

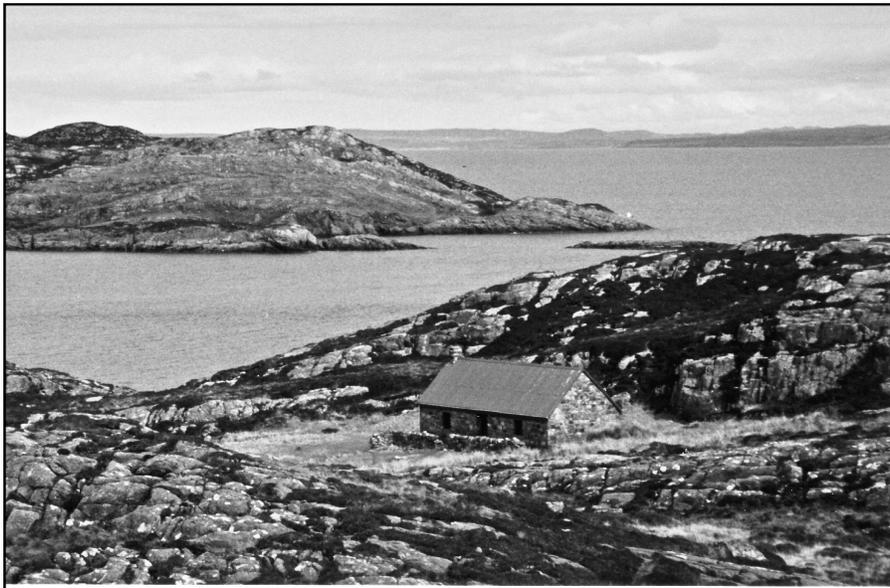


Kyle Rona, Achadh and Doire Dubh

An Archaeological Survey
of the settlements and surrounding area at the North End of

Raasay

Portree Parish
Highland



Edited by
Bruce Henry

Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists
Occasional Paper No 90

2007

The Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA) was formed in 1987.

The membership comprises holders of the University of Glasgow Certificate in Field Archaeology, awarded by the Department of Adult and Continuing Education and others with a proven interest in the archaeology of Scotland.

The original course aimed to teach adult students the basic principles of archaeological field survey and the importance of recording our cultural heritage of all periods.

The present Certificate in Field Archaeology is a two year modular course which aims to introduce students to the fundamentals of Archaeological Field Survey and British, especially Scottish, Archaeology.

ACFA seeks to continue this work by undertaking field surveys within Scotland.

Further information can be obtained from the ACFA website:

www.acfabaseline.info

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Front cover:
19th Century House restored by the Mountain Bothies Association
[Feature 22]



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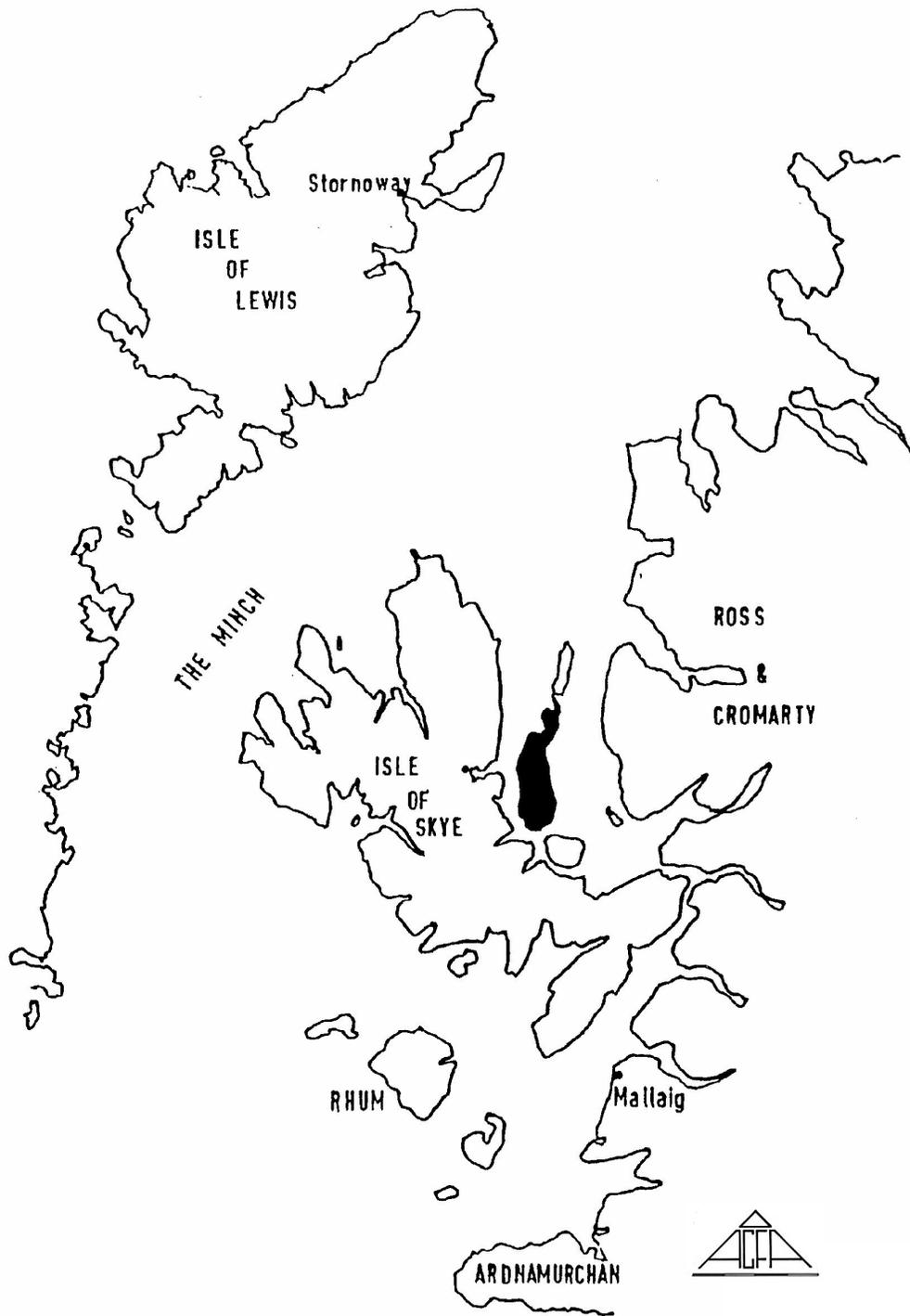
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ISBN 978-0-9551890-9-8

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Foreword

For many years Scott and I have agonised over how we would tackle the survey of the north end of the island. Thanks to Bruce and his gallant band of volunteers we need agonise no longer.

For two seasons they have trudged in and out over a rough and sometimes boggy track to survey the townships of Kyle Rona, Achadh and Doire Dubh.

The results of all their hard work now follow in what is a first class report.

Scott and I would like to thank everyone who took part in the survey and to Bruce for organising the teams and writing the report.

John Macdonald
Scott Wood
Co-Directors of the Raasay Survey.

October 2007

RAASAY 2006-7

Abstract: *The survey of the settlements of Kyle Rona, Achadh and Doire Dubh and the surrounding area forms part of ACFA's continuing interest in the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.*

INTRODUCTION

This 2006-7 survey is a continuation of our annual surveys since 1995 of the physical remains of human activity on the Island of Raasay.

1995 - The townships of **Oskaig** and **Holoman** plus the surrounding area were surveyed.

1996 - The townships of **Balachuirn**, **Balmeanach**, **Inver** and **Brae** and their surrounding areas were surveyed.

1997 - The survey covered the townships of **Glame**, **Manish More**, **Brochel** and **Doire Domhain** and the surrounding area.

1998 - The twin townships of **North and South Screapadal** plus the surrounding area, including the forest between Brochel and Screapadal, were surveyed.

1999 - We surveyed the township of **Manish Beg** and the surrounding area.

2000 - We surveyed the townships of **Arnish** and **Torran** and their surrounding area.

2001 - No survey

2002 - We surveyed part of **North Fearn**s plus an area to the north of the Fladda to Umachan path.

2003 - We surveyed the remainder of **North Fearn**s plus the township of **Umachan**.

2004 - We surveyed the township of **Hallaig** and the surrounding area including **An Leac**. We also published a study of the **Cairns and Standing Stones** on Raasay.

2005 - We surveyed the townships of **Suisnish** and **South Fearn**s plus the surrounding area. We also carried out a survey and inventory of **Kilmoluag Graveyard** and the **War Memorial**.

2006 - We surveyed the township of **An Lón Bán** and the coastal area from **An Lón Bán to Oskaig** and also commenced a detailed survey of the remainder of the North End, the southern part of which was covered in 2002.

Following the survey of **Doire Dubh** and **Kyle Rona** in 2006, this year we completed the survey of **Achadh** and the peripheral areas at the North End of Raasay.

The report of this survey now follows.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the following people for their help in the 2006-7 Raasay survey:

Rebecca and Calum Don MacKay for their invaluable help with the historical and local knowledge of the townships surveyed.

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

The Glasgow Archaeological Society for their continuing financial support and particularly the Robert Kiln Trust for *their* generous support.

Last, but not least, the Raasay Volunteers, many of whom return year after year, for all their help in the survey. At the North End they were:

2006 – Jim Anderson, Colin Campbell-Brown, Amy Gazin-Schwartz, Frances Hood, Wendy Raine, Kenneth Ross, John Russell and Jim Waterton.

2007 – Jean Aitken, Alison Blackwood, Ian Marshall, Wendy Raine and Jim Waterton.

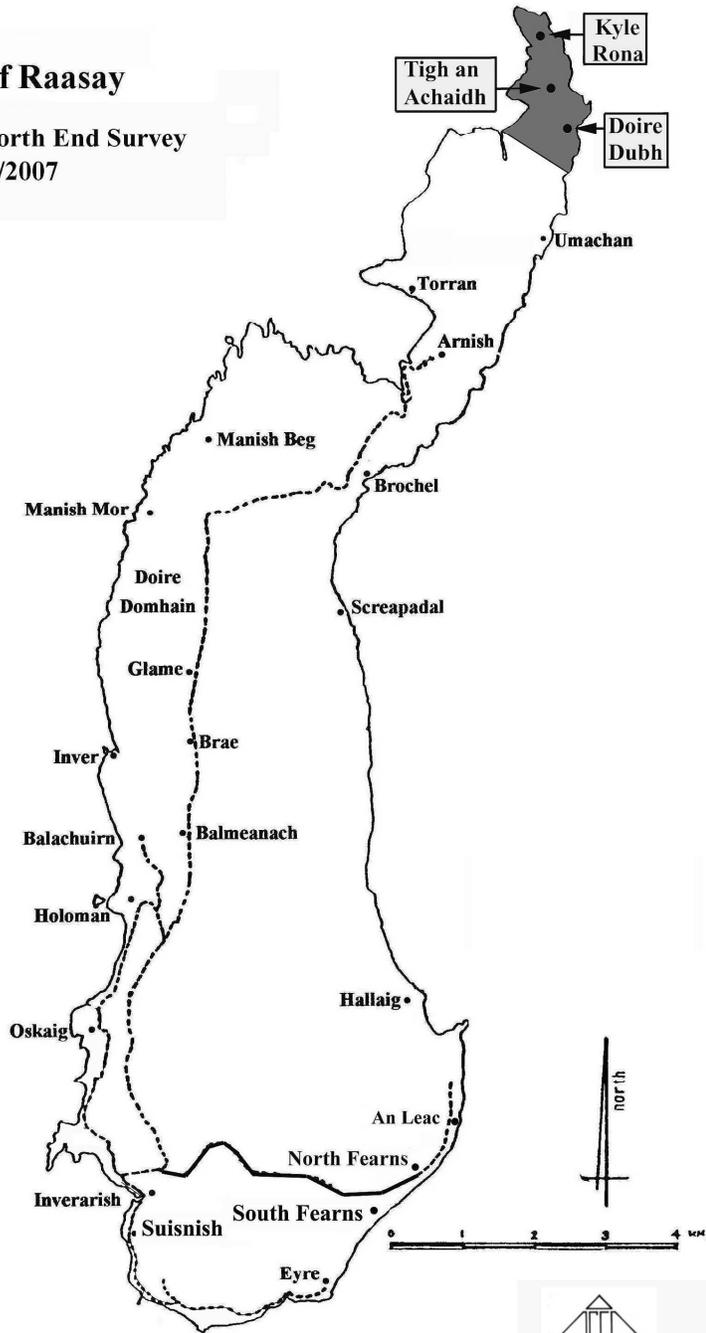
Finally I'm grateful to Scott Wood who finalised the drawings of the Features, Anne Macdonald for proof reading the draft and to John Macdonald for checking over the archaeological content. The responsibility for any errors does of course rest with the author.

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Bruce Henry - Director, North End Survey
John Macdonald
Scott Wood - Raasay Survey Directors

Island of Raasay

Location of North End Survey
2006/2007





Kyle Rona and the north end of Raasay

The area surveyed in 2006 encompassed the settlements of Kyle Rona and Doire Dubh. The area around Achadh [Tigh an Achaidh] and the outlying area to the west of the track were surveyed in 2007. A field survey of the area between Doire Dubh southwards to the track between Fladda and Umachan was carried out in 2002. It should be noted that the area marked as Doire Dubh on the OS 1:25,000 map 409 (2002 and earlier editions) copied in the ACFA 2002 survey report (Occasional Paper no. 59), is located some 1.5km south of its correct position as shown in this report. The structures shown at this incorrect location are in fact the northern part of the Umachan settlement (see Occasional Paper no. 63 [2003]).

The track from the end of the modern tarmac road (Callum's Road) at Arnish runs for over 8 kilometres to its end at the Caol Eilean Tigh beyond Kyle Rona. After the first kilometre to Torran schoolhouse the track climbs steeply towards Meall Dearg rising to 130m over the next kilometre. The next half kilometre is level to the junction with the path to Fladda where a steep climb raises the track to over 190m in a further half kilometre. After dipping to 170m where the path to Umachan branches off, the midway point is reached crossing the Bealach a' Chruinn at 180m. From here the path meanders between crags, up and down some steep screes and stream beds and disappearing across bogs as it descends to Kyle Rona. The Central Board for the Relief of Destitution in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland funded the building of short stretches of "road" at Kyle Rona in 1848-9 (*MacLeod p97*). Some 30 years later further more extensive construction took place, funded by the landowner EH Wood who had 3.75 miles (6km) of road, 6 feet (1.83m) wide, built between Torran and Kyle Rona (*MacLeod p129*), not quite the full length. The track has clearly been well built and in places revetment is in evidence on both sides, with the occasional pavement of large slabs on the track bed. However in places it is now washed out where it descends (or ascends) steep slopes or has sunk into the bog as it crosses marshes such as that around Lochan gun Grund.

The area surveyed is very rocky and barren. The few level areas between outcrops of rock are extremely boggy with the result that features marked on the OS map such as dykes and fences have largely sunk out of sight – for example see the description of the head dyke at Kyle Rona (Feature 19). At the northern part of Kyle Rona small areas of improvement were attempted but these, even if successful at the time, have now reverted back to boggy patches. The only evidence of attempted cultivation remaining here are piles of stones next to outcrop. Some of the patches improved are very limited, no more than 6.0m by 4.0m. Only in Achadh is there substantial evidence remaining of rig and furrow cultivation. The small settlement area of Doire Dubh is even more rocky than Kyle Rona with only scant remains of two or three lazy beds at its northern extremity above a possible small harbour.

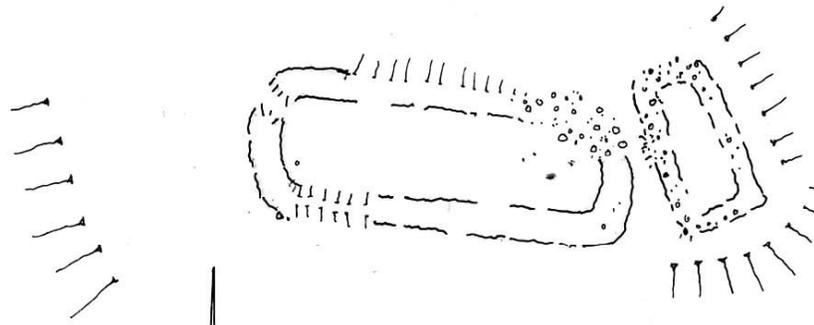
Descriptions of houses recollected at Arnish (*MacLennan p5*) and on Eilean Tighe (*Mackenzie p53*) illustrate the style of the houses. At Arnish there were two main rooms downstairs and the closet, while upstairs were two attic bedrooms and the landing. This description clearly fits the house at Tigh an Achaidh (Achadh Feature 5) with the kitchen to the left, "the room" or parlour to the right and "the scullery" or closet (small bedroom) between the two. Perhaps the older houses in the area, those with rounded corners to the structure, followed the Eilean Tighe style:– the kitchen –

cum –dining room – cum bedroom with a “hole in the wall bed”, at one end, a large bedroom at the other end and the closet (small bedroom) in the middle.

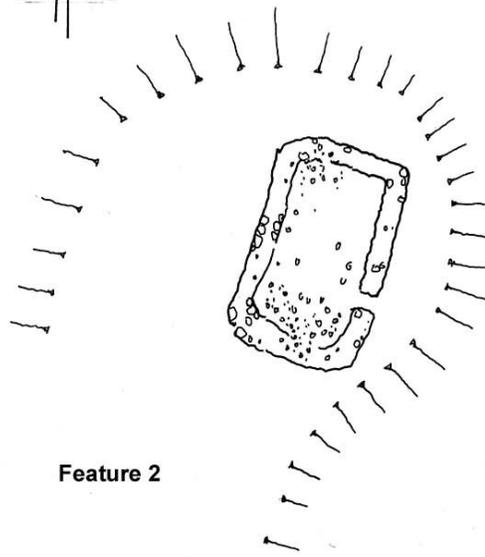
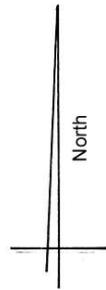
Prior to clearances from the south end by the MacLeods of Raasay very few people lived at the north (*MacLeod p2*). In the Old Parish Records of 1800 to 1824, 4% of the Raasay population stayed north of Arnish – Torran (*Macleod p80*). Amounting to about 28 souls, this figure includes the township of Umachan. By the time of the 1861 Census some 17% of the population lived north of Arnish – a total of 98 again including Umachan. Kyle Rona, Doire Dubh and Scorr had 14 houses, none of which had windows (*MacLeod p108 & 113*). Between 1850 and the 1920s it is believed that the north end of Raasay held the bulk of the island’s population (*MacLeod p2*).



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Feature 1



Feature 2

Kyle Rona

The northernmost area of the survey consists of a well scattered group of buildings. A small number of these appear to relate to the thin population of the area before the mid 19th century. Examples of these are evidenced in Feature 1 and in the underlying structures found at Feature 3.

The 1851 Census recorded 9 tenants and 1 cottar at Kyle Rona. Their stock comprised a total of 20 cows, 11 heifers and 6 stirks (*MacLeod p105*). By 1883, evidence reported to the Napier Commission [The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of Crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands (colloquially known as "The Crofters' Commission")] said there were 10 families of 80 people living in Kyle Rona. The division of holdings allowed married sons to stay and so there were no incomers from other townships (*MacLeod p 135*).

Feature 1

Farmstead

NG 6095 5311 [15m OD]

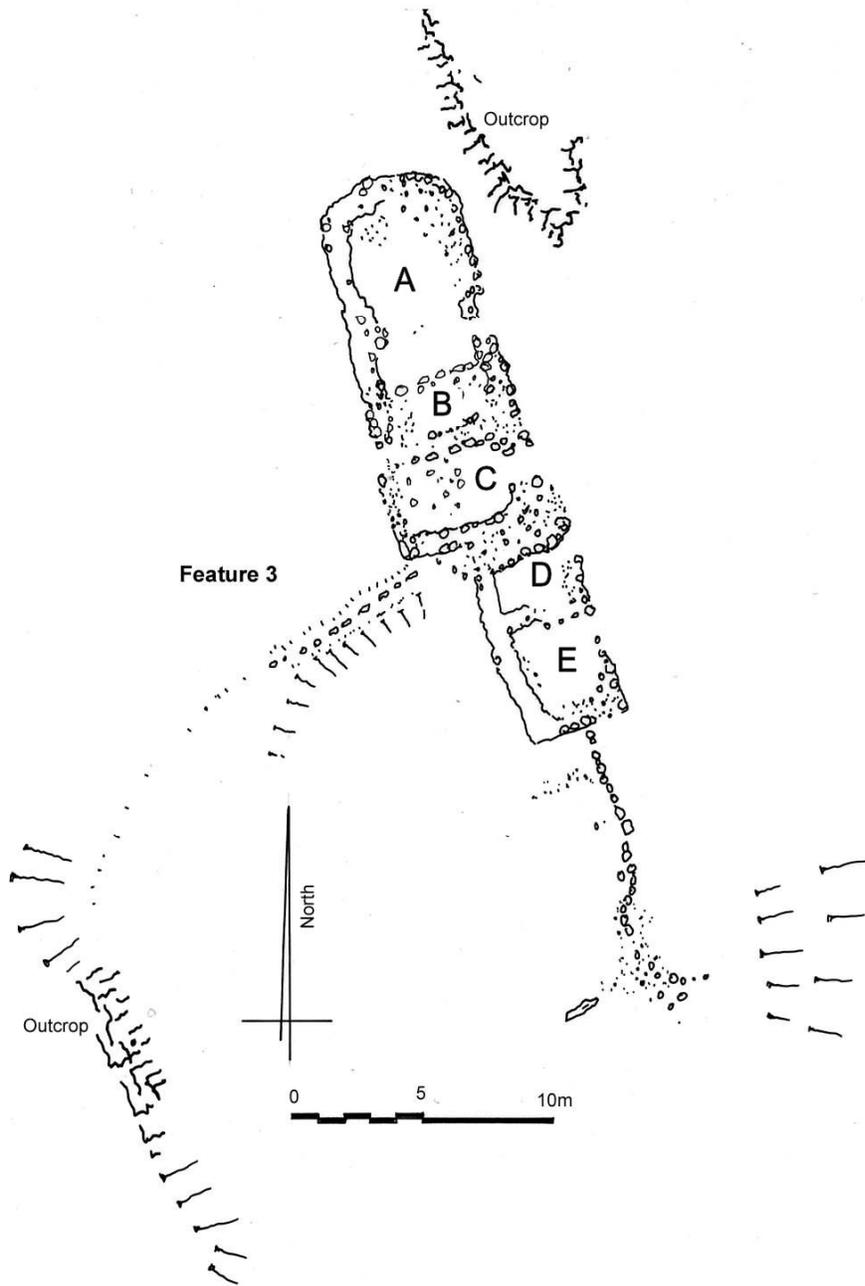
At the northern edge of the settlement, overlooking the eastern approaches to Caol Eilean Tigh are the remains of a longhouse and associated outbuilding. The moss covered stones remain standing no more than 0.50m high and seem to be 1.0m to 1.50m thick. The house measures 11.0m by 3.0m on an east-west axis. The end walls appear to be curved. There is no evidence for the position of the entrance.

To the east of the house, at a slightly higher level and dug in to the side of an outcropping knoll, lie the vestigial remains of a roughly rectangular outbuilding. The walls comprise little more than moss covered banks with a stone core and measure 5.0m by 2.0m on a north-south axis.

To the northwest of the buildings is an area, approximately 150m by 60m on a north-south axis centred on NG 6092 5316, in which improvement was once attempted. Although it is now badly drained and boggy, there is still grass growth albeit rank and moss infested. The area is delineated by stretches of low stone clearance lines on three sides, falling off to the shore at its north end. A clearance cairn about 3.0m diameter lies in the middle of this "pasture". There is no clear evidence of rig and furrow or lazy bed style of cultivation.

Given the size and shape of the buildings, as well as the condition of the remains compared with the other structures described below, this small farmstead would appear to predate the establishment of the larger settlement scattered around Kyle Rona.

KYLE RONA



Feature 2**Store****NG 6095 5308 [20m OD]**

Located on outcrop forming an elongated terrace just below a north-south ridge overlooking the Inner Sound is a small group of buildings. The northernmost, measuring 6.80m by 3.30m on a north-south axis appears to be a store rather than a small house. It is, however, well built with walls standing to a maximum height of 1.30m and 0.70m thick. With good foundation levels, the rectangular structure has rounded corners inside and out. There is no evidence of windows but in the south quarter of the east wall is an entrance 0.80m wide. The only internal feature is a slightly raised platform visible about 0.10m above the accumulation of tumble.

Feature 3**Farmstead****NG 6097 5307 [20m OD]**

In a gully about 7.0m to the southeast of Feature 2 lie the remains of a substantial structure. It appears at first glance to comprise five separate compartments on a north-south axis. [see Plate 1]

The first compartment, A, measures 6.0m by 3.40m with walls standing to a maximum height of 1.40m and up to 0.80m thick. Both inside and out the corners are rounded but the walls are somewhat irregular in construction with evidence of later rebuilding. There is evidence of an entrance 0.6m wide in the east wall towards the south end of the compartment.

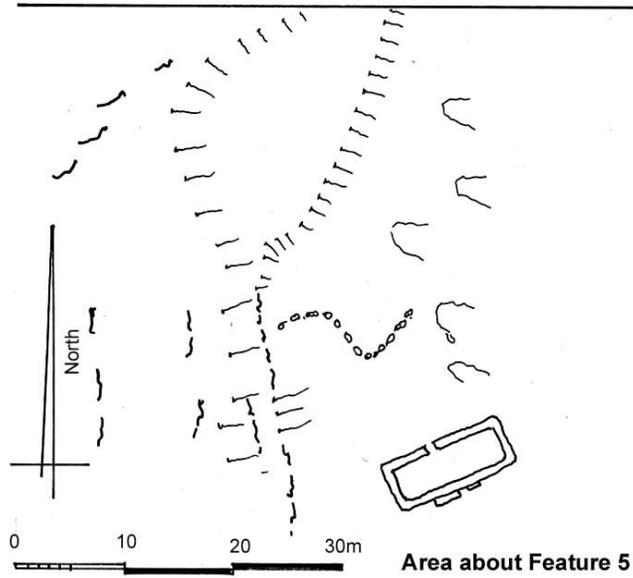
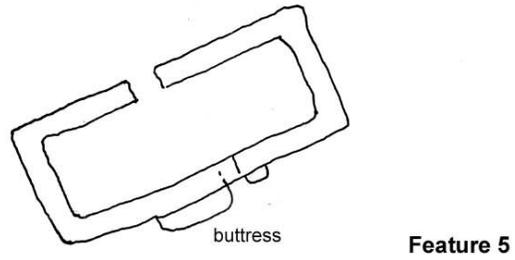
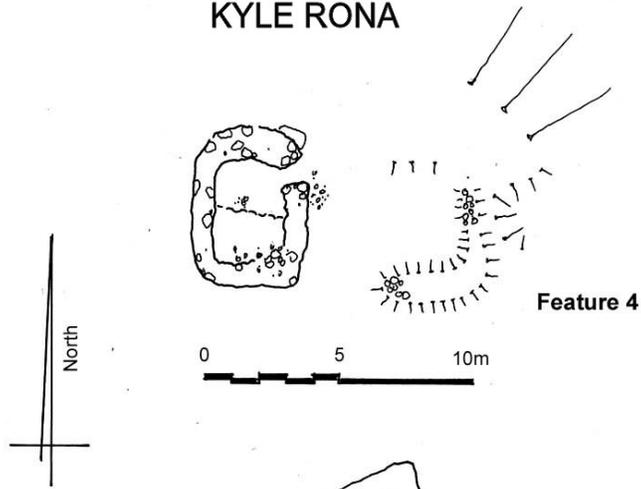
Compartment B adjoins the line of the first, separated by a dividing wall which is clearly a later insertion. It measures 2.50m by 3.40m and appears to have a rounded south wall.

Compartment C is about 3.0m by 3.40m and is separated from B by a more substantial wall. This gives it the appearance of an annex. It has an entrance in the east wall but the width is not clear. Due to the ruinous state of this compartment only one corner, at the southeast was visible enough to describe as rounded.

Compartments D and E appear to form a separate building to those at A to C. Measuring 6.0m by 2.70m, the walls have squared corners, although the north wall in compartment D is not visible. A dividing wall separates D and E into approximately equal compartments. There is a possible entrance to E in the east wall but again the width is not clear.

This is a somewhat complex structure which may cover multi-purpose and multi-period use. While compartments A to C appear to form the original round cornered house 8.50m long by 3.40m wide, with a 3.0m annex, there is evidence of earlier foundations under its basal courses. With square corners compartments D and E could be taken to be a later construction. However they underlie the earlier foundations on which A to C sit! There is no evidence remaining of windows or any internal features in any of the structures. At best therefore it is suggested that D / E was the original small house later used as a byre and A / B / C form the latest house and annex built on the foundations of an intermediate building.

KYLE RONA



Adjacent to the west of D / E and adjoining the southwest corner of C is a small enclosed area of about 17.0m square. There is evidence of rough walling from place to place around this area, which may have been a kale yard.

Feature 4 Kiln Barn NG 6094 5304 [25m OD]

Sitting on an outcrop about 30.0m south of Feature 2, is a roughly built dry stone structure measuring 3.80m by 2.40m on a north-south axis. The walls stand to a maximum height of 0.90m and vary in thickness between 0.90m and 1.10m with an entrance, 0.90m wide, at the north end of the east wall. In the southern half of the building is a bowl shaped structure, 1.30m diameter and 0.60m deep. Although there is no visible evidence of a flue, this is clearly a kiln inside a kiln barn. [see Plate 2]

About 5.0m to the east is the roughly rectangular outline of moss-covered banks with some stone evident. While these banks do not quite line up with the remaining walls of the kiln barn, it is suggested that the latter has been constructed on the remains of an earlier building which may have measured 9.0m by 3.80m on an east-west axis.

Feature 5 Byre / Barn NG 6096 5298 [25m OD]

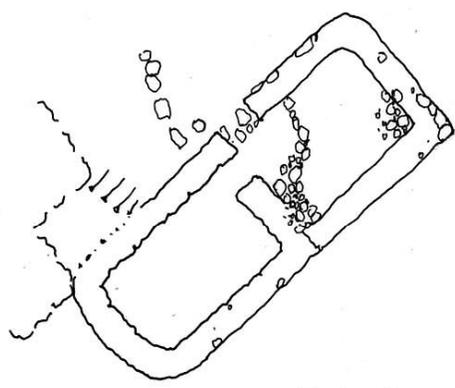
The substantial remains of this drystone building stand to a height of 1.85m all round, giving the impression that this was its original, built height. The walls are 0.90m thick and have three corners rounded while only the northwest corner is right angled inside and out. The structure measures 11.0m by 3.40m on an east-west axis. In the middle of the north wall is a 1.0m wide entrance, directly opposite which is a sheep creep measuring 0.60m wide by 0.40m high. There is no sign of any windows. The floor comprises largely the natural flat outcrop which has been made up in places with flat slabs. Outside there is evidence that the south wall was beginning to collapse while the building was still in use. A crudely built buttress 3.0m wide extends to the full height of the wall to the west of the sheep creep. To its east is a smaller buttress of a few stones, less than 1.0m wide to a height of just 0.50m.

About 9.0m to the north a dyke winds across the 15.0m gap between a rock face and some outcrop. Only the base course of large boulders remains. A further 13.0m to the north a triangular area, 27.0m by 14.0m has been levelled. It has been built up at the outer 27.0m side along which is evidence of a low bank. The two shorter sides are determined by the natural rocky outcrop. This area would appear to be a small field.

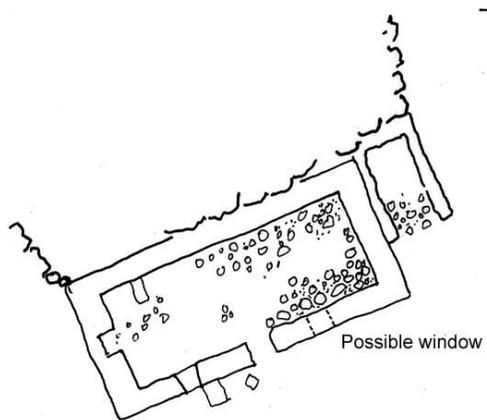
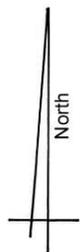
Feature 6 House or Byre NG 6094 5293 [30m OD]

This substantial long building, measuring 13.0m by 4.0m on a northeast-southwest axis, appears to have had several alterations in its existence. The northeast end is the more ruined, standing to about 1.0m high but it had been constructed of large boulders.

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Feature 6



Possible window

Feature 7

Although there is much tumble the corners of this end are clearly right angled. The southwest end, including the dividing wall, is more upstanding, to about 1.50m high. The southwest gable is clearly curved. The original entrance was possibly at about the middle of the northwest wall and appears to have been considerably widened. There is a doorway 1.20m wide between the two compartments. There also appears to be a roughly built wall curving from the remains of the wall to the northeast of the entrance to south of the doorway in the dividing wall. There is no evidence of windows or any other features normally associated with a house.

This appears to have been a house substantially rebuilt to form a smaller byre, 6.0m by 4.0m. The widening of the entrance and the rough curved wall would have been necessary to direct cattle in to the byre portion to the southwest.

Feature 7 House NG 6096 5292 [30m OD]

Less than 10.0m to the east of Feature 6 is a house measuring 9.50m by 3.80m on a northeast-southwest axis. The walls stand mostly to a height of 1.70m and 0.80m thick with the northwest wall built onto the outcrop at the rear of the building, incorporating the natural rock for much of its length. The corners are square built with the one exception of the external corner in the west of the building which is rounded, probably to accommodate the outcrop coming down at this point. There is an entrance 0.95m wide midway in the southeast wall with one and probably two windows one on each side of the door. The window to the left of the door is 0.65m wide tapering to 0.85m on the inside of the building. The wall is buttressed to the right of this window.

Inside the house there is no evidence of any dividing walls. There are the remains of a chimney and fireplace 0.80m wide and 0.60m wide in the southwest wall. To the right of the fireplace a 1.0m square enclosure is formed by a short wall 0.50m thick butting on to the northwest wall of the house. If contemporaneous with the building it may be a peat store or if a later addition, a lambing pen.

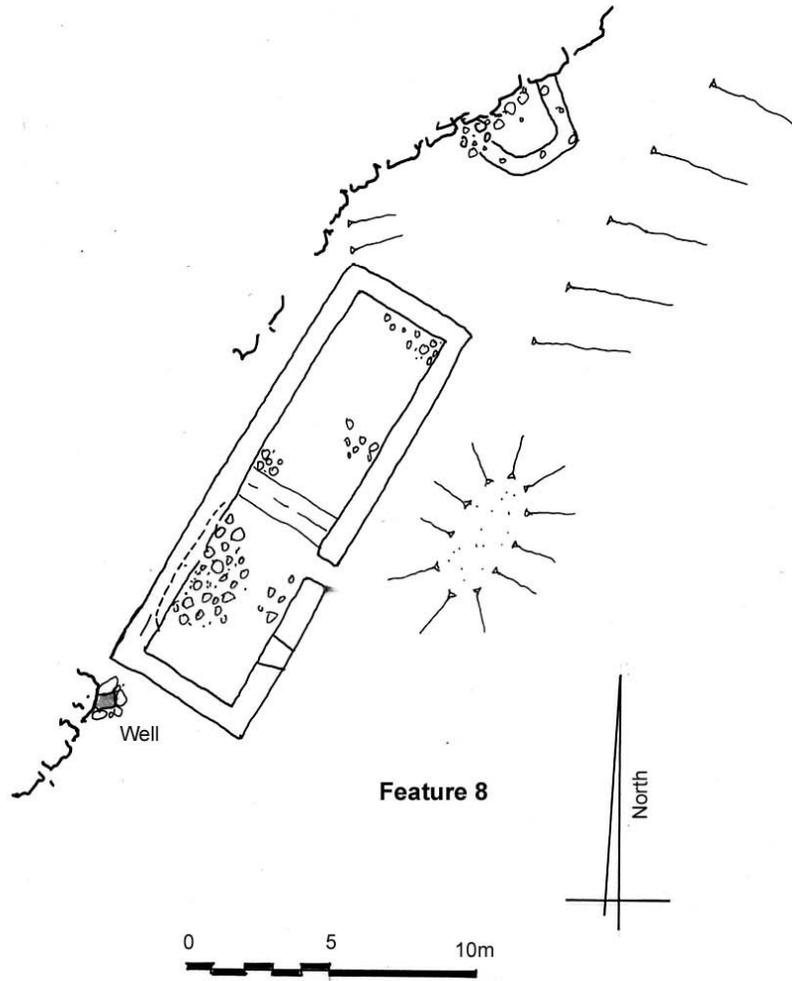
Unlike most other buildings in the settlement, there is evidence of lime mortar being used to bond the construction, particularly around the extant window. A few pieces of broken slate would indicate that the house also had a slate roof.

Immediately adjacent, abutting the northeast wall of the house, is a small roughly built store measuring 3.50m by 1.50m on a northwest-southeast axis. Only three walls remain in evidence but it may have been open to the southeast.

Feature 8 House with outbuilding NG 6099 5286 [30m OD]

About 70.0m southeast of Feature 7 is a longhouse measuring 14.0m by 3.70m on a southwest-northeast axis. Walls 0.80m thick stand to a maximum height of 1.80m in the better preserved southwest section. This compartment has an entrance 0.95m wide off centre in the southeast wall and to its left a window 0.70m wide tapering to

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1.0m internally. A dividing wall in the middle of the building appears to be a later insert. The northeast section would seem to have been abandoned earlier. The corners of the building are squared inside and out. There is evidence of lime mortar being used to point the walls.

About 1.50m from the west corner is a pool about 0.75m diameter and 0.60m deep. This appears to be a well providing a water supply for the house. It has a stone surround and a stone bottom. There are also the remains of a wooden cover to prevent foreign bodies from falling into the clear water.

Some 5.0m to the northeast of the house is a crudely built semi-circular stone structure built against a rock face. It measures 2.20m by 2.0m with moss covered walls about 0.60m thick, standing no more than 0.40m high. There is no obvious evidence of an entrance. Given its condition and vegetation cover, this structure probably predates the house and may be related to the earlier settlements identified at Feature 1 and under other buildings hereabouts.

Feature 9 Barn NG 6105 5299 [10m OD]

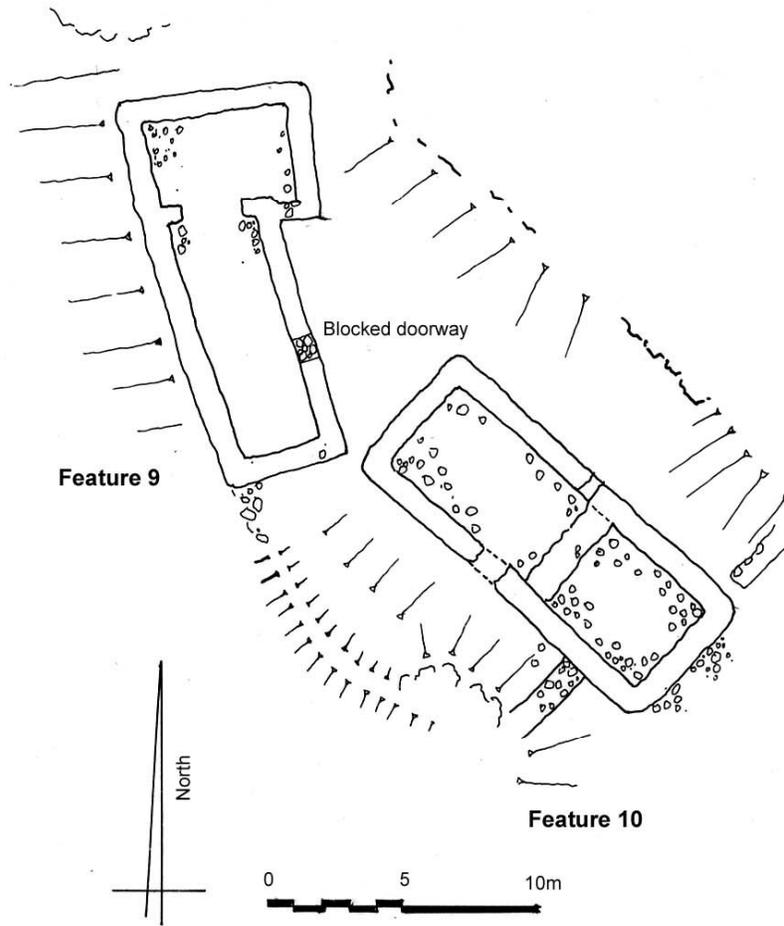
This "L" shaped structure is the most northerly of the features on the east side of the track. It would appear to be a building originally measuring 8.0m by 3.20m on a north-south axis with an extension measuring 5.0m by 3.40m on an east-west axis. The north gable of the main building was demolished to provide through access to the extension. The walls stand to a maximum of 1.30m in the best preserved main part of the building and are 0.8m thick. The corners are slightly rounded inside and out. An entrance has been deliberately blocked up midway along the east wall of the main building. There are no other visible features inside or out.

The vestigial remains of a crudely built dyke run from the southwest corner of the structure, curving eastwards to join a rocky outcrop. The area thus enclosed may be part of a kale yard surrounding this feature and Feature 10.

Feature 10 House NG 6106 5298 [10m OD]

With its west corner lying just 0.75m from the southeast corner of Feature 9, this house lies in a hollow between two rocky ridges. It measures 12.30m by 3.80m on a northwest-southeast axis. Despite the walls being almost covered by dead bracken they stand to a maximum height of 1.20m and are 0.90m thick. The corners are slightly rounded inside and out. There is one entrance 0.60m wide in the middle of the east wall and, not quite opposite, another possibly in the west wall, 1.10m wide. The closeness of the building to the steep down slope from the rocky outcrop would raise questions as to why a door would be positioned here even if the building was used as a threshing barn at some point in its history. The building is sub-divided by a wall to the southeast of the entrance(s). There is no evidence of windows or any other features internally.

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There is a short 2.0m length of dyke from the southwest wall to the base of the outcrop mentioned at Feature 9. A similar stretch of dyke lies on the other side of the building with a 0.60m gap from its east corner. These stretches of dyke along with the walls of Feature 9 and its dyke, effectively close off the hollow in which this building sits, possibly creating a protected area for a kale yard.

Feature 11 Cultivated areas and Iodhlainn NG 6104 5293 [15m OD]

The area between the track and the rocky ridge to the west behind Features 9 and 10 is now very boggy. However the evidence of piles of stones against the outcrops at the edge of this area and the fact that grass grows in the marsh would indicate that serious attempts were made to cultivate the land. The clearance cairns, in places forming a very rough dyke, tend to lie along the east side of the area, though perhaps those on the west were utilised to build the track. Although the area is open ended to the north it appears to measure about 50m east-west by 75m north-south, centred on NG 6104 5293. There is slight evidence of rig and furrow cultivation.

The struggle for subsistence farming has also led to small shelves of cultivable ground on the rocky ridges being cleared of stones, again as evidenced by the clearance cairns lying against outcrops. Some of these areas are less than 10.0m by 5.0m.

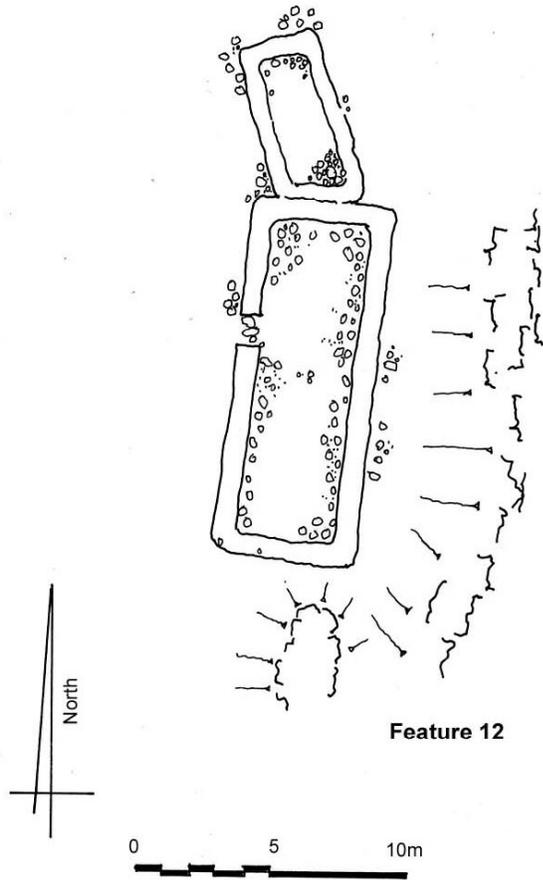
To the south of the main area a rocky shelf, no more than 2.0m above the boggy area, has a turf and stone bank 0.25m high around the edge. This would appear to be a Iodhlainn measuring 8.0m by 7.40m.

Feature 12 House and outbuilding NG 6103 5286 [20m OD]

South of the cleared area above and close to the track is another house on a site with an earlier building. The possible house measures 11.40m by 3.60m on a north-south axis. The walls stand to a maximum height of 1.10m, 0.90m thick and have slightly rounded corners. Some substantial stones up to 1.60m long by 0.40m deep and 0.50m thick have been used in the lower courses, particularly in the front, west wall. An entrance 1.0m wide in the west wall is positioned about a third of the way from the northwest corner. There are no windows or internal features visible.

Abutting the north end of the house is an earlier structure, perhaps used as an outbuilding. It measures 4.90m by 1.80m on a northwest-southeast axis. Its southeast gable butts on to the north gable of the later house at an odd angle suggesting this wall may have been rebuilt. There is no evidence of any structural features but the lie of the tumble may indicate an entrance midway in the southwest wall.

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Feature 13 Shielings or Shelters NG 6114 5285 [15m OD]

Under the cliffs overlooking the Inner Sound to the east of Feature 12 are two shelters or possible shielings. Both are of an irregular shape. The first lies slightly out from the cliff face and measures about 1.50m by 1.50m to a maximum height of 0.70m. It is very crudely built of tumble from the cliff and there is possibly an entrance on the east side facing out over the Sound.

The second structure lies about 2.0m above and is slightly larger measuring 3.0m by 2.0m on an east-west axis. It is built under an overhang with the cliff face forming the back wall. The roughly built walls remain standing to a height of 0.80m and there is a possible entrance in the south wall.

Neither of these structures has been drawn.

Feature 14 Building NG 6120 5273 [20m OD]

In a gully towards the east end of the fence marking a head dyke (see Feature 19) are two smaller ruinous buildings. Feature 14 sits on a shelf about 1.50m above Feature 15. The walls are much tumbled, with squared corners. Built of massive stones 1.0m by 1.0m by 0.35m, the structure measures 6.20m by 3.50m on an east-west axis. The walls stand to a maximum height of 1.0m – one stone in places – and a thickness of 0.80m. There is an entrance 0.80m wide off centre in the south wall.

Feature 15 House NG 6119 5272 [20m OD]

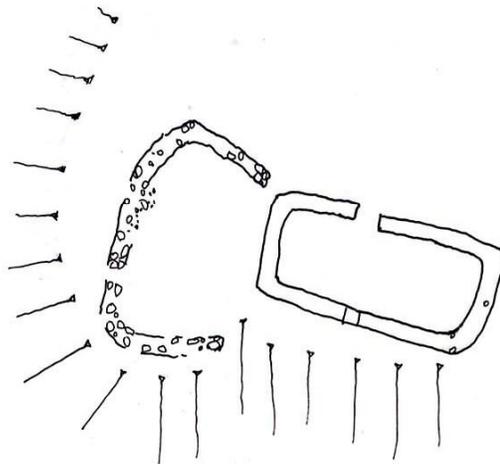
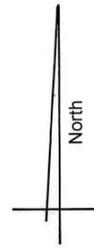
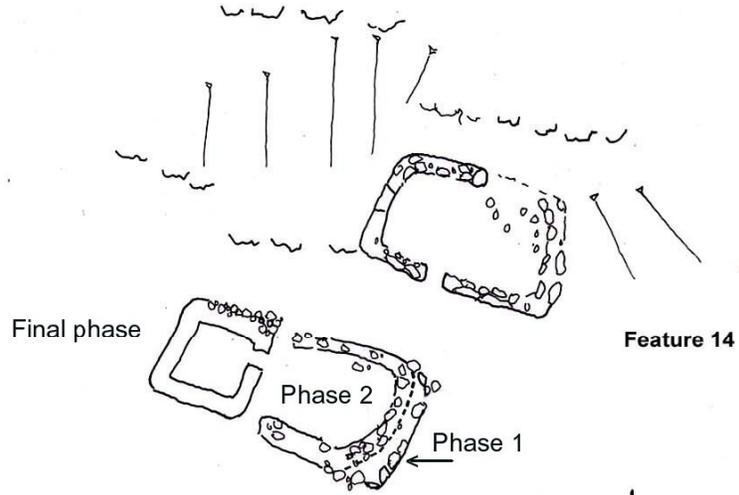
In the gully on the north bank of a burn hidden by vegetation, as is the fence line, is a multi phase structure, the final phase of which is clearly upstanding. The whole structure may be about 9.0m long on an east-west axis, assuming it does extend under the full footprint of the final phase. The remains of only the east end of a building (phase 1) about 4.0m wide, with rounded corners, can be seen protruding from under the phase 2 structure. [see Plate 3]

Phase 2, at least 1.0m shorter, has a rounded east gable and is about 3.60m wide with walls standing to a maximum height of 0.50m and 0.70m thick. There are two possible entrances midway in the north and south walls but these may be disturbances caused by construction of the final phase or later tumble.

The final structure at the west end of the feature stands to a height of 1.20m with walls 0.60m thick. It is almost square measuring 2.40m by 2.20m. There is an entrance in the east wall at the northeast corner from the remains of the second structure.

The original building, and even phase 2, may have been a house, but the final structure looks more like a store.

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Feature 16 House NG 6107 5276 [25m OD]

Sitting on a shelf with its back to the boundary fence and the track is a house with well upstanding walls all round. It measures 8.50m by 3.0m on an east-west axis with walls 1.50m high and 0.70m thick. In the middle of the north wall is an entrance 0.80m wide. Opposite in the south wall is a sheep creep measuring 0.50m wide by 0.45m high, surmounted by a lintel stone. There are no other features in the structure.

It is considered that this was a shepherd's cottage, later used as a barn. The sheep creep appears to have been inserted as part of a reconstruction of the south wall.

Immediately west of the house is a small roughly built enclosure 8.0m by 5.50m on a north-south axis.

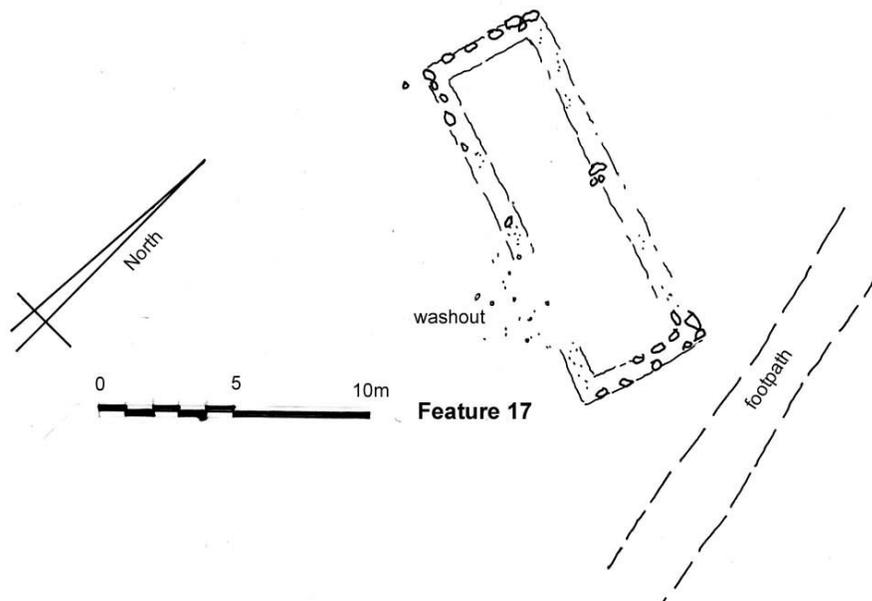
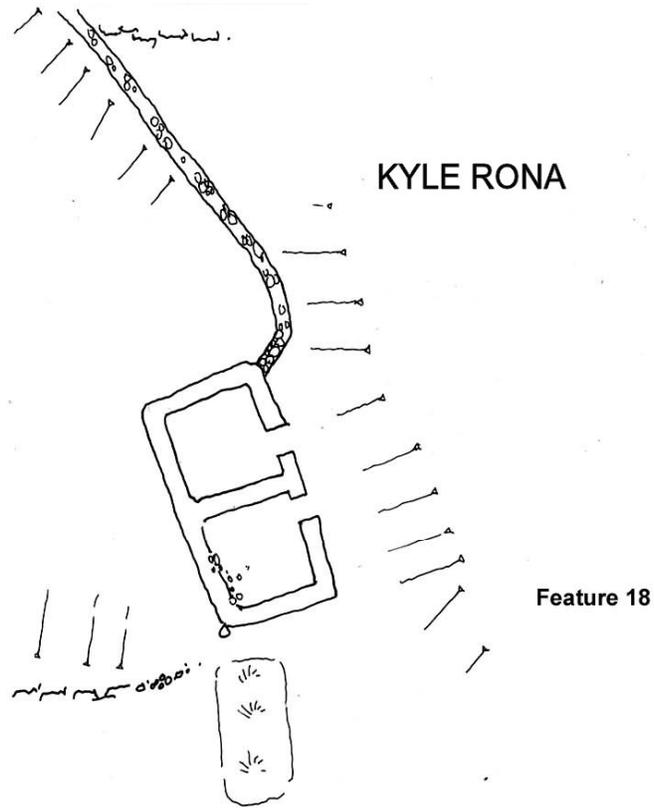
Feature 17 Building NG 6104 5275 [20m OD]

Close to the line of the boundary fence, to the west of the track are the much degraded remains of a house. Only the foundation level appears to remain, mostly covered with turf and moss and some heather growth. Even this has sunk into the boggy ground in places, particularly a 3.0m length of the south wall. The building measures 12.0m by 3.0m on an east-west axis. The sparse residue of structural stone gives a maximum remaining wall height of 0.50m and a thickness of 0.80m. It seems likely that this was an earlier house robbed out to construct Feature 18.

Feature 18 House NG 6100 5275 [20m OD]

About 16.0m west of Feature 17 are the considerably more upstanding remains of its successor house. Measuring 7.40m by 3.50m on a southeast-northwest axis, the walls remain to a maximum height of 1.60m and are 0.70m thick. However there is much evidence of sagging and it seems likely that substantial collapse is imminent. A dividing wall in the middle of the building appears to be a later alteration as it is not tied into either the north or south walls. There are entrances, both 0.90m wide, in the north wall into each half of the building.

The head dyke curves in from the west to join the northwest corner of the building. There are sparse remains of a dyke adjoining the northeast corner but this quickly disappears into the bog. From the southeast corner a vestigial dyke heads in a southerly direction after a breach close to the building, caused by outflow from the bog.



Feature 19 Dyke and Fence NG 6070 5276 to NG 6128 5279 [0m to 20m OD]

The OS map shows a head dyke or boundary across the peninsula from east to west. It should run for 450m but only the western end of 100m is evident from Feature 18 westwards to the edge of a near vertical drop into an inlet from the sea. To the east there are the occasional remains of a Ryelock wire sheep fence, the top of which is a trap for the unwary, particularly around Features 14 and 15 where it barely protrudes above the vegetation.

Feature 20 Mesolithic Caves NG 6084 5286 [25m OD]

This site was recorded in 1999 by C Wickham-Jones, K Hardy and B Finlayson as part of the *Scotland's First Settlers* Project. There are three caves along this cliff face. Cave 1 at NGR NG 6084 5283 was too tumbled to allow the ACFA team to measure it. Cave 3 at NG 6084 5287 is 6.0m wide and 2.50m deep. The middle cave was identified as the 1999 site and measures 11.80m wide, 5.50m deep and over 4.0m high.

Named Loch a Sgurr 2 the following is an extract from ***Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1999 (p50)***: *“Loch a Sgurr 2 Rock Shelter – containing visible midden. This substantial rock shelter, cut into a vertical face, lies above sea cliffs. Nine test trenches were opened, with 1 trench being the only one to produce significant anthropogenic material and artefacts, including one bevel-ended and pointed bone tool and 79 lithics”.*

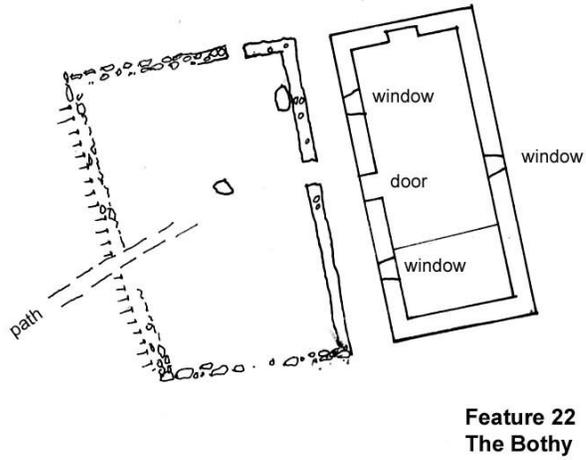
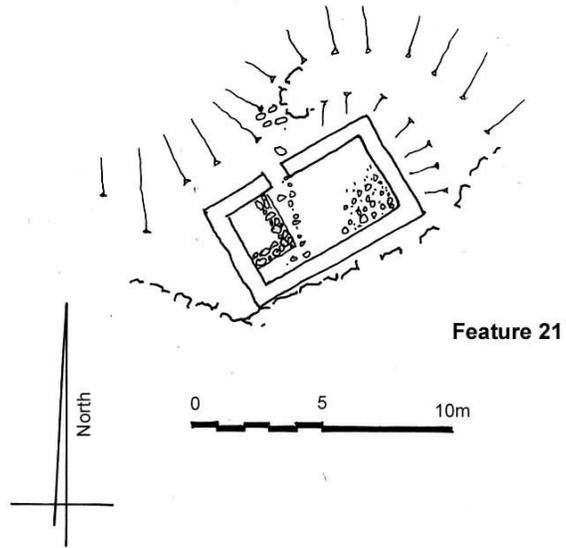
Although described as “*cut into a vertical face*” there is no evidence of any man-made extension to the natural formation of these caves. This site is clearly the earliest known habitation on Raasay, dating from about 10,000 years ago.

In the surrounding area a number of dykes have been constructed (see Features 36 to 43). Dating these is always difficult but it seems likely that they relate to 18th – 20th century AD farm buildings found further east on the peninsula, constructed to dissuade stock from wandering onto dangerous areas along the high cliff edges here.

Feature 21 Store NG 6114 5267 [30m OD]

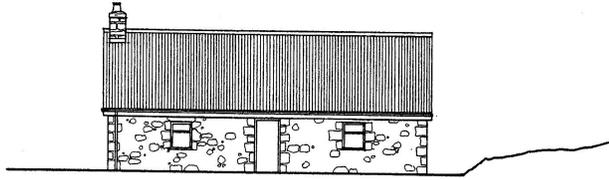
Tucked into a shelf behind rock outcrop on 3½ sides, this rectangular building measuring 5.80m by 3.10m on a northeast-southwest axis is probably a store. The walls are a maximum of 1.4m high and 0.7m thick and the corners of the building are squared. The back wall to the south is built against the face of the rock outcrop. In the middle of the north wall is an entrance 0.90m wide. There is no evidence of windows. A roughly built square stone structure measuring 1.20m by 1.60m, occupies most of the west end of the building. Vegetation inside this enclosure is mostly nettles compared with the moss and grass covering the tumble elsewhere in the store.

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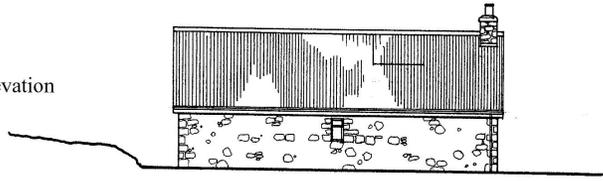


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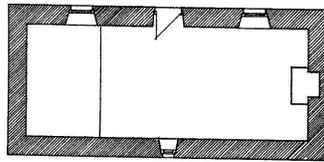
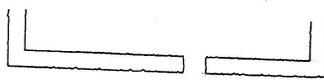
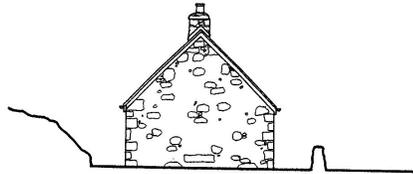
West Elevation



East Elevation



North Elevation



Feature 22 (Bothy)



Feature 22**House [The Bothy]****NG 6114 5260 [40m OD]**

Known as Tigh Thorcuil Mhic Choinich or, according to a drawing by John S Mitchell attached to the wall inside "*Taish (sic) Thormoid Dubh*", the Bothy is a fine restoration of a typical house. It measures 10.4m by 4.0m on a north-south axis. The walls are 1.95m high to the eaves and estimated to about 4.0m high at the apex of the north gable. Wall thickness is 0.70m. In the front, west, wall there is a centrally set doorway, 1.0m wide either side of which is a window, midway between the door and each gable. Both these windows are 0.75m wide and 0.95m high on the outside tapering to 1.20m wide inside. In the back, east, wall directly opposite the door, is a single window 0.40m wide by 0.80m high tapering to 0.70m wide inside. The building is traditionally roofed in corrugated iron painted green. Modern Upvc gutters and down pipes drain rainwater from the roof. A stone built chimney with a fireclay grey chimney pot surmounts the north gable.

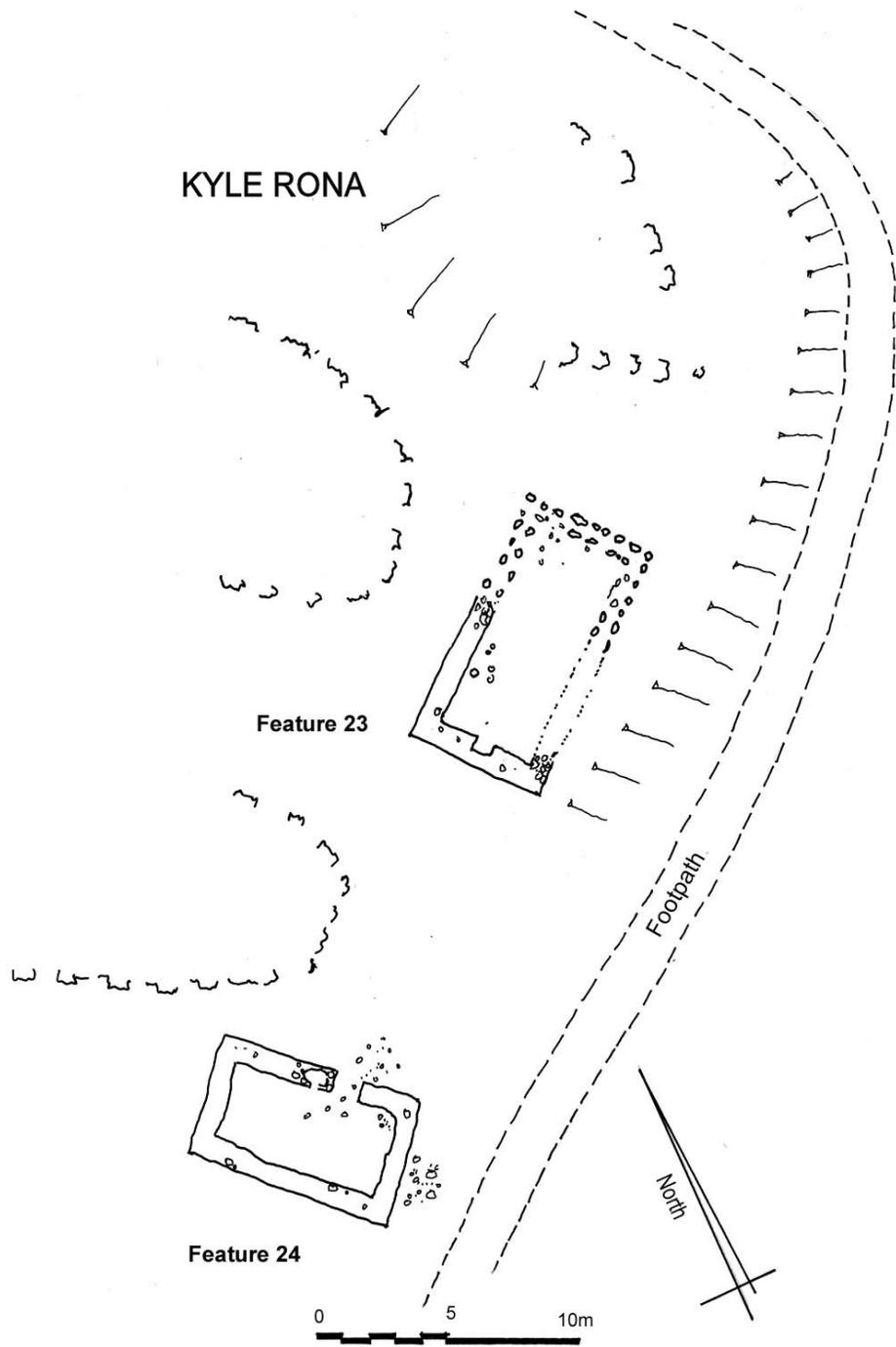
Inside there is a fireplace 0.95m wide by 0.70m high and 0.40m deep. The hearth is concrete with a stone 0.10m by 0.40m inset at its outer edge. A very large slab of stone forms the mantel. An iron ring is set into the stone wall to the left of the hearth. The grate is iron built up with stones to form a flue. The floor of the bothy is timber planks and at the east end a timber platform has been raised the full width of the house, 2.75m from the south gable to form a sleeping area. A further fireplace in the south gable has been blocked up.

In front of the house are the remains of a small sub-rectangular enclosure 11.20m by 7.0m. The east wall nearest the house has been rebuilt in drystone. It is 1.0m high and 0.70m thick and turns west at a right angle at the northeast corner for 2.0m. There is an entrance on this east side 0.90m wide, offset to the north of centre to reduce direct draughts into the house. The foundations only remain of the rest of the north wall and the south wall, while the west boundary is defined by a low bank dropping off into boggy ground. The ground inside the enclosure has been fairly successfully improved suggesting that this was possibly a kale yard.

After lying derelict for about 50 years, in the mid 1990s the Mountain Bothies Association restored the building. A fine collection of photographs can be viewed on the MBA's website: www.mountainbothies.org.uk – look in the Gallery under North West Highlands and Islands for "*Taig [sic] Thormoid Duibh*". A photograph taken in September 1995 appears to be just after the restoration as the new roof is still grey and hasn't been painted with the present green.

Feature 23**House****NG 6107 5245 [45m OD]**

Adjacent to the track, about 150m south of the Bothy lie a house and a possibly associated building (Feature 24 below). Both structures are built on natural platforms, 1.0m above the track between it and a 6.0m high rocky knoll to the west. The house measures 8.60m by 3.90m on a northeast-southwest axis. The walls stand to a maximum height of 1.50m with a thickness of 0.90m evident in the southwest gable only. Here the walls appear to be filled with soil rather than the usual rubble fill. The south gable also has the remains of a fireplace 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep.



Much of the rest of the structure has fallen, particularly the southeast wall, to foundation level. A maximum of two courses remain above the foundation in the northwest wall while the northeast wall has only one course left. All this collapse means that there is no evidence for the positions of doors or windows. The corners of the building however are clearly square.

The house faces on to a flat area centred on NG 6110 5244 which may once have been improved but has now returned to boggy ground like the cultivated areas further north. This area has been enclosed, though only about 40m of dyke remain near the track. Some of the rest of the enclosure may have utilised natural outcrop. At the far side, some 70m to the southeast, a further stretch of dyke consisting of an 18m length of independently placed very large boulders, can be seen close to Feature 27.

Feature 24 Store NG 6105 5244 [45m OD]

About 12m southwest of the house [Feature 23], at right angles to it, is a more substantially built structure measuring 6.50m by 3.10m on a northwest-southeast axis. The walls stand to a uniform height of 1.50m and are 0.80m thick. The lack of tumble would suggest that this is the original height of the walls. The corners are almost square and only slightly curved. There is no evidence of windows but towards the east end of the northeast wall there is an entrance 0.90m wide. Internally there is no evidence of a fireplace and the floor has a pronounced slope from the northwest down to the southeast walls

Feature 25 Schoolhouse NG 6105 5235 [40m OD]

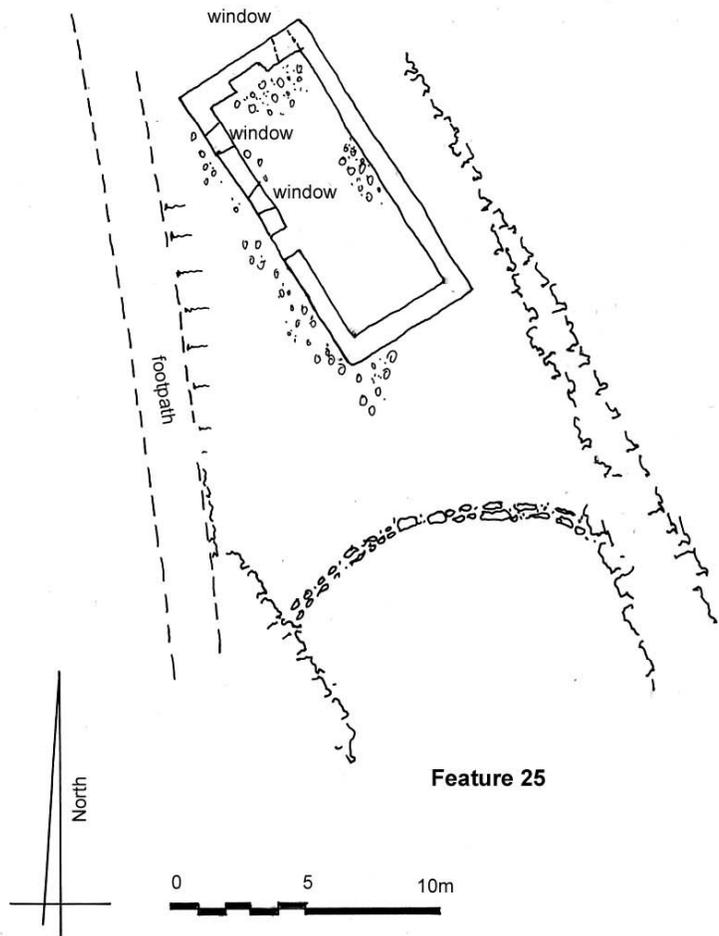
Another 100m further south, around the corner on the east side of the track are the substantial remains of a large building. At its north end it is built into a narrow defile also taking the track between rock faces. Measuring 9.80m by 4.0m on a northwest-southeast axis, the 0.80m thick well squared walls are extremely well built of double skinned good stone construction with rubble and mortar infill.

The northwest gable is still standing apparently to its maximum original height of over 2.50m to the chimney base. This gable is 1.0m thick to support the fireplace 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep, evident behind a pile of tumble from other walls. Tucked into the north corner is a large window, 0.65m wide tapering to 0.90m inside, with a clear view of the track to the north. The lintel stone is still in place giving the window a height of 1.0m.

Only the southwest wall facing the track has other evidence of apertures. Just off-centre is a 0.80m wide entrance. Northwest of the door are two windows, 0.70m wide tapering to 0.95m inside. There is the suggestion of a further window in the tumbled wall on the other side of the door. There is no evidence for windows in any of the other walls nor of any dividing walls internally.

About 6.0m to the south the extended platform on which the building sits is revetted by an 11.0m curving length of drystone dyke.

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The standard of construction of the building, its location and features such as the windows would confirm our understanding that this was the schoolhouse for the scattered community at Kyle Rona. Perhaps the revetted platform described above could even have been a small playground for the children!

Records show that in 1837 a teacher was moved from the island of Rona to Kyle Rona but he was there for little more than a year (*MacLeod p84*). By 1891 18 Kyle Rona children were being taught at Torran (*MacLeod p145*). The Ordnance Survey name books of 1910-1914 while recording that the crofts at Kyle Rona were in a "poor state" also noted that a school had been provided at Kyle Rona by a "Society of Ladies in Edinburgh" (*MacLeod p158*). An average of 23 pupils attended the school, presumably including some from Eilean Tigh and Rona. From its present appearance this appears to be the building described here as Feature 25. However by 1923 this school appears to have been closed having lasted only 10 years or so, as the Torran school suggested that other provision be made for Kyle Rona pupils as they were so often absent (*MacLeod p170*).

Feature 26

Houses

NG 6110 5234 [40m OD]

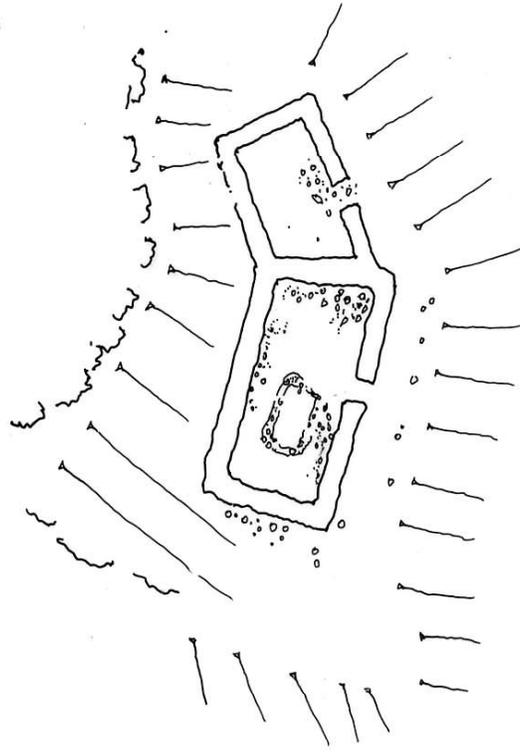
To the east of the bluff which Feature 25 backs onto is a further collection of structures connected by a rough, narrow track. The first presented somewhat of an enigma in that it appears to be two conjoined buildings, the earlier of which is in a better condition than the later. The structure is built on a platform, angled round the rock outcrop which it backed onto.

The northern building measures 5.30m by 3.0m on a northnorthwest-southsoutheast axis. The square cornered walls are uniformly 1.10m high and 0.70m thick. There is an entrance 0.90m wide, in the middle of the east wall but no evidence of windows. The south gable appears to have been rebuilt at an angle to accommodate the north gable of the south building. There is no evidence of a fireplace or any other internal features.

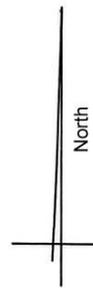
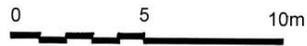
The south building measures 8.0m by 3.60m on a northnortheast-southsouthwest axis. It lies at an angle of about 25° to the north building. The 0.70m thick walls have tumbled to the foundation level except in the southwest corner which stands at a height of 1.45m. The wall corners are square at the south corners but more rounded at the north. Only one side of the entrance is visible in the middle of the east wall. There is no evidence of windows or any internal features. The north gable tumble has been piled back against the wall between the two buildings perhaps to clear the inside for a working space around the oval lambing pen built in the southern half of the remains. This measures 2.0m by 0.90m.

The sequence of construction appears to be: first the north building and then the south which does appear to overlap. Both perhaps originally were houses with the north building being used for ancillary purposes after the larger south house was constructed. The final phase is the lambing pen protected inside the remains of the south building from where material has been pulled to build the pen.

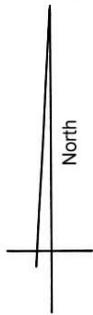
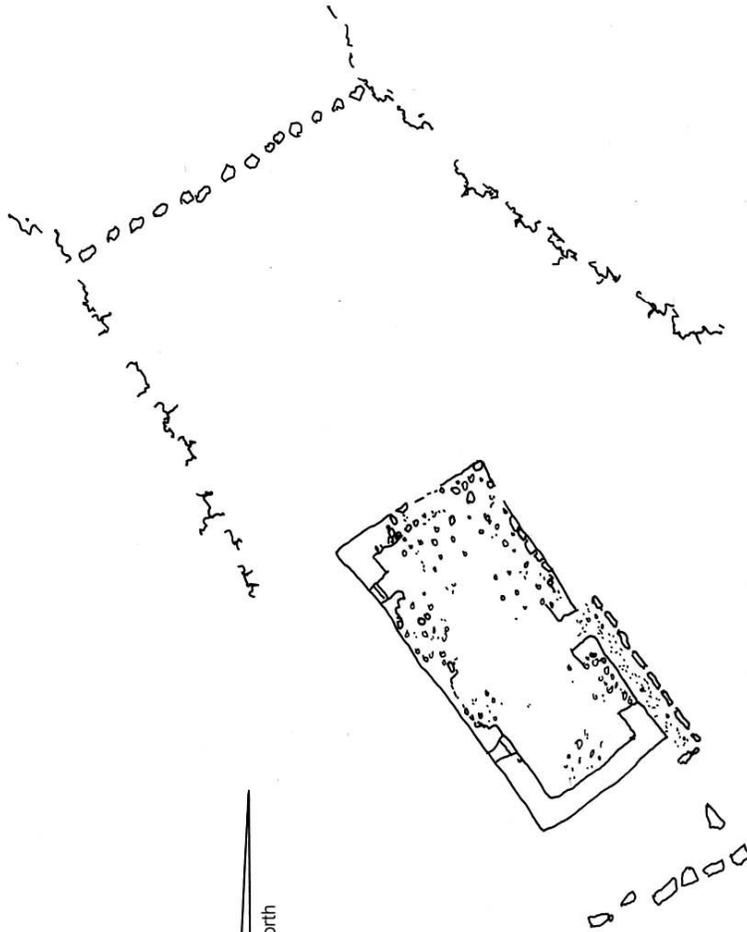
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Feature 26



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Feature 27



In a gully to the east of Feature 26 below the level area described at Feature 23, is a substantial house built of good quality drystone masonry. Lying on a northwest-southeast axis, the building measures 11.40m by about 4.0m – the north end being wider than the south. The walls have well squared corners and stands to a maximum height of 1.90m and 0.90m thick. The south half of the northeast wall and most of the southwest wall are well upstanding. [see Plate 4]

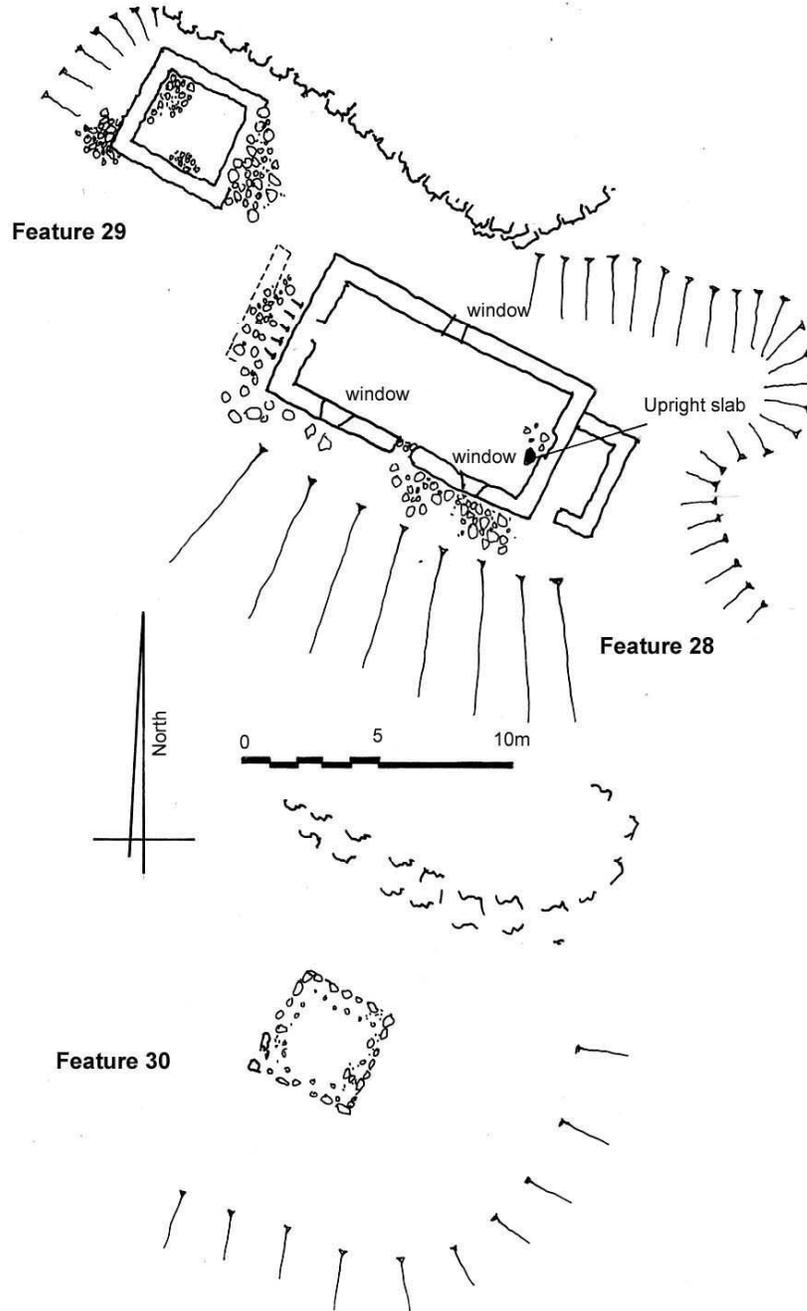
One of the outstanding features of the building is the windows, both in quantity and quality. The back, southwest, wall has three, all with sills remaining in situ. These are irregularly spaced although the middle one is directly opposite the door. The external width of the northernmost window measures 0.60m tapering to 1.10m internally with a height of at least 0.80m. The middle window is smaller, 0.45m tapering to 0.55m and also at least 0.80m high. The southernmost is 0.50m tapering to 0.60m and at least 0.90m high. In the front, northeast, wall there are probably two windows, equally spaced either side of the door in the centre of the wall length. One with a sill still in place, to the south of the door is 0.50m wide tapering to 0.90m with a height 1.0m. The doorway is 0.90m wide and there is evidence of a possible window to the north of the door. Tumble made this difficult to measure and there is no sign of a sill stone but the dimensions seem about the same as the other on this wall.

Surprisingly there is no evidence remaining of internal features. Neither a fireplace nor dividing walls can be seen and both these must have existed in such a finely built house if that is what it had been. In places between the stones there is evidence of mortar having been used but it is not clear whether this was used in the original build or for repairs. Close to the middle window on the back wall and inside the west corner small patches of lime plaster still adheres to the stone. The lime content had clearly been obtained by crushing shells which are still evident in the plaster. Such decoration of the walls serves to underline what a fine house this had once been.

One piece of artifactual evidence was found lying in the building. This appears to be a fragment of a grille from a corn drying kiln. Probably of iron, the triangular fragment measures 130mm by 145mm by 180mm and is about 4mm thick. It has rows of tapered, oval shaped, holes 13mm by 20mm, 30mm between centres and 15mm between rows. However there is no evidence of a kiln in this part of the settlement, the nearest being at Feature 4, nearly 1km to the north.

About 4.0m to the south a line of seven large boulders forms the remains of a revetment to the platform on which the house was built. From this platform, at the east corner of the house a revetted path, 0.60m wide runs to the doorway. Some 33m to the north, above the house is the line of massive stones, the remains of the dyke noted at the south end of the level area in front of Feature 23 above.

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Feature 28**House****NG 6117 5236 [40m OD]**

Tucked under a rocky outcrop to the east of Feature 27 are a house and an associated structure. The building is almost identical to the Bothy (Feature 22) and measures 9.40m by 4.0m on a northwest-southeast axis. The 0.80m thick walls are well upstanding with the northeast, southeast and part of the southwest walls standing to the, probably original, height of 1.80m. Liberal use of lime mortar has been used to bind the usual drystone construction.

There is a 0.90m wide entrance, roughly in the centre of the southwest wall. On either side of this are windows. That to the northwest of the door has both a sill and lintel in place. It measures 0.70m wide tapering to 1.15 inside the house and 0.85m high. The window to the southeast of the door has its sill in place but no lintel and it measures 0.80m wide tapering to 1.10m inside. In the back wall, directly opposite the door is a smaller window, 0.45m wide tapering to 0.70m inside with a sill but no lintel.

The house had two fireplaces. That in the tumbled northwest gable appears to be about 0.70m wide but the wall is too dilapidated to determine the depth. The fireplace in the southeast gable is 0.85m wide at the hearth, corbelled further up, and 0.45m deep. Its probable mantel stone stands upright against the wall to the southwest of the fireplace resembling a cross slab or standing stone. There is no evidence of any dividing walls inside the house.

Leading from the doorway there appears to be a line of slabs perhaps laid to cover a drain. This is a common feature found in association with farmhouses incorporating stock accommodation, to drain waste away from the house to the lower ground to the southwest.

To the northwest of the house the scant remains of the foundation level of a stretch of a wall of a possible earlier building are evident.

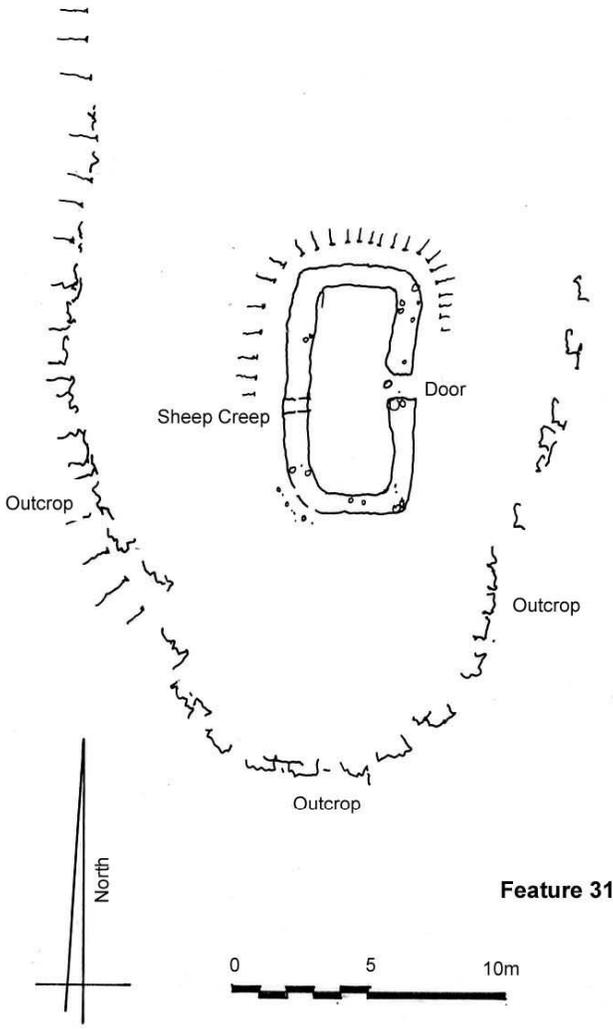
A small lean to store has been built on to the southeast gable. It measured 2.90m by 1.70m on a northeast-southwest axis and is of considerably rougher construction than the house.

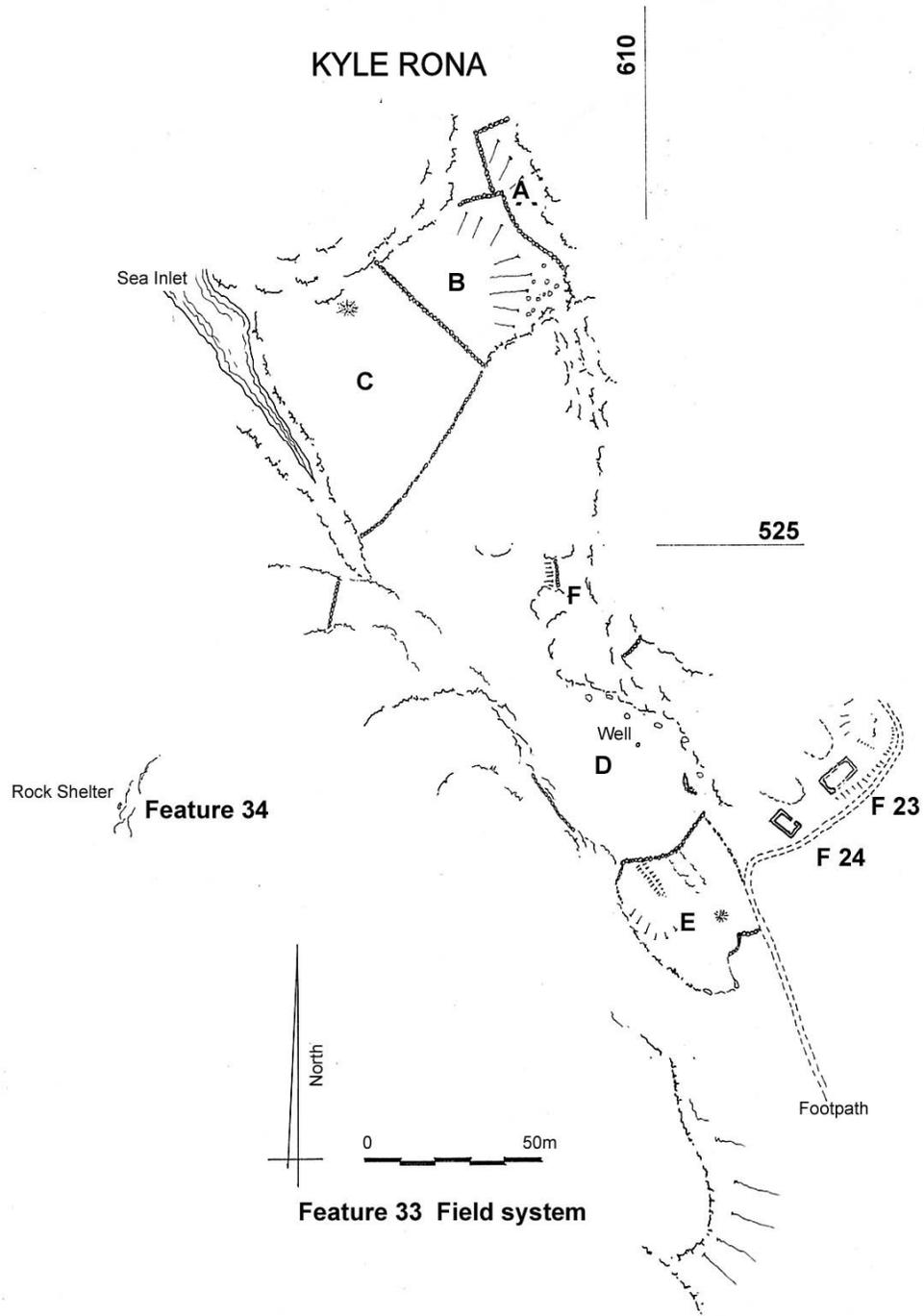
A further 10.0m to the southeast is a roughly 3.0m square scooped out area which may have been the site of an outbuilding associated with the earlier structure noted above.

Feature 29**Store****NG 6116 5237 [40m OD]**

In the corner 5.0m to the north of the house is an almost square building probably a store, measuring 3.50m by 3.10m. The walls stand to a maximum height of 1.50m and are 0.70m thick. The construction is fairly rough dry stone. There is a possible entrance in the southwest wall but no evidence of windows. The outer skin of the southeast wall has almost completely tumbled. The possible foundations of an earlier building could just be discerned below the extant foundations and the tumble.

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Outlying area to west of track

Among the rocky outcrops and sea cliffs to the west of the track, from the Schoolhouse (Feature 25) northwards, a number of stretches of dyke, many short, were located. Many of these features *are* recorded on the 1:10,000 OS Map but it is extremely difficult to differentiate between these and rocky bluffs on the map. While these were no doubt used in the final phase of occupation of Kyle Rona to prevent stock from straying the condition and rough structure of the dykes may indicate earlier use. Feature 33 has been drawn as it appears to represent a coherent area of stock enclosure and cultivation. Other more isolated sections of dyke which do not appear associated with particular groups of buildings, were not drawn but are described here for completeness.

Feature 33 Field System Centred on NG 6096 5250 [20m OD]

Northwest of the Schoolhouse (Feature 25) where the track takes a turn to the right on its way north (NG 6103 5240), a broad gully runs northwestwards towards the sea at a narrow inlet from Loch a' Sgurr (NG 6088 5256). The gully is 200m long and 100m at its widest down by the inlet. A number of stone dykes outline enclosures and potential cultivated areas varying in size and shape. Much of the construction is of a single stone alignment although there are some stretches where two or three courses of stone survive. While there is no evidence remaining of cultivation systems in the grass and bracken cover, a few clearance piles are evident. Clearance is more likely to have been carried out to improve the land here for grazing cattle rather than growing any form of crops.

About 50m from the corner of the track (in area D in the plan) is a stone lined well (NG 6099 5244). The structure measures 0.40m by 0.80m with the back wall standing 0.40m above water level. Water was lying in the well to a depth of 0.30m.

Feature 34 Shepherd's Shelter NG 6085 5243 [10m OD]

About 150m to the west of the field system (Feature 33) is a well built shelter built into a northwest facing rock face. The stone walled structure measures 2.0m by 1.50m with walls standing to a maximum height of 0.80m and 0.80m thick. There is an entrance at the southwest corner.

Feature 35 Dyke NG 6098 5267 TO NG 6099 5271 [25m OD]

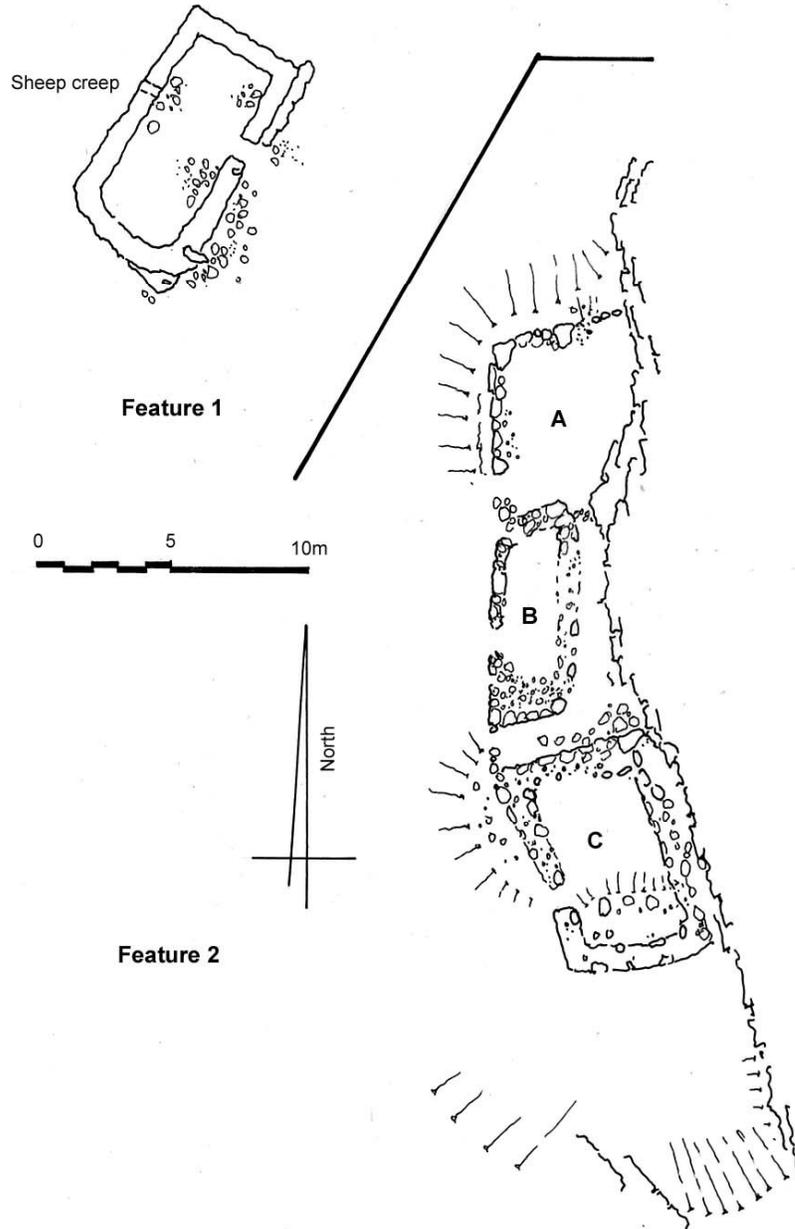
About 50m west of the track, 60m to the south of the boundary across the isthmus (Feature 19) is a 30m length of ruined dyke running north – south. The ground behind the dyke appears revetted into the hillside and is possibly an area of lazybed cultivation.

across the front of the cave enclosing an area 1.50m by 1.20m. There is no evidence of an entrance.

Feature 43 Dyke Centred on NG 6066 5322 [25m OD]

Running west from a rock face to the edge of a ledge above steep rocks tumbling to the sea is an 11.0m length of dyke. Standing to a maximum height of 0.90m and 0.60m thick it has a gateway 0.50m wide at centre.

Achadh



Achadh

Local sources give the name Achadh (or “a Field”) to an extensive flat area which lies between Doire Dubh and Kyle Rona, about 500m south of the southernmost group of Kyle Rona structures. As well as the field we identified and surveyed about a dozen structures on the isthmus, including “*Tigh an Achaidh*” [Feature 5], the last inhabited house in the North End settlements. Straddling the island at this point at a maximum height of about 40m OD the area, once enclosed by a fence has been improved for cultivation but like the areas further north it has now reverted to bogland.

Feature 1 Barn NG 6117 5209 [40m OD]

Located to the north of the main part of the settlement is a rectangular structure measuring 7.60m by 3.60m, on a northnorthwest – south southeast axis. The building has squared corners at its north end and rounded at the south, the south end being more exposed. The east wall has tumbled outwards in most places, however the remainder of the 0.70m thick walls appear to stand to their original height of 1.40m. There are no visible interior features or dividing walls. A doorway, 0.90m wide, lies midway along the east wall. Opposite, off centre in the west wall, is a sheep creep 0.60m high and 0.40m wide. As this seems to be part of the original construction the building is more likely to be a barn than a house.

Feature 2 Buildings & Enclosure NG 6126 5195 [30m OD]

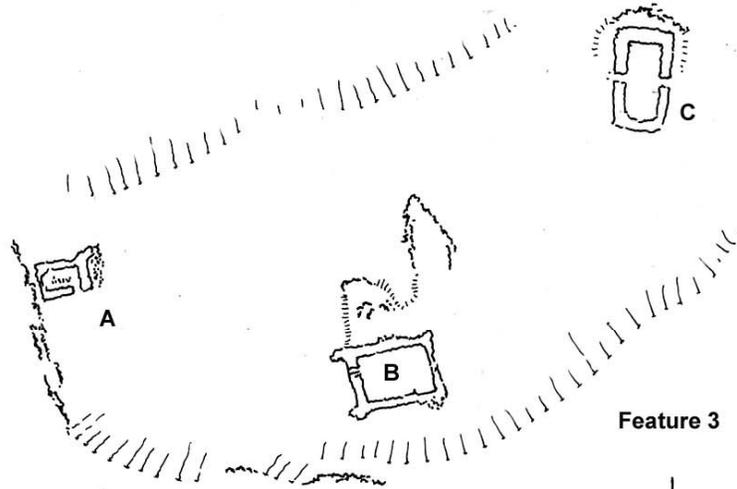
About 110m northeast of Tigh an Achaidh (Feature 5), strung along a small gully against a rock wall on the east, are three adjoining structures on a north-south axis. Their ruined state suggests these are older buildings than the others identified at Achadh.

At the north end, Feature 2A appears to be a small enclosure, 6.0m by 4.80m with walls standing to 1.10m high and 0.80m to 1.0m thick. The north wall appears to stand on a 1.20m high retaining wall giving a considerable height when viewed from outside to the north. There appears to be an entrance at the southwest corner.

Feature 2B appears the most likely candidate for a house at the complex. It is irregularly sub-rectangular in shape and measures 6.0m by 2.20m. The walls are again 0.80m to 1.0m thick and stand to a height of 1.0m. There are no internal features visible. The entrance is 0.80m wide lying off centre in the west wall. An area varying in width between 1.0m and 2.0m between the building and the rockface is entered via a narrow passage between the south wall and Feature 2C.

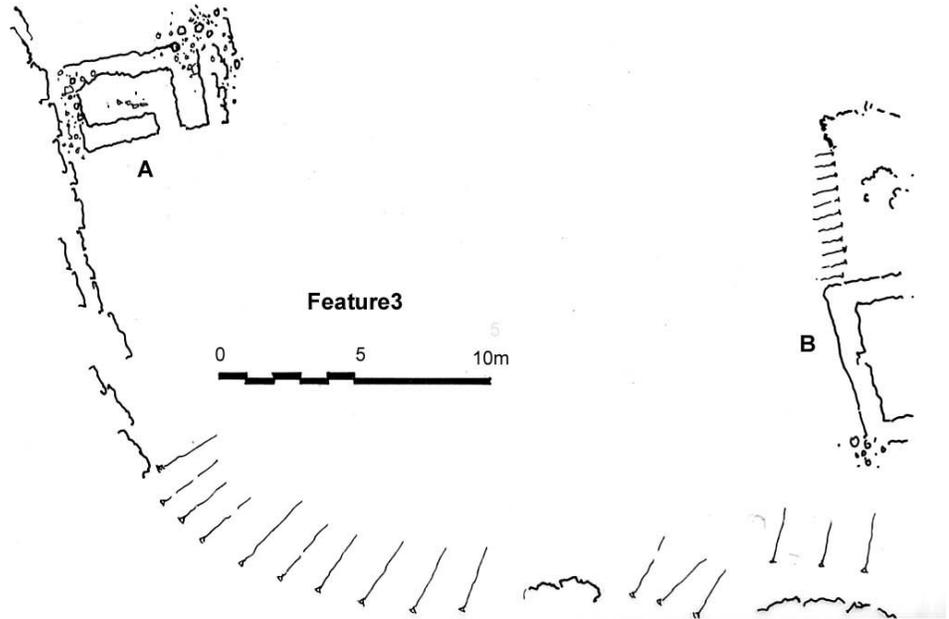
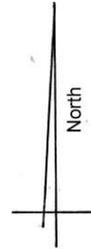
A more substantial structure, Feature 2C is possibly a barn and / or byre measuring 7.0m by 4.20m. The walls are the same thickness as the neighbouring structures, 0.80m to 1.0m, and stand to a maximum height of 1.50m at the north end where there is a substantial retaining wall. Inside there is a platform which could be a cattle

Achadh



Feature 3

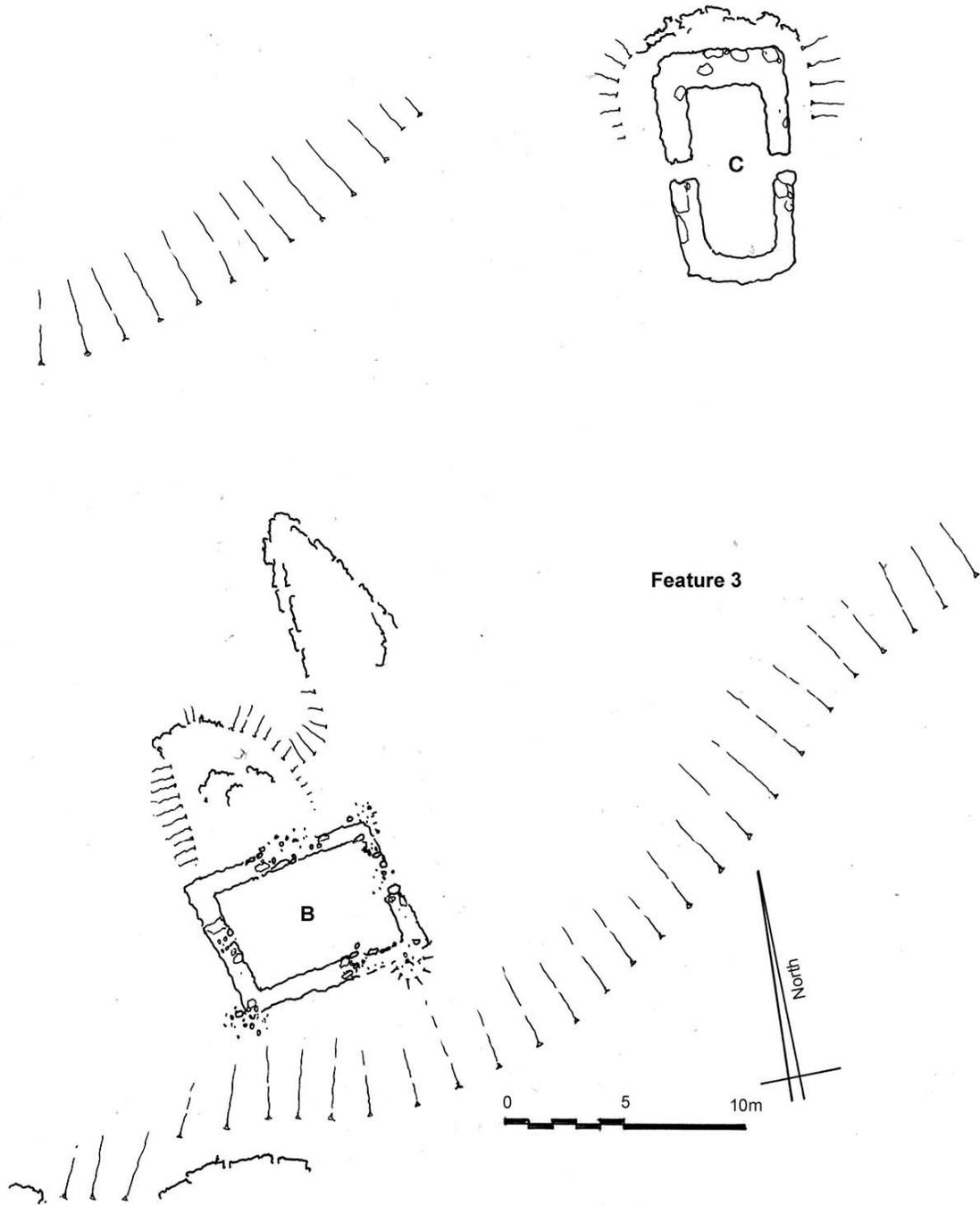
0 10 20 30m



Feature3

0 5 10m

Achadh



stance, about 1.50m wide constructed at the south end probably to take account of the slope of the gully. A 0.80m wide entrance in the west wall lies close to this platform.

Feature 3 Outbuildings Centred on NG 6131 5190 [45m OD]

A group of three building lies on a rocky ledge 70m by 40m about 150m east of Tigh an Achaidh (Feature 5). From their construction these are likely to be contemporary with Tigh an Achaidh.

Feature 3A (NG 6128 5190) is built against the rockface at the western end of the ledge. Measuring 3.50m by 1.50m on an east-west axis the walls are 0.70m thick with well squared corners and stand to a height of 1.4m. Its position on the slope from the rockface makes it look small but substantial. In the south wall adjacent to the southeast corner is a well constructed doorway, 0.80m wide. It is likely that this building was a store.

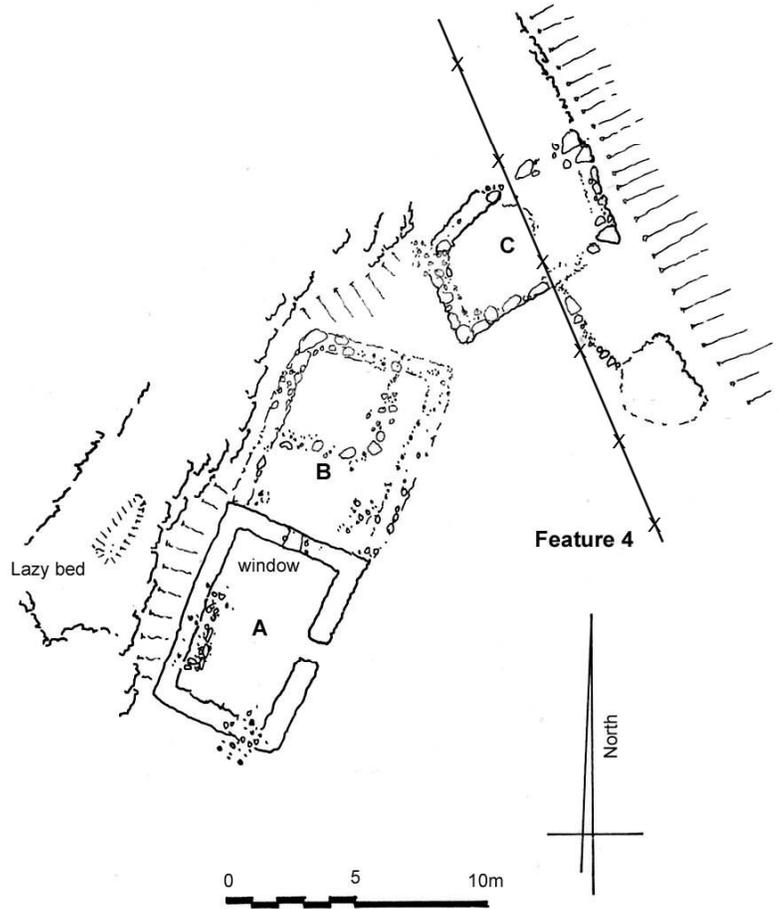
Central on the ledge towards the southern rockface, Feature 3B (NG 6130 5189) is a larger sub-rectangular building, measuring 7.0m by 4.80m. Again with well squared corners the walls stand to a height of 1.30m, 0.80m thick. The structure is considerably the most tumbled of the three. There are no internal features or dividing walls in the building nor could the entrance be positively identified, but examination of the sparse remains indicated that it may have been in the centre of the east wall. Evidence was found that lime mortar has been used in places. To the north in front of the structure a large apron of bedrock has been revetted to form an area of hard-standing 6.0m by 5.0m. It seems likely that this building is a barn.

The last of the trio, Feature 3C (NG 6133 5192), sits on a promontory of bedrock at the east end of the ledge. A solid sub-rectangular structure, it measures 7.0m by 3.0m on a north-south axis. The thickness of the walls varies from 0.80m in the east wall to 1.50m in the north where it has clearly been strengthened to guard it against collapse over the nearby edge. The drystone walls incorporate some very large boulders up to 1.40m by 0.60m by 0.80m. The south wall is well rounded inside and out while the north wall is squared with slightly rounded corners. In the centre of the east wall is a well constructed entrance, 1.0m wide, with an iron hinge bar inserted into one jamb. In the opposing wall directly opposite the entrance is a low sheep creep, 0.40m wide by 0.20m high above present ground level. There are no dividing walls or other internal features. This building is also likely to have been a barn or byre.

Feature 4 House & Outbuildings NG 6121 5192 [45m OD]

At the same level as Tigh an Achaidh, about 50m to the northeast is a group of three considerably older structures. On level ground above the low rocky scarp behind buildings 4A and 4B is an area of possible lazybed cultivation.

Achadh



Feature 4A is a drystone single celled house measuring 6.80m by 4.30m on a north-northeast – south-southwest axis. The 0.8m thick walls stand to a maximum height of 1.30m. Apart from the south wall at the southeast corner and midway along the north wall, there is little collapse evident. The latter area of collapse may be the location of a window, 0.70m wide. An entrance, 1.0m wide is situated in the centre of the east wall. The only internal feature visible is a low stone platform projecting up to 0.90m from the west wall. The platform does not run the full length of the wall and is positioned off centre towards the south. The purpose of the platform is unclear but seems unlikely to be simply buttressing of the wall.

Feature 4B is a much ruined structure the walls of which are visible in places only as a low bank rising in the turf. The building measures 7.0m by 4.40m. The walls, only really visible on the west side and northwest corner, stand to a maximum of 0.4m high. No internal features or an entrance survive. In the northwest quadrant a secondary structure, 3.0m by 4.0m has been crudely constructed from material robbed from the original walls. Despite the apparent butt joint of the west wall with that of Feature 4A, it is suggested that 4B predates its neighbour. It seems likely that much of the better stone in the walling was used in the construction of 4A.

To the north east of Feature 4B lie the remains of a structure measuring 6.0m by 3.20m on a northeast – southwest axis. The ruinous turf covered foundation layers were initially only identified from above on the rocky knoll, 20m higher to the south. Investigation established the surviving foundations are of large erratic boulders. No evidence remains of an entrance or any internal features. The northeast wall is revetted at the top of a steep slope into a gully, on the opposite side of which is Feature 2. From near the middle of the southeast wall a low rubble wall connects the structure to a massive erratic boulder over 3.0m wide on outcrop, probably to prevent stock straying onto the steep slope to the gully. A modern post and wire fence cuts through the middle of the feature from southeast to northwest. At first this feature was thought to be a small enclosure, but consideration of its dimensions make it more likely to be an early barn.

Feature 5 House [Tigh an Achaidh] NG 6116 5189 [45m OD]

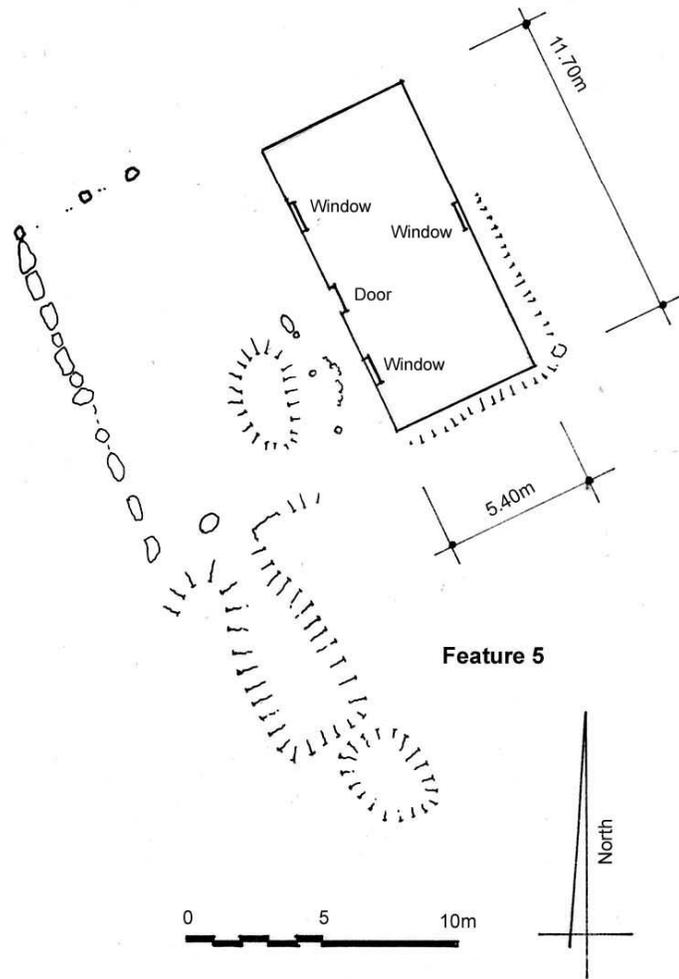
This house which is very evident from the track, is *Tigh an Achaidh* itself, also sometimes referred to as “Kyle Rona House”. However its landmark red rusted corrugated iron roof is rapidly deteriorating and decay is now causing the start of wall collapse. The survey of this building gave us a unique opportunity to examine a typical 19th Century Raasay croft house in its near original state. [see Plates 5 & 6]

Exterior

The building is constructed with a rubble filled double skin of mortared roughly dressed stone. In plan it measures 11.70m by 5.40m on a northwest – southeast axis. There are two windows and an entrance in the front (southwest) wall and a single window at the rear (northeast). With door and window framing and interior wall cladding still in situ it was not possible to measure the thickness of the walls reliably;

Achadh

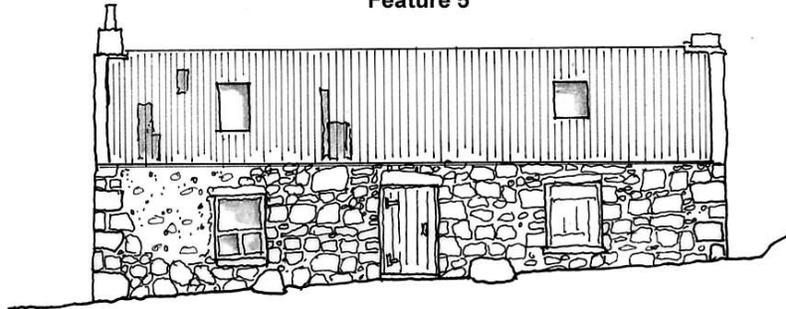
Tigh an Achaidh



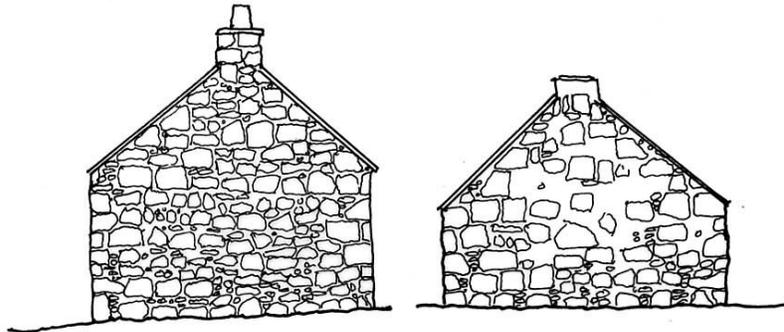
Achadh

Tigh an Achaidh

Feature 5

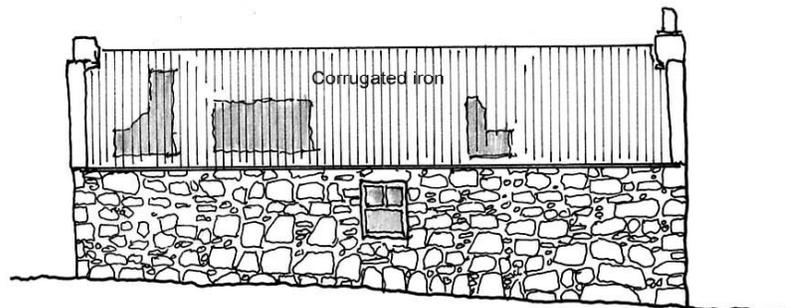


Southwest Frontage



NW Elevation

SE Elevation



Northeast Elevation



however these are estimated at 0.8m thick. The northeast and southwest walls appear to be built to slightly different heights resulting in a difference to the angles of the roof pitches. The site generally drops from south to north by about 0.90m.

The 5.40m wide northwest gable stands to a height of 4.50m to the apex of the roof. This is surmounted by a stone chimney stack inserted into the apex, measuring 0.80m wide by 0.50m and 0.50m high with a clay pot estimated at 0.40m high by 0.25m diameter. Larger stones used from just below the lower roof line give evidence of rebuild perhaps converting the building from a hipped roof to a gabled pitched roof. The colours of the local stone used are reflected in the rock of the cliff behind the building (see Plate 6). There is a slight slope in the ground level falling from east to west.

The southeast gable, also 5.40m wide stands to a height of 4.0m from the current ground level to the apex. There is a similarly sized chimney stack inserted in the apex of this gable but only a jagged stump remains of the chimney pot. There is no clear evidence of the possible rebuild witnessed in the northwest gable. The irregular ground level falls from west to east giving wall heights at the corners of 1.80m at the west and 2.20m at the east.

The back (northeast) wall, 11.70m long, stands to 2.20m at the south end to 2.70m at the north due to the variation in ground slope. In the middle of the wall, 1.1m above present ground level, is a sash window, 0.80m high and 0.70m wide. A ditch about 1.0m wide and 1.0m deep runs the length of the wall. Now partially filled by vegetation, this is possibly the remnants of the foundation cut which was not backfilled to serve as a drainage ditch taking water from the roof. There is no evidence of gutters or down pipes. The roof is of corrugated iron, now rusty with little evidence of its red paint. There are two rows of sheets of varying widths. Several sheets are now missing and were found lying on the ground nearby. The gaps expose layers of bracken and straw which seem likely to be the remnants of the original roofing material rather than an early form of roof insulation. A variety of hooks, eyes and brackets project from the top of the wall to hold securing ropes.

The front (southwest) wall, also 11.70m long, is 2.70m high at the north end and 1.80m at the south again due to the variation in ground slope. Midway along the length of the wall is the entrance 1.10m wide and 1.60m high. With a wooden plank door in place there is a good stone lintel and step. A photograph in Julia Mackenzie's book (see bibliography), between pages 86 and 87 shows the house as having a porch built of corrugated iron surrounding the door. There is now no evidence left of this feature.

A window is situated either side of the door midway between it and the ends of the wall. Boarded over, the south window is 0.4m from ground level and measures 1.20m high by 1.0m wide. The north window is 0.6m from the ground and measures 1.10m high by 0.90m wide. This sash window is exposed and only the bottom half remains in situ but this remains glazed. Between the window and the corner of the building, the outer skin of the wall has collapsed exposing the rubble fill and the back of the inner skin. As in the northeast wall, various hooks and other metal projections are in place near the top of the wall. There are also two wires in situ, "securing" the roof to large boulders on the ground against the foot of the wall, between the windows and

the door. The two rows of corrugated iron are more regularly sized than those on the east roof. Again several sheets are missing. Two skylights are located in the roof above the windows but we were unable to measure these for Health and Safety reasons. The glazing and frame of the north skylight is missing and that to the south is boarded over with corrugated iron. On both sides of the roof the corrugated iron is covered with a cement lining at the gables.

The ground surrounding the house is rough with outcrop mounds and boulder dumps scattered about. The house foundations are on a platform cut into the slope running down from the south to the north. At the front, to the west of the house, some attempt has been made to form an enclosed garden or kale yard. This measures about 12.50m by 7.50m on a north – south axis with a dyke of large unmortared boulders. A large mound, probably outcrop, underlines the difficulty experienced in improving this ground.

Interior – Ground Floor

Inside the house there are four substantial rooms on two floors. In addition on the ground floor there is a corridor which could have also been used as a scullery and upstairs two small rooms off the landing.

The house is entered through a single door to the central corridor off which are doors to the immediate left and right to the two main ground floor rooms. There is also a crudely constructed staircase leading up right to left, to the attic or first floor. This staircase is now in an unsafe condition as the supporting floor boards have decayed, wrenching the staircase from the nails securing it to the joist above. The corridor, measuring 4.0m by 2.0m, leads to the possible scullery which has a window to the rear of the house directly opposite the front door. The walls of the corridor are of wood panelling, largely painted light blue but there is evidence of at least two layers of wallpaper on the wall to the left when facing the window. There would not appear to have been a panelled ceiling in present day terms as the exposed joists and underside of the floor boards above are painted in the same blue colour as the wall panelling.

The south room, entered to the right on coming through the front door, measures 4.0m by 4.30m (northwest – southeast axis) and is 1.90m high to the ceiling. The room has largely been stripped of flooring and wall panelling though there is a small section of panelling in the far left (S) corner bearing slight traces of blue paint. The lack of floor boards has exposed the original floor of beaten soil and stone slabs. The fireplace in the south gable measures 1.0m wide by 1.20m high and 0.40m deep. Above the hearth is a large lintel stone 1.30m long by 0.30m high and 0.15m wide, shaped inside to allow a clear draft for the flue which is open. The room is lit from the west by a window noted in the **Exterior** description above.

The north room, to the left of the front door, is slightly smaller at 4.0m by 3.70m (northeast-southwest axis). The room is extremely cluttered with a stirrup pump hanging from the ceiling as a safety hazard, abandoned bales of fleeces, bottles and tins of various descriptions and even two boots – left and right from different pairs – and a blackbirds' nest. The floor boards and wall panelling are in relatively good condition, the latter painted in the ubiquitous light blue shade. The room is lit from the west by a window noted in the **Exterior** description above. The fireplace in the

northwest gable could not be accurately measured due to obstruction by bales of fleeces but it is likely that these measurements were consistent with that in the south room. The fireplace surrounds over blue panelling, were painted in a mauve colour including a carved board covering the lintel. Above this board, attached to the blue panelling was a collage with strips of wood representing leaves and a flower of metal with black petals and a white centre made from a bottle top (John Walker & Son Ltd, Kilmarnock). The mantelpiece appears to be a replacement as it is a crude board, possibly a piece of floor board, and is stripped of colour, if it was ever painted. It is supported by wooden brackets painted mauve. One of the most prominent features of this room is the quantity of graffiti on the wall panels. This is discussed in more detail below.

Interior – First Floor

At the top of the stair case is a small landing 2.90m by 1.20m on a north – south axis. A low balustrade has been fashioned from a section of ladder. Throughout the first floor, much of the blue painted wood panelling remains in good condition apart from where sections of the corrugated iron of the roof are missing. With the floor boards deteriorating in condition it was judged unsafe to venture far from the landing. All measurements were therefore taken from outside the rooms.

The two main rooms on the first floor are similar to those below at ground level although slightly smaller. The south room is 4.0m by 4.10m (northwest – southeast axis) while the north room is 4.0m by 3.0m (northeast – southwest axis). The skylights identified from outside the house served to allow light into the rooms. There are no fireplaces or other structural features at this level. Apart from straw which had blown in from the damaged roof and a collection of pieces of wood, these rooms are remarkably clean.

Two small rooms, either storage or box bedrooms lead off the landing. To the east is a room measuring 2.90m by 1.60m (northwest – southeast axis). Adjacent to the door from the landing a small square unglazed window has been cut in the wall panel, presumably to allow some light into the room. However closer examination reveals a possible skylight not apparent from outside the building. This skylight would have been in the middle of the east slope of the roof and had clearly gone out of use when the roof was sheeted with corrugated iron. Opposite on the west side of the landing is a room possibly measuring 2.90m by 1.20m. Again due to Health and Safety considerations this measurement was calculated by deducting known sizes from the overall internal dimensions of the house. There is no evidence of any skylight and the panel at the stair head is missing denying us any opportunity for comparison with the room opposite.

Graffiti

As noted above, all four walls of the north room, including the door and the fire surrounds are covered with graffiti. Nearly 300 items were diligently recorded by ACFA surveyors, but it is possible that some further entries lie behind the bales of abandoned fleeces which were not moved as they were deemed a health risk. These items noted over 350 visits, some individuals visiting on many repeat occasions. As well as names, addresses and dates of visits there are records of various categories of sheep handled – hogs, tups, wedders, ewes, lambs, tup lambs and also the work done –

dose & spot in March or April;
 drenching in April;
 dipping in April, September and November;
 dressing & shearing lambs in June;
 marking in July; gathering & shearing sheep in August;
 tups put out in December and
 in January tups off (or gathered in).

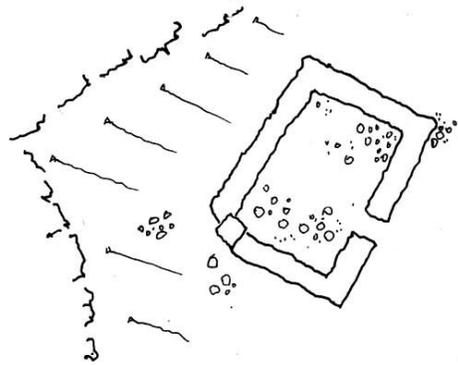
The first record was on 26th March 1945, no more than two years after the house was abandoned. John Gillies esq of Balachurn, Raasay doesn't record the purpose of his visit but it was probably to tend to the sheep. The final recorded visit was on 16th July 2006 by Annabella Naneljuk who was likely to have been a passing tourist.

These two examples mark the extremes of the types of graffiti – the social history of working records of visiting shepherds to what is basically vandalism by tourists. In between there are also records of visitors who had moved away from Achadh or even from Raasay and this too is part of the social history.

There is insufficient space here to analyse all these records fully but the following few examples may give a flavour. [*The author retains a record of all the items noted and is willing to copy this to anyone wishing to carry out further research.*]

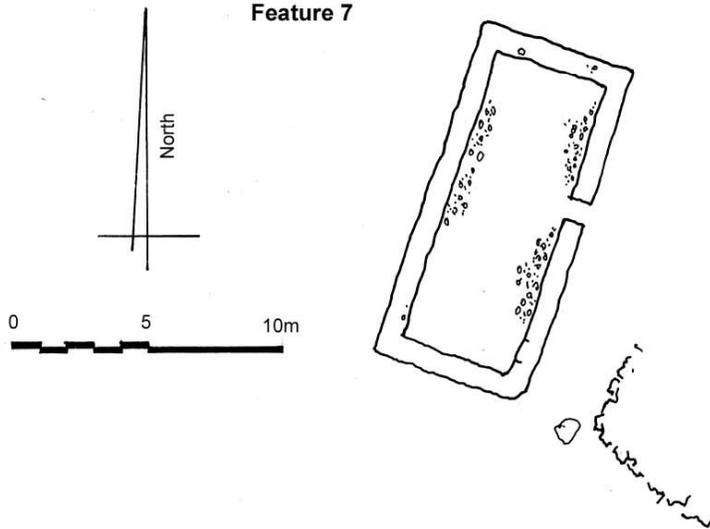
Dosing sheep in Kyle Rona on 28/2/57 Accompanied by [<i>name unclear</i>] Having another Tea break, Emby ! Hope your new House stays Standing forever	Dressing lambs at Kyle Rona and shearing ½ hour E FH 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
shearing at Kyle Rona Heavy rain On 21 st Little work done 9 38 9 8 10 9 <u>10 30</u> 38 85 [July 1967]	Ewes Widder Hoggs 2 1 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 [12th June 1961]

Achadh



Feature 8

Feature 7



has been a common occurrence found in our survey of the North End of Raasay. Often one structure appears to be earlier than the other and may have been built as a temporary dwelling while the house was constructed, with a view to it being used as a barn when the house was completed.

Feature 9 Sheep Pen NG 6082 5203 [25m OD]

In a small gully running northnorthwest – southsoutheast to the southeast of Feature 7 are the ruinous remains of a pair of small sheep pens. Built of loose stone the pair make up a square across the full 3.0m width of the gully. A possible entrance is at the northwest corner. (Feature not drawn).

Feature 10 Dyke NG 6079 5198 to 6070 5206 [15m OD]

Starting due south of Feature 7 on the east side of a gully as it turns south towards the shore, a stretch of dyke runs intermittently along the northeast side of a gully cutting off a rocky promontory to the southwest of Feature 7. The dyke's maximum remaining height is 0.50m. (Feature not drawn).

Feature 11 Dyke NG 6080 5220 [45m OD]

About 150m northwest of Feature 7, a short length of stone dyke runs westnorthwest to eastsoutheast across the top of a narrow gully. Only 10.0m long and standing to a maximum height of 0.90m the dyke has a well constructed gateway 0.50m wide at the east end. (Feature not drawn).

Feature 12 Dyke NG 6085 5228 to 6092 5229 [30m to 50m OD]

Further north, some 200m from Feature 7, another stone dyke straddles a broad gully. Running westsouthwest to eastnortheast intermittently for about 70m, the dyke stands to a maximum height of 0.80m. (Feature not drawn).

Feature 13 Dyke NG 6096 5217 [35m OD]

A further dyke crosses a boggy gully about 170m northeast of Feature 7. The short stretch of dyke runs for only 8.0m and is no more than 0.60m high. (Feature not drawn).

Feature 14**Field System****Centred on NG 6110 5197 [40m OD]**

Surrounded by the remains of post and wire fencing is the field system which perhaps gives the area its Gaelic name "Achadh". The area enclosed consists basically of two irregularly shaped fields. Closer inspection however reveals that the smaller area measuring about 130m by 110m lying to the southeast, is within the overall area of 250m by 140m. Tigh an Achaidh (Feature 5) and the structures at Feature 4 are enclosed in the smaller area and the eastern side of the fence cuts through Feature 4C.

At the broad, flat, western end of the overall enclosure is a substantial area of rig and furrow cultivation which extends westwards outside the enclosed field indicating that the cultivation predates the currently visible enclosure. This cultivated area, like many of the formerly improved grounds at the North End, has now deteriorated to bogland, albeit grassy. (Feature not drawn).

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Doire Dubh

Doire Dubh lies near Lochan gun Grunnd nearly 5 kilometres north of the end of the tarmac road at Arnish. Hidden over the ridge to the east of the track, the small settlement of no more than six structures [see Plate 8] is in a defile running northeast to the inlet on the west side of Rubha Ard Ghlaisen. A black and white mast stands on the top of this headland. This is probably a sighting point for the Royal Navy submarine exercise area in the Inner Sound. The remains of older masts can be found lying on the headland.

The ground conditions around the settlement are the same mixture of rocky outcrop and bogland that covers most of the rest of the north end with little remaining evidence of improvement for cultivation.

Feature 1	House	NG 6165 5176 [10m OD]
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This sub-rectangular structure lies apart from the other structures towards the north end of the settlement. Completely covered by a tumble of large stones, it measures 8.50m by 3.50m on a southwest-northeast axis. With only one course of stone visible, the walls appear to stand to a height of just 0.20m. Wall thickness is also difficult to gauge but seems to be between 0.80m and 1.0m in places. The tumbled state of the structure makes it impossible to identify either internal features or windows or entrances. With no evidence of lime mortar being used the building appears to have been completely of drystone construction.

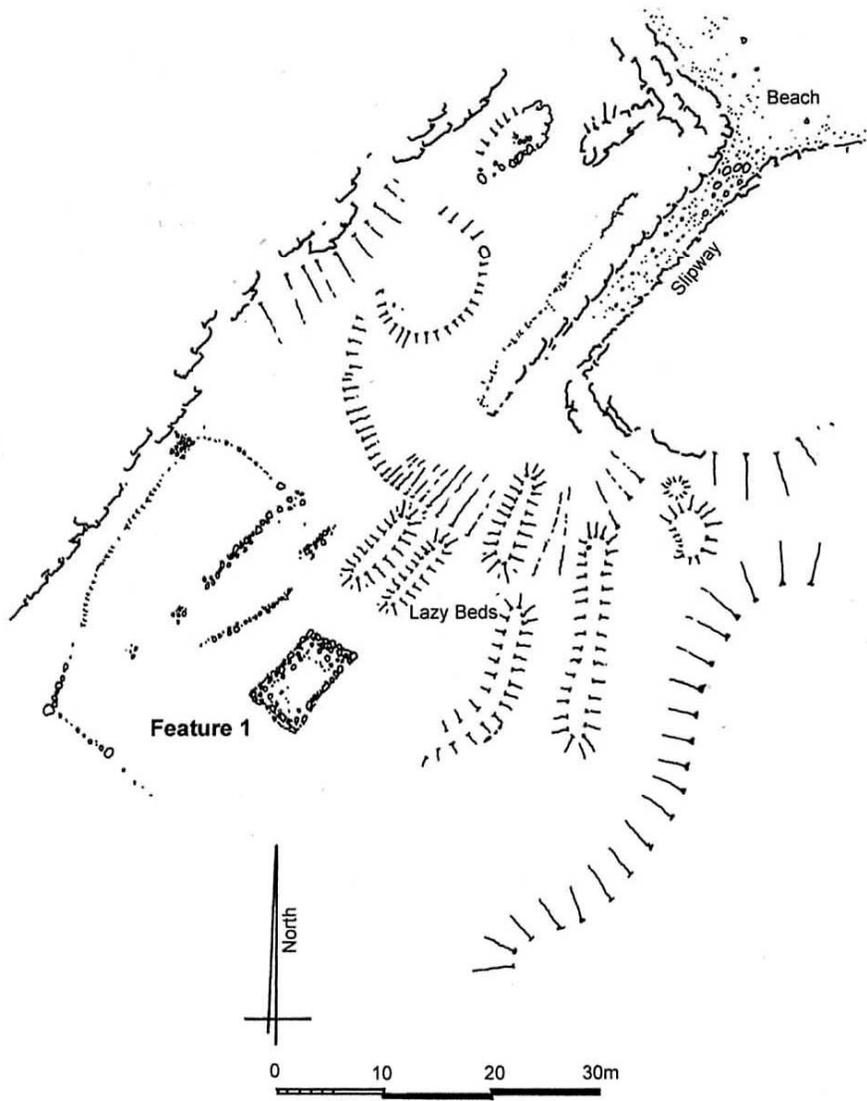
The completeness of the destruction of the building and the fact that all the rubble is contained within the building line suggests that this structure was deliberately demolished with the walls being pushed in. This demolition and the apparent style of construction would also suggest that this building considerably predates the others at Doire Dubh. Later use has been made of the ruins with evidence of a 0.50m diameter lambing pen in the north corner.

Several related features around this structure, including the only visible evidence of cultivation near Doire Dubh, are shown on the smaller scale drawing.

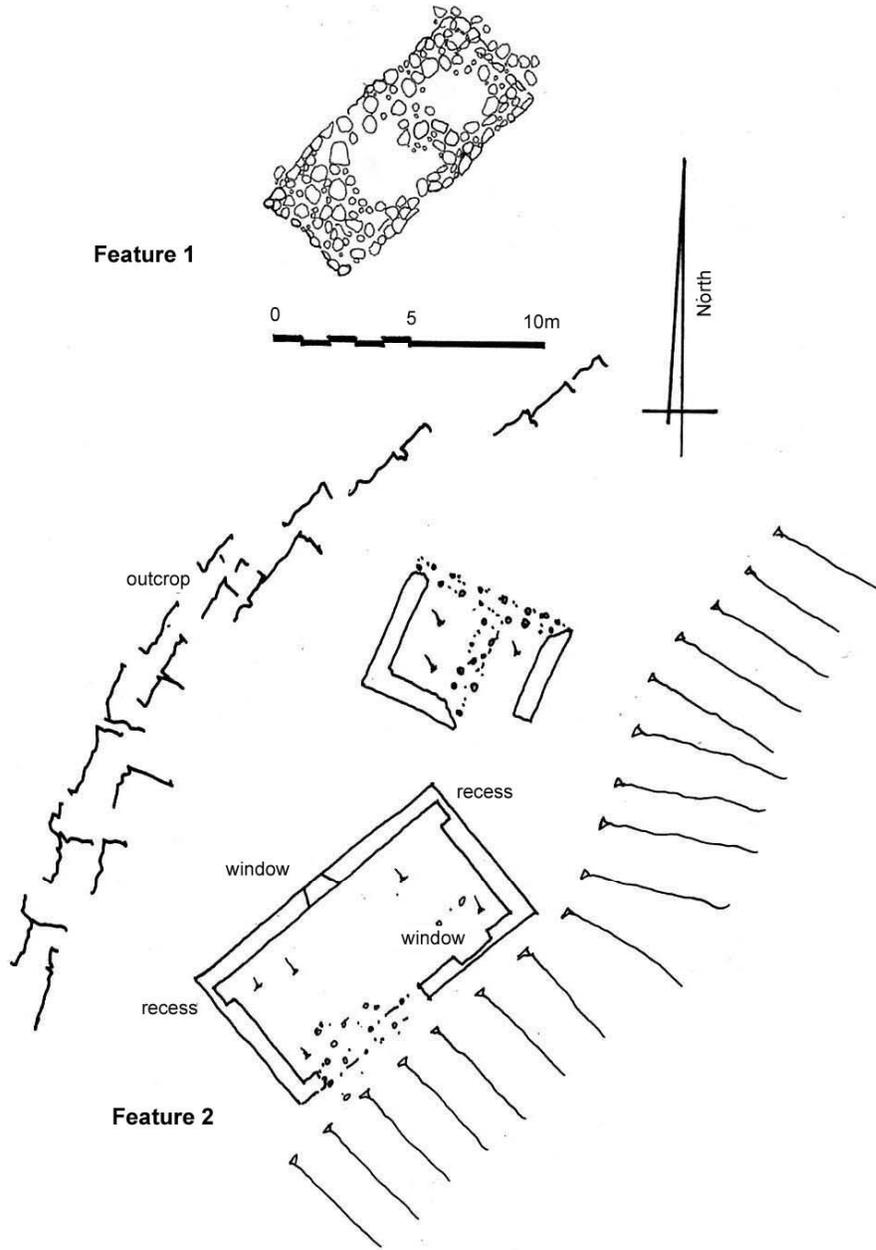
A cleared area, 27.0m by 15.0m lies to the west between the house and the cliffs. It is difficult to determine whether the area was in fact at one time enclosed. The lines of stone may be clearance to the sides or may be the footings of a low enclosing dyke. A line of stone also runs centrally within the area, approximately north – south with two clearance cairns to the south possibly extending this line.

In places where the rocky cliffs become more of a slope with gaps between the rocks, short stretches of crude walling have been built to try to maintain the integrity of the area for grazing animals.

Doire Dubh



Doire Dubh



To the north and northeast of the house are at least three and possibly another two patches of lazy bed. Each is about 10.0m long by 3.0 to 5.0m wide, running between the building and the edge of the steep slope to the beach.

Eastwards beyond the lazy beds are degraded mounds of what may have been two peat stacks. The larger of these is about 6.0m long by 3.0m wide and 1.50m high and contains clear evidence of peat deposits absent from the cultivated area close by.

To the north of the house an inlet from the Inner Sound forms a natural harbour, sheltered on its east side by the Rubha Ard Ghlaisen. Close to the Rubha, a long natural inlet cuts through the rock on to a beach. Above the low water mark the 4.0m wide inlet has been largely cleared of boulders for about 35.0m. Some flat water - rounded stones have been laid for about 10.0m above the normal tidemark to assist use of the inlet as a boat noost. [see Plate 7]

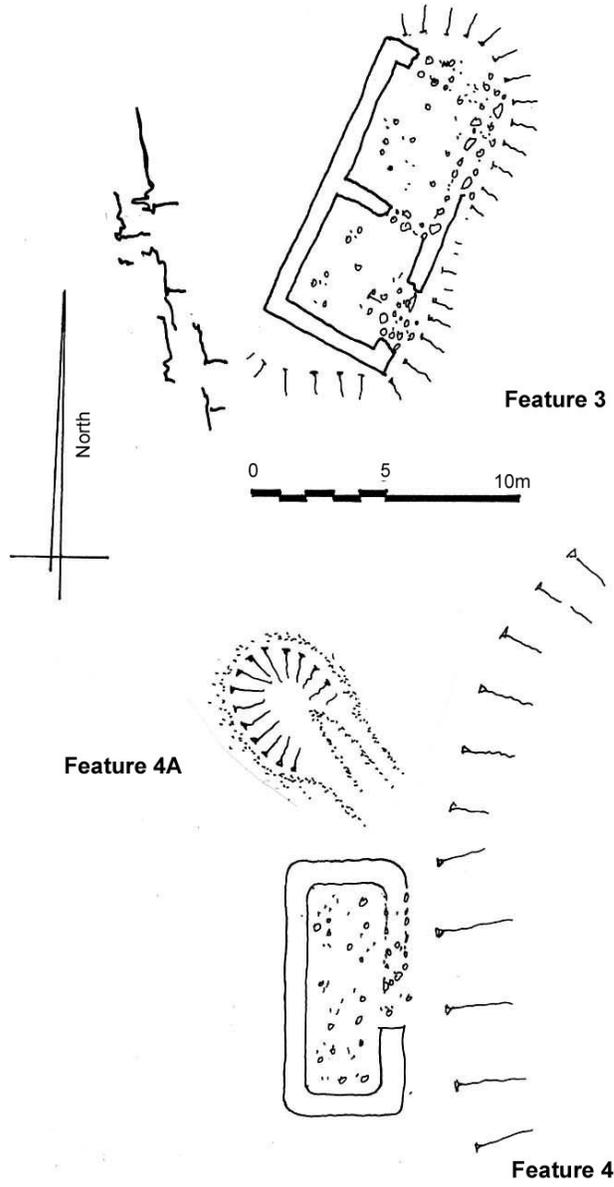
Feature 2 House with Outhouse NG 6137 5160 [30m OD]

Located on a narrow ledge between a rock face to the rear and a deep gully in front, this ruinous house still has some substantial dry stone walls. The building is 10.0m by 5.0m on a northeast-southwest axis. The walls stand to a maximum 3.50m high and are 0.70m thick although substantial parts of the northwest wall and southwest gable have collapsed inwards. A narrow pathway runs close to the front of the building from the southwest to the door midway along the southeast wall. With a well made jamb, the door is 1.10m wide. A window 1.50m wide with a concrete sill remains in the adjacent wall to the north of the door. A similarly sized window, with tapered sides, in the northwest wall looks out onto the rock face.

Internal features evident include square recesses (0.80m by 0.60m deep) built into the gables at the north and west corners. A remnant of a timber beam was found in the northwest wall at a height of about 3.0m. While this is most likely to be the remains of a ceiling or roof joist, it does give rise to the possibility that this well built house had an upper floor although there is no evidence of stairs to support this supposition. The timber sits on a string of rectangular black stones which run along the whole of the remaining internal wall. There is no evidence of an internal dividing wall.

The conclusion is reached that this house was relatively modern and constructed later than others in the settlement. Although of dry stone construction with no evidence of mortaring, it is of a high standard with good, plumb, walls and well squared corners. The stone used is different to that used in the other buildings and with the concrete window sill it is clear that materials to build this house were imported to the site. Local sources inform us that the house was in fact of two storeys with "picture windows" planned on the ground floor although there is insufficient evidence in the remains for this suggestion. Stone was brought in and dressed on site by the builder, Alasdair Gillies (known as Sùlag) but he never finished the building. An approximate date for construction can be estimated as the 1920s or 30s as his adopted daughter was nicknamed Dempsey after the boxer who held the world heavyweight title between 1919 and 1926.

Doire Dubh



Adjacent to the house, about 2.0m from its north corner is a dry stone outbuilding, 5.0m by 4.0m on an east-west axis. Construction is of poor quality compared to the house, built of random rubble stones. The structure appears to have been split into two bays although it was difficult to determine the actual line of some of the walls. No entrances are visible.

Feature 3 House NG 6137 5158 [30m OD]

With its southwest corner just 2.0m from the rock face, the remains of this house sit on what appears to be a built up platform. Measuring 10.0m by 3.40m on a north-south axis, its walls of random rubble dry stone stand to a maximum height of 1.40m and are 0.60m thick, with the west wall the most complete at 1.0m high. There is no remaining evidence of windows or a door. The latter would most likely be in the somewhat tumbled east wall. Inside, a transverse wall dividing the interior in half abuts onto the west wall but has collapsed at its east end. There are no other internal features visible.

Feature 4 House NG 6136 5156 [30m OD]

Almost midway in the curving line of buildings (Features 2 to 6) forming the centre of Doire Dubh is a further, simple, possible house. With round corners the building measures 7.60m by 2.80m on a precise north-south axis. It is built on sloping ground, of dry stone rubble founded on a rock outcrop. The walls stand to a height of 1.30m and are 0.90m thick. The south jamb of a door is evident in the east wall, positioning the entrance just south of centre. There are no other visible features inside or out.

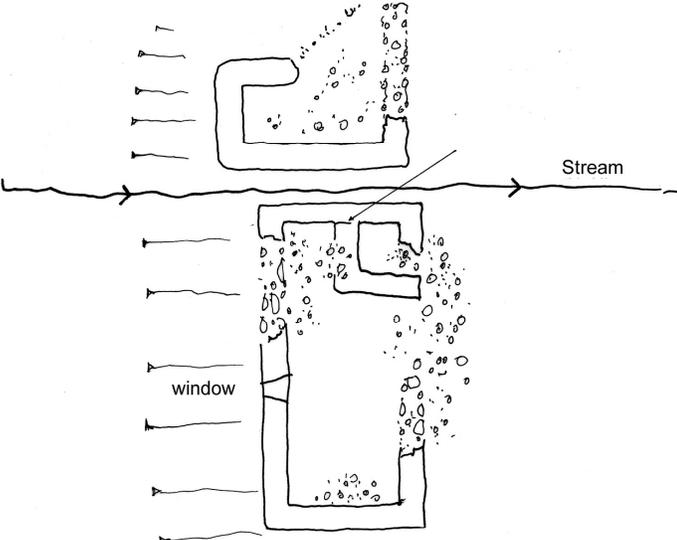
Noted as 4A on the plan is a scooped area adjacent to the north of the above building. An entrance about 1.0m wide appears to lead from the southeast into a bowl of about 3.0m in diameter. While the feature is clearly man-made rather than natural it is not stone lined. It seems more likely therefore that this is a quarry scope and not a kiln of any kind.

Feature 5 House and Store NG 6136 5154 [35m OD]

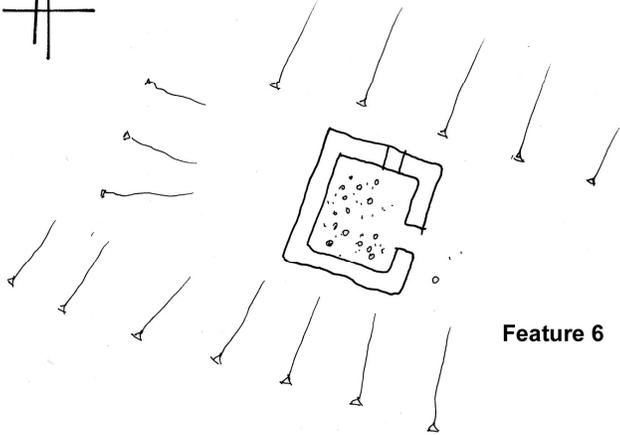
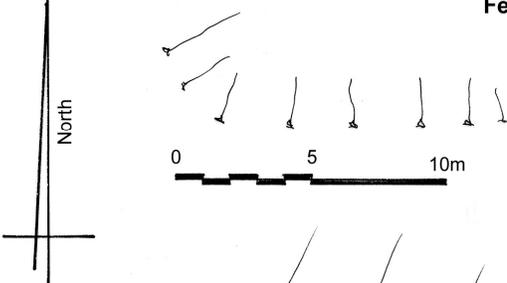
The remains of a house and a possibly associated store form the southernmost substantial feature of the settlement. The house measures 10.20m by 4.40m lying on an exact north-south axis. The walls stand to a maximum height of 1.50m and vary between 0.90m to 1.0m thick. The rectangular structure has a window, 0.90m wide tapering to 0.50m internally, positioned south of centre in the west wall. There is a possible entrance in the middle of the east wall.

Inside there is evidence remaining of a fireplace with a chimney in the north gable. A substantial mantel stone remains in situ. Close by the fireplace, inside the northeast corner of the building, a small rough enclosure has been built, crudely abutting the walls.

Doire Dubh



Feature 5



Feature 6

It is likely this is a lambing or twinning pen quickly built by shepherds in the middle of the last century or so.

A small burn runs downhill from the west close to the north gable. This originates in a small pool which lies in a natural cleft or hollow in the slope, about 2.0m diameter. The pool itself is about 1.0m diameter and at least 0.50m deep. It may have been enhanced artificially to provide the water supply for the house.

To the north of the house, with a gap of 1.25m between, for the stream, is an outhouse, possibly a store or small barn. It is not as well built as the house and has rounded corners to the walls. Measuring 5.0m by 1.20m on an east-west axis, the walls stand to a maximum height of 1.50m and are 1.0m thick. There is no evidence of an entrance or windows but the east gable appears to be extended some 2.0m beyond the line of the north wall.

Feature 6 Bothy NG 6135 5151 [40m OD]

Set back into the slope on a small platform is a roughly square building measuring 4.0m by 3.0m on a southwest-northeast axis. The roughly built walls vary in thickness from 0.60m to 1.0m and stand to a maximum of 1.30m high. There is an entrance 1.0m wide in the middle of the southeast wall. A small window 0.50m wide, off-centre in the northeast wall looks out over the rest of the settlement to the north. It has both a sill and lintel stones in place. There are no features in evidence inside and there is very little tumble in or around the building. The structure would appear to be a bothy being too well constructed to be a shieling. It was also considered that there is adequate room for two persons to sleep in the building. With an excellent view over the rest of the settlement, another suggestion was that this was "Granny's House".

Feature 7 Boundary NG 6103 5165 to NG 6107 5164 [65m OD]

Some 300m west of Doire Dubh the OS Map records a fence or dyke running from Lochan gun Grunnd, just south of the outlet burn, eastwards for 50m to the scarp edge of the circa 90m high (OD) ground between the Lochan and the settlement. The area around this feature is very boggy and as there is now no evidence of this boundary it is suggested that it was a fence which has now collapsed and subsided into the bog. The track through this area is also the most difficult section to follow in its whole length from Torran to the North End, with little stone remaining above ground or water level.



Plate 1 Multi Period house, Kyle Rona [KR Feature 3]



Plate 2 Kiln Barn, Kyle Rona [KR Feature 4]



Plate 3 Multi-period Structure, Kyle Rona [KR Feature 15]



Plate 4 Large House, Kyle Rona [KR Feature 27 with 28 & 29 in background]



Plate 5 Tigh an Achaidh [Achadh Feature 5]



Plate 6 Tigh an Achaidh – northwest gable [Achadh Feature 5]



Plate 7 Harbour & ruined house, Doire Dubh [DD Feature 1]



Plate 8 View of Doire Dubh from south

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Map References

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1:10000 Map

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