

TIRRE: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

T1, Map 3

NM 03843 46021

Gott (S of)

Cultivation remains, field boundary, clearance cairns

18-20th C

<100m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T2, Map 3

NM 04151 46674

Gott (N of)

Land boundary, ditch, structural remains, cultivation remains

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T3, Map 3

NM 04227 46756

Gott (N of)

Mound

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T4, Map 3

NM 04761 47306

Kirkapol

Two mounds

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Fair

Monitor

T5, Map 2

NM 05893 47575

Kirkapol

Mound

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T6, Map 3

NM 05517 47514

Silversands, Kirkapol

Mounds

Unknown

Elements <50m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 05893 47575 to NM 05517 47514

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

Fair

Monitor

T7, Map 16

NM 08275 49681

Dunbeg

Blackhouse

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Good/fair

Nil

T8, Map 16

NM 08171 49956

Dunbeg (N of)

Blackhouse, enclosure, boat and noost, walls

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T9, Map 16

NM 07996 50200

Urvaig

Sheep fold

18-20th C

<15m from coast edge

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

Nil

T10, Map 16

NM 08064 50367

Urvaig

Kelp drying walls and kilns

18-20th C

On coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 08064 50367 to NM 07743 50275

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

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

Fair

Nil

T11, Map 16

NM 07548 50081

Urvaig

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T12, Map 16

NM 07654 49913

Urvaig

Blackhouse

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T13, Map 16

NM 07537 49690

Miodar (S of)

Mound

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T14, Map 16

NM 07449 49569

Lon Ghreusgain (S of)

Land boundaries and slipways

Site Descriptions: Tiree

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T15, Map 16

NM 07288 49559

Lon Ghreusgain (S of)

Kelp wall

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T16, Map 16

NM 06960 49589

Salum, Fadamull

Kelp drying walls and possible kelp kiln

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T17, Map 16

NM 06797 49236

Salum, Greasamull

Enclosure, land boundaries

18-20th C

Site Descriptions: Tiree

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T18, Map 16

NM 06707 49040

Salum Bay (N end of)

Possible burial mound

3-1st mill BC

<50m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T19, Map 15

NM04NE9

NM 06564 49032

Salum Bay (N end of)

Alleged site of dun, jetty

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T20, Map 15

NM 06656 48842

Salum

Coastal exposure: anthropogenic deposits in section

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Fair/poor

Survey

T21, Map 3

NM04NW26

NM 04045 45902

Gott

Site of alleged hut circle

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

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

There are no signs of any archaeological remains.

Poor

Nil

T22, Map 3

NM04NW7

NM 04228 45914

Gott (N of)

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

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T23, Map 3

NM04NW32

NM 04293 45935

Gott (S of)

Noosts, alleged site of rock cut basins

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

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

Fair

Nil

T24, Map 3

NM 04334 45938

Gott

Possible structural remains and walls

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T25, Map 7

NL 95688 40119

Balephuill Bay (E side of)

Township

18-20th C

<50m from coast edge

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

Fair

Survey

T26, Map 7

NL94SE1

NL 95618 40138

Dunan Nighean

Site of Dun, anthropogenic deposits

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Survey

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T27, Map 8

NM 94189 40774

Balephuill Bay (W side)

Enclosure, land boundary and kelp walls

18-20th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T28, Map 8

NL94SW13

NL 94189 40774

Balephuill Bay (W side)

Kelp working area: walls and kilns

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference: from NL 94189 40774 to 93963 40379

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

Fair

Survey

T29, Map 8

NL94SW2

Scheduled: 6905

NL 93791 40119

St. Patrick's Chapel

Church, enclosure, structural remains, cross-incised slabs

1st mill BC/1st mill AD

<20m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Fair/poor

Monitor

T30, Map 8

NL 93611 40099

St. Patrick's chapel (W of)

Enclosure

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Survey

T31, Map 8

NL94SW8

Scheduled: 6903

NL 9350 4086

Dun nan Gall

Dun/enclosed settlement or possible monastic site

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Survey

T32, Map 8

NL94SW7

Scheduled: 6522

NL 9360 4116

An Dun, Eilean Dubh

Dun/enclosed settlement

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

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

Fair

Survey

T33, Map 13

NM 01140 47502

Balephetrish

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T34, Map 13

NM 01288 47537

Balephetrish, Traigh Bheag

Remnant land boundaries

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T35, Map 13

NM 01329 47903

Balephetrish, Traigh Bheag

Structure, possible kelp Kiln

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

Fair/poor
Nil

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

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

Fair
Monitor

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

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

Fair
Nil

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

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

Fair
Nil

T39, Map 13
NM 01564 48216

Site Descriptions: Tíree

Loch Aulaig (W of)

Land boundary

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T40, Map 1

NM 09609 48081

Caoles, Cnoc na Bothaig (W of)

Jetties

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T41, Map 1

NM 09449 47784

Caoles, Port Ban

Structures

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T42, Map 1

NM 09464 47533

Librig Mhor (opposite)

Enclosure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T43, Map 1

NM 09381 47300

Loch an Air (W of)

Stone setting

Unknown

<50m

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

Fair

Nil

T44, Map 1

NM 09169 47251

Loch an Air (S of)

Noost, structure, enclosures

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T45, Map 1

NM04NE18

NM 08743 47430

Milton

Township, mill, millstone, jetties

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Survey

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T46, Map 2

NM 08125 47255

Milton (SW of)

Land boundaries, cultivations

18-20th C

Elements <10 from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T47, Map 2

NM 07918 47512

Poll a Chrostaing

Boundary wall and possible enclosure

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T48, Map 2

NM04NE7

NM 07688 47102

Dun Sgibinis

Defended house/ Dun

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Survey

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T49, Map 2

NM 07059 47157

Ruaig (SE of)

Mound

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T50, Map 15

NM 05059 48410

Vaul, Traigh Bhalla

Blackhouses

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T51, Map 15

NM 05789 48668

Vaul Bay (E side of)

Structural remains, enclosures, kelp drying walls and kelp kiln

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T52, Map 15

NM 05009 48597

Vaul, Traigh Bhalla

Site Descriptions: Tiree

House and possible kelp kiln

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T53, Map 15

NM 04927 48779

Vaul Bay

Noosts

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T54, Map 15

NM 04821 48888

Vaul Bay, Creag Bruthainne

Quarry

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Good

Nil

T55, Map 15

NM 04518 49215

Vaul Bay (NW of)

Kelp kilns

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T56, Map 15

NM 04067 49216

Site Descriptions: Tíree

Loch an Fhaing

Enclosure and mound

18-20th

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T57, Map 14

NM 03875 49111

Loch an Fhaing (W of)

Field system, cultivations and possible house platform

14-18th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 03875 49111 to 03593 49033

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

Fair/poor

Survey

T58, Map 14

NM 03625 49072

Loch an Fhaing (W of)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T59, Map 14

NM 03195 48959

Am Beannan Ruadh

Enclosure and cultivation remains

18-20th C

Site Descriptions: Tiree

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T60, Map 14

NM 03118 48878

Creagan Mora (W of)

Enclosure and cultivation remains

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T61, Map 14

NM 01687 48114

Loch Aulraig

Field system and cultivations, kelp drying walls

18-20th C

Elements <50m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 01687 48114 to 02233 48264

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

Fair

Survey

T62, Map 14

NM04NW6

NM 02696 48679

Ringing Stone

Cup-marked boulder, 'The Ringing Stone'

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

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

Good
Survey

T63, Map 14

NM 02756 48591

Loch Dubh a Gharraidh Fail (NE of)

Structure, enclosure, mound, cultivations, boundary

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

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

Fair
Survey

T64, Map 13

NM 01866 48120

Loch Aulraig

Cairn

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

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

Fair
Monitor

Site Descriptions: Tíree

T65, Map 13

NL 99550 47000

Balephetrish Bay (W side of)

House

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T66, Map 13

NL 99333 47709

Balephetrish Bay (W end of)

Kelp drying wall

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T67, Map 12

NL 99257 47714

Balephetrish Bay (W of)

Sheep fold

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T68, Map 12

NL 98499 47828

Port Fada

House

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T69, Map 12

NL 98501 47972

Clachan Mor (N of)

Kelp drying walls, enclosures, land boundary

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NL 98501 47972 to 98537 48060

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T70, Map 5

NL 99942 43643

Crossapol (SE of)

WWII army camp and refuse dumps

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

Grid reference: from NL 99942 43643 to 00908 43952

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

Good/fair

Nil

T71, Map 4

NM 01744 43670

Hynish Bay (E side of)

Field boundary and kelp drying wall"

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T72, Map 4

NM 01768 43626

Hynish Bay (E side of)

Mounds, cultivation remains, clearance cairns, platform

18-20th C

Site Descriptions: Tiree

<30m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T73, Map 4

NM 01808 43484

Hynish Bay (E side of)

Structural remains

Unknown

<30m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T74, Map 5

NL94SE11

NL 99771 43315

Crossapol (S of)

House, alleged site of mound

18-20th

<30m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T75, Map 5

NL 99548 42990

Crossapol (SW of)

Mound

3-1st mill BC

<20m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Fair

Monitor

T76, Map 5

NL 99560 42895

Crossapol (SW of)

WWII structure and features, kelp walls, cultivations

18-20th C

<20 from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T77, Map 5

NL 98665 41301

Balemartine, Port na Luinge (S of)

Wall

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T78, Map 6

NL 98742 39197

Hynish

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T79, Map 6

NL93NE8&9

NL 9853 3918

Hynish

Harbour, lighthouse shore station and signal station

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Good

Nil

T80, Map 6

NL93NE6

NL 98672 39095

Dun Hynish

Dun site

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

<60m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Monitor

T81, Map 7

NL 97818 38716

Millport House (S of)

Enclosure

18-20th C

Elements <5m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T82, Map 7

NL 97655 38657

Cleit Mhor

Enclosures

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

Fair
Nil

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

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

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

Fair
Monitor

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

<70m from coast edge

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

Poor
Survey

T85, Map 7
NL93NE1
NL 96421 38882
Dun Shiadair

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

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Fair

Monitor

T86, Map 9

NL 93668 42702

Port Ban (S of)

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T87, Map 9

NL 93844 43279

Port Mor

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T88, Map 9

NL 93857 43750

Sandaig (W of)

Wall across promontory

Unknown

Elements on coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T89, Map 9

NL94SW5

NL 93893 44176

Greenhill House (NW of)

Indeterminate remains, site of souterrain

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T90, Map 9

NL 93811 44881

Traigh Thodhrasdail

Cairns, possible clearance material

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T91, Map 9

NL94NW2

NL 93293 45455

Dun Hanais

Substantial defended house/ possible broch

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

Elements on coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Fair

Monitor

T92, Map 10

NL 93292 455537

Port Hanais (S end of)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T93, Map 10

NL 93341 45649

Port Hanais

WWII structure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T94, Map 10

NL 92852 45852

Am Meall

House

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T95, Map 10

NL 92659 45768

Am Meall

Kelp drying walls and kelp kiln

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T96, Map 10

NL 92857 46025

Am Meall

Enclosure, Kelp drying walls and kilns

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T97, Map 3

NM 04876 45142

Scarinish (NE of)

Boundary wall

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T98, Map 3

NM 04689 44847

Scarinish (NE of)

Kelp drying wall

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T99, Map 3

NM04SW12

NM 045 446

Scarinish

Village, rock cut basins

18-20th C

Elements on coast edge

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

Good/fair

Nil

T100, Map 11

NL 96821 48390

Traigh Chornaig (W end)

Jetty

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Good

Nil

T101, Map 11

NL 96668 48345

The Green

Houses, mound, wall

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T102, Map 11

NL 96348 48324

The Green (W of)

Quarry

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

Good
Nil

T103, Map 11

NL 95232 47520

Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn (SW of)

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T104, Map 11

NL94NE15

NL 9554 4807

Traigh bail'-a-mhuilinn (N of)

Alleged site of dun

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T105, Map 11

NL94NW3

NL 94955 47555

Dun Boraige Beag

Defended house/ Dun

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

Elements on coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Monitor

T106, Map 11

NL 94955 47555

Traigh Bail'-a-mhuilinn

Site Descriptions: Tiree

Slipway

Unknown

In intertidal zone

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

Fair

Nil

T107, Map 11

NL94NW1

NL 94700 47557

Dun Boraige Moire

Substantial house/ possible broch

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T108, Map 11

NL94NW6

NL 94661 47482

Carrastaoin (NE of)

Enclosure

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T109, Map 11

NL 94478 47339

Carrastaoin (NE of)

Pit

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

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

Fair

Nil

T110, Map 11

NL 94467 47245

Carrastaoin

Kelp drying walls

18-20th C

<30m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T111, Map 4

NL 04173 44015

Heanish (NE of)

Land boundary

18-20th C

<20m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T112, Map 4

NM 04092 43818

Heanish, Rubha Traigh an Duin

Kelp walls

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T113, Map 4

NM 03752 43512

Traigh an Duin

Kelp drying wall

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tíree

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

Fair/poor

Nil

T114, Map 4

NM 03810 43387

Traigh an Duin

Wall

18-20th C

<15m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T115, Map 4

NM 03881 43390

Traigh an Duin

Kelp drying walls and kelp kilns

18-20th C

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T116, Map 4

NM04SW2/19/20

NM 03913 43370

Dun Heanish

Defended house/ Dun, rock cut basins

1st mill BC-1st mill AD

On coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Monitor

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T117, Map 4

NM04SW15/17/18

NM 03750 43340

Dun Heanish-Eilean nan Gobhar

Possible fish trap, rock cut basins

Unknown

In intertidal area

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

Poor

Nil

T118, Map 4

NM 03781 43320

Heanish (S of)

Land boundaries

Unknown

<10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T119, Map 4

NM 03494 43565

Heanish

Field system, sheep fold, kelp drying walls

18-20th C

Elements <20m from coast edge

Grid reference: from NM 03494 43565 to 02885 43558

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

Fair

Nil

T120, Map 4

NM 02623 43704

Baugh (S of)

Harbour

18-20th C

On coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

Good
Nil

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

<5m from coast edge

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

Good
Nil

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

<40m from coast edge

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

Good
Nil

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

<10m from coast edge

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

Poor
Nil

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

<5m from coast edge

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

Fair
Nil

Site Descriptions: Tíree

T125, Map 2

NM 07381 46244

Eilean an Treogh

Kelp drying walls and kelp kilns

18-20th C

Elements <10m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T126, Map 2

NM 07079 45827

Soa Point

Possible land boundary

Unknown

<25m from coast edge

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

They may represent the remains of a land boundary.

Poor

Nil

T127, Map 2

NM 06870 46044

Soa (E side)

Kelp kiln

18-20th C

<40m from coast edge

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

Fair

Nil

T128, Map 7

NL 96218 38965

Ben Hynish (SW of)

Structure, possible house

18-20th C

<40m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

Site Descriptions: Tiree

T129, Map 15

NM04NW3

NM 0423 4927

Dun Mor Vault

Broch

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On the coast edge

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

Fair

Monitor

T130, Map 15

NM04NW4/10/11

NM 0463 4926

Dun Beag, Vault

Dun

1st mill BC- 1st mill AD

On coast edge

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

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

Fair

Monitor

T131, Map 11

NL94NW4

NL 9422 4710

Cnoc Charrastoin

Dun

Unknown

<100m from coast edge

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

Site Descriptions: Tiree

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

Poor

Nil

T132, Map 8

NL94SW6

Scheduled: 6904

NL 9336 4006

Eilean na Ba

Fortified site/dun

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Fair/poor

Monitor

T133, Map 3

NM04NW5

NM 0458 4569

Dun Ghott

Alleged site of dun

Unknown

<20m from coast edge

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

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

Poor

Nil

T134, Map 4

NM04SW14

NM 025 435

Baugh

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Good

Nil

T135, Map 4

NM04SW10

NM 023 437

Port Eibrig

Site Descriptions: Tiree

Alleged site of settlement

Unknown

<50m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T136, Map 6

NL93NE10

NL 984 388

Hynish House (SSE of)

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Good

Nil

T137, Map 6

NL93NE3

NL 982 390

Hynish House

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Good

Nil

T138, Map 7

NL93NE11

NL 976 386

Millport

Rock cut basins

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Good

Nil

T139, Map 7

NL93NE13

NL 972 386

Port Snoig

Chance find- flint

Unknown

Site Descriptions: Tíree

<50m from coast edge

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

Good

Monitor

T140, Map 7

NL93NE15

NL 960 394

West Hynish (S of)

Township

18-20th C

Elements <100m from coast edge

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

Poor

Nil

T141, Map 8

NL94SE15

NL 950 405

Traigh Bheidhe

Midden deposits

Unknown

On coast edge

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

Poor

Monitor