Broadford to Strollamus Mainout, Raw Water Main and Track Access for Loch Buidhe and Loch Lonachan, Strath, Skye

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Drochaid Mhor Strollamus

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BROADFORD TO STROLLAMUS MAINOUT, RAW WATER MAIN AND TRACK ACCESS FOR LOCH BUIDHE AND LOCH LONACHAN

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
Broadford to Strollamus, Strath, Skye

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 22 August and 23 August 2013 on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in advance of a new Broadford to Strollamus water main, a raw water main along the lower stretches of Glen Suardal, a site compound area adjacent to the Heaste road, and track access and haulage routes from the compound to Loch Buidhe and Loch Lonachan; in the Parish of Strath, Skye. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for the proposed development works and water main route and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The survey identified a small number of new archaeological sites including boundary dykes, a sheep dipping tank, a track, and possible boathouse and dam, and two road bridges. The desk-based assessment produced a number of sites within the immediate landscape surrounding the proposed works including post-medieval settlement remains and the route of the former Strath Marble Railway line. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the proposed works.

1 Introduction

1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of ground works and the construction of a new water main between the Broadford and Strollamus water treatment works, along the line of a raw water main in the lower stretches of Glen Suardal, a site compound area adjacent to the Broadford to Heaste road, and track access and haulage routes from the site compound to Loch Buidhe and Loch Lonachan, in the Parish of Strath, in the island of Skye (see Figure 1). The survey also included a walkover of a strip of ground surrounding Loch Buidhe as this would be inundated by the raising of the current loch water level. The brief for the archaeological work falls under the Highland Council Historic Environment Team Reference CHG5530, while the site compound and Loch Lonachan access track are covered by Planning Ref: 13/01964/FUL, as the proposed developments lie within a wider area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the past.

1.2 The desk based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed developments identified and recorded a number of archaeological sites, some of which are new to the archaeological record in this area including turf and stone boundary dykes, a track, a sheep dipping tank, the degraded foundations of a possible boat house, and a small dam and sluice.

1.3 A number of sites are located in close proximity to the route of the proposed water main pipeline and other associated development works while some of the turf and stone boundary dykes, the track of the former marble line railway and a former road bridge will be directly impacted upon by the pipeline route between the Broadford water treatment works and Strollamus. The possible boathouse footings and the stone
dam and sluice will be inundated by the raising of the water level in Loch Buidhe. Recommendations and mitigation measures are set out in this report to safeguard the archaeological sites during the development works (see Section 8).

Figure 1 – Site Location Maps showing survey route
2 Acknowledgements

2.1 We wish to thank Kirsty Windle of Scottish Water Solutions for commissioning the work and supplying base maps and associated information in advance of the survey. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch, while mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044. Base maps and shapefiles were compiled by Mary Peteranna, while the base maps contain Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2013.

3 Site Location

3.1 The proposed developments for this archaeological desk based assessment and watching brief cover a wide area of landscape in the Parish of Strath, Skye. The main out running from the Broadford Water Treatment Works at NG 6475 2215 to the Strollamus Water Treatment Works at NG 5922 2670, passes through a wide range of environments. From the Broadford WTW, the route passes to the north through wet and boggy moorland, then runs along the perimeter of the croft lands at Black Park, before running through fields to the B8083 Torrin road to the SSW of Broadford. Running NW the route crosses the Broadford River and passes through rides on the fringes of conifer plantations (also including very wet ground), runs to the NW of the Broadford Industrial Estate and continues to the W of the fenceline bounding the A871 trunk road leading towards Luib. Opposite the cemetery at Skinidin, the pipeline route cuts through the fence and then runs up the side of the main road to Strollamus. The pipeline then diverges from the road to the SW following the Alt Eagainn to join the track that used to form the old Broadford to Luib road. Here, the route of the development runs along the N side of the track, crosses the Alt Strollamus to the NE of the old road bridge, and continues up the side of the track to the Strollamus WTW.

3.2 The route of the raw water main in Glen Suardal runs from the Broadford WTW at NG 6475 2215 to the dam on the Alt a*Mhuillinn at NG 6420 2132.

3.3 The site compound adjacent to and on the W side of the Broadford to Heaste road is located at NG 6475 2155. The footprint for the compound measures approximately 70 metres NW-SE by 30 metres NE-SW. The main access track and haulage route leaves the site compound on the S side and traverses open, boggy moorland with numerous peat hags and ravines containing small streams. Running SSW to grid reference NG 6450 2045, the track then splits into two separate routes. The track to Loch Lonachan contours to the W around the hillslope before dropping gradually to the SW to the outflow of Loch Lonachan at grid reference NG 6338 1970. The track to Loch Buidhe runs SSE from the divergence and runs up increasingly wet and broken sloping ground, before turning SSW to the outflow of Loch Buidhe at NG 6400 1945.

3.4 The underlying geology of the development sites comprises a mix of rocks including limestone and shale of the Durness and Jurassic periods, Torridonian sandstone and some basalt exposures. These base rocks have provided widely varying soil and ground conditions, most of which are poorly drained - especially on the Torridonian rocks. Peat has developed over the upland areas of the route, which is covered today
by heather and deer grass. However, pockets of well-drained ground are found associated with exposures of the underlying limestone bedrock, especially around Strollamus and south of Broadford adjacent to the Torrin road.

3.5 The area of ground between the Heaste and Torrin roads is dominated by the low rocky peaks of Beinn nan Carn (285 metres) and Ben Suardal (281 metres), while the pipeline route between Broadford and Strollamus is overshadowed by the impressive mountain group comprising Beinn na Caillich (732 metres), Beinn Dearg Mhor (709 metres) and Creagan Dubh (535 metres); along with the island of Scalpay located to the north.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The proposed developments centred on the Broadford and Strollamus water treatment works, including the line of the proposed pipeline route, are located in an area where a significant number of archaeological sites have been recorded in the past. Previous archaeological evaluations conducted in the area include the Landscape Survey of Strath Suardal (EHG2821 and EHG3281), the walkover survey of Allt na Teangaidh, Strollamus (EHG3057), and walkover surveys by ACFA, Miket and Wildgoose. The desk based assessment for this project has limited the search to a 50 metres wide corridor where possible although some site grid references, not located with accuracy in the past, have been included in the results section in this report (see Section 6.1.2).

4.2 The archaeological landscape of Strath has an incredible range of sites and monuments displaying settlement over a significant time depth. Sites include chambered cairns of the Neolithic period around Broadford Bay, the High Pasture Cave complex and associated settlement in the wider landscape of Strath Suardal, and a souterrain and grain-drying kiln complex near Liveras, Broadford. And, although there is an important array of prehistoric sites recorded in the area, it is the post-medieval settlement remains that dominate the landscape including farmsteads, shielings, boundary dykes and areas of rig and furrow. There is also an industrial element to the archaeological landscape here, especially with regards to the former marble quarries in Strath Suardal, the former marble line railway terminating at the old pier in Broadford, and a large lime kiln adjacent to the Broadford Pier.

4.3 Taken together, the prehistoric and historic settlement remains recorded throughout the Strath area in Skye provide evidence for a continuity of settlement. However, much of the area is now deserted and the settlement today is scattered within townships along the coastal fringe.

5 Methodology

The overall aim of this assessment was to identify and record any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the proposed developments, through the excavation of the pipeline trench and ground works. This would enable informed
mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that archaeological evidence is not unnecessarily damaged or destroyed.

5.1 Desk Based Assessment

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

5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS ì Canmore) and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER). Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible, while cartographic and other written records were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for survey.

5.2 Walkover Survey

5.2.1 The line of the proposed route of the new water main between the Broadford and Strollamus WTWs, the raw water main pipe run in Glen Suardal, the site compound area adjacent to the Heaste road, the route of the associated access and haulage routes to Loch Buidhe and Loch Lonachan, and the ground proposed for inundation around Loch Buidhe, was walked over and surveyed between the 22 and 23 August 2013. The weather conditions for the survey comprised a generally sunny day with some cloud, good light levels and light winds on the 22 August; while on the 23 August conditions were wet with poor light levels. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were generally very wet, especially within extensive areas of boggy ground, although drier conditions were found around Strollamus. Stands of heather and bracken, and some tussock-covered ground resulted in some difficulty in identifying archaeological features in some areas.

5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and Trimble Business Centre software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based rover. However, on the day, satellite and telephone signals were intermittent resulting in some correction work having to be applied to the recorded data back at the desk. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

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

The following sections present the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

6.1 Desk Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results.

6.1.1.1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye) Sheet XLVI and XL – Surveyed 1876/Published 1881

A building is shown on the west bank of the Allt a’ Choire, to the north of Cnoc na Cubhaige, and is surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. A series of boundary dykes and possible fence lines are also shown to the west of Black Park and towards the Torrin Road. An enclosure is shown on the northwest side of the Broadford River, to the west of the Broadford Hotel.

At Fasach Coille, the road is shown crossing the river gorge of the Allt Fearna, while the Broadford to Luib road is also shown crossing the Allt Strollamus at Drochaid Mhor Strollamus, which may show former bridge crossings. A sheepfold is shown to the southwest of the crossing here, while a track is shown running NNE from the sheepfold towards settlement on the coastal fringe.

6.1.1.2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd and Later Editions

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye) Sheet XLVI and XL – Surveyed 1901/Published 1903

The 6 inch to the mile second edition Ordnance Survey map sheet does not show any additional detail to that seen in the first edition map sheet.

6.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record produced the following sites and monuments within the landscape in close proximity to the route of the proposed water main pipeline and at the site of the new development works:

6.1.2.1 MHG6582 NG 64880 21100 Allt a’ Choire Shieling Hut

On the E bank of the Allt a’ Choire in a green depression amongst heather moor at 125m OD is an extensive shieling site containing at least six one- and two-cell stone and turf shieling mounds.
Figure 2 – Sites 1 to 9 located between Loch Buidhe, the Broadford Water Treatment Works and Broadford
6.1.2.2 MHG18226 NG 64900 21900 Allt a’ Choire Enclosure

Enclosure (listed only, no details given).

6.1.2.3 MHG6367 NG 64820 22180 Allt a’ Choire Farmstead

On the W side of the Allt a’ Choire 50m from the Broadford to Heaste road at 52m OD are the turf-covered remains of a considerable settlement. The remains consist of at least 2 longhouses, 3 byres and perhaps 6 small enclosures. A mains water pipe has cut through the northernmost longhouse. Numerous field dykes radiate from the settlement.

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye 1881, sheet xlvi) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1968).

6.1.2.4 MHG6368 NG 64550 22200 Allt a’ Mhuillin Cairn

Lying on the top of a natural outcrop which lies on the E side of the burn is a heather-covered cairn which measures 15.3m by 9m standing to about 3m high. A large hole has been excavated in the NE summit of the cairn.

6.1.2.5 MHG5310 NG 64000 23000 Broadford Souterrain

About 1880 an earth-house was discovered by a labourer ploughing in a field called "Goirtean nan h-uamha" (the field of the cave). A subterranean passage was found extending about 100ft towards the sea, and capacious enough to admit a person on all-fours. It terminated in a circular chamber, which contained some sheep-bones, a few cinders and a quern. All knowledge of this earth-house and its site seems to have been lost, even the field name is no longer recognised.

6.1.2.6 MHG5306 NG 64000 23000 Broadford Find Spot

Steatite cup, shallow and saucer-like, measuring 4 3/8 ins by 3 7/8 ins and less than an inch in depth, found in making a road near Broadford, Skye.

6.1.2.7 MHG6270 NG 64000 23000 Broadford Cairn

In a field at Broadford called "Bearbhai", of which the meaning is unknown, a cairn was recently removed. Amongst other objects, was found a curious ornament of green stone, pierced with four listes (? wrist-guard). (See also NG62SW 1 and 19).

6.1.2.8 MHG6390 NG 63770 22990 Broadford Winch House

Adjacent to the Broadford tramway about 200m S of the last house in Broadford as the road leaves for Elgol and at a height of 30m OD is a small random rubble structure which is aligned parallel to the tramway. The building measures 3.7m N-S by 2.1m E-W. A small hole in the southern wall may be the exit for a winding cable.
6.1.2.9 **MHG27796** NG 63580 23830 **Broadford** Building

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye 1881, sheet xl), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1968).

6.1.2.10 **MHG45632** NG 59720 26690 **Strollamus** Structures

On a low grassy rise 70m to the N of the old Strollamus road are the ruinous remains of three structures:

1. Subrectangular turf-covered foundation measuring 7.5m by 5m, with some stone being visible.
2. 14m to the N is a circular turf-covered foundation 3m in diameter. 3. 6m to the W
   is a turf-covered subrectangular structure which measures 3.5m by 2.5m. There is evidence for enclosed rig cultivation to the W.

6.1.2.11 **MHG45633** NG 59720 26690 **Strollamus** Building

As MHG45632 above.

6.1.2.12 **MHG5852** NG 59720 26690 **Strollamus** Hut Circle

As MHG45632 and MHG45633 above.

6.1.2.13 **MHG42255** NG 59700 26750 **Strollamus** Dyke

Lying between the old and new roads roughly 100m N of the old road, at 15m OD, is a depression which measures 8m by 4m surrounded by a low earth bank. A broad low field dyke runs from the western end to the old road. Rig cultivation lies all around.

6.1.2.14 **MHG5851** NG 59560 26630 **Strollamus** Building

Lying about 30m N of the old Strollamus road at 15m OD, is a ruinous sub-rectangular structure with rounded corners. Standing in an area of improved grassland the structure measures 7m by 4.5m over walls of uncertain width. A possible entrance lies in the NW corner.

6.1.2.15 **MHG5854** NG 59370 26550 **Strollamus** Longhouse

Situated 50m to the W of the Allt Strollamus and 50m N of the bridge on the old road, at a height of 30m OD, is a ruinous stone built longhouse with rounded corners. Measuring 15m N-S by 6m E-W over walls 1.25m thick, the structure is divided across the short axis to give two rooms measuring 6.5m by 4m and 4m by 4m. Each room has a separate entrance in the E.
Figure 3 – Sites 10 to 14 located between Broadford and Strollamus
Plate 1 – Turf and stone boundary dyke Site 4, near Broadford

Plate 2 – Marble line railway track Site 6, near Broadford
6.1.2.16 **MHG5855  NG 59390 26540  Strollamus  Longhouse**

By the side of the Allt Strollamus 40m to the N of the bridge on the old road is a rectangular stone built longhouse with rounded corners. Measuring 10m N-S by 5m E-W over walls 1m wide the structure is divided across the short axis to give two rooms measuring 6m by 3m and 3m by 2m. A door opening survives in the centre of the W wall of the northern, larger room.

6.1.2.17 **MHG5853  NG 59330 26480  Strollamus  Enclosure**

By the S side of the old Strollamus road 20m NW of the bridge at 38m OD is a large D-shaped stone walled enclosure. The enclosure is set into the hill slope and measures 20m by 20m over walls 1m wide and surviving to 1.5m in height. An entrance 0.5m wide traces the road in the centre of the N side. A small burn runs through the enclosure from NE to SW.

6.2 **Walkover Survey**

The walkover survey revealed a number of new archaeological sites (see Figures 2 and 3), relating to the use of the landscape throughout the historic period. The sites include turf and stone dykes, a track, a sheep dipping pen, a possible boathouse, a dam and associated sluice, and two road bridges. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recovered during the survey.

6.2.1 **Prehistoric Period**

6.2.1.1 Although the desk based assessment of sites in the area displayed a wide range of prehistoric sites, no additional archaeological remains relating to this period were identified.

6.2.2 **Historic Period**

6.2.2.1 Sites of post-medieval date were recorded during the walkover survey, mainly centred on the areas to the S and W of Black Park and at Strollamus. These generally comprised turf and stone boundary dykes, indicating the division of the landscape through time. A grass-covered access track was also recorded at Strollamus (Site 12c), leaving the former Broadford to Luib road and leading to house site 12a. A concrete sheep dipping tank was also found near the shore at Strollamus (Site 14).

6.2.2.2 A parliamentary stone bridge was recorded crossing the Allt Strollamus at Drochaid Mhor Strollamus (Site 11), while a larger bridge of similar style was identified crossing the Allt Fearna, adjacent to the current main road between Broadford and Strollamus (Site 10). However, the latter showed evidence for strengthening and modification, probably because it was used up into the recent past, carrying some of the heavier goods vehicles that travelled the roads. Finally, a section of the former light-gauge railway, or tramway, track was recorded during the survey (see Site 6). The ‘Marble Line’ was first opened in 1904 and carried marble from the quarries in
Strath Suardal to the pier in Broadford. For the first six years the line was operated by horse power, after which, in December 1910, a steam locomotive was purchased. The "Skylark" as the engine was known, was purchased by the Skye Marble Company. After the companies demise in 1914, due to recurring financial problems and the outbreak of the First World War, the engine was sold to a dealer in Glasgow. Quarrying in Strath Suardal was resumed in 1935, after which the start of the Second World War intervened and the quarries finally closed down in 1939.

Plate 3 – Dam and sluice at outflow of Loch Buidhe, Site 9

7 Discussion

7.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey in relation to the proposed route of the new water main pipeline between the Broadford and Strollamus water treatment works, the route of the raw water main between the dam on the Allt a' Mhuillin and the Broadford WTW, and the area set aside for the site compound and the access tracks to Loch Buidhe and Loch Lonachan, revealed a scatter of previously recorded sites, plus a small number of new sites.

7.2 All of the sites appear to relate to post-medieval activities in the landscape including turf and stone field boundaries and enclosures, a track, a sheep dipping tank, the degraded remains of a possible boat house and dam/sluice at Loch Buidhe, the track of the former marble line railway, and two former road bridges (carrying the
Broadford to Luib road). Evidence for a prehistoric archaeological landscape was not found during the walkover survey, despite numerous sites of this age being identified in the desk based assessment.

7.3 The archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey are all visible as surface features, some of which are still relatively well-preserved. However, it is probable that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the surface and this should be taken into consideration when excavation of the pipeline route is taking place. In particular, it is possible that sites of prehistoric age within their contemporary landscape lie hidden below the peat in this area.

7.4 Recommendations for mitigation and for preserving the recovered archaeological sites and monuments are included below in Section 8.
Figure 4 – Sketch survey of Site 9 located at the outflow of Loch Buidhe
8 Recommendations

8.1 Buffer zones should be retained around archaeological sites recorded during the walkover survey, as listed below, while impacts on archaeological sites recorded during the survey should be kept to a minimum as follows:

8.1.1 Where the pipeline runs in parallel with turf or stone boundary dykes, a 5 metres buffer zone should be retained to each side of the dyke.

8.1.2 Where the pipeline cuts through boundary dykes and walls, the minimum amount of impact is encouraged. In particular, tracking by the excavator undertaking the cutting of the pipeline trench over boundary dykes and walls should be kept to a minimum.

8.1.3 Access tracks for vehicles associated with the proposed developments should also respect the recommendations set out above.

8.1.4 It is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the areas covered by peat and below ground-level in general, and this should be taken into consideration when excavation of the pipeline route is taking place. However, this should not be subject to a formal watching brief.

Plate 5 – Farmstead Site 12a looking NE, Strollamus
8.1.5 Where the pipeline route cuts through the former marble line track-bed (Site 6), this should be undertaken with the minimum amount of impact. The section selected for cutting through for the pipe-run is very wet and has been heavily ponded and disturbed by cattle.

8.1.6 Where the pipeline route cuts through the access track (Site 12c) leading from the former Broadford to Luib road to house Site 12c, this should be undertaken with the minimum amount of impact.

8.1.7 The pipeline route should be cut between the fence and sheep dipping tank Site 14.

8.1.8 Scottish Water have indicated that a test pit will be excavated into the top of the old road bridge spanning the Allt Fearn (see Site 10) to see if there is sufficient depth of material to bury the water main pipe. Information resulting from this trial excavation should be relayed to the Highland Councils Historic Environment Team, who will decide if any further archaeological supervision is required.

8.1.9 Discussions with Kirsty Cameron and Andrew Puls of the Highland Council Historic Environment Team have confirmed that no further archaeological works are necessary with relation to the proposed developments.

9 References


Highland Council Historic Environment Team Development Guidance

Highland Council Historic Environment Team - Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER).
Http://her.highland.gov.uk


IfA 2008 By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists: Code of Conduct: Reading, IFA.

Mackenzie, A. 1883 The Isle of Skye.


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The Scottish Government 2010. Scottish Planning Policy
10 Web-Based Sources

British Geological Survey \( \text{http://www.bgs.ac.uk} \)

Gazetteer for Scotland \( \text{http://www.scottish-places.info} \)

National Map Library of Scotland \( \text{http://maps.nls.uk} \)
**APPENDIX 1  Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites**

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<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Alignment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Ht OD (m)</th>
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<td>A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 1.8m wide at base and stands up to 0.8m high.</td>
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<td>Broadford</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
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<td>NW-SE</td>
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<td>Broadford</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
<td>A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 2m wide at base and stands up to 0.7m high. Iron fence posts are set into the top of the wall.</td>
<td>N-S</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>Broadford</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
<td>Located under rushes and bracken is a very degraded turf boundary dyke measuring 1.5m wide at base and standing up to 0.6m high.</td>
<td>E-W</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Broadford</td>
<td>Disused train track</td>
<td>A grass-covered track is the remains of the old Marble train line. It measures 2.5m wide and 0.5m high with 0.6m wide camber to each side.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>163885</td>
<td>823133</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Broadford</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
<td>A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 1.5m wide at base and stands up to 0.6m high. It appears to stop at intended pipeline route location.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>163997</td>
<td>823145</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Broadford</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
<td>A stone/turf dyke is located to either side of proposed haul track. It measures 1.2m wide at base and stands up to 0.6m high</td>
<td>NW-SE</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>164836</td>
<td>821417</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Loch Buaidhe</td>
<td>Boathouse? / dam</td>
<td>At main outflow of loch is the remains of a stone-built dam and sluice built out of limestone blocks (some mortar visible). Four metres to SE are the remains of stone-built boathouse measuring 5m NE-SW by 4m.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>163988</td>
<td>819424</td>
<td>7-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site No.</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Align.</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Ht OD (m)</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
<td>Photo No.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Skinidin</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>A stone and mortar built Parliamentary bridge with a wide arch and buttresses to each side and the underside of the arch has been shuttered with concrete. It carries the old Luib to Broadford road. The bridge was not accessible due to dense vegetation.</td>
<td>WNW-ESE</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>161720</td>
<td>826121</td>
<td>10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>A stone and mortar built Parliamentary bridge carries the old Luib to Broadford road.</td>
<td>E-W</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>159378</td>
<td>826505</td>
<td>12-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12a</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>Farmstead</td>
<td>The stone footings of a house/bye is located 45m to NW of burn. The SW cell measures 6m NE-SW by 3.6m and NE cell measures 4m x 3.6m internally over walls 0.8m wide and 0.4m high.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>159362</td>
<td>826553</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>12b</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>The stone footings of a subrectangular structure measures 11m NE-SW by 3.5m internally.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>159393</td>
<td>826537</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12c</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>Track</td>
<td>A grass-covered track measuring 1.5m wide runs from the old Luib road up to Site 12a.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>159354</td>
<td>826526</td>
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<tr>
<td>13a</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
<td>A stone/turf dyke measures 1m wide max and stands up to 0.7m high.</td>
<td>NW-SE</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>159298</td>
<td>826554</td>
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<tr>
<td>13b</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>Boundary dyke</td>
<td>A stone/turf dyke measures 1m wide max and stands up to 0.7m high.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>159314</td>
<td>826574</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Strollamus</td>
<td>Sheep dip</td>
<td>Located 8m to N of fenceline is the remains of a concrete-built sheep dipping tank. It is aligned E-W and measures 3.8m long and 0.8m wide and up to 1.2m deep.</td>
<td>E-W</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>159895</td>
<td>826707</td>
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**APPENDIX 2  Broadford to Strollamus Mainout Index of Photographs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Direction Facing</th>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Image cancelled</td>
<td>SB</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very degraded turf and stone dyke</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Very degraded turf dyke</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stone and turf dyke</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
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<td>SW</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marble line tack bed</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ESE</td>
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<td>Stone and turf dyke</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dam and sluice at Loch Buidhe</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dam and sluice at Loch Buidhe</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Boat house foundations in Loch Buidhe</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>22/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Parliamentary Bridge, Allt Fearn</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Parliamentary Bridge, Allt Fearn</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SSW</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Parliamentary Bridge, Drochaid Mhor Strollamus</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SSW</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Parliamentary Bridge, Drochaid Mhor Strollamus</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Parliamentary Bridge, Drochaid Mhor Strollamus</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>12a</td>
<td>Farmstead at Drochaid Mhor Strollamus</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Boulder and turf dyke at Drochaid Mhor Strollamus</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>23/08/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3    Loch Buidhe Inundation Plan showing location of Site 9
APPENDIX 4    Lay-by and Site Compound Area - Heaste Road