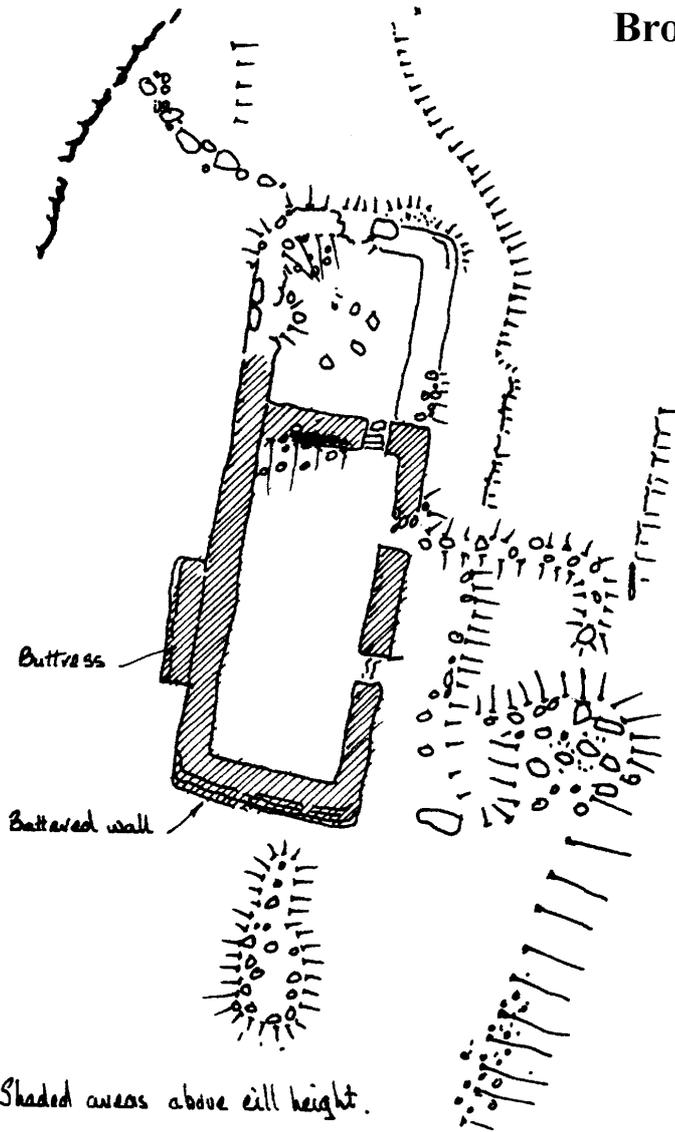
# Brochel



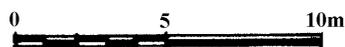
Brochel



Feature 10



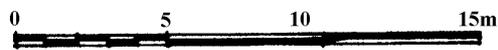
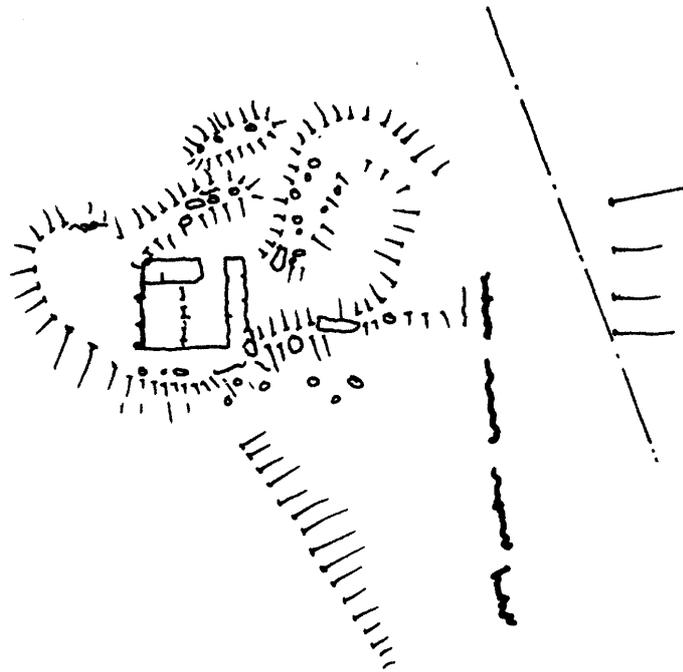
East elevation



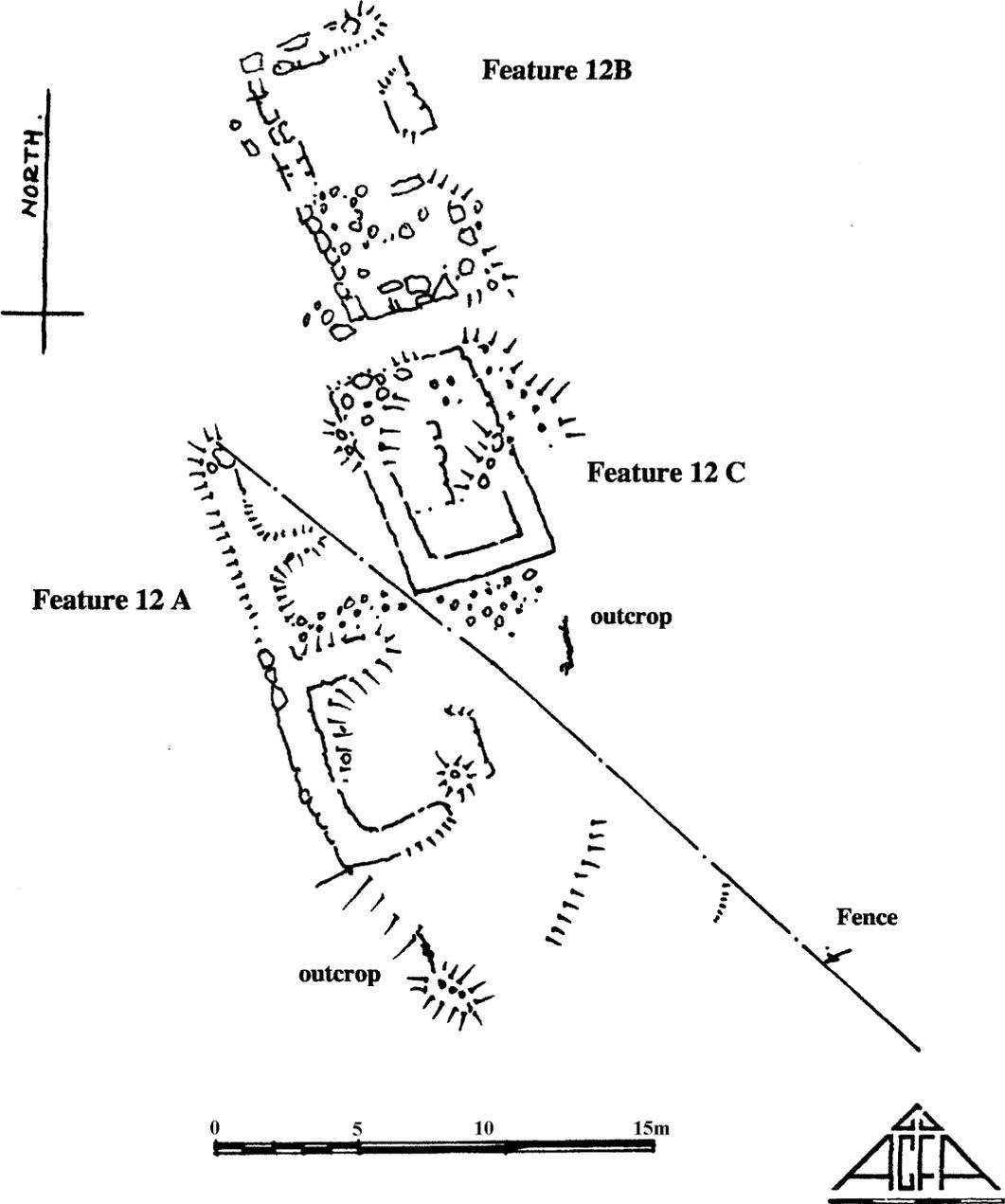
# Brochel



Feature 11

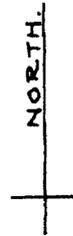
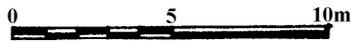
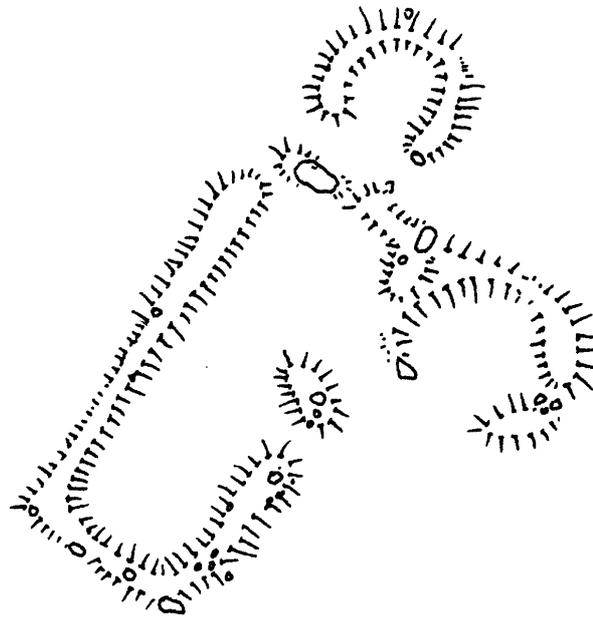


# Brochel

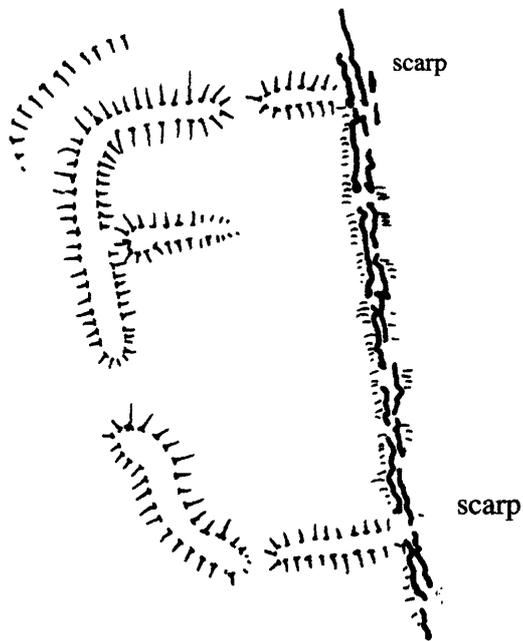


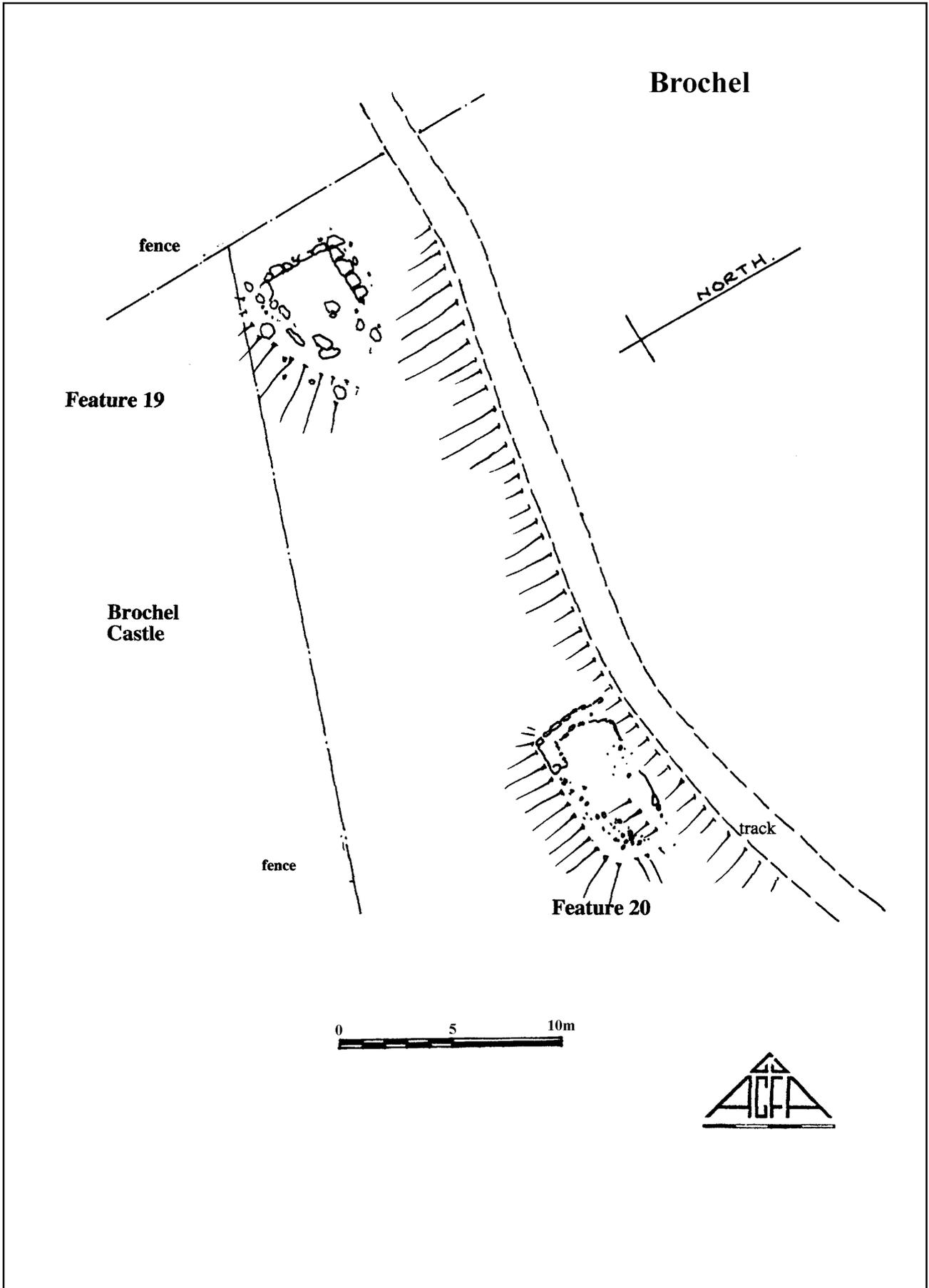
# Brochel

Feature 13

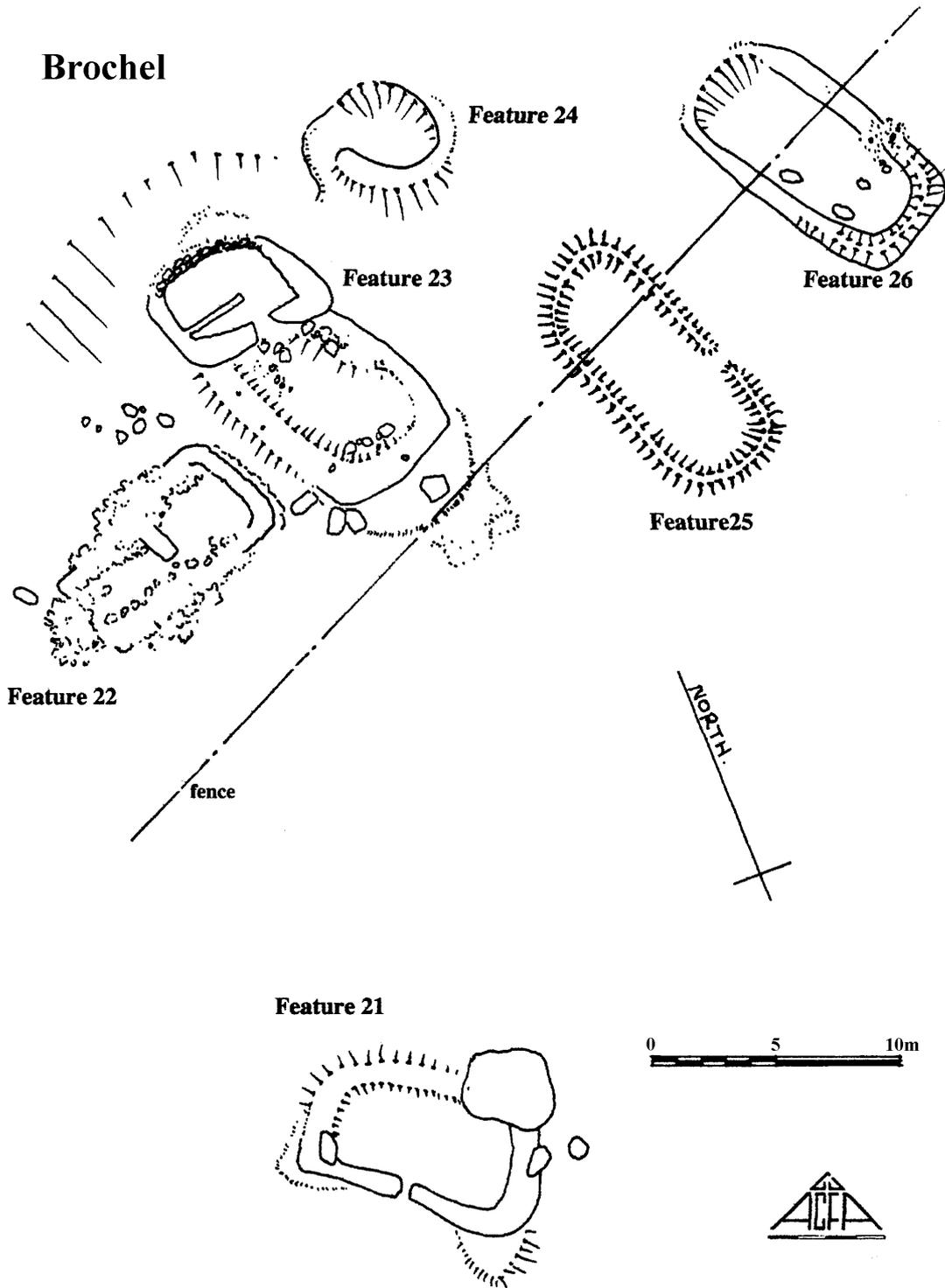


Feature 14

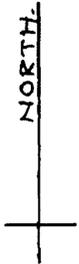




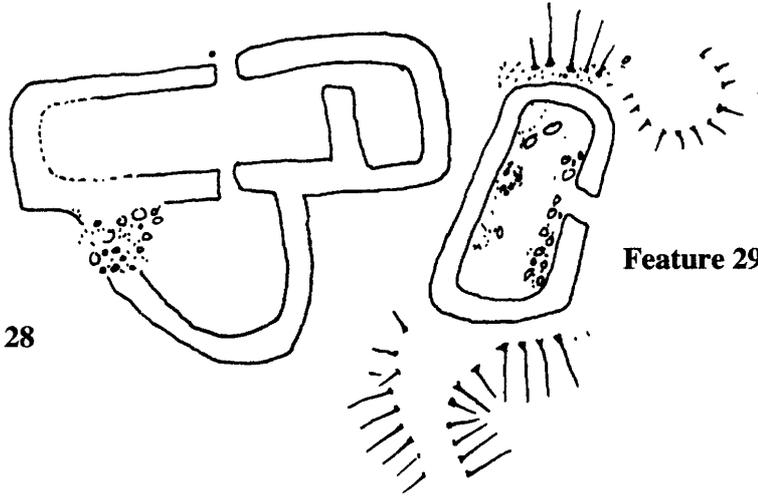
# Brochel



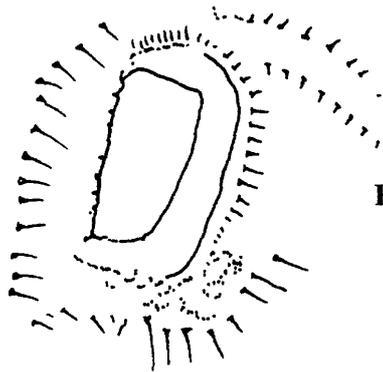
# Brochel



Feature 28



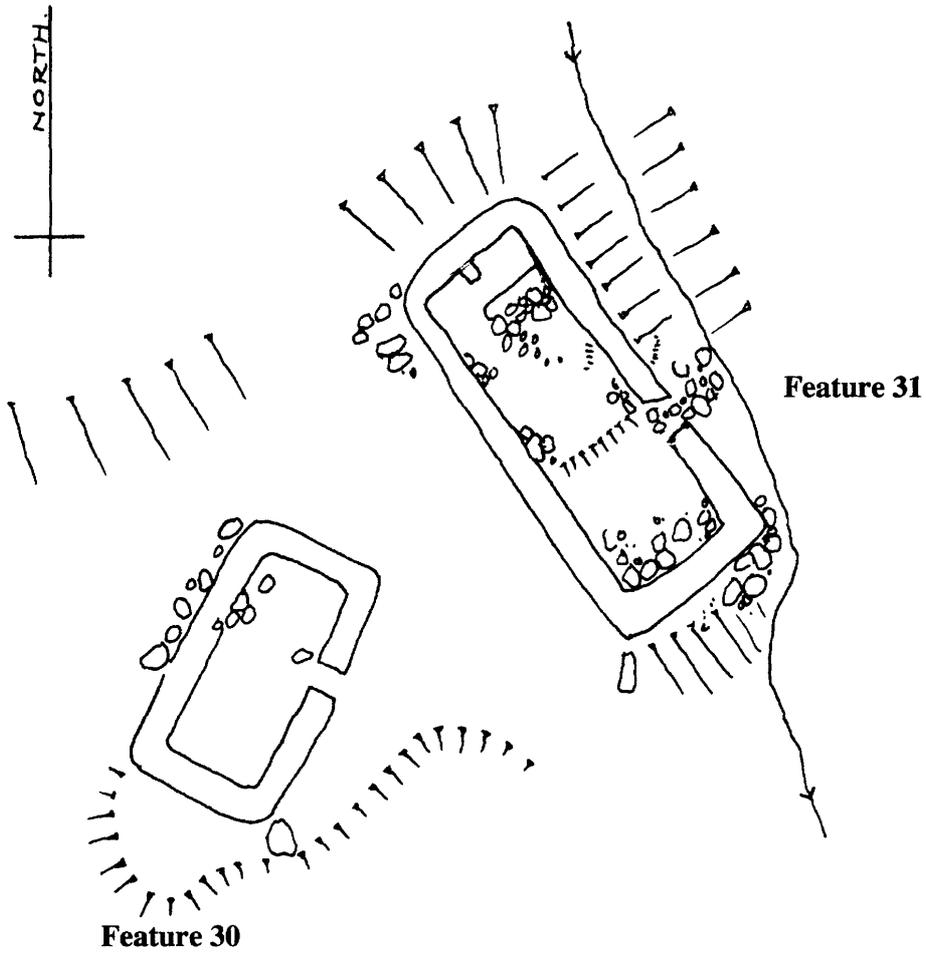
Feature 29



Feature 27



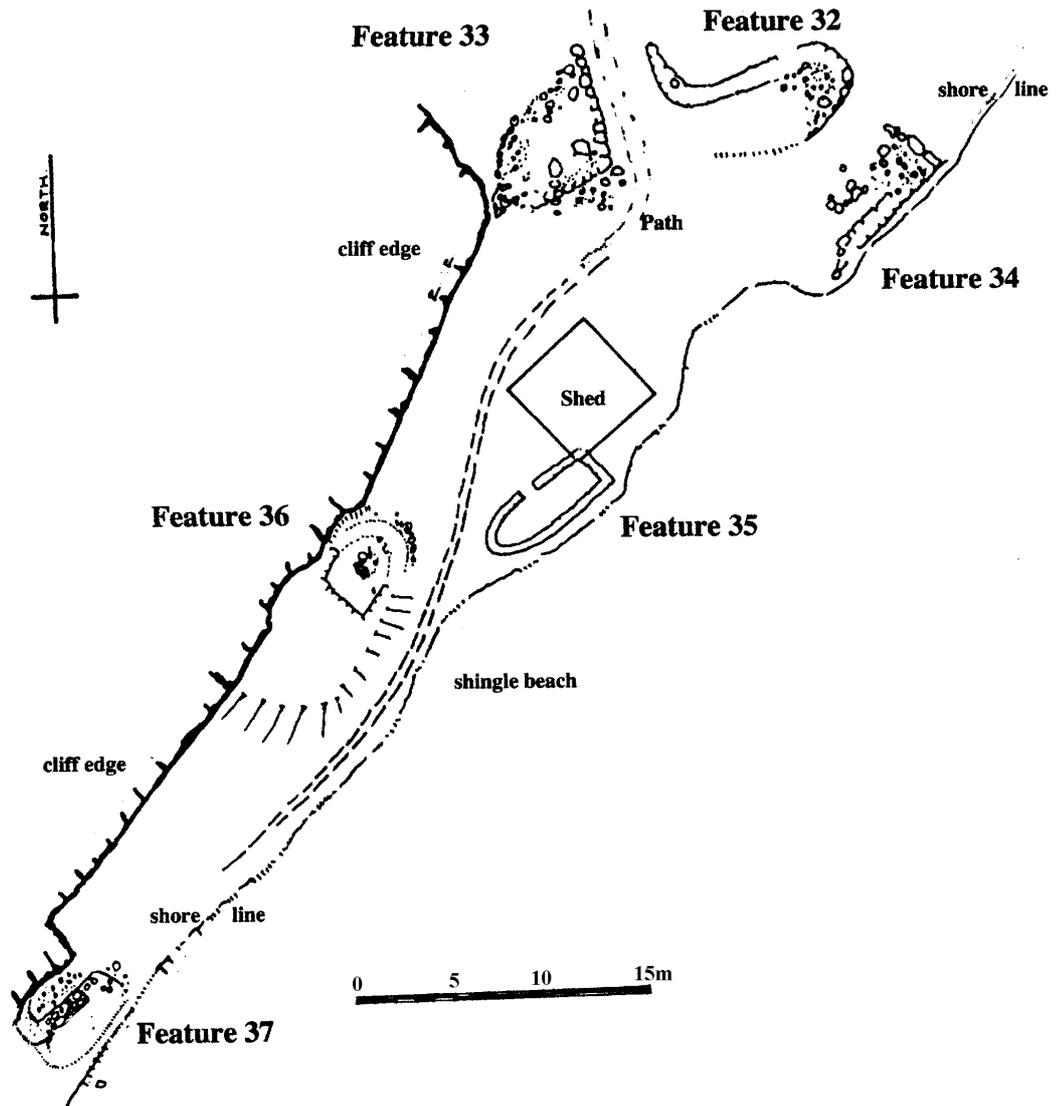
# Brochel



0 5 10m

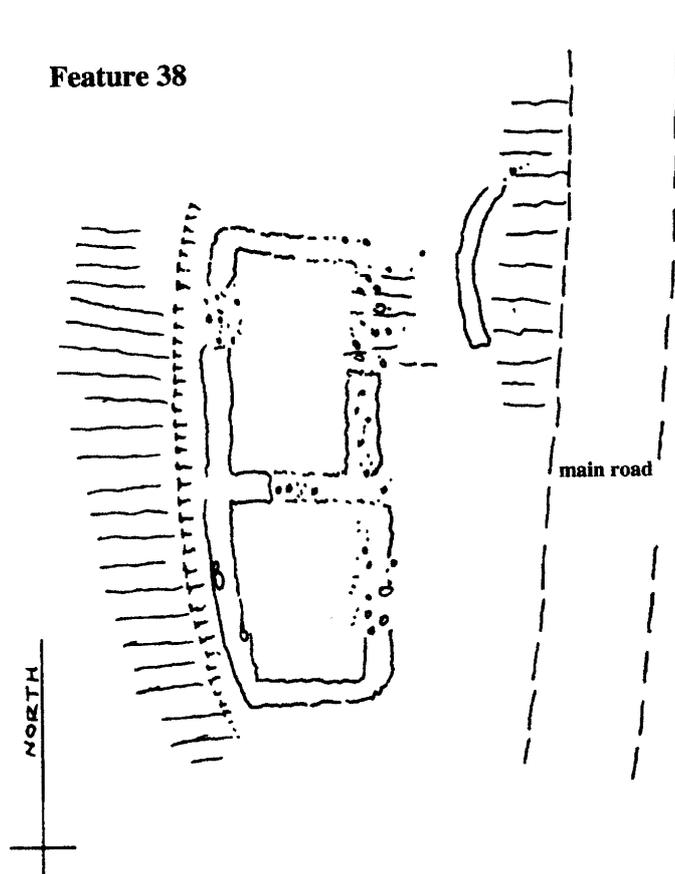


# Brochel



# Brochel

Feature 38

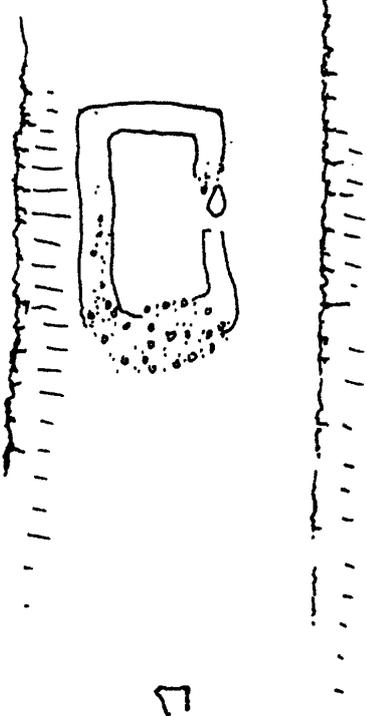


This feature was probably a fisherman's bothy.



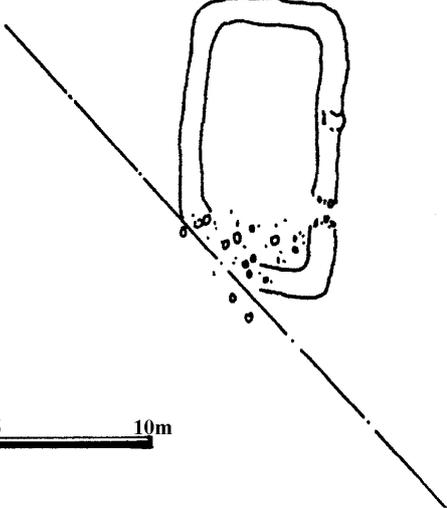
**Brochel**

**Feature 39**

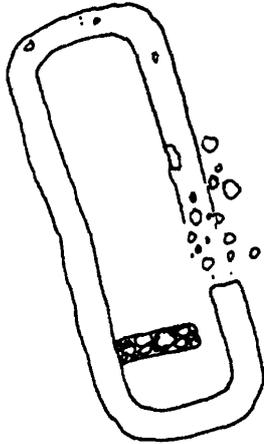


**Feature 40**

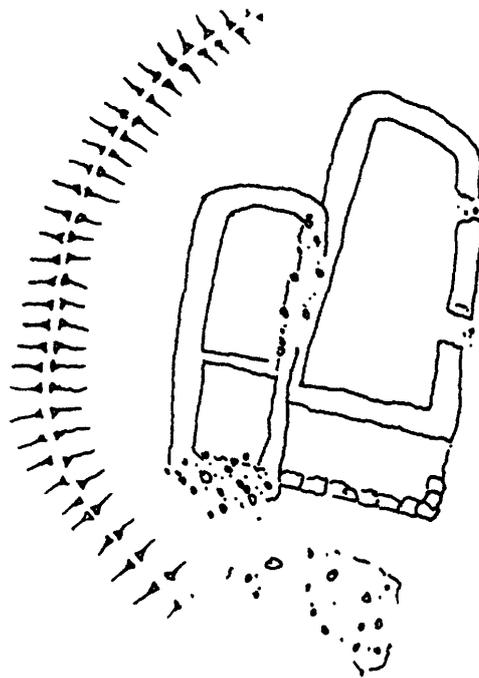
fence



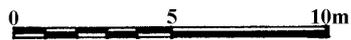
**Brochel**



**Feature 41**



**Feature 42**



## **Raasay Field Survey**

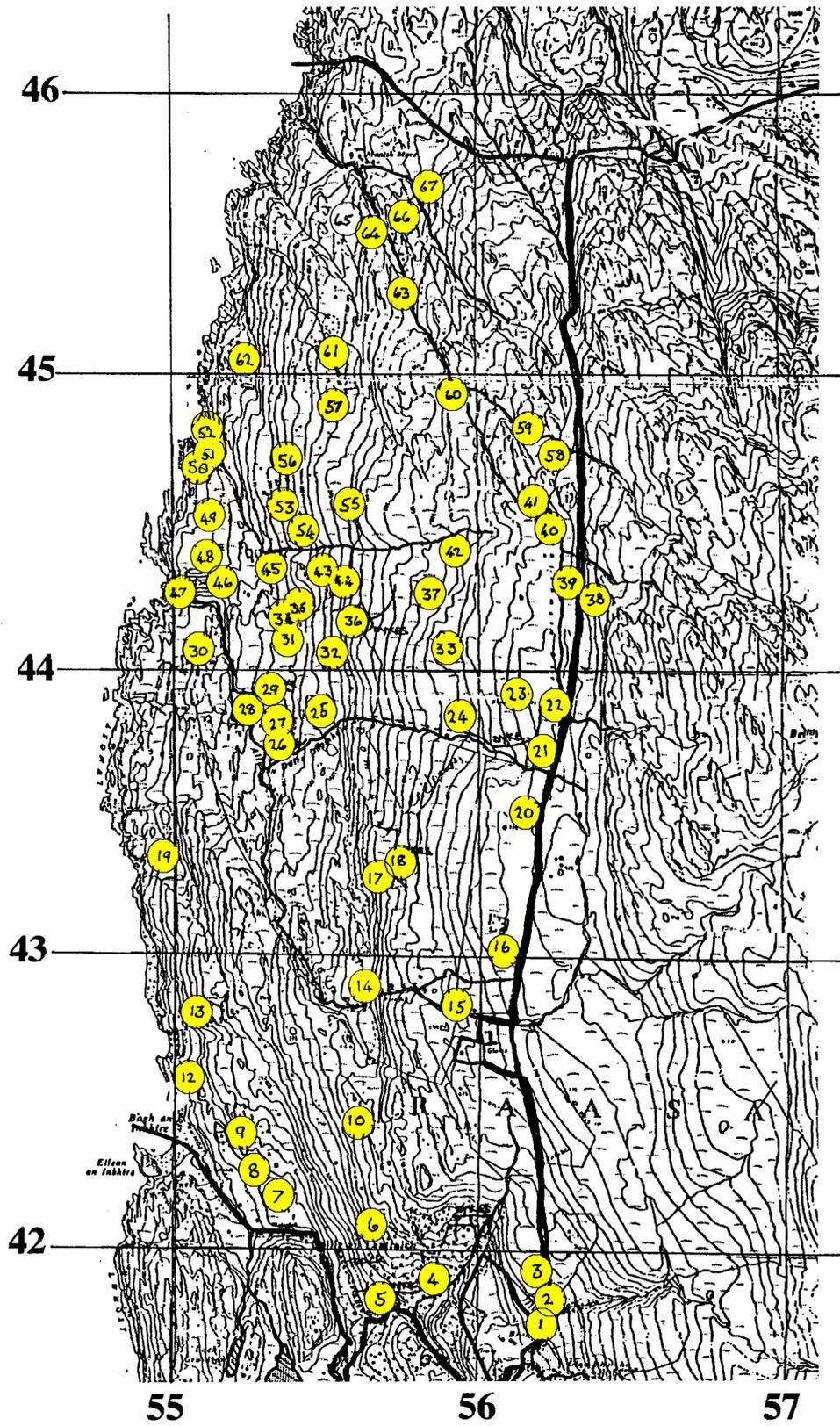
### **Inbhire to Manish More, including the farmsteads at Doire Domhain**

A detailed survey was carried out of the deserted farmsteads which lie in the area known as Doire Domhain - 'the shadowed grove'. Doire Domhain is the name given to a long strip of land on the west side of Raasay running north for approximately 1.5kms. from the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain. Several farmsteads lie along the Doire Domhain and the area has been quite extensively used in the past. Nowadays, the grass and heather slopes of Doire Domhain are used for grazing sheep and cattle.

A field survey of the surrounding area of about 1km by 4km extended from the west shore eastwards to the island's main road and between the Allt a' Bhraghad, between Brae and Inbhire, northwards to an arbitrary line just beyond Manish More where the road turns sharply to the east. The terrain varied between steep wooded slopes and deep ravines, such as at the Coille an Leatraich in the south, to wide open, gently sloping, rough pasture and marginally improved land further north. There were also ample flat boggy tracts throughout the survey area. Early remedial work to prevent flooding or erosion of burn banks was evident in several places particularly along the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain [Features 21, 26 & 28J and the Manishmore Burn [Features 40, 41, 60, 63 & 64].

In the area 67 features were noted ranging from small shelters to quite complex farmsteads and from dykes and banks to hut circles.

# RAASAY FIELD SURVEY AREA



**Feature 1. Possible hut circle N G 5620 4175**

A barely discernible stone structure lies on top of a rocky outcrop in a triangular enclosure next to the road, to the north-east of Brae.

**Feature 2. Enclosure and rig & furrow NG 5618 4180**

In the south-east corner of the modern field north of Brae is an area of rig and furrow with at least 5 rigs clearly visible, 4m wide. A grass-covered field dyke runs parallel to the modern fence, defining the south-east end of the field and adjoining the enclosure of Feature I, where it forms a 1m high retaining wall. To the west it runs downslope towards Brae and to the east it continues on the other side of the road.

**Feature 3. Building and three turf mounds NG 5617 4192**

About 40m from the road, just south of the peak of a slight ridge, lies a two chambered structure with its long axis roughly north-south. It is 6.8m long and 2.4m wide with an internal dividing wall 3m from the south end. The northeast corner is best preserved with two courses of large boulders standing to a height of 0.5m. The thickness of the walls varies from 0.3m to 1m. The north and south ends are curved with the stone structure grass-covered and the corners are well rounded. Each chamber has an entrance about 0.6m wide, the north one facing to the west and the south to the east. About 25m to the west of the structure is a line of three substantial sub-circular mounds parallel to the building. These each are of 5m diameter and are 0.5m high. They appear to be eroded peat stacks.

**Feature 4. House NG 5587 4187**

On a level area, on the generally south facing slope of the Coille an Leatraich, are the remains of a building 8.8m by 3.3m with its long axis north-east to south-west. One entrance was visible in the north wall, about 3.1m from the west end. The end walls are curved with well rounded corners. The south corner of the structure is the best preserved with 4 or 5 courses of round boulders to a height of 0.9m and thickness of about 0.8m. There is much tumble lying in the western half of the building. This building would appear to be associated with a complex system of field dykes running southwards from the northern edge of the wood past this structure to beyond Feature 5.

**Feature 5. Enclosure, rig & furrow and track NG 5570 4185**

Above the Allt a' Bhraghad, to the west of the confluence with a tributary burn, is a sub-circular structure about 11m in diameter. This lies on a ridge at the southern end, 9m south-east of a dyke running from Feature 4. The structure is severely ruined and is delineated by moss-covered stones around a largely clear central area with one small pile of tumble. While it appears to be the remains of a small enclosure, and the whole of this feature could be related to Feature 4, the structure's position raises the possibility of it being a defensive site. A clearly defined track to the east and slightly below the enclosure appears from the north and turns westwards towards Inbhire following the Allt. Stretches of revetment can be seen in places, above and below the well-constructed, levelled track which is wide enough to take a cart, although trees would now make this impossible. A well defined area of rig and furrow 30m by 25m also lies to the east of the enclosure. This area of cultivation clearly pre-dates not only the trees growing in it but also the track. The latter cuts

through the rigs, sections of which can be lined up on either side of the track.

**Feature 6.                      Small Structure    NG 5565 4207**

At about the 350ft contour, in a hollow on the slope, lies an oval or sub-rectangular structure, measuring 4.6m x 2.8m. A single course of large rough stones remains, the largest being 0.5m high and the average 0.3m. There is no obvious entrance.

**Feature 7.                      Enclosure    NG 5531 4420**

On a birch-covered rise in a boggy area at the inside bend of a small burn is a small, roughly triangular enclosure. The north-west and south sides are 16m and 17m respectively, joining at a large erratic boulder. The east side is shorter at 12m and appears to have an entrance flanked by two large stones. Much is disturbed by tree roots but the single course of set stones largely remaining are about 0.3m to 0.5m high. There is also a scatter of stones within the feature.

**Feature 8.                      Possible Cairn (or Small Structure)    NG 5526 4226**

Below a steep slope beside a small burn is a 3m diameter circular structure of stones. A rough chamber of stones 0.5m high remains in the centre with smaller stones surrounding. A setting of stones 1.1m in diameter appears inserted in the south-west corner.

**Feature 9.                      Enclosures and cairns    NG 5515 4240**

Two adjoining enclosures lie on a flattish area just below the 100ft contour on the hill slope above Bagh an Inhire. The southerly enclosure appears from its condition to be the more recent. It is square, 50m x 50m and consists of an area of rig & furrow surrounded by a well built stone wall, 3m thick and about 0.8m high. In its centre lies a cairn, 7.5m diameter and 1.5m high. While there is no evidence of a chamber, it does not appear to be a clearance cairn related to this enclosure. Apart from its size, there is evidence of robbing from the cairn, possibly to construct the wall. There is also a further, small cairn, 2m diameter, just 8m to the southeast which does appear a more likely clearance cairn. To the north of the first enclosure is a triangular shaped enclosure with an apparently much older boundary wall of stone 1m thick and 0.4m high. Running off the north-east corner to the east is a turf and stone dyke, 2m thick and 0.5m high, heading uphill for several hundred metres - possibly a township boundary.

**Feature 10.                      Small Structure    NG 5560 4241**

A small, semi-circular stone wall, 2.2m diameter, 0.5m high abuts a small crag, facing southwest at about the 550ft contour above Bagh an Inhire.

**Feature 11.                      Enclosure    NG 5503 4251**

North of Feature 9, substantial stone dykes block the south entrance and the west drop to seaward of a broad gully, perhaps used for grazing.

**Feature 12.****Rig & Furrow****NG 5505 4259**

On a flat area on the sea cliffs to the north, above Feature 11, is a partially enclosed area of rig and furrow 15m square. The improved area, now heather covered, is bounded on the uphill (east) side by a head dyke 0.5m high.

**Feature 13.****Houses****NG 5507 4280**

**A** In a hollow on a west facing slope, at the foot of a roughly triangular patch of woodland, are the substantial remains of a single chambered building. Built of large rounded stones the walls are 0.7m thick and stand to several courses at a maximum of 1m high at the north end of the west wall. Internally the structure measures 9.5m by 3.5m with the long axis south-east to north-west. The wall corners are rounded, although the end walls are straight. There is a clearly defined doorway in the east wall but no evidence of windows or of a fireplace or chimney.

**B** About 12m to the south of Feature 13A, within the wood, is a second ruined building. Several structural features would indicate that this was the earlier of the two and may well have been abandoned in favour of the house outside the wood. Structure 13B is smaller, measuring 6.5m by 3.0m, on the same axis as 13A and built of large round boulders now heavily moss-covered due to its woodland location. The walls are thicker at 0.9m, again standing several courses to a maximum height of 1m and the north end wall is well rounded. A considerable amount of tumble in the centre appears, on closer examination, to have some structure to it and it appears more likely to be the remains of a wall dividing the building into two rooms. The entrance is into the south room from the west and there is a probable doorway, distorted by tree and other vegetative growth and tumble, into the northern room at the west end of the dividing wall. The south end wall is a straight gable, butted on to the east and west walls, indicating that this was a later alteration. What appeared at first to be a lean-to structure at the south gable, on closer examination and after consideration of the construction of the gable, are probably the remains of the original south, rounded end wall. Perhaps it was the collapse of this wall and the inefficiencies of the butt-joined gable that resulted in the "new" house being built next door.

**Feature 14.****Round buildings, cairns, platforms, small structures****NG 5564 4291**

On a flat area below a west facing, steep rocky slope, and just to the north of a deep ravine down to the Glam Burn, lies a collection of seven diverse structures. Our first thoughts were that we had stumbled on a prehistoric, possibly Neolithic, village. However, on more sober reflection, while some structures, such as the cairns, retain the potentiality of being Neolithic or Bronze Age, the round houses seem more likely to be a group of small structures of more recent construction. The rough nature of their construction made it impossible to determine the number of courses remaining standing. The structures are described in order, roughly north to south.

**A** An oval-shaped structure, 2.5m by 5m, with low walls averaging 1m thick, of rough natural rocks, standing to a maximum height of 0.6m. The long axis is roughly north-west to south-east. Large amounts of tumble make it impossible to determine an entrance point.

**B** About 30m to the south of 14A lies a sub-circular stone structure, 3m by 3.6m with its long axis roughly north-east to south-west. Its construction is similar, rough rocks, 0.6m high, with much tumble. A small, oval annex or porch, 1.5m by 1m, abuts the north-west wall at a possible entrance. About 5m to the north amongst a jumble of rocks is an upright triangular stone, 0.5m high, surrounded by smaller stones. This could be the remains of a cairn.

**C** Mid way between 14B and 14E lies an enigmatic setting of stones in a continuous ring about 1m diameter.

**D** On the western edge of the flat area, about 40m west of 14B, a group of upright stones, with the largest 0.6m high and 1m long, appears to form the north-east quadrant of a robbed-out kerb cairn. Several other, lower stones were found hidden, earthfast in the heather forming a round kerb 5m in diameter.

**E** Continuing the line of structures below the rocky slope, feature 14E lies almost 50m south of 14B. This is a further sub-circular stone structure 2.5m to 3m diameter, standing up to 0.7m high. The internal edge of the structure is clearer than the others and at least the east side of an entrance was in evidence at the north. The south arc abuts, or may even be built into, the structure of 14F.

**F** Cut into the foot of the rocky slope, adjacent to 14E, is a circular, stone lined bank 6.5m diameter, 1.5m wide. The internal kerb stones on the east arc are the most impressive, the 0.5m high slabs being contiguous. The outer kerb is of smaller stones while the turf-covered bank is clearly filled by cairn material. There is no evidence of an entrance to the ring, the centre of which contains at least five stony mounds which do not appear to be tumble and may be burial sites of indeterminate age.

**G** The final feature of this site, 10m south of 14F, appears to be a hut platform cut into steep rocks in the corner on the edge of the ravine. Material from the back scarp and in levelling the platform has clearly been used to build up the front edge to form a circular platform 4.5m diameter. Once again natural rocks have been used in the structure, standing 0.8m high in the south-east arc.

**Feature 15.                      Cairn    NG 5593 4282**

On a flat area to the north of and above a bend in the Glam Burn is a possible severely robbed out cairn, 6m diameter, 0.4m high remaining.

**Feature 16.                      Clearance cairns    NG 5607 4311**

About 100m west of the road is an unenclosed area of improved ground, 40m by 40m surrounded, especially on the west side, by clearance cairns, many small. There is evidence of early drainage rather than rig and furrow within the area.

**Feature 17.                      Cairn    NG 5565 4330**

To the east of a low rocky ridge in the centre of the marginally improved area between the Glam Burn and the Allt an Doire Dhomhain is a cairn 5m by 8m, incorporating some large stones. Some of these form a circular setting in the centre of the cairn. The remaining height is 1m.

**Feature 18.                      Buildings    NG 5572 4332**

About 60m to the northeast of Feature 17, on a natural outcrop forming a platform is a line of three structures on a north-south axis. All abut, to a greater or lesser extent, the lower dyke of an improved enclosed area running upslope to the east. The southern-most structure is sub-oval, 3m by 1.5m, with a long axis east-west and a possible entrance to the south. About 7m to the north the most substantial of the three measures 6m by 2.5m, with a long axis north-south. Its east wall is largely formed by part of the field dyke and there is evidence of an entrance in the west wall. The third structure is a further 7m to the north and is sub-circular, about 3m diameter, again built against the dyke. There is much tumble around all these structures with the remaining walls 1m thick, standing to about 0.2m high although 0.8m remains in the middle building which may have been a house.

**Feature 19.                      Small Structures                      NG 5493 4335**

Below a small crag above the sea cliffs is a two-chambered structure, almost "jellybaby" shaped. The larger chamber to the south-west measures 3.5m by 2.5m and the north wall is founded on two substantial slabs which have clearly fallen from the crag. The second chamber is 3m by 2m and has a platform built of stones 0.4m above the floor level, filling the north-east arc. The walls are of coarse rocks, standing 0.5m to 0.7m in the outer walls. The dividing wall between the two chambers appears slightly better built and is 1m high and 0.5m thick. There is no evidence of an entrance to either chamber. About 100m to the north is evidence of old peat cuttings. To the east of another smaller crag, 35m to the south is another, more crudely built, stone structure, measuring 1.3m by 1.5m, standing to a height of 0.3m to 0.6m. Again there is much tumble but there are two possible candidates for entrances, at either end (north and south).

**Feature 20.                      Dyke                      NG 5620 4356                      to                      5615 4357**

A short length of substantial turf and stone dyke, 0.5m high with a spread of 1.5m runs for about 40m down the slope from the road, 110m south of where the road crosses the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain. It ends at a 1m square boulder at the foot of the slope.

**Feature 21.                      Dyke                      NG 6620 4387 to                      6697 4380**

A turf dyke with a small, varying amount of stone in places, up to 0.25m high with a spread of 0.9m. The dyke appears to start at a point 100m to the west of the road near Feature 22, turns south-west towards the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain and follows this down stream on the north bank, becoming somewhat intermittent.

**Feature 22.                      Bothy                      NG 6628 4390**

Near the milepost where the road crosses the Manishmore Burn, on the west side of the road, are the remains of a sub-rectangular structure, 6m by 3m, with walls standing to 0.6m high and 1.3m thick. The walls are turf covered with the occasional boulder protruding and are built into a dyke along one side. There is a possible entrance in the east wall. The structure is the remains of a shelter still known locally by a Gaelic name which translates as "The Flea Bothy"

**Feature 23.                      Cairn or Lambing pen                      NG 6614 4393**

On the west side of a grassy but stony knoll is a small, tumbled, sub-rectangular structure, 1.4m by 0.8m. Only one course of stones is visible to a height of 0.25m

**Feature 24.                      House                      NG 6690 4379**

A sub-rectangular structure, running east-west, measures 11m x 3.6m with walls 0.8m thick and a maximum height of 1.2m. They are of dry-stone double skin construction with rubble infill. It has rounded corners and a single entrance in the north wall. There is a small twinning pen situated in the south-east corner and a line of stones 6m from the east wall which may be an internal partition. The interior is grass covered with some tumble. The house appears to be of a single period construction. It is situated on a slope on the north side of the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain 350m west of the road.

**Feature 26****Doire Domhain Farmstead****NG 6646 4381**

The site lies on a plateau just to the north of the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain at the 300ft OD level.

**A House**

A sub-rectangular structure measuring 11m x 3.6m lies east-west on its long axis. The walls are double skinned dry-stone walling with rubble infill. The walls are 0.8m thick and stand to a height of 1.6m at their highest point in the north-west corner. The west corners are rounded but the east corners are squared. A door, 0.8m wide, lies in the south wall 3m from the southeast corner. There may have been a window 8m from the south-east corner on the south wall but the wall is much tumbled at this point. No fireplaces or internal divisions are visible. A drain hole lies in the west wall, 1.4m from the north-west corner. It measures 0.3m across on its egress in the west wall. The north wall is tumbled at 3m, 6m and 7.5m from the north-west corner and the south wall is similarly tumbled, leading to speculation that there may have been cruck slots at these points and that the walls have tumbled when the crucks were removed at the abandonment of the house in 1851. At the west end of the house can be seen the walling of an earlier structure and the area inside this walling has been cobbled. To the south of the house a raised platform of cobbling has been laid. A modern lambing pen, 1.8m x 1m, has been built on to the outside of the south wall at the south-east corner.

**B Enclosure**

An area 30m x 16m is bounded by natural outcrop on the west and low turf and stone banks to the north and east. An internal stone and turf bank divides the enclosure at 7m from the north end.

**C House/Byre**

The foundations of an earlier house lying north-south on its long axis and measuring 10m x 3m are visible below a small byre built in at the south end. A possible entrance to the earlier house can be seen in the east wall. The later byre measures 5m x 2m. The walls are dry-stone, 0.8m high and 0.8m thick. The structure has been built into natural outcrop to the west. The whole structure is now grass, moss and bracken covered.

**D House**

The much reduced remains of a house lie north-east to south-west on the long axis and measure 7m x 2.5m. At the south end it can be seen that another structure was built within the original structure and some walling remains at the south end. A still later, but ruinous structure, subrectangular and measuring 3m x 2m, has been constructed within the north end of the second phase of building.

All the buildings at this site are surrounded by areas of cleared ground with clearance cairns and evidence of rig.

**Feature 26.****Dyke****NG 5542 4374 to  
5528 4367**

A stony bank, 0.7m high with a spread of 1m follows the old course of the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain on its north bank to near its confluence with the Glam Burn. This may be a continuation of Feature 21.

**Feature 27.****Hut Platforms (possible)****NG 5535 4383**

To the north of Feature 26, on two small, rocky, heather covered knolls 50m apart are possible man-made platform sites. The southerly one is 6m by 10m with the long axis north to south. It is

bounded by banks 0.3m high on the east and west and there is evidence of construction excavation into the side of the knoll on the west. The second is less well defined, measuring 8m by 5m again with the long axis north to south. Between these features and the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain is an area of rig & furrow.

**Feature 28.                      Enclosure    NG 5521 4383**

A small triangular "meadow" lies in a bend of the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain which forms two of the sides. The third side is a steep heathery bank terminated with short stone walls at its north and south ends, at the Allt.

**Feature 29.                      Dyke    NG 5540 4392 to 5530 4396**

About 100m north of Feature 27 are the intermittent remains of a short (100m) stretch of boundary dyke formed by a single line of stones 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.3m, spaced at up to 3m apart.

**Feature 30.                      Small Structure    NG 5506 4411**

To the west of the Allt an Dhoire Dhomhain, at the foot of a crag, is a stone sub-circular structure 1.5m diameter, built into tumble from the crag. An entrance 0.5m wide is evident at the north end.

**Feature 31.                      Enclosure    NG 5540 4412**

Situated 30m south of Feature 34, on a small knoll, is an irregularly shaped sub-rectangular enclosure, 8m by 12m. Only the base course of the tumbled walls remain, the largest stones of which are 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.3m.

**Feature 32.                      Cairns and dyke    NG 5550 4405**

Clearance cairns lie at the foot of a west facing slope which has been cleared for cultivation. There is some evidence of rig and furrow. The largest two cairns measure 2.5m by 2m (long axis north to south) and are 0.3m to 0.4m high. The area is defined on its north edge by a turf dyke containing large boulders, 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.3m at about 1.5m intervals.

**Feature 33.                      Building    NG 5588 4410**

On the brow of a prominent west-facing knoll is a sub-rectangular platform with a sub-oval structure 5m by 3.5m (long axis east to west), with walls standing to 0.25m high. There is a possible entrance to the west and within the south-west wall is a small stone built feature, possibly a later lambing pen.

**Feature 34.                      Possible Sheiling    NG 5545 4415**

A clear grassy area has a setting of stone roughly 5m in diameter - possibly a vestigial sheiling or small enclosure. About 50m upslope to the east a tumbled line of stone and turf bank runs north to south along the foot of the slope. Approx. 50m to the north lies a faint, circular stone setting about 5m in diameter, with a line of stone, probably clearance, on the edge of the slope to the west. Between the two stone settings can be seen the possible remains of another circle and 2 lazy beds/rigs. To the north-east, below a small scarp, a line of stone and turf banking runs north to south and about 50m upslope of this, below a steeper scarp, can be seen another bank (possibly very old.)

**Feature 35.                      Enclosure    NG 5539 4422**

A sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 8.8m x 8.4m. The enclosure is of rough boulder construction, with rounded corners. The walls are 1.2m high at the highest point and 1m thick. It lies on a plateau at 225ft OD. Lambing pens have been constructed in the enclosure at the south-east and in the south. Outside the enclosure, a low platform edged with stones is visible 1m from the outer edge of the walling in the east, south and west. It was thought that this may be the remains of an earlier structure. There was no obvious entrance to the enclosure.

**Feature 36.                      Dykes and Banks    NG 556 442**

A system of old field banks of turf and stone construction, with a height of about 0.3m and a spread of 1.3m, is intersected by the later dyke recorded on the OS map.

**Feature 37.                      Steading    NG 5584 4431**

A single-roomed building, 7m by 2.6m and oriented east to west, stands on top of a grassy knoll with sandstone outcrop. Only the base course remains standing to a height of 0.25m. The walls have squared corners and are 0.8m thick, of cavity wall construction with stone facings inside and out, the cavity insulation being turf or earth. There is a possible entrance at the west end of the south wall. Possible outbuildings to the north and south may have been barns or byres and a pen on the south side has an entrance to the south-east. A large natural "chair stone" at the south-east corner of the site is linked to Feature 36 by a doglegged line of stones.

**Feature 38.                      Shelter    NG 5635 4427**

About 15m to east of the road, 5m above it, is a crude shelter built against the rock face. Two chambers 1.5m and 1.4m diameter have walls standing to about 0.3m high with no evidence of an entrance.

**Feature 39.                      Stone line    NG 5630 4430**

Opposite Feature 38, about 20m west of the road is a 15m long line of stones standing just 0.1m out of the ground surface. Too little remains to determine possible use - structure, enclosure, or association with the road construction?

**Feature 40.                      Dyke    NG 5623 4446**

At the south end of the Manish More head dyke, on the opposite side of the Manishmore Burn, is an apparently unrecorded extension of the head dyke, running for 30m before continuing as revetment upstream along the burn for a further 40m. As a bank it has a spread of 3m with a height of 0.8m.

**Feature 41.                      Small Structures    NG 5615 4460**

Two small stone structures lie on a small plateau on the east bank, near a dogleg of the Manishmore Burn. The larger structure is sub-rectangular, 4m by 2m, long axis east to west, with walls 1m thick standing to 0.9m high. The entrance appears to be at the west end, close to the burn but is heavily obscured by tumble. The smaller structure lies about 20m to the north. This is also sub-rectangular

and measures 3.2m by 1.3m with an internal division. There appears to be one entrance from the west into the south chamber with entry to the north chamber through the dividing wall. Walls are 0.7m thick and stand to 0.4m high. There is also about 100m of built bank and revetment on the opposite (west) side of the burn, standing generally 0.2m to 0.4m high but to a maximum of 0.7m.

**Feature 42.                      Building    NG 4491 4446**

On a low grassy / mossy / heathery bank on the south side of the burn which runs due east-west in the north of Doire Domhain is a sub-rectangular structure, 4.4m by 2.3m (long axis east to west). A single course of stone stands to 0.1m high and there is a possible entrance in the south wall. Traces of a turf and stone bank are also visible nearby.

**Feature 43.                      Farmstead    NG 5542 4436**

On a level plateau east of a rocky knoll at 300m OD lie several features of different periods scattered over an area of approx. 120m x 50m.

**A                                      House    NG 5542 4436**

A sub-rectangular structure lies east-west on its long axis and measures 11.4m x 4m. The walls are 1m thick and stand to their original height in places at 1.7m. They are of dry-stone double skin construction with rubble infill. There is an entrance 0.8m wide on the north wall 3m from the north-east corner which has been blocked up. It is thought that there may have been a window 3m west of this entrance but the walling has collapsed at this point. An internal wall 0.7m thick stands 4m from the east wall. Another entrance 0.8m wide in this wall has also been blocked up by a single width dry stone wall. The interior of the house has squared corners while the exterior corners are rounded. There is no indication of a fireplace or hearth. Two probable cruck slots can be seen in the south wall of the west chamber. Two small shelters have been constructed in the east corners. A raised area of cobbling is still visible below the grass along the front of the north wall.

**B                                      Ruinous house**

The ruinous remains of a house lying north-south on its long axis and measuring 17m x 6m. The walls have been approximately 1m thick but are now very low and grass covered with some stone visible. In the interior of the house the remains of a small rectangular feature can be seen.

**C                                      Ruined structure**

The very tenuous remains of a stone and turf structure lying east-west on its long axis and measuring 9m x 6m. There is a possible entrance in the north wall.

**D                                      Enclosure**

Some 30m from C along the base of a large rocky knoll lies a sub-rectangular enclosure. The walls are approx. 1m thick and are very low lying under grass cover. The enclosure has rounded corners and measures 13m east-west x 8m north-south. A possible entrance lies in the south wall, but this is very tenuous.

**E                                      Structure**

The amorphous remains of a structure measuring 9m east-west x 6.5m north-south lie very low and barely visible in places. The structure was probably of stone and turf construction with walls 1m thick. It was not possible to determine where an entrance may have been and no internal features were visible.

To the north-east and the south of the site there are large areas of improved ground with clearance

cairns and clearance piled on natural outcrop. The site is edged to the south by outcrop and piled clearance beside a grove of scrubby trees. A burn runs downhill from the east and is edged with a turf and stone bank. Along the slope a trackway runs north-south and has been revetted on the downslope side. The tracks leads towards feature 43A.

To the north-east a small, unnamed burn runs downhill and at a point approximately 100m north of Feature A the burn has been dammed across with stones. The remains of what may have been a small roughly built circular structure about 2m across lie on the north side of the burn. 20m downslope a scatter of stones may have been a similar structure. The structures are seen as possibly kilns and should probably be considered to be part of Feature 43.

**Feature 44.                      Enclosure    NG 5548 4434**

About 50m south of an unnamed burn on the edge of the 300ft contour an irregular rectangular enclosure measures 21m north-south and 15m east-west. It is constructed of rough boulders which are now sunk into the grass. At the north-east corner an extension has been built, 3.4m east-west and 4.1m north-south. The walls are standing approximately 1m wide and to a height of 0.5m in places. There was no evidence of an entrance. 5m to the north the remains of a small, boat-shaped structure of rough stone are buried in the grass. The structure is 7.4m east-west and 5m north-south with walls 1m thick. There is a possible entrance in the south wall.

**Feature 45.                      Farmstead    NG 5525 4438**

The site lies on a gently sloping area of land between the 125ft contour and the 175ft contour. The area around the site has been cleared and cultivated and is grassy with bracken cover.

**A                                      House or Byre    NG 5525 4438**

A rectangular structure lying north-west to south-east, has been built within the foundations of an earlier oval building. The structure measures 5m x 3m with walls 0.8m thick and a maximum height of 1.6m, probably their original height. They are of dry-stone, double skin construction with rubble infill. The corners are rounded at the north end and more squared at the south. A doorway 0.8m wide is in the west wall. There are no windows and no internal divisions or features except a small modern lambing pen built in the north-west corner. A cruck slot can be seen 1.5m from the north-west corner in the west wall and another opposite in the east wall. It is thought that small apertures in the centre of the north and south walls are also cruck slots. A curving line of stones to the north-west of the building may be an indication of an even earlier structure. It is thought that the building was a byre or temporary house given its size, lack of windows and thickness of wall.

**B                                      Oval Structure**

The remains of an oval structure, possibly a house, are lying low in the grass and bracken on a knoll east of A. The structure lies roughly north-south on its long axis and measures 7m x 5m. It is of stone and turf construction with walls spreading to 1.5m thick and 0.5m high. There is no obvious entrance.

**C                                      Oval Structure**

North of a small burn, an oval structure lies east-west on its long axis and measures 9m x 6m. It is of turf and stone construction, 1m high at the highest point and with a spread of 1.5m. There is an entrance in the north wall 1m wide. Grass and bracken cover the interior and no internal features are visible. Contiguous with the south-west corner is Feature 45 D.

## **D Byre**

A rectangular byre measuring 3.5m x 2m has been dug into the ground with substantial drystone walling 0.6m thick and standing to 1m at its highest point. A doorway lies in the south wall, 0.8m wide. A small stone channel has been constructed at the north-east corner to drain water away from the entrance. Although the structure is contiguous with Feature 45C it is thought that this structure is not contemporaneous with C, being squared at the corners, regularly built and of a quite different construction.

## **E Small structure**

A curious structure stands on the south bank of the burn. It consists of a semi-circular setting of stones, 2m x 1m. To the north, facing the burn, the interior is hollow and a flat 'capstone' has been laid over it. The purpose of this structure is not clear.

## **F Structure with enclosure**

An oval structure is contained within an enclosure. The structure and the enclosure are of stone and turf construction with low-lying walls spread to a width of 1.5m to 2m. The structure measures 4m x 3m and the enclosure, which shares the northern wall of the structure, is approximately 8m in diameter. There is no obvious entrance to either the structure or the enclosure.

## **G Byre**

A sub-rectangular structure measuring 6m x 4m is of stone and turf construction and the low-lying walls are spread to 1m in places. The byre lies to the west of a small burn and north of Feature 45F. To the north, signs of rig can be seen in the grass. To the east of the byre a stretch of rough boulder walling edges the burn for 10m.

Immediately to the north of structure 45A lies a very substantial enclosure with a house attached.

## **H House**

A sub-rectangular structure lying east-west and measuring 13m x 4m is of turf and drystone construction. An entrance, 1.2m wide, is in the south wall. The walls stand to 1m high in places and are spread to 1.5m thick. The north wall of the house is shared by Feature 45I. There are no internal features.

## **I Enclosure**

A large irregularly shaped enclosure measures 22m north-south and 20m east-west, stretching to 21m at the north end. It lies north of structure 45H. In the north-west a line of natural outcrop has been used to form another enclosure, (45J). The enclosure was originally constructed of stone and turf in a similar way to structures 4 G and 45H. However, it can be seen that the walls have been strengthened and raised by later dry-stone walling and the walls now stand to a height of 1.7m at their highest point and are between 0.7m and 1m thick. No entrance is visible as the walls are much ruined in places.

## **J Enclosure**

A higher enclosure lies north-east to south-west on its long axis and measures 11m x 6m. It is of stone and turf construction with low walls on the north and south and natural outcrop on the east and west.



**Features 51 and 52. Bank or dyke****NG 5510 4477**

To the north of Feature 50, on either side of a short, sea inlet and between an area of "spreads" and the shore is a turf and stone bank. South of the inlet the bank is 0.5m to 0.8m, high, with a spread of 0.5m and runs for 60m, interconnecting areas of outcrop. To the north the bank starts on the landward parallel with the inlet, running 10m to the scarp edge above the shore then turning north for 50m. This section is 0.2m to 0.3m high with a spread of 0.2m.

**Feature 53. Farmstead****NG 5531 4460**

Situated on a plateau about 180ft OD lie the remains of a farmstead.

**A Remains of house****NG 5531 4460**

A sub-rectangular structure running east-west would appear to have had two phases of construction. The earlier house measured 9m x 3m and the later phase measures 6m x 3m. Its walls are 1m thick and stand to a height of between 0.6m and 0.7m high with some rough stones visible beneath moss and grass cover. It has rounded corners and there is possibly an entrance in the north wall. It is thought that an entrance lay in the south wall of the earlier house at a large upright stone and that this was filled in when the later phase was built. There was no evidence of windows or of any internal features.

**B Byre****NG 5531 4464**

A small sub-rectangular structure measures 5m x 2m. The walls are much tumbled and stand to no more than 0.5m high at the most, with moss and grass cover. The structure is built of rough boulders. A lambing pen has been built into the south-west corner and there are no other internal features visible. No entrance could be determined.

**C Enclosure****NG 5530 4464**

A sub-circular enclosure lying north-south on its long axis measures 13.5m x 9m. Walls are of turf and stone construction, 0.8m wide and standing to a maximum height of 0.5m. To the north of this enclosure is a wide area of cleared ground with good grass cover and evidence of rig.

**D Enclosure****NG 5534 4466**

A large sub-circular enclosure lies 38m east of C. The enclosure lies approximately north-south on its long axis and measures 14m x 10m. The walls are 1m thick in places, built of turf and stone and stand to a maximum height of 1m internally. There is no obvious entrance. At the north end of the enclosure a sub-rectangular structure is built on to the north wall of the enclosure. It lies east-west on its long axis and measures 8m x 3m. It is of dry-stone construction with walls 0.7m thick and standing to a maximum height of 0.7m. Given the thickness of the walls this is probably a byre or animal shelter. To the east of the enclosure the hillside rises very steeply and to the north and north-west the area has been cleared with some clearance heaps visible and some evidence of cultivation.

**Feature 54. Possible ring cairn****NG 5536 4445**

On the edge of a terrace at 200ft OD a circular feature lies almost buried beneath grass, moss and bracken. Stones are piled to a width of between 1.5m and 2.0m. The setting measures 9m in diameter and the interior of the circle is 5m in diameter. The centre appears to be clear of stones. An outer 'arc' of stones extends the feature to the east leaving a clear area between the circular cairn and the 'arc' of approximately 1m. One prominent upright stone is set in the east sector of the 'arc' The stone setting would appear to be too thick and low to be the walls of a hut circle or an enclosure and the centre is free of stones, ruling out the possibility of a robbed-out round cairn.

**Feature 55 A                      A possible kerb cairn                      NG 5559 4452**

On a plateau at 450ft OD below a prominent rocky scarp lies a circular setting of stones measuring 9.6m east-west and 9.6m north-south. The setting is clearly delineated by a kerb of large stones with some tumble from the scarp obscuring the edges in places. Inside the outer kerb, among the stoney interior, a smaller circle can be seen 4.8m east-west x 5.4m north-south. The appearance is of a round cairn with an outer kerb.

**Feature 55 B                      Possible hut circle                      NG 5559 4462**

To the north of 55A lies a setting of stones, 8.8m east-west and 9.3m north-south. The stones lie tumbled amongst grass and heather. There may be an entrance in the north. The interior appears to be clear of stone although some stone could be felt in the centre beneath the heather. 9m to the north of this feature an indeterminate oval setting of stones measuring 5.7m east-west and 3.9m north-south lies almost buried in grass and heather and 20m west of the hut circle a small stone setting 4m x 3.8m is almost buried. From the north end of the very prominent rocky scarp a turf and stone bank 1m high completely covered by heather runs northwards with the contour of the slope, swings rounds about 100m north-east of the hut circle and heads away to the north-west delineating a flat area of improved ground with broad lazy bedding almost, but not quite, flat. All appears to be associated with the hut circle.

South from 55A a line of boulders runs down slope over the lip of the plateau and, curves to the south and east again to edge a large area of grass, cleared of stones, about 150m x 100m

**Feature 56.                      Shelters                      NG 5535 4425**

On the west side of a rocky scarp approximately 100m north of Feature 53 a small rough boulder shelter has been built against outcrop. It measures approx. 2m x 1m and is covered in grass and bracken. There are signs of similar shelters to the south and west on the same knoll of outcrop

**Feature 57.                      Hut Circle                      NG 5550 4495**

The circle measures 9m north-south and 7m east-west. It is of low boulder construction with walls 1.5m thick standing to a height of 0.5m. The walls are now covered with turf and grass. There may have been an entrance about 1m wide between 2 upright stones in the northern sector. A cairn of stones, grass covered, lies in the west sector. The circle is situated at 350ft OD on a flattish plateau below a rocky scarp.

About 3m to the north of the hut circle is a clearance cairn measuring 4m north-south and 3m east-west and approximately 0.5m high. About 10m to the north-east of the circle is a stretch of rough boulder walling 8m long. Downslope to the west are areas of cleared ground with clearance cairns.

**Feature 58.                      Small Structures                      NG 5625 4450**

On the south bank of a tributary to the Manishmore Burn, between two ridges about 70m west of the road are the scant remains of three small circular stone structures, 0.7m to 1.0m diameter.

**Feature 59.                      Small Structure    NG 5615 4487**

About 100m downstream of Feature 58, on the opposite side of the burn is an ovoid tumble of stones about 2m by 1m which appear to be the remains of a structure.

**Feature 60.                      Revetment    NG 5597 4496**

On the west bank of the Manishmore Burn, where it is joined by the above tributary (Features 58 & 59), is an irregular stretch of stone revetment extending for about 100m from this centre point and standing up to 0.7m high.

**Feature 61.                      Farmstead    NG 5555 4512**

**A House**

A sub-rectangular structure, running east to west, measures 9m x 4m with walls 1m thick and a maximum height of 0.6m. The walls are of dry-stone double-skin construction with rubble infill. The structure has rounded corners and a single entrance in the north wall 0.8m wide. There is a small twinning pen situated in the east corner. No other internal features were seen. A possible older structure beneath the present structure was visible at the east end. The structure is situated at 350ft OD between two knolls.

**B Structure**

To the north-east of structure A can be seen the remains of a roughly built stone sub-rectangular structure, about 3m x 2m

**C Structure**

To the north of structure A lies a sub-circular structure, 2m in diameter with 1 layer of rough stone remaining. It has been built into the side of a rocky knoll.

The whole site is enclosed to the south and east by a rough boulder wall, to the north by a large knoll and to the west by four areas of cleared ground which show evidence of cultivation.

**Feature 62.                      Clearance Cairns and Rig    NG 5521 4506**

Above the shore, approximately 300m to the west of Feature 61, is an unenclosed field of rig and furrow, 75m by 40m (long axis east to west). A scatter of stones has been largely cleared to the sides, but more centrally lie two large oval cairns 9m by 8m and 10m by 12m, each about 1m high.

**Feature 63.                      Enclosure    NG 5578 4529**

On the west bank of the Manishmore Burn is a small D- shaped enclosure with the straight north to south side 8m and width 5m. A small ruined stone structure, also D-shaped, 1.8m by 0.9m, lies on the east bank. The revetment noted at Feature 60 is also in evidence, intermittently, for 200m to 300m here.

**Feature 64.                      Enclosure    NG 5569 4553**

Some 250m downstream, a similar D- shaped enclosure and further revetment is evident.

**Feature 65.****Bothy****NG 5557 4560**

On a north-west facing slope, 200m south-south-west of the Manish More township lie the remains of a sub-rectangular stone building, 3m by 2m (long axis east to west). There is some tumble inside the walls which stand to a height of 0.5m and are 0.7m thick with an entrance 0.5m wide in the north wall.

**Feature 66.****Small Structure****NG 5575 4560**

On the east side of a ridge, about 150m south of the nearest buildings in Manish More is a small circular stone structure, 1.5m diameter with walls standing to a height of 0.2m to 0.5m and 0.6m thick. There is no obvious entrance but a low threshold appears to the north.

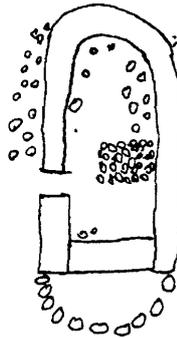
**Feature 67.****Small Structure****NG 5583 4567**

Amongst rockfall on the east bank of the northernmost tributary to the Manishmore Burn, is a two-chambered, oval structure. With a north-west to south-east orientation, the main chamber is 1.9m by 2.1m while the smaller, to the south-east, is 1.2m by 1.2m. The walls stand to two courses, a height of 0.5m.

# Field Survey



feature 13a

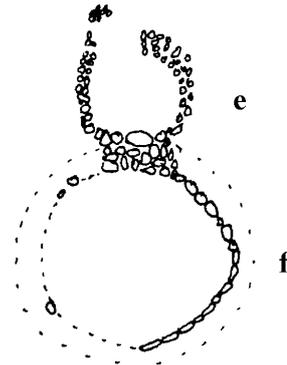
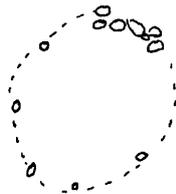
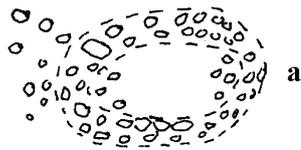


Feature b

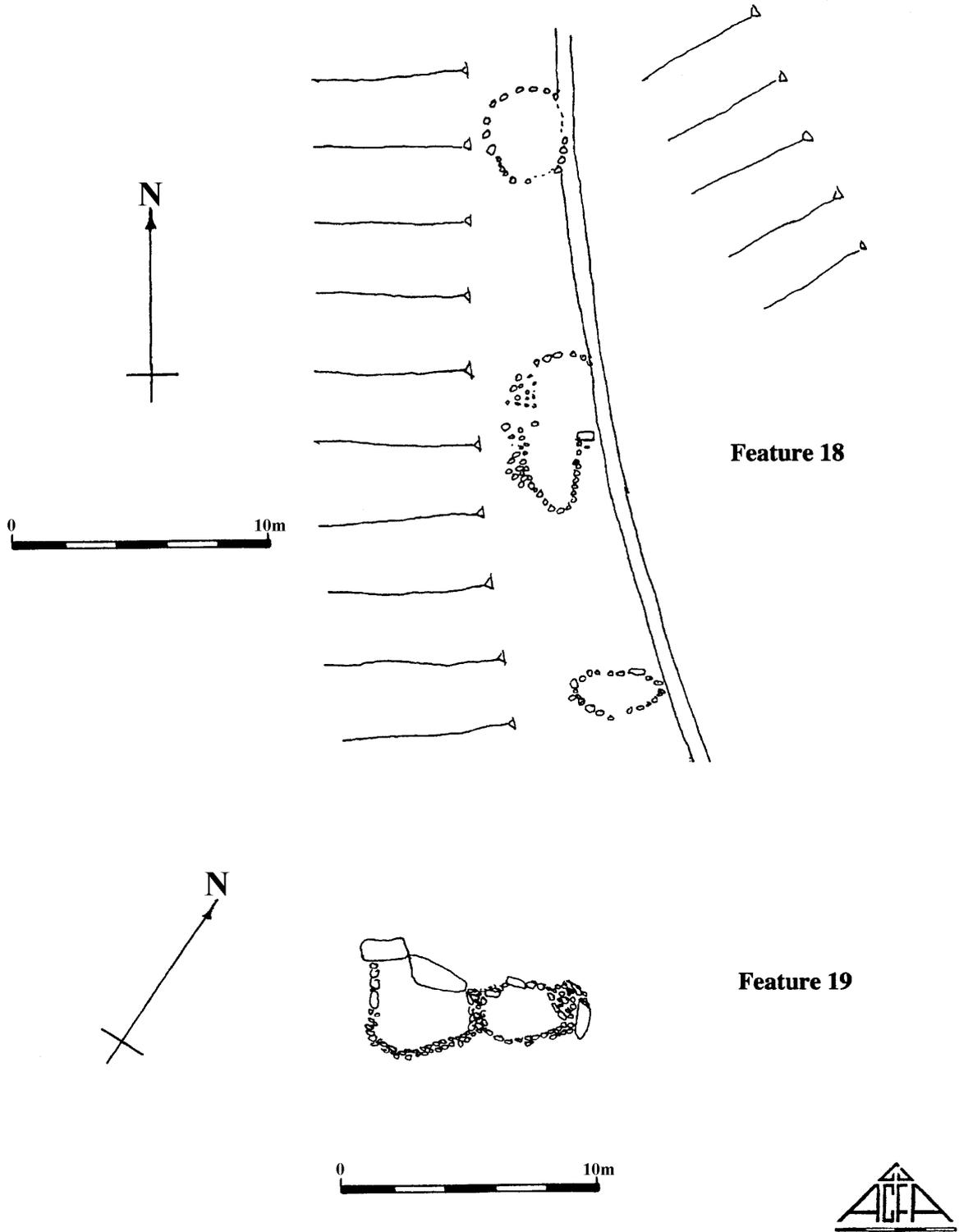


# Field Survey

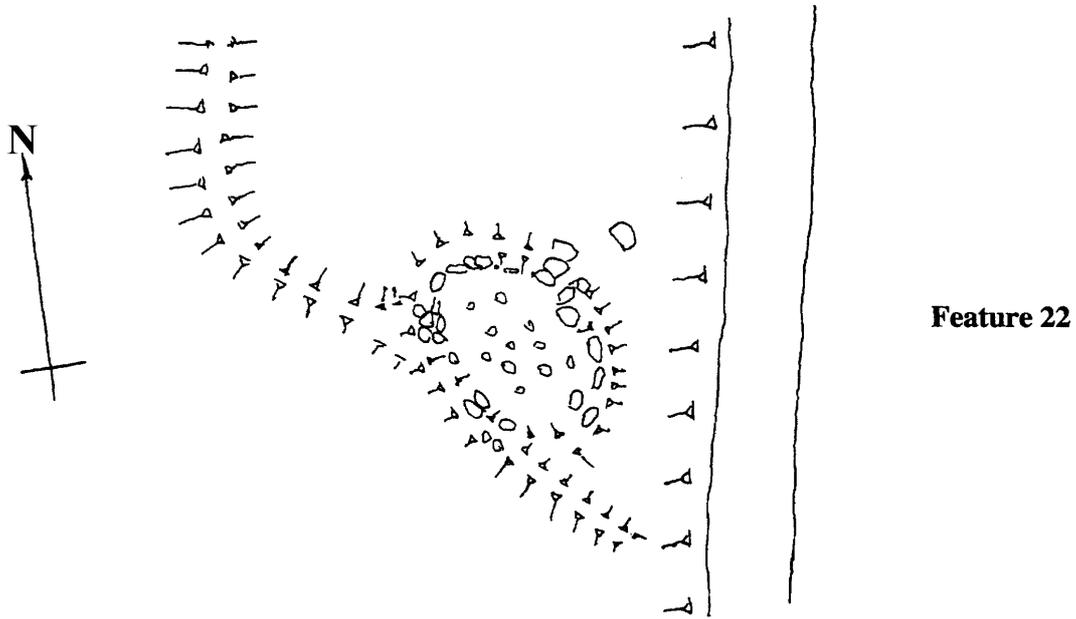
## Feature 14



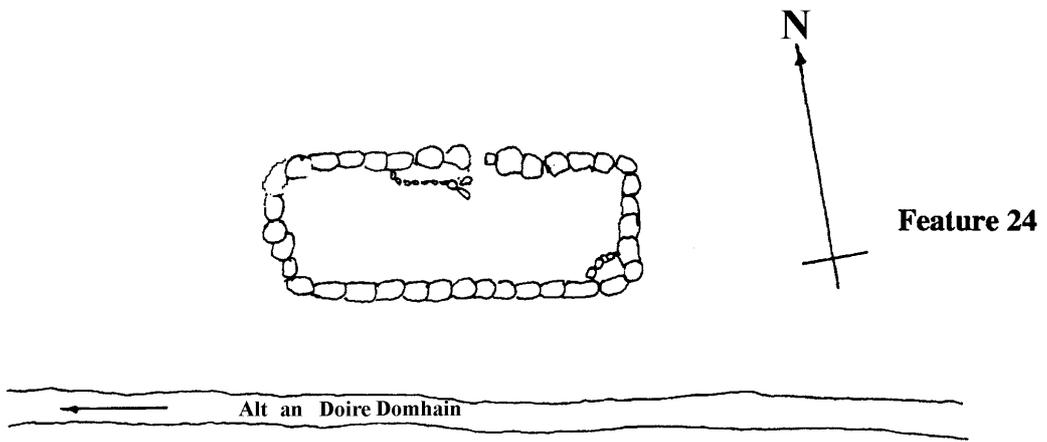
# Field Survey



# Field Survey



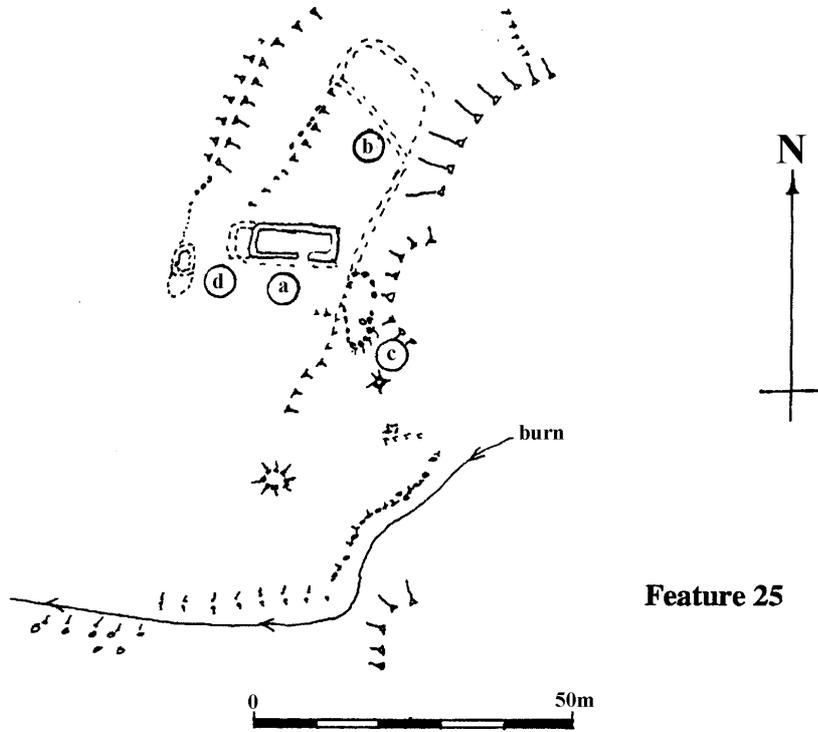
**Feature 22**



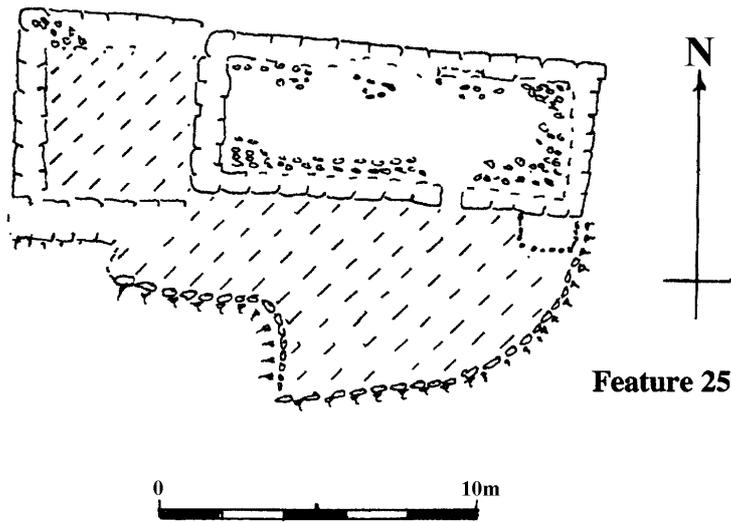
**Feature 24**



# Field Survey



Feature 25

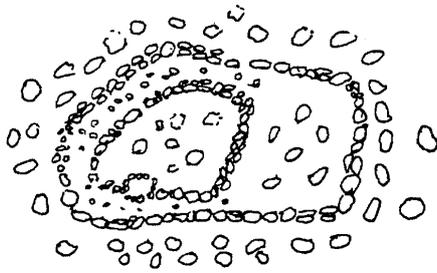


  
Area of stone  
cobbling

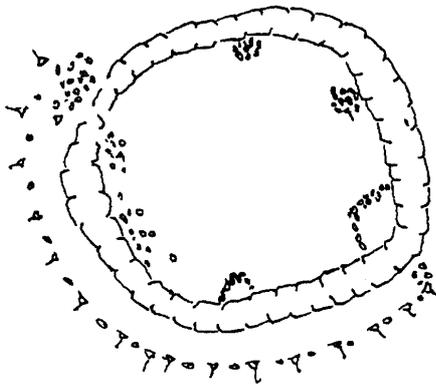
Feature 25A



# Field Survey



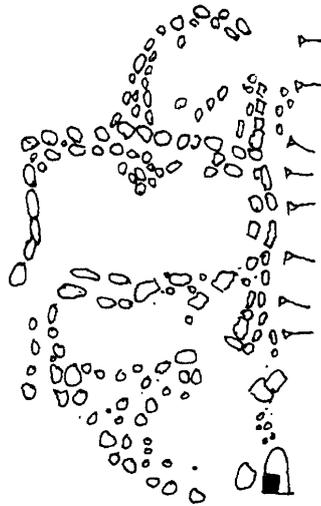
**Feature 33**



**Feature 35**



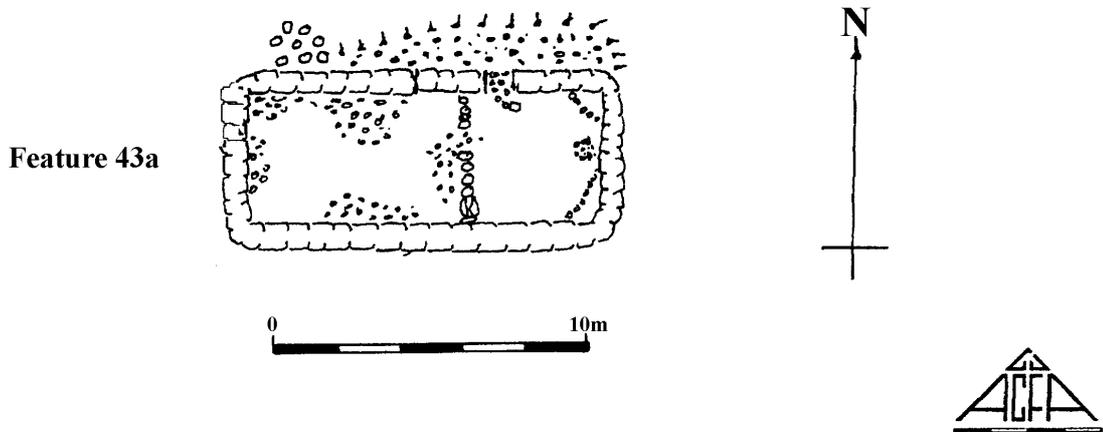
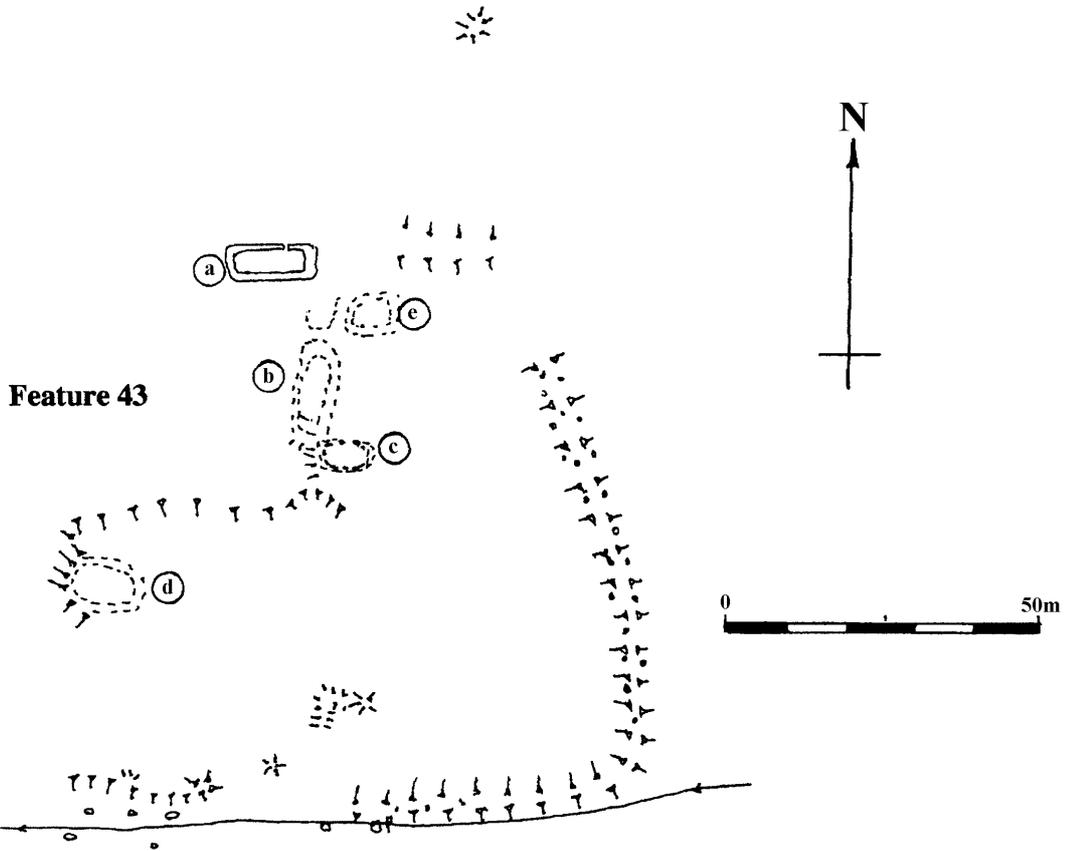
# Field Survey



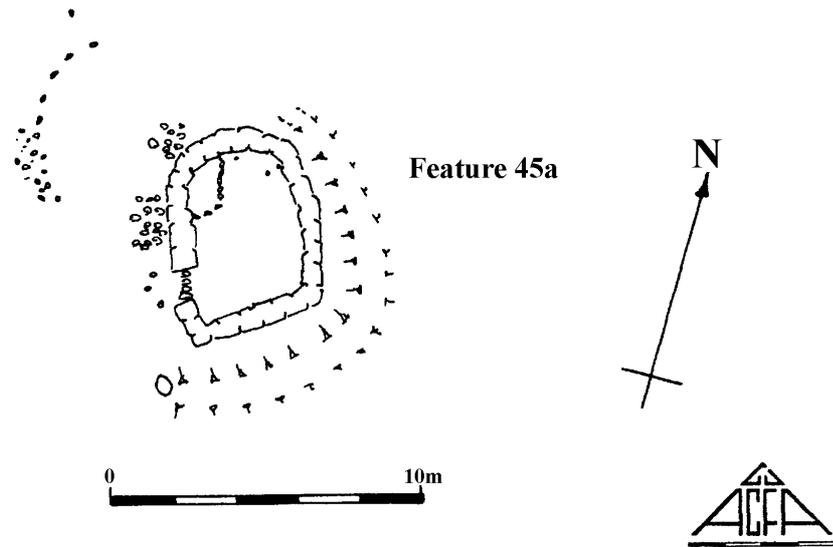
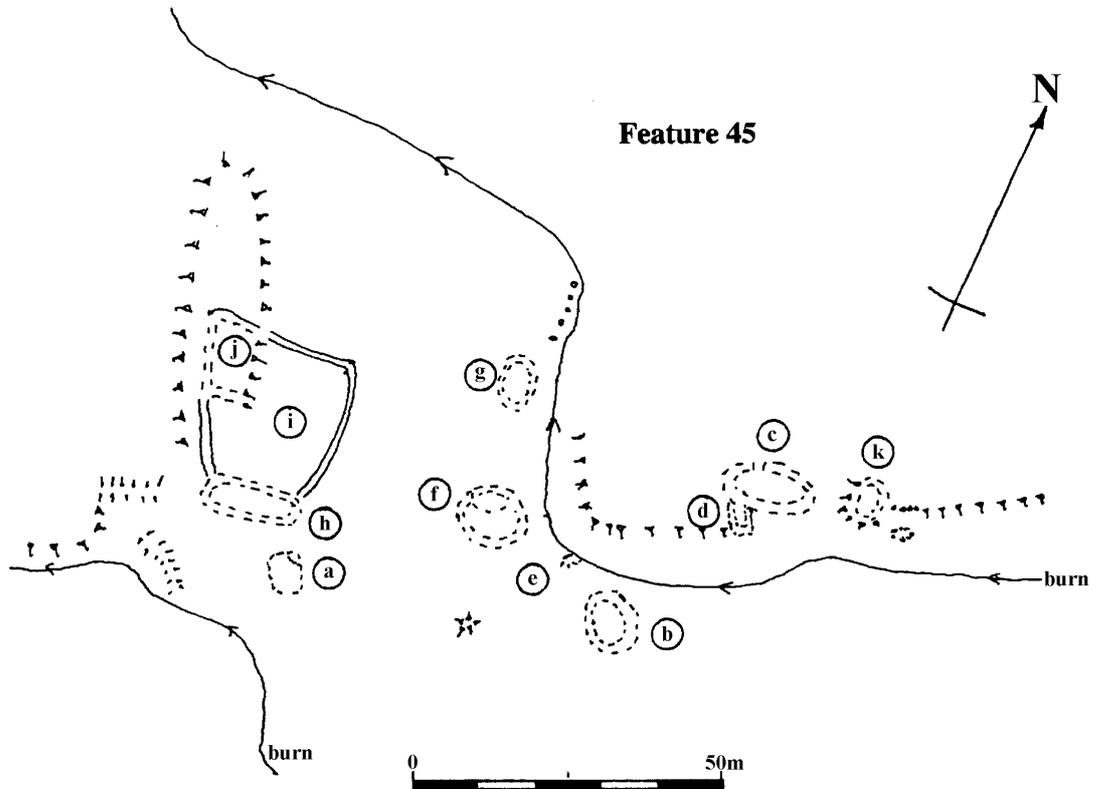
**Feature 37**



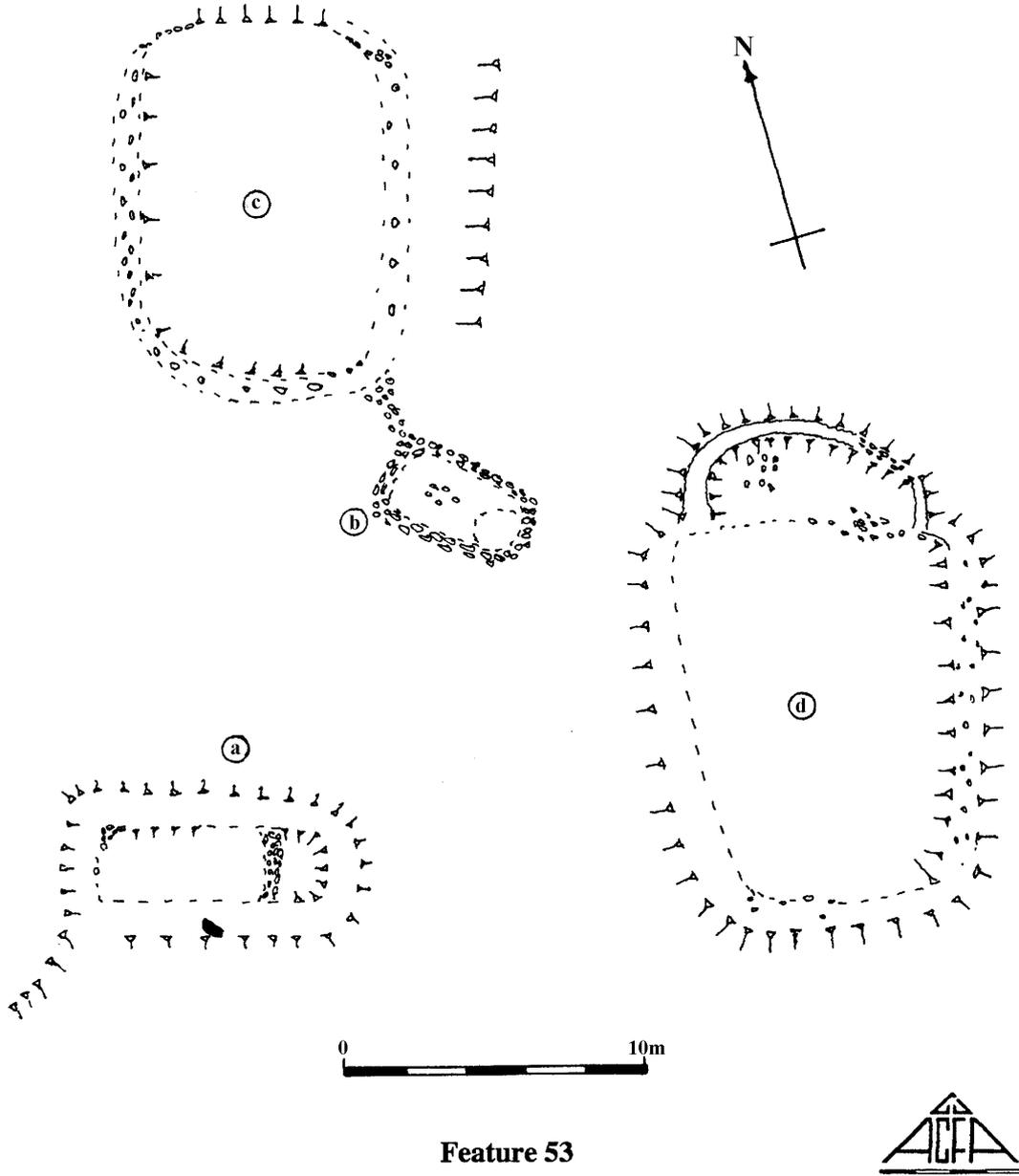
# Field Survey



# Field Survey

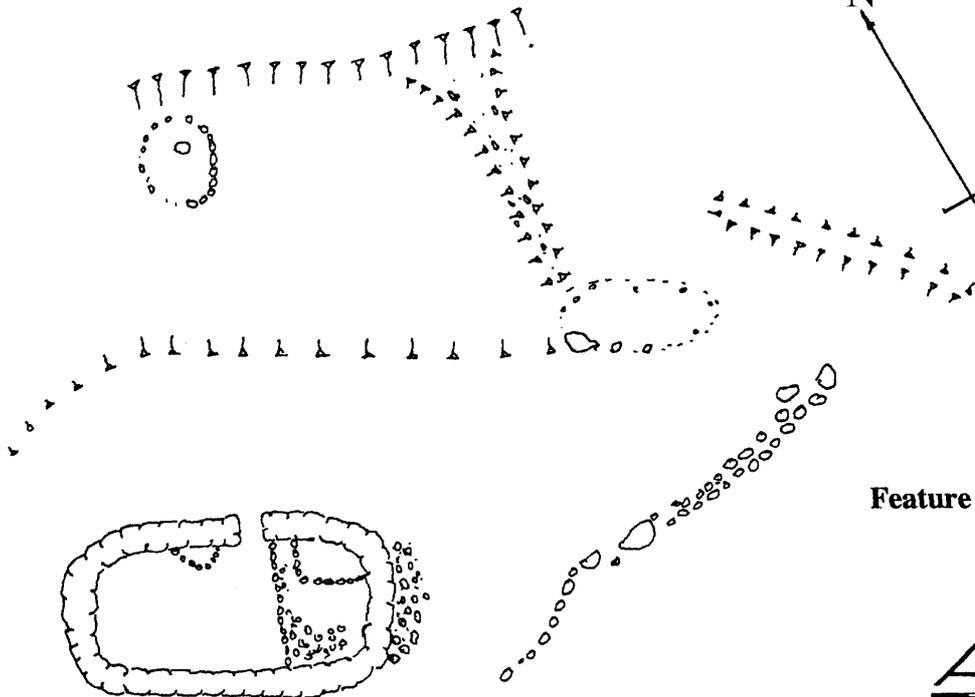
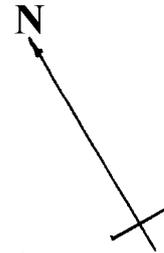
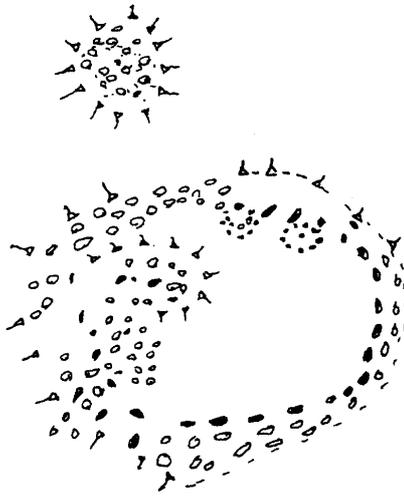


Field Survey



# Field Survey

**Feature 57**



**Feature 61**



## **Bibliography**

- Boswell, J. The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnston, Collins, 1785
- First Statistical Account – Portree Parish. 1793
- Johnston, S. A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland. London, 1775
- MacGregor, Alasdair Alpin. Over the Sea to Skye. Chambers, 1930
- Mackenzie, Julia. Whirligig Beetles and Tackety Boots. Blaisdon, 2000
- MacLennan, F. M. ed. Duanagan, Duain is Dualchas, Raasay Heritage Trust, 2001
- MacLeod, Norma. Raasay, The Island and Its People. Birlinn 2002
- Malloy, Robert B., The Isle of Raasay. Massachusetts, 1975
- Martin, Martin, A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, c. 1695 Birlinn, 1994
- Monro, Dean, A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland in 1549. Birlinn, 1994
- New Statistical Account – Portree Parish
- Nicolson, John. I Remember, Memories of Raasay. Birlinn 1989
- R.C.A.H.M.S. – Inventory – Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles. HMSO, 1925
- R.C.A.H.M.S. Aerial Photography Department
- Sharpe, Richard, A Study in Island History – 2 vols. Grant & Cutler, 1977
- Stack, Prunella, Island Quest. The Inner Hebrides 1979

## **Map References**

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

## Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists Glasgow

The following papers can be obtained from the Association by contacting:

Mr J. Scott Wood  
Tigh Na Fiodh  
Farr, Kincaig  
Inverness  
PH21 INU

### Occasional Papers

- No. 1 Chalmerston, Cumnock and Doon Valley
- No. 2 Gleniffer Braes, Renfrewshire
- No.3 Garscadden Wood, Drumchapel, Glasgow
- No.4 Auchengaich
- No. 5 Millbank Mill, Renfrewshire
- No.6 Meall Darroch, Kintyre, Argyll
- No.7 Clachaig Limekiln, Arran
- No.8 Coal burn, Lanarkshire
- No. 9 Tirai, Killin
- No.10 Glen Orchy, Dalmally (forthcoming)
- No. 11 Neilston, Renfrewshire
- No. 12 Cathkin Braes, Glasgow
- No. 12 Raasay 1995, Oskaig and Holoman
- No. 14 Bail a' Mhuilinn, Perth and Kinross
- No. 15 Greens Moor, Lanarkshire
- No. 16 Queen's Park, Glasgow
- No. 17 Little Cumbræ
- No. 18 Raasay 1996, Balachuirm, Balmeanach, Inbhire & Brae
- No. 19 Luss, Argyllshire
- No. 20 Gargadale, Isle of Arran
- No. 21 Milton of Lawers, Perth & Kinross
- No. 22 Castlemilk Ice House, City of Glasgow
- No. 23 Irvine Valley, East Ayrshire
- No. 24 Isle of Gigha, Argyllshire
- No. 25 Craigmaddie Muir, East Dunbartonshire
- No. 26 Raasay 1997, Glame, Manish More, Brochel & Doire Domhain