



Scottish Water Solutions:

Stoneybridge, South Uist Water Mains
Renewal

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
and Walk over survey

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Jacobs UK has been commissioned by Scottish Water Solutions to carry out a desk-based assessment and walk over survey of the Cultural Heritage resource potentially affected by the construction of replacement water mains within the Stoneybridge area on South Uist. The route of the water mains runs from Loch Altabrug (NGR: NF 751 345) arcing to the west at Druim Ruadh (NGR: NF 741 334) then forms a loop following the main road round the village, extending as far east as Loch Vaccasary (NGR: NF 758 326) and as far north as Loch Sgeireach (NGR: NF 746 338) (see Figures 1-10 for overview of route).
- 1.1.2 The assessment found a total of thirty-seven sites of archaeological and historical interest along and close to the proposed route of the replacement water mains pipeline, mainly of Post Medieval and modern date. Most of the archaeological remains noted within the landscape and within the corridor were of Local Importance or less with the exception of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Sites **2** and **10**). In addition 21 new sites noted within the study corridor.
- 1.1.3 The risk to the archaeological heritage posed by the proposed replacement pipeline construction includes the destruction of unknown archaeological remains which may survive below ground. These are undetectable until they are unearthed in the process of excavating any foundations.
- 1.1.4 The desk based and walkover surveys have revealed that the pipeline route is in a rural location going through areas of settlement and open land. There are a few areas where the proposed route passes close to areas of agricultural land and their associated structures.
- 1.1.5 Jacobs UK conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents. Jacobs UK is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

1.2 Terms of reference

- 1.2.1 This Desk Based Assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the entire historic environment including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings and their environs, historic gardens and landscapes.
- 1.2.2 For the purposes of this study, all readily available sources of information held by relevant heritage bodies were consulted as well as secondary documentary sources, some manuscript sources, historic maps and aerial photographs. Data on the historic environment was acquired from the following sources:

- *Historic Scotland for Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Designed Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields;*
 - *Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Archaeology Unit for archaeological sites and monuments and early maps;*
 - *Sites and Monuments Records (SMR);*
 - *National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS);*
 - *Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);*
 - *Vertical and Oblique Aerial Photographs held by the RCAHMS;*
 - *Early Maps held in the National Map Library of Scotland.*
- 1.2.3 The historic environment is protected by a number of statutory and non-statutory designations which include the following:
- *Scheduled Ancient Monuments;*
 - *Identified archaeological sites;*
 - *Conservation Areas;*
 - *Listed historic buildings and structures;*
 - *Locally listed historic buildings and structures;*
 - *Historic Gardens;*
 - *Designed Landscapes.*

2

Planning and Legislative Background

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 This Desk Based Assessment has been carried out within the framework of the following legislation and planning policy:
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (hereafter 1979 act);*
 - *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act);*
 - *National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and Planning (NPPG 5);*
 - *Planning Policy Guideline 18, Planning and the Historic Environment (NPPG 18);*
 - *Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology (PAN 42); and*
 - *Western Isles Local Plan (2006) and Structure Plan (2003).*

2.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 2.2.1 There are two known scheduled ancient monuments within 1 km of the proposed development area (**2** and **10**) therefore the following information is relevant to the developer. A new development must not impact upon the area or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument without the prior formal consent of Historic Scotland. This principle is described in National Planning Policy Guidelines:

2.2.2 *“Scheduled ancient monuments are of national importance and it is particularly important that they are preserved in situ and within an appropriate setting. Developments, which would have an adverse effect on scheduled monuments or the integrity of their settings, should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances. Scheduled monument consent is required from the Scottish Ministers through Historic Scotland for any development affecting a scheduled ancient monument, and notification to Historic Scotland of any planning application affecting the site of such a monument is required under article 15 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992”.*
(NPPG5 April 1999, Section 17)

2.2.3 Under the 1979 Act the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

2.2.4 A formal process of application to conduct such works known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is administered on behalf of the Scottish Ministers by Historic Scotland. Effects of proposed development works upon the setting of a SAM form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to SAMS is provided in NPPG 5 and PAN 42.

2.2.5 There are currently approximately 7500 Scheduled Monuments in Scotland. Approximately 200 of these are located in the Western Isles. In addition, it is estimated that there may be more than twice this number which meet the necessary requirements for designation.

2.3 Listed Buildings

2.3.1 Under the 1997 Act, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. These buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C (S), in decreasing order of importance. This statutory protection covers not only the building itself, but also other features within its curtilage (e.g. stables and garden walls).

2.3.2 There is a presumption against development that will adversely affect the character of a listed building or its setting, and planning authorities are required to have a special regard for the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings. Further policy information on listed buildings is published in NPPG 18. Additional guidance is published in the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998 (hereafter ‘memorandum’; Historic Scotland 1998).

2.4 Other archaeological sites and monuments

2.4.1 Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. NPPG 5 and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN

42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, in situ where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognized in that document that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

2.5 Planning Considerations

- 2.5.1 Mary Macleod of Comhairle nan Eilean Siar is the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and has been consulted by Jacobs UK on archaeological matters pertaining to the proposed development proposals and the development of the mitigation strategy.

3 Methodology

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 This desk-based assessment has been designed to identify and assess the archaeological sites and monuments present on, or close to, the development area in order to assess the likely impact of the proposed development and to propose mitigation measures.
- 3.1.2 In undertaking this desk-based assessment, data was sought for all sites, monuments and buildings with potential Cultural Heritage within a 100m corridor from the proposed development area. Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the gazetteer in Appendix 1. Site numbers allocated to sites and monuments and mentioned within the text will be in bold and parentheses.
- 3.1.3 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figures 1-10) at the end of this report, using the assigned site numbers.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The main objective of this study is to identify the archaeological resource of the study area. The evidence presented, and the conclusions reached, aim to offer a comprehensive basis for further decisions regarding the future of the sites and for the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.

3.3 Desk Based Study

- 3.3.1 Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance on Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (1999). Other policy documents taken into account included the Scottish Office documents NPPG 5, NPPG 18 and PAN 42.

3.3.2 Information on sites with statutory designation that lay within a 100m corridor along the Proposed Development Area was sought from the following sources:

- *Historic Scotland;*
- *National Monuments Record of Scotland;*
- *National Library of Scotland (including map library);*
- *Published archaeological and historic literature.*

3.4 Walk over Survey

3.4.1 A site visit was made to the Proposed Development Area on the 4th September and the 5th December 2007 in order to assess the presence; absence and condition of any archaeological sites identified during the desk-based study and to locate and record any previously unrecorded sites.

3.4.2 All sites of statutory designation within a 100m corridor of the Proposed Development Area identified during the desk-based survey were visited. This was carried out to assess any potential impacts on their setting caused by the development construction.

3.5 Assessment of Cultural Heritage Importance

Table 1: Cultural Heritage Importance

Importance	Site Type
International	World Heritage Site
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) Category A Listed Buildings Designed Landscapes Some undesignated sites assessed as being of National importance using the methodology given in paragraph 3
Regional	Category B Listed Buildings Conservation Areas Some undesignated sites assessed as being of Regional importance using the methodology given in paragraph 3
Local	Category C(s) Listed Buildings Some undesignated sites assessed as being of Local importance using the methodology given in paragraph 3
Less than Local	Sites either already badly destroyed or whose historic value is too slight for inclusion in a higher class.

3.5.1 Sites were assigned a level of importance on a scale of 'Less than Local' to 'International', as shown in Table 1. This was established on the basis of statutory designation and/or assessed cultural heritage importance.

- 3.5.2 World Heritage Sites are afforded international protection under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, with Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) nationally protected under the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979'. The 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997' provides for the designation of Category A, B and C(s) Listed Buildings which are considered to be of national, regional and local importance respectively.
- 3.5.3 Conservation Areas are assessed as being of regional importance and following discussion with Historic Scotland on previous projects; Designated Landscapes area assessed as being of national importance.
- 3.5.4 Many sites of cultural heritage importance are not currently afforded any statutory protection through designation. For the purposes of assessment, these undesignated sites were assigned a level of importance using professional judgement supported by review of the following guidance:
- *Criteria used in Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2 for the designation of SAMs; and*
 - *Non-statutory criteria used in their designation of Listed Building categories (Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, Historic Scotland 1998).*

3.6 Assessment of potential impacts

- 3.6.1 Direct impacts from the proposed development include potential damage to any unknown archaeological features that may be present along the pipeline corridor. The main possible impacts from construction works are considered to be as follows:
- *direct loss of site, or damage to part of the site;*
 - *indirect damage through burial, compression, alteration of drainage, vibration or subsidence;*
 - *severance of linked features.*
- 3.6.3 Where sites or monuments identified are directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development, a suitable mitigation has been proposed.

3.7 Predicted Impacts (direct)

- 3.7.1 The significance of predicted direct impacts (i.e. physical disturbance) was determined taking into account the importance of the archaeological resource affected (Table 1), and the magnitude of the impact.
- 3.7.2 **Magnitude**
The criteria used to outline the magnitude of impact are outlined in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Magnitude of Direct Impacts on Cultural Heritage

Magnitude	Criteria
Very Severe	Disturbance to over 75% of the known or estimated area of the site
Severe	Disturbance to between 50% and 75% of the known or estimated area of the site
Medium	Disturbance to between 25% and 50% of the known or estimated area of the site
Negligible	Disturbance of up to 25% of the known or estimated area of the site

3.7.3 Significance

The significance of direct impacts was then determined in accordance with matrix of importance and magnitude, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Significance of Direct Impacts on Cultural Heritage

Magnitude of Impact \ Importance	Very Severe	Severe	Medium	Negligible
National	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Slight
Regional	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
Local	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Negligible

3.7.4 The assessment of impact significance of the potential impact was then adjusted as appropriate to take into account the relative importance of the specific parts of the site that would be affected. For instance, an impact which is of 'very severe' magnitude in terms of the area of the site affected may nevertheless only affect peripheral features, while a 'medium' magnitude impact may affect the core of a site. Other qualitative factors taken into account include potential severance of linked features, nature of the severed linkage, the amount of stratigraphy which would be disrupted and the overall effect on the historic integrity of the site.

4

Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 General

4.1.1 The earliest Monuments in Scotland comprise very slight traces of temporary settlements left behind by hunters and gatherers, while some of the most recent comprise the remains of recently deserted farmhouses or WWII defensive structures.

4.1.2 The four main categories of archaeological remains that may be encountered are:

- **upstanding remains:** built structures such as buildings, field boundaries, and features such as standing stones and stone circles;
- **earthworks:** soil-covered remains that can be seen as surface undulations at ground level. These can include ruined buildings or their foundations, banks, mounds, ramparts, ditches, gullies and hollows;
- **buried features:** soil-covered remains which have no visible trace at ground level (possibly revealed by aerial photography); and
- **artefact scatters:** scatters of potsherds, flint, tools, metal objects, animal bones, worked stone, mortar or human remains.

- 4.1.3 Palaeoenvironmental evidence may also be found in association with archaeological remains. Specialised analysis of palaeoenvironmental data can provide useful dating evidence and an indication of past land-use.

4.2 Prehistoric period (10,000BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.1 Human occupation of Scotland began with the arrival of Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups around 7,000 BC.
- 4.2.2 With the introduction of agriculture in the Neolithic period, around 3500 BC, communities became more settled and land was cleared for farming. Peat accumulation on the Western Isles has obscured most Neolithic settlement sites, so the majority of evidence for the Neolithic occupation of the island comes from ritual monuments and communal burial mounds. Stone circles and standing stones began to be erected by about 2500 BC, towards the end of the Neolithic period, possibly for ritual activities associated with the lunar, stellar and solar cycles. There are two such stones found within 1 km of the proposed development area, Crois Chnoc Breaca (NF 7340 3366) **(10)** and An Carra (NF 7703 3211). Both sites are individual standing stones and appear on both the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps.
- 4.2.3 The archaeological landscape of the subsequent Bronze Age (c. 2,000 BC to 700 BC) continues to be dominated by ritual and burial monuments. The period is characterised by a change from communal to individual burial, often with grave goods, including new styles of pottery and bronze artefacts. The acidic soils of the Hebrides often mean that little skeletal material survives in burials of this period. As a result we can not ascertain how many people were buried or gain demography of the community that would have been represented in the burials. Little burial evidence has been found on South Uist with the exception of the human remains found at the Bronze Age settlement site at Cladh Hallen some 10 miles to the south of Stoneybridge.
- 4.2.4 Another feature of this period is the emergence of roundhouses such as Dun Altabrug in Loch Altabrug (NF 7490 3439) **(2)**, there is also a possible Dun site at NF 74763 34951. Here there is a circular mound and low bank cutting off the headland at this location which can be seen on aerial photographs of the area (sortie CPE/Scot/UK191, 1946). Although they started to emerge at the end of the Bronze Age, these structures are seen to be great symbols of the Atlantic Scottish Iron Age.

4.3 The Roman Period (AD43 – 410)

- 4.3.1 There is no evidence of Roman occupation in this area.

4.4 The Medieval Period (AD410 – 1700)

- 4.4.1 Like many areas of Scotland, the Western Isles were subject to settlement by Norse invaders/settlers from the late 8th century onwards. This occupation by the Norse is primarily evident through toponymy (place-name evidence) which maintain a distinct combination of Scandinavian and Celtic origin, as well as historical and archaeological evidence. In the 9th century Norsemen raided this area taking it completely under Norse rule under Magnus III of Norway. The Norse continued to rule the Western Isles until 1266, when the kingdom was ceded to Alexander III of Scotland after King Haakon was defeated at the Battle of Largs in 1263.
- 4.4.2 The Medieval period in the Western Isles was a time of social and economic change. Excavations on several islands reveal a society involved in trade, industry and foreign relations. There is evidence of craftwork and trade networks with Europe.
- 4.4.3 This period was a time of isolation from the rest of Scotland, with the Western Isles being more influenced by Norse culture.

4.5 The Post Medieval Period (AD1700 – 1900)

- 4.5.1 The 18th and 19th centuries marked a period of agricultural improvement throughout Scotland. Landowners found the traditional crofting economy to be unprofitable, and there was a growing tendency towards 'improvement' of agriculture. This took various forms, including the establishment of larger farms and the spread of sheep farming. In areas such as the Western Isles, farmers were pushed towards the less fertile coastal areas.
- 4.5.2 As is the case throughout many areas in Scotland, cultivation earthworks ('rig and furrow' and lazy-beds) are visible in many areas not considered suitable for arable farming today; such cultivation of poor land is a feature of subsistence farming and overpopulation.

4.6 The 20th Century

- 4.6.1 The 20th century saw the decline of many of the traditional industries in the Western Isles, although farming has remained a constant industry throughout. Recent years has witnessed a partial resurgence in the movement of people to the Western Isles. These people have moved to the Western Isles as remote working has become easier whilst seeking a more tranquil way of life.

4.7 Previous Work

- 4.7.1 No walk over surveys or desk based assessments have previously been carried out in the study corridor.

5**Results****5.1 Sites within the study area**

- 5.1.1 A total of thirty-seven study area by the desk-based assessment and walk over survey. A list of those sites identified is presented in Appendix A and illustrated in Figure 1.
- 5.1.2 An assessment of importance following the methodology described in Section 3, above was carried out and each site has been assigned an archaeological significance. Detailed site descriptions are provided in Appendix A.
- 5.1.3 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area, Dun Altbrug (2) and Crois Chnoca Breaca (10).
- 5.1.4 There are no listed buildings within 1km of the study area.
- 5.1.5 There are thirty-five non-designated sites within the 100m study area.
- 5.1.6 There are no designed landscapes present within or close to the study area. No Conservation Areas are present within or surrounding the study area.
- 5.1.7 The walkover survey of the proposed development uncovered two new sites, sites 36 and 37, both Post medieval enclosures. Out of the thirty-seven sites, thirty-six sites were visited. Dun Altaburg (2) could not be visited due to access issues. The results are included in Appendix A.
- 5.1.8 There are no designed landscapes present within or close to the study area. No Conservation Areas are present within or surrounding the study area.

5.1 Sites within the Proposed Development Area.

- 5.2.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings are directly affected by the proposed works.
- 5.2.2 Thirty-five non-designated and two designated sites lie within 1Km of the study area. The majority of these sites occur within the immediate development area and date from the 18th-19th centuries.
- 5.2.3 In total, thirty-five non-designated sites lie within 100m of the study area (all except 2 and 10). The occurrence of so many post-medieval farmsteads and settlements within the study area reflect the once prosperous crofting community which previously existed here. Due to the presence of numerous sites of this type, it is probable that remains associated with these structures and possibly earlier remains exist. The area therefore has archaeological potential.

6

Assessment of Importance and Sensitivity

6.1 General

6.1.1 An assessment of importance following the methodology described in Section 3, above was assigned to each site in order to assess the archaeological significance of the known sites that may be affected by the proposed development and all sites are shown on Figure 1. Detailed site descriptions are provided in Appendix A.

6.2 Importance of known sites within the development corridor

6.2.1 Two sites of National importance (**2** and **10**) occur within the study area.

6.2.2 Thirty-three sites of Local importance occur within the study area.

6.2.3 Two sites of Less than Local importance occur within the study area.

6.3 Impact magnitude and significance on known sites

6.3.1 An assessment of the potential impact magnitude and the significance upon each known site has been undertaken using the assessment matrix outlined in Tables 2 and 3 in Chapter 3, above.

6.3.2 Thirty-seven known sites lie within proposed development corridor and may potentially be directly impacted upon by the proposed development.

6.3.3 It is assumed in this assessment that all of the identified sites will be avoided during groundbreaking works.

Table 4: Summary of identified sites of Cultural Heritage interest.

Site No	Site type	Importance	Magnitude	Significance
1	Peninerine	Local	n/a	none
2	Dun Altabrug	National	n/a	none
3	Peninerine: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none
4	Peighinn nan Aoirean: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none
5	Altabrug: Structures	Local	n/a	none
6	Altabrug: Structures	Local	n/a	none
7	Altabrug: Structures	Local	n/a	none
8	Ceann a' Mhoil: Settlement	Local	n/a	none
9	Cnoca Breac: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none

10	Crois Chnoca Breaca: Standing stone	National	n/a	none
11	Dun nan Gallan: site of Dun	Local	n/a	none
12	Stoneybridge: Site of school	Local	n/a	none
13	Staoinebrig: Structures	Local	n/a	none
14	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
15	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
16	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
17	Stoneybridge: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none
18	Stoneybridge: Settlement	Local	n/a	none
19	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
20	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
21	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
22	Stoneybridge: Structures	Less than local	n/a	none
23	Stoneybridge: Quarry	Local	n/a	none
24	Loch Roinich: Structures	Local	n/a	none
25	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
26	Stoneybridge: gravel pit	Less than local	n/a	none
27	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
28	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
29	Stoneybridge: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none
30	Stoneybridge: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none
31	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
32	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
33	Stoneybridge: Structures	Local	n/a	none
34	Stoneybridge: Farmstead	Local	n/a	none
35	Stoneybridge: Township	Local	n/a	none
36	Stoneybridge: Altabrug	Local	n/a	none
37	Stoneybridge: Altabrug	Local	n/a	none

6.4 Results

6.4.1 The results derived from the assessment of impacts on known sites within the proposed development corridor using the Matrix outlined in Table 3 are as follows;

- The proposed development will have no impact on any of the thirty-five sites identified within the study area.
- Due to the nature of the works, it is perceived that any groundbreaking will avoid known sites identified within this report and it is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the sites situated within the proposed development corridor.

6.5 Unknown archaeological potential within the proposed development corridor

6.5.1 The presence of numerous sites close to the development area would appear to suggest that there is potential for buried archaeological remains to occur within this archaeologically sensitive area. With the exception of sites **2** and **10**, Dun Altabrug and the standing stone Crois Chnoca Breaca, the remaining sites within the study area are Post Medieval in date. This suggests that the potential for unknown and buried archaeology of a prehistoric to Post medieval date within the development corridor is high.

7

Summary and Conclusion

7.1 General

7.1.1 The assessment has to date identified a total of thirty-seven sites surrounding the proposed route of the water mains pipeline. The most common sites recognised are Post Medieval structures, however, prehistoric sites were also found within the study area. To mitigate against any potential damage to any of these sites, it is suggested that intermittent archaeological monitoring is carried out where the pipeline passes through sites **8**, **17**, **18** and **27**. Any decision on whether or not further mitigation is required lies with Mary Macleod archaeologist with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

7.2 Discussions and Recommendations

7.2.1 Archaeological potential of the study area.

Agricultural land-use is the principal factor shaping the landscape of the study area and influencing the potential for the survival of other archaeological remains not detected by this study.

The assessment has to date identified a total of thirty-seven designated and non-designated sites along and close to the route of the proposed replacement pipeline. Several of these sites are situated close to or directly on the proposed pipeline route.

The presence of numerous archaeological sites close to the study areas underlines the potential for archaeological remains to occur ranging from the prehistoric period to the post medieval period. The archaeological potential of the study area is therefore very high.

7.3 Acknowledgements

Jacobs wish to thank the NMRS, Kevin Maclaren of RCAHMS, Douglas Laird, Mary MacLeod of the Western Isles Council and Historic Scotland for their assistance in data gathering for this assessment.

8 Bibliography and References

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Cartographic References

1776	M. Mackenzie	The south part of Long-Island, from Barra Head to Benbecula [Island], Sheet XXVIII
1806	J. Stockdale	Map of Scotland, Sheet 6
1822	J. Thompson	Map of Hebrides, Plate 24
1878	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey	Hebrides, Inverness-shire sheet L.13, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1878	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey	Hebrides, Inverness-shire sheet L.14, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1878	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey	Hebrides, Inverness-shire sheet LIII.1, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1878	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey	Hebrides, Inverness-shire sheet LIII.2, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1904	2 nd Edition	Hebrides, Inverness-shire

	Ordnance Survey	sheet L.14, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1904	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey	Hebrides, Inverness-shire sheet L.III.1, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1904	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey	Hebrides, Inverness-shire sheet L.III.2, 1:10560 & 1:2500
1912	J.G. Bartholomew	Survey Atlas of Scotland, Plate 43

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Scale	Lib
CPE/Scot/UK189	2391 – 2397	1:10000	B142
CPE/Scot/UK189	3409 – 3416	1:10000	B142
CPE/Scot/UK191	4071 – 4078	1:10000	B139
CPE/Scot/UK372	4297 – 4304	1:10000	B238
05/65/073	048 – 037	1:10000	
05/65/073	012 – 022	1:10000	
05/65/011	017 – 012	1:10000	
05/65/011	061 – 068	1:10000	
ASS6D487	121 – 119	1:24000	C210
ASS6D487	165 – 167	1:24000	C210

Appendix A - Gazetteer

Site No: 1
Name: Peninerine
Type of remains: Structures
NGR: NF 75062 34519
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic

Description: The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet L.I4) show two roofed structures and a large rectilinear enclosure at this location. The field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the site is occupied by two roofed structures, one a modern T-shaped bungalow. To the east there is a roofless traditional stone building in good condition, standing to the height of the roofline with the gable walls intact. Attached to this building there is single celled structure on the southern gable end in poor condition, with walls upstanding the about 1m.

Site No: 2
Name: Dun Altbrug
Type of remains: Prehistoric: Dun
NGR: NF 7490 3439
NMRS No: NF 73 SW.5
Local SMR No: N/A
SAM No: 6006
Status/Source: National: NMRS/Cartographic

Description: The NMRS records that the ruins of Dun Altabrug are slightly oval, measuring 15m east-west and 14m north-south, within a wall 3m to 4m thick. In 1914, the interior of the wall averaged about 3.25m in height, but the outside was broken down on the north and west. The destroyed entrance ran through the wall in a north by east direction and was about 1m wide. Between the dun and the north-eastern edge of the island there was an enclosure surrounded by the remains of a stone wall about 2m broad and 0.75m to 3.2m high. The remains of a causeway, 33m long, connects the dun to the northern shore of the loch. Shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet L.14). The site was not accessible during the 2007 walkover.

Site No: 3
Name: Peninerine
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 7475 3505
NMRS No: NF 73 NW .2
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/ Field Survey

Description: The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2) shows five roofed, one unroofed structures and an enclosure, this is confirmed by NMRS records. There are six roofed structures and an enclosure depicted on the 2nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2). Field survey carried out in September 2007 recorded a T-shaped house occupying the site with various outbuildings to the immediate south. The remains of a blackhouse can be seen to the east, standing to the height of the roofline, in good condition. There are further structural remains to the south-east

Site No: 4
Name: Peighinn nan Aoirean
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 7461 3524
NMRS No: NF 73 NW 1
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/ NMRS

Description: Noted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet L.14) are three rectangular roofless buildings and attached enclosure. Three roofed buildings and an enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS map (1:10000, 1972). The site was not visited during the 2007 walkover.

Site No: 5
Name: Altabrug
Type of remains: Structure
NGR: NF 740 346
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/ NMRS/ Field Survey

Description: Noted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet L.14) are two rectangular roofless buildings with an attached enclosure. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet

L.14) there are two small roofless structures about 70m to the north east of the main site, by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) these structures are no longer visible.

Site No: 6
Name: Altbrug
Type of remains: Structure
NGR: NF 73885 34674
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: This site is not noted on the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet L.14) however it has been noted on the current Ordnance Survey (1:10000, 1972) as two rectangular structures with a partial enclosure. During the walkover (Dec 2007) it was noted that little remains of the site with the ruins standing to a maximum height of 1m and appears as a pile of loose roughly dressed stones. The ruins are orientated N-S and measure 6m by 2m. An area of improved ground was noted to the immediate north, with traces of rig and furrow present.

Site No: 7
Name: Altbrug
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 73829 34611
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/ NMRS/ Field Survey

Description: This site is not noted on the 1st or 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet L.14) however it has been noted on the current Ordnance Survey (1:10000, 1972) as one long rectangular building, two smaller rectangular buildings and an enclosure. During the walkover (Dec 2007) it was noted the NE corner of one of the structures stands to a maximum height of 1m (4 courses high) measuring 3.5m by 1m and orientated N-S. Little remains of the site and an area of improved ground were noted around the site.

Site No: 8
Name: Ceann a' Mhoil
Type of remains: Township/Smithy
NGR: NF 73794 33972
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Noted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, Sheet LIII.1) as a small settlement composed of three large rectangular structures, one of which is annotated 'Smithy', six small structures, four enclosures and two wells. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, Sheet LIII.1) the site is composed of two large structures, eleven smaller structures, four roofless structures, five enclosures and two wells. The 'Smithy' is no longer annotated. During the walkover (Dec 2007) it was noted that the area of this site has greatly changed with

a number of modern buildings mixed in with the remains of the ruins of the buildings marked on the 1st/2nd edition OS maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879 and 1903, Sheet LIII.1) . The 'Smithy' has completely gone and the site is occupied by a modern large bungalow.

Site No: 9
Name: Cnoca Breac
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 73583 33682
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Noted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, Sheet LIII.1) as a farmstead composed of one large rectangular building, three smaller buildings and three enclosures. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, Sheet LIII.1) the large rectangular building is roofless, there are five small roofed buildings and three enclosures. The site was not directly visited during the walkover (Dec 2007) due to the presence of stock around the site. However it was noted that the site appears to be abandoned though in fair condition. The site is occupied by a 20th century one and a half storey T-shaped harled house with associated enclosures, formed by dry stone walls standing to a height of 1.5m. In addition a Nissan hut in good condition with attached structural ruins is present on its southern side and upstanding to a height of 2m.

Site No: 10
Name: Crois Chnoca Breaca
Type of remains: Ritual: Standing Stones
NGR: NF 7340 3366
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 3
Local SMR No: N/A
SAM No: 3261
Status/Source: National: NMRS/Cartographic/field survey

Description: On a small mound about 2m high, about 100m from the shore to the west of Stoneybridge, there is a standing stone 2.05m high, 0.40m broad at the base and 0.25m thick. The stone is as described by RCAHMS; the grass-covered mound of stones on which it stands is probably packing material. The name is still known locally. During the walkover it was noted that the stone is leaning but appears stable.

Site No: 11
Name: Dun nan Gallan
Type of remains: Prehistoric, Dun
NGR: NF 7386 3357
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 4
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: NMRS/Cartographic

Description: The NMRS states that the site of Dun nan Gallan is now occupied by a modern farmhouse of that name, and is on a low, grassy, knoll surrounded by marshy ground (a loch, now drained). No trace of either dun or causeway remains, although walling was discovered whilst trenching in the immediate vicinity of the house. Noted on the

1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, Sheet LIII.1) as the 'site of Dun nan Gallan'. The site is composed of four rectangular structures with two enclosures, one of which is irregular in shape. During the walkover (Dec 2007) it was noted that the site is occupied by a 20th century 2 storey house (three bays) with the associated ruins of a dry stone structure to the immediate west and enclosures to the south.

Site No: 12
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Structures; educational
NGR: NF 73989 33676
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9.02
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Architect: Alexander Ross (I.C. June 22, 1876). Noted on the 1st edition OS (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2) a rectangular roofed building, annotated as a school for boys and girls. By the 2nd edition Ordnance survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) the building is noted as being roofless. During the walkover (Dec 2007), it was noted that this site has been demolished and the foundations stand to only one course high.

Site No: 13
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 7416 3339
NMRS No: N F73 SW 9.01
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field Survey

Description: Five roofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). Three roofed, one partially roofed and one unroofed building are shown on the 2nd edition (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2). NMRS records a farmstead comprising of byre house, hen house and sub rectangular building which may be a kiln barn or byre. When visited in 1998 it was recorded that all buildings were abandoned and derelict. Field survey carried out in 2007 noted that the buildings are currently derelict. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted a t-shaped mid 19th century farm house, one and a half storey high with a rectangular barn to the south-east, in good condition standing to the height of the roofline in a NW-SE orientation. The remains of two further buildings can be seen to the south-west of the farmhouse, also in good condition standing to the height of the roofline.

Site No: 14
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 74108 33140
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey

Description: Four roofed buildings and three attached irregular enclosures are shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides,

Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet LIII.2). During the 2007 walkover it was noted that the site is occupied by two roofed buildings and two roofless buildings with attached irregular enclosures.

Site No: 15
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Structures
NGR: NF 74259 33198
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey

Description: Three roofed, one unroofed structure with enclosure is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). Five roofed buildings and one enclosure are depicted on the 2nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2). During the 2007 walkover the structural remains of two multi-celled buildings were noted standing to the height of the roofline.

Site No: 16
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Structures
NGR: NF 74411 33205
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey

Description: Three roofed structures and one enclosure are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps at this location (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet LIII.2). Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the site is now occupied by a one and a half storey modern house with large modern garage/shed to the NW. The partial remains of a dry stone boundary wall can be seen to the front of the house, near the road running in a N-S direction.

Site No: 17
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Settlement, farmsteads
NGR: NF 74777 33025 (centred)
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey

Description: The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2) shows nine roofed, one unroofed structures with six associated rectilinear enclosures. The 2nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) depicts thirteen roofed structures, one of which is annotated as a 'smithy', one unroofed structure and six enclosures at this location. During the 2007 walkover it was noted that within the area around this junction there are the remains of numerous blackhouses, most standing to the roof height. Five structures in total were noted all with small adjoining enclosures. A farm now occupies the area that was originally annotated as a 'smithy' with a T-shaped farmhouse and two outbuildings.

Site No: 18

Name:	Stoneybridge
Type of remains:	Structures, farmsteads, school
NGR:	NF 75005 33021 (centred)
NMRS No:	NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No:	N/A
Status/Source:	Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey
Description:	The 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2) shows five roofed structures and four irregular enclosures. The 2 nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) depicts eight roofed structures, one of which is annotated 'school' and three enclosures at this location. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the site is occupied by two large buildings, school and community hall/surgery. Both buildings are one and a half storey high and date to the 19-20 th century. Both are similar in style. It appears that the hall has had additions made to it over the years with car park facilities to the front.
Site No:	19
Name:	Stoneybridge
Type of remains:	Structures
NGR:	NF 75109 32926
NMRS No:	NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No:	N/A
Status/Source:	Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey
Description:	One roofed building and one attached irregular enclosure is shown at this location on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). It does not appear on the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2). During the walkover (Sept 2007) it was noted that the site is occupied a modern single storey bungalow. No trace of the original structure survives.
Site No:	20
Name:	Stoneybridge
Type of remains:	Farmstead
NGR:	NF 75181 32866
NMRS No:	NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No:	N/A
Status/Source:	Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey
Description:	The 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2) shows one roofed structure and an enclosure at this location. On the 2 nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) four roofed structures and one enclosure are depicted. During the 2007 walkover it was noted that the site is now occupied by a one and a half storey farmhouse with several outbuildings to the NW and the remains of an enclosure to the NW with a dry stone boundary wall.
Site No:	21
Name:	Stoneybridge
Type of remains:	Structures
NGR:	NF 75301 32825
NMRS No:	N/A
Local SMR No:	N/A
Status/Source:	Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet LIII.2) show two roofed structures and two enclosures at this location. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the site is occupied by roofed cottage (NW-SE orientation) with roofed outbuilding to the rear, both in good condition. The remains of a semi-square enclosure was also noted to the rear of the property and is marked on the current Ordnance Survey map (1:10000 1972)

Site No: 22
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Structures
NGR: NF 754 327
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Less than Local: Cartographic

Description: Noted on the 1st edition OS (1879, sheet LIII.2) are the remains of a single structure with an associated enclosure and a well. On the 2nd edition OS (1903, sheet LIII.2) two structures and an enclosure are noted. Neither structure is indicated on the current Ordnance Survey map (1:10000, 1972). During the walkover (Dec 2007) it was noted that the partial foundations of a structure can still be seen standing one course high along the western side. The site is only identifiable as the interior of the structure is lower in relation to the surrounding area. Currently a telegraph pole sits in the middle of the site.

Site No: 23
Name: Gravel pit/quarry
Type of remains: Industrial
NGR: NF 758 330
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Less than Local: Cartographic

Description: Noted on the 2nd edition Ordnance survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, Sheet LIII.2). Annotated on the current OS (1:10000, 1972) as a quarry (disused). During the walkover survey (2007) no trace of the structure was noted.

Site No: 24
Name: Loch Roinich
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 753 333
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Noted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, Sheet LIII.2) are three buildings with an enclosure. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, Sheet LIII.2) two of the two structures are shown as roofed while the other is unroofed. During the 2007 walkover two roofless structures were noted upstanding to a height of about 1.5m within the remains of a partially destroyed enclosure.

Site No: 25
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 75238 33562
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2) shows one roofed, one unroofed structure and an enclosure at this location. The 2nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) shows two roofed structures and two enclosures with a gravel pit to the NW. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted two roofless structures in a N-S orientation. The larger structure extends to the immediate side of the road. The smaller structure to the south-west has two cells within it. Both structures comprise walls upstanding to a height of 1.5m.

Site No: 26
Name: Gravel Pit
Type of remains: Industrial
NGR: NF 751 336
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Less than Local: Cartographic

Description: Noted on the 2nd edition Ordnance survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, Sheet LIII.2) and annotated as 'Gravel Pit'.

Site No: 27
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 75048 33690
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet LIII.2) show four roofed structures with an associated enclosure at this location. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted the three structures and an enclosure. The buildings are upstanding to wallhead height with the gables also surviving. They appear to have been re-used as stock pens.

Site No: 28
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Structure
NGR: NF 74940 33740
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, 1903, sheet LIII.2) show one roofed structure and a separate enclosure at this location. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the original building noted on the OS map has been demolished and the site is now occupied by two new buildings.

Site No: 29
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead, trackway
NGR: NF 74713 37776
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Two roofed structures and three irregular enclosures are shown at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). Four roofed structures, three irregular enclosures and a gravel pit are shown on the 2nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2). Field survey noted the remains of a trackway leading to the remains of a single surviving roofless structure upstanding to the height of the roofline with the remains of an associated enclosure.

Site No: 30
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 74805 33998
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Two roofed structures and one rectangular enclosure is depicted at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). The 2nd edition (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) depicts three roofed structures and one rectangular enclosure. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the site is occupied by a modern one and a half storey house, a small square roofless structure to the immediate west and a long rectangular roofless structure to the south. The latter two structures are those marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps.

Site No: 31
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 74570 33869
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Two roofed structures are depicted at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). On the 2nd edition map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2), one roofed and one unroofed structure are shown. Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted two roofless structures standing to a height of 1.5m. Both structures are in poor condition, and are oriented N-S.

Site No: 32
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 74404 33868

NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: Two roofed structures and one large rectangular enclosure is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). On the 2nd edition (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) one roofed, two unroofed structures and one large rectangular enclosure are shown. The site was not visited during the field survey carried out in September 2007

Site No: 33
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Structures
NGR: NF 743 337
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic

Description: Indicated on the 2nd edition Ordnance survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2) is a two celled roofed structure with attached small building and small enclosure. On the current OS (1:10000, 1972) a roofless building with attached enclosure is indicated. During the 2007 walkover this site was noted to be entirely ruinous with an orientation of NW-SE. All elements of the site are visible, with the structural remains standing to a height of about 1.5m and the partial remains of the small enclosure on the western side standing to a height of 1m.

Site No: 34
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NF 74338 33540
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey

Description: Three roofed structures and one enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1879, sheet LIII.2). Three roofed, one unroofed structure and one square enclosure are shown on the 2nd edition (Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1903, sheet LIII.2). Field survey carried out in September 2007 noted that the site has significantly changed from that depicted on the current Ordnance Survey map (1:10000, 1972). The site is dominated by a modern farm to the north composed of a large modern one and a half storey house with two outbuildings to the north. Regarding the site noted on the early Ordnance Survey maps, one roofed building can be seen in good condition and the ruins of the large two celled structure can be seen standing to a maximum height of 0.8m.

Site No: 35
Name: Stoneybridge
Type of remains: School, Smithy, Township
NGR: NF 745 334
NMRS No: NF 73 SW 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS/field survey

Description: The NMRS describes Stoneybridge as a crofting township comprising seventy-eight roofed buildings, one of which is annotated as a 'Smithy' and another as a 'School', two partially roofed buildings and ten unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS map (Inverness-shire, Hebrides, South Uist, 1881, sheet LIII.2). Sixty-seven roofed, two partially roofed and forty-nine unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1972).

Site No: 36
Name: Altabrug
Type of remains: Enclosure
NGR: NF 741 348
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: During the walkover a roughly square shaped banked enclosure with an entrance was noted. The entrance is located on the eastern side with a well worn trackway leading from the enclosure to the road. The surrounding stone built bank stands to a height of around 0.4m. The enclosure measures 15m x 11m overall.

Site No: 37
Name: Altabrug
Type of remains: Enclosure
NGR: NF 742 347
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/field survey

Description: During the walkover a semi - rectangular banked enclosure which forms an upstanding platform was noted. The bank is covered by grass and appears to be stone built, standing 1-2 courses high (0.5m high). The enclosure measures 16m x 10m

Appendix B – Photographic Plates



Plate 1: Site **18**, school and adjacent community hall/Surgery



Plate 2: Site **17**, remains of blackhouses.



Plate 3: Site 1



Plate 4: Site 27, remains of Blackhouses with secondary use as sheep pen.

Appendix C – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Stoneybridge, Water Mains Renewal
PARISH:	South Uist
NAME OF CONTRIBUTORS:	Claire Shaw
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Jacobs UK
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walk over Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NF 73 SW.5, NF 73 NW .2, NF 73 NW 1, NF 73 SW 3, NF 73 SW 4, NF 73 SW 9.02, N F73 SW 9.01, NF 73 SW 9,
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post-Medieval, agricultural
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR	NB 297 477 to NB 285 478
START DATE	13 th October 2007
END DATE	10 th January 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Unknown
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Archaeological monitoring
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	The assessment has to date identified a total of thirty-seven sites surrounding the proposed route of the water mains pipeline. The most common sites recognised are Post Medieval structures, however a couple of prehistoric sites were also found within the study area.
PROJECT CODE:	B0570000
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water Solutions
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Jacobs UK, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, G2 7HX
E MAIL:	Alastair.rees@jacobs.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Report to Comhairle nan Eilean Siar And archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.