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Scottish Water

Lemreway Water Treatment Works

Upgrade

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
and Walk over survey

27 June 2007

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 Project: Lemreway Water Treatment Works Upgrade 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 that may potentially be affected by the construction of numerous water mains within the Lemreway and Grabhair area. The main route of the pipeline runs from just north of Lemreway to Grabhair (NGR: NB 375 124 to NB 377 160). The section of pipeline walked as part of the walkover survey failed to reveal the presence of Archaeological sites of Prehistoric or Post Medieval Date.
- 1.1.2 The assessment found a total of twelve sites of archaeological and historical interest along and close to the route of the proposed water main replacement, mainly of Post Medieval and modern date. Archaeological remains of Regional importance were noted within the wider landscape, though within the corridor, all remaining sites were of Local importance.
- 1.1.3 The risk to the archaeological heritage posed by the proposed 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 trenches.
- 1.1.4 The desk based survey and walkover has revealed that the pipeline route is predominantly in embanked sections of the road or within areas where peat has been stripped out down to the subsoil/bedrock. As a result, Mary Macleod of Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Archaeology Unit has decided against the requirement for mitigation even in the form of archaeological monitoring.
- 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.

Terms of reference

- 1.1.6 This Desk Based Assessment considers the affects of the proposed development on the entire historic environment including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings and their environs, historic gardens and landscapes.
- 1.1.7 For the purposes of this study, all readily available sources of information held by the 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:
- Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Archaeology Unit for archaeological sites and monuments and early maps;
 - Historic Scotland for Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Designed

Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields;

- 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 RCHAMS;
- Early Maps held in the National Map Library of Scotland.

1.1.8 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);
- National Planning Policy Guideline 18, Planning and the Historic Environment (NPPG 18); and
- Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology (PAN 42);
- Western Isles Local Plan.

2.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

2.2.1 There are two known scheduled monuments close to or near (within assessment area) the proposed water mains replacement (sites 17 and 19) therefore the following information is relevant to the developer. A new development must not impact upon the area 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 Report Structure

- 3.1.1 In undertaking this desk-based assessment, data was sought for all sites monuments and buildings of potential Cultural Heritage interest. Each site has been assigned a "Site Number" unique to this assessment, and the gazetteer includes information regarding the type, grid reference, NMRS number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources, for each Site. Site numbers allocated to sites and monuments and mentioned within the text will be in bold and parentheses.
- 3.1.2 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figure 1) at the end of this report, using the assigned site numbers. In addition, a number of photographic plates have been included to aid site identification.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The main objective of this study is to identify the archaeological resource of the study corridor. The evidence presented, and the conclusions reached, aim to offer a comprehensive basis for further decisions regarding the direction of the pipeline and the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.2.2 The scope of this desk-based assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in NPPG 5 and PAN 42 and also the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (1994, revised 1999) "Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments".

3.3 Spatial Scope

- 3.3.1 The study aims to identify all known and potential sites within a limited corridor, approximately 1km wide along the water mains replacement route. However, some sites have been included that are located beyond this corridor as their presence can have an impact on the likely presence/absence of areas of archaeological activity along the route of the pipeline itself.
- 3.3.2 The desk-based assessment has been designed to identify and assess the

archaeological sites and monuments present on, or close to, the pipeline corridor in order to assess the likely impact of the works and to propose mitigation measures.

3.4 Assessing the potential

- 3.4.1 The archaeological potential of the site is assessed by examining a variety of evidence for remains in, and around, the area.

3.5 Assessment of potential impacts

- 3.5.1 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.

- 3.5.2 Normally, for each site, structure or area, the potential negative impact would be determined as follows:

- Slight: sites affected by proposed development, but where the impact on the site or setting is minimal;
- Moderate: sites which would be affected by the proposed scheme but where loss or impact on the setting would be partial (including severance);
- Severe: sites where the majority of the site will be affected, but not completely lost, or where the setting is considerably altered; or
- Very Severe; sites where the proposed scheme would result in total loss of a site.

- 3.5.3 Where sites or monuments identified are directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development, a suitable mitigation has been proposed.

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.

5

Results

EXISTING CONDITIONS: CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE STUDY AREA

5.1 Cultural Heritage Background

The prehistoric periods

- 5.1.1 Human occupation of Scotland began with the arrival of Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups around 7,000 BC. Mesolithic occupation of the Western Isles is indicated by the presence of shell middens and flint scatters along coastlines and rivers. Although no direct evidence for Mesolithic activity has been discovered on Benbecula or the Western Isles generally, its probable presence has been suggested by palaeoenvironmental evidence found in peat deposits at Callanish on Lewis.
- 5.1.2 With the introduction of agriculture in the Neolithic period, around 3500 BC, communities became more settled and land was cleared for farming. Stone axes which may have been used for woodland clearance have been discovered at Newmarket and other sites near Stornoway. Other such axes attest links with the north of Ireland and mainland Scotland. 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 such as the large chambered cairn of Cnoc na Croich, in the grounds of Lews Castle, Stornoway. 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.
- 5.1.3 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. Although a number of Bronze Age settlements have been discovered on Lewis, the general picture is somewhat limited. There is clear indication of Bronze Age activity with the discovery of the Early Bronze Age farm at Callanish, (near to the stone circle). This site revealed the remains of a preserved field systems in the form of distinctive rig and furrow and the remains of stone field walls. From this discovery it became evident that the

peat blanket within the interior of the island has potentially buried a wide range of prehistoric sites and structures.

- 5.1.4 In contrast to earlier periods, the archaeological record of the Iron Age is dominated by settlement evidence. In Atlantic Scotland the early Iron Age is characterised by Atlantic roundhouses (brochs, duns etc). These structures vary considerably in architectural complexity; while this may be partly a chronological development, it could also derive from variations in the wealth or status of the occupants. While they may appear initially to be defensive structures, they were all probably primarily farmhouses. By around the start of the 1st millennium AD, a new type of house appears. These 'wheelhouses' are characterised by semi-subterranean construction with a circular outer wall and radial internal divisions. These were themselves superseded by cellular buildings. There was considerable overlap in the occupation of these types, and they often occupied the same sites, with no apparent break in occupation. Other Iron Age structural types found on Lewis include crannogs, for example Dun Bharabhat at Loch Baravat.

The Early Historic period

- 5.1.5 Occupation of many monument types continues into the Early Historic period, especially of sites in machair areas. Pictish occupation of monuments such as the broch at Loch na Berie is characterised by construction of cellular structures within the broch itself, often associated with metalworking activities. Other sites on the west coast of Lewis such as Cnip and Bostadh show similar continuity of use.
- 5.1.6 Lewis, like many of the isles of Scotland was subject to extensive 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. By the end of the 11th century the Western Isles formed part of the Norse Kingdom of Man and the Isles. Norse rule continued until 1266, when the kingdom was ceded to Alexander III of Scotland after King Haakon was defeated at the Battle of Largs in 1263. Norse settlements such as Bostadh demonstrate a radical change in building style, with rectangular longhouses replacing the earlier circular or cellular building traditions. This building influence continued in practice until the 18th-19th century in the form of traditional Black houses, which have comparisons with the Viking Longhouse. Burial sites are also known, for instance at Valtos, while the hoard of chess pieces (Lewis Chess Men) found at Uig represent one of the most impressive artefactual finds of recent years.

The Medieval and Post-Medieval periods

- 5.1.7 The 18th and 19th centuries marked a period of conflict over land throughout the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The large 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, but one of the main effects was to push the bulk of the rural population onto a smaller proportion of the land, often through evictions or even forced emigration (the 'Highland clearances'). Such a situation can be seen in Lemreway in the first edition OS map (1899, Island of Lewis (Ross-shire, sheet 48) where the township is illustrated as being all but abandoned.

- 5.1.8 As is the case throughout the Western Isles, 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. Around Grabhair the distinctive and erratic system of lazy-beds survives, and can clearly be identified around the original settlement along the northern bank of Loch Odhairn and along the banks of the Kinloch Ouirn River.

5.2 Cultural Heritage of the Study Area

- 5.2.1 The following sites of Cultural Heritage importance were identified within the study area (more detailed descriptions of each individual site are given in Appendix 4):

Table 1 - Sites of Cultural Heritage

Site No	Name/Short Description	NGR
Site 1	Airigh Eishal: Shieling-Huts (possible)	NB 3772 1761
Site 2	Airigh Nan Sidheanan Gorma: Shieling-Huts (possible)	NB 3698 1726
Site 3	Airigh Fhraoich: Shieling-Huts (Possible)	NB 3723 1562
Site 4	Gravir Church: C Listed	NB 3747 1573
Site 5	Grabhair: Township; Head-Dyke; Crofting Township; Corn Mills	NB 3879 1529 (centered)
Site 6	Kerb Cairn (possible)	NB 3763 1582
Site 7	Loch Crois, Eilean Falasgair: Island Dwelling (Possible); Causeway	NB 3831 1592
Site 8	Cnoc A' Bhlairst, Heather View: Farmstead	NB 3834 1583
Site 9	Gravir, Former school and schoolhouse: B listed	NB 3819 1520
Site 10	Peat-working scars	NB 3732 1393 (centered)
Site 11	Lemreway: Township, Head-Dyke; Lazy-Beds	NB 3799 1179
Site 12	Lemreway: Horizontal Mill	NB 3792 1174

The Prehistoric Period

- 5.2.2 Known evidence for prehistoric archaeology within the study area is limited however, it is unlikely that the area was completely unoccupied during the

The Early Historic and Medieval periods

- 5.2.3 Although little is documented about the Early Historic, Norse or Medieval period of the area concerned, the possible island dwelling and causeway at Loch Crois, Eilean Falasgair is indicative of there being Early Historic to Medieval activity in the area as well as medieval predecessors to some of the later settlements.

The Post-Medieval period

- 5.2.4 Although this is a period of great unrest, witnessing agricultural reform which resulted in the Highland Clearances, the evidence of this period is not as

evident in Grabhair as it is in Lemreway. The 1st edition OS (1854, Island of Lewis (Ross-shire), sheet 38) shows Grabhair as a moderately settled area along the northern bank of Loch Ouirn, comprising of a number of farmsteads and head-dykes. In comparison, Lemreway and the surrounding townships appear to be devoid of human occupation, presumably a result of the Highland Clearances.

- 5.2.5 There are a number of significant changes in the rural landscape during the mid 19th century that can easily be seen between the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey map (1854 and 1899). By the 2nd edition OS (1899, Island of Lewis (Ross-shire), sheet 38) we can see an increase in the population of the area, in Grabhair we see an improvement in the social infrastructure, with the establishment of the Church and manse (site 4), Corn Mill (site 5) and school (site 9). This period is also marked with a slight increase in the population levels marked by an expansion of the township to the west. In the case of Lemreway a significant re-population can be construed by the programme of building/re-building which can be seen within the cartographic evidence and with the establishment of a school, a mill (site 12) and a pier.
- 5.2.6 It is noteworthy that by the turn of the 20th century there is no access road to either of the townships concerned. Even by the current OS (1974, Sheet NB 31 NE and NB 31 SE) only a path is marked linking the two townships. This reflects that until recently the main mode of transport for many of these communities was boat, providing a quick and efficient method of transportation.

Potential unknown remains

- 5.2.7 No specific or definite archaeological sites of Medieval or earlier date are known in the study area or its immediate surroundings. Some areas are covered by peat and therefore as outlined previously (section 5.1.3), this could potentially conceal remains of a prehistoric or later date.

5.3 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage significance of the known sites

- 5.3.1 The methodology set out above was applied to assess the significance of the known sites, with the results set out below:

Table 2 – Site Significance

Site No	Name/Short Description	Significance
Site 1	Airigh Eishal: Shieling-Huts (possible)	Local
Site 2	Airigh Nan Sidheanan Gorma: Shieling-Huts (possible)	Local
Site 3	Airigh Fhraoich: Shieling-Huts (Possible)	Local
Site 4	Gravir Church: C Listed	Local
Site 5	Grabhair: Township; Head-Dyke; Crofting Township; Corn Mills	Local
Site 6	Kerb Cairn (possible)	Local
Site 7	Loch Crois, Eilean Falasgair: Island Dwelling (Possible); Causeway	Local
Site 8	Cnoc A' Bhlaigh, Heather View: Farmstead	Local
Site 9	Gravir, Former school and schoolhouse: B listed	Regional
Site 10	Peat-working scars	Local
Site 11	Lemreway: Township, Head-Dyke; Lazy-Beds	Local
Site 12	Lemreway: Horizontal Mill	Local

5.3.2 Potential unknown archaeological remains could be of any value and archaeological period.

5.3.3 A total of twelve sites were identified along the study corridor by the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.

5.3.4 The presence of numerous sites of Post Medieval date close to or within the study corridor indicates that prehistoric archaeological remains are likely to have been damaged during cultivation and creation of areas of rig and furrow. The potential of the study area/corridor for unknown/buried archaeological remains are therefore poor.

Potential Impacts

5.3.5 Twelve sites or features were identified along the study corridor during the assessment process. Where there may be an impact upon a site, it is listed and described below.

Conservation Areas

5.3.6 There are no conservation areas within the study corridor

Designed Landscapes

5.3.7 There are no designed landscapes within the study corridor.

Other Sites of Archaeological Importance

5.3.8 All of the remaining sites are considered to be of local importance apart from Gravir School House (site 9) which is a B listed building and of regional importance. Within the study area and beyond, the landscape is littered with shieling huts which were used for summer grazing and reflect the agricultural practices carried out from the Post Medieval period and continued as late as the 19th century, particularly in Lewis. The potential for unrecorded sites can not be dismissed and caution must be applied along the length of the proposed route of the pipeline.

5.4 Mitigation and Enhancement

- 5.4.1 The preferred mitigation strategy is to preserve in situ and in an appropriate setting all cultural heritage resources. Site-specific mitigation measures are proposed below to avoid, reduce and offset some of the potential impacts detailed above.
- 5.4.2 The proposed route of the water main passes through several areas of relict structural and cultivation evidence, namely sites 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10. Mitigation for sites 4 and 5 is not problematic; if the pipeline at this location (through Grabhair) is kept to the stipulated path then very little damage will be done to these sites (see Figure 2). However site 3, a possible shieling hut lies close to the wayleave and may be subject to moderate-severe damage though passing machinery (Figure 2). Mitigation would be required in either archaeological monitoring or in the form of careful protection where machine traffic may cause damage to the upstanding Post Medieval archaeology.
- 5.4.3 Site 6, a possible kerb cairn was noted during the walk-over survey and is located between two houses to the north east of the manse, approximately 30m from the proposed pipeline. This site is low lying and not particularly clear to the untrained eye and requires further investigation. Due to its location it may be subject to damage by machinery, therefore mitigation in the form of avoidance will be required in this area. It is suggested that the area is clearly fence off, preventing possible damage to the site.
- 5.4.4 The only site that will potentially be subject to damage is site 10, the peat-working scars that occur in a random pattern on either side of the link road (B 8060) between Grabhair and Lemreway (noted on the current OS as disused pits). As these oblong scars respect the course of the road, we can therefore conclude that they are contemporary with the establishment of the path/road in the early-mid 20th century. Although not of great archaeological significance, they do however reflect a traditional community activity of cutting peat for winter fuel supplies. The potential for damage to these features may be considerable therefore these areas should be avoided.
- 5.4.5 Cartographic evidence (1st edition Ordnance Survey) shows that the isolated village of Grabhair was initially focused along the northern bank of Loch Odhairn. It's within this area that we predominantly see the sporadic remains of lazy-beds and head-dykes associated with the houses which formed the original township. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1899) we see the movement/expansion of the village away from the focal of the loch shore towards the west with the establishment of the Free Church (site 4) and associated manse. It is for this reason that the level of impact on the Post Medieval landscape is limited as the area where the pipeline runs through was not agriculturally exploited during this period.

5.5 Unknown or buried archaeology

- 5.5.1 There is always the potential for buried and unknown archaeology to be present. However, if, the existing route of the water main is followed as much as possible, then less potential damage is expected.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1 The assessment has to date identified a total of twelve sites close to and within the route of the water main pipeline route. The most common sites recognised are Post Medieval structures and areas of relict cultivation. To mitigate against any potential damage to any of these sites, it is suggested that archaeological monitoring is carried out as the pipeline passes through Grabhair. However, the final decision on the type and scale of mitigation works lies with Mary Macleod the Western Isles archaeologist.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank, Mary Macleod for advice and assistance during the preparation of this report.

Appendix A – Cartographic References

1750	Murdoch Mackenzie	The South east coast of the Lewis
1804	William Heather	A new and improved chart of the Hebrides
1822	John Thomson	Northern Part of the Western Isles
1821	William Johnson	Plan of the island of Lewis reduced from Mr Chapmans survey.
1854	1st Edition Ordnance Survey	Island of Lewis (Ross-shire), sheet 38, 1:10560
1854	1st Edition Ordnance Survey	Island of Lewis (Ross-shire), sheet 42, 1:10560
1899	2nd Edition Ordnance Survey	Island of Lewis (Ross-shire), sheet 38, 1:10560
1899	2nd Edition Ordnance Survey	Island of Lewis (Ross-shire), sheet 42, 1:10560
1974	Current Ordnance Survey	Sheet NB 31 NE, 1:10.000
1974	Current Ordnance Survey	Sheet NB 31 SE, 1:10,000

Appendix B – Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib
106G/Scot/UK 103	3012-3015 3063-3059 4054-4050 3115-3120 4174-4171	19.5.1946	1:10,000	B46
OS/67/121	246-234	30.5.1967	1:10,000	-
60588	191-194	29.4.1988	1:24,000	C230
CPE/Scot/UK 189 540/RAF/517	1061-1065 3185-3190	10.10.1946 31.5.1951	1:10,000 1:10,000	B142 B327

Appendix C – Bibliographic References

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Fenton, A.	1978	The Island Blackhouse, and a guide to 'The Blackhouse', No 42 Arnol, 2nd edition (1995), Historic Scotland.
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Appendix D - Gazetteer

Site No: 1
Name: Airigh Eishal
Type of remains: Shieling-Huts (Possible)
NGR: NB31NE 1
NMRS No: NB31NE 6
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: Illustrated on the 1st edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1854, sheet 38) as seven associated roofless square structures (shieling huts), annotated as 'Ruins' lying along the line of a burn. Similar depiction can be seen on the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 38). By the current edition OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE) two black dots may indicated the remains of the structures illustrated on the former OS maps.

Site No: 2
Name: Airigh Nan Sidheanan Gorma
Type of remains: Shieling-Huts (Possible)
NGR: NB 3698 1726
NMRS No: B31NE 9
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: Illustrated on the 1st edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1854, sheet 38) as seven small and two smallish square structures (shieling huts), all are loosely associated alone the banks of nearby burns. Six of the small structures are roofed with the remaining ones unroofed. By the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 38) all nine structures are still depicted though only two of the small shielings are roofed. On the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE) six

of the structures are noted, three only as dots.

Site No: 3
Name: Airigh Fhraoich
Type of remains: Shielling-Huts (Possible)
NGR: NB 372 156
NMRS No: NB31NE 12
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: Illustrated on the 1st edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1854, sheet 38) as three unroofed small square structures (shielling huts) concentrated around a burn. No indicated of this site on the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 38).

Site No: 4
Name: Gravir Church
Type of remains: Ecclesiastical
NGR: NB 3747 1573
NMRS No: HB Number 13331/NB31NE 17
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Field survey/cartographic/NMRS

Description: First illustrated on the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 38) as 'Free Church' with associated Manse. Late 19th century, plain gothic church, rectangular in plan with gables, modern porch on entrance gable, wide window at gallery level, apex belfry; otherwise, lancet windows; original glazing. Harled with a slate roof. Marked on the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE) as 'Church'. C-Listed

Site No: 5
Name: Grabhair
Type of remains: Township; Head-Dyke; Crofting Township; Corn Mills
NGR: NB 3879 1529 (centered)
NMRS No: NB31NE 11
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/aerial photographs

Description: Illustrated on the 1st edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis 1854, sheet 38) a crofting township, comprising of twenty-eight roofed, six unroofed, a head-dyke and two roofed Corn Mills. The current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE) shows forty-one roofed, two partially roofed, thirty-six unroofed buildings and the fragmentary remains of the head-dyke.
 By the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 38) the two corn mills are still marked to the south of the Manse on the western bank of the Kinloch Ouirn River and the bank of the Gil Mhòr burn. Not marked on the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE).
 Noted on the vertical aerial photographs there are a series of lazy-beds running perpendicular along the banks of the Gil Mhòr burn.

Site No: 6
Name:

Type of remains: Kerb Cairn (possible)
NGR: NB 3763 1580
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Field survey

Description: No indication of this feature on the OS maps. Circular feature, measuring approximately 6m by 5m, standing to a height of 500mm, with upright kerb stones around periphery.

Site No: 7
Name: Loch Crois, Eilean Falasgair
Type of remains: Island Dwelling (Possible); Causeway
NGR: NB 3831 1592
NMRS No: NB31NE 19
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: What may be an island dwelling has been identified from aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2005) in Loch Crois Ailean. It is connected to the S shore of the loch by a causeway and this has been illustrated on the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE).

Site No: 8
Name: Cnoc A' Bhlair, Heather View
Type of remains: Farmstead
NGR: NB 3834 1583
NMRS No: NB31NE 18
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: First noted on the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE) composed of three structures with access road.

Site No: 9
Name: Gravir, Former school and schoolhouse
Type of remains: Former school and schoolhouse including playground walls
NGR: NB 3819 1520
NMRS No: NB31NE 16/ HB Number 13332
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Regional: Field survey/cartographic/NMRS

Description: Illustrated on the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 38) as a T-shaped large building (house to rear). School and schoolhouse combined, built subsequent to the 1872 Education Act. Harled; small-paned single or timber-mullioned windows; slate roofs. SCHOOL has symmetrical 3-bay front, 3 windows, taller windows in centre gable; porch recessed on right hand flank. The schoolhouse is single storey with attic, higher eaves and roof-ridge levels, through roofs are integrated; gabled dormer-heads at first floor; apex stacks. By the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 NE) no longer noted as the school and appears to have changed in plan to a square structure. B listed.

Site No: 10
Name:
Type of remains: Peat-workings
NGR: NB 373 139 (centered)
NMRS No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Aerial Photographs

Description: Large oval shaped peat-cutting scars, initially noted on the 1946 aerial photographs along either side of the main road between Grabhair and Lemreway (B 8060). In the consecutive series of aerial photographs the scars although not as clearly defined can still be seen.

Site No: 11
Name: Lemreway
Type of remains: Township; Head-Dyke; Lazy-Beds
NGR: NB 3799 1179
NMRS No: NB31SE 1.00, 1.01
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: Illustrated in the 1st edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1854, sheet 43) as what appears to be an abandoned township. Forty-five structures are noted as 'ruins' with only one structure appearing to be roofed (presumably as a result of the Highland clearances) fifteen enclosures and a head-dyke. By the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 43) there are sixty-one roofed structures, which include a school and mill. There are also twelve enclosures and fifteen roofless structures. The current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 SE) shows sixty-five roofed buildings, which include a church, a manse and a school, ten partially roofed buildings, forty-three unroofed buildings, some field walls and the fragmentary remains of the head-dyke.

Site No: 12
Name: Lemreway
Type of remains: Horizontal Mill
NGR: NB 3792 1174
NMRS No: NB31SE 1.02
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: Cartographic/NMRS

Description: Noted on the 2nd edition OS (Ross-shire, Island of Lewis, 1899, sheet 43) to the north-west of the school. Not marked on the current OS (1:10,000 1974, sheet NB 31 SE).

Appendix E – Photographic Plates



Plate 1: Site 6, Possible Kerb Cairn to northeast of the church: From NW



Plate 2: Site 4 Gravir Church and stone boundary wall: From SW



Plate 3: Site 9, General Shot towards Lemreway: from N

Figure 1

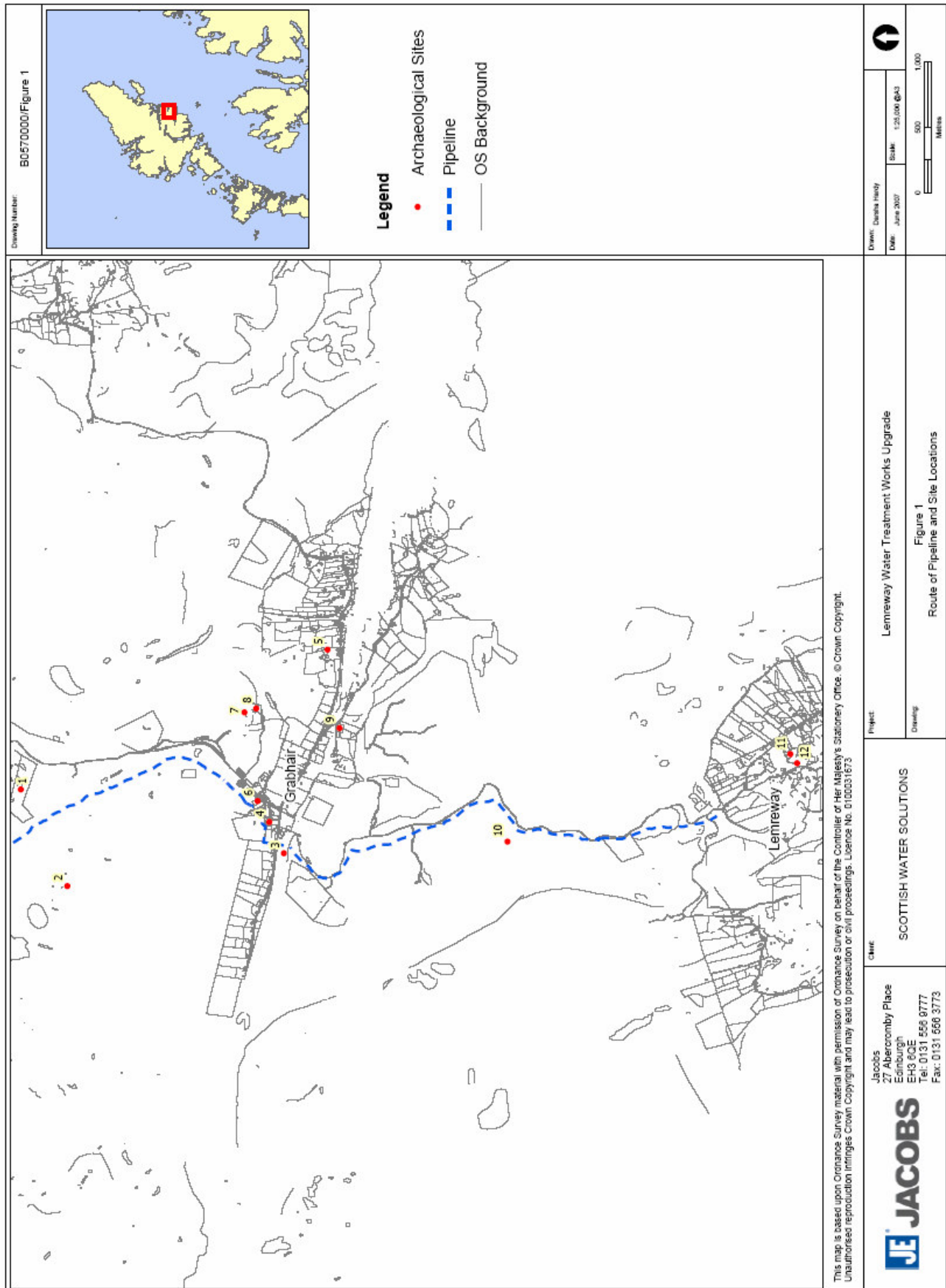


Figure 2

