



Scottish Water Solutions:

Stoneybridge Water Mains Renewal

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
and Walk over survey

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	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
ORIGINAL	NAME Claire Shaw	NAME Alastair Rees	NAME Pete Fasham
DATE 10/12/07	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME Claire Shaw	NAME Alastair Rees	NAME
DATE 17/12/07	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

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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 the replacement raw water main pipeline within the Stoneybridge area on South Uist. The route of the water mains runs from the water treatment works at NGR : NF 772 322 and extends to the reservoir at Loch Larras (NGR: NF 783 308) see Figure 1.1-1.2 for overview of route.
- 1.1.2 The assessment found two sites of archaeological and historical interest close to the proposed route of the replacement water main pipeline. The first site was the prominent standing stone An Carra (1) a Scheduled Ancient Monument close to the treatment works. The second occurs out with the study area on the south eastern bank of Loch Beinn Charra and was identified as an artificial island, possibly the site of a crannog or Dun (2).
- 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 open heathland.
- 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 affects of the proposed development on the entire historic environment including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings and their environs, historic gardens and landscapes.
- 1.2.2 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:
- *Historic Scotland for Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Designed Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields;*
 - *Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Archaeology Unit for archaeological sites, monuments and early maps;*
 - *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.*

1.2.3 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 is a Scheduled Ancient Monument close to the proposed development area (1) therefore the following information is relevant. 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 Other archaeological sites and monuments

- 2.3.1 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.

2.4 Planning Considerations

- 2.4.1 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 archaeological sites and monuments within a 100m wide linear corridor

either side of the proposed pipeline. Each archaeological site 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 is in bold type within parentheses.

- 3.1.3 Each archaeological site referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figures 1.1 – 1.2) 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 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 both with and without statutory designation that lie within 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.*

- 3.3.3 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 6th of 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

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.

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.

3.5.2 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 the area of Stoneybridge, An Carra (1) (NF 7703 3211) and located 3 km away near the coast, Crois Chnoc Breaca (NF 7340 3366). 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 Stoneybridge (NF 7490 3439). 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.
- 4.2.5 Another archaeological site synonymous with this period and continuing in use till the Post medieval period are the appearance of artificial islands such as site 2. These 'islands' were purposely created to act as platforms to allow the construction of dwellings in the form of crannogs or defensive duns. Most are circular structures that appear to have been built as individual homes to accommodate the extended family and even their livestock, attached to the shore by a timber walkway or causeway. Within the Outer Hebrides many such sites have been noted and on North Uist, the site of the dun at Eilean Domhnuill, Loch Oalbhat has been extensively excavated, giving an insight into the development and utilization of this somewhat isolated environment.

4.3 The Roman Period (AD43 – 410)

- 4.3.1 There is no evidence of Roman occupation in this area however reference to the Hebrides by Pomponius Mela and Pliny the Elder indicate some level of contact between the Hebrides and the Roman world.

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.

4.7 Previous Work

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

5

Results

5.1 Sites within the study area

- 5.1.1 A total of one site was identified within the study area by the desk-based assessment and walk over survey and this is presented in Appendix A and illustrated in Figure 1.1 – 1.2.
- 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 is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the study area An Carra Standing stone (1).
- 5.1.4 There are no listed buildings within 1km of the study area.
- 5.1.5 There are no non-designated sites within the 100m study corridor.
- 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 did not uncover any new sites. All sites were visited and 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.

5.2 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 In regards to the development area, no known archaeological sites occur within 100m of the study area, however there is a non-designated site (2) some 200m from the study corridor. It is therefore concluded that the archaeological potential of the development area is low.

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 1.1 – 1.2. Detailed site descriptions are provided in Appendix A.

6.2 Importance of known sites within the development corridor

6.2.1 One site of National importance (1) occurs within the study area.

6.2.2 One sites of Local importance occur within the study area.

6.2.3 No 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 One known sites lies within the 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	An Carra	National	Negligible	Slight
2	Loch Bein Charra	Regional	Negligible	Negligible

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 slight impact on one site within the study area (1).
- 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 the overall impact on the sites situated within the proposed development corridor will be negligible.

6.5 Unknown archaeological potential within the proposed development corridor

6.5.1 The presence of few sites close to the development area and the rough terrain would appear to suggest that there is little potential for buried archaeological remains to occur within this area. This suggests that the potential for unknown and buried archaeology of a prehistoric date within the development corridor is low.

7 Summary and Conclusion

7.1 General

7.1.1 The assessment has to date identified a total of two sites surrounding the proposed route of the raw water mains upgrade, the pre-historic standing stone, An Carra (1) and the artificial island in Loch Bein Charra (2). It is suggested that no archaeological monitoring is required as the development is situated a sufficient distance from the Scheduled Ancient Monument. In addition the terrain in which the development passes through is inhospitable, rough, boggy, varying in gradient and littered with outcrops of bedrock, reducing the possibility of human activity in the area.

7.2 Discussions and Recommendations

7.2.1 Archaeological potential of the study area.

7.2.2 The area through which the development passes is exposed, peaty heathland which has been unimproved. The first and second edition

Ordnance Survey maps do not show any shielings in the area, so it appears there is little if any post-medieval activity.

The assessment has to date identified a total of one designated site along and close to the route of the proposed replacement pipeline.

The significant lack of archaeological sites within the study areas indicates that the archaeological potential of the study area is therefore low.

7.2.3 **Archaeological Proposals**

It is recommended that no archaeological monitoring is required during the insertion of the pipeline, as there is little indication of human activity within the area concerned. In conjunction with the rough terrain, the potential for unknown archaeology is low.

7.3 **Acknowledgements**

Jacobs wish to thank the NMRS, Kevin Maclaren of RCAHMS, 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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Maclean, R. Rev.	1834-45	The New Statistical Account of Scotland, vol 14: South Uist, County of Inverness, 182-197.
Pringle, D (ed)	1994	The Ancient Monuments of the Western Isles, Historic Scotland.

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
1881	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey	Inverness-shire (Hebrides, South Uist, sheet LIII, 1:10560
1904	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey	Inverness-shire (Hebrides, South Uist, sheet LII and LIII, 1:10560
1912	J.G. Bartholomew	Survey Atlas of Scotland, Plate 43

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib
CPE/Scot/UK 372540/RAF/506	4302-4307 3302-3307	30.04.48	1:10,000	B238
58/RAF/1962	F21: 0264-0260 F22: 0264-0260	19.03.56	1:10,000	B421
60487	166-168	22.5.1987	1:24,000	C210
OS/93/094	110-114 174-173	28.4.93	1:10,000	-

Appendix A - Gazetteer

Site No: 1
Name: An Carra
Type of remains: Standing Stone
NGR: NF 7703 3211
NMRS No: NF 73 SE 1
SAM No: 888
Local SMR No: 693 MWE 9886
Status/Source: National: NMRS/SMR/Cartographic

Description: The NMRS records that An Carra is a standing stone 17' high, 4 3/4' broad and 2' thick. Its width is regular for more than half its height, after which it tapers towards the top. The monument known as An Carra, standing stone comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date, visible as an upstanding monument and most likely relates to ritual activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. During the walkover 2007, it was noted that the standing stone is in good condition, public access to the stone is gained by crossing a wooden stile near the access road to the treatment works.

Site No: 2
Name: Loch Beinn Charra
Type of remains: Artificial Island
NGR: NF 77246 31252
NMRS No: N/A
SAM No: N/A
Local SMR No: N/A
Status/Source: Local: AP's/Cartographic

Description: Visible on aerial photographs and located at NGR: NF 77246 31252 on the SW side of Loch Bheinn a Chara is what appears to be an artificial island that is attached to the shore by a narrow causeway. The artificial island may contain the remains of a crannog or Dun and measures approximately 15m in diameter. Visible on aerial photographs around the perimeter of the island are what appears to be fairly large stones.

Appendix B – Photographic Plates



Plate 1: Site 1, An Carra standing stone

Appendix C – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Stoneybridge, Raw Water mains replacement
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 SE 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Pre-historic
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR	NB 297 477 to NB 285 478
START DATE	25 th November 2007
END DATE	19 th December 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Unknown
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	The assessment has to date identified a total of two sites surrounding the proposed route of the raw water mains upgrade, the Scheduled Ancient Monument standing stone, An Carra and a previously unknown artificial island discovered in Loch Beinn Charra NGR NF 77246 31252. The lack of archaeological sites within the study area indicates that the archaeological potential of the study area is low.
PROJECT CODE:	B0570000
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water Solutions
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Jacobs UK, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, G2 7HX
E MAIL:	Claire.shaw@jacobs.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Report to Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.