

West Coast Archaeological Services

TWO NEW PROPOSED HOUSE SITES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND DETAILED SURVEY

Jock Gordon Design and Planning 67 North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye



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CONTENTS

List of Figures	2
List of Plates	2
Summary	3
1 Introduction	3
2 Acknowledgements	3
3 Site Location	3
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5 Methodology	6
5.1 Desk-Based Assessment	6
5.2 Walkover Survey	6
6 Results	7
6.1 Desk-Based Assessment	7
6.1.1 Cartographic Sources	7
6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record	10
6.1.3 Aerial Photography	11
6.2 Archaeological Survey Results	13
6.2.1 Prehistoric Sites	13
6.2.2 Site A	13
6.2.3 Site C	16
7 Discussion	21
8 Recommendations	22
9 References	23
10 Web Based Sources	23
Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites	24
Appendix 2 Index of Photographs	33

LIST OF FIGURES

1 -	Location maps showing survey area	4
2 -	Site plan showing proposed developments: Site A (top left) and Site C (bottom right)	4
3-	Aerial image of the proposed development showing Post Medieval settlement remains and two prehistoric cairns	7
4 -	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (courtesy <i>NLS</i>)	8
5 -	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1-inch map (courtesy <i>NLS</i>)	9
6 -	Extract from the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1-inch map (courtesy <i>NLS</i>)	9
7 -	Map of archaeological sites	12
8 -	Plan drawing of the upstanding Post Medieval settlement ruins in Site A	16
9 -	Plan drawing of the upstanding Post Medieval settlement ruins in Site C	20

LIST OF PLATES

Cover -Looking over Site C towards Kilmaluag Bay, facing ENE

1 -	Site C6 with Site C9 in background (facing SE, Kilmaluag Bay is to left)	11
2 -	Site A1 (facing SE)	14
3 -	Site A2 (facing N)	14
4 -	Site A3 (facing SE), showing one drain	14
5 -	Site A4 (facing WNW)	14
6 -	Site C1 (facing SE), showing the N wall and attached walling at NW corner	17
7 -	Site C2 (facing NE), showing the attached skin of walling and Site C3 built into left side	18
8 -	Site C4 (facing ENE), showing the well-built stone house with rounded corners	18
9 -	Site C (facing ESE) with Site C4 in centre, Sites C2/C3 and C1 to left	21

TWO PROPOSED HOUSE SITES
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Detailed Survey
North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and detailed archaeological survey was carried out on 26 July 2011, on behalf of Jock Gordon Design and Planning, at 7 North Duntulm on the Trotternish peninsula on the Isle of Skye in advance of the development of two new house sites. The work was undertaken to conduct a baseline survey of the upstanding archaeological remains within the application area in order to inform a strategy of mitigation to the proposed development. The fieldwork results have produced a detailed record of the archaeological structures within both proposed sites, which comprise mostly well-preserved Post Medieval settlement remains, representing multiple phases of occupation and building. A strategy of mitigation is recommended below in order to record some of the archaeological remains prior to their destruction by the development and to safeguard the archaeological sites on the periphery of the development. The type and character of the surveyed archaeological sites in the application area are of regional importance which should be preserved in situ or by record.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and detailed recording of the upstanding archaeological monuments surviving within two application areas at 7 North Duntulm (centred at grid reference NG 4370 7490) was conducted by West Coast Archaeological Services on 26 July 2011 (see Fig.1). The survey was requested by Jock Gordon Design and Consulting, on behalf of Peter Reitsma, in order to carry out a detailed survey of the extent, character and condition of the Post Medieval settlement sites within the application areas.
- 1.2 The purpose of the work was to collect baseline data of the archaeological structures in order to assess their survival, quality and significance and to recommend a strategy of mitigation to safeguard the archaeological sites prior to development of the area for two new houses (see Fig. 2 below). The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment.

2. Acknowledgements

- 2.1 We wish to thank Jock Gordon and Peter Reitsma for commissioning the work. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch and Mary Peteranna, while mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044.

3. Site Location

- 3.1 The two proposed house sites, Site A to west and Site C to east (see Fig. 2), are located on the Trotternish Peninsula, seven miles northeast of Uig on the Isle of Skye (see Fig.1). The sites are situated at approximately 5m OD, on the south side of Port Gobhlaig at Balmacqueen on Kilmaluag Bay on the east side of Trotternish south of the Aird. A small burn empties into the bay on the east side of Site C and the road runs north along the west side of Site A.

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye



Figure 1 – Location maps showing survey areas

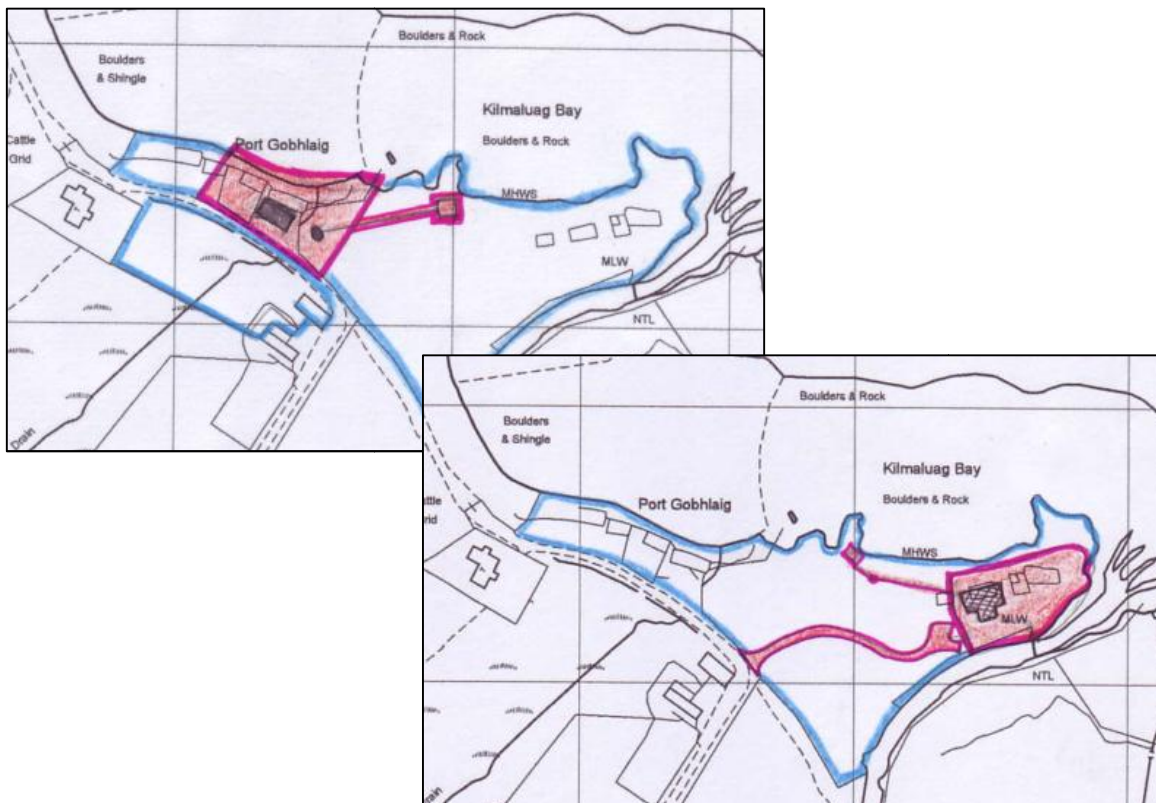


Figure 2 – Site plan showing proposed developments: Site A (top left) and Site C (bottom right)

3.2 The development area comprises mostly flat and gently sloping, grass-covered land containing extensive Post Medieval settlement ruins located along the shoreline. Site A and Site C are separated by a small water course. Cnoc a' Chlachain is prominent in the skyline across the gently rising landscape to the west-northwest of the sites. The undulating landscape to the south and east is at present in use for animal grazing, and the shoreline borders the site to the north.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development sites are located in the historical parish of Kilmuir. Both the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland* of the 1790s and the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* of the 1830s for the parish of Kilmuir refers to the prehistoric remains in the parish: six so-called 'Danish' forts (Dun-Scuddeburgh, Liath, Bhannerrain, Barplacaig, Tulum and Deirg). These references indicate an early understanding of the extensive prehistoric population which once occupied Skye. In general, there are many known and likely many yet unknown prehistoric sites spread across the north half of Trotternish peninsula. There is one prehistoric site within the development area: a prehistoric burial cairn is located within Site C (Site C6) and there is another cairn of similar size several metres to the east and outside of the development area (Site C9, see section 6.1.2.1 and 6.2 below).
- 4.2 The most extensive archaeological remains within the proposed development sites at 7 North Duntulm formed part of the Post Medieval settlement of Balmacqueen on Kilmaluag Bay in the parish of Kilmuir. Timothy Pont's map of Skye in the mid-17th century marks the church at Kilmaluag and a large house at Balmacqueen. John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland* in 1832 also marks the location of a settlement called Balmacqueen¹. These references indicate that Post Medieval settlement within the area around the development site were in existence by the middle 1600s and through the 1800s.
- 4.3 The earliest known settlement buildings within the development site are the five buildings which were first recorded on the 1st Edition OS maps in the latter half of 1800s. However, the buildings on this map are already annotated as being unroofed which clearly shows that the settlement on the site existed prior to the time of this Ordnance Survey in 1875-77 (see 6.1.1.2 below).
- 4.4 Like many areas in the Highlands, Balmacqueen was affected by the changing economy in the 19th century and this is reflected in the abandonment and reuse of the buildings within the development site (see section 6.2 below). The *Old Statistical Account of Scotland* of the Parish of Kilmuir, 1791-1799, gives interesting insight into the way of life probably experienced by the primary occupants of the houses at 7 North Duntulm. Rev. Martin describes a parish population of 2065, who subsisted on corn, barley and fishing (herring, cod, turbot, skate), practised husbandry and frequently lived to the age of 80. He also describes the challenges of life in Kilmuir: corn planting flourished but when the crop failed living conditions were dire. Sheep grazing was 'disqualified' due to the flatness of the terrain. The cost of labourers was high in proportion to the earnings of the farmers and the young men at the time were mostly leaving the parish, to work in the south of the country where they could earn more money. He also mentions that twenty years prior to his account, many families emigrated to America².

¹ National Library of Scotland (NLS)

² Martin, 1791-99

The rental rolls of the Macdonald Estate in 1823 show that seven crofts were occupied at that time. Lord Macdonald sold the lands at Balmacqueen in 1855.

5. Methodology

The overall aim of this assessment was to identify and record the location, nature and extent of the remains of the Post Medieval settlement and possible cairn within two development sites at 7 North Duntulm in order to assess the impact of the proposed houses and to provide recommendations for a strategy of mitigation.

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was requested prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

5.1.2 The desk-based assessment was conducted in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation. The drawings of the area, as supplied by the client, were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked and the map collections of the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were studied. Other literary sources were also consulted.

5.2 Walkover Survey

5.2.1 The proposed development areas, Site A and Site C at 7 North Duntulm (Fig. 1 and 2) were walked over and surveyed on 26 July 2011, during a period of fine, sunny weather. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were good, with good visibility and light levels. The density of nettles within one of the buildings in Site A resulted in some difficulty recording the structural remains of Site A4.

5.2.2 Each archaeological site was recorded individually using hand tapes and scaled plan drawings. The sites, their location in the landscape and any individual features were recorded using high-resolution digital photography. The extent and location of the individual sites were plotted using GPS technology and ArcPad software on a handheld Windows mobile-based computer. Details relating to the identified sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

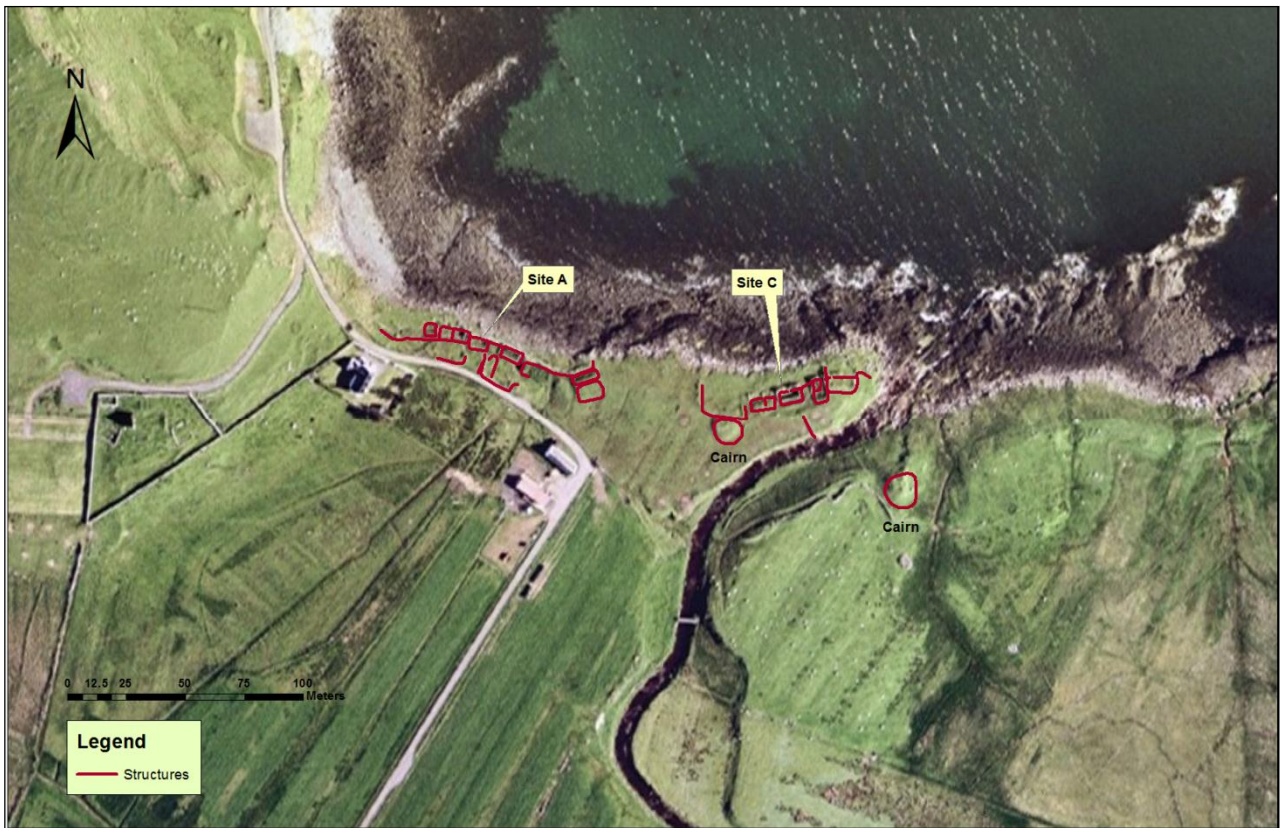


Figure 3 – Aerial image of the proposed development showing Post Medieval settlement remains and two prehistoric cairns

5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6. Results

The following sections present the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey (see Fig. 3).

6.1 Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area and to locate any historical documentation about the known sites within the proposed development area.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

6.1.1.1 Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh was checked on-line (NLS 2011) and produced the below results.

6.1.1.2 First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map (Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), 1878 Sheet IV & IVa)

The Ordnance Survey was carried out in 1875-1877. The map published in 1878 depicts six unroofed buildings, one of which is partially roofed, within the development site. Within the proposed Site A (west grouping), three unroofed buildings are linked by a boundary wall from the shoreline to the road. Within the proposed Site C development, a side road leads to two unroofed buildings, the eastern one which appears to be partially roofed (Fig.4).



Figure 4 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (courtesy NLS)

6.1.1.3 Second Edition OS One-inch to the mile map (Rudha Hunish, 1896, Sheet 90)

The map published in 1896 depicts one roofed building within the proposed Site C development, and a side road leading past the site and crossing the river to the east (Fig. 5).

6.1.1.4 Third Edition OS One-inch to the mile map (Rudha Hunish, 1908, Sheet 90)

The map published in 1908 depicts one roofed building within the proposed Site A development, and two roofed buildings within the proposed Site C development. The side road runs past the east site and crosses the river to the east (Fig. 6). The historical Ordnance Survey mapping shows the changes to existing structures and the construction of new buildings over time in Balmacqueen.

6.1.1.5 Joan Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1654

Pont's map *The Yle of Skie*, published in Joan Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland* in 1654, depicts a church at Kilmaluag and a large estate house to the north of Kilmaluag at *Brundeslot* and to the south of Kilmaluag at Balmacqueen (*Balmakuyan*).



Figure 5 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1-inch map (courtesy NLS)



Figure 6 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1-inch map (courtesy NLS)

6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) produced the following results relating to known archaeological sites within the survey areas.

6.1.2.1 There are two archaeological sites recorded within the development area and two of particular interest outside of the survey area:

MHG25929 Balmaqueen, Kilmaluag Township NGR NG 43750 74900

A township, comprising one roofed, one partially roofed L-shaped building, seven unroofed buildings and a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch maps (Inverness-shire 1878, Isle of Skye, sheet iv). Three roofed, one unroofed building and a head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1966).

MHG37033 Skye, Kilmaluag Cairn NGR NG 43820 74920

A turf-covered stony mound measuring approximately 15m in diameter, which has been quarried from the E. This site corresponds with the cairn, Site C6, recorded during the archaeological survey described below.

MHG13901 Kilmaluag Bay Clearance cairn NGR NG 43850 74910
MHG37034 Skye, Kilmaluag Cairn NGR NG 43890 74900

Both records note a cairn or clearance cairn, the latter referring to a turf-covered stony mound measuring 11m in diameter. The records probably refer to the same site, which corresponds with Site C9 recorded during the archaeological survey described below.

MHG25343 Kilmaluag Chapel, Balmaqueen Chapel NGR NG 43650 74940
MHG31366 St. Moluag's Church Cemetery NGR NG 43570 74900

The church of St. Moluag, stood in the open cemetery on the NE coast of Kilmuir parish. The remains of the church, measuring internally 13m E-W by 6.5m, are set slightly into a S-facing slope. The north wall has gone, but the footings of the east and south walls remain. The west gable end, of mortar set rubble masonry 0.9m thick, remains complete to its finial. The graveyard has latterly been enclosed. A well, Tobar Heibert, is located within the immediate vicinity at NGR NG 4365 7504. A hand bell, presumed to be Celtic is reported from Kilmaluag by J. Anderson in 1881.

The first church record refers to Master Mertyn M' Gillemertyn, shown as the rector from 1507 to 1536, and other subsequent rectors are noted, though the last mention of the church is in 1573.



Plate 1 – Site C6 with Site C9 in background (facing SE, Kilmaluag Bay is to left)

6.1.3 Other Documentary Sources

6.1.3.1 Documentary sources indicate that the settlement at Balmacqueen (*Balmacquien*) on Kilmaluag Bay extends back to at least the 16th century, as per the first church records of St. Moluag Church, located approximately 100m west of the site. The church name associates the site with the Irish Christian monk, St. Moluag, a contemporary of St. Columba in the 6th century who converted the Picts to Christianity. It may, therefore, link the immediate area with a Pictish presence and, indeed, there are several known sites where Pictish carvings have been found on the Isle of Skye.

6.1.3.2 The land at Balmacqueen was sold by Lord MacDonald in 1855, and this may have been the cause of the initial abandonment of the settlement which is depicted as unroofed on the First Edition OS map³.

6.1.4 Aerial Imagery

Satellite imagery was consulted online using ArcGIS Desktop online imagery (Bing and World Imagery layers). The remains of the Post Medieval settlement structures and associated boundaries and the two cairns were clearly visible on this imagery.

³ Pers comm, Clan Donald Skye



Figure 7 – Map of archaeological sites

6.2 Archaeological Survey Results

Two proposed house sites, Site A and Site C, were surveyed within the development area. Both were previously known to contain extensive remains of a Post Medieval settlement and one possible cairn (see Fig. 7 above). During the fieldwork, the remains of further structures were located and two cairns were surveyed.

6.2.1 Prehistoric sites

- 6.2.1.1 One archaeological site (Site C6) of definite prehistoric date was identified within the development area and a second (Site C9) was located just metres to the east of it outside of the development area. Both are prehistoric cairns, likely burial cairns, of a similar size and shape and are situated on opposing sides of the river overlooking Kilmaluag Bay.
- 6.2.1.2 Site C6 is a cairn situated on top of a low spur of land oriented ENE-WSW between the shoreline and the river to the east. The cairn is a grass and turf-covered subcircular structure of stones measuring 11.7m E-W by 9.5m N-S and standing to 1.8m high. The cairn is fairly symmetrical in a subrectangular shape with rounded corners. There is stone visible in places around the edges, comprised mostly beach cobbles. The second cairn, Site C9, is similar in appearance to the first cairn and measures 11m N-S by 10.5m E-W. Both cairns show evidence of disturbance on the top, likely antiquarian plundering of the sites.
- 6.2.1.3 It is possible that there are other prehistoric sites within the development site. The walkover survey only records upstanding and visible sites and monuments, and there is the possibility that archaeology relating to prehistory is preserved within buried contexts.

6.2.2 Site A

Site A consists of four main upstanding buildings, four degraded peripheral structures and associated boundary walls dating to the Post Medieval period.

The main upstanding structural remains at Site A comprised a row of houses / byres linked by portions of drystone walling on an ESE-WNW alignment (see Figure 7 below). The south walls of each of the buildings have been revetted into the hillslope.

- 6.2.2.1 Site A1 is a drystone building surviving up to 0.6m high with several courses still surviving comprising large stones and some large orthostat boulders. The building had rounded corners and survives to 0.6m overall. Though there is visible evidence for a central partition wall and entrance in the N wall, the structure is mostly collapsed, leaving individual orthostats and rubble facing stones in place. The S wall, like the other four buildings is revetted into the hillslope. It appears to be in good condition, although in reality it is masked by the rebuilt drystone boundary wall (Site A9) overlying the original footings. A small section of boulder walling extending from the northwest corner of the building may be the remains of an earlier enclosure wall or porch.
- 6.2.2.2 Site A2 is joined to the west to Site A1, which sits slightly north of A2, by a length of stone walling and joined to the east to Site A3, which is on a slightly different alignment, by revetted stone walling forming a turf-covered platform. As at Site A1, the building has rounded external corners and consists of stonework with some large stones at the base of the walls. It survives up to 1.2m high, although the back wall is collapsed at the E end.



Plate 2 - Site A1 (facing SE)



Plate 3 - Site A2 (facing N)

6.2.2.3 Site **A3** is a well-preserved stone-built subrectangular byre standing to 1.9m high at full height (to the roof plate). In contrast to the other buildings in Site A, the walling comprises bonded beach cobbles with lime mortar and there is an entrance in the E wall rather than the N wall. Two well-preserved drains, or creeps, capped with lintel stones penetrate the seaward (N) wall and two faces of an opening, possibly a vent or small window, were visible in the top of the S wall (see Photos 58 and 59).

6.2.2.4 Site **A4** is a double-faced stone-built structure with rounded corners, similar in construction to Site A3, although surviving in places up to 1.6m high. However, the S wall only survives partially and it appears to have been robbed out, possibly for stone to rebuild the N wall and extend it to form a boundary wall ending further eastward at the shoreline. Nettles and a small tree have completely overgrown the interior of the structure, which has been partially in-filled with dumped material.



Plate 4 - Site A3 (facing SE), showing one drain



Plate 5 - Site A4 (facing WNW)

6.2.2.5 The First Edition OS map (see section 6.1.1.2 above) shows three buildings linked by walling, already unroofed and therefore disused. This does suggest that the three of them were in use within the same initial period of their construction. Certainly there are similarities in the build, with mostly double-faced stone construction. It is possible that Site A1 comes from an earlier period, and much of its stone had been robbed out to build the other structures on the site. The construction of this building does comprise more large stones and boulders than the other three upstanding structures and is in the least preserved state. In

contrast, Site A3 is a well-built structure with lime mortaring and lintelled features which probably indicates it was the latest building in use in Site A.

It appears that there were later phases of re-use of Site A3 and Site A4, which show a slightly different exterior build, most likely from the secondary period of rebuilding. Site A3 may have been completely rebuilt from the footings upward, in order to construct this well-built byre with mortared walls and lintelled drains. It may be that this building is depicted as roofed in the area of Site A on the Third Edition OS map (see section 6.1.1.4)--indicating that this later period of re-use took place between 1896 and 1908. Site A4, though in a better state of preservation than Sites A1 and A2, appears to have been re-used to rebuild the boundary wall along the shoreline. This is supported by the robbed out S wall and the blocked up entrance in the N wall of the structure.

6.2.2.6 The other structural remains surveyed within Site A consist of boundary walling and other very degraded structural footings. Site A9 is the main boundary wall, recently rebuilt at the west end⁴, from the road to Site A2 and from Site A4 to the shoreline (visible in Plates 2 and 5). Site 10 comprises various remnants of stone and stone/turf walling to the south side of Site A, mostly in a degraded state of preservation.

Site A6 is the grass-covered footings of one probable bothy or house on the west side of Site A1 and Sites A7 and A8 are a possible house and associated kaleyard east of the small watercourse in Site A. Site A5 is described as the platform of stone infill between Sites A2 and A3 and the low footings of a subrectangular stone building overlies this. These very degraded remains may represent the earliest phase of settlement in Site A, or the stonework may have been completely robbed out for use in construction of the upstanding structures and walls of later buildings.

⁴ Per talks with the neighbouring landowners at the time of survey.

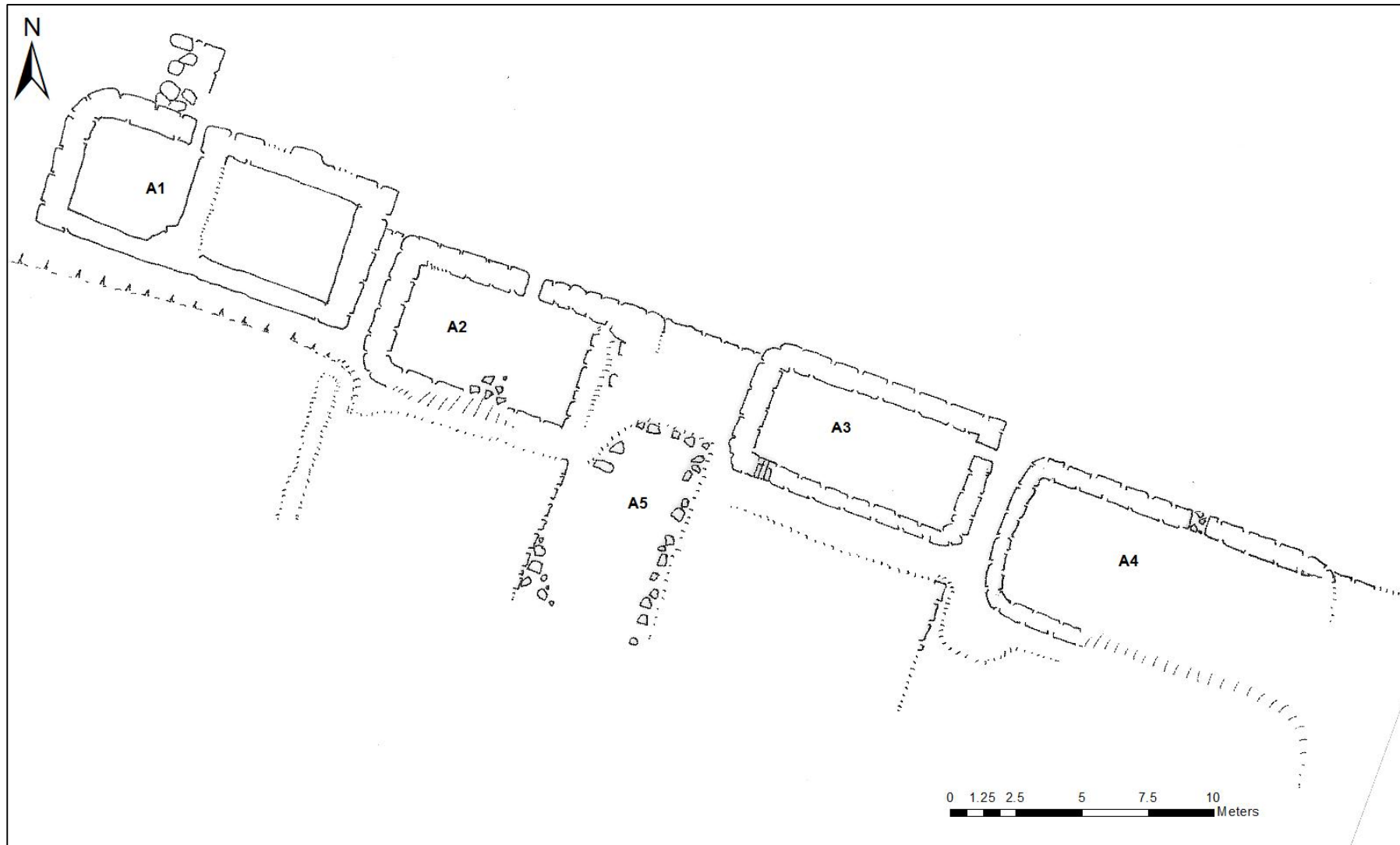


Figure 8 – Plan drawing of the upstanding Post Medieval settlement ruins in Site A

6.2.3 Site C

Site C comprises four main upstanding structures and associated boundary walls dating to the Post Medieval period. Two prehistoric cairns were also surveyed (see section 6.2.1)

The main upstanding structural remains at Site C comprised a row of houses / byres on an ESE-WNW alignment (see Figure 8 below). As at Site A, the S walls of each of the buildings have been revetted into the hillslope.

6.2.3.1 Site C1, the easternmost structure in Site C, is a ruinous, double-faced stone structure comprising large stones and boulders which survives up to 1.4m high in the N wall. The building has slightly rounded corners at the NW and NE and a rounded inside corner in the SE. A rubble stone and boulder wall is attached to the NW corner and runs towards the shoreline and another length of very degraded boulder walling attached to the NE corner of the building runs towards the burn.

There may have been two phases of construction: the wall base is double-faced with large stones and orthostats and measures 1.4-1.7m wide; however, the wall head where it survives consists of small stone rubble build measuring 0.7-0.8m wide. This may indicate a later rebuilding of the structure's walls to reuse the site, possibly as a byre or pen. A 'ledge' in the S wall of the building may have supported a roof or may have been the wall head in the primary structure. A higher concentration of stone rubble inside the W wall of the building could be the remains of a twinning pen and would support the reuse of the building as a pen.



Plate 6 - Site C1 (facing SE), showing the N wall and attached walling at NW corner

6.2.3.2 Site C2 and C3, both ruinous, are attached to the west side of Site C1. Site C2 is a drystone building attached to the W wall of C1: the north half of the E wall was formed by Site C1 and the south half of the E wall was attached to revetted walling, as in the structure's S wall, which is partially revetted into the hillslope.

There is evidence for multiple phases of construction on the building. The S wall stands up to 1.3m, but at 0.7m high there is a 'ledge' in this wall, which may have supported a roof or may have been the wall head in the primary structure. This indicates that the upper courses of the S wall are rebuilt. A possible primary entrance 0.8m wide to the east side of the N wall, has been blocked up inside the structure to fill the gap between Site C1 and Site C3. A secondary skin of walling 0.5m wide has also been built against the exterior of the W wall, probably to function as extra structural support in later phases of occupation. The W and N walls are completely freestanding and the N wall is best preserved, standing up to 1.45m high, having been partially rebuilt to construct Site C3, a later subcircular drystone pen or bothy built into the north half of this structure. The fact that the ruins were full of nettles, in contrast to the adjacent sites, may suggest that this structure was a byre later used as a pen.

The lower 'ledge' in the S walls of Sites C1 and C2 may indicate there were two phases of building on these walls, and possibly that both were built at the same time. It is certain, however, that Site C3 is a secondary phase of use of Site C2 as a pen which may coincide with the secondary reuse of Site C1, probably as a pen, and this is further supported by the possible twinning pen in the NW corner of C1.



Plate 7 - Site C2 (facing NE), showing the attached skin of walling and Site C3 built into left side



Plate 8 - Site C4 (facing ENE), showing the well-built stone house with rounded corners

- 6.2.3.3 Site **C4** is linked to Site **C3** by the faint remains of a wall footing 5.2m long, which may have been a revetment of the slope to form a platform, similar to Site **A5**. Site **C4** is a well-preserved, mostly upstanding drystone subrectangular building. The walls, of double-faced, drystone construction, show some signs of mortaring on the outer face and within the wall core, although none is visible on the inner face. The building, which survives to 1.3-1.6m high, has rounded external corners and rounded internal corners in the NE and NW, but squared internal corners in the SE and SW. The base of the S wall is revetted into the sloped ground surface, although the rest of the wall is mostly upstanding, and a 1m-wide exterior drainage ditch was cut beyond the S wall. There are two splayed windows to either side of the entrance.
- 6.2.3.4 Site **C5** is a grass-covered subrectangular building in a degraded state, which appears to have been separated into two square-like chambers. The west chamber survives best and the S wall of both chambers is revetted into the hillslope. The N wall survives best and appears to be double-faced of boulder and large stone, surviving up to 0.65m high. The E side of the building is less discernible: although the NE corner of the structure is squared it ends abruptly at the drainage channel, which separates Site **C4** and Site **C5**, and the wall footing is less visible. The interior of the E chamber is infilled with stone/soil, in contrast to the W chamber, possibly to serve a later function as a 'platform' or some such structure. It may be that there were two phases of construction of this building, when the interior was reused to form the west chamber and the east side was backfilled, possibly to form a platform.
- 6.2.3.5 The OS mapping gives some indication of phasing to support the structural changes identified during the archaeological survey. The First Edition OS map shows two long unroofed buildings, the eastern one being partially roofed on the west side (see section **6.1.1.2**). The Second Edition OS map shows one roofed building (see section **6.1.1.3**) and the Third Edition OS map shows two roofed buildings side-by-side (see section **6.1.1.4**).

It is difficult to be certain about which structural remains correspond with which phases of occupation and abandonment shown on the various OS maps. Given the well-preserved condition and attributes (mortaring and splayed windows) of Site **C4**, it is possible that it was the latest built structure which is shown on the Second and Third OS maps. Furthermore, Site **C4** may overlie earlier foundations that formed part of Site **C5**, which has at least been partially infilled (see section **6.2.3.4** above). This could be the unroofed structure to the west side of Site **C** showed in the First Edition OS map.

The eastern unroofed structure on the First Edition OS map may be the earlier foundation of Site **C1** and Site **C2**, which appear to have undergone multiple phases of change (see section **6.2.3.2** above). The reuse of Site **C2** to form a byre may be the eastern roofed structure on the Third Edition OS map.

- 6.2.3.6 Four other sites were recorded within Site **C** and the two prehistoric cairns are discussed above (see section **6.2.1**). The two other sites, **C7** and **C8**, are the remains of a degraded drystone enclosure and boundary walls which, given their state of preservation, possibly relate to earlier phases of settlement on the site.

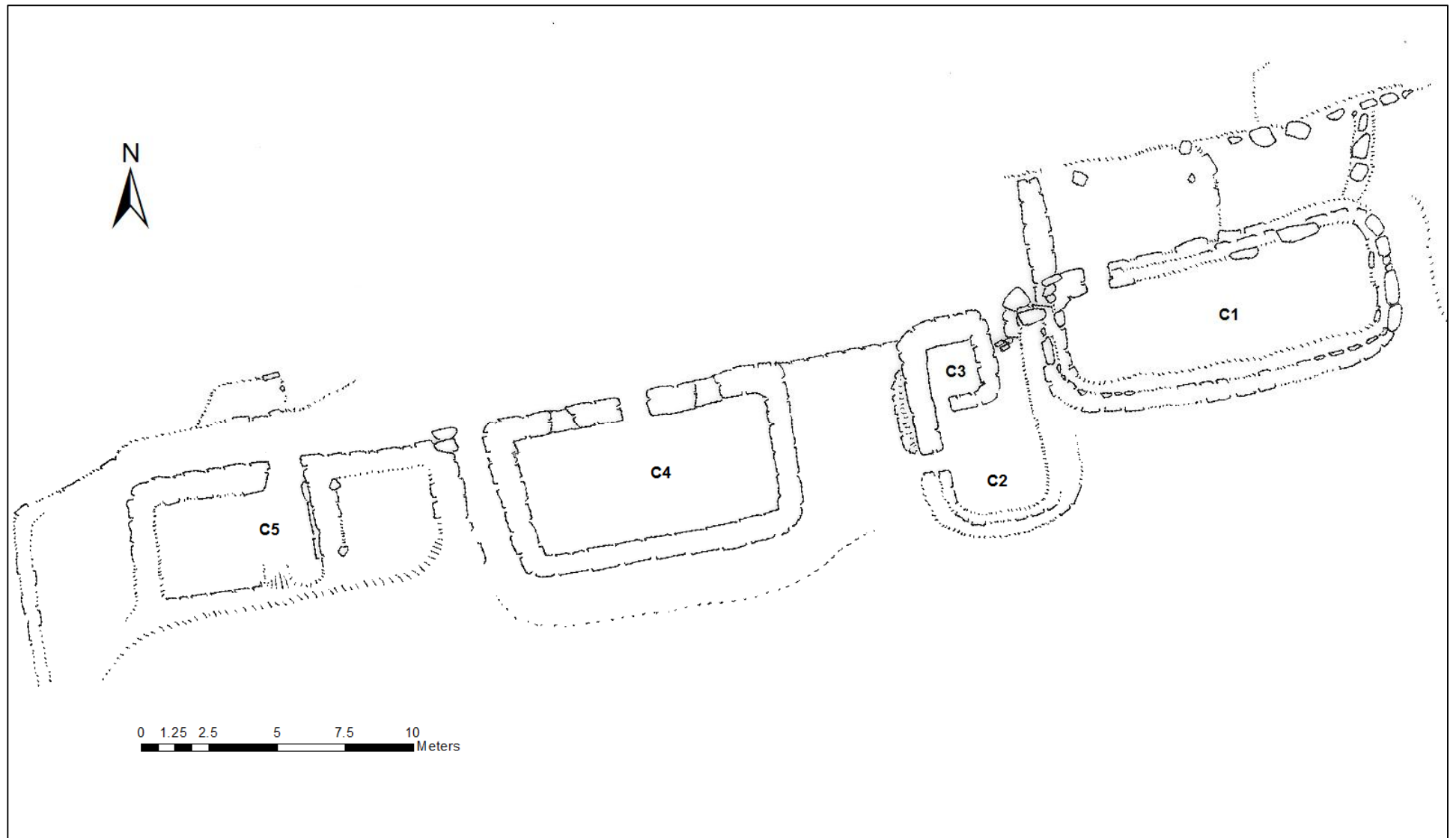


Figure 9 – Plan drawing of the upstanding Post Medieval settlement ruins in Site C

6.2.4 Further details relating to individual structures and features identified during the archaeological survey at 7 North Duntulm can be found in the Site Gazetteer (Appendix 1), consulted in conjunction with the digital images attached in the accompanying CD (see also the Index of Photographs in Appendix 2). Further investigation of the upstanding remains and targeted excavation on the site would assist in clarifying the dates and phases of settlement on Sites A and C.

7. Discussion

7.1 The archaeological survey resulted in a detailed plan and baseline photographic recording of the archaeological remains of Post Medieval settlement and two prehistoric cairns at 7 North Duntulm. The sites are significant remnants of multiple phases of past settlement at Balmacqueen in Kilmuir Parish on the Isle of Skye.

7.2 The state of preservation of the sites is variable, although there are core buildings still well-preserved at both ends of the development area where elements of the vernacular architecture are still clearly visible. The proposed development will impinge upon the archaeological remains in places. However, it is deemed that these important aspects of the individual buildings are able to be recorded by targeted excavation and further detailed photographic recording and plan drawings prior to being disturbed by development. The recommendations are detailed in section 8 below.



Plate 9 – Site C (facing ESE) with Site C4 in centre, Sites C2/C3 and C1 to left

8. Recommendations

8.1 The proposed construction of two houses at 7 North Duntulm will directly impact on archaeological features within the development area. Proposals are made below for the individual sites.

8.2 Site A

The new house site will impact on structure A4, while the associated parking facilities will impact on structure A5. We recommend that a detailed photographic recording of Sites A4 and A5 be carried out, followed by the evaluation of both structure as follows.

8.2.1 Site A4 will be dismantled during which any hidden details will be recorded. Once the structure is cleared to foundation level, two evaluation trenches will be excavated to the natural subsoil to record the foundation structure of the building and to ascertain the presence or absence of earlier archaeological features.

8.2.2 Site A5 will be evaluated using a single trench to identify the character, extent and importance of the structure.

8.3 Site C

The new house site will impact on structure C4, while the associated access track and parking facilities will potentially impact on the cairn, Site C6.

8.3.1 We recommend that a detailed photographic recording of Site C4 be carried out prior to dismantling. During the dismantling of the building, the walling and any hidden details will be recorded. Following this, two evaluation trenches will be excavated to the natural subsoil to record the foundation structure of the building and to ascertain the presence or absence of earlier archaeological features.

8.3.2 We recommend that the route of the access track should be moved to the south/southeast to provide an additional buffer zone around the cairn (Site C6) and that the parking area is moved east-southeast to also provide an additional buffer zone around the cairn.

8.4 Finally, we recommend that all groundworks be conducted under an archaeological watching brief. This should include the excavation of access roads, parking facilities, septic tank pits and services trenches, to allow the recording of any archaeological structures and features that these works may impact. This would include any potential buried archaeological features or deposits that have not been identified during this survey.

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

9. References

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10. Web-Based Sources

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Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
A1	Balmacqueen	House/ byre	A drystone building measuring 13.2m E-W by 5.8m wide externally with walls 0.9m wide in general. The S wall measures approximately 0.8m wide and the N wall measures 1.2m wide and contains some large orthostats. The building had rounded corners and survives to 0.6m overall. There is an entrance 0.6m wide 4.6m from the west end of the N wall and the back wall, which was revetted into the slope, is hidden by the later-built boundary wall. A central partition wall divides the building on the east side of the entrance, and there is a possible collapsed entrance in this wall into the E chamber. The N wall is largely collapsed, leaving individual orthostats and rubble facing stones in place. There are the possible remains of a porch on the N side of the house, measuring 1.7m west from the entrance and projecting 2.8m to N-this could have offered protection from the WNW winds.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	143703	874960	38-44

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
A2	Balmacqueen	House	<p>A gap of around 0.5m separates Site A2 from Site A1 to west, which sits slightly north of A2. A length of stone walling joins the structures. Site A2 is a ruinous, drystone subrectangular structure measuring 7.5m E-W internally by 6.2m wide over walls 1.2m wide at base. The outside face of the E wall disappears under the built-up platform (Site A5) between Site A2 and Site A3. The building is of random drystone building with some large stone at the base of walls and rounded external corners. The building stands up to 1.2m, although the back wall is collapsed at the E end. There is an entrance, 0.6m wide, in the N wall located 5.6m from the outside face of the W wall. A drystone wall has been built abutting the E end of the N wall (NE corner of the building) to link the structure with the well-preserved Site A3 to east. This extension wall has been partially revetted into the slope and infilled with rubble and soil to form a platform, now grass-covered, 4m long and 1.2m high.</p>	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval	8	143713	874956	44-47, 49

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
A3	Balmacqueen	Byre	Linked by walling to Site A2 to west and on a different alignment, this stone-built subrectangular byre is well-preserved and measures 9.8m ESE-WNW by 5.6m wide externally. The walls measures 1.0-1.2m wide and standing to 1.9m high at full height (to roof plate). The double-faced walling comprises bonded beach cobbles with lime mortar and there is an entrance 0.8m wide in the ESE corner. Two well-preserved drains or creeps penetrate the seaward (N) wall. The W drain is located 1.8m from the W end of the building and measures 0.4m wide by 0.7m high and the E drain is located 1.5m from the E end of the building and measures 0.45m wide by 0.6m high and is partially blocked with stone.	ESE-WNW	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	8	143727	874952	48-54, 58, 59
A4	Balmacqueen	House/Wall	Located 1m to the east of Site A3 and set on a slightly different alignment is a drystone building measuring 13.2m ESE-WNW by 6.4m wide over walls 0.8m wide on the N wall and 1.3m wide on the S wall. The structure, double-faced of random stone build, has a battered outer face and rounded corners and survives to 1.6m high at full wall height although the S wall survives 4.2m long and appears to have been mostly robbed out with material dumped over the E end of the structure. The W edge of an entrance (0.7m wide) in the N wall (now filled with stone) is located 6.8m from the outside face of the W wall. Nettles and a small tree have completely overgrown the interior of the structure. The NE corner (E end of the N wall) has been extended to form a drystone boundary wall which runs about 20m to the east and a mostly robbed-out stone-lined drain runs down the E side of structure.	ESE-WNW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	8	143736	874946	55-57, 60-62

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
A5	Balmacqueen	Structure	The very degraded remains of a possible stone-built structure, measures 9.2m N-S by 3.2m wide with a wall spread to 0.8m wide. It has been built on top of a stone platform between Site A2 and Site A3.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	143719	874952	45, 46, 49
A6	Balmacqueen	Bothy	The very degraded remains of the turf-covered stone footings of a subrectangular building measuring 5m E-W by 4.3m wide externally and surviving up to 0.2m high.	N/A	Very degraded	Post Medieval	8	143692	874962	-
A7	Balmacqueen	House or byre	Underlying the boundary fence between Sites A and C are the very degraded remains of a turf-covered structure which is revetted into the slope to SSE. It measures 11.5m ENE-WSW by 4.8m externally with walls 0.8-1.0m wide. There is a possible entrance in the NW wall 0.7m wide, which survives up to 0.3m high. The boundary wall linking Site A4 has been built over the NW wall.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	8	143759	874944	63, 64
A8	Balmacqueen	Kaleyard	An enclosure or kaleyard located directly to the S of Site A7 measuring 12m NE-SW by 8m over walls 0.6m wide.	N/A	Very degraded	Post Medieval	8	143761	874938	-
A9	Balmacqueen	Boundary wall	A drystone boundary wall links the W end Sites A1 to the road edge. It has been mostly rebuilt in recent years and stands between 1.0m-1.2m high with walls 0.7-0.8m wide.	E-W	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	8	145685	874959	38-40
A10	Balmacqueen	Boundary wall	To the S side of the Site A, are the degraded remains of various drystone and stone/turf boundary walls spread between 0.7-1.2m wide.	N-S, E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	143714	874948	-

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
C1	Balmacqueen	House	<p>The easternmost structure in Site C: turf-covered, subrectangular drystone building, measuring 11.1m E-W by 3.5m internally, constructed with large stones and boulders; rubble core with two faces visible in places. There appears to be two phases of construction, with a later 'building up' of the earlier building, possibly for use as secondary byre or pen. The lower wall base measures 1.7m wide at the N and S walls and the secondary walling measures 0.7-0.8m wide on the same. The N wall stands up to 1.4m high and the S wall, which is mostly revetted into the hillslope up to 1.3m high. The entrance, 1m-wide, is located in west end of the N wall. The building has slightly rounded corners at the NW and NE and a rounded inside corner in the SE. There is a 'ledge' in the S wall of the structure, which may have supported a roof or may have been the wall head in the primary structure. There appears to be a higher concentration of stone rubble inside W wall of the building, and could possibly be structural-possibly a ruinous twinning pen. A wall of rubble stone and boulder construction is attached to the NW corner and runs towards the shoreline. There is a length of very degraded boulder walling attached to the NE corner of the building, which runs towards the burn.</p>	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval	8	143868	874943	1-7, 22

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
C2	Balmacqueen	Byre	<p>Located to W of Site C1, are the turf-covered remains of a subrectangular double-faced, drystone building attached to W wall of C1; a later subcircular drystone pen or bothy (Site C3) was built into the N half of this structure. The N half of the E wall was formed by Site C1 and S half of the E wall continues into the S wall, partially revetted into the hillslope. The overall external length is 8.2m N-S by 5.2m wide over walls 1-1.1m wide and it measures 7.2m long internally. A secondary skin of walling 0.5m wide was built against the outside of the W wall. The W and N walls are completely freestanding, and the N half is best preserved, being rebuilt in a second phase, standing up to 1.45m high. The S wall stands up to 1.3m at full height - at 0.7m high there is a 'ledge' in this wall, which may have supported a roof or may have been the wall head in the primary structure. There is a possible primary entrance 0.8m wide to the east side of the N wall, which has been blocked up inside the structure to fill the gap between Site C1 and Site C3. The NW corner of the building is slightly rounded. The fact that the ruins were full of nettles, in contrast to the adjacent sites, may suggest that this structure was a byre or pen.</p>	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	8	143859	874939	8-12, 22

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
C3	Balmacqueen	Pen	A secondary rebuilding of the N half of Site C2, this is a small, almost square drystone pen or byre measures 3.9m long externally by 2.2m wide internally. The S wall, which has an entrance 0.6m wide, appears to be part of the secondary build which utilised the N and W walls of Site C2. The walls measures 0.8m wide, while the W wall stands to 1.1m high and N wall is 1.45m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	8	143858	874943	8-12
C4	Balmacqueen	House	The faint remains of a wall footing 5.2m long, which may have been a revetment of the slope to form a platform, links the NW corner of Site C2 and the NE corner of Site C4. Site C4 is a mostly upstanding drystone subrectangular building measuring 8.5m E-W by 3.9m wide internally. The walls, of double-faced, drystone construction, show some signs of mortaring on the outer face and within the wall core, but there is no visible mortar on the inner face. They measure 0.8m wide in the S and E walls and 0.9m wide in the N and W walls. The walls stand to the following heights: S wall 1.6m, W wall 1.3m, E wall 1.54m and N wall 1.6m. The building has rounded external corners and rounded internal corners in the NE and NW, but squared internal corners in the SE and SW. The base of the S wall is revetted into the sloped ground surface, although the rest of the wall is mostly upstanding, and a 1m-wide exterior drainage ditch was cut beyond the S wall. There is an entrance 0.8m wide in the centre of the N wall which has two windows to either side. Both splayed, the windows measure 1.0m wide internally and 0.65m wide externally. The building is well- preserved and in a good condition, with some turf covering the wallheads.	E-W	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	8	143847	874936	13-22

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
C5	Balmacqueen	House	A subrectangular drystone building measuring 11.2m long externally is a degraded state, though appears to have been separated into two square-like chambers. The W chamber measures 6.0m E-W by 3.3m wide and the E chamber measures 5.2m E-W by 3.15m wide externally. The S wall of both chambers is revetted into the hillslope, with the W side of the wall surviving best, up to 0.8m high. There is a 1.1m-wide entrance, mostly degraded, in the N wall where the walls appear to be double-faced of boulder and large stone construction and stand 0.65m high on the W side and 0.4m high on the E side. The E side of the building is less discernible: although the NE corner of the structure is squared it ends abruptly at the drainage channel, which separates Site C4 and Site C5, and the wall footing, of rubble stone construction, are less visible. The interior of the E chamber is infilled with stone/soil, in contrast to the W chamber, possibly to serve a later function as a 'platform' or some such structure.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	143834	874934	35, 36
C6	Balmacqueen	Cairn	A cairn is situated on top of a low spur of land oriented ENE-WSW between the shoreline and the river to S and E. A second cairn (Site C9) of similar size and shape is located approximately 60m SE of Site C6 on the E side of the river. Site C6 is a grass- and turf-covered subcircular cairn measuring 9.5m N-S by 11.7m E-W and standing to 1.8m high. The cairn appears fairly symmetrical in shape with rounded corners and evidence for disturbance on the top gives it a tell-like shape. There is stone visible in places around the edges, comprised mostly beach cobbles.	N/A	Degraded	Pre-historic	10	143820	874921	23-31

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
C7	Balmacqueen	Enclosure	The degraded remains of a stone/turf enclosure wall are located 4m to the W of Site C5. The walls measure 0.6-0.7m wide and there is a possible return at the NE side which may have connected the wall to the NW corner of Site C5.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	8	143815	874928	N/A
C8	Balmacqueen	Boundary wall	The degraded remains of a linear drystone wall, surviving to 0.3m high and 0.6-0.7m wide, survives to the S of Site C4 and probably reflects an earlier boundary wall on the site.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	8	143854	874924	N/A
C9	Balmacqueen	Cairn	Site C9 is a grass- and turf-covered subcircular cairn measuring 11.0m N-S by 10.5m E-W and standing to 1.6m high. The cairn appears roughly circular in shape with evidence for significant disturbance on the top. Stone is visible in places around the edges and a large sandstone slab (possible capstone, not <i>in situ</i>) lies to the E side of the cairn, with markings along one edge which may be evidence of human modification.	N/A	Degraded	Pre-historic	12	143895	874898	29-34

Appendix 2 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	SE	C1	N wall of Site C1, showing boulder and large stone construction, entrance in centre of wall and attached boundary wall at NW corner of building	MKP	26/07/2011
2	NE	C1	Overall photo of the grass-covered remains of Site C1 showing the boulder and large stone rubble construction and its landscape setting	MKP	26/07/2011
3	NE	C1	Overall photo of the grass-covered remains of Site C1 showing the boulder and large stone rubble construction and its landscape setting	MKP	26/07/2011
4	ENE	C1	Close-up of the stone and boulder wall construction of Site C1	MKP	26/07/2011
5	N	C1	East end of Site C1, showing the walling: upright slab forming two faces with rubble core	MKP	26/07/2011
6	W	C1	Overall view of Site C1, showing the structural remains, notably the S wall, to left, revetted into the slope; the eastern half of Site C is in the background	MKP	26/07/2011
7	W	C1	Overall view of Site C1, showing the structural remains, notably the S wall, to left, revetted into the slope; the eastern half of Site C is in the background	MKP	26/07/2011
8	NE	C2, C3	Site C2 and Site C3, the added skin of stone walling in centre left of photo, attached to west side of the building	MKP	26/07/2011
9	NE	C2, C3	Site C2 and Site C3, the added skin of stone walling in centre left of photo, attached to west side of the building	MKP	26/07/2011
10	N	C2, C3	North half of Site C2, showing Site C3, a later reuse of the building	MKP	26/07/2011
11	NE	C2, C3	Close view of Site C2/C3 showing the outer skin of walling on the W side of the structure, the nettle-filled interior and the surviving wall height	MKP	26/07/2011
12	NE	C2, C3	Overall view of Site C2/C3 showing the outer skin of walling on the W side of the structure, the nettle-filled interior and the surviving wall height	MKP	26/07/2011
13	NE	C4	Site C4, a well-preserved drystone house, in its landscape setting	MKP	26/07/2011
14	NE	C4	Site C4, a well-preserved drystone house, in its landscape setting	MKP	26/07/2011
15	ENE	C4	Site C4, a well-preserved drystone house, in its landscape setting	MKP	26/07/2011
16	ESE	C4	Site C4, showing the well-preserved walling and E gable end, with squared SE corner	MKP	26/07/2011

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
17	ESE	C4	Site C4, showing the well-preserved walling and E gable end, with squared SE corner	MKP	26/07/2011
18	N	C4	View across the ruinous E window opening in the N wall of Site C4	MKP	26/07/2011
19	NNE	C4	View across the ruins of the W window opening and entrance in the N wall of Site C4	MKP	26/07/2011
20	NW	C4	View across the ruins of the W window opening and entrance in the N wall of Site C4	MKP	26/07/2011
21	SE	C4	N wall of Site C4, showing the greatest area of disrepair around the windows and entrance	MKP	26/07/2011
22	ESE	C1, C2, C4	Looking from Site C4, to Site C2 (left) and Site C1 (far left)	MKP	26/07/2011
23	NE	C6	Prehistoric cairn, Site C6	MKP	26/07/2011
24	NE	C6	Prehistoric cairn, Site C6	MKP	26/07/2011
25	E	C6	Prehistoric cairn, Site C6, with second cairn, Site C9, in background (to right)	MKP	26/07/2011
26	SE	C6	Prehistoric cairn, Site C6, with second cairn, Site C9, in background	MKP	26/07/2011
27	SE	C6	Prehistoric cairn, Site C6, with second cairn, Site C9, in background	MKP	26/07/2011
28	SE	C6	Prehistoric cairn, Site C6	MKP	26/07/2011
29	NW	C6, C9	View overlooking Site C9, with Site C6 in distant background, to left, marked by ranging pole	MKP	26/07/2011
30	NW	C6, C9	Prehistoric cairn, Site C9, with first cairn, Site C6, in background (to left, marked by ranging pole)	MKP	26/07/2011
31	NW	C6, C9	Closer view of cairn, Site C9, with first cairn, Site C6, in background (to left); a possible cist capstone or cairn kerbstone lies in front of the cairn	MKP	26/07/2011
32	-	-	Sandstone slab, possible cist capstone or cairn kerbstone, lying in front of the cairn; the cup-like marks along the curved edge may have been deliberate markings on the stone or shaping of the slab for use	MKP	26/07/2011
33	-	-	Sandstone slab, possible cist capstone or cairn kerbstone, lying in front of the cairn; the cup-like marks along the curved edge may have been deliberate markings on the stone or shaping of the slab for use	MKP	26/07/2011
34	SE	C9	Cairn, Site C9, showing its location on the opposite side of the river from Site C6	MKP	26/07/2011
35	ENE	C5	Grass- and turf-covered degraded remains of structure C5 with the well-preserved house, Site C4 behind it and Site C1-C3 in distant background	MKP	26/07/2011
36	ENE	C5	Grass- and turf-covered degraded remains of structure C5 with the well-preserved house, Site C4 behind it and Site C1-C3 in distant background	MKP	26/07/2011

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
37	ENE	-	View across the Site C landscape with the cairn, Site C6, in centre and the well-preserved house, Site C4 ,to left	MKP	26/07/2011
38	ENE	A1, A9	View across Site A and the rebuilt boundary wall, Site 9, leading to Site 1 (both ends marked by ranging poles in centre background)	SB	26/07/2011
39	ENE	A1, A9	View across Site A and the rebuilt boundary wall, Site 9, leading to Site 1 (both ends marked by ranging poles in centre background)	SB	26/07/2011
40	ENE	A1, A9	Degraded remains of house Site 1, opposing ends marked by the ranging poles, and the boundary wall, Site A9 abutting Site 1; the remains of a boulder wall extending seaward from the NW corner of Site 1 (to left of front ranging pole) are also visible	SB	26/07/2011
41	SE	A1	Site A1: photo shows the N wall and its boulder and large stone construction; Site A9, rebuilt boundary wall, abutting it on the S side	SB	26/07/2011
42	NNW	A1	Site A1: the internal partition is visible below the vegetation at the centre of the structure (in front of the horizontal ranging pole) and the entrance in the N wall is visible to left of the ranging pole; the rebuilt boundary wall, Site A9, overlies the S wall of Site A1	SB	26/07/2011
43	NNE	A1	View over Site A1 and wall Site A9, showing Port Gobhlaig bay in background	SB	26/07/2011
44	N	A1, A2	Site A1 in its landscape; photo also shows the E end of Site A1 which is joined to the W end of Site A2 by rubble walling	SB	26/07/2011
45	NE	A2, A5	View over Site A2, showing the double-faced rubble wall construction with rounded corners; the built-up platform from Site A5 is clearly visible between the E end of Site A2 and the W end of Site A3 (centre background)	SB	26/07/2011
46	NE	A2, A5	Ruinous house site, A2; the photo clearly shows the S wall revetted into hillslope as well as the built-up platform (Site A5) to right of the structure	SB	26/07/2011
47	N	A2	Ruinous house site, A2; the photo clearly shows the S wall revetted into hillslope as well as the entrance in the centre of the N wall	SB	26/07/2011
48	E	A3	Well-preserved byre, Site A3, showing the well-built double-faced walls with rounded corners; the built-up platform and very degraded stone structure overlying it (Site A5) is visible in front of the house	SB	26/07/2011
49	ESE	A2, A3, A5	W end of well-built byre, Site A3; photo shows the slightly battered wall and the turf-covered platform abutting it	SB	26/07/2011

DUN11 : North Duntulm, Trotternish, Isle of Skye

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
50	SE	A3	N wall of well-built byre, Site A3; photo shows the turf-covered stone platform abutting the house to right and the W creep or drain covered by a lintel	SB	26/07/2011
51	SW	A3	N wall of well-built byre, Site A3	SB	26/07/2011
52	S	A3	E drain or creep in N wall of byre, Site A3	SB	26/07/2011
53	WNW	A3	Ruinous E wall and entrance of byre, Site A3	SB	26/07/2011
54	WNW	A3	Mostly well-preserved byre, Site A3, showing the ruinous E wall and entrance	SB	26/07/2011
55	E	A4	W end of ruinous house site A4, showing the double-faced rubble construction and the extension of the N wall to form a boundary wall (left background)	SB	26/07/2011
56	E	A4	W end of ruinous house site A4, showing the double-faced rubble construction and the extension of the N wall to form a boundary wall (left background)	SB	26/07/2011
57	E	A4	W end of ruinous house site A4, showing the double-faced rubble construction and the extension of the N wall to form a boundary wall (left background)	SB	26/07/2011
58	W	A3	Two faces of a structural feature in S wall of Site A3, probable window or vent opening	SB	26/07/2011
59	N	A3	Two faces of a structural feature in S wall of Site A3, probable window or vent opening	SB	26/07/2011
60	SE	A4	N wall of ruinous house, Site A4, showing the blocked entrance in the centre of the wall	SB	26/07/2011
61	S	A4	Blocked entrance at the centre of the N wall of Site A4	SB	26/07/2011
62	E	A4	Boundary wall extending from the E end of Site A4 north wall	SB	26/07/2011
63	SE	A7	Very degraded turf-covered remains of a subrectangular structure revetted at S side (left); a later post/wire fence and boundary wall runs over the N side of the structure	SB	26/07/2011
64	NE	A7	Very degraded turf-covered remains of a subrectangular structure revetted at S side (left); a later post/wire fence and boundary wall runs over the N side of the structure	SB	26/07/2011