



Western Isles (South)

Coastal Zone Assessment Survey

Grimsay, Benbecula & South Uist

by

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With

Alastair Dawson and Sue Dawson

Commissioned by



Funded by

Historic Scotland

March 2005

EASE Archaeological Consultants

Coastal Zone assessment Survey: Grimsay, Benbecula & South Uist

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Report on a Coastal Zone
Assessment Survey of Grimsay,
Benbecula & South Uist

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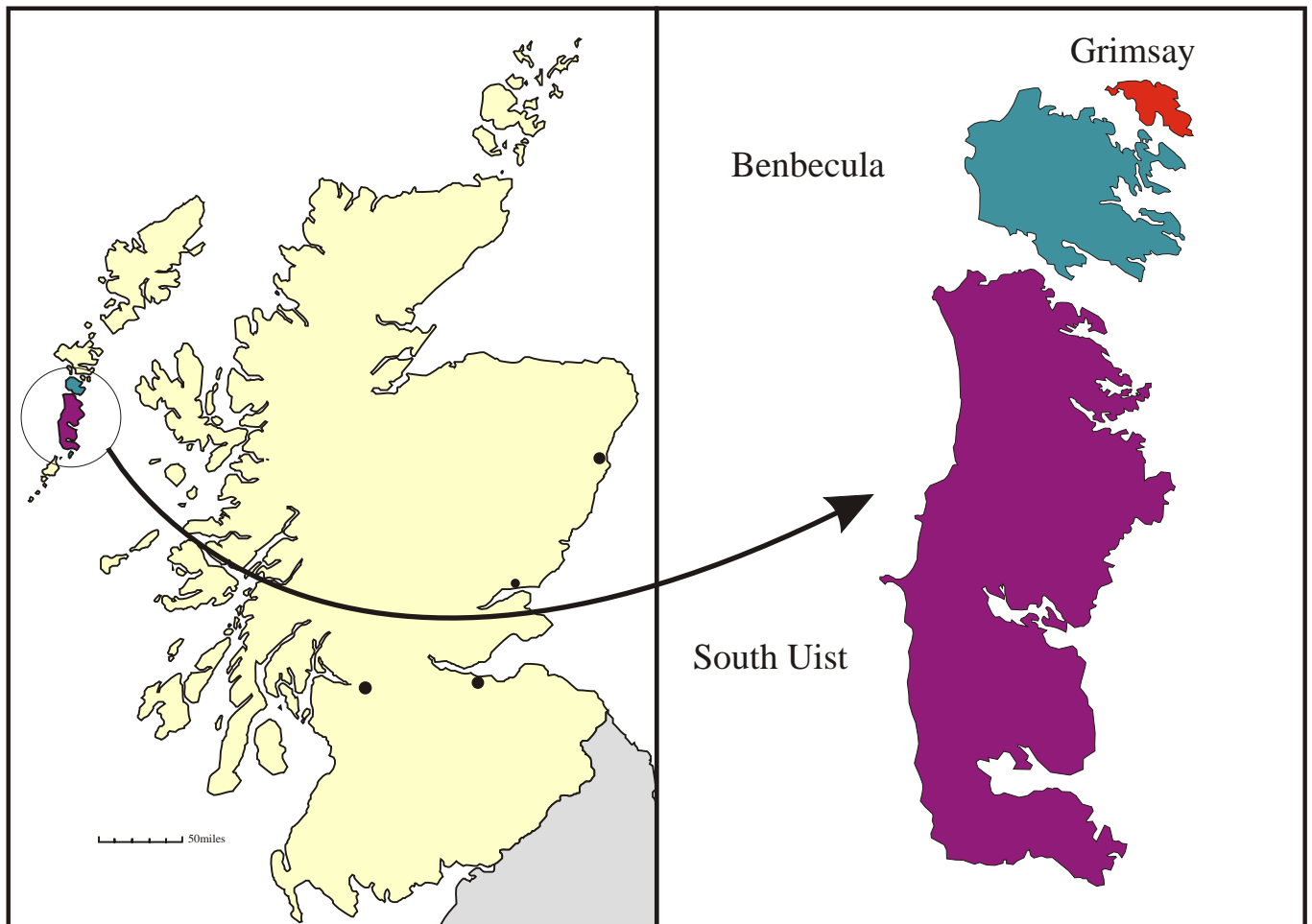
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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all of the individuals and institutions who made the fieldwork and the production of this report possible. We would like to thank Martin Carruthers and Angus Mackintosh for their hard work and good humour in the field. Richard Strachan (Historic Scotland) and Peter McKeague (RCAHMS) kindly provided information and maps. Tom Dawson (The SCAPE Trust) kept us up to date and Rod McCullagh kindly provided copies of internal HS reports.

1.0 Introduction

This report documents the findings of a coastal zone assessment survey carried out on the islands of South Uist, Benbecula and Grimsay in February-March 2005. The work was commissioned by The SCAPE Trust and funded by Historic Scotland.

The survey was conducted in the wake of particularly severe weather and while it thus serves as a rapid inspection of storm damage, its broader remit was to gather data on the location, nature and condition of all archaeological sites located within the coastal zone and to assess the nature and degree of risk faced by these sites in the future. Similar data gathering surveys sponsored by Historic Scotland have been undertaken throughout Scotland over the past ten years for the purposes of informing coastal archaeology management strategy (Ashmore *in* Dawson, 2003).

The area covered by this survey was set down within the project design formulated by the SCAPE Trust. The methodology employed by the survey and the format of this report correspond with specifications set out in Archaeology Procedure Paper 4: Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (Historic Scotland, 1996).

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Hazel Moore, Graeme Wilson, Martin Carruthers and Angus Mackintosh. The geomorphology and erosion survey was conducted by Prof. Alastair Dawson and Dr. Sue Dawson. Their contributions to this report are individually credited.

1.1 The Survey Area

The area to be surveyed was defined within the project contract. It comprised of parts of the islands of South Uist, Benbecula and Grimsay. Specifically, it included:

- The entire coastline of the island of Grimsay (NF 865 565 to centre). Distance c. 40km.
- The west coast of Benbecula extending from Oban Uaine and including the Roisinis peninsula (NF 856 533) to Ob Saile (NF 815 486). Distance c. 80km.

- The west coast of South Uist extending from Bagh na Creige Loisgte (NF 822 451) to the east end of Caolas Eiriosgaih (NF 802 142). Distance c. 79km.

No offshore islands were surveyed and marine survey was not carried out. When measured at a scale of 1:25,000, it is calculated that the overall survey area extends to some 199 km; at a scale of 1:10,000 the length it is approximately 238 km.

1.2 Project Aims and Methodology

The aims of the survey were to rapidly assess (i) the nature and condition of the archaeological resource, (ii) the hinterland geology, (iii) coastal geomorphology and (iii) the erosion class of the coastal zone and to present this information in report form capable of being used to inform future coastal archaeology management strategies. In order to achieve these aims, our project design undertook to:

- Compile a profile of the archaeology of the survey area based upon existing records
- Conduct a walk-over survey of the entire coastline within the survey area
- Visit and reassess each archaeological site known within the coastal zone
- Identify and assess previously unreported archaeological sites within the coastal zone
- Undertake a complimentary study of the geology, geomorphology and erosional dynamics of the coastal landscape in which these remains are located.
- Produce a report on the finding of the work to an agreed format and within schedule

The project was conducted in three stages comprising of a desk-based study, followed by fieldwork and finally by the compilation of this report. The tasks undertaken during each stage of the work are outlined below.

1.3 Desk Based Study

A desk based study was carried out prior to fieldwork. This investigated existing documentary sources to build up a profile of the natural and archaeological background to the survey area. These sources included aerial photographs, the Sites and Monument Record of the Western Isles, the National Monument Record of Scotland, cartographic sources and relevant published books and articles.

A total of 24 sites were found to have been previously recorded. The majority of these sites were visited during this survey, although some could not be located again. Where they were found, sites were assessed to determine their present condition and to ascertain what change, if any, had taken place since they were last surveyed.

1.3 Fieldwork

The fieldwork programme was carried out in February-March 2005. This comprised of a walk-over survey which extended around the entirety of the coastline within the designated survey area. Within this area, a 50m- 100m wide strip extending from the intertidal zone into the hinterland was inspected. The survey was carried out by two teams of archaeologists and one team of geomorphological specialists, with each team comprising of two members.

The locations of archaeological sites and of geomorphological and erosion features were determined using hand held global positioning systems (GPS), providing a national grid reference with accuracy to between 3m and 10m. Location were also marked on to 1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps.

For the archaeological survey, each site was given a unique site code and was assessed under a variety of pre-selected headings. The terminology and criteria used to build up the site record are described under section **3.0** of this report. The written account was accompanied, in most cases, by a photograph and/or sketch drawing was made. In all but one instance, artefacts were not collected, although their presence and type was noted.

The findings of the hinterland geology, coastal geomorphology and erosion survey were annotated directly onto 1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps, with more detailed commentaries recorded in notebooks. A series of photographs were taken to illustrate features of interest. The terminology and criteria used is described in more detail under section **3.0** of this report.

1.4 Survey: Fieldwork Conditions and Site Visibility

The weather conditions during the fieldwork were cold but generally fair. The vegetation growth was generally low, except in parts of the Rosinis peninsula which had dense heather cover. With the exception of parts of Grimsay and the Rosinis peninsula on Benbecula, most of the coastline is readily accessible from public roads and tracks.

Site visibility was generally better on the rugged coasts and on the rocky headlands which punctuate the sandy beaches than along the sandy coastal strips. In the sandy areas archaeological remains were more frequently recognised in eroding coastal sections than as topographical features.

In one respect, the recent storms had the effect of increasing site visibility. In removing the sand and cobble cover from parts of the foreshore and intertidal zone, the storms had exposed traces of old ground surfaces which would not otherwise have been visible. Some of these deposits consisted only of peat, but in a few instances, in-situ archaeological deposits, complete with artefact scatters, were identified and have been documented within this report.

2.0 Background To Survey Area

2.1 The Natural Background

The survey area is focused primarily upon the west coasts of South Uist and Benbecula and the entire coastline of the Island of Grimsay. Grimsay belongs to North Uist, to which it is attached by a causeway. Together, these islands extend on a north-south alignment for some 44km. Together they form part of the southern end of the chain of islands known as the Western Isles or Outer Hebrides. The islands of Eriskay and Barra lie to the south, while the islands of North Uist, Berneray, Lewis and Harris are situated to the north. Modern concrete causeways join the islands together: Eriskay to South Uist, South Uist to Benbecula, Benbecula to Grimsay, Grimsay to North Uist and North Uist to Berneray. Ferry routes join Eriskay to Barra, South Uist to Barra and the Scottish Mainland and, Berneray to Harris and Skye.

The majority of the coastline within the survey area lies below 10m OD, with only a few points along the coast of Grimsay reaching up to 20m OD. The coastal terrain varies widely, from the rugged and rocky shorelines of Grimsay and the northern parts of Benbecula and South Uist, to the dune-backed sandy beaches and machair lands of the west coasts of South Uist and Benbecula.

The islands are formed from a ridge of Lewisian gneiss, around 3000 million years old, which was scoured during the last glaciation to produce the landscape of low rounded hills and ubiquitous freshwater lochs that characterise the islands today. Sea-level change has, and continues, to play a key role in the formation of the islands as we see them today. Where now the islands of South Uist, Benbecula and North Uist are separated by the sea, they once formed a single land mass, some 74km long, with extensive coastal plains to the west, much of which now lies below sea level. It is thought that they became separated at some time after 2000 BC, and that up to 1.25km of land may have been lost from the west coast since Neolithic times (Barber, 2003, 21-22). Sea-level change is also responsible for the formation of the coastal machair land, through a series of complex processes (Ritchie, 1979).

Topographically, the west coasts of these islands as they appear today are relatively straight and low-lying with a shallow water coastline. Beyond a low central plain, the land rises to the east in a series of mountains and hills. The east coasts are steep and highly indented with a deep water coastline. This produces three distinct zones: a strip of fertile machair which extends for approximately 1km wide from the west coast; a central strip with thin peaty soils, known as the 'blacklands' and; a rugged upland moorland on the east coast.

The machair lands have been most intensively settled and cultivated part of the islands from at least the Bronze Age period until the end of the Norse period. The machair continues to be cultivated today, although modern settlement is now more focussed upon the road system and set back from the coast.

2.2 The Archaeological Background

The history of archaeological research within the survey area has been considered in some detail in several recent publications (notably Parker-Pearson, Sharples & Symonds, 2004 & Barber, 2003) and is summarised briefly here: little modern work had been carried out until the latter decades of the 20th C.

The earliest antiquarian excavations were undertaken in the late 19th C by Captain Thomas (1868 & 1890) but the first systematic archaeological study was not carried out until the second decade of the 20th C, when the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland undertook largescale field survey (RCAHMS, 1928).

In the 1950's excavations on a green mound within the machair lands at Kilpheder by the Cambridge archaeologist, Tom Lethbridge, uncovered a well preserved wheelhouse (1952). In the latter part of the 1950's a major programme of archaeological work was undertaken by the Ministry of Works in response to a proposal by the Ministry of Defence to site a rocket range on the machair around Drimore. This campaign saw the excavation of several wheelhouses, A'Cheardach Bheag (Fairhurst, 1971) and A'Cheardach Mhor (Young & Richardson, 1960) on South Uist and two at Sollas on North Uist (Campbell 1991), a Viking house at Drimore (Maclaren, 1974) and several hut circles. These projects demonstrated not

only the range of monuments surviving within the machair, but also the remarkable state in which many of them survived.

In the late 1970's a survey of coastal sites in the Outer Hebrides was commissioned by HBM when it was realised that several were under threat from erosion (Shepherd, 1978, Shepherd & Shepherd, 1978, Maclean, 1978, 1981). In a follow-up campaign, launched in the mid-1980's, the majority of sites thought to be at risk were re-visited and a sample were subjected to intensive assessment and excavation (Barber, 2003). On South Uist, these included site at Hornish Point (SU33 & 35, this report) and Gortan/ South Glendale (SU66, this report).

In recent years a significant amount of archaeological research has been carried out on South Uist, much of it under the aegis of the Sheffield Environmental and Archaeological Research Campaign in the Hebrides ('SEARCH') programme. This multidisciplinary programme, begun in 1987 by Sheffield University, with input from the Universities of Cardiff and Bournemouth, amongst others, has investigated long term settlement development on South Uist and Barra from the Bronze Age to the Post-Medieval period. Projects undertaken under this programme include extensive survey of the island of Barra (Brannigan & Foster, 2000) and the machair lands of South Uist, together with the excavation of sites such as the Bronze Age settlement at Cladh Hallan, an Iron Age wheel house at Kildonan and broch at Dun Vulcan (Parker-Pearson & Sharples, 1999), Viking-Norse period settlements at Bornais and Kilpheder and post- medieval townships at Milton. These projects were largely funded by Historic Scotland.

3.0 The Survey Report

The following notes explain the terminology and short hand descriptions used throughout the report.

3.1 Site Description Entries

The gazetteer entries provide a shorthand record for each site. The categories are as follows:

CATEGORY	EXAMPLE
Site code (NMRS code)	SU59 (NF72NW1)
Grid reference	NF 71407 29815
Placename	Dun Vulcan
Characterisation	Domestic/Defensive
Date range	1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD
Condition	Fair
Recommendation	Monitor
Status (HS Index) <i>(for sites designated as scheduled or listed)</i>	Sch (3260)

3.2 Site Code

Each site has been given a reference code for the purposes of this survey. This comprises of a letter prefix which refers to the survey area and a unique number code. For example, the code BB7 refers to site number 7 on Benbecula. The prefixes used are as follows:

- GR= Grimsay
- BB = Benbecula
- SU = South Uist

3.3 Site Type

While the categories of site types has not been restricted to a predetermined list, some standardisation of descriptions has been made. For example ruinous buildings of 18-20th C date which could be positively identified have been divided into categories such as ‘dwelling house’, ‘mill’, ‘outbuilding’ etc. Where their use was not readily apparent, they have been described as ‘structures’.

Prehistoric sites, particularly mounds and eroding middens, are frequently difficult to date and characterise on the evidence of the visible remains alone. The identification of mounds as burial monuments or more recent farm or refuse mounds, for example, was made on the basis of previously recorded information, or where this was not available, the most probable explanation of the visible remains.

3.4 Date Range

The date ranges set out for various site types within this report are based on comparison with similar sites in the area which have already been dated or characterised. These ranges represent a general consensus; it must be noted that there is much debate about the date ranges of specific site types. It is also likely that there are many local variations which provide exceptions to the rule. The date ranges used are as follows:

- Pre-4th millennium BC
- 4th-3rd millennium BC
- 3rd-1st millennium BC
- 1st millennium BC-1st millennium AD
- 10th century AD-14th century AD
- 14th century AD- 18th century AD
- 18th century AD- 21st century AD
- Indeterminate- not possible to estimate a date

3.5 Condition

The condition of each site entry was labelled using the following criteria:

- Good: this label was applied where a site exhibited either high potential or had sufficient visible elements surviving to properly characterise it. An archaeological site was considered to be in 'good' condition where it was undisturbed or only slightly disturbed and retained obvious archaeological potential. Further work at such sites could reasonably be expected to

provide information regarding date, nature, extent and complexity. Buildings (especially the large category of 18th/20th C structures) were considered 'good' where there were multiple site elements represented and survived in a reasonable enough condition to provide information regarding their construction, development and use.

- Fair: This label was applied to sites considered to have some potential or where limited elements remained and the site could be generally characterised. Archaeological sites of this type were generally somewhat disturbed but retained some potential; a sufficient part of the site remains that it could be more fully characterised via excavation. Standing buildings were considered 'fair' when, although ruinous or disturbed, sufficient of the site remained that it could be generally characterised.

- Poor: Sites described as 'poor' have visible elements which are very disturbed and offer little potential for further characterisation. This assumption was made on the basis of the evidence available at the time of this survey and it must be noted that, without recourse to full assessment, the true potential of many sites can only be estimated.

3.6 Recommendations

Three types of action have been recommended:

- Survey: This has been used as a general term covering all forms of further archaeological investigation or site protection. It includes topographical survey, standing building survey, site assessment and rescue excavation.

- Monitor: This is recommended either to keep a site of known potential under surveillance or to check for new exposures on sites currently considered to be of low or unknown potential. This will entail regular site inspections and include cross-checking of known information against new exposures and should be carried out by an archaeologist.

- Nil: No action has been recommended where a site is not immediately vulnerable to change, or is of very low potential.

3.7 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each coastal unit. The categories are as follows:

Category	Example
Label - Place name	1. Cill Donnain
Grid Reference (to centre of area)	NF 723288
Length of Unit	1.5km
Foreshore Type	Mainly sand
Coast Edge Height	Coast edge >5m
Hinterland	Blown sand
Description	This coastal stretch is uniform throughout....

3.8 Erosion Class: Gazetteer Entries

The gazetteer entries comprise a set of characteristics for each coastal unit. The categories are as follows

Category	Example
Label - Place name	1. Cill Donnain to Loch Aird a'Mhuile
Grid Reference	NF 723274 to NF713298
Length of Unit	1.93km
Characterise unit	Eroding
Description	Coastal cliffs everywhere exhibit.....

3.9 Erosion Classes

The following definitions have been used:

- Eroding: Where more than 70% of the coastline is actively eroding.
- Eroding to Stable: Where there is both active erosion and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one.

- **Stable:** A section which is more than 70% stable. Usually any erosion is limited and local; any variation is specified in the accompanying text.
- **Accreting to Stable:** Where there are both accreting and stable areas, with 30-70% of either one
- **Accreting:** A section with accretion over more than 70% of its length.
- **Accreting/Eroding:** There are both accreting and eroding processes taking place and may vary from 20% to 80% of each process. The erosion and accretion may not be arranged in a linear fashion along the coastline; there may be erosion of the coastal edge and deposition of sands along the foreshore.

4.0 Analysis of the Results of the Coastal Survey

4.1 Site Density

Length of Coastline walked	199 km
Number of site entries recorded	200 sites
Site Density	1 site per km

The total length of the coastline within the survey area is estimated to be in the region of 199km long . A total of 200 sites were found, giving an average site density of 1 site per kilometre. It should be remembered, however, that this is a notional figure since the number of sites identified within the coastal zone is not exact; it includes entries for some sites which, although previously recorded, could not be relocated during this survey and also includes site entries representing groups of sites or site complexes, which could have been separated out, thereby giving a higher number for the total of sites found by the survey. In addition, the distances given for the lengths of coastlines examined by the survey are estimates based on measurements taken from a 1:25,000 map. If measured at a different scale, this distance would change. For example when measured at a scale of 1:10,000 the length is calculated at approximately 238 km.

Island	Length of Coastline walked	Number of site entries recorded	Site density
Grimsay	40 km	60 sites	1.5 sites per km
Benbecula	80 km	64 sites	0.79 sites per km
South Uist	79 km	76 sites	0.96 sites per km

A breakdown of the site density figures indicates that there is variability present between the islands, with the highest site density occurring on Grimsay at 1.5 sites per kilometre, followed by South Uist, with 0.96 sites per kilometre and the lowest density occurring on Benbecula, with 0.79 sites per kilometre.

While taking the qualifications noted above on board, it is instructive to compare the site densities found in this survey area with those calculated from coastal zone assessments carried out in other (see Ashmore, 2003, ii, 203-4). It should be noted that the surveys mentioned below were all carried out by the same team of archaeologists, using the same methodologies and inherent biases are likely to be shared equally by all of the surveys.

Survey Area	Site Density
Western Isles (South): Overall area	1 site per km
Western Isles (South): Grimsay	1.5 sites per km
Western Isles (South): Benbecula	0.79 sites per km
Western Isles (South): South Uist	0.96 sites per km
Islay	1.36 sites per km
Coll	1.23 sites per km
Tiree	1.53 sites per km
Shetland: Overall Average	1.72 sites per km
Shetland: Northmavine	1.5 sites per km
Shetland: South Mainland	1.3 sites per km
Shetland: East Burra	2.6 sites per km
Shetland: Westside	1.46 sites per km
Orkney: Overall Average	2 sites per km
Orkney: Westray, Papa Westray etc	1.27 sites per km
Orkney: Sanday & North Ronaldsay	1.64 sites per km
Orkney: South Ronaldsay etc.	3.2 sites per km

These figures show that, of the areas investigated by this survey, Grimsay with a site density of 1.5 sites per kilometre comes nearest to the densities found in the Argyll Islands and parts of Orkney and Shetland. It also indicates that site densities for Benbecula and South Uist are considerably lower than any of the other areas surveyed to date.

If we unpacked the statistics, however, we find that although Grimsay has the highest site density with the survey area, the vast majority (90%) of these sites are of 18th-21st C AD date and most are of limited archaeological interest. By comparison, in Northmavine in Shetland, an area with similar site density, only 62% of sites are of 18th-21st C AD date, with the remaining 38% representing remains of prehistoric to Medieval date considered to be of archaeological significance

Previously recorded sites	24 sites
New sites identified by this survey	175 sites
Total	200 sites

The site entries represent a mixture of new and previously recorded features; with new sites representing 87.44% of the total. The apparently high number of new sites found by this survey is in large measure explained by the fact that sites of all dates within the coastal zone were recorded, often for the first time. A high number of the new sites represent remains of 18th-21st date which had been either excluded or not systematically recorded by previous surveys.

Island	Known sites & % of total	New sites & % of total	Total no. of Sites
Grimsay	3 sites = 5%	57 sites = 95%	60 sites
Benbecula	7 sites = 11%	57 sites = 89%	64 sites
South Uist	14 sites = 18%	62 sites = 82%	76 sites
Totals	24 sites = 12%	174 sites = 88%	200 sites

A breakdown of these figures shows that the highest number of new sites found by this survey was recorded on South Uist, where some 62 new sites were discovered. The greatest increase in new information, however, was gained by the survey of Grimsay, where new sites represent some 95% of all sites recorded within the coastal zone of that island. As described elsewhere in this report, the island of Grimsay is relatively stable and was not significantly affected by the recent storms, and thus the increase in the number of sites identified by this

survey cannot be ascribed to new exposures. Given that 90% of the sites recorded on Grimsay are of 18th-20th C date, it is more likely that the increase results from (i) the paucity of previous work in the area and (ii) biases against the recording of post-medieval remains in past surveys.

The lowest percentage of new sites were found on South Uist. This may be explained by the fact that this island has seen the greatest amount of archaeological work of any of the three areas examined by this survey and it could be expected that fewer new sites would be discovered as a consequence. Perhaps surprisingly then, new sites found by this survey amount to 82% of the total of all sites recorded for the coastal zone of this island; a figure which is higher than might be expected. Unpacked a little, this figure shows that the highest number of new sites found on South Uist are of 18th-21st date, but that significant increases have also been made in sites of indeterminate date, many of which may be prehistoric, and in sites of 1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD date. In this case, new coastal exposures caused by the recent storm represent a significant part of the new discoveries, particularly those of prehistoric or indeterminate date.

4.2 Date Range

The assignation date ranges to sites was made following the field assessment of archaeological remains. In some cases, the age of a site was known because work had already been carried out, in others, there were indicators such as the presence of diagnostic artefacts or architecture. In some instances, however, there were few clues available and date ranges had to be estimated. Where even this was impossible, sites were classified as being of indeterminate date.

Needless to say, visual inspection alone is not an ideal method of assessing the date of a site, especially when the remains in question may be poorly preserved or partially buried. Even where there are clear topographic features present, these may not be sufficiently diagnostic in terms of assigning a date or function to the remains.

Overall Survey Area: Site Date Range	Number of Sites	% of Total
18th-20th C	160 sites	80%
14th-18th C	1 site	0.5%
10th-14th C	1 site	0.5%
1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD	9 sites	4.5%
3rd millennium BC- 1st millennium BC	2 sites	1%
4th-3rd millennium BC	1 site	0.5%
Indeterminate	26 sites	13%
Total	200 sites	100%

The majority of sites identified by the survey are classified as being of 18th-20th C date. This group constitutes some 80 % of the total recorded sites. Within this category are included farmsteads, cultivation remains, boat noosts, harbours and field boundaries. While a number of these sites are either actively eroding or at risk, the majority are not of archaeological interest as individual sites, although they have group value as elements within the cultural landscape.

The second highest category of sites (13%) belong within the indeterminate date range. These include mounds, indistinct structural remains and coastal exposures in which anthropogenic deposits are visible but which do not contain datable artefacts. Within this survey area, it is suggested that coastal exposures containing anthropogenic deposits are likely to be of early date, since sites of more recent date more usually contain datable artefacts.

Sites of 4th millennium -3rd millennium BC, 10th-14th C AD and 14th-18th C AD date each only represent 0.5% of the total of sites found by this survey. The paucity of identifiably Neolithic remains found within the coastal zone by this survey is not surprising in view of the fact that so few sites are known in general (Parker-Pearson, Sharples & Symonds, 2004, 38) in the area. By contrast sites of medieval and, more particularly, of post-medieval date, are more numerous in the area, if not well represented within the coastal zone.

It is probable that a number of the sites ascribed a date within the 18th-20th C AD range may, in fact, be earlier or they may incorporate elements of earlier date. In the case of sites of 10th-14th C AD date, the one site identified within this report (SU21: Sithean Biorach) is an intermittent exposure which extends along the coast to the seaward side of an area where three Norse settlements have been identified through excavation. The archaeological deposits

in section extend for some 140m and may, in reality, represent a number of different sets of remains rather than one site, as recorded here.

Two sites, both on Benbecula, were identified as being of probable 3rd millennium - 1st millennium BC date. One of these (BB53: Sidhean Roisinish) is located in an area which has been the subject of excavation in the past. On the basis of what has already been determined about settlement in this area, it is conjectured that the remains currently eroding are likely to be of similar date. The second site (BB42: Gearraidh Siar) is a coastal exposure with eroding anthropogenic deposits which has not been recorded previously. It is tentatively identified as belonging within this date range on the evidence of pot sherds, seen in section, which appeared to be of Bronze Age type. It must be stressed, however, that no sherds were collected from the site and this identification has not been confirmed by a pottery specialist (it should be noted that the contact for this work specifically stated that artefacts should not be collected).

Some nine sites, 4.5% of the total of all sites found by the survey are thought to be of 1st millennium BC - 1st millennium AD date. Of these, seven sites have been previously reported and two represent new discoveries.

The known sites include a partially excavated wheelhouse (GR54: Bagh nam Feadag) and a nearby mound, possibly containing a similar settlement (GR55: Bagh nam Feadag) on Grimsay and a broch (SU59: Dun Vulcan) and wheelhouse settlement (SU33 & SU35: Hornish Point) on South Uist.

This survey has also uncovered significant new evidence about two sites of this period for which previously only brief reports existed. At An Doirinn (SU22), which lies between South Uist and the small offshore island of Orosay, the existing RCAHMS records are contradictory (Canmore, NF71NW5). Both reports date from 1965 but where one notes a possible dun site comprising of a tidal islet surrounded by a wall and linked to the shore by a massive causeway, the other notes only the causeway and suggests that the dun has been destroyed. The evidence of this survey indicates that the site exists but that it has been badly damaged, not only by the recent storm, but also by human disturbance associated with the workings of the nearby seaweed factory. Ample evidence of prehistoric activity was found at

this site, including anthropogenic surfaces containing flint-working scatters and others with decorated Iron Age type pottery. At a second site on South Uist (SU51: Rubh'Aird-mhiceil) pot sherds are said to have been found in the nearby vicinity in the past. This survey found anthropogenic deposits eroding out from the fringes of a large mound, probably represent a substantial settlement. Pottery, together with shell and bone middens, are now exposed over a distance of some 100m. The pottery appears to be of an Iron Age type. The exposures appear to be the result of the recent storm and it is likely that, following this damage, the site is now vulnerable to further losses.

Two new sites of 1st millennium BC - 1st millennium AD date were identified by this survey. At Aird A'Mhachair on South Uist (SU42) there are anthropogenic deposits eroding out of the coast over some 20m. The deposits include shell and bone middens and sherds of Iron Age type pottery. At Loch Torcusay on Benbecula (BB45) an extensive Iron Age settlement site is indicated by a 75m long coastal exposure containing anthropogenic deposits. The deposits are up to 2m in thickness and may extend below the level of the adjacent beach. The site lies close to the public road and it is likely that it was disturbed during the construction of the road and its accompanying ditches. Furthermore, it is threatened by post-storm consolidation measures to the road which are presently under way.

Date	Grimsay	Benbecula	South Uist	Totals
4th-3rd Mill BC			1 site	1 site
3rd-1st Mill BC		2 sites		2 sites
1st Mill BC-1st Mill AD	2 sites	1 site	6 sites	9 sites
10th-14th C AD			1 site	1 site
14th-18th C AD			1 site	1 site
18th-21st C AD	54 sites	56 sites	50 sites	160 sites
Indeterminate date	4 sites	5 sites	17 sites	26 sites
Total sites	60 sites	64 sites	76 sites	200 sites

The survey found that South Uist contained sites spanning the greatest date range of all of the survey areas. Sites of all periods, except the 3rd-1st millennium BC, were represented. One reason for this is that dating evidence (frequently in the form of Iron Age type pottery) was found at a higher number of the sites on South Uist. Furthermore, proportionally more sites in this area were known prior to this survey and many of these will have been scientifically dated. In contrast, where no previous work has been carried out and dates have to be ascribed from often very limited topographic evidence, there is a tendency to lump sites together

under certain groupings. The 1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD date range, for example, must often serve as a general 'probably prehistoric or early historic' category, while the 18th-21st C AD range serves as a general 'probably of post-medieval date' category.

On Grimsay, only two sites of prehistoric date were identified in total and both had been recorded previously. They have been placed within the general 'probably prehistoric or early historic' category (1st millennium BC- 1st millennium AD), but in this instance, there is some supporting evidence. In one case (GR54) the site had been excavated by an amateur archaeologist and although not fully published, it plainly includes a wheelhouse amongst a complex of other structures. It is probable that this site also contains elements of both earlier and later date, but this could not be determined from the topographic evidence alone. At the other site (GR55) several sherds of Iron Age pottery was found in rabbit scrapes into a probable settlement mound, although again, remains of earlier and later date may also be present.

It was only on Benbecula that two new prehistoric sites found by this survey could be tentatively identified more specifically as belonging within the 3rd-1st millennium BC range. In one case (BB42) this was based on the evidence of several pot sherds, in another (BB53) it was based on the fact that work in the wider vicinity had found remains of this date. This information is provided so that the tenuousness of some of the dating estimates can be appreciated: the dates of the majority of sites recorded by this survey are untested and should be used only as guidelines.

4.3 Site Types

Sites were assigned to one or more categories according to what they were used for. These categories were set prior to fieldwork to aid progress and to permit some degree of standardisation in the interpretation of the results. Some of the categories are period-specific but most contain sites of a variety of date ranges.

Site Type	Grimsay	Benbecula	S. Uist	Totals
Agricultural/pastoral	22 sites	18 sites	15 sites	55 sites
Agricultural/Domestic		11 sites	10 sites	21 sites
Agricultural/Maritime	4 sites	2 sites	2 sites	8 sites
Domestic	2 sites	4 sites	13 sites	19 sites
Domestic/Maritime			1 site	1 site
Domestic/Defensive			1 site	1 site
Defensive		1 site		1 site
Funerary	1 site		4 sites	5 sites
Indeterminate	3 sites	6 sites	14 sites	23 sites
Industrial			3 sites	3 sites
Maritime	28 sites	20 sites	10 sites	58
Maritime/Industrial		1 site		1 site
Church				
Other		1 site	3 sites	4 sites

The largest groups represented maritime sites. These ranged from boat noosts to harbours, jetties, hulks and shipwrecks. This reflects the fact that such sites are specific to the coast and therefore likely to be well represented within this survey and also indicates the importance of fishing and sea transport to life on these islands. All of the sites of this type found by the survey are of 18th-21st C AD date, but the majority have fallen into disuse, illustrating both the downturn in the fishing industry and the replacement of the boat by the car as a means of transport in the latter part of the 20th C.

The largest number of maritime sites was found on Grimsay, where they represent some 46% of all sites recorded in this area. A boat-building workshop also survives on Grimsay (GR28), although it is not currently in use. It was in places such as this that traditional fishing boats, of a specific type known as Grimsay boats, were made. Many were designed for fishing off the Monach Isles and would originally have been powered by sail but latterly fitted with engines: a number of such vessels remain in service today. There were fewest maritime sites on South Uist and, as might be expected, they were clustered on rocky coasts, away from the sandy beaches.

The second largest group of sites, totalling some 27.6% of all sites found by this survey, represent agricultural or pastoral remains. These include cultivation remains, land boundaries, tracks, enclosures and sheds or outbuildings. The largest number of sites within this category was found on Grimsay, where they represent some 36.6% of all sites recorded

in this area. There were fewest sites of this type found on South Uist, reflecting the fact that while the machair lands have been cultivated over a long period, the strip of land lying immediately behind the coast edge is generally not cultivated, being covered with deep deposits of blown sand, often forming unstable ridges and dunes.

Sites classified as Agricultural/Domestic generally represent farmsteads which include farm buildings or enclosures together with one or more dwelling houses. These are well represented on Benbecula (17.4% of all sites found on this island by this survey) and South Uist (13.2% all sites found on this island by this survey) but not on Grimsay.

Domestic sites, in the form of dwelling houses without associated farm buildings were well represented on South Uist (17% all sites found on this island by this survey) but less so on Benbecula (6.3% of all sites found on this island by this survey) and present but not numerous on Grimsay (3.3% all sites found on this island by this survey). This reflects the fact that settlement is generally sparse on Grimsay and also that it is generally situated outside the coastal zone.

The funerary site category includes a chambered cairn (SU7) a possible burial cairn (GR44), a Christian cemetery (SU52), the alleged site of a cemetery (SU73) and a probable long cist cemetery (SU74). The latter is currently undergoing excavation. It is possible that some of the cairns and mounds ascribed to the 'indeterminate' category may in fact be prehistoric burial monuments.

The indeterminate category includes a wide range of sites varying from eroding coastal exposure to structural remains and cairns and mounds of uncertain type. Most of the sites within this category exhibit too few diagnostic features from which to deduce their likely function; in most cases it is also impossible to ascribe a date to these remains. This category should not be thought of as the 'scrap-heap' of sites, however, since it contains a number of sites which although not readily classifiable are of high archaeological potential.

4.4 Site Condition

The sites were inspected to determine their physical condition and to assess both their archaeological potential and the nature and severity of any threat to their survival. This is a highly subjective interpretation which is based upon a number of judgements made rapidly in the field. These include (i) assessing the type of site represented by the visible remains, (ii) reconstructing how the site might have been constituted in its 'original' form, (iii) determining the degree to which the remains currently visible may be considered representative of the 'original' site and the remains are in relation to the conjectured original site and (iv) evaluating the potential of the remains to yield useful information and the means by which this information could best be recovered. These steps are stated here in such explicit terms in order to demonstrate the assumptions behind what might otherwise appear to be straightforward statements about the condition of the sites in the survey. The notes provided above in section 3.5 above set out the guidelines used in making such decisions.

Condition	Grimsay	Benbecula	S. Uist	Totals
Good	4 sites	11 sites	8 sites	23 sites
Fair	45 sites	44 sites	58 sites	147 sites
Poor	10 sites	8 sites	8 sites	26 sites
N/A- site not located	1 site	1 site	2 sites	4 sites

The majority of the sites (73.87%) were found to be in fair condition. This reflects the fact that most sites are currently stable and appear to preserve sufficient of their original form or quantity to be considered of some archaeological potential.

Within the 'good' category, representing 11.55% of the total, are many sites of 18th-20th C date. A proportion of these sites remain in use and are regularly maintained, managed or have been consolidated in the recent past.

A proportion of the prehistoric sites, although of significant archaeological potential, are considered to be in a poor condition. This reflects the fact that they have been badly affected by the recent storms and are now vulnerable to further losses. This is the case at An Doirlinn (SU22), where a probable Iron Age settlement is eroding out of a heavily degraded mound on a tidal islet. Here, the condition of the remains is such that only a rescue excavation carried out in the very near future is likely to succeed in tapping the potential and revealing even a

minimum level of information, such as the nature, extent and date of the site. If left to degrade further, it is unlikely that any further work could be justified at this site, on the grounds that the gains in information are liable to be negligible.

In several cases, sites which manifested as coastal exposures containing anthropogenic deposits were categorised as being ‘fair’ or ‘poor’ in condition (e.g. BB44, BB45). In some cases, the visible remains at such sites are badly damaged and may hold out little potential for anything other than the rescue collection of artefact scatters. It should be considered, however, that the presence of these types of remains are often indicative of the presence of more extensive and associated remains in the nearby area which remain buried. Since sites in areas such as these are, nevertheless, very vulnerable to rapid exposure followed by total destruction, it is recommended that such areas are monitored on a regular basis for the occurrence of new exposures.

The condition of a site should be considered in tandem whether or not it is currently eroding. Sites currently considered to be in good condition may change rapidly if they have already begun to erode, whereas sites considered to be in fair or poor condition but which are not currently eroding may remain virtually unchanged for some considerable time.

	Grimsay	Benbecula	South Uist	Totals
Sites Eroding	34 sites	37 sites	34 sites	105 sites
Sites not Eroding	25 sites	26 sites	41 sites	92 sites
Sites not Assessed	1 site	1 site	1 site	3 sites

Within the survey area, the highest proportion of sites are eroding on Benbecula, where some 57% of all sites found in that area were actively eroding. A similar amount (56.7%) of sites on Grimsay are also eroding. In both cases, many of the eroding sites are situated within salt marsh areas and are degrading slowly.

There may be a single agent of erosion or several factors may play a role. Throughout the survey area there is very little development pressure within the coastal zone. Furthermore, damage caused by animals is minimal. Sheep stocking numbers are generally low and while rabbit burrowing is in evidence in some places, it does not constitute a major threat to coastal sites.

Type of Erosion	Grimsay	Benbecula	South Uist	Total sites
Wave action	32 sites	23 sites	15 sites	70 sites
Soil erosion		4 sites	1 site	5 sites
Wave & soil	1 site	6 sites	14 sites	21 sites
Animal		2 sites	1 site	3 sites
Animal & wave			1 site	1 site
Animal & soil	1 site	1 site		2 sites
Development				
Development & wave			1 site	1 site
Other		1 site	1 site	2 sites

Erosion, in the form of wave action, was found to constitute the greatest single threat to sites within the survey area. Of all sites found to be eroding, some 67% are being damaged by the action of the sea. A further 19% of eroding sites suffer from both wave damage and soil erosion, usually caused by the wind.

There are a number of factors which might be taken into consideration here. Firstly, the degree to which wave action represents a major threat over the long term might be questioned. The January 2005 storm is considered to have been the worst in several decades to have hit this area and this survey was conducted when the effects of that storm were still raw and evident. It is possible that the high numbers of sites found to have been affected by wave action may, in reality, have been damaged as a result of this single and unusually powerful storm. It may be that a proportion of these sites are not usually affected by wave action, but, for example, are more threatened by aeolian erosion. In some cases, such as Hornish Point (SU33 & 35) and Dun Vulcan (SU59), however, we have evidence that sites have been affected by wave action for many years (Maclean, 1981). In short, this survey provides only a snapshot in time and in order to determine the factors at play at any given site, more evidence will be required. It is in this context that a campaign of regular site monitoring would be particularly useful.

One effect of the recent storm has been to remove deposits from parts of the foreshore, in places revealing archaeological remains which otherwise would not normally be visible. In these instances (e.g. SU46: Ceann na Doirlinn, SU19: Sgìrr nam Portan), the unusual circumstances have led to the discovery of sites which must have been eroding over a long period of time but which have not been seen previously because they are usually covered with cobbles or sand. That such sites exist and have not been recognised is of concern,

particularly in those areas where old land surfaces are liable to lie beneath a considerable overburden of sand and therefore to be neither visible as topographic features or as deposits eroding from cliff sections. It is within old land surfaces such as these that we might best seek Mesolithic remains, and possibly even some Neolithic sites also, since these the largescale influx of sand into this area and the development of the machair landscape is thought to have occurred in the period between 5000 BC and 2500 BC.

4.5 Recommendations

A recommendation for future action was attached to each site entry in the field. The factors taken into consideration when deciding the optimum course of action were (i) the present physical condition of the site (ii) the archaeological potential of the site, and (iii) the degree of risk to the site from forces other than development.

Recommendation	Grimsay	Benbecula	South Uist	Total Sites
Survey		8 sites	7 sites	15 sites
Monitor	4 sites	3 sites	17 sites	24 sites
Nil	56 sites	53 sites	52 sites	161 sites

Within this report, the word 'survey' is used in a broad sense to mean thorough assessment. This may be by means of topographical and geophysical survey, trial trenching, full excavation or rescue excavation, depending on the individual site context and circumstances.

It has been recommended that 15 sites, representing some 7.5% of the sites identified within the coastal zone, should be subjected to some form of survey. An outline of the sites and the work recommended is provided below.

	Sites Where Action is Recommended	
Site Code	Site type	Action
BB16	Township	Topographical & buildings survey
BB27	Farmstead	Topographical & buildings survey
BB28	Farmstead	Topographical & buildings survey
BB30	Farmstead, cultivation remains & noost	Topographical & buildings survey
BB40	Mound & coastal exposure	Assessment
BB42	Coastal exposure	Assessment
BB45	Coastal exposure	Assessment
BB53	Prehistoric settlement	Assessment/ rescue excavation
SU7	Chambered cairn	Assessment/ rescue excavation
SU19	Coastal exposure	Assessment
SU21	Coastal exposure	Assessment
SU22	Prehistoric settlement	Assessment/ rescue excavation
SU35	Coastal exposure	Assessment
SU51	Coastal exposure	Assessment

For some 11.6% of the sites it is recommended that future action should take the form of site monitoring. This work should be non-invasive and designed to record any changes which occur in the future. In some cases, such as at sites in sand dunes, monitoring is likely to lead to the discovery of new sites, whilst elsewhere it will record the slow degradation of sites. This work would add a vital time-dimension to survey work such as this project, recording the rate of change and highlighting the key factors affecting sites. Ideally, this monitoring work should be carried out on a regular basis: an annual visit is likely to suffice at the more stable sites while more regular visits, especially in the wake of bad weather, may be required at the more vulnerable and sandy sites. It is to be hoped that at some time in the future there will be a recognised body to commission and receive monitoring reports and to systematically follow them up with further work where this is required.

	Sites Where Monitoring is Recommended	
Site Code	Site type	Action
GR7	Indeterminate structural remains	Monitor
GR44	Cairn	Monitor
GR54	Structural complex, including wheelhouse	Monitor
GR55	Mound with structural remains	Monitor
BB41	Indeterminate: coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
BB44	Indeterminate: coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
BB64	Mound with coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU10	Indeterminate structural remains	Monitor
SU29	Mound	Monitor
SU33	Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU36	Indeterminate: coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU39	Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU40	Mound	Monitor
SU42	Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU43	Indeterminate structural remains in coastal exposure	Monitor
SU46	Indeterminate: coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU47	Findspot: flint flake	Monitor
SU49	Mounds	Monitor
SU50	Mound	Monitor
SU53	Cairns	Monitor
SU55	Mound	Monitor
SU59	Broch and settlement	Monitor
SU66	Indeterminate: coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Monitor
SU74	Cemetery	Monitor

The largest proportion of sites found by this survey, some 80.9%, are considered to be either not at risk or of low archaeological potential and therefore no future course of action is recommended. This does not imply that their full archaeological potential is known, however, but merely that, on the basis of what is currently visible, no further work is recommended. It is likely, however, that a proportion of these sites have been misidentified or that the full potential has not been recognised and for this reason it is urged that these remains are not consigned to oblivion. It might be recommended, for example, that many of the maritime, agricultural remains and domestic settlements of 18th-20th C date could be investigated as part of a project which also examined documentary sources to build up a better picture of 18th- 19th C life in this area. Such a project may throw up questions which can only be answered through further archaeological work.

4.6 Summary: The Findings of the Hinterland Geology & Coastal Geomorphology Survey

Prof. A. G. Dawson & Dr. S. Dawson

The islands of South Uist and Benbecula are principally composed of Lewisian gneiss bedrock. The gneiss surfaces show evidence of having been subject to intense glacial scour during the Quaternary ice age. Across much of the lower ground, the gneiss rock surfaces show signs of having been subject to planation processes such that much of the lower ground of the two islands consists of broad sub-horizontal platform surfaces, often several km in width, above which in the east occur several imposing mountains. Thus the western areas of both islands are characterised by planated gneiss rock surfaces upon which can occasionally be seen thin accumulations of glacial drift. Across much of the western areas of both islands the glacially-modified landscape is mantled by broad flat vegetated sandy plains, known as machair and consisting mostly of calcareous sands. The machair areas owe their origins to Holocene wind activity. They dominate the coastal landscape and represent the most fertile areas of the island chain. They are frequently replaced at the coast by a narrow strip of coastal dunes that generally protects the machair plains from SW winds and the destructive effects of Atlantic storms. The coastal dunes are also highly mobile and are characterised by rapid sediment recycling caused by repeated episodes of sediment erosion, transport and deposition.

The west coasts of South Uist and Benbecula are dominated by stretches of coastal dune and machair and their susceptibility to damage is very evident in the changes caused by the hurricane of January 2005. Yet the fragile nature of the machair and dune environments has been sensitive to extreme coastal change for many centuries. There is a substantial literature from the 18th and 19th centuries that describes the loss of land to marine erosion and to sand drift. It is within this context of past coastal changes that the archaeological history should be understood. Thus during much of the Holocene, the islands have been subject to a sustained rise in relative sea level. It can be estimated, for example, that the position of sea level during the Mesolithic may have been in the order of 25-35 m below present. Very little is known about the age of the machair landscapes or of their evolutionary relationships to changing sea levels during the Holocene. However, knowledge of these relationships is critical to any understanding of archaeological change.

4.7 Summary: The Findings of the Erosion Survey

Prof. A. G. Dawson

The hurricane of January 2005 resulted in dramatic coastal changes in South Uist and Benbecula. The most severe changes took place along the western seaboard and, in particular, on headland areas. By contrast, coastal areas protected by natural and man-made barriers experienced considerably less damage. Thus, the coastal areas bordering the sound between South Uist and Benbecula exhibit a marked difference between west of Gualan island (considerable erosion) and east of the island (minimal erosion). Similarly, coastal areas west of the Benbecula – South Uist causeway experienced much greater erosion than those areas located east of the causeway. The hurricane of January 2005 has had no parallel during the 20th century except perhaps for a hurricane during March 1921. Yet numerous comparable hurricane windstorms occurred during the late 19th century – particularly during the 1880's. Thus we learn that the 2005 event has had precedents although not within living memory. Recent models of climate changes predict that the frequency of severe gales may become more frequent in the future across the North Atlantic region. If this prediction proves to be correct, the issue of archaeological rescue may become a recurring theme in the natural history of the Outer Isles.

5.0 Discussion

This project aimed to carry out a rapid visual assessment of the archaeological resource of part of the coastal zone on the islands of Grimsay, Benbecula and South Uist. It has achieved this aim, with some 200 sites being recorded over approximately 199 km of coastline. A further aim was to characterise the natural background and assess the dynamics of the coastal landscape. This has also been achieved and the information gathered will assist in determining localised dynamics within the coastal zone and in pinpointing those areas most at risk from erosion.

The work was carried out only weeks after the particularly severe and destructive storms of January 2005 and therefore can be considered to provide a storm-damage report on the condition of the archaeological resource. The effects of the storm were not equally distributed throughout the survey area; much of the island of Grimsay and those parts of Benbecula and South Uist lying to the east side of the causeways were relatively unscathed. By contrast, much of the west-facing coastlines of Benbecula and South Uist had been severely affected .

In summary, the findings of the work indicate the potential for the discovery of new sites, even where much archaeological work has been carried out before. Some 88% of all sites recorded within this report represent new additions. The average density of sites found throughout the islands, at 1 site per kilometre, was low in comparison with similar studies carried out in the Northern Isles and the Inner Hebrides. The numbers varied, however, with Grimsay coming closer to the average and Benbecula having the lowest density of all.

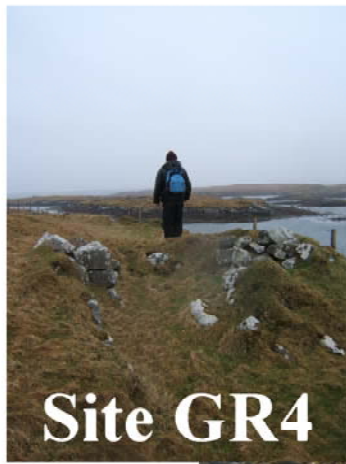
Erosion caused by wave action during the recent storms was found to be the cause of the most recent damage to sites within the survey area. It was considered that many of the sites may more usually be affected by aeolian erosion than wave action, however, other than extreme weather conditions as presented by the storms.

In part, it was felt that the effects of the recent storm increased the visibility of some types of site, such as those exposed in coastal sections or as relict ground surfaces on the foreshore. Such sites are unlikely to remain as described in this document for long, however. By becoming exposed, many are now more vulnerable to further destruction. The coastal section

sites may erode gradually and remain visible throughout and thus be suitable for monitoring. Those sites exposed upon the foreshore, however, are liable either to be covered up again or to be destroyed by the sea. The likelihood is that they will be covered up again so that they are no longer visible but that they will nonetheless continue to erode away unseen.

Over half of the sites recorded were found to be eroding (53%) but the majority of these were not considered to be of high archaeological potential or to justify further work. It was recommended that follow-up monitoring programmes should be undertaken both in order to identify new exposures as they occur and to maintain a check on sites which are vulnerable but not currently eroding. Further work was recommended on some 7.5% or 15 sites found by this survey. The sites within this group include remains of all periods and the work recommended ranges from topographical and buildings survey on 18th-20th C townships to rescue excavation on prehistoric settlement and funerary sites. Urgent action, however, is recommended at only nine sites. This work represents a medium-sized, single season field project which could be carried out rapidly, if there was the will and resources to do so. Furthermore, many aspects of the work could be carried out in tandem with local archaeology groups and would provide training opportunities.

The survey area, and South Uist in particular, has the benefit of having a comprehensive archaeological framework, developed in part through the current SEARCH programme and drawing upon the multidisciplinary work carried out under the direction of John Barber and others in the 1980's. Rescue work can be tailored to address research questions formulated by these larger scale studies and the results can be better understood in the light of their more considered findings.



Site GR4



Site GR14



Site GR10



Site GR54



Site GR54

Map Introduction: Grimsay Map 1

This map section covers the western half of the island of Grimsay. It extends from the south west coast of Bagh Scotbheinn and runs northwards, past the causeway connecting Grimsay to Benbecula and North Uist, around the north coast to finish at the west side of Bagh nam Feadag. The coastline within this area is low-lying and rocky. Modern settlement in the area is sparse and no cultivated land was noted.

A total of 33 sites were recorded, of which 2 were previously known. The majority of the sites were classified as maritime and included boat noosts, slipways, jetties and harbours. All but three of the sites date to the 18th-21st C. One of the sites which had been previously recorded represents a prehistoric settlement with a wheelhouse, which has been partially excavated (GR54); the other is a probable settlement mound (GR55), which lies nearby.

The foreshore in this area is classified as comprising mainly of sand with the exception of two shallow bays on the south coast, which contain marsh. The hinterland geology is made up of drift deposits over visible rock. The coastline is classified as being stable throughout this map section.

GR 1 NF 84200 57092 Eilean na h-Airigh Enclosure, embankments and fencelines 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 10 NF 84900 56520 Rubha Dubh Building, cultivation remains and noost/slipway 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil	GR 25 NF 84781 57761 Baile Glas Structures and slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 54 NF 86670 57351 Bagh nam Feadag Structural complex including wheelhouse 1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD Fair Monitor
GR 2 NF 84288 57333 Aird nan Scruban Slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 11 NF 84881 56474 Rubha Dubh Land boundary 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 26 NF 84247 57745 Loch an Fhaing Slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 55 NF 86660 57415 Bagh nam Feadag Mound with structural remains 1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD Fair Monitor
GR 3 NF 84436 57234 Aird nan Scruban Harbour and noosts 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 12 NF 85074 56334 Rubha Dubh Slipways 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 27 NF 84048 57652 Loch an Fhaing Slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 56 NF 83894 57343 Eilean na h-Airigh Boundaries and cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
GR 4 NF 84372 57152 Aird nan Scruban Structural remains: farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 13 NF 85131 56067 Loch Nan Cuiseag Structural remains 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil	GR 48 NF 86757 57352 Bagh nam Feadag Boundaries, building, cultivation remains and slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 57 NF 83887 57277 Eilean na h-Airigh Structural remains and mound 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
GR 5 NF 84457 56981 Aird nan Scruban Noosts and shed 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 14 NF 85192 56048 Loch Nan Cuiseag Slipway and jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 49 NF 86488 57581 opposite Seana Bhaile Structure and cultivn rems 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 58 NF 83975 57258 Eilean na h-Airigh Walling 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil
GR 6 NF 84736 56797 Aird nan Scruban Noosts and sheds 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 15 NF 85429 55780 Loch Nan Cuiseag Slipway and jetty 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	GR 50 NF 86346 57633 opposite Seana Bhaile Structure and cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 59 NF 84112 57573 Loch an Fhaing Harbour and noost 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
GR 7 NF 84869 56780 Aird nan Scruban Structural remains Indeterminate Poor Monitor	GR 18 NF 84104 57211 Eilean na h-Airigh Noost 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 51 NF 86265 57527 opposite Seana Bhaile Wall 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil	
GR 8 NF 84918 56776 Rubha Dubh Sheds and enclosure 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 23 NF 84943 57816 Baile Glas Jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 52 NF 83834 57134 Eilean na h-Airigh Boundary banks and peat cuttings 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	
GR 9 NF 85028 56669 Rubha Dubh Farmstead with cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 24 NF 84806 57803 Baile Glas Jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 53 NF 83618 57435 Eilean na h-Airigh Boundary walls 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	



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- The diagram shows a rectangular frame divided vertically into two equal halves. The left half is filled with a solid yellow color and contains the black number '1' in its lower-left quadrant. The right half is white and contains the black number '2' in its upper-right quadrant. A red, irregular, jagged shape is drawn across the vertical boundary line, starting from the top edge, crossing the line, and extending down to about two-thirds of the way to the bottom edge. The red shape is more complex and irregular than the one in the previous diagram.

1. Scotbheinn to Eilean Rointch

NF 862554 to NF868574

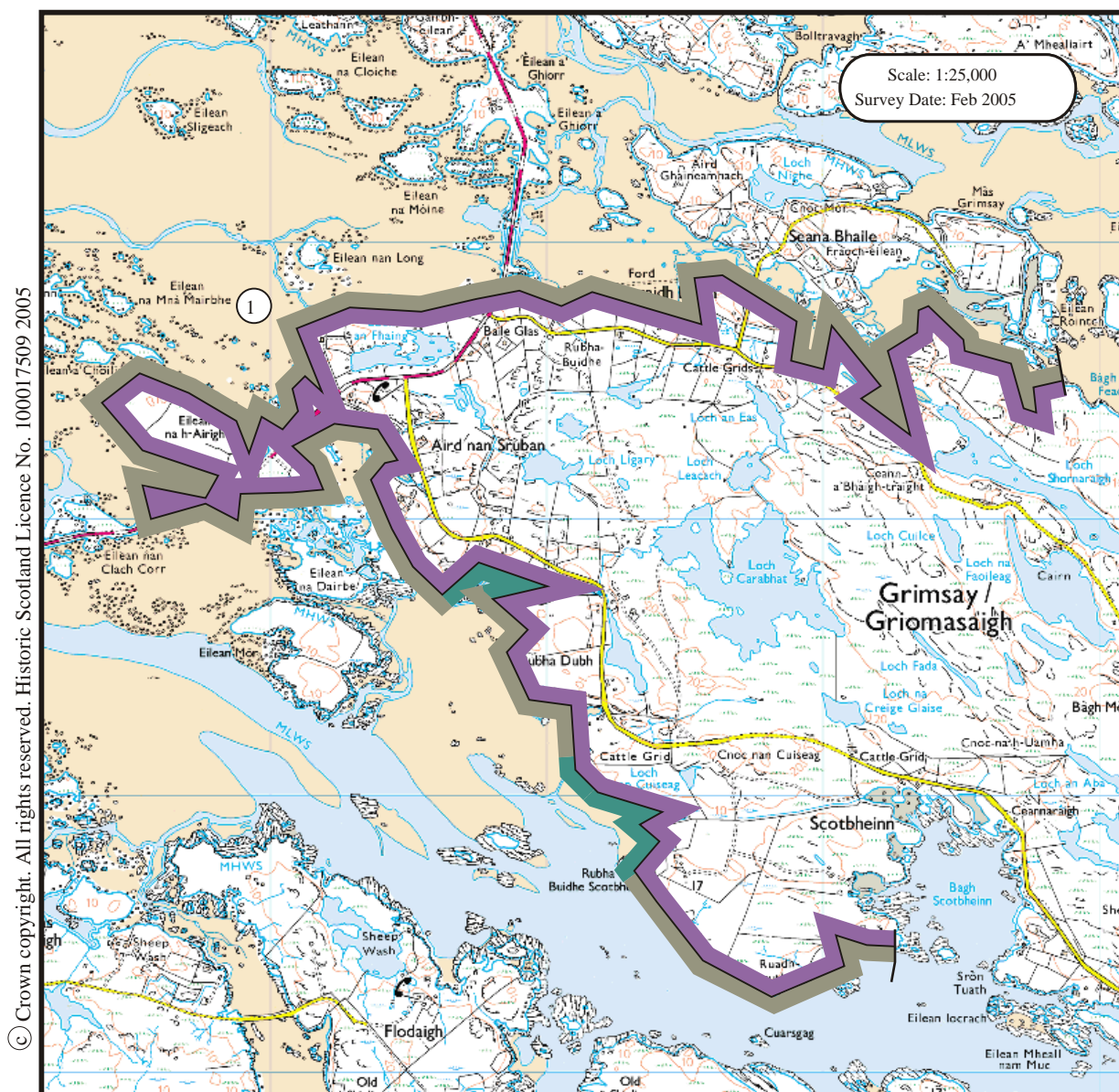
7.8 km.

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

The coastline of Grimsay is characterised by drift- and peat-draped rock ridges and islands. The foreshore is mainly composed of sand with small areas of saltmarsh in sheltered inlets.



Foreshore

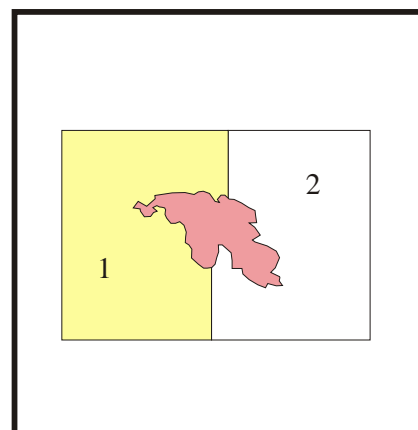
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



1. Scotbheinn to Eilean Rointch

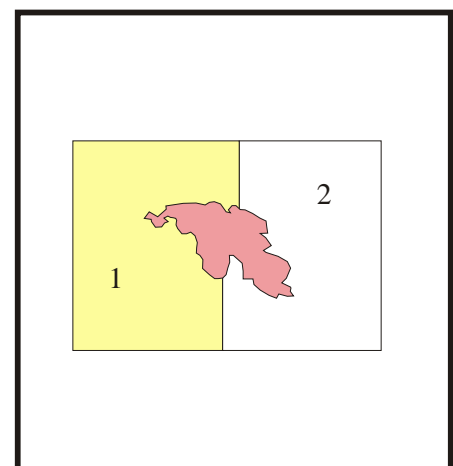
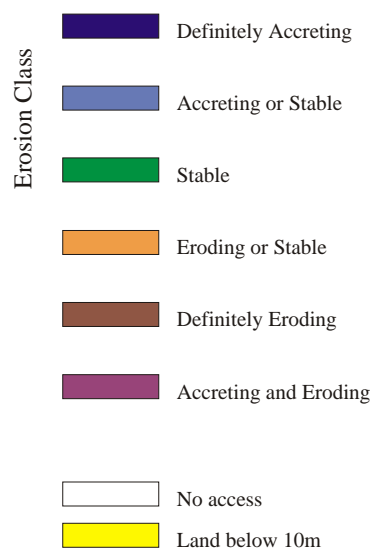
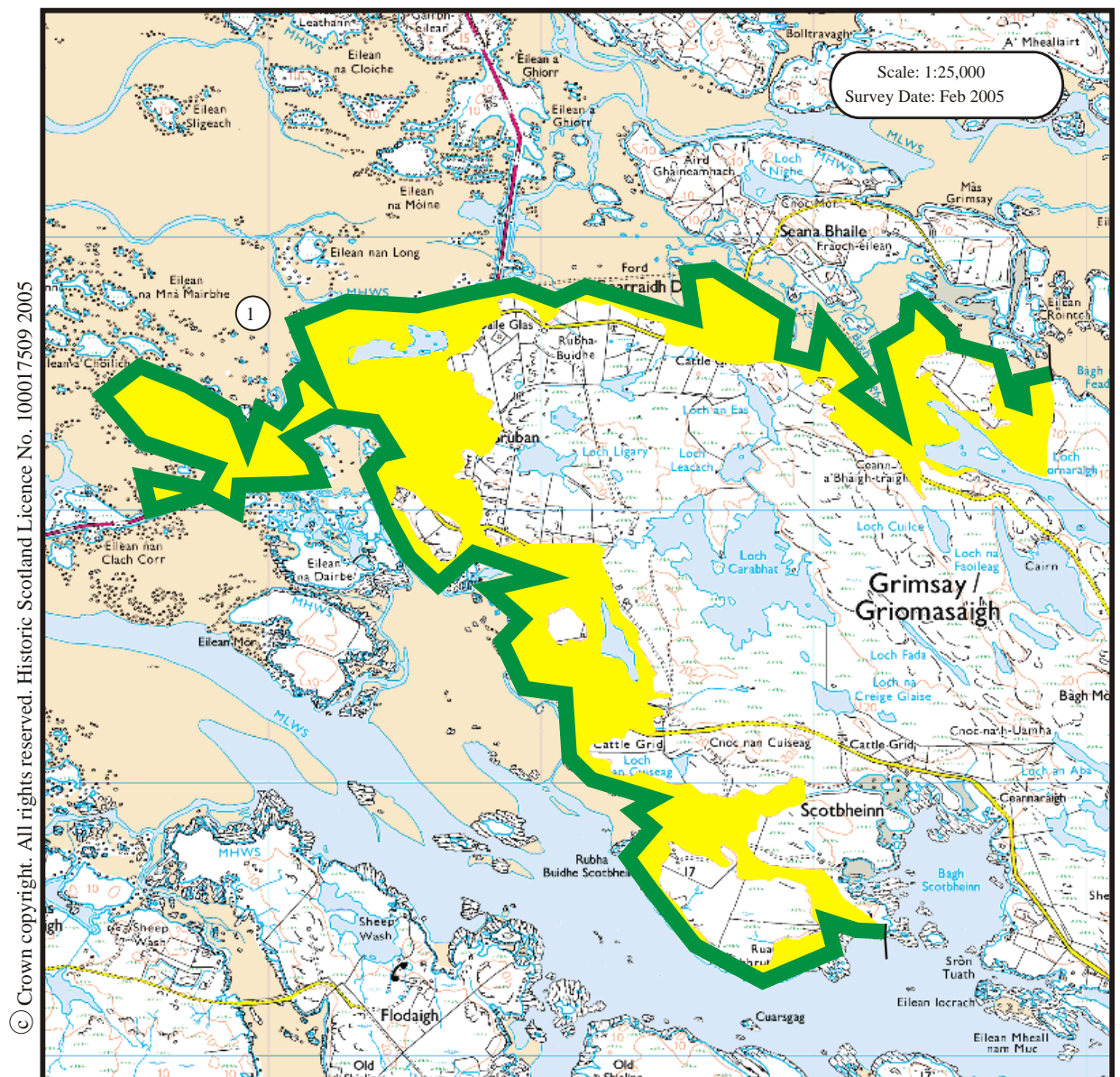
NF 862554 to NF868574

7.8 km.

Stable

The coastline of Grimsay displays evidence of coastal stability throughout its length.

Typically, the coastline is sheltered from wave attack due to its location to the east and SE of the causeway. For the most part the coastal edge is characterised by drift- and peat-draped rock ridges and islands.





Site GR20



Site GR19



Site GR22



Site GR17

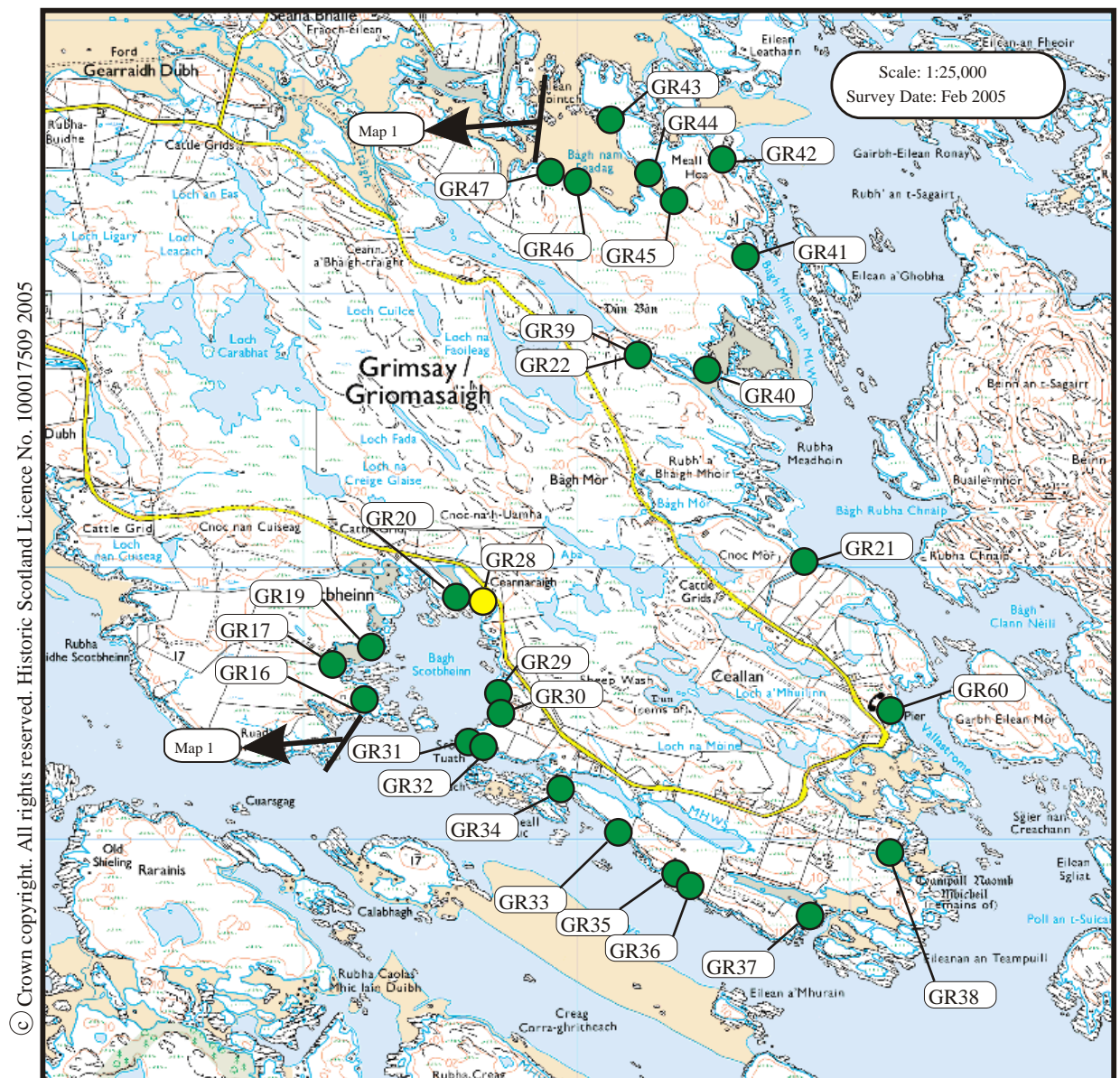
Map Introduction: Grimsay Map 2

This map section covers the eastern half of the island of Grimsay. It extends from Bagh Scotbheinn in the south west, winding past Ceallan and northwards to finish at Bagh nam Feadag. There is some modern settlement around Bagh Scotbheinn and also in the area of the harbour at Ceallan. The harbour area is a busy hub for the local farmed fish industry.

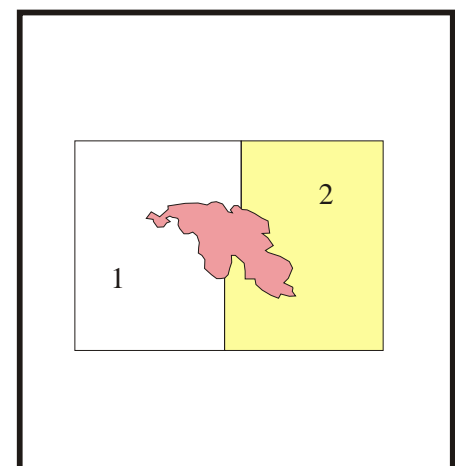
A total of 27 sites were recorded on this map section; only one of these was known previous to this survey. Some 24 sites date to the 18th-21st C period and represent a mixture of maritime sites and sites classified as agricultural/pastoral which include cultivation remains and land boundaries. The previously recorded site is a boat builders workshop at Scotbheinn (GR28). Three sites were classified as being of indeterminate date: two represent structural remains (GR40 & 42), the third is a cairn, which may be a burial monument.

Much of the coastline within this map section comprises mainly of sand, but there are several areas of salt marsh located within inlets. In the hinterland, the geology comprises of drift deposits over visible rock. The coastline here is classified as stable.

GR 16 NF 86209 55495 Ruagh Bhruthach Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	GR 31 NF 86664 55337 Sron Tuath Cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 40 NF 87464 56729 Rubha Meabhoin Structural remains Indeterminate Poor Nil
GR 17 NF 86125 55613 Scotbheinn Structures, slipway and jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 32 NF 86692 55320 Sron Tuath Harbours and noosts 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 41 NF 87576 57147 Bagh Mhic Rath Noost and slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
GR 19 NF 86289 56032 Scotbheinn Structures, slipway and cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 33 NF 87182 55057 Eilean Mheall nam Muc Noost 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 42 NF 87545 57430 Meall na Hoa Structural remains Indeterminate Poor Nil
GR 20 NF 86546 55871 Ceannaraigh Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 34 NF 87013 55170 Eilean Mheall nam Muc Cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 43 NF 87139 57625 Bagh nam Feadag Wall 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil
GR 21 NF 87797 56025 Cnoc Mor Slipway 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 35 NF 87369 54886 Eilean Mheall nam Muc Noost 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 44 NF 87271 57420 Meall na Hoa Cairn Indeterminate Fair Monitor
GR 22 NF 87328 56702 Rubha Meabhoin Slipway and jetty 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	GR 36 NF 87436 54798 Eilean Mheall nam Muc Jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 45 NF 87436 57264 Meall na Hoa Field walls 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
GR 28 (NF85NE30) NF 86648 55867 Scotbheinn, Ceannaraigh Boat Builders Workshop 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	GR 37 NF 87847 54720 Eilean Mheall nam Muc Jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 46 NF 86995 57362 Bagh nam Feadag Slipways and walls 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil
GR 29 NF 86716 55543 Sron Tuath Cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 38 NF 88238 54713 Eileanan an Teampuill Cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 47 NF 86925 57394 Bagh nam Feadag Cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
GR 30 NF 86747 55454 Sron Tuath Harbour 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	GR 39 NF 87210 56817 Rubha Meabhoin Slipway and noost 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil	GR 60 NF 881 555 Ceallan Wreck of 'Laurine', cargo vessel 18th-21st C AD N/A Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Eilean Rointch to Scotbheinn

NF868574 to NF 862554

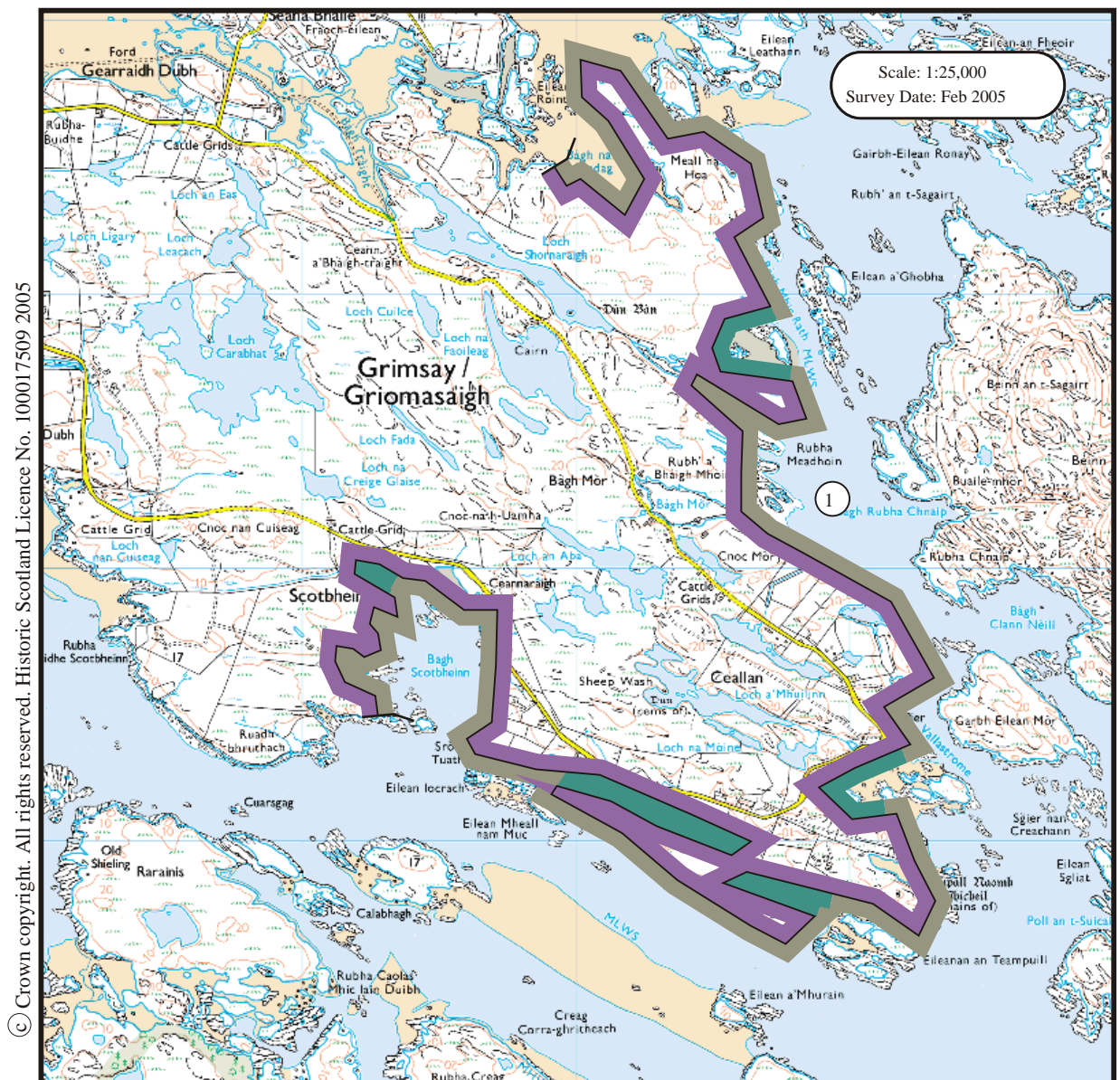
10.9 km.

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

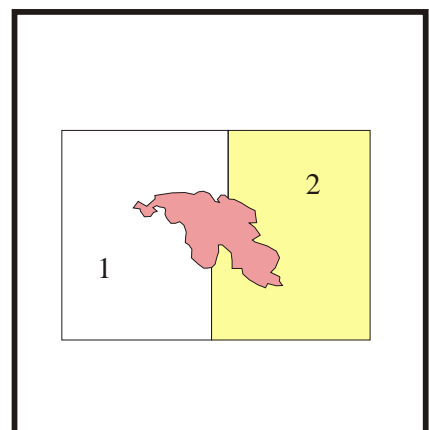
The coastline of Grimsay is characterised by drift- and peat-draped rock ridges and islands. The foreshore is mainly composed of sand with small areas of saltmarsh in sheltered inlets. The main areas of saltmarsh occur at NF 875551



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Eilean Rointch to Scotbheinn

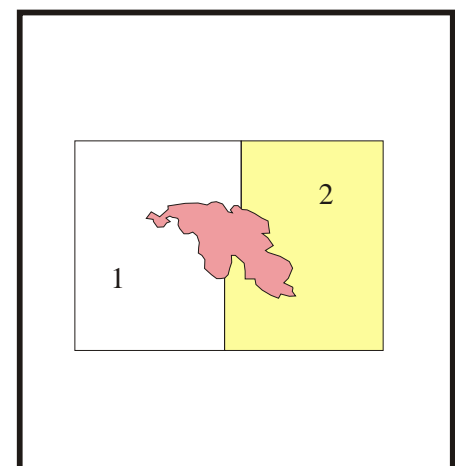
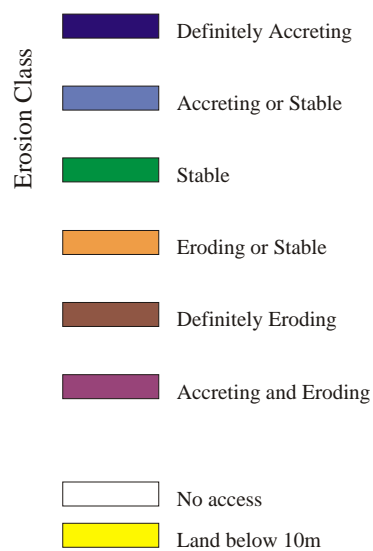
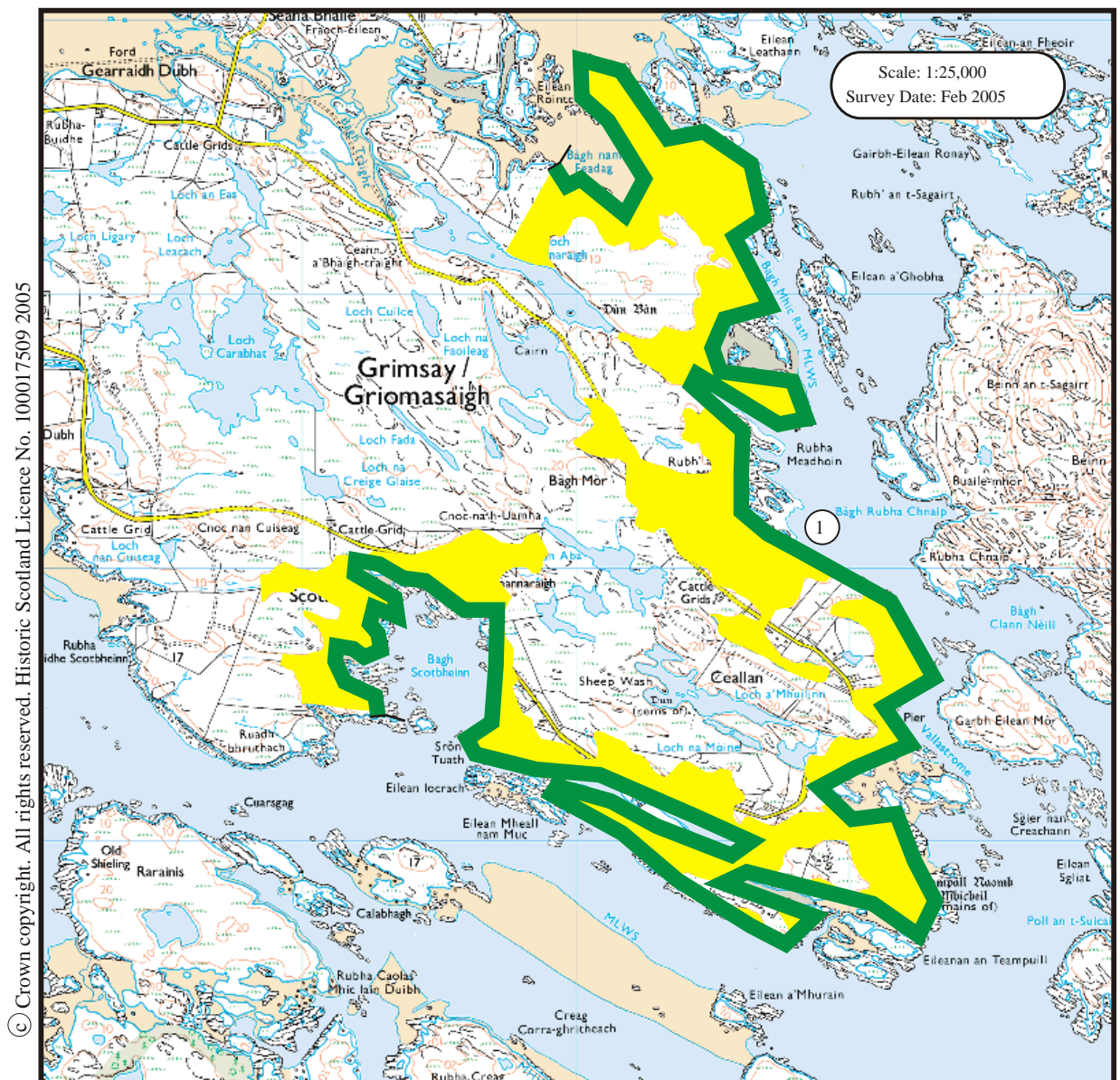
NF868574 to NF 862554

10.9 km.

Stable

The coastline of Grimsay displays evidence of coastal stability throughout its length.

Typically, the coastline is sheltered from wave attack due to its location to the east and SE of the causeway. For the most part the coastal edge is characterised by drift- and peat-draped rock ridges and islands.





Site BB18



Site BB17



Site BB23



Site BB21

Map Introduction: Benbecula Map 1

This map section covers part of the southern coast of the island of Benbecula. It extends from Ob Saile to Lionacleit and is bisected by the modern causeway which links Benbecula to South Uist. The coast edge is low lying and rocky. To the east of the causeway, modern settlement is sparse and located away from the coast. To the west of the causeway there is a cluster of settlement around Creag Ghoraith, which includes houses, shops and a hotel.

Of the 12 sites recorded in this area, none had been previously noted. The sites represent a mixture of maritime and agricultural/pastoral remains, all of which date to the 18th-21st C period.

The foreshore within this area comprises mainly of sand, although there are significant areas of salt marsh around Creag Ghoraith and Loch Chill Eireabhaigh. The geology of the hinterland comprises of drift over visible rock for the most part, with blown sand deposits occurring around Creag Ghoraith. The coastline is classified as stable.

BB 17
NF 84160 48601
Loch na Creag Glaise
Footbridge
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 18
NF 81565 48569
Loch na Creag Glaise
Noost and jetty
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

BB 19
NF 82222 48003
Loch an Stoin
Jetty and slipway
18th-21st C AD
Poor
Nil

BB 20
NF 82319 47582
Oban A'Bhiora
Jetty and slipway
18th-21st C AD
Poor
Nil

BB 21
NF 82169 47747
Oban A'Bhiora
Farmstead with cultivation remains
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

BB 22
NF 81295 47110
Ard-An-Eoin
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

BB 23
NF 81649 46869
Rubha-Ma-Thuath
Slipway and jetty
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

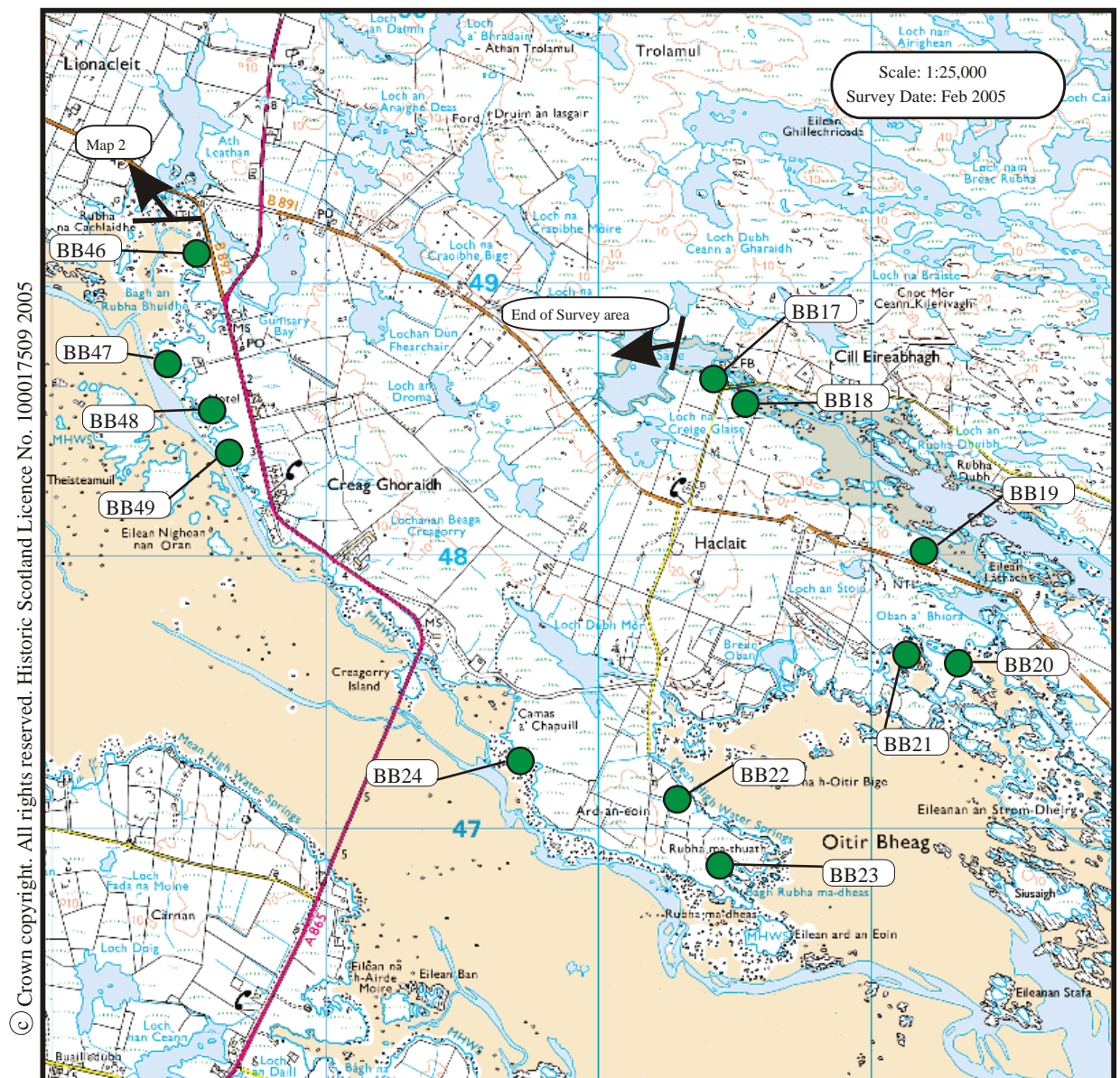
BB 24
NF 80751 47229
Cammass A'Chapuill
Structure and jetty
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 46
NF 79527 49063
Bagh an Rubha Bhuidhe
Cultivation rems, walling, slipways
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

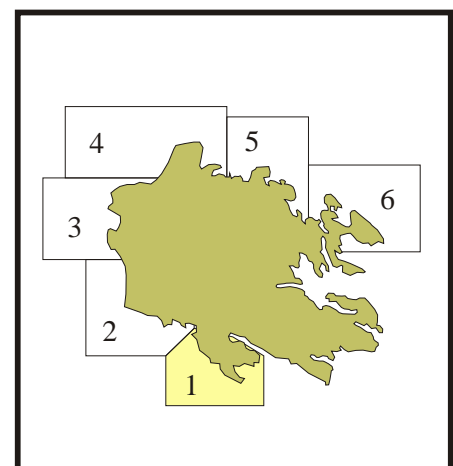
BB 47
NF 79409 48699
Creag Ghoraidh
Enclosure
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 48
NF 79569 48536
Creag Ghoraidh
Noost
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 49
NF 79632 48362
Creag Ghoraidh
Bank
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Oban a' Bhiora

NF 825477

1.4 km

Marsh

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

This coastline is nearly everywhere characterised by drift- and peat-mantled rocky slopes, intertidal skerries and low-relief islands. The foreshore is sand and mud flats.

3. Creag Ghoraidh

NF 795484

0.9 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown Sand

The hinterland changes to machair and blown sand beyond NF 797488 whilst the foreshore area is composed of mud and sandflats.

2. Oitir Bheag

NF 814474

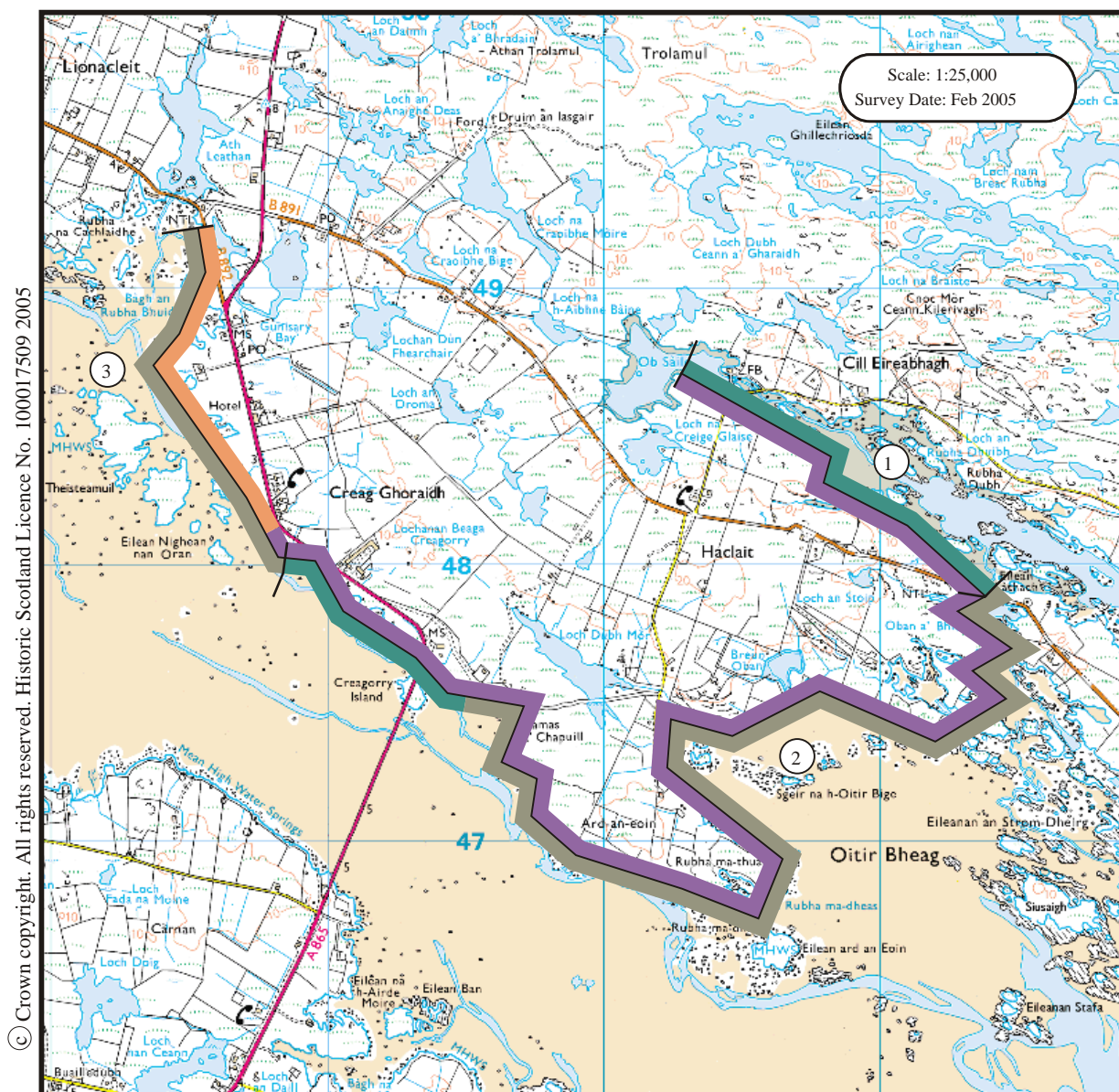
4.2 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

Peat mantled rock comprise the hinterland and sandflats are widespread across the foreshore which make up the extensive sandflats between the islands of South Uist and Benbecula. An area of saltmarsh occurs around Creag Ghoraidh.



Foreshore

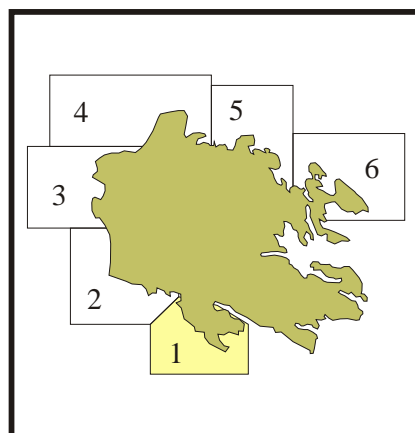
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



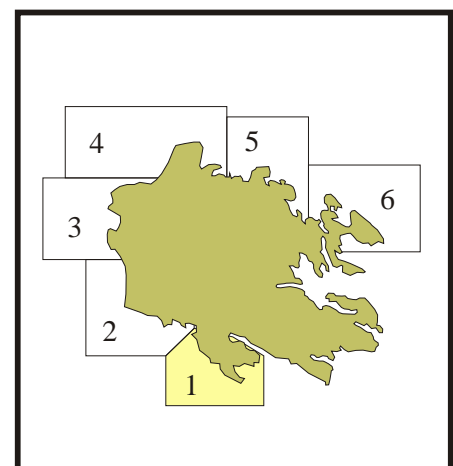
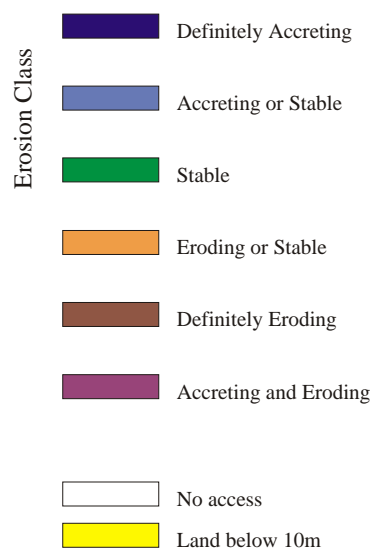
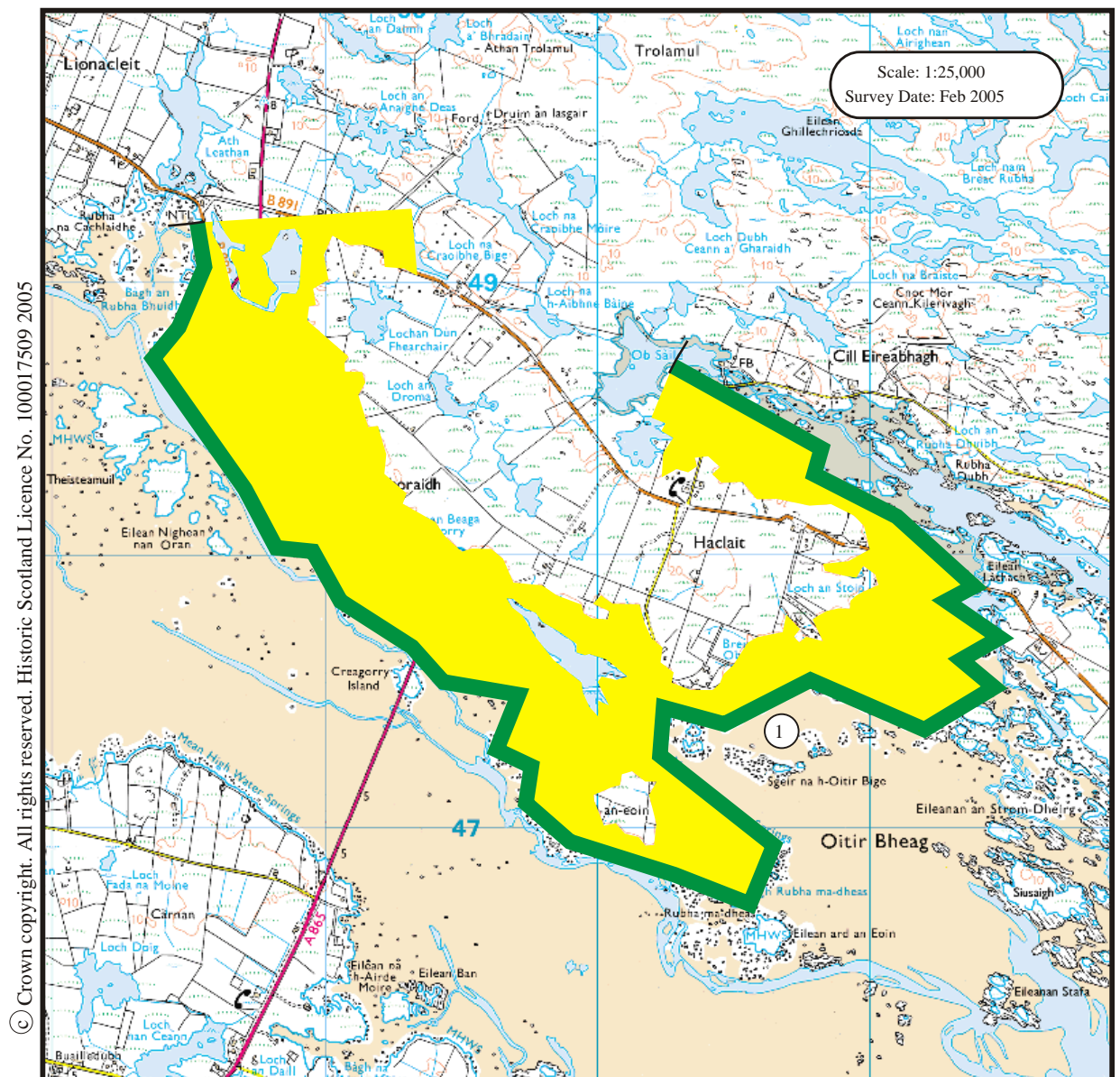
1. Oban a' Bhiora to Bagh an Rubha
Bhuidhe

NF 825477 to NF 795494

3.4 km.

Stable

Evidence of limited erosion occurs at Camag a' Chapuill (NF 805475) and near Ard na Coin (NF 810468). Areas of salt marsh also occur locally together with mud, silt and sand flats (e.g. Oitir Beag (NF 820467). In general the coastline is stable, a factor considered to be related to its location several km east of Gualan island.





Map Introduction: Benbecula Map 2

This map section covers the south west part of Benbecula. It extends from Lionacleit, around the headland at Borgh to Peighinn a'Bhaile. The coast edge is low-lying and contains no modern settlement other than at Lionacleit.

Of the five sites recorded in this area, none had been previously noted. With regard to the date range of these sites, all but one are thought to belong within the 18th-21st C range; the odd one being of indeterminate date. The remains comprise of domestic and agricultural/pastoral sites, including farmsteads and a township.

The coastline comprises mainly of sand, with the exception of the headland at Borgh, which is surrounded by a rock platform. The hinterland geology comprises entirely of blown sand deposits. Between Lionacleit and An Corran, the coastline is classified as stable but from An Corran to Peighinn a'Bhaile it is classified as eroding. Much of the hinterland in this area lies below 10m OD.

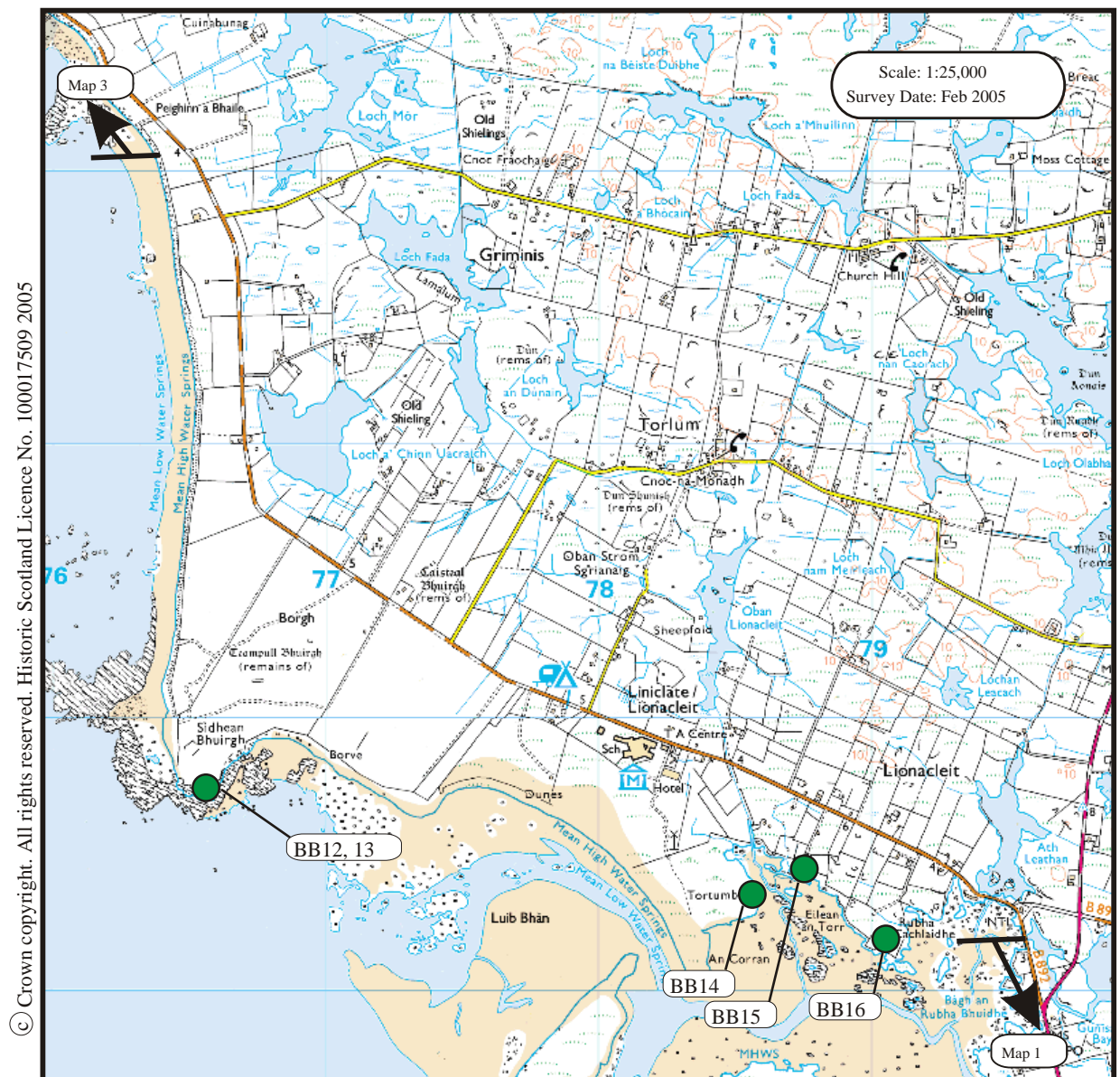
BB 12
NF 76591 49718
Sidhean Bhuirgh
Boundary wall
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 13
NF 76517 49769
Sidhean Bhuirgh
Enclosure
Indeterminate
Fair
Nil

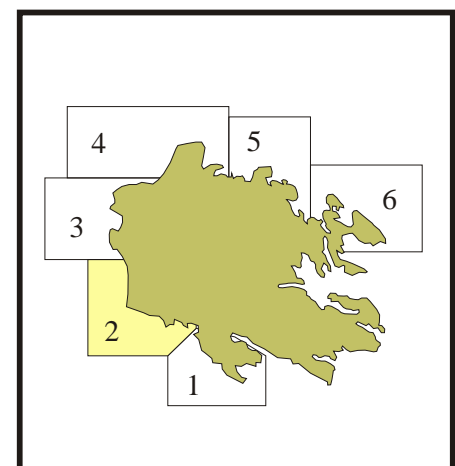
BB 14
NF 78584 49358
Tortumbeg
Structural remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 15
NF 78778 49436
Eilean an Torr
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

BB 16
NF 78926 49229
Eilean an Torr
Township
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Survey



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Lionacleit

NF 783494

2.6 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

The area is characterised by blown sand and machair vegetation with high dunes in the vicinity of Lionacleit school. The area is characterised by the encroachment of dunes towards to school grounds, an area of active advancement of dunes. The very dense vegetation cover (marram grass) affords protection in this area from severe storms and provides an effective trap for blown sands thus contributing to the build up of the dune surface and the steepening of the face.

3. Griminis

NF 764513

1.85 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

Machair low dunes comprise this section and the foreshore is sand with cobbles mantling the whole area at the base of the dunes.

2. Sidhean Bhuirgh

NF 765498

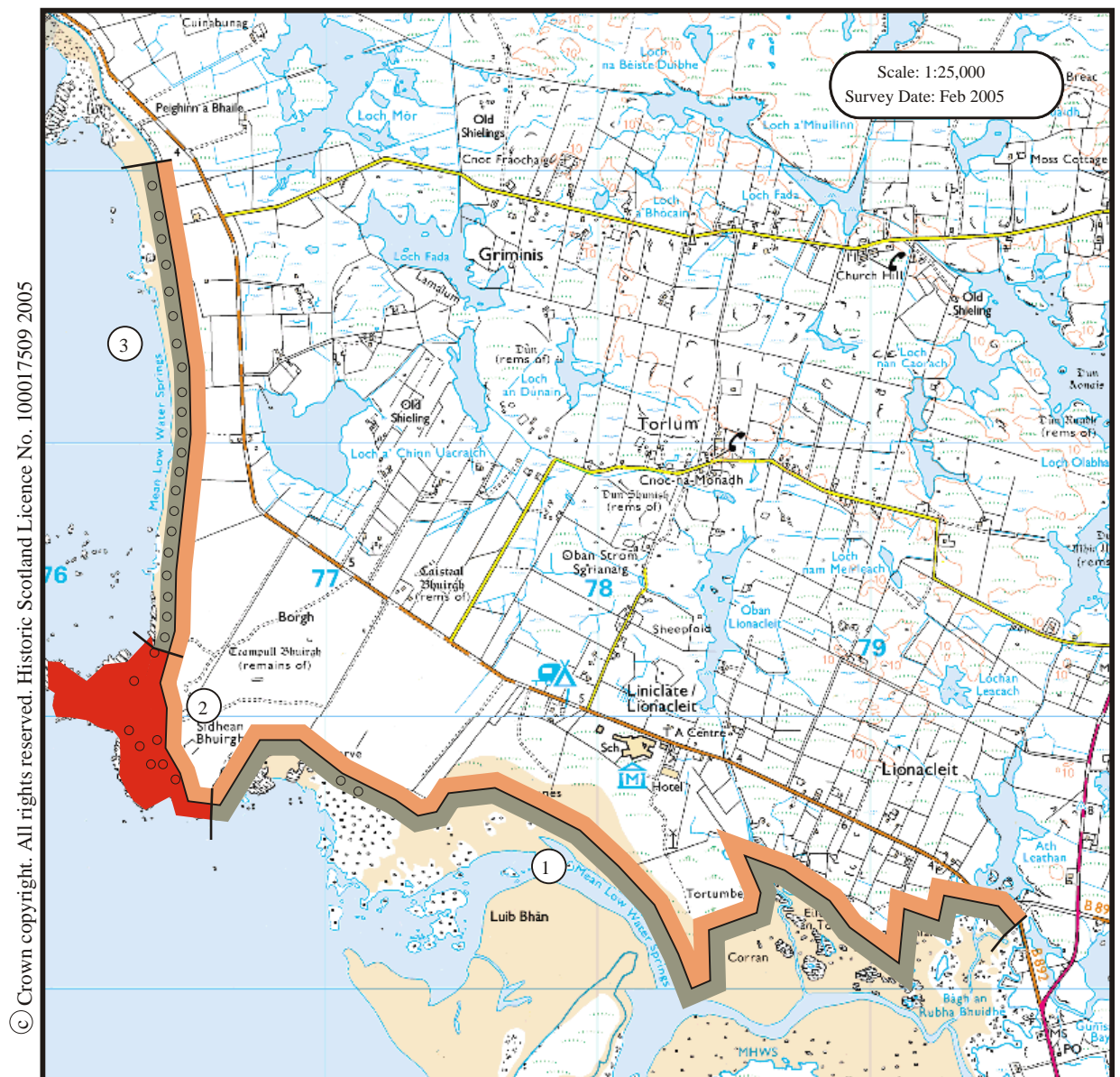
1.3 km

Rock Platform

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

The headland is dominated by rock platform with boulder deposition evident at NF 764500. At the southern edge of the rock platform an area of sand deposition occurs on the machair surface. The hinterland is entirely machair and blown sand.

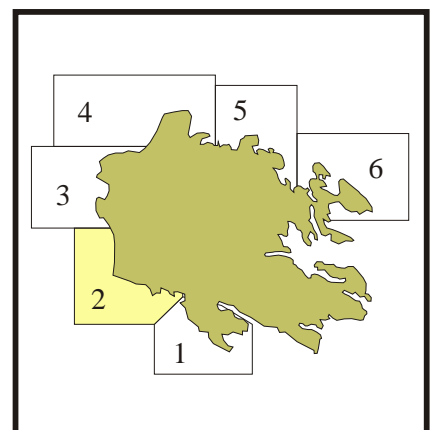


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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

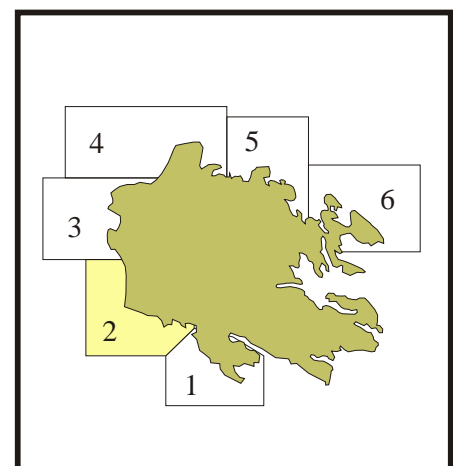
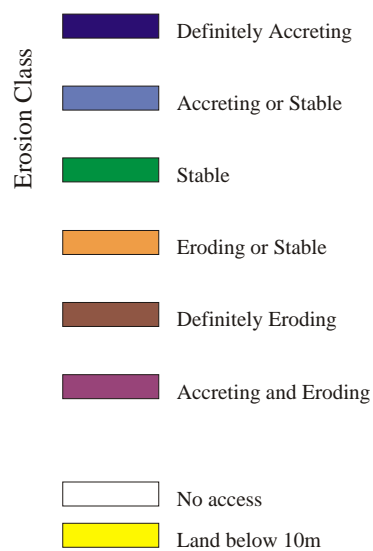
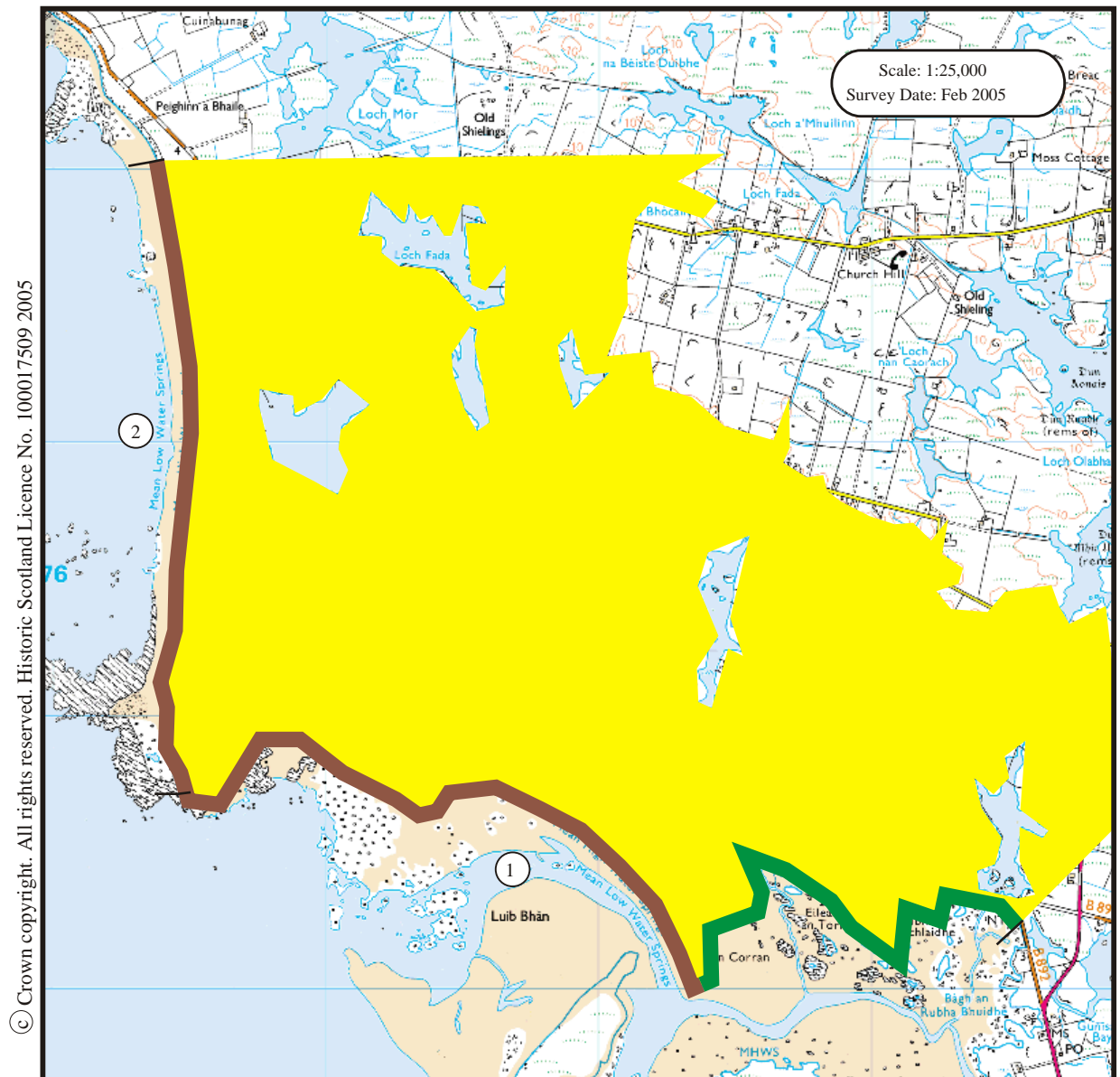
- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Bagh an Rubha Bhuidhe to Sidhean Bhuirgh
 NF 795494 to NF 765497
 2.95 km.
 Eroding
 The eastern section of this coastal stretch between Bagh an Rubha Bhuidhe and Tortumbeag (NF 785494) is characterised by extensive areas of salt marsh together with drift- and peat-mantled rock skerries. The coastline is essentially stable a factor that may be attributable to its location to the east of Gualan island. Between Tortumbeag and the headland of Sidhean Bhuirgh the coastal edge is represented by coastal dunes the elevation of which varies between 1m and 3m. Only one blowout is present (NF 780497). The coastline displays evidence for erosion throughout (eroded dune cliffs) despite the incursion of hurricane-induced flooding across the salt marsh lowlands and thereby over parts of the machair plain landward of the dunes.

2. Sidhean Bhuirgh to Peighinn a' Bhaile
 NF 765497 to NF 759526
 2.25 km.
 Eroding
 This coastline is characterised by an eroded coastal dune cliff along its length. The cliff is generally low (1-3m) while against its eroded base are widespread accumulations of shingle.





Map Introduction: Benbecula Map 3

This map section extends around the northwest coast of Benbecula, from Peighinn a'Bhaile to Baile a'Mhanaich. Modern settlement within the coastal zone is limited to the area around Baile a'Mhanaich. There is an airport, a hospital, schools, shops and restaurants in Baile a'Mhanaich and, until recently, there was also an army base.

A total of 10 sites were recorded in this area, of which 9 represent new findings. Five of the new sites are eroding from the coast edge and comprise of midden-type deposits. Of these, two sites (BB42 & 45) are thought to be of prehistoric date. It did not prove possible to re-locate the site (BB63) which had been recorded previously in this area: it appeared to have been supplanted by a modern school building.

The coastline is composed mainly of sand, with rock platform visible around the headland at Gearraidh Siar and again at Ard nam Feannag. The hinterland geology is classified as blown sand throughout this section. The coastline is definitely eroding all over and much of the hinterland lies below 10m OD.

BB 37
NF 76060 55216
Cleachan-Garbh
Land boundary
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 38
NF 75885 55056
Geodha Ban
Bunker and stone dyke
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 39
NF 75817 54600
Quirnish
Enclosure and field boundaries
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 40
NF 75962 54314
Ceann Traghad
Mound and coastal section
Indeterminate
Fair
Survey

BB 41
NF 76131 54287
Culla
Coastal section
Indeterminate
Poor
Monitor

BB 42
NF 76013 53440
Gearraidh Siar
Coastal section
3rd-1st Mil BC
Fair
Survey

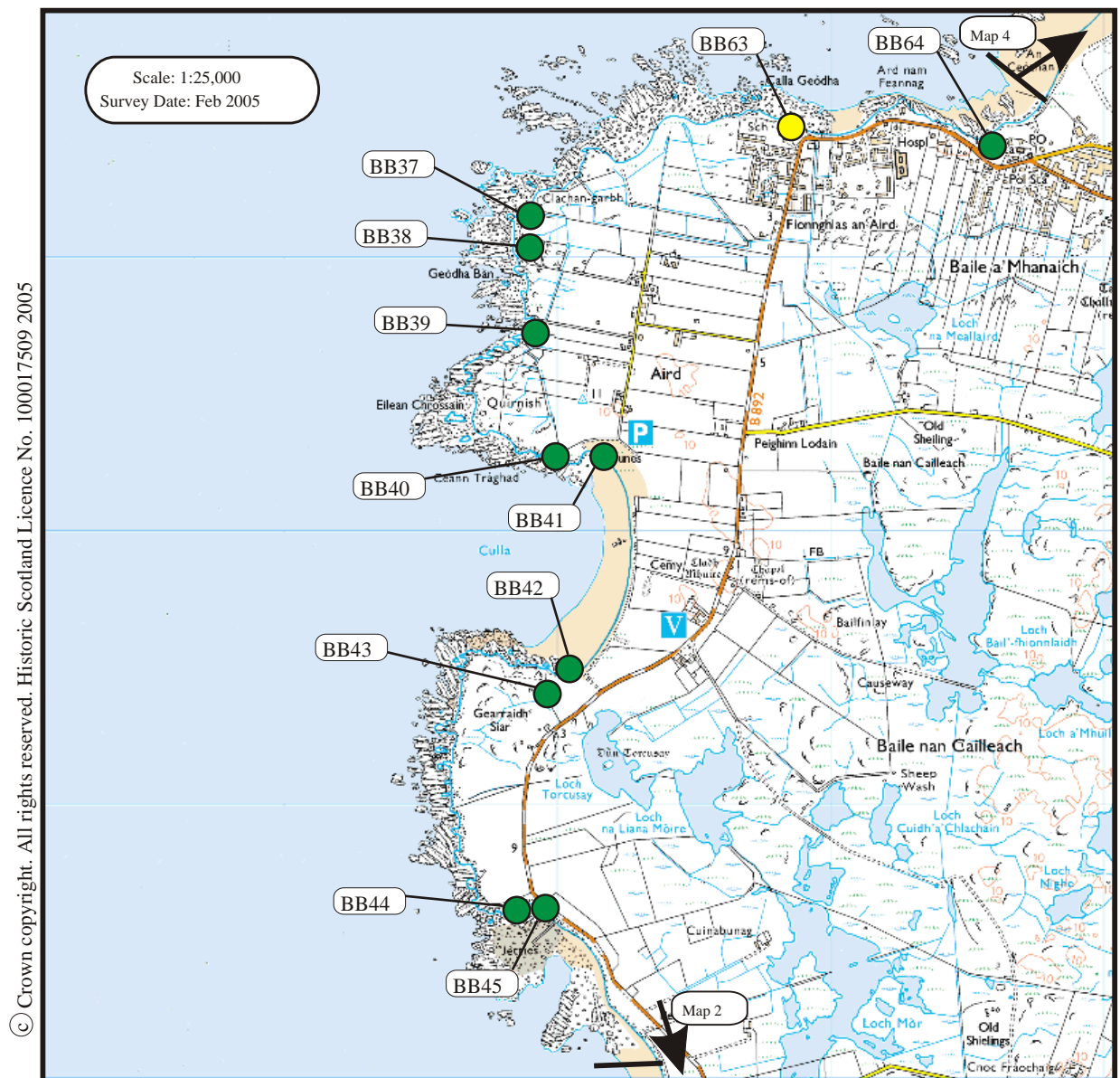
BB 43
NF 75988 53383
Gearraidh Siar
Farmstead and cultivation remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 44
NF 75852 52616
Loch Torcusay
Coastal section
Indeterminate
Poor
Monitor

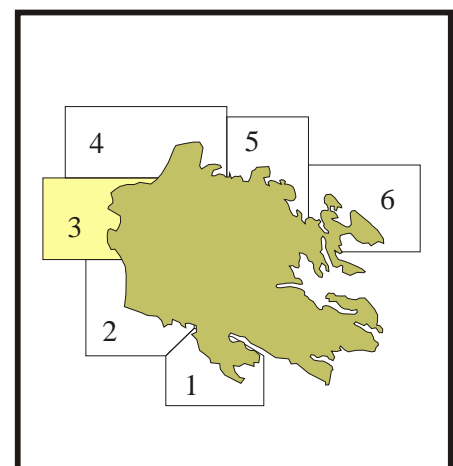
BB 45
NF 75913 52648
Loch Torcusay
Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD
Fair
Survey

BB 63 (NF75NE5)
NF 76860 55460
Drimhey
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Unknown
Nil

BB 64
NF 77590 55400
Cnoc Sornain
Mound and coastal section
Indeterminate
Poor
Monitor



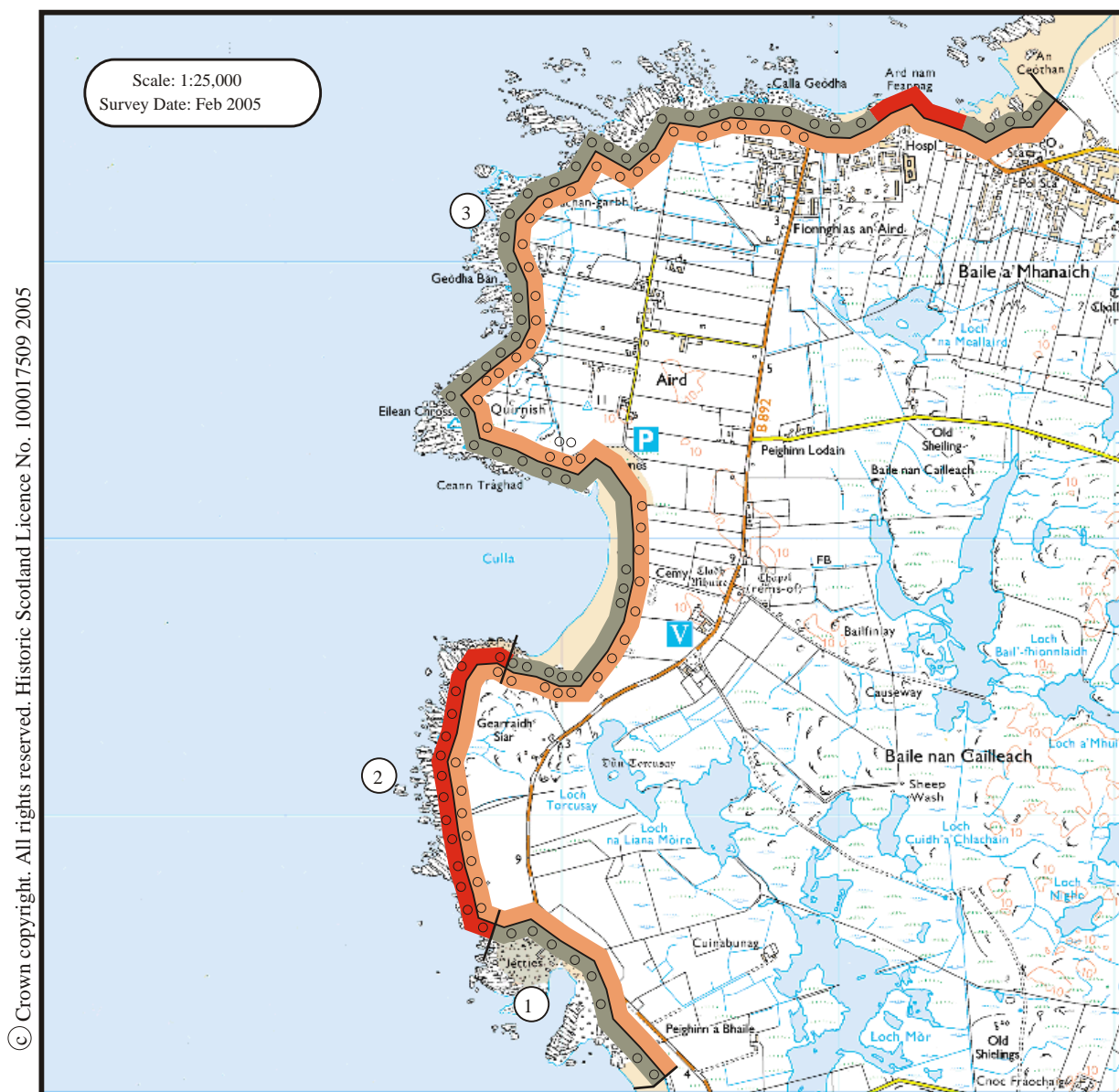
- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Peighinn a' Bhaile
NF 759526
0.9 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand
The foreshore is composed of sand and cobbles with cobbles ramped up against the dune cliffs which are low in this area. The area beyond the dunes is machair grassland and low-lying marshy area.

2. Gearraidh Siar
NF 756533
1.1 km
Rock Platform
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand
Rock platforms extend across the area which are heavily mantled by cobble and boulder deposition. Gravel and boulder plumes are evident at NF 755533 which overtop the modern boulder ridge. The hinterland is machair vegetation with low-lying peaty marsh areas grading to lochans.

3. Baile a' Mhanaich
NF 758553
4 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand
Culla Bay (NF 762539) is an arcuate sand bay with shingle and gravel mantling the low cliff areas to the back of the beach. Dunes are present at the northern end of the bay. Sand and boulder deposits drape the immediate hinterland as a result of the January storms. Rocky foreshore marks the section from NF 761543 and the storm cobbles are evident throughout this area. In the area of Baile a' Mhanaich town the road is very close to the coastal edge and thus made ground and buildings make up the hinterland. Along most of the hinterland for this section the area beyond the low cliff is composed of storm boulders which represent fossil storm beaches with marsh and machair blown sand beyond.



Foreshore

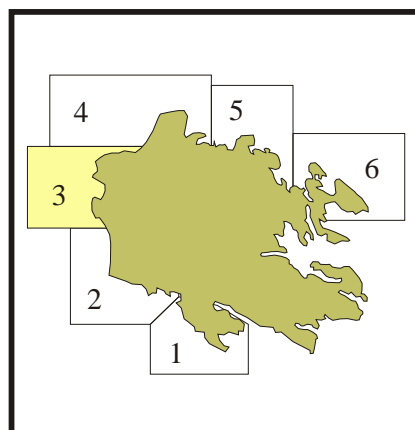
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium



1. Peighinn a' Bhaile to Clachan Garbh
NF 759526 to NF 760554

3.41 km.

Eroding

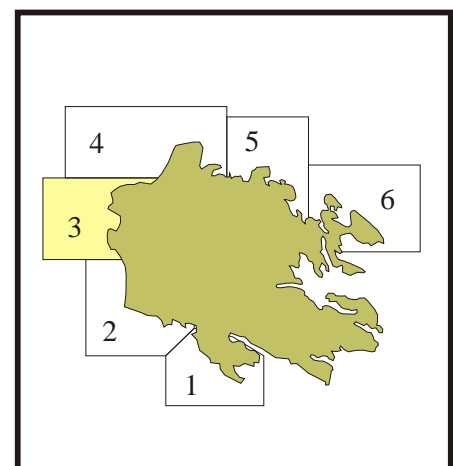
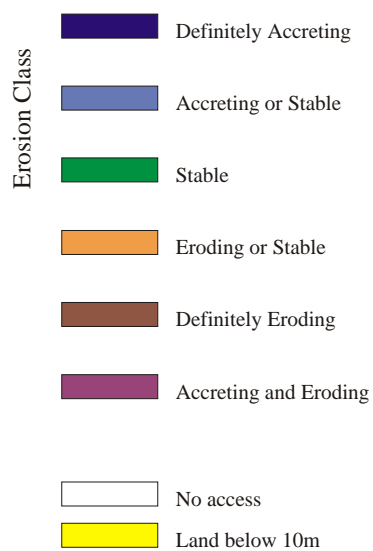
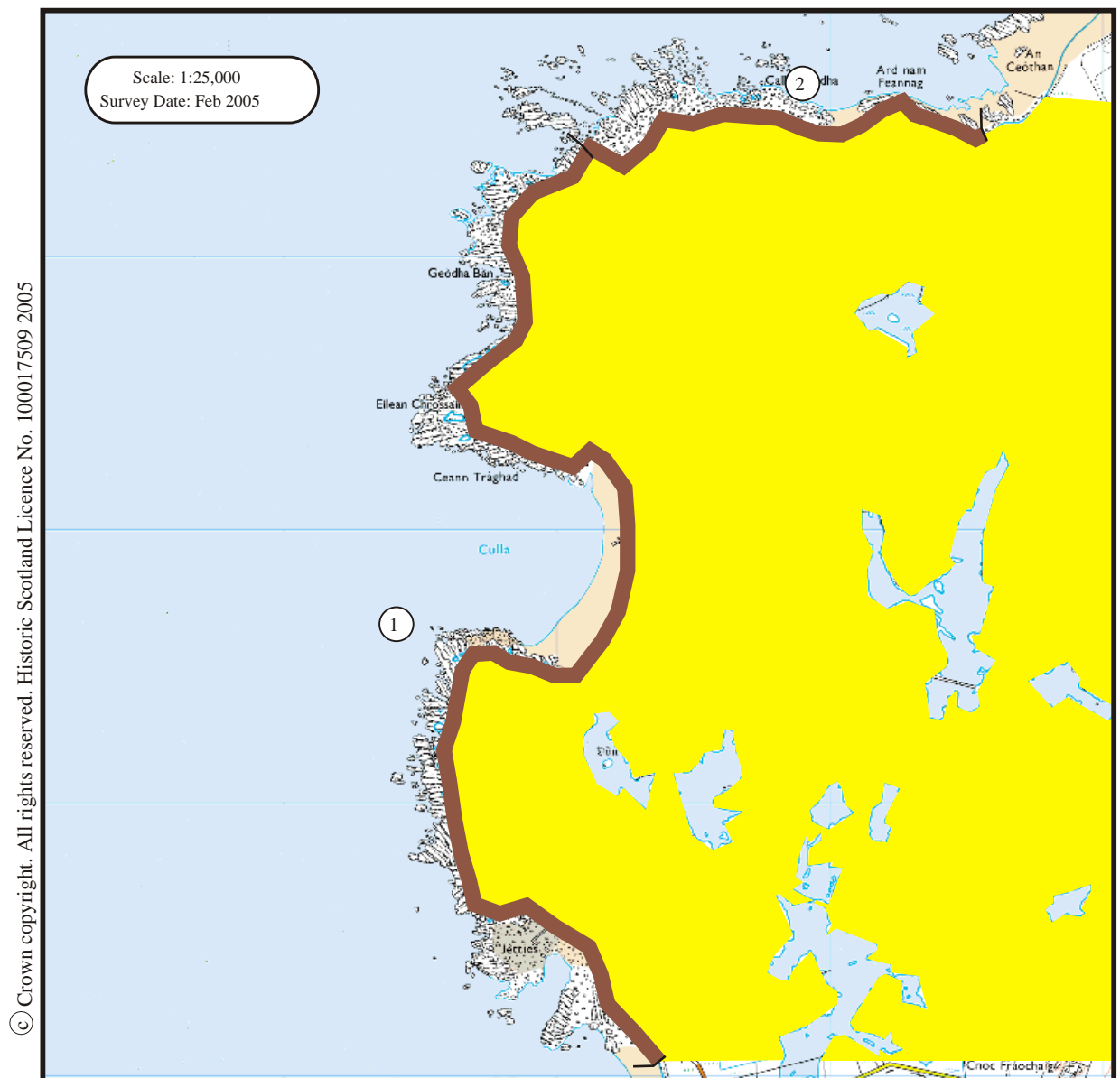
This coastal area is everywhere characterised by extreme coastal erosion. The southern part of the area north of Peighinn a' Bhaile (NF 759526) has suffered severe erosion, evidence for which includes, at the above location, a field gate perched over the cliff edge. To the SE of NF 759526 the coastal road exhibits evidence of severe erosion while an adjacent house has sustained severe damage including loss of the access track and sewer pipes to the effects of erosion. Farther north ca. 80 m inland from the cliff edge eroded boulders and splays of gravel rest upon part of an area of 19th century run rig – thus demonstrating that no storm of comparable magnitude has taken place in this area since the abandonment of run rig. At Bagh Culla, the coastal dunes are disrupted by a series of 7 blowouts most of which occur along the northern section of the bay. North of this bay the coastal line shows evidence of severe erosion and cliff recession.

2. Clachan Garbh to Baile a' Mhanaich
NF 760554 to NF 774555

1.53 km.

Eroding

This coastal area is everywhere characterised by severe erosion – entirely as a result of the January hurricane. Road damage is evident particularly at Balvanich while the local school remains closed as a result of hurricane damage. Cliffline erosion shows gneiss below till locally upon which occurs supratidal peats mantled by vegetated storm beach gravels. The coastal rock surfaces locally display evidence of fracturing together with displaced boulders many of which exhibit fresh shatter marks including large conchoidal fractures.



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of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

Map Introduction: Benbecula Map 4

This section covers the north west coast of Benbecula. It extends from Baile a'Mhanaich to Uachdar, skirting around the periphery of the Baile a'Mhanaich airport. The coast is low lying and, with the exception of the area around Baile a'Mhanaich, there is no modern settlement within the coastal zone.

A total of four sites were found in this area, all of which are new discoveries. They represent farmsteads and field systems of 18th-21st C date.

The coastline comprises mainly of sand for much of the area, with some marsh present around Uachdar. There is a gabion wall on the coast edge at the airport. The hinterland is covered with blown sand deposits. The coastline has been classified as stable to the immediate north side of Baile a'Mhanaich. Between this point and the north-facing coastline of the headland of An Tom, the coast is definitely eroding. The east facing coast of this headland is classified as accreting or stable, while the remainder of the section to Uachdar is stable.

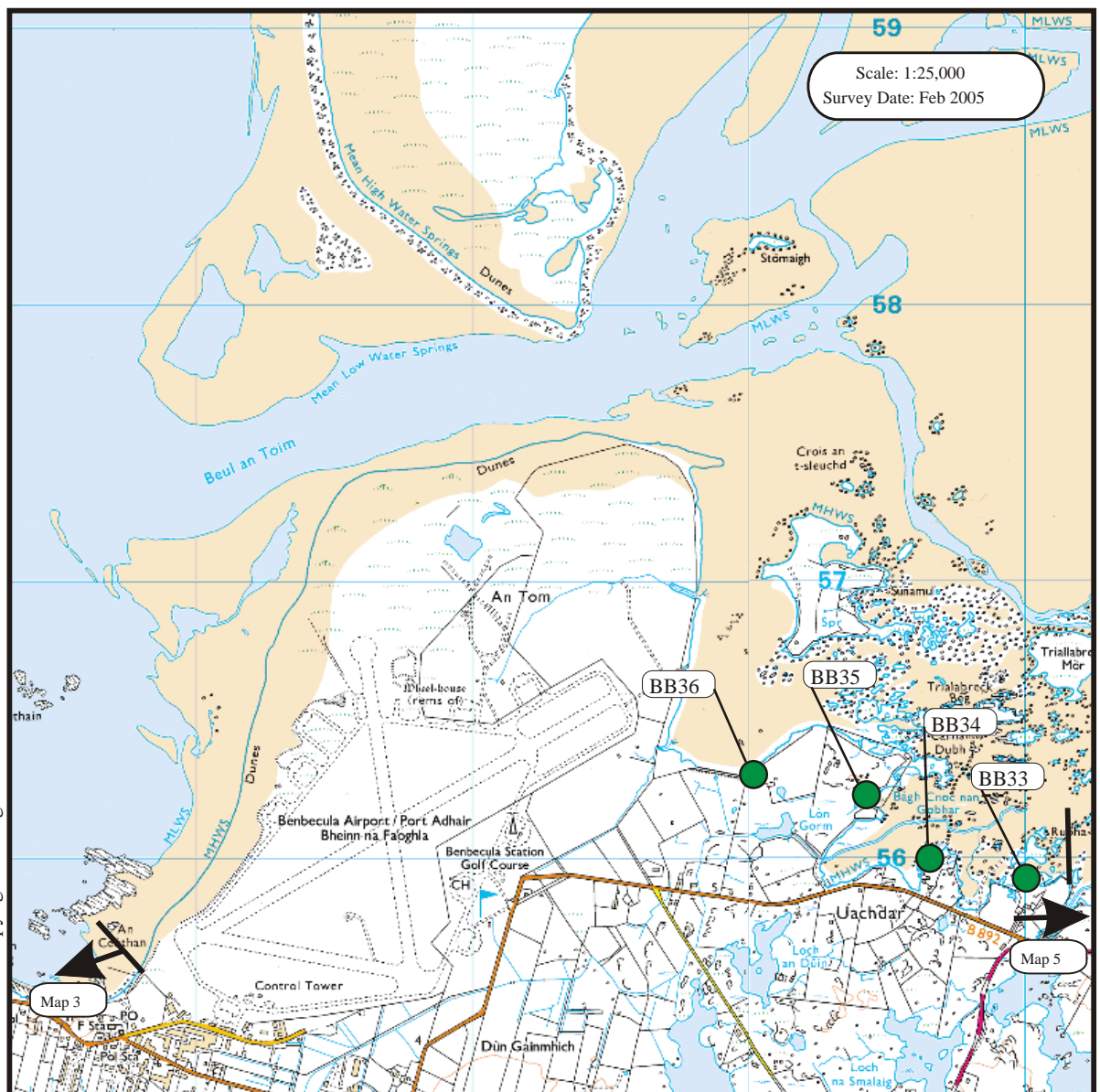
BB 33
NF 81015 55894
Rubha Fliuch
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 34
NF 80749 55949
Uachdar
Farmstead and noost
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

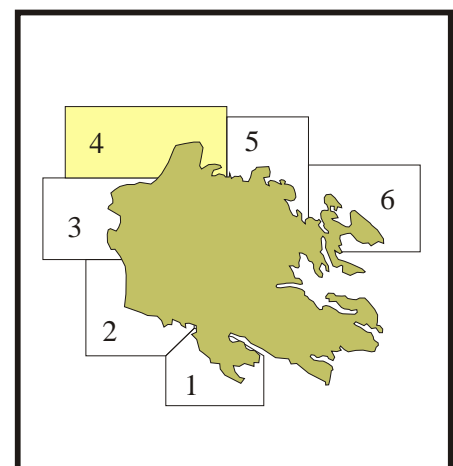
BB 35
NF 80444 56218
Lon Gorm
Field systems and cultivation remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 36
NF 80042 56319
Lon Gorm
Field system
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

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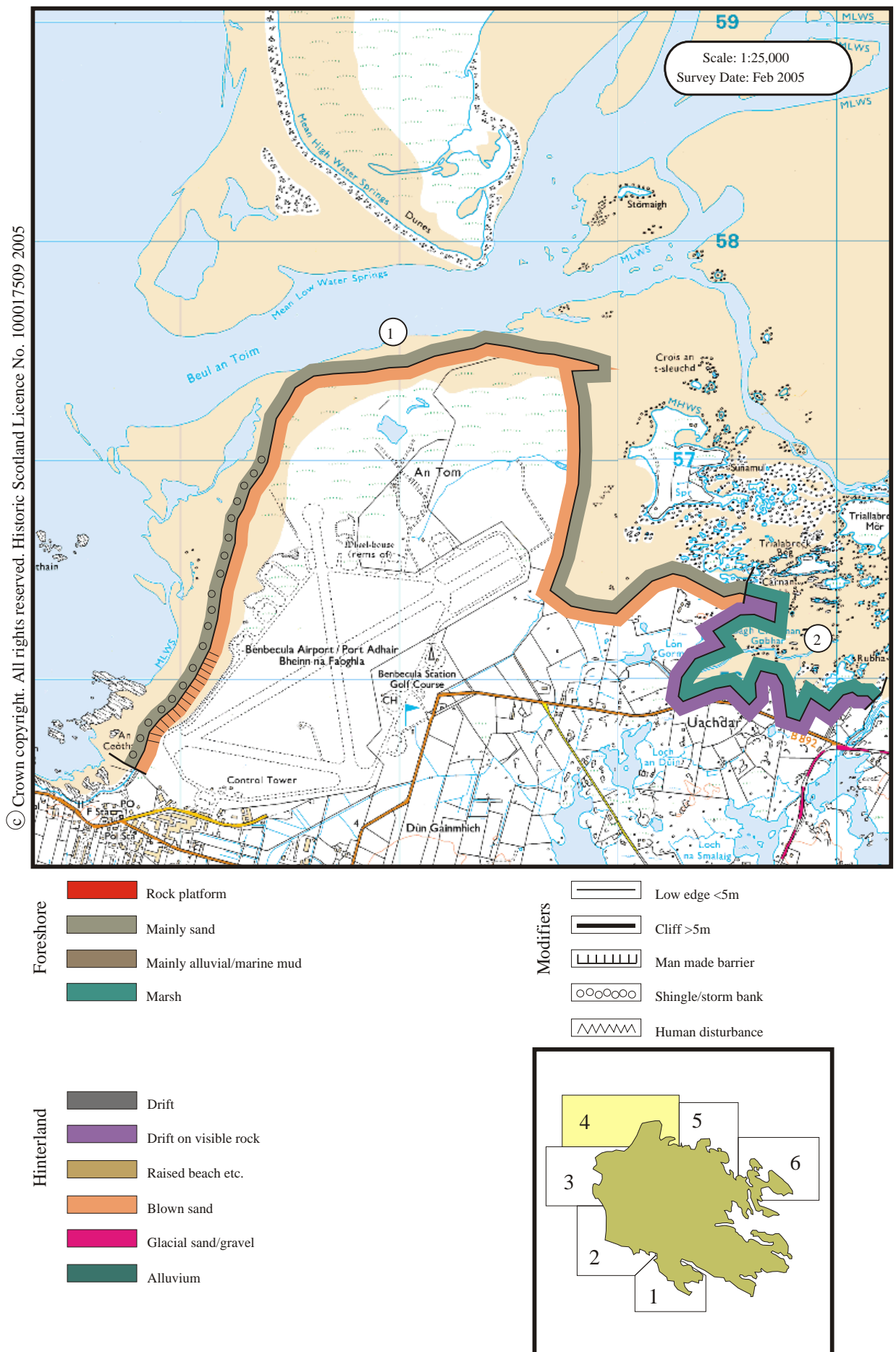


- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Airport
NF 791574
4.4 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand
The area comprising the airport is predominantly sand foreshore although cobbles and boulder spreads occur along the western edge of the dunes. At NF 779567 extensive made boulder armourment occurs at the cliff face which affords some protection to the dunes and the airport runway. Farther north the western edge of An Tom is characterised by 8-12 m high coastal dune cliffs.

2. Uachdar
NF 807558
1.6 km
Marsh
Coast edge <5m
Drift on visible rock
This coastal stretch is located in the (eastern) lee of An Tom. The area, including the offshore islands, is typified by extensive areas of salt marsh the most extensive areas of which occur near NF 797564. The hinterland areas are composed of peat and drift covered rock and the area beyond is characterised by marshy areas and many shallow lochans.



1. Baile a' Mhanaich to E end of An Tom
NF 774555 to NF 798565

4.13 km.

Eroding

East of Balvanich the machair plain and coastal dunes of An Tom represent the site of Benbecula airport. Apart from the eastern flank of An Tom, the coastline is characterised by a strip of coastal dunes that locally display evidence of severe erosion arising from the January hurricane. The coastal edge at the SW end of the runway (NF 778556) adjacent to the main road displays evidence of severe erosion with a prominent vertical dune cliff-face and badly damaged fence lines. The coastal strip immediately seaward of the SW end of the main runway is protected by a 400 m stretch of gabion baskets and inspection of these shows relatively little damage from the hurricane.

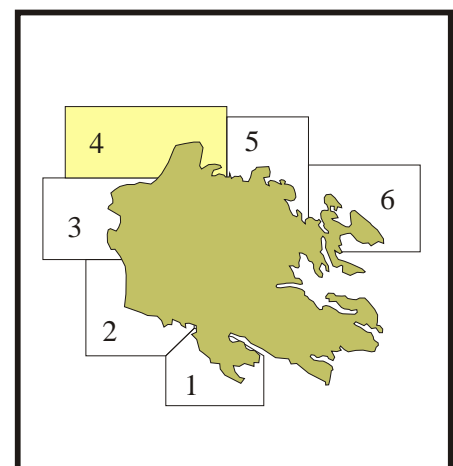
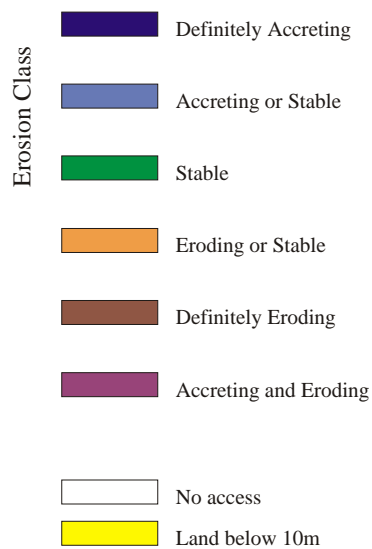
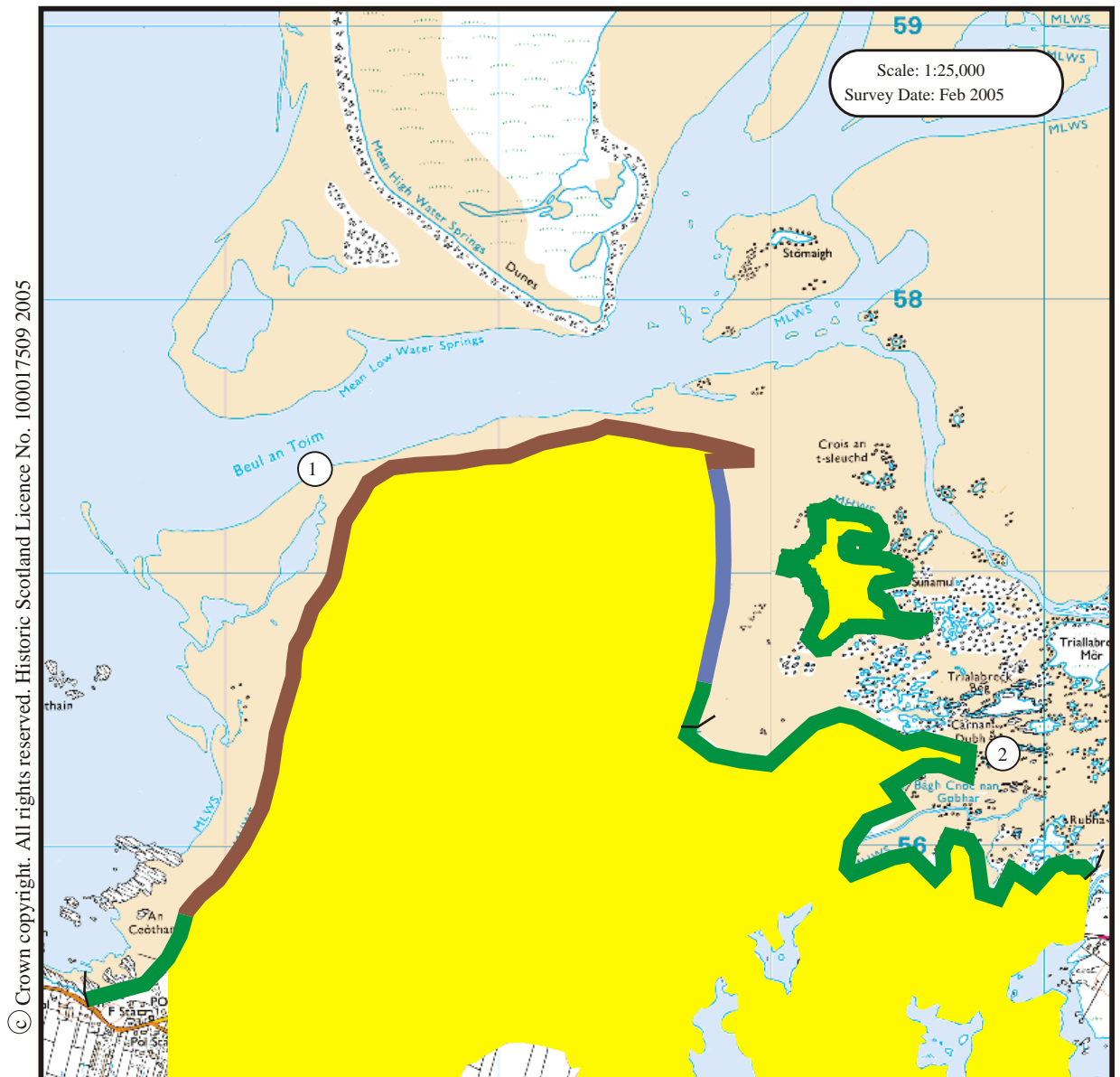
Farther north the western edge of An Tom is characterised by 8-12 m high coastal dune cliffs with prominent blowouts at NF 782563 and NF 785571. Much of this western section of dunes appears to have been eroded and overtopped by flood waves as evidenced by splays of gravel and sand landward of the dune crests. Parts of the west coastal edge as well as sections of the northern coastline display evidence of both erosion and accretion with the latter (northern) area strongly influenced by tidal currents between the northern edge of An Tom and Baleshare to the north. By contrast, the eastern edge of An Tom displays evidence of sediment accretion and extensive saltmarsh deposition.

2. E end of An Tom to Rubha Fliuch
NF 798565 to NF 810559

1.41 km.

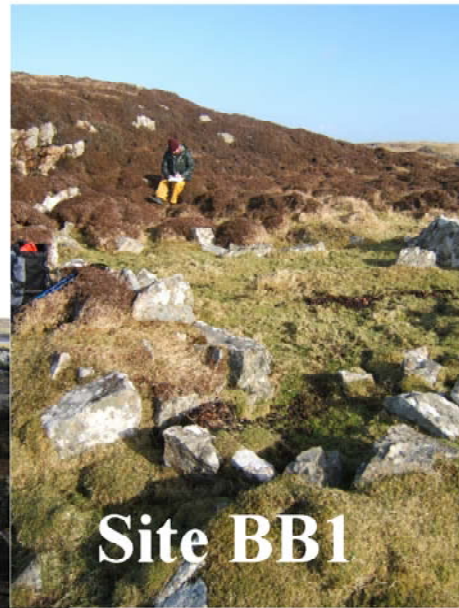
Stable

This coastal stretch is located in the (eastern) lee of An Tom. The area, including the offshore islands, is typified by extensive areas of salt marsh the most extensive areas of which occur near NF 797564. Evidence that the area was extensively flooded during the January hurricane is very clear but the flooding does not appear to have been associated with destruction of the salt marsh surfaces.





Site BB2



Site BB1



Site BB28



Site BB11

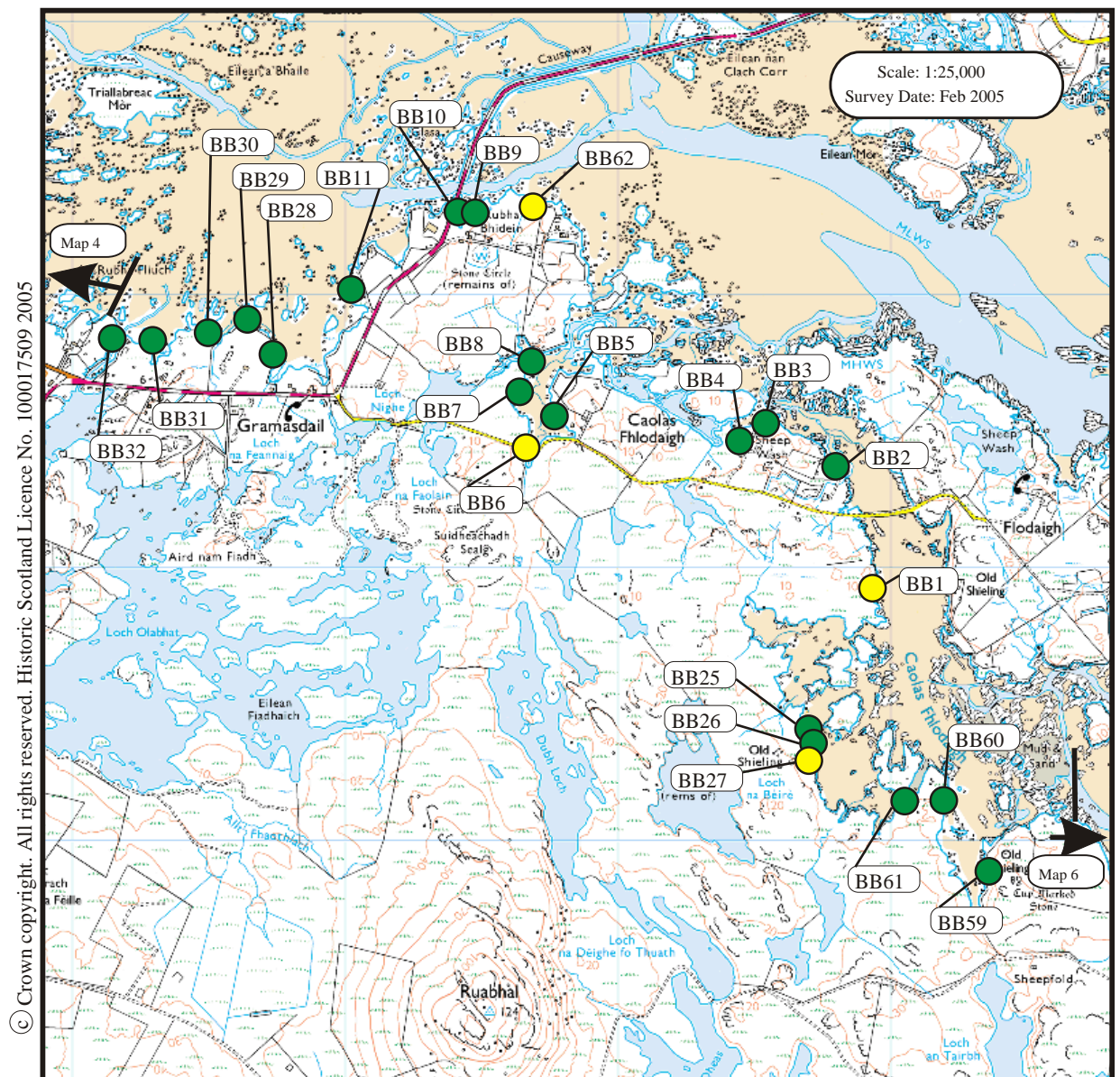
Map Introduction: Benbecula Map 5

This map section runs between Uachdar and Caolas Fhlodaigh on the north coast of Benbecula. The coast is low-lying and generally rocky. There is some modern settlement to the western part of this section, but none lies within the coastal zone.

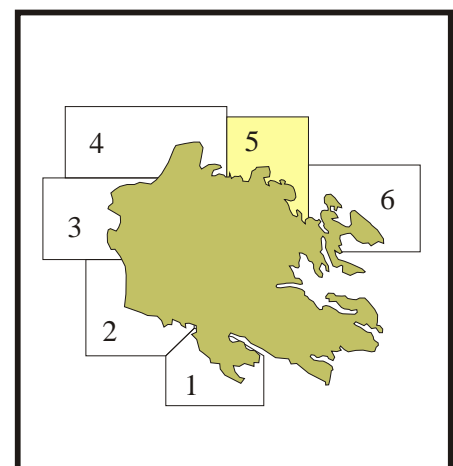
Of the 23 sites found in this area, some 4 sites were known previously. Without exception, all of the sites date to the 18th-21st C period. They represent a mixture of agricultural/pastoral, maritime and domestic sites, including several townships and a number of boat noosts, jetties and harbours. The previously recorded sites had been noted during a desk-based survey of the 1st edition OS maps carried out by RCAHMS and the sites had not been visited in the field until now.

The coastline in this area is composed mainly of sand with some small marsh areas within inlets. The hinterland has drift over visible rock. The coast is classified as stable, with the exception of a small area to the west of the Benbecula - North Uist causeway, which is eroding or stable.

BB 1 (NF85SW13) NF 83943 54910 Caolas Fhlodaigh Structure 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 9 NF 82536 56319 Rubha Bhidein Noosts 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 30 NF 81369 55829 Gramasdail Farmsteads, cult. remains and noost 18th-21st C AD Fair Survey
BB 2 NF 83751 55368 Caolas Fhlodaigh Jetty 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil	BB 10 NF 82509 56303 Rubha Bhidein Structure 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 31 NF 81299 55819 Gramasdail Harbours, noosts and quarry 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
BB 3 NF 83513 55512 Caolas Fhlodaigh Jetty 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	BB 11 NF82041 55999 Rubha Bhidein Poss. enclosure and field boundaries 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 32 NF 81163 55831 Gramasdail Noost 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
BB 4 NF 83436 55494 Caolas Fhlodaigh Noost and shed 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	BB 25 NF 83602 54537 Loch na Boire Slipway and jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 59 NF 84290 53990 Caolas Fhlodaigh Walls 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
BB 5 NF 82756 55540 Caolas Fhlodaigh Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	BB 26 NF 83597 54480 Loch na Boire Noost 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	BB 60 NF 84205 54136 Caolas Fhlodaigh Slipway and walling 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
BB 6 (NF85NW19) NF 82659 55447 Caolas Fhlodaigh Renovated House (part of farmstead) 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	BB 27 (NF85SW14) NF 83689 54259 Loch na Boire Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Good Survey	BB 61 NF 84045 54134 Caolas Fhlodaigh Wall 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
BB 7 NF 82690 55698 Caolas Fhlodaigh Jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 28 NF 81753 55773 Gramasdail Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Survey	BB 62 (NF85NW24) NF 82600 56200 Rubha Bhidein Township 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
BB 8 NF 82695 55755 Caolas Fhlodaigh Noost and boundary walls 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	BB 29 NF 81614 55900 Gramasdail Harbour, noost and walling 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Rubha Fliuch to Lingay

NF 810559 to NF 847540

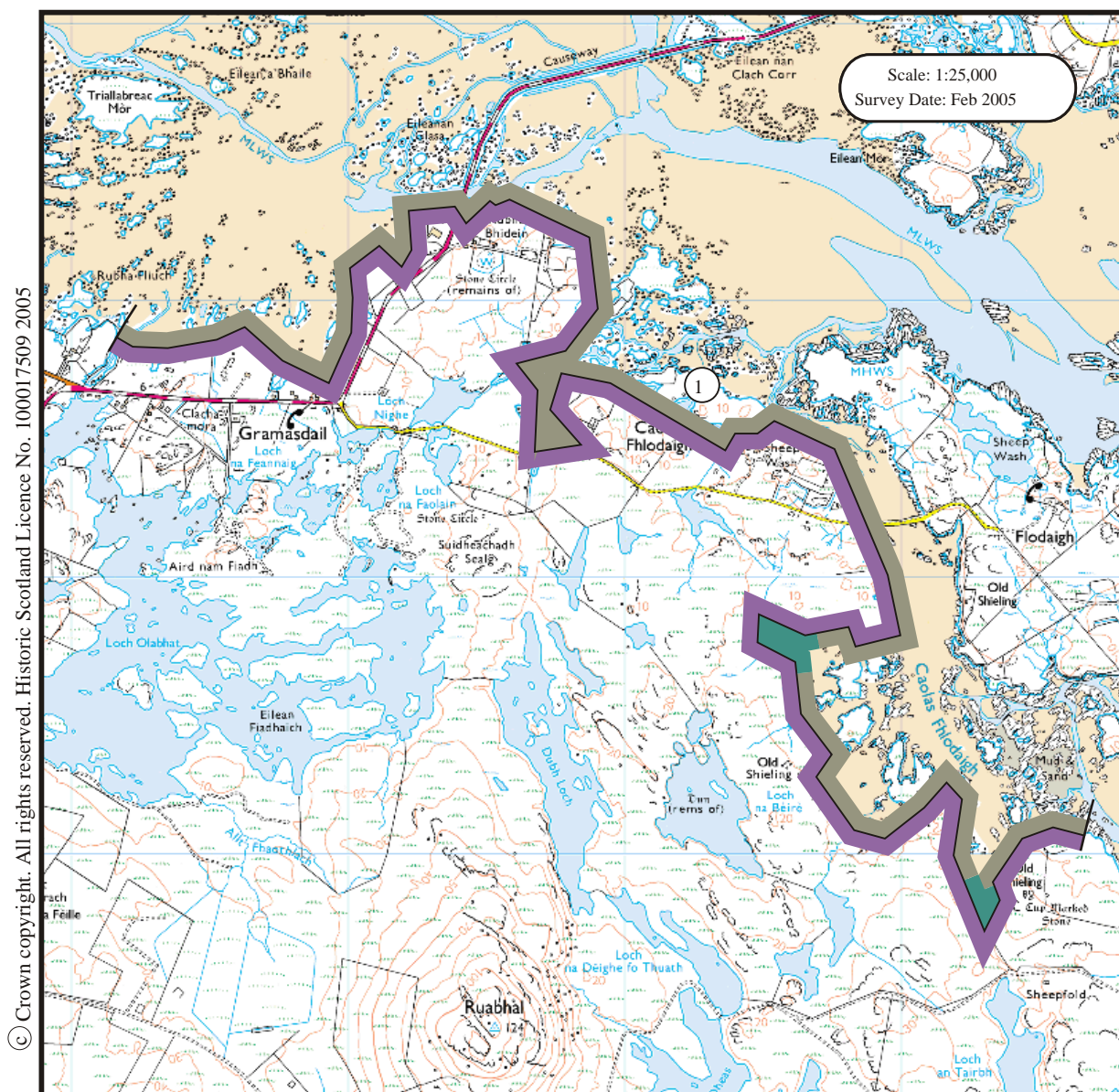
6.1 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

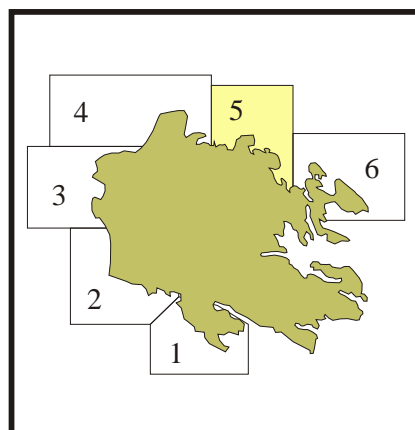
The foreshore is predominantly sand and mudflats and makes up the area between Benbecula and North Uist. The hinterland is marshland with peaty areas with drift mantled slopes. Pockets of saltmarsh occur at NF 835546 and NF 843537.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Rubha Fliuch to Lingay

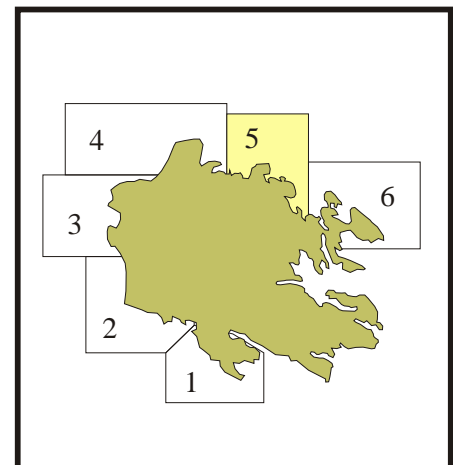
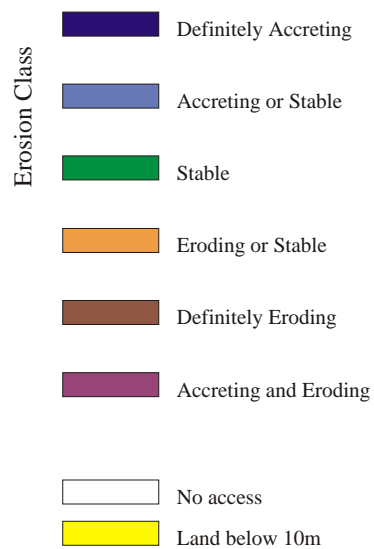
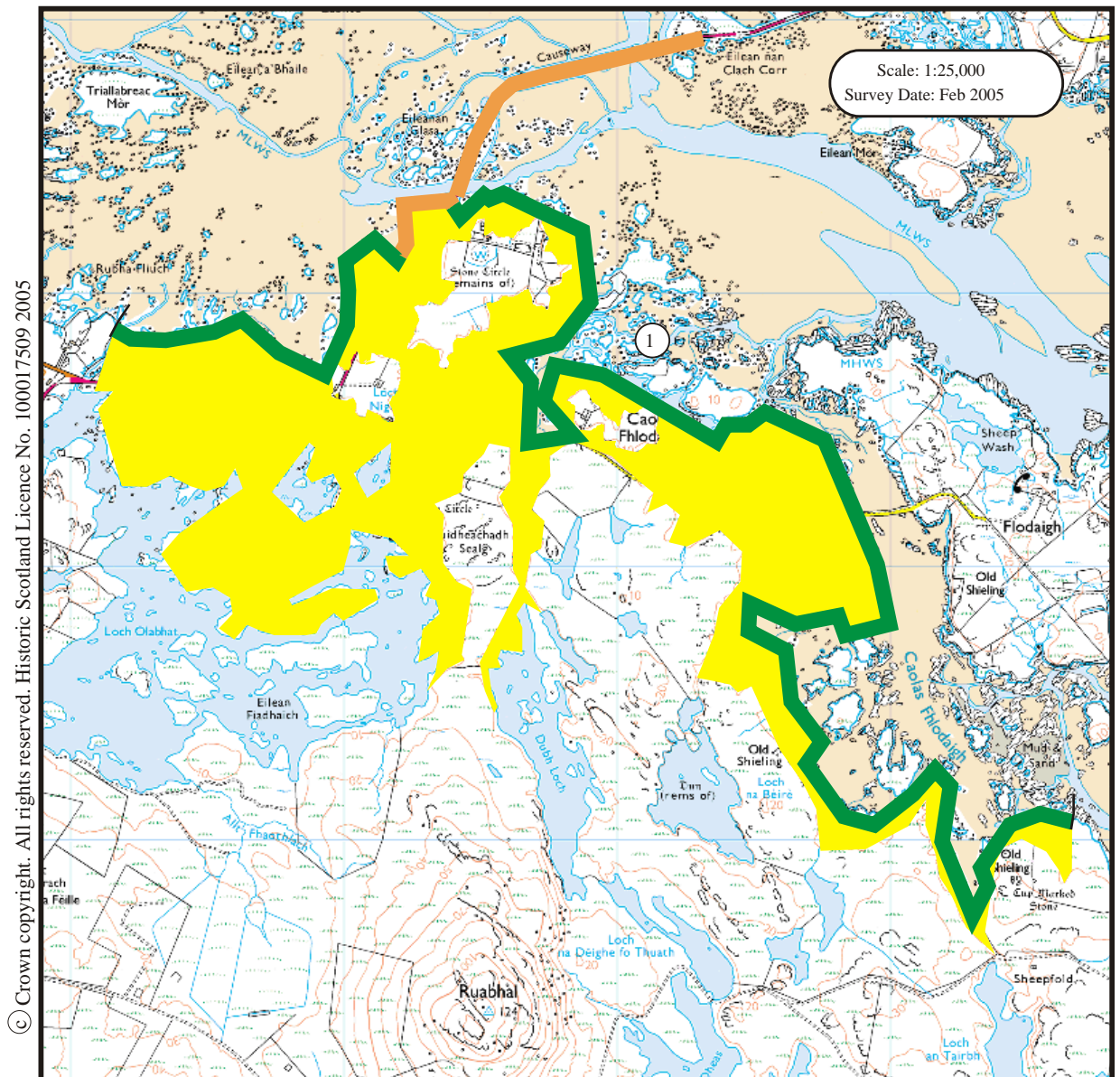
NF 810559 to NF 847540

4.10 km.

Stable

This northern section of the coastline of South Uist is generally stable. To the east of the causeway to Grimsay, the coastal edge is characterised by drift- and peat mantled slopes with small pockets of salt marsh. Adjacent to and on the flanks of the causeway, however, erosion is predominant particularly in a small area next to the southern end of the causeway.

The causeway itself is eroded on its northern and NW flanks but has not been eroded on the opposite (southern) side. Along the coastline between the causeway and Lingay evidence for erosion is negligible with drift- and peat-covered rock ridges and small islands being the most typical landforms.





Site BB53



Site BB52



Site BB53



Site BB54

Map Introduction: Benbecula Map 6

This map section covers the northeast corner of the coastline of Benbecula. It extends from Caolas Fhlodaigh to Oban Uaine, including the Roisinis peninsula. There is no modern settlement in the area and only limited rough tracks with which to access the area.

A total of 9 sites were found here, of which two had been previously reported. Only one site (BB53) was not classified as being of 18th-21st C date. This site, located at Rosinis, has been the subject of several previous archaeological assessments, leading to the discovery of a corbelled tomb, a Beaker-period settlement and cultivation remains. The remains which are currently eroding appear to represent new exposures and also appear to be of prehistoric date. The exposures are sited behind the coast edge, extending up to some 100m inland. Survey has been recommended here.

The coast edge in this area is composed mainly of sand with drift over rock in the hinterland. It has been classified as stable.

BB 50
NF 85942 53215
Roisinis
Slipway
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 56
NF 85595 53956
Bagh Gheallt
Wall
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 51
NF 87042 52959
Roisinis
Cultivation remains
18th-21st C AD
Poor
Nil

BB 57
NF 85813 53967
Bagh Gheallt
Walls
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 52 (NF85SE10)
NF 87296 53558
Sidhean Rossinish
Farmstead and cultivation remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 58
NF 85820 54047
Bagh Gheallt
Enclosure
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

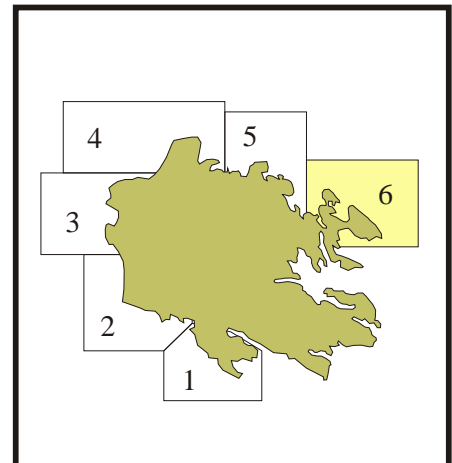
BB 53 (NF85SE4 & 5)
NF 87270 53617
Sidhean Rossinish
Prehistoric settlement remains
3rd-1st Mil BC
Fair
Survey

BB 54
NF 86404 54164
Rubha Creag Corra-ghritheach
Slipway
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

BB 55
NF 86285 53552
Roisinis
Walling
18th-21st C AD
Poor
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology



1. Roisinis

NF 862534

7.6 km

Mainly Sand

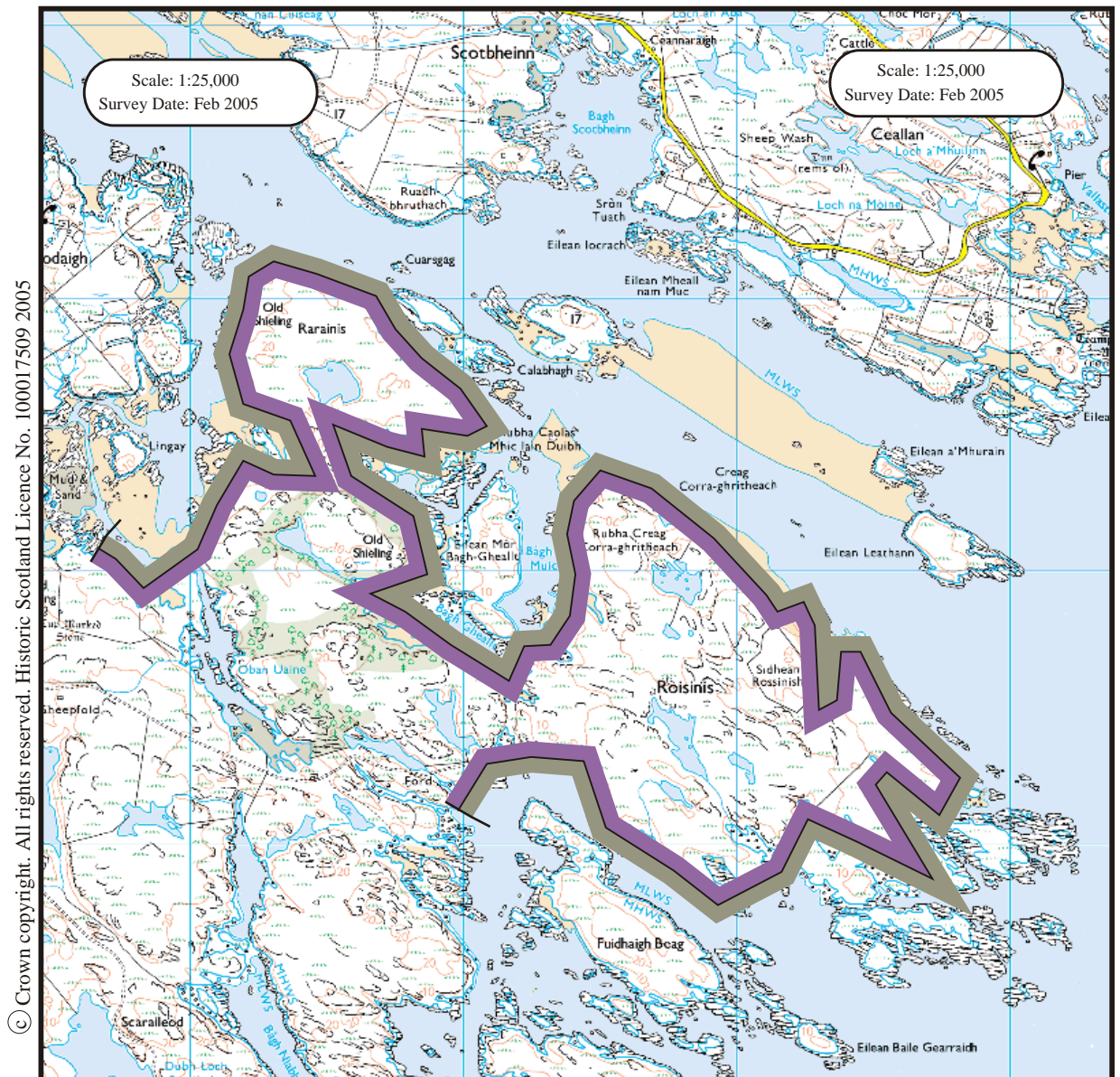
Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

The foreshore in this area comprises in the most part of sand and mudflats. There are small pockets of salt marsh in bays.

The coast edge is generally rocky, with the exception of Sidhean Rossinish, where there is a localised pocket of sand.

The hinterland is rough and peat covered.

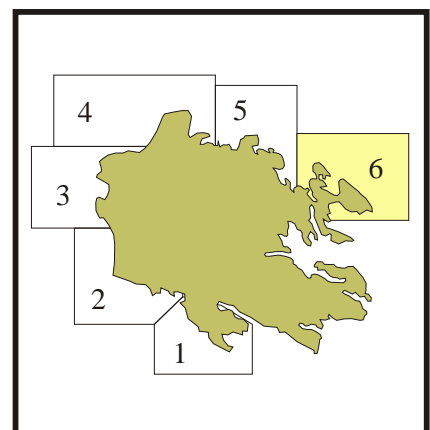


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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance

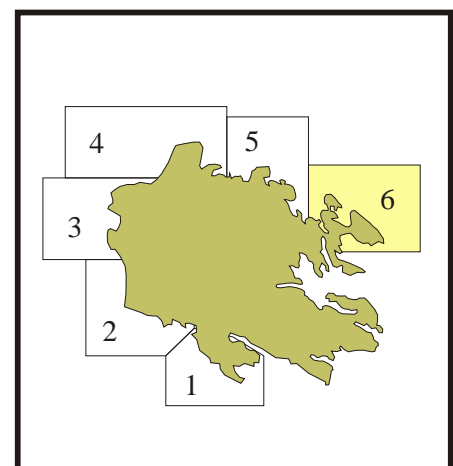
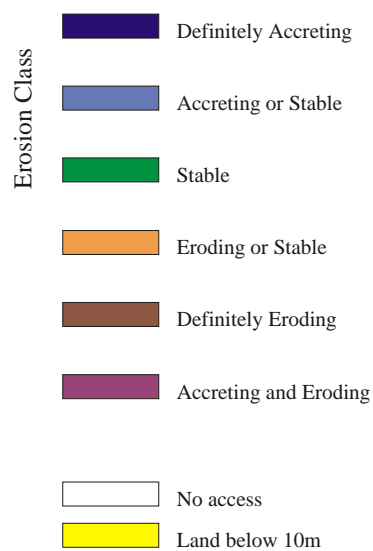
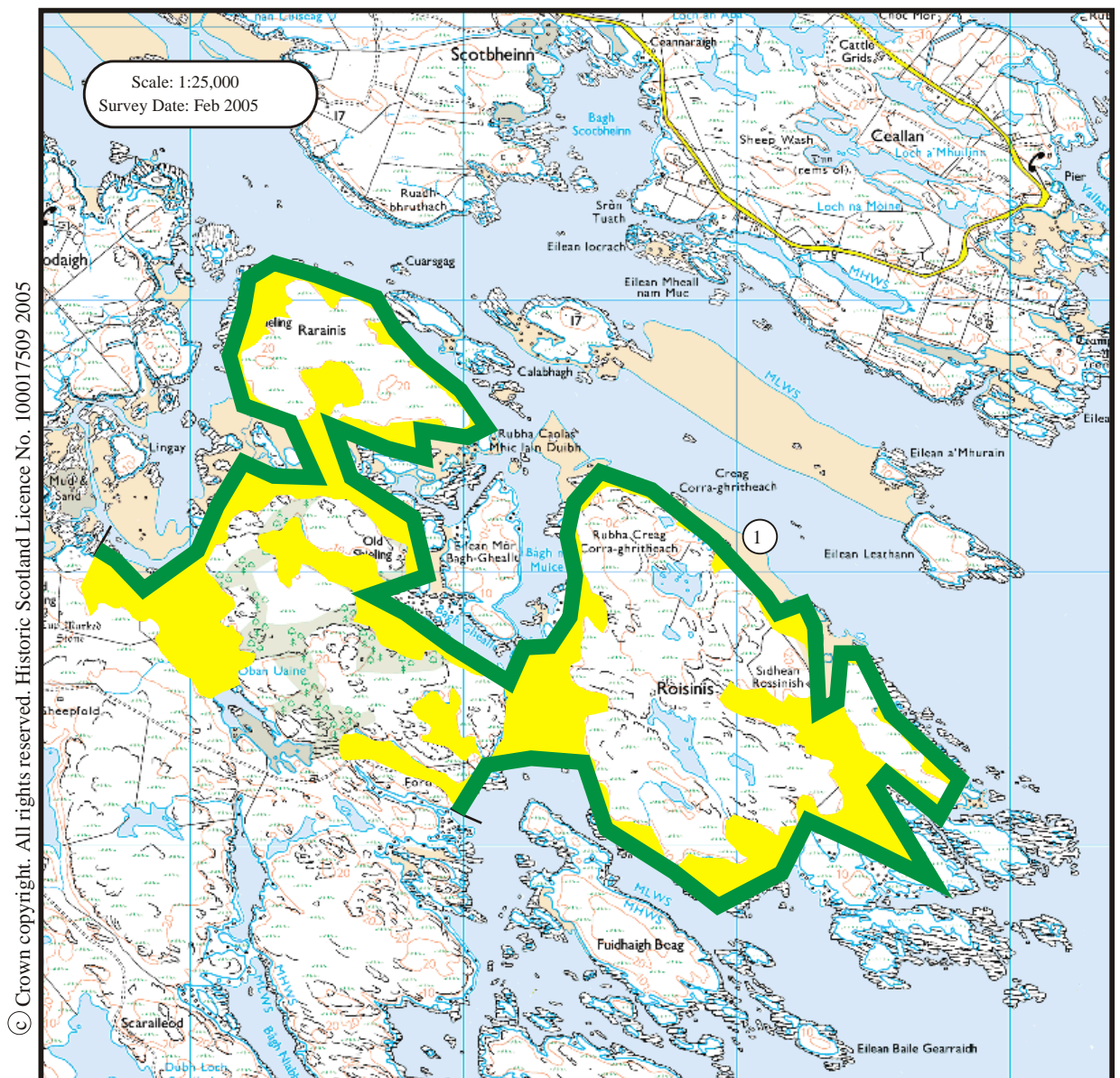


1. Lingay to Oban Uaine
NF 847540 to NF 856533

7.6km

Stable

The coast edge in this area is considered to be stable. The coast is characterised by drift- and peat mantled slopes with small pockets of salt marsh in inlets. The coast edge is generally low lying but rocky, varying in height between 1m - 3m. There is some erosion in the area of Sidhean Rossinish, particularly inland, where a localised deposit of sand and dunes is denuded of vegetation cover.





Map Introduction: South Uist Map 1

This map section covers part of the south coast of South Uist, including the head of the causeway which links the island to Eriskay. It extends from South Glen Dale to Taobh a'Caolas. There is modern settlement within the coastal zone at Taobh a'Caolas and some more isolated settlement at South Glen Dale. The modern road runs close to the coast for most of this section. There is a modern harbour at Taobh a' Caolas.

A total of 7 sites were recorded in this section, of which 2 were previously known. All but one represent domestic, agricultural/pastoral or maritime sites of 18th-21st C date. The exception is an area with numerous small coastal exposures containing probable midden-type deposits at South Glen Dale (SU66). This site lies in an area where previous work found traces of both Beaker-period and post-medieval remains. The deposits which are currently visible contained no diagnostic artefacts and could not be dated.

The foreshore in this area is comprised mainly of sand, with three small occurrences of rock platform. The hinterland has drift deposits covering visible rock. The majority of the coast edge is classified as stable, with the exception of a short stretch of eroding shoreline around Taobh a'Caolas.

SU 62
NF 77648 14173
Bagh Shaltabhaig
Harbour and slipway
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 66 (NF71SE12)
NF 79819 14312
Gleann Dail Bho Dheas/South Glen Dale
Coastal exposures
Indeterminate
Fair
Monitor

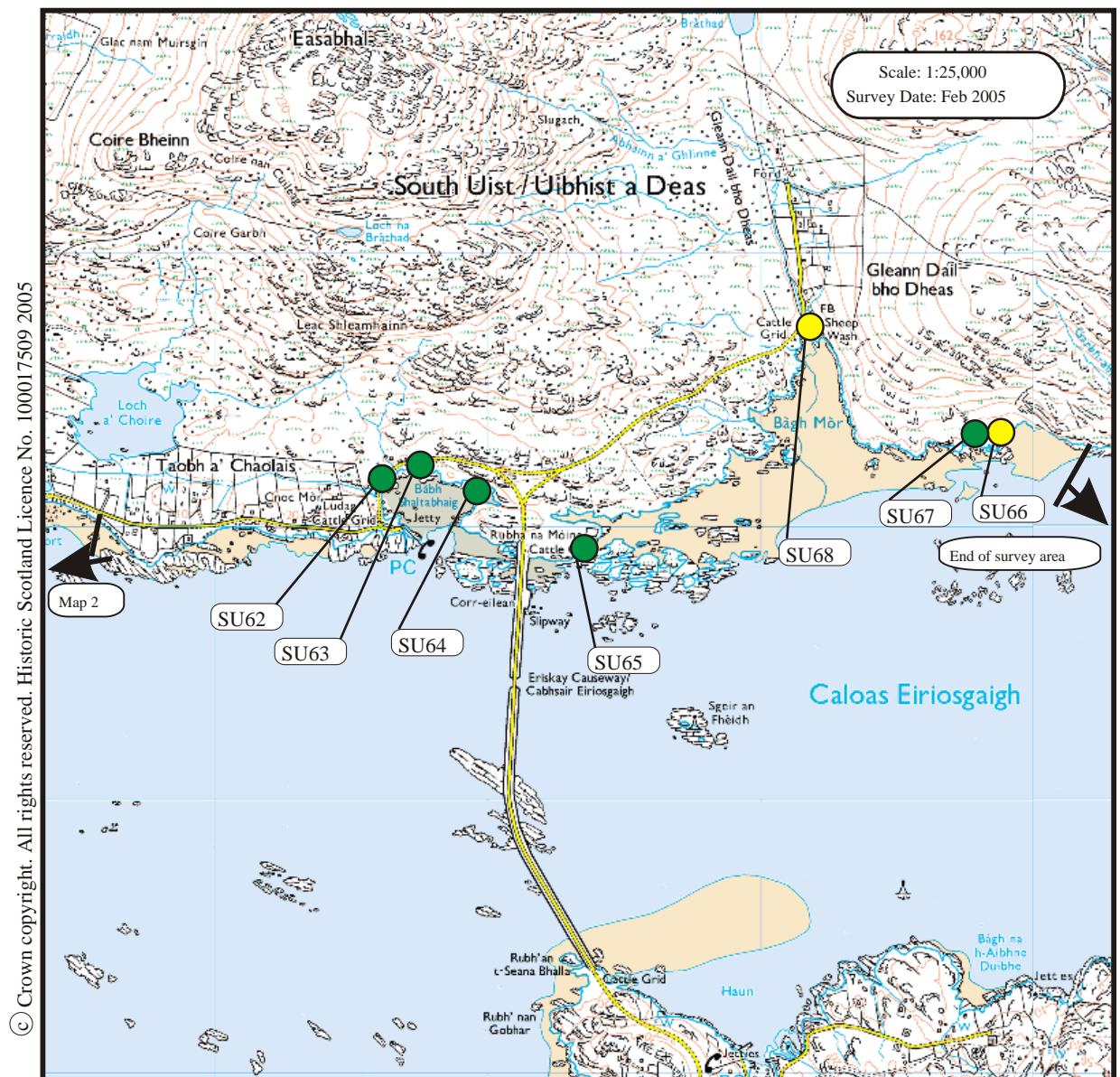
SU 63
NF 77798 14186
Bagh Shaltabhaig
Structural remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 67
NF 79729 14287
Gleann Dail Bho Dheas/South Glen Dale
Structural and cultivation remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

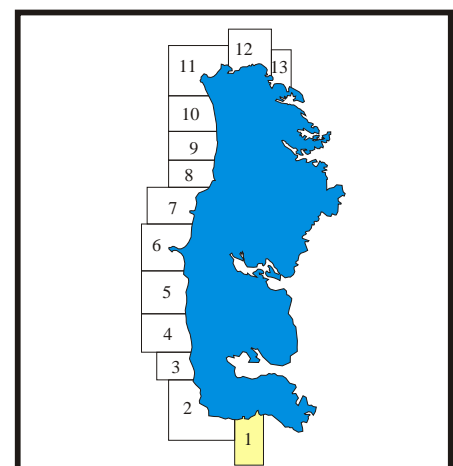
SU 64
NF 77984 14148
Bagh Shaltabhaig
Harbour
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 68 (NF71SE20)
NF 79223 14687
Gleann Dail Bho Dheas/South Glen Dale
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 65
NF 78363 13899
Rubha na Moine
Walling
18th-21st C AD
Poor
Nil



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Bagh Mor to Eriskay causeway
NF 792146 to NF 782138
1.53 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Drift on visible rock
The hinterland is rock (Lewisian gneiss) mantled by drift that provides a thin poorly developed soil/peat and Calluna (heather) vegetation. The foreshore is predominantly sand (100% cover) with a low cliff.

2. Jetty to Cul phort
NF 778139 to NF 763140
1.63 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Drift on visible rock
A rock platform occurs at the headland at both sides of Babh Shaltabhaig. The stretch of coastline immediately west and east of the jetty are everywhere characterised by a thin cover of drift resting on gneiss bedrock. The coastal edge is defined by a degraded cliff line cut in drift as a result of the 2005 hurricane. The coastline is generally bare of sand with the exception of the Bay at NF 778142 and is characterised mostly by gneiss boulder accumulations. In many areas the erosive effects of storm wave action has been the deposition of shingle 'washover' plumes well above the reach of present normal wave activity. At NF 779140 an arcuate shingle ridge has been formed on the drift surface. Sand deposition is evident on the upper slopes of the hinterland up to 3 m above HWM with a distribution up to 15 m inland. In places, boulders that constitute part of the normal coastal defences have been moved landward by storm wave action.



1. Bagh Mor to Eriskay causeway

NF 792146 to NF 782138

1.53 km

Stable

Along the eastern slopes of Bagh Mor the drift and peat mantled slopes above the foreshore are characterised by recent erosion and a degraded cliffline. By contrast between the eastern shore of Bagh Mor and the causeway, the coastal edge is represented by drift and peat-covered rock slopes that display little evidence of erosion – perhaps due to the location of this coastal area to the east of the Eriskay causeway.

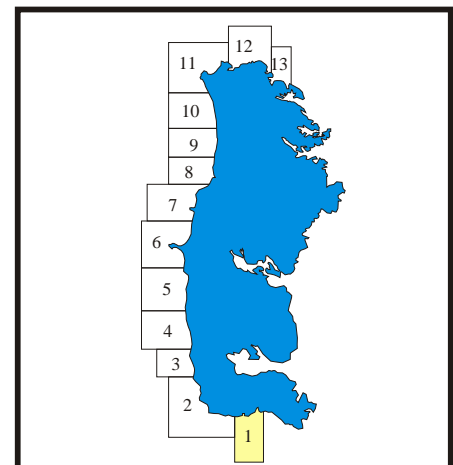
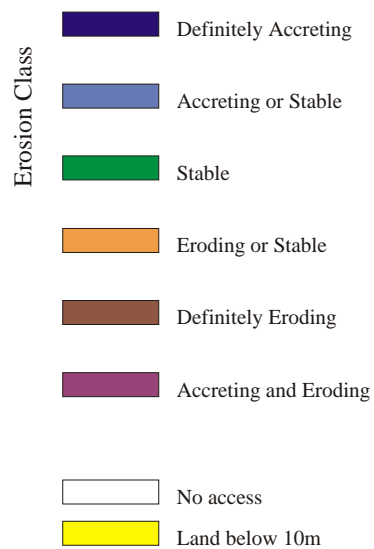
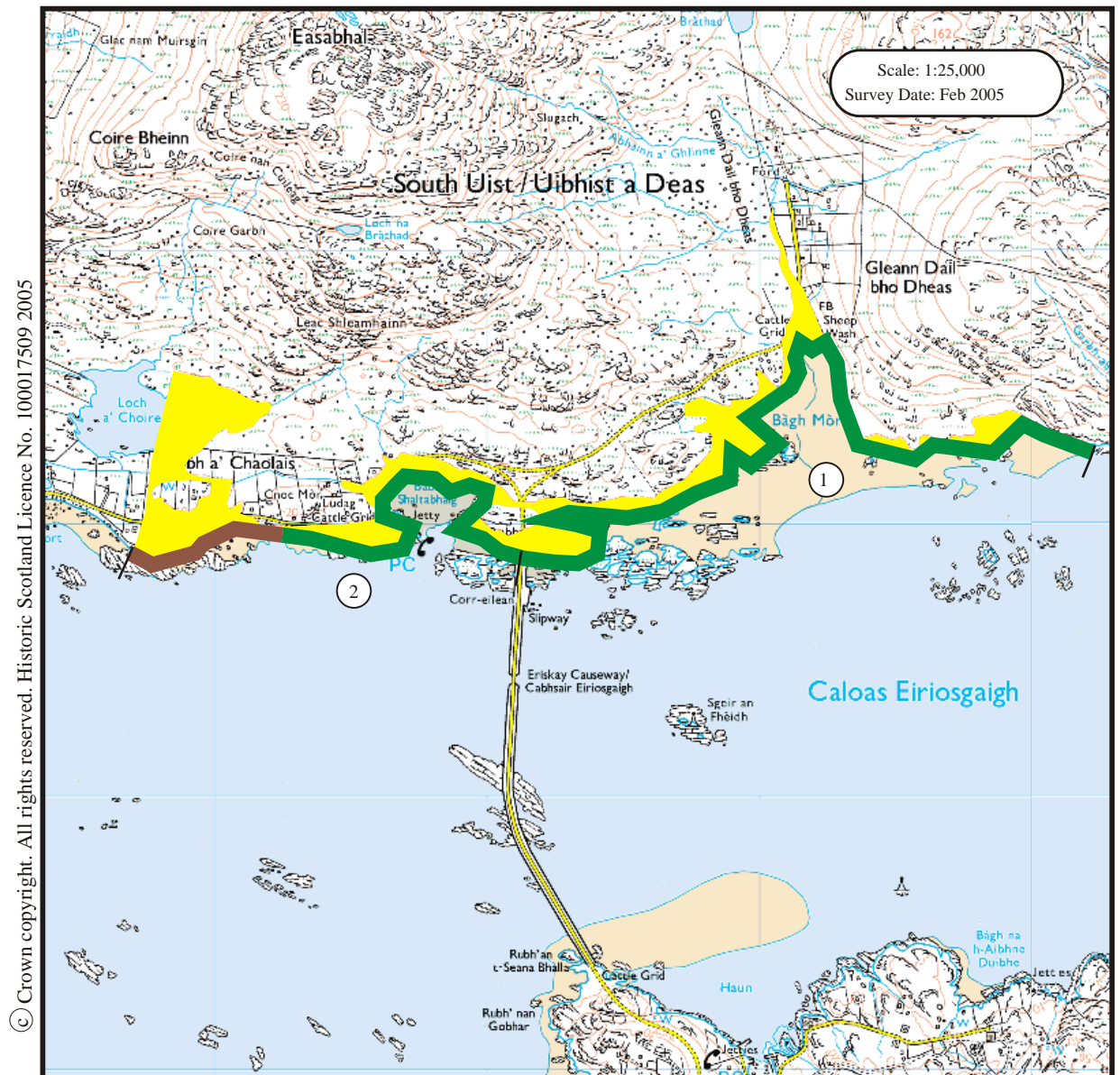
2. Jetty to Cul Port

NF 778139 to NF 763140

1.63 km

Stable/Eroding

Approximately 200m landward of the jetty in the inner embayment there lies the remains of a small fishing boat thrown landward and upward by the storm waves. At Cul Port storm erosion has locally exposed Holocene dune sands resting on top of drift. The distribution of flotsam at Loch Bhruga and Cul Port show that both lochs were inundated by storm waves during January 2005. The coastline displays storm damage at several places and numerous examples exist of sections of the coastal road that has been removed by wave action and backfilled with rubble. The coastal edge can be defined as subject to active retreat almost everywhere. In many areas the erosive effects of storm wave action has been the deposition of banks of shingle well above the reach of present normal wave activity. In places, boulders that constitute part of the normal coastal defences have been moved landward by storm wave action.





Map Introduction: South Uist Map 2

This map section covers the south west corner of South Uist, extending from Taobh a'Caolas to Tippeton. There is a hotel at Pollachar but modern settlement within this area is sparse and much of it lies beyond the coastal zone.

Of the 8 sites recorded within this area, 3 were previously known. They include a scheduled standing stone at Pollochar (SU72) and two cemetery sites (SU73 & 74). The cemetery at Tippeton (SU74) was damaged by the recent storm and human remains were exposed on the coast edge: a rescue programme of archaeological work is currently underway. The new sites are all of 18th-21st C date and include a possible kelp burning pit, structural remains and a noost.

The foreshore in this area comprises mainly of sand, with rock platform in evidence in several places, notably around Ceann 'aGharaidh. The hinterland has drift deposits covering visible rock from the start of this section up to Pollachar; from here northwards there are blown sand deposits. The entire length of this coastline has been classified as eroding and large tracts of land behind the coast edge lie below 10m OD.

SU 60
NF 75786 14044
Cille Bhrighde
Structural remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 61
NF 76141 13998
Cul-Phort
Field boundary
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 69
NF 74478 14946
Loch Briste
Possible kelp Pit seen in section
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 70
NF 74511 14884
Loch Briste
Structural remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 71
NF 74592 14464
Poll A'Charra/Pollachar
Noosts
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 72 (NF71SW1)
NF 74590 14390
Scheduled (5389)
Poll A'Charra/Pollachar
Standing stone
Indeterminate
Good
Nil

SU 73 (NF71SE1)
NF 7572 1407
West Kilbride
Site of cemetery
14th-18th C AD
N/A
Nil

SU 74 (NF71NW7)
NF 74000 15300
Tipperton, Gharaidh
Cemetery
Indeterminate
Fair
Monitor



-
- A map of the British Isles (Great Britain and Ireland) divided into 12 numbered regions for the 2011 Census. The regions are numbered 1 through 12. Region 1, located in the south of England, is highlighted in yellow. The other regions are numbered 2 through 12, covering the rest of the country and Wales. The map is oriented with North at the top.

1. Cul phort to Pollachar
NF 763140 to NF 747143

1.91 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

Storm deposits are everywhere conspicuous landward of the cliff edge. Locally, vegetation flattened by storm waves extends up to +15m above sea level while seaweed/vegetation deposits are ubiquitous. This area, centred on the headland at 760140, appears to have sustained some of the highest flood waves in South Uist associated with the January hurricane. The hinterland is thin drift mantled rock with the rock partially visible. Loch Bhruga appears to have been inundated by storm sand deposition. The foreshore is mainly sand with rock platform outcrops at NF 760141 and NF 749143. Severe erosion has led to the exposure of widespread supratidal organic deposits at NF 747144.

2. Pollachar to Ceann a' Gharaidh
NF 747143 to NF 737154

1.56 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

In this area storm action has resulted in the deposition of shingle spreads across the road while farther NW (NF 746145) the coastal cliff line has been entirely buried by storm-deposited shingle. The hinterland changes at Pollachar to machair vegetation over blown sands. The foreshore is mainly sand with shingle towards the base of the beach. The shingle has been utilised in the storm and is redeposited as shingle and boulder plumes on the machair surface. Discontinuous sand sheets are present on the machair hinterland which extend up to 100 m inland at Tippeton (NF 741153) and are up to 10cm in thickness.

3. Ceann a' Gharaidh to Orasaigh
headland

NF 737154 to NF 727174

1.68 km

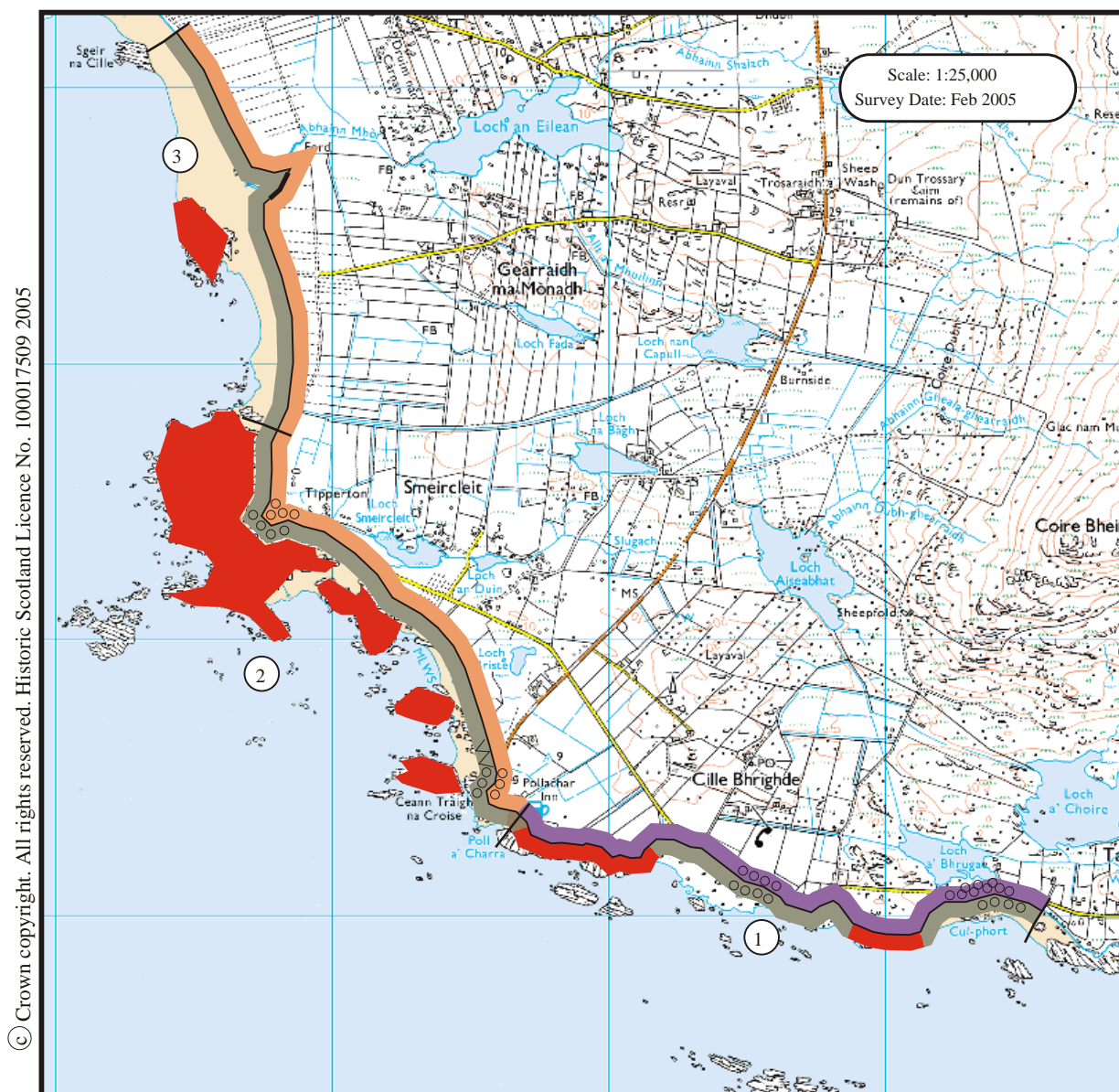
Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

This coastal stretch is characterised by coastal dunes that are succeeded landwards by machair. The dunes are typically 2-4 m in height and exhibit evidence of having been locally overtopped by flood waves.

Discontinuous sand sheets are present on the machair surface beyond the beach and extend to 30m inland. The deposits are up to 10cm thick especially in areas of vegetation which has preferentially trapped the sand. The foreshore is sand (100%).

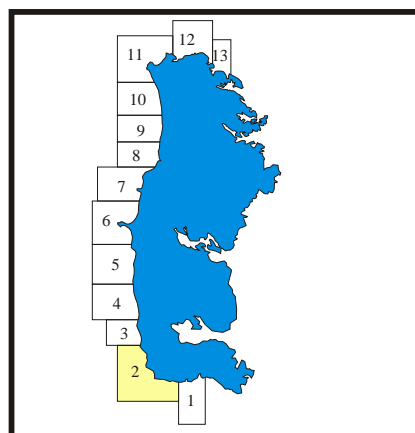


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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium



1. Cul Port to Pollachar
NF 763140 to NF 747143
1.91 km.

Eroding

This coastal area is everywhere characterised by definite erosion and road damage arising from the January 2005 hurricane. Damage to the coastal road has been particularly severe along a 500m coastal length midway between Pollachar Inn and Cul Port. Storm deposits are everywhere conspicuous landward of the cliff edge. This area, centred on the headland at 760140, appears to have sustained some of the highest flood waves in South Uist that were associated with the January hurricane. Erosion immediately east of Pollochar Inn is spectacular and has exposed foreshore peats, glacial drift and dune sands.

2. Pollochar to Ceann a' Gharaidh
headland
NF 747143 to NF 737154

1.56 km

Eroding

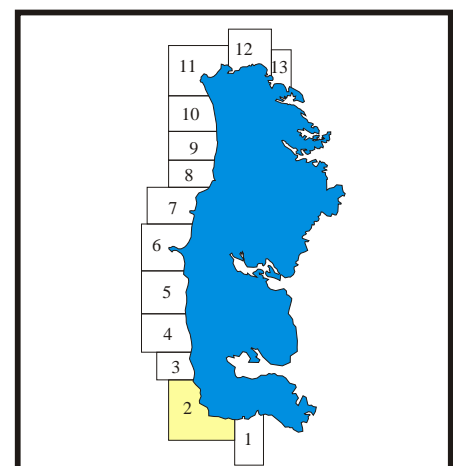
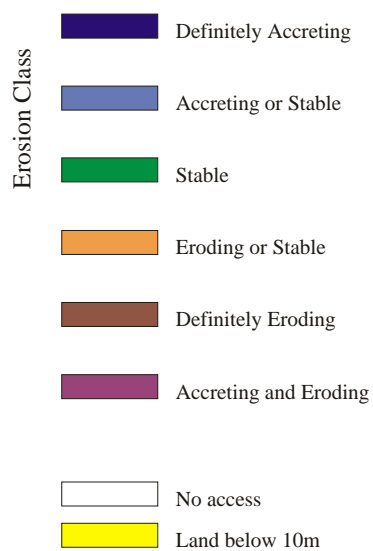
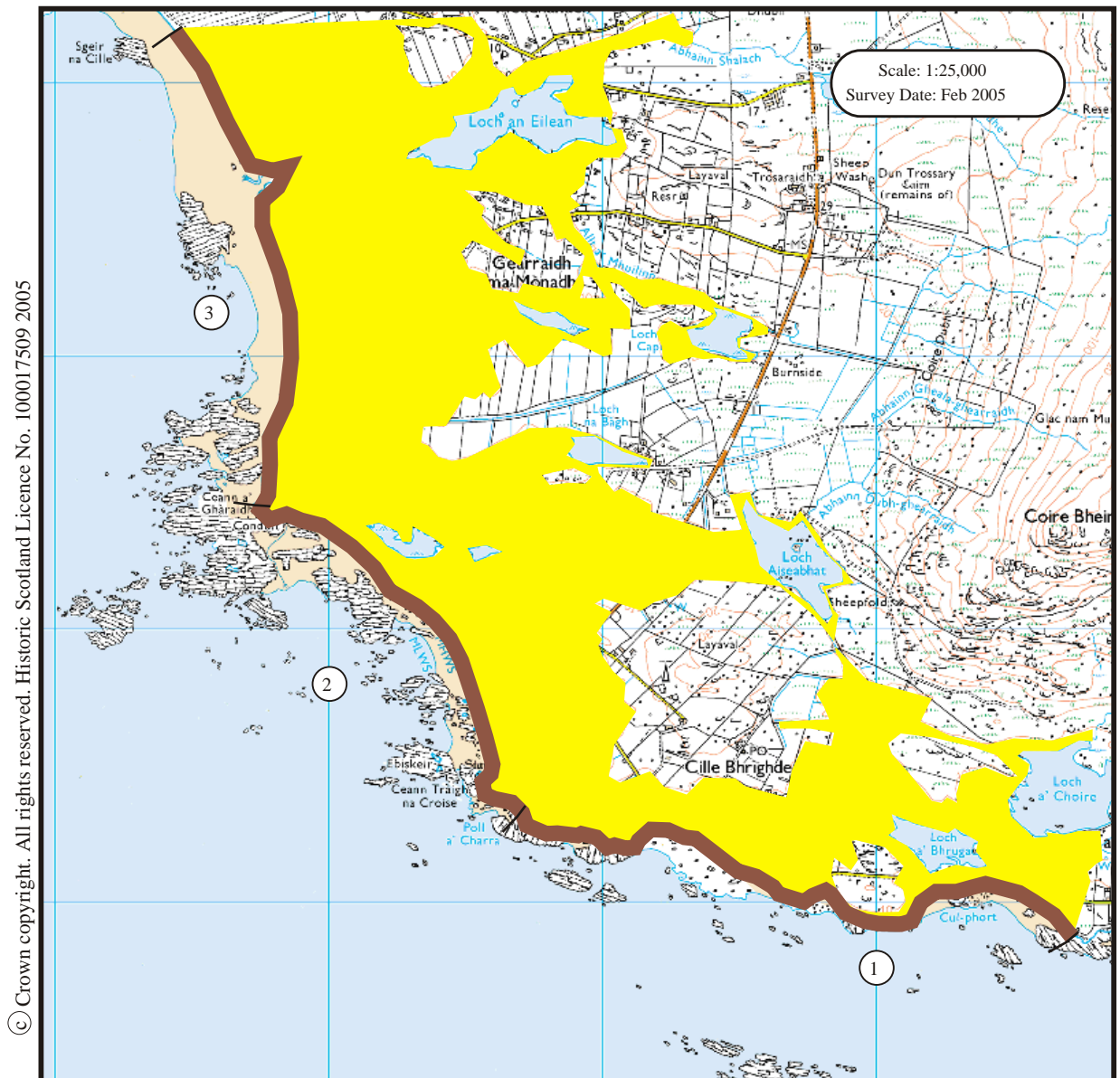
This coastal area displays spectacular evidence of extreme erosion. The stretch of coastal road immediately NW of Polachar Inn has been subject to severe damage. Farther NW at Ceann a' Gharaidh the coastline is entirely erosional. Along parts of the headland, a vertical cliff cut in gravels, drift and dune sand, indicates coastline retreat during the hurricane in the order of 20-25 m while anecdotal information points to shoreline retreat here since the 1940's in the order of 100 m.

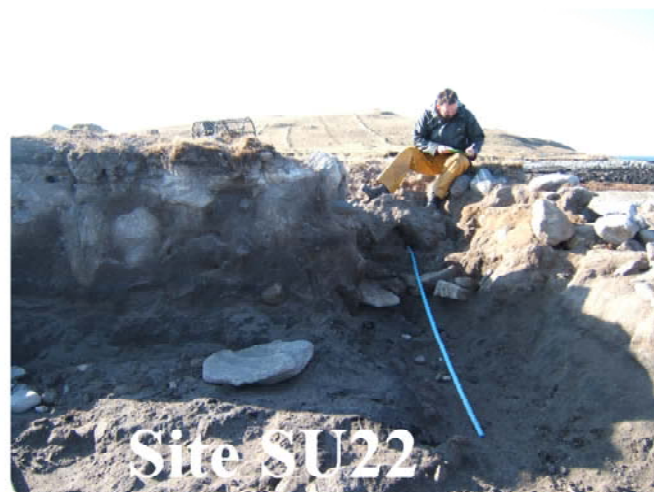
3. Ceann a' Gharaidh to Orasaigh headland
NF 737154 to NF 727174

1.68 km

Eroding

This coastline is separated in two by a river outlet (NF 737167). Here the hurricane floodwaters were able to penetrate inland across machair. Elsewhere along the coastline length the cliffline is partially buried by gravel and blown sand.





Map Introduction: South Uist Map 3

This map section covers part of the south west coast of South Uist. It extends from Tipperton to Cille Pheadair. There is no modern settlement close to the coast, but the remains of numerous field boundaries and cultivation remains are present in the hinterland.

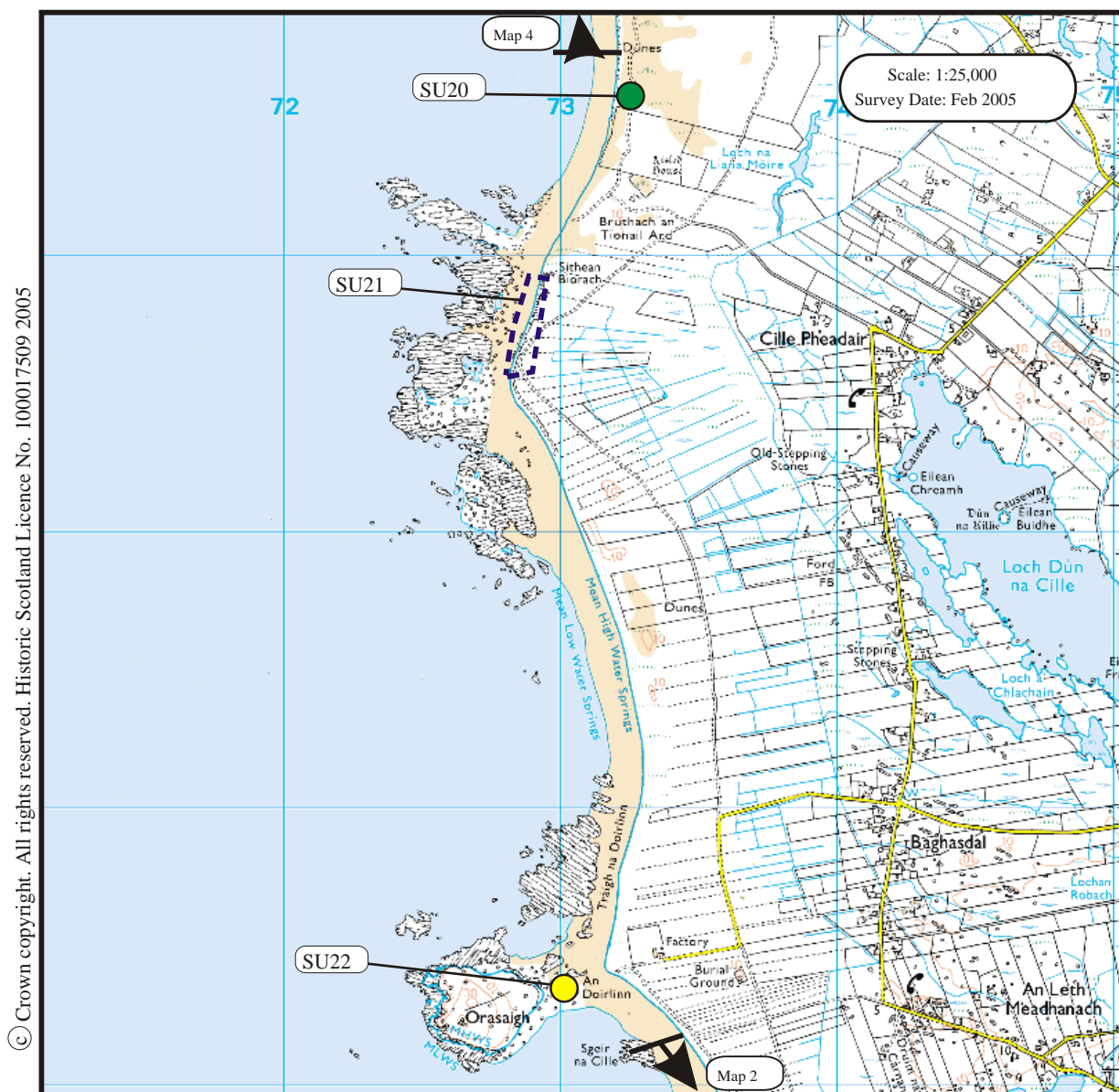
A total of 3 sites were found in this area: 2 sites had been recorded previously, although significant new information was recorded for one of these sites (SU22). At this site, recent storm damage has exposed archaeological deposits which may be part of an Iron Age settlement. The site lies within the inter tidal zone and is vulnerable not only to continued coastal erosion but also to damage associated with the workings of the nearby seaweed factory.

The foreshore in this area is composed mainly of sand, with rock platform occurring at Traigh na Doirlinn, to the north side of the islet of Orosay, and at Sidhean Biorach. The hinterland is covered with blown sand. The coastline is eroding and much of the hinterland lies below 10m OD.

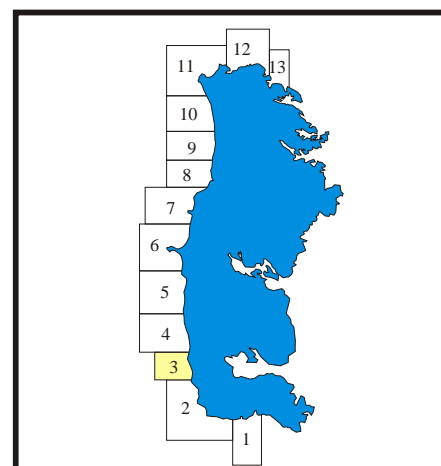
SU 20
NF 73214 20552
Loch na Liana Moire
Findspot: wooden bowl fragment
Indeterminate
Good
Survey

SU 22 (NF71NW5)
NF 73020 17345
Orosay, An Doirlinn
Settlement remains, poss broch/dun site
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD
Poor
Survey

SU 21 (NF71NW10, 11&18)
NF 72935 19844
Sithean Biorach
Coastal exposure
10th-14th C AD
Poor
Survey



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Orasaigh headland
NF 732180

1.6 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

The hinterland is characterised by blown sand and machair vegetation and the immediate area is affected by human disturbance at NF 734171. The area has a cliff line height of 4-8m to the north of the Orasaigh headland and the foreshore is mainly sand.

2. North of Orasaigh headland to
Bruthach an Tionail Ard

NF 727174 to NF 726195

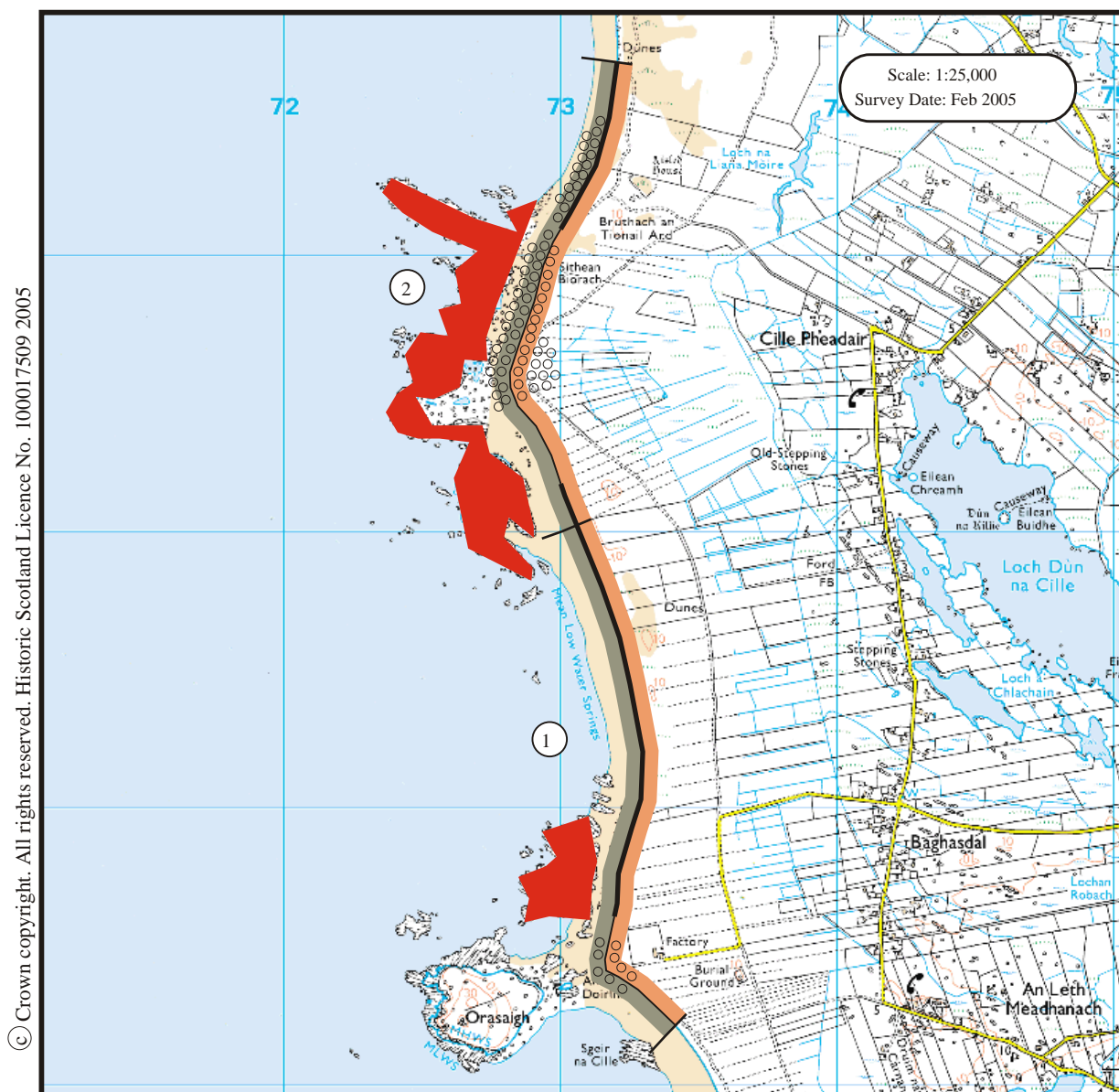
1.8 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge mostly <5m

Blown sand

This coastal strip is characterised by a 5-10 m dune face cliff with numerous landslipped blocks of sand and vegetation. Coastal dune blowouts are absent. The cliffline is typically 1-2 m in height in the southern area but has 4-8 m dune cliffs closer to Bruthach an Tionail Ard. Banks of shingle and boulders characterise the foreshore landward of the rock platform with minimal sand visible. At NF 732203 a boulder beach is located c 100m seaward of the sand cliffs. The hinterland is blown sand and machair vegetation with low cliffs. At NF 728194 shingle from the beach area has been thrown up to 100m inland on the machair surface with intermittent sand deposits located c. 50m further inland again. This demonstrated the decreasing strength of the storm waves and the finest material located furthest landward. North of the rock platform headland the cliffline increases to c.6m.



Foreshore

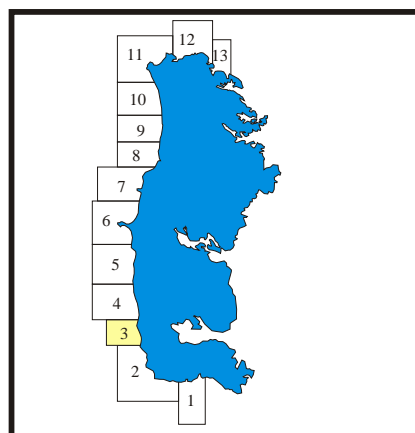
- Rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Marsh

Hinterland

- Drift
- Drift on visible rock
- Raised beach etc.
- Blown sand
- Glacial sand/gravel
- Alluvium

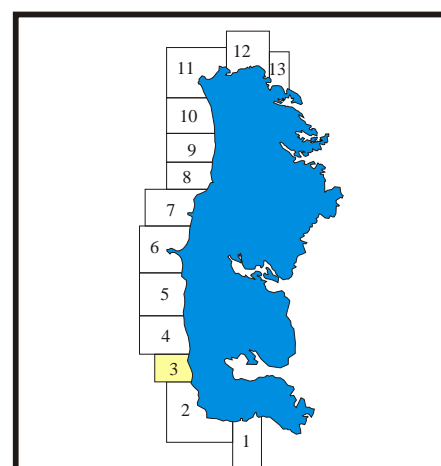
Modifiers

- Low edge <5m
- Cliff >5m
- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank
- Human disturbance



1. Orasaigh headland
NF 727174
0.88 km
Eroding
Orasaigh headland is joined to the mainland by a gravel tombolo upon which a metalled trackway is present. The trackway has been severely damaged by the hurricane waves such that it is no longer usable. Similarly the small fort construction at An Diorlinn (NF 730173) has been damaged by wave action particularly along its northern edge. Erosion on the headland has resulted in the production of cliffs cut in drift, peat and sand.

2. North of Orasaigh headland to Bruthach an Tionail Ard
NF 727174 to NF 726195
2.49 km.
Eroding
Coastal dune blowouts are absent. In many areas (e.g. NF 727196) erosion of the cliff has resulted in the deposition of extensive spreads of gravel, cobbles and sand. Along most of this coastal stretch the base of the dune cliff is mantled by shingle.



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of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

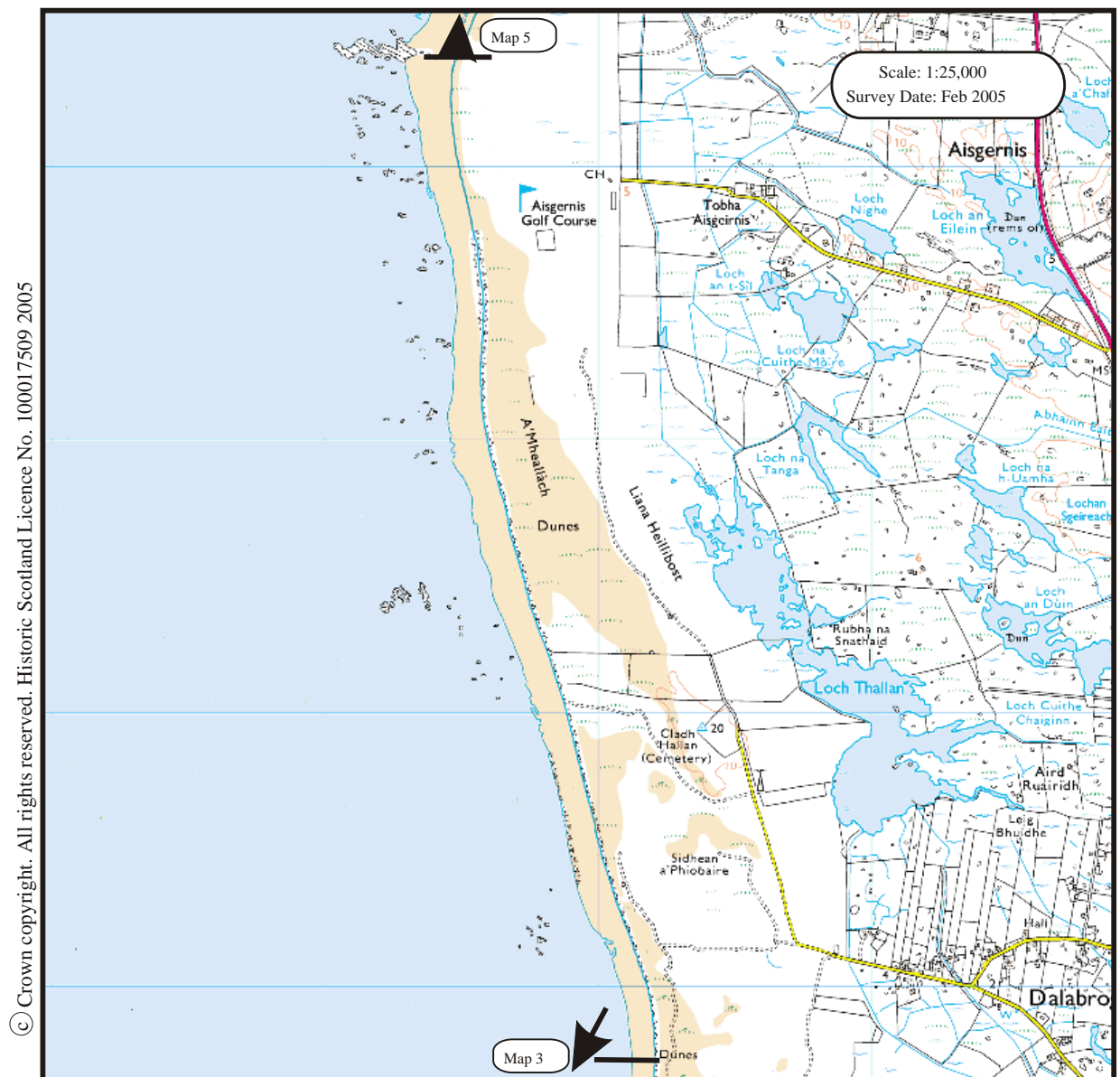
Map Introduction: South Uist Map 4

This map section covers part of the west coast of South Uist, extending from Cille Pheadair in the south to Aisgernis in the north. There is no modern settlement within this area but there are traces of past cultivation and numerous field boundaries.

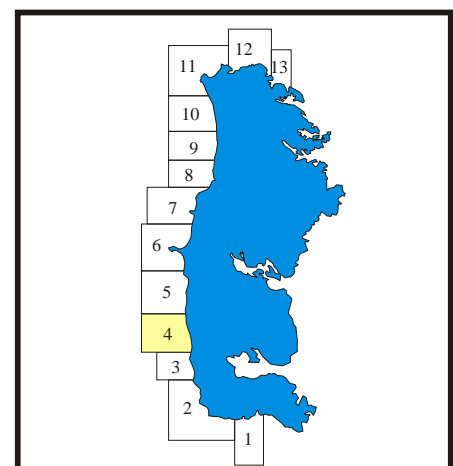
No sites were found within this map section.

The foreshore is composed mainly of sand. The hinterland is covered with blown sand. The coastline is eroding and much of the hinterland lies below 10m OD.

No sites were recorded in this map section



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Bruthach an Tionail Ard to Loch na

Liana Moire

NF 732205 to NF 724245

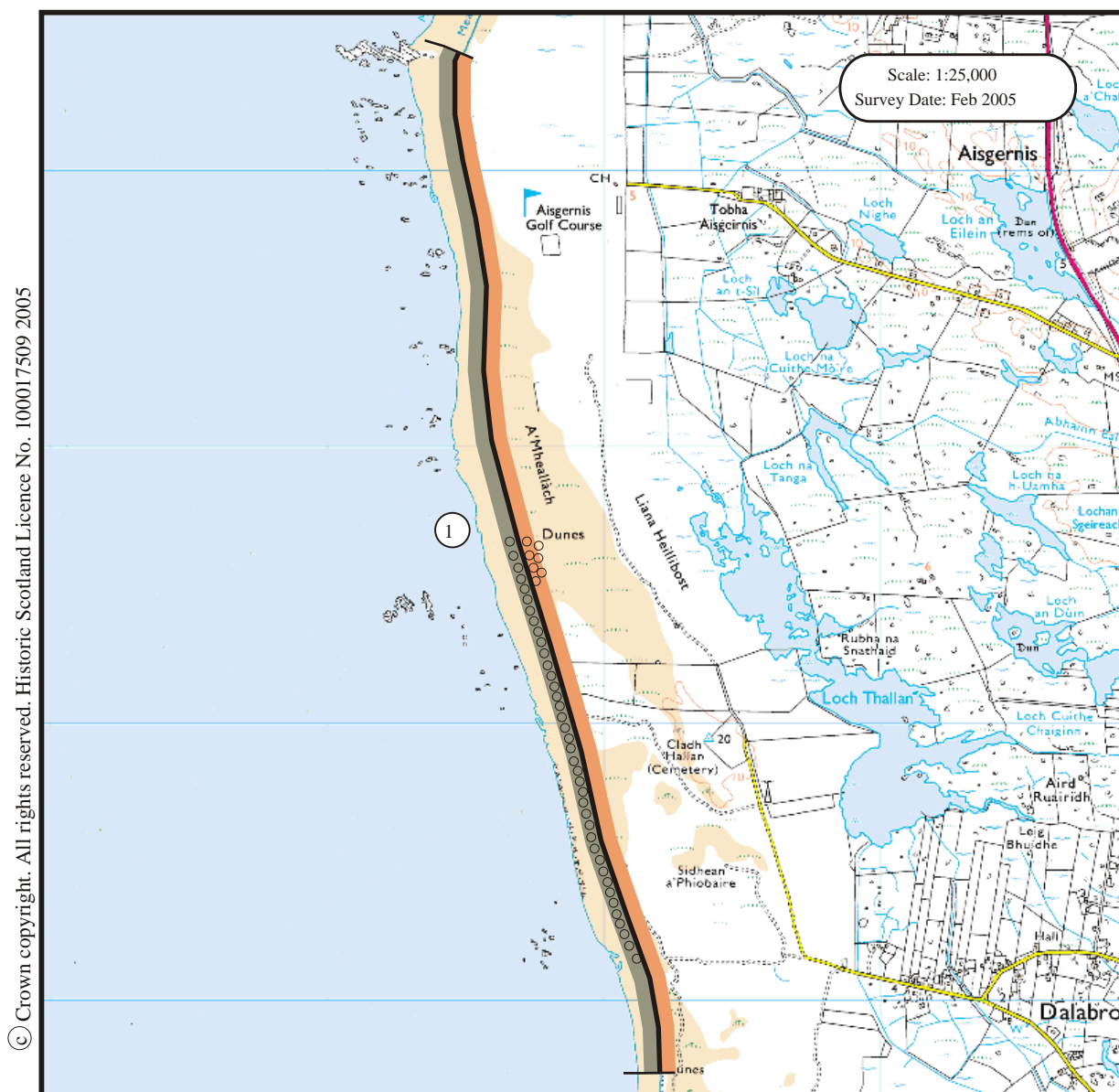
4.06 km.

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

The hinterland along this whole section is composed of sand dunes and machair blown sand. The cliffline exceeds 5-10 m in height and is nearly always vertical with local slumping of sand at the base of slopes. Where the dunes exceed 5m sand deposition onto the machair surface is minimal and generally less than 10m inland of the cliff edge. Where the cliff edge is lower the deposition of both shingle and sand is generally much greater inland e.g. at NF 728225 cobbles and sand are transported up to 25 m inland. The cliff toe is generally mantled by pebble armour and/or accumulations of blown sand and the overall foreshore area is sand (75%).

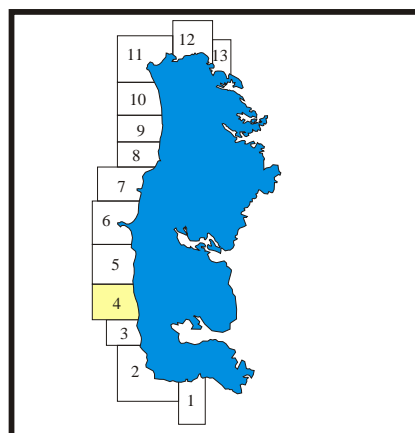


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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Bruthach an Tionail Ard to Loch na

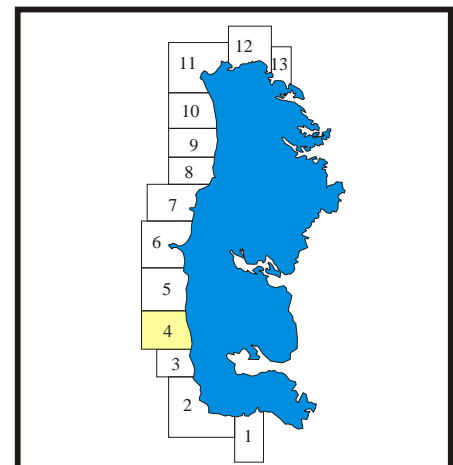
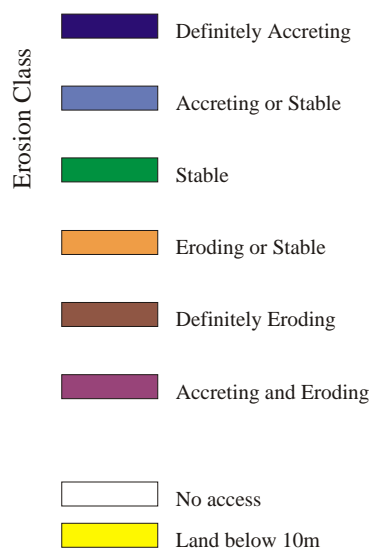
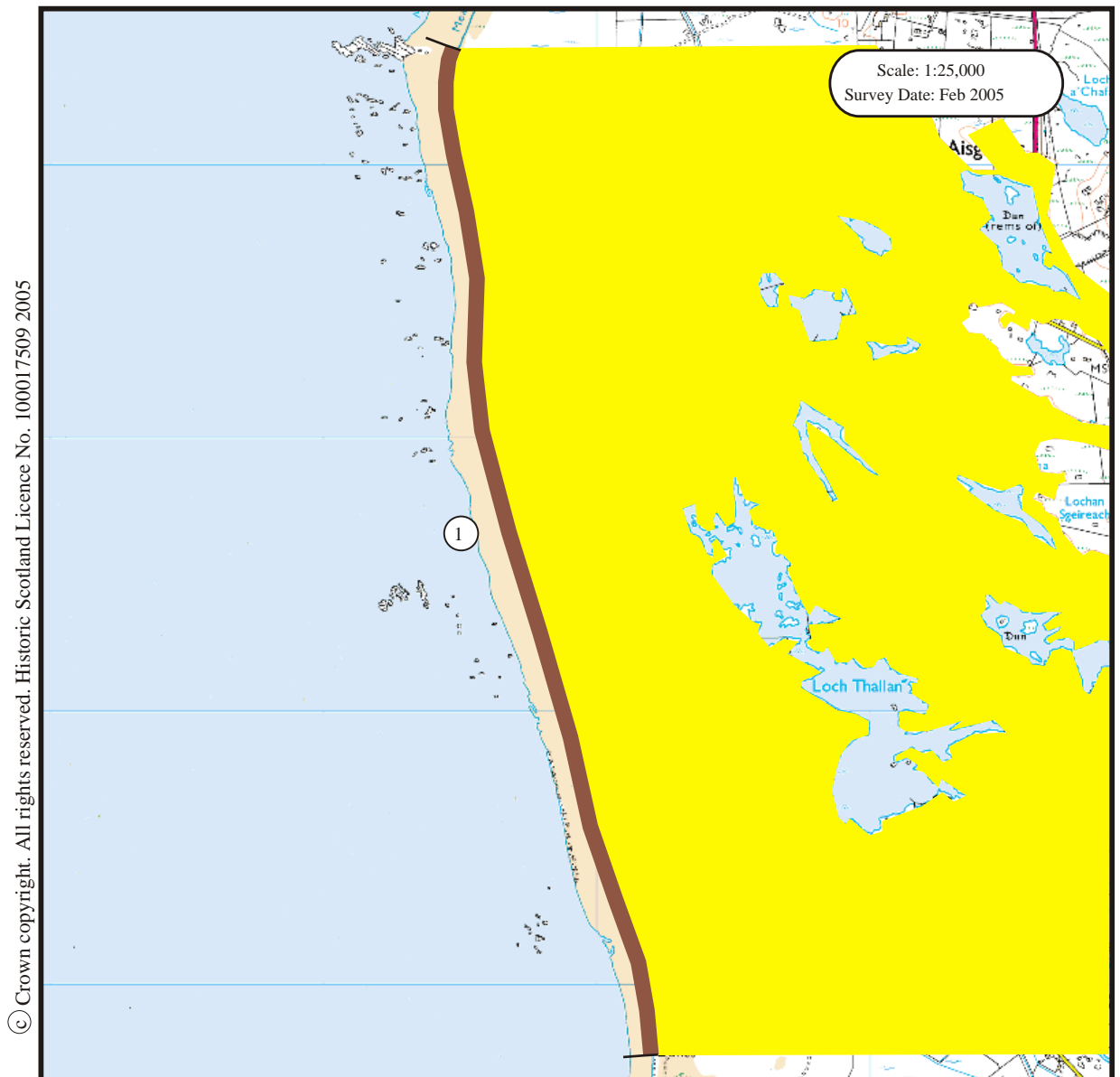
Liana Moire

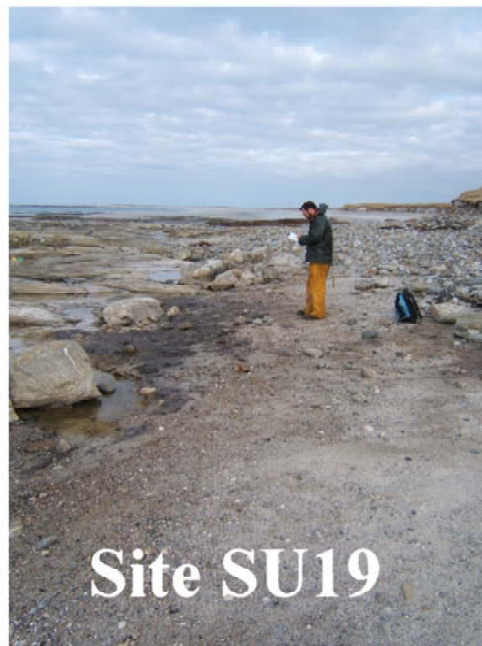
NF 732205 to NF 724245

4.06 km

Eroding

This entire coastal length is characterised by extensive active erosion and coastal cliffs typically 5-10m high that represent the eroded edge of coastal dunes. Owing to the height of the coastal dune cliffs, hurricane flooding has not resulted in the breaching of the dunes and hence the machair to landward has mostly been unaffected by the January hurricane.





Map Introduction: South Uist Map 5

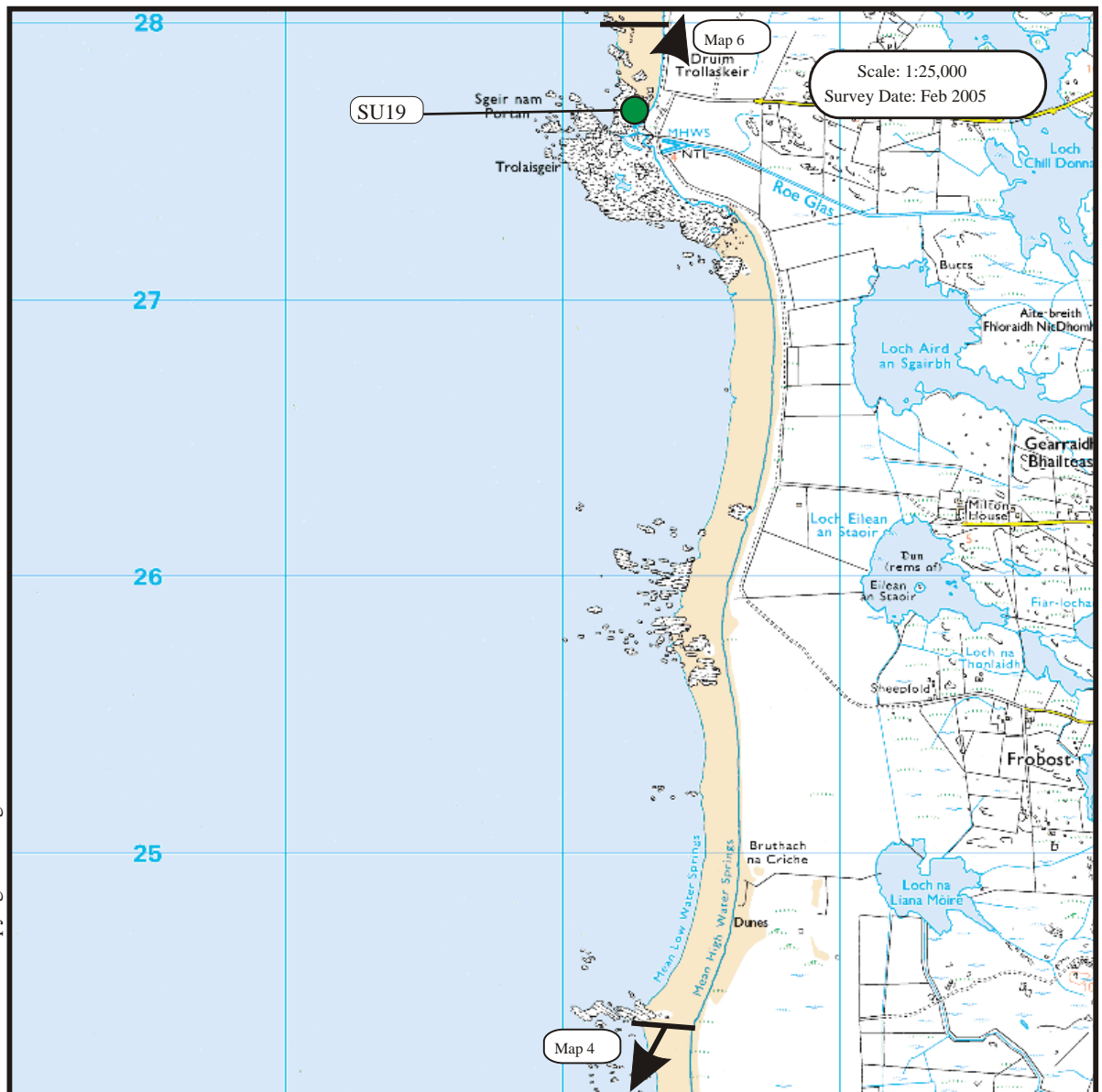
This map section covers part of the west coast of South Uist. It extends from Aisgernis to Cill Donnain. There is no modern settlement within this area, although the remains of past cultivations and field boundaries are present in the hinterland.

One site was found within this map section. It comprised of a coastal exposure and old ground surface in which archaeological deposits, including artefacts, were noted. This site is highly vulnerable to further erosion and a survey has been recommended.

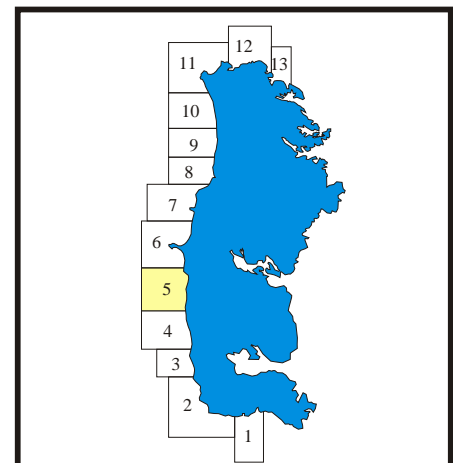
The foreshore is composed mainly of sand, with an area of rock platform at Trolaisgeir. The hinterland is covered with blown sand. The coastline is eroding and much of the hinterland lies below 10m OD.

SU 19
NF 72315 27608
Sgirr nam Portan
Coastal exposure
Indeterminate
Poor
Survey

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- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
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 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Loch na Liana Moire

NF 725256

2.65 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

This coastal length is everywhere represented by vertical cliffs cut in coastal dune sediments. The eroded cliffs are composed of bedded dune sand with occasional lenses of pebbles and palaeosols. Along most of this coastal stretch the cliffs are typically 5-8 m high. The cliff base is mantled along most of coastal stretch by accumulations of blown sand with the exception of the mid-section centred on NF 725255 where pebble accumulations protect the erosive cliff base whilst the foreshore is largely sand (70%). A large peat boulder is present on the foreshore at NF 725247 demonstrating the presence of organic deposits in the lower intertidal zone which are periodically eroded during storms and transported across the foreshore.

2. Druim Trolaisgeir

NF 724274

0.8 km

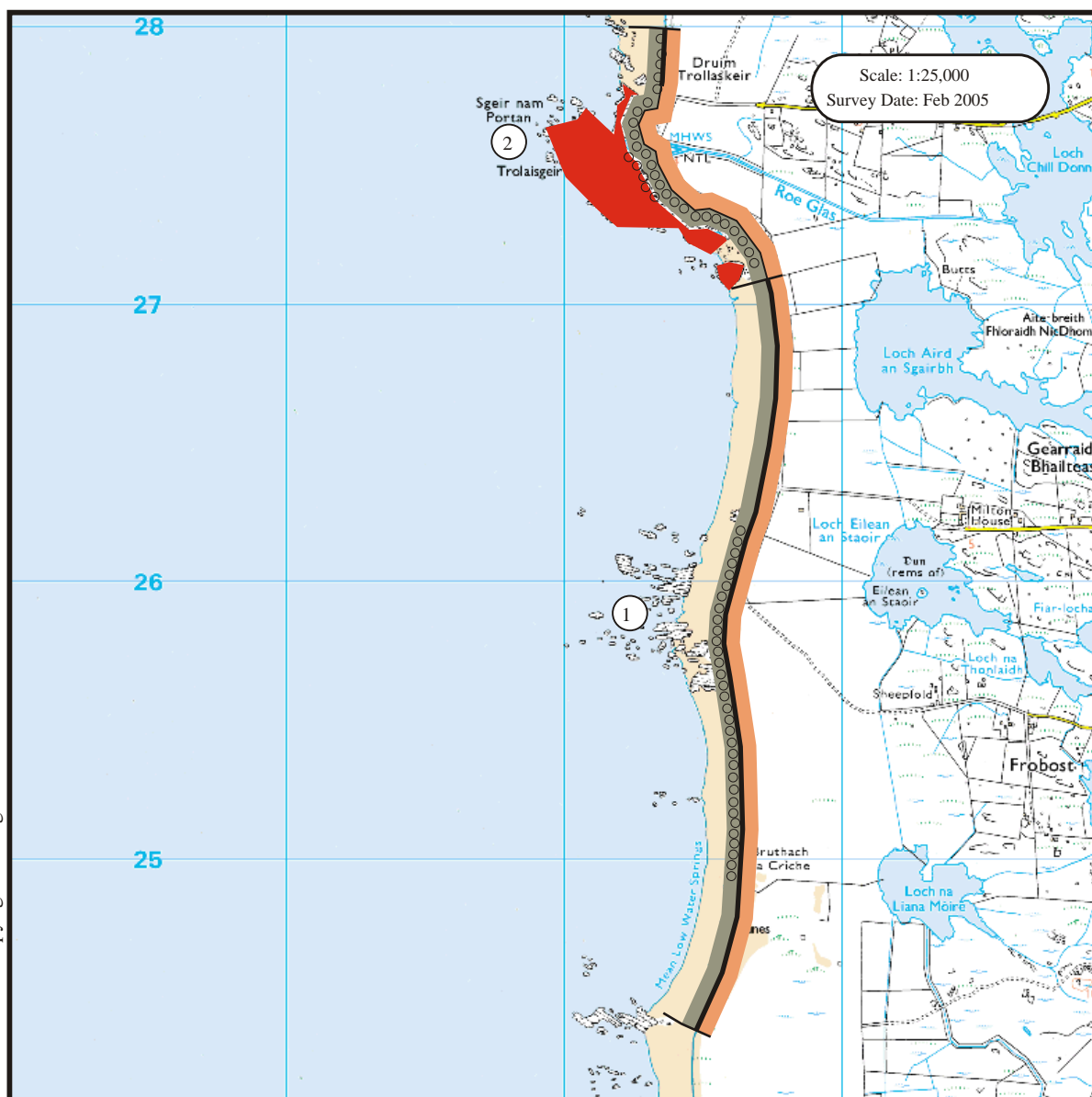
Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

The Trolaisgeir headland marks the start of shingle and cobbles along the foreshore which is mainly rock platform (65%) and gravel spreads mantle the intertidal area (30%). The low cliffline of machair blown sand is mantled everywhere by sand sheets and shingle to c. 20m inland.

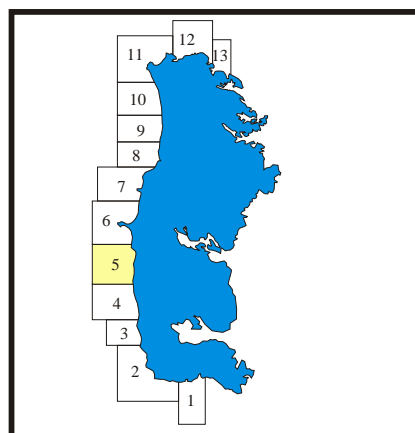
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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



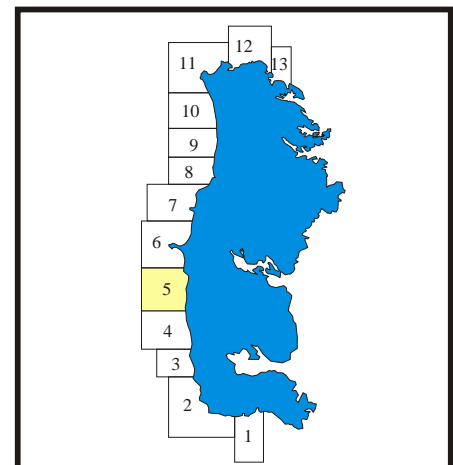
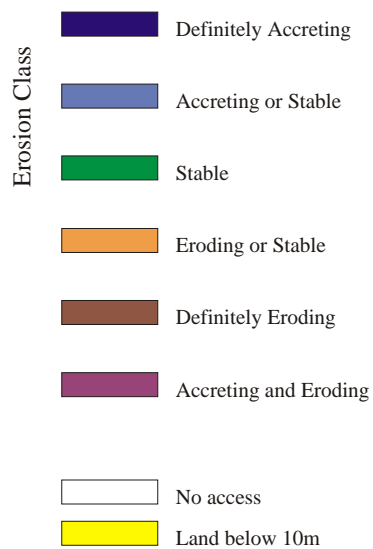
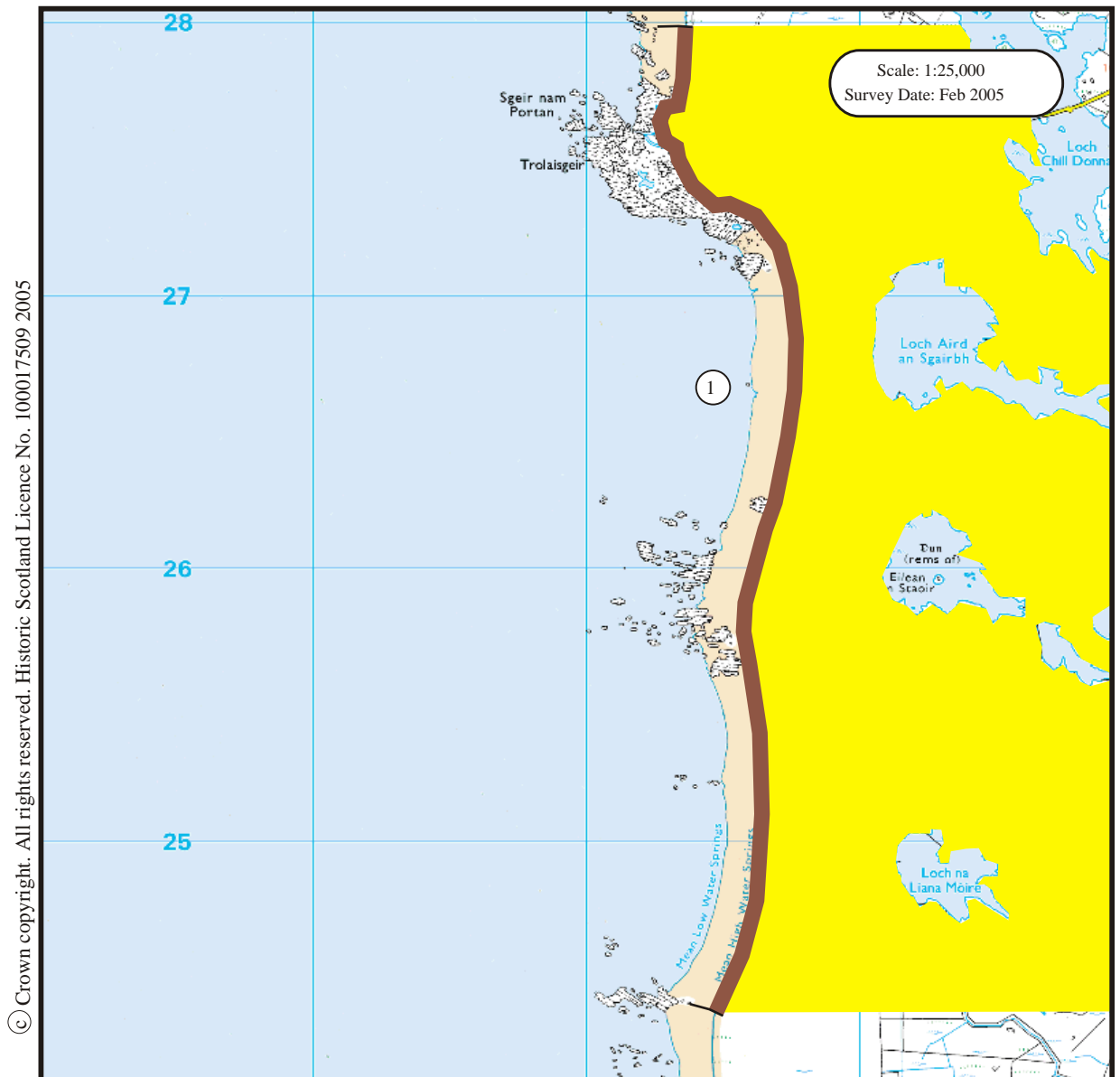
1. Loch na Liana Moire to Cill Donnain

NF 724245 to NF 723274

3.40 km.

Eroding

Owing to the height of the coastal dunes (>5m) there are hardly any (only two) areas that have been breached by the January hurricane. The first of these occurs seaward of Loch na Liana Moire where erosive wind action is represented by a blowout through which have been transported storm surge debris. The second area lies south of the Cill Donnain skerries at NF 727273 where a narrow chute (partly attributable to human activities and partly to wind action) extends landwards into the machair. The skerries at Cill Donnain (NF 723274) coincide with the northern limit of a stretch of coastal dunes and the chute (described above). In this area, where coastal dunes are mostly absent, the machair plain extends to the coastal edge where an eroding cliffline is largely obscured by shingle and hurricane overwash deposits. In this area also the walls to the ditch that drains water from Loch Cill Donnain are extensively damaged by storm activity. In addition, this area also exhibits extensive damage to fencing.





Site SU59



Site SU56



Site SU59



Site SU59

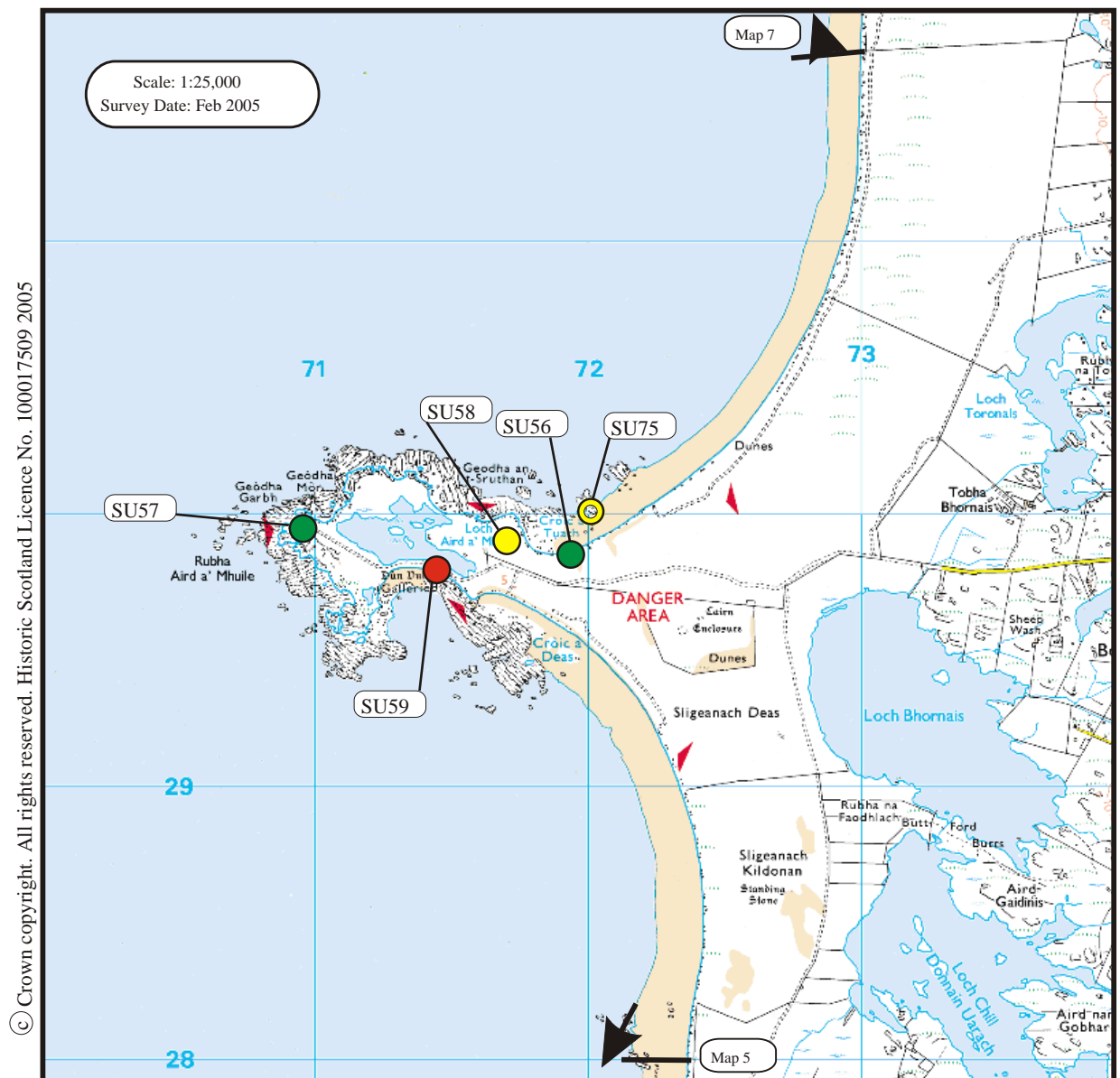
Map Introduction: South Uist Map 6

This map section covers part of the west coast of South Uist. It extends from Cill Donnain to Ardvule and onwards to Ormacleit. There is no modern settlement within the coastal zone but there are traces of past cultivations and field boundaries in the area.

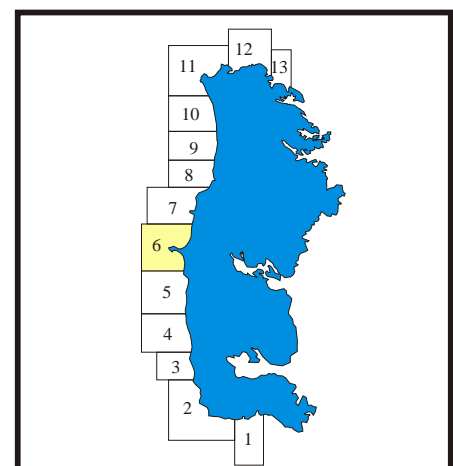
Of the 5 sites recorded in this area, 3 were previously known. They include a kelp workers settlement (SU58), a shipwreck (SU75) and the broch of Dun Vulcan (SU59), which has been partially excavated, consolidated and which is scheduled. The broch has been slightly damaged in the recent storm.

The foreshore is composed mainly of sand, with rock platform visible around the Ardvule promontory. The hinterland is covered with blown sand. The coastline is eroding and much of the hinterland lies below 10m OD.

SU 56	SU 59 (NF72NW1)
NF 71904 29835	NF 71407 29815
Croic a Tuath	Scheduled (3260)
Kelp pit in section	Dun Vulcan
18th-21st C AD	Broch and settlement
Fair	1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD
Nil	Fair
	Monitor
SU 57	
NF 70962 29930	SU 75 (NF73SW8001)
Rubha Aird a'Mhuile/Rubha Ardvule	NF 72000 30000
Mound	Bornish, Croic a Tuath
Indeterminate	The 'Argonaut', wreck of cargo vessel
Fair	18th-21st C AD
Nil	N/A
	Nil
SU 58 (NF72NW21)	
NF 717 298	
Rubha Aird a'Mhuile/Rubha Ardvule	
Kelp workers settlement	
18th-21st C AD	
Fair	
Nil	



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Cill Donnain

NF 723288

1.5 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

This coastal stretch is uniform throughout with coastal dunes typically 3-5m in height and the hinterland is comprised of dunes and machair blown sand. Boulders and shingle mantle the cliffs along the base of the dunes with sand foreshore evident along this section.

2. Loch Aird a' Mhuile headland

NF 713298

2.6 km

Rock Platform

Coast edge <5m

This headland is geomorphologically complex and is all rock platform apart from a small sand and shingle beach at NF 714298. The headland is connected by a small tombolo to the dunes and machair areas although this has been modified by the construction of a trackway for use by the MOD. Extensive deposition is evident across the headland and is particularly noted at NF 710299 to the west, where shingle and cobble ridges have been formed. This ridge which stretches the length of the SW and W area of the headland is over-steepened on the landward slope. In this area the foreshore is comprised of rock platform and organic deposits have been exposed due to severe erosion. Shingle and cobble spreads are evident into the loch, which covers the surface of the platform across the headland.

3. Casteal Ormacleit

NF 725306

1.7 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

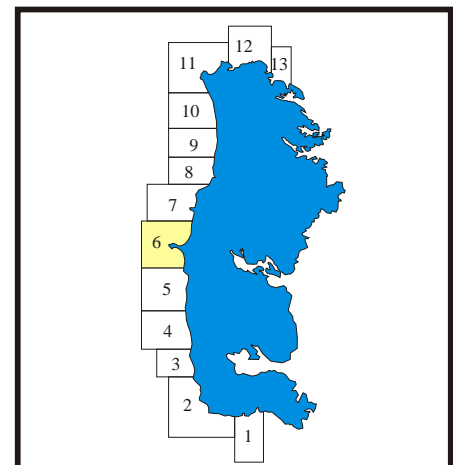
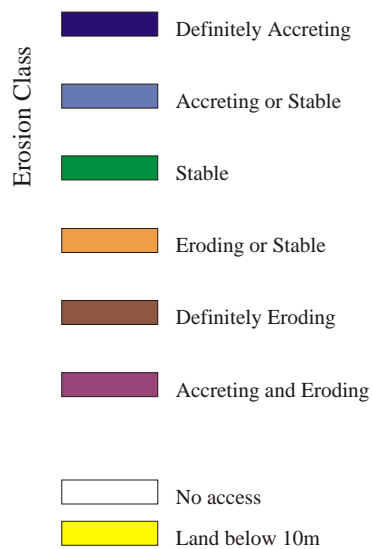
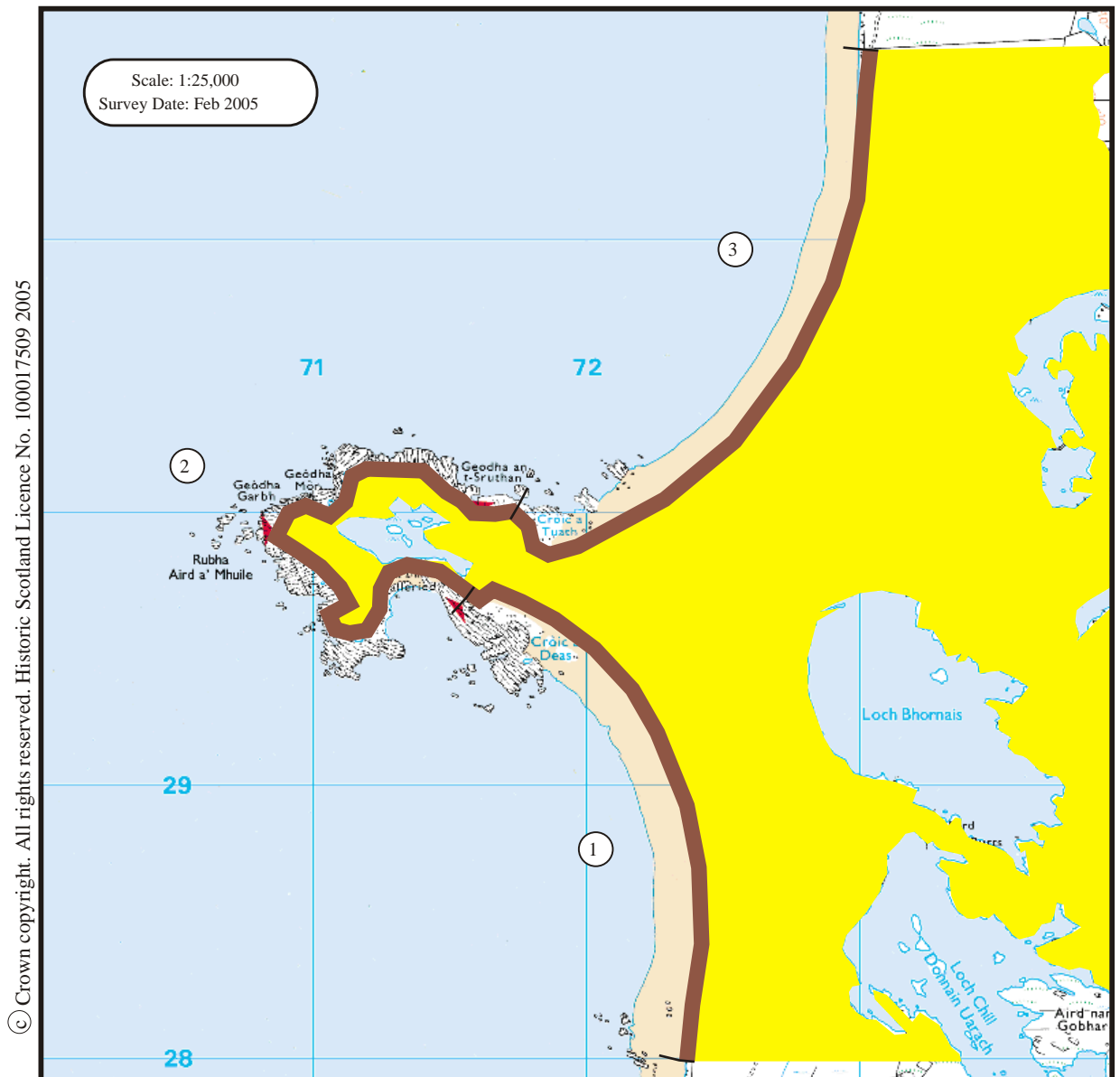
Along the northern section, the erosional dune cliff face is mantled by shingle. Locally, the erosional effects of the January hurricane are evident – these being mostly evidence for flood overtopping of sections of dunes (e.g. NF 729309). Boulder overwash plumes are noted on the top of the machair at NF 731306. The cliffs are >5m along this section. The foreshore is sand and shingle/gravel and at NF 730310 a series of gravel cusps occur on the foreshore. These cusps cover an area of 200m in length and individual cusps are c. 30m x 5m width and are approximately 1m thick.



1. Cill Donnain to Loch Aird a' Mhuile
NF 723274 to NF 713298
1.93 km.
Eroding
Coastal cliffs everywhere exhibit an erosional cliff face. Also this erosional cliffline along this stretch is characterised by accumulations of shingle that mantle the base of the cliff edge.

2. Loch Aird a' Mhuile headland
NF 713298
2.05 km
Eroding
The headland has evidence of severe erosion throughout. The area is marked on Ordnance Survey maps as a Danger Area (Rocket Range). There is a causeway area that is overtopped during high tides. The coastal edge around the headland is estimated here to have undergone 15-20m of retreat during the January hurricane. Evidence for this erosion includes cliff faces cut in glacial drift, supratidal peat and Holocene dune sands. The causeway, itself constructed on a tombolo, is also severely damaged and the trackway across to the island is almost completely destroyed. Extensive erosion has revealed at several locations around headland drift deposits, supratidal peats, relict storm beach horizons and shell middens.

3. Loch Aird a' Mhuile to Casteal Ormacleit
NF 713298 to NF 730317
2.03 km.
Eroding
This coastal stretch is arcuate in plan and consists of a continuous sequence of coastal dunes. The frequency of aeolian blowouts in this area is conspicuous the most prominent features being a set of three closely spaced blowouts ca. 250-400 m north of the Loch Aird a' Mhuile headland





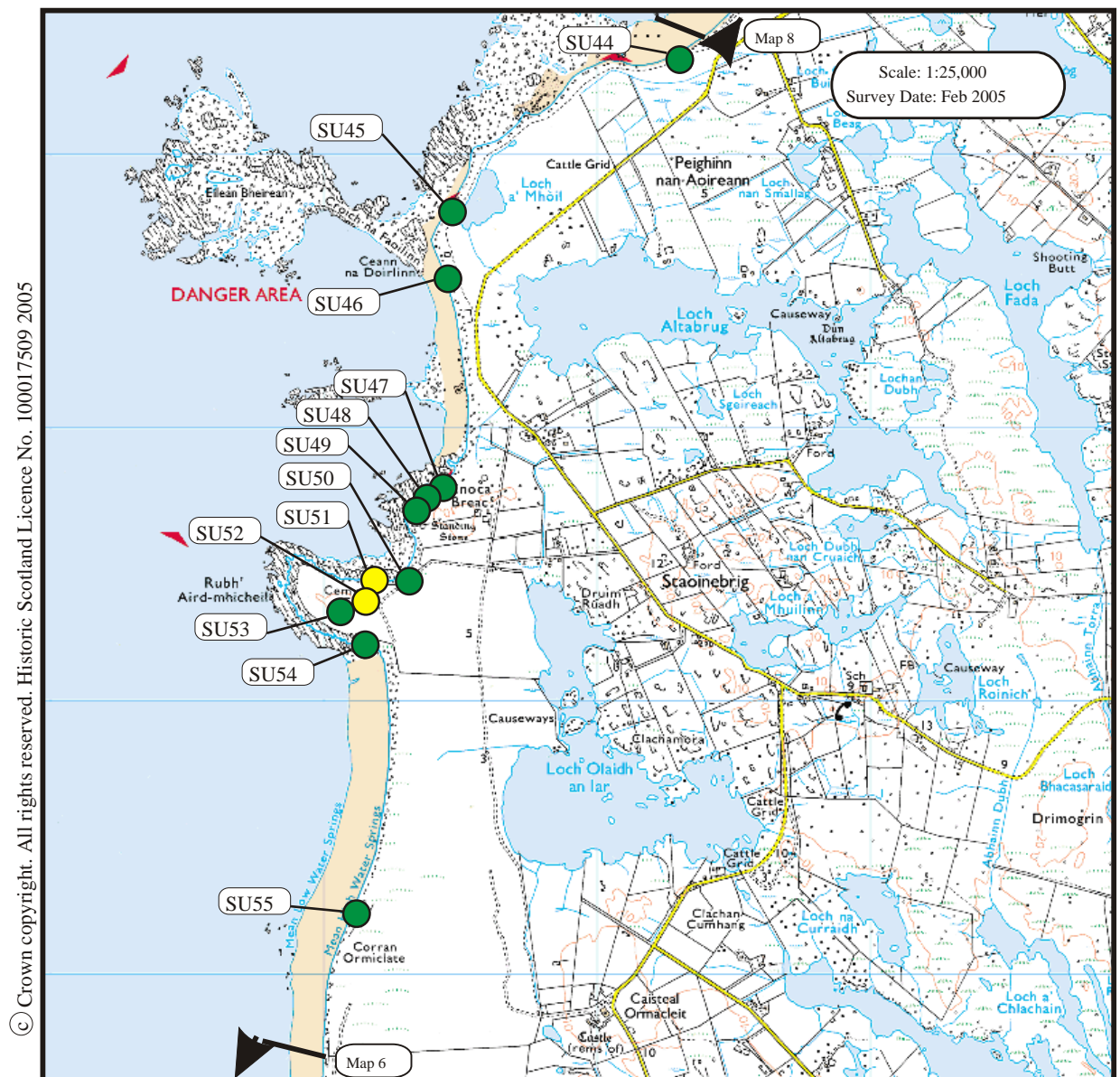
Map Introduction: South Uist Map 7

This map section covers the mid-part of the west coast of South Uist. It extends from Ormacleit to Peighinn nan Aoireann. Modern settlement in this area is clustered around Staoinebrig and does not extend into the coastal zone.

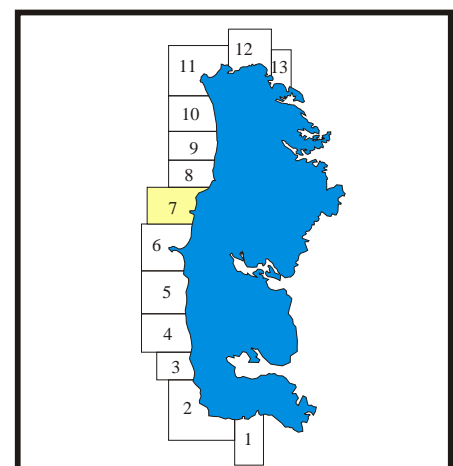
A total of 12 sites were recorded in this area, of which two had been previously noted. The new sites include 4 sites of 18th-21st C date associated with agricultural activity and a further 6 sites of indeterminate date, several of which may, in fact, represent prehistoric remains. These include mounds (SU49, 50, 53 & 55) and coastal exposures with anthropogenic deposits (SU46 & 54). A findspot (SU47), at which a single piece of flint was noted, may also represent prehistoric remains which are just beginning to be eroded.

The foreshore is composed mainly of sand, with rock platform occurring at Rubh' Aird-mhicheil and Eilean Bheirean. The hinterland is covered with blown sand. Much of the coastline is eroding, but there are two areas which have been classified as accreting or stable. These occur to the south sides of Eilean Bheirean and Rubh' Aird-mhicheil. The hinterland lies below 10m OD.

SU 44	SU50
NF 74329 35340	NF 73377 33457
Loch Garbh Buidhe	Rubh'Aird-mhicheil
Enclosure	Mound
18th-21st C AD	Indeterminate
Fair	Fair
Nil	Monitor
SU 45	SU 51 (NF73SW6)
NF 73477 34738	NF 73208 33414
Loch A'Mhoil	Rubh'Aird-mhicheil
Field bank and cultivation remains	Coastal exposure
18th-21st C AD	1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD
Fair	Fair
Nil	Survey
SU 46	SU 52 (NF73SW2)
NF 73477 34565	NF 73080 33350
Ceann na Doirlinn	Ardmichael Cemetery
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits	Cemetery
Indeterminate	18th-21st C AD
Fair	Good
Monitor	Nil
SU 47	SU53
NF 73448 33785	NF 73040 33323
Cnoca Breac	Rubh'Aird-mhicheil
Findspot: flint flake	Cairns
Indeterminate	Indeterminate
Fair	Fair
Monitor	Monitor
SU 48	SU 54
NF 73460 33785	NF 73148 33221
Cnoca Breac	Rubh'Aird-mhicheil
Field banks	Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits
18th-21st C AD	18th-21st C AD
Fair	Fair
Nil	Nil
SU 49	SU 55
NF 73401 33731	NF 73162 32105
Cnoca Breac	Corran Ormiclate
Mounds	Mound
Indeterminate	Indeterminate
Fair	Good
Monitor	Monitor



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Casteal Ormacleit
NF 730317

1.55 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

The low cliffline has allowed widespread deposition of sand sheets onto the machair and dune blow sand surfaces. Sand extends into marshy areas within the hummocky machair at NF 731328 up to c.60m inland with shingle washovers extending 10m inland. The foreshore is mainly sand (80%).

2. Staoinebrig

NF 734335

0.8 km

Rock Platform

Coast edge <5m

Blown sand

The small headland around the cemetery is composed of rock platform which has been subject to severe erosion. Blocks of platform have been plucked from the surface and transported inland c. 30m. Shingle spreads mantle the track and a large shingle ridge is present along the northern portion of the platform. Blown sand and machair compose the hinterland.

3. Peighinn nan Aoireann

NF 735347

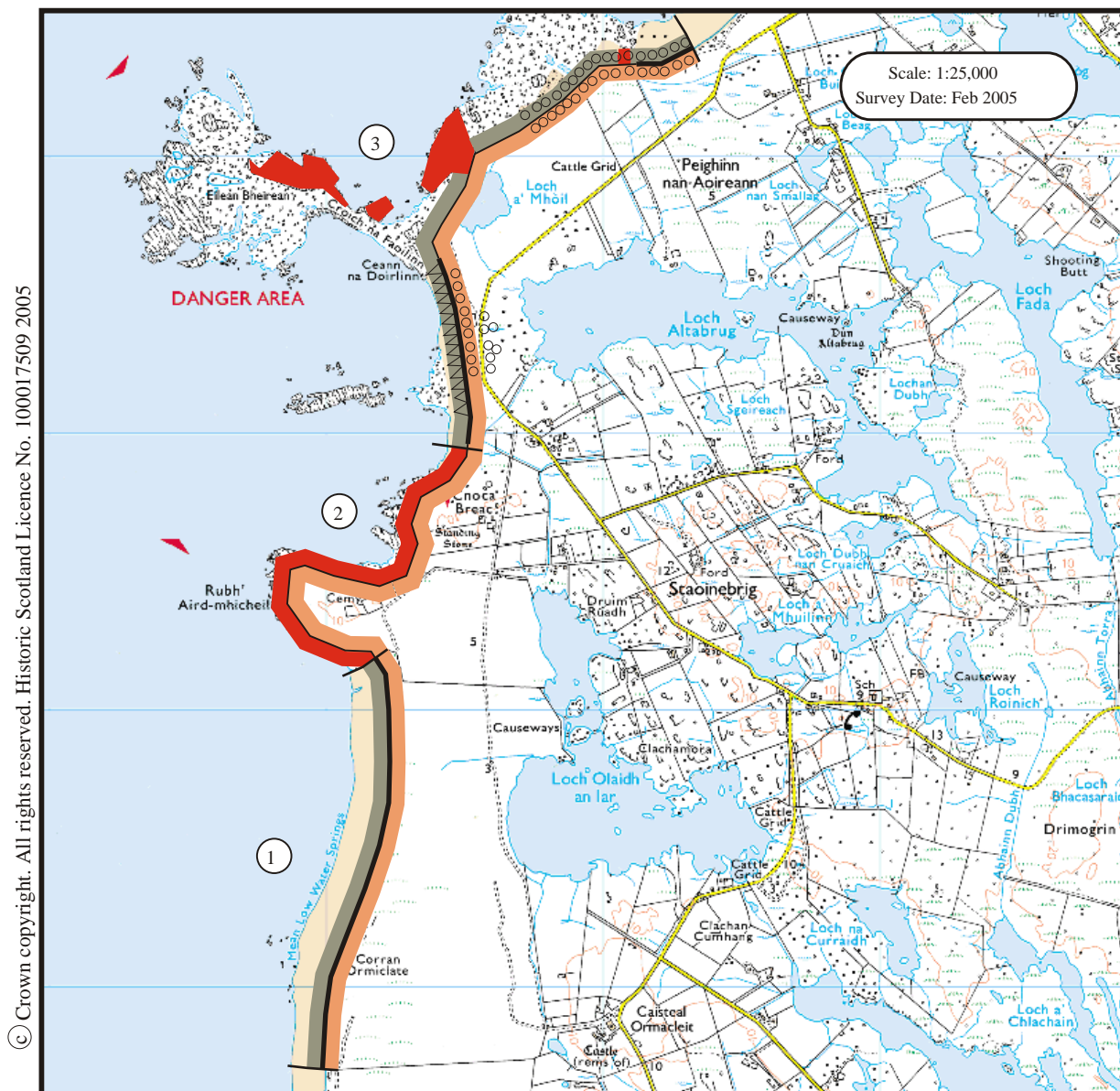
1.55 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge mostly <5m

Blown sand

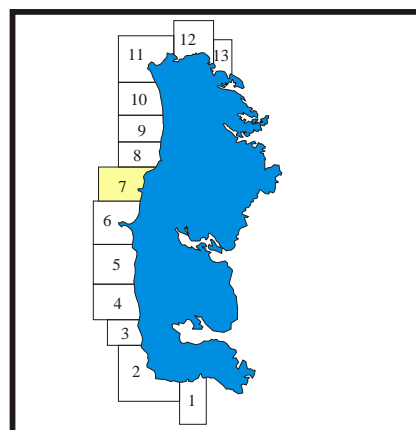
Here, storm erosion has produced huge accumulations of shingle that have overtopped the beach edge, adjacent road and deposited debris across a widespread area inland. The shingle and cobbles have been artificially ridged by bulldozer to clear the road. The area of NF 734343 and the road is particularly vulnerable to erosion and sand/shingle deposition as a sign on the roadside warns of storm deposits! The foreshore is wholly composed of shingle and cobbles north of Loch a' Mhoil with shingle spreads and washover deposits evident all along the low machair cliffs in this area.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Casteal Ormacleit to Cemetery
NF 730317 to NF 731334

1.98 km.

Eroding

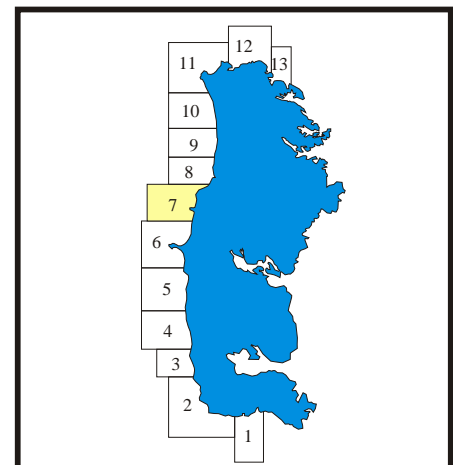
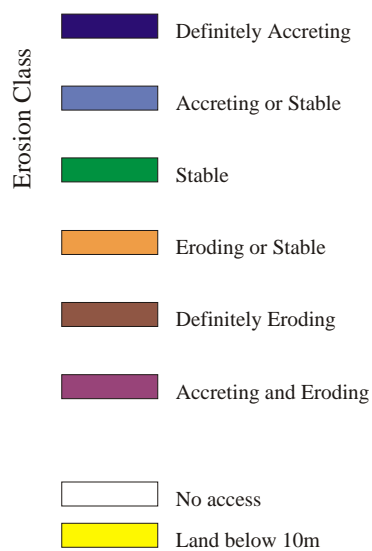
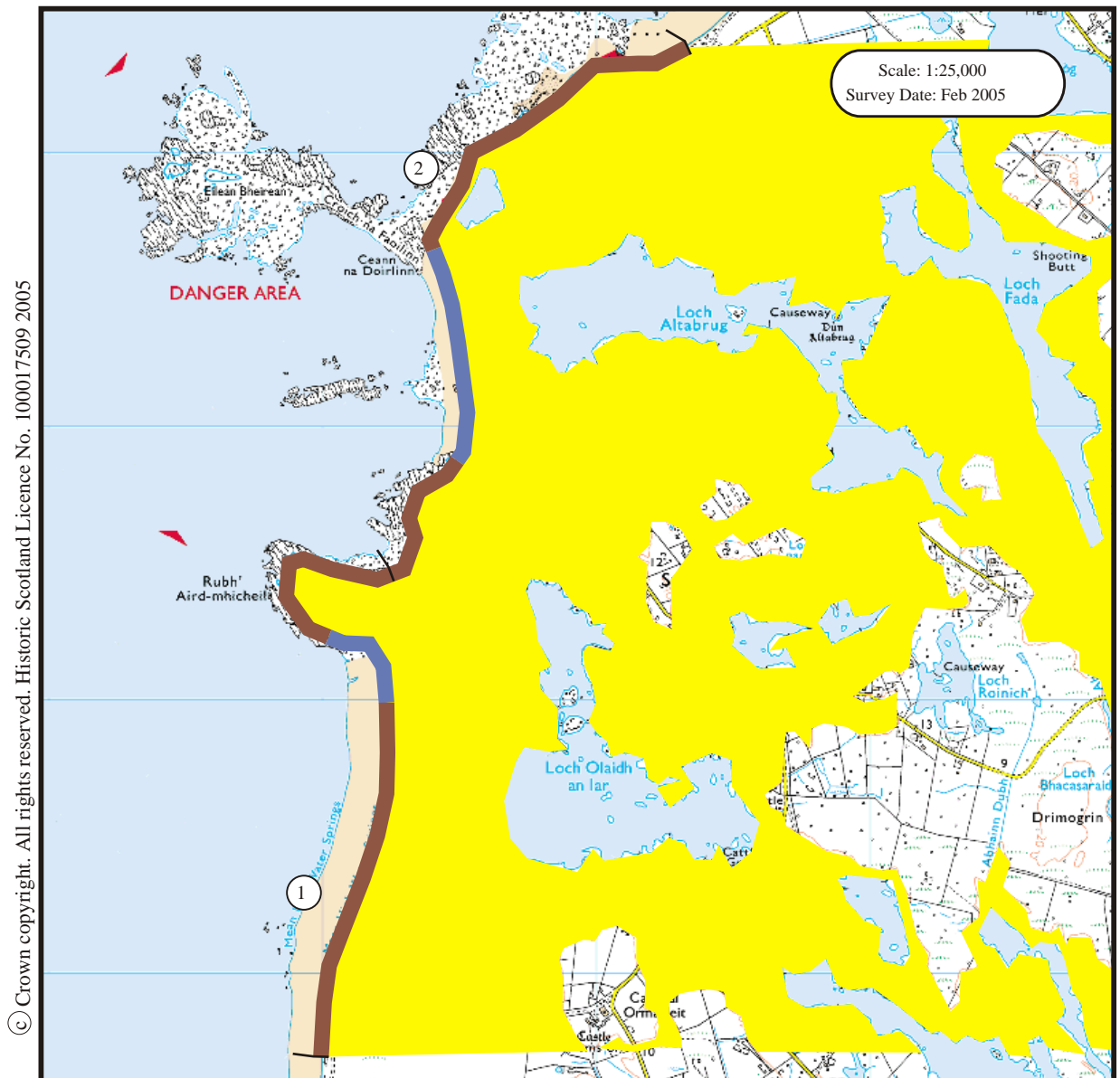
The southern section of this coastal stretch is characterised by high (ca. 4-8 m) coastal dunes everywhere with eroded vertical faces. On the headland with the cemetery the coastal edge is characterised by extreme coastal erosion phenomena. Most remarkable is an area of freshly exposed rock platform in gneiss that rises in altitude northwards (NF730333) upon which rest a number of blocks that have been detached from the pre-existing bedrock surface as a result of the force of the hurricane waves. The most conspicuous of these is a tubular slab of gneiss ca. 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.25 m that rests against the cliff base and which can be traced back to its source location ca. 15m seaward.

2. Cemetery to Peighinn nan Aoireann
NF 731334 to NF 741354

2.21 km.

Eroding

A machair cliffline characterises this coastal stretch. The cliff is eroding along its length but, owing to its low height, is partially buried by beach gravels and sand. There are exposed relict beach gravels and sand, limited to ca 1 m height. South of Eilean Bheirean (NF727348), the cliff is mostly absent.





Map Introduction: South Uist Map 8

This map section covers part of the west coast of South Uist. It extends from Peighinn nan Aoireann to Drimsdale. The modern settlement within this area is set back from the coast and clusters around Taobha Beag, Drimsdale and Stadhlairegearraidh. The coastal hinterland is used for sheep grazing and is largely unenclosed.

One site was found within this section at Loch Garbh Buidhe (SU43). There are structural remains visible here in a coastal exposure; they could not be dated.

The foreshore is composed mainly of sand, with blown sand deposits covering the hinterland. Much of the coast is eroding, with the exception of the area surrounding the Howmore river. The banks to the south side of this river are classified as eroding or stable; the head of the inlet is stable.

SU 43

NF 74490 33458

Loch Garbh Buidhe

Structural remains seen in coastal exposure

Indeterminate

Fair

Monitor



-
- A map of Ireland divided into 12 numbered regions. The regions are numbered 1 through 12. Region 8, located in the central-western part of the island, is highlighted in yellow. The other regions are white with black outlines. The map is oriented with North at the top.

1. Peighinn nan Aoireann to Sgeir

Dhreumasdail

NF 749365

3.26 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

The southern coastal stretch is characterised by a vertical dune cliffline that extends northwards as far as Bun na Feathlach where it recurves in a convex manner towards the Tobha Beag bridge (NF 754364). The hinterland comprises machair dunes of blown sand. Cobble boulders mantle the base of the dunes along most of the coastline and the lower intertidal areas are sand. The area around Tobha Beag is the entrance via the Howmore River and flooding and erosion is evident throughout this low-lying area especially around the bridge.



1. Peighinn nan Aoireann to Bun na Feathlach

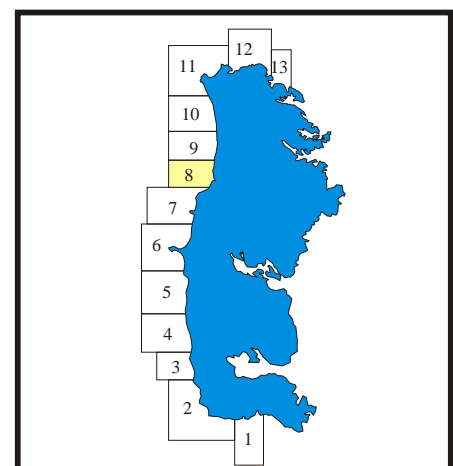
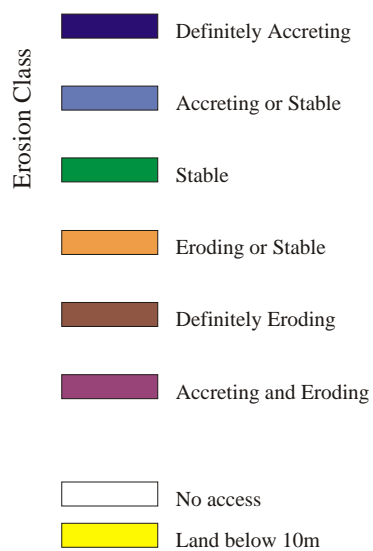
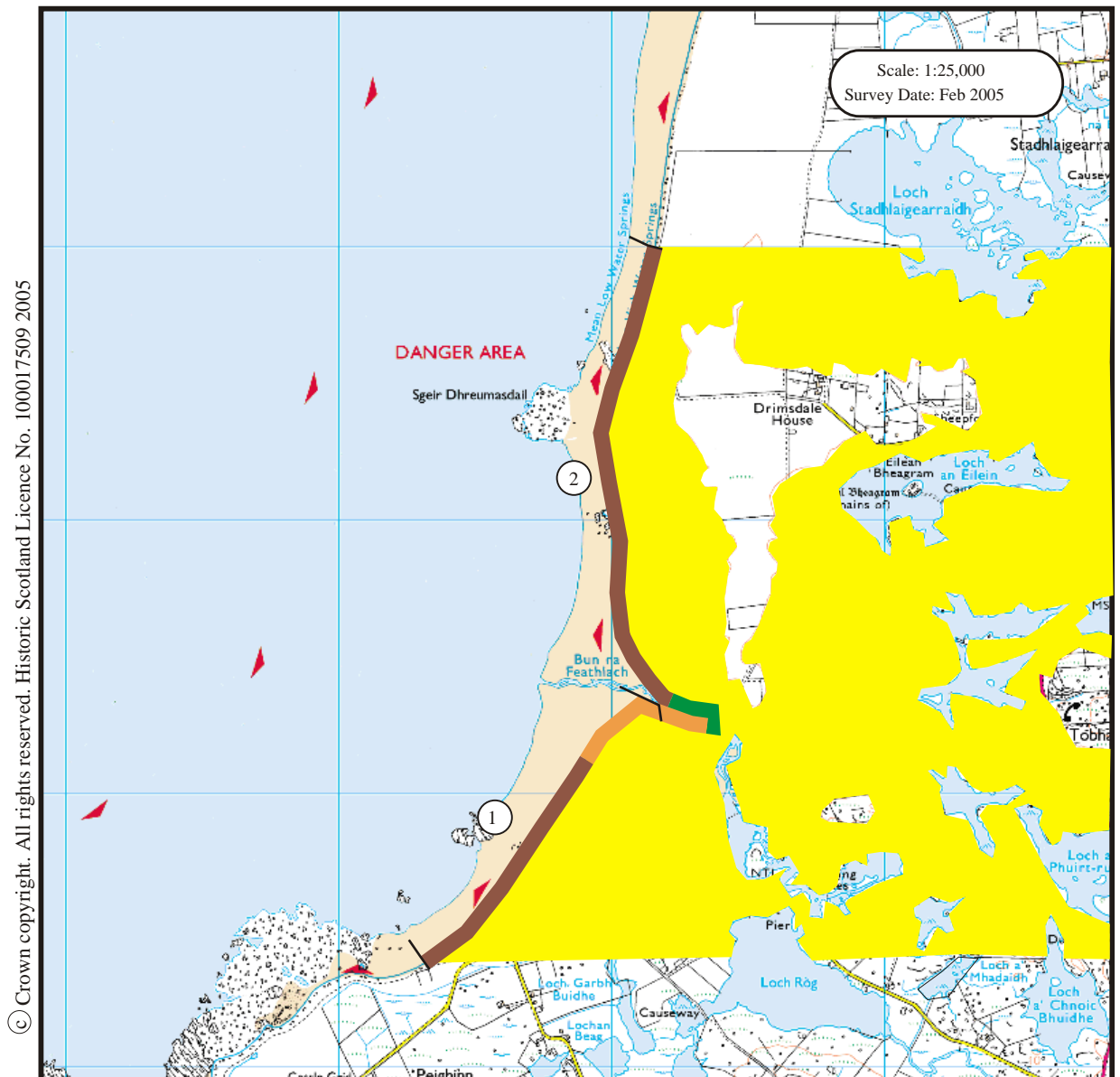
NF 741354 to NF750364

1.51 km

Eroding

There is a recurved dune in this section which is unusual for the western South Uist coastline. It appears to be stable along the southern margin of Bun na Feathlach.

2. Bun na Feathlach (NF750364) to Sgeir Dhreumasdail (NF 749365). 1.75 km. The coast edge immediately northwest of the Tobha Beag bridge is stable along a 200 m length. Beyond this and northwards the coast edge is characterised by high (4-8 m) coastal dunes with vertical erosional faces. Blowouts are rare while the base of the cliffline is generally mantled by beach gravels. In the northern part of this area cliffline erosional have been associated with the destruction of fencing.



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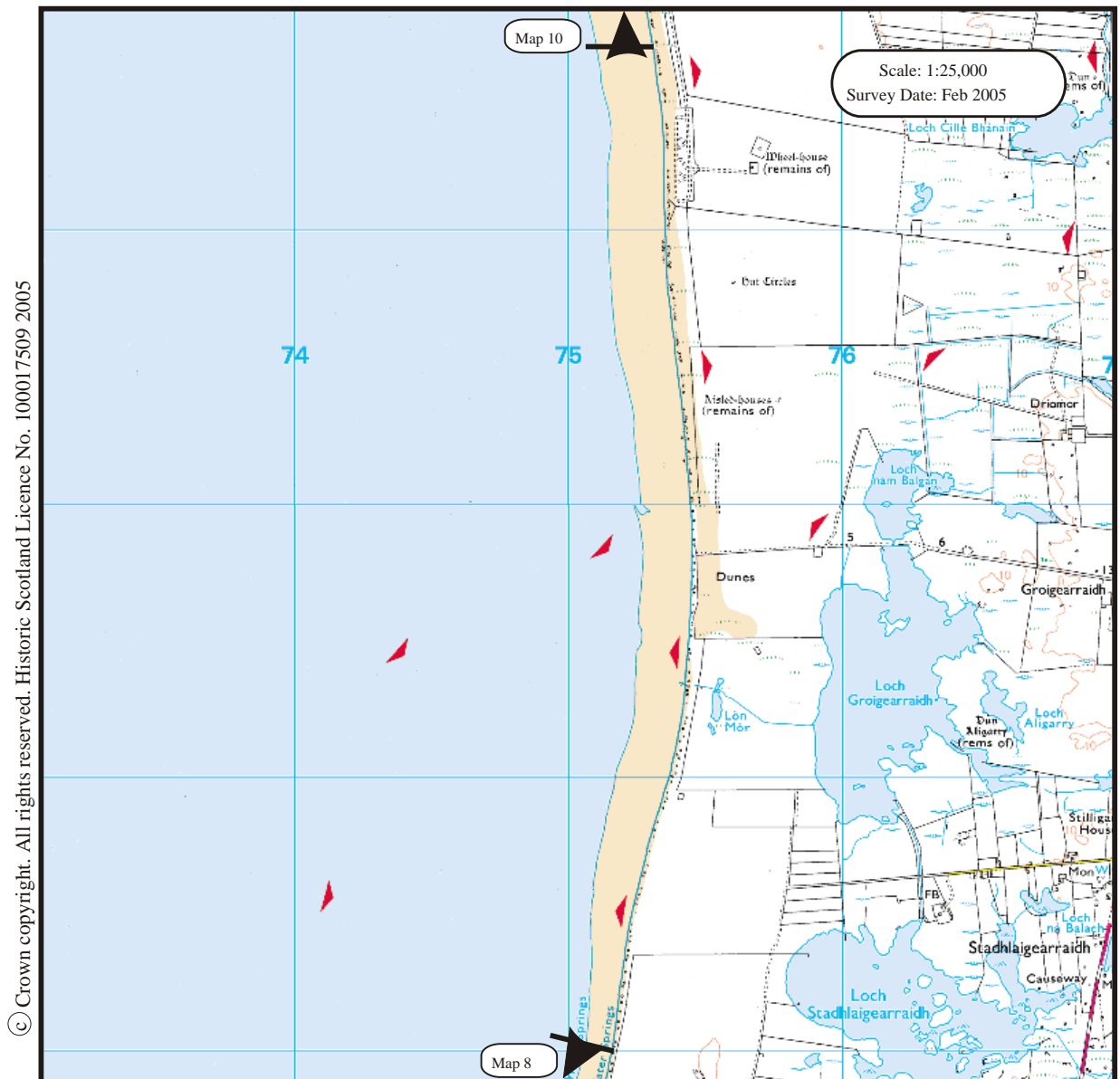
Map Introduction: South Uist Map 9

This map section covers part of the northwest coast of South Uist. It extends from Drimsdale to Geirinis. There is modern settlement within this area, but it lies behind the coast, clustering around Stadhlairgearraidh and Geirinis. A rocket range occupies much of the coastal hinterland. This area is largely unenclosed and is also used for sheep and cattle grazing.

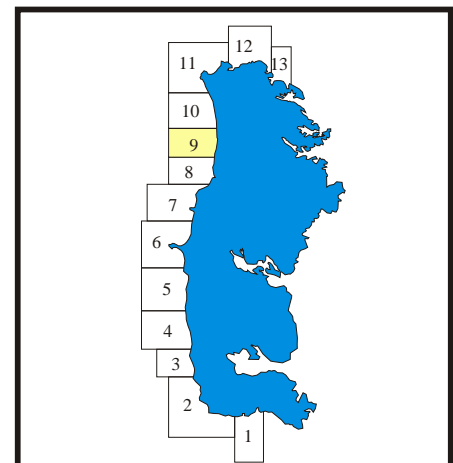
No sites were found in this area.

The foreshore is composed mainly of sand; the hinterland is covered with blown sand deposits. The coastline in this area contains sections of eroding coast edge, together with sections which are classified as stable, accreting/stable and eroding/stable.

No sites were recorded in this map section



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Sgeir Dhreumasdail to Loch Cille

Bhanain

NF 749365 to NF 754417

3.75 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

Low cliff lines of dunes and machair are developed along this section. In general the southern section of this dune line is fronted by accumulations of beach shingle. The northern section, by contrast, is fronted by beach sands.



1. Sgeir Dhreumasdail to Loch Cille

Bhanain

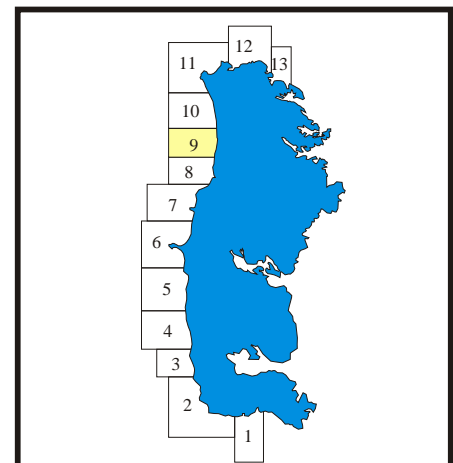
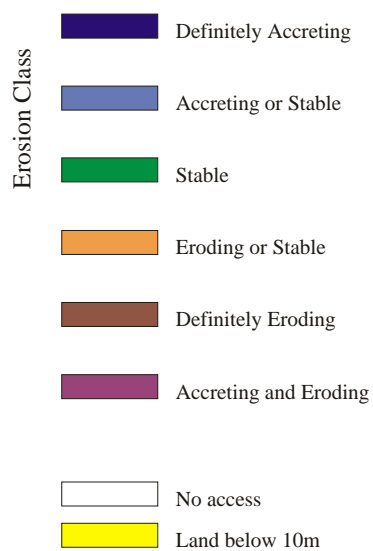
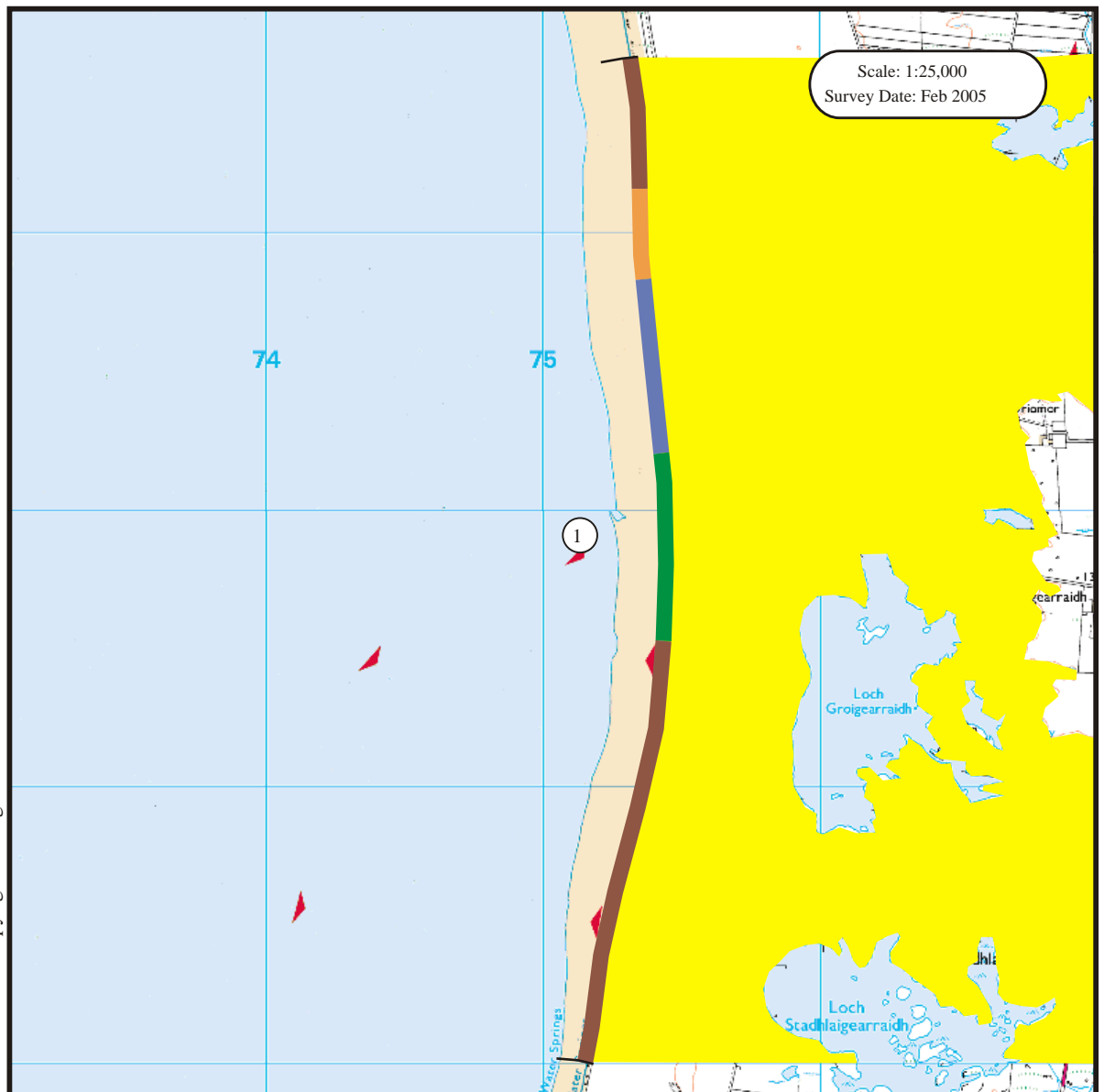
NF 749365 to NF 754417

3.70 km.

Eroding

The southern section of this coastal section is typified by a 2-4 m high vertical cliff eroded in coastal dunes while the cliff base is locally obscured by shingle. Farther north between NF 754395 and NF 754404 the cliffline is stable while farther north between NF 754404 and NF 754409 the cliffline is accreting. Even farther north, between NF 754412 and NF 754415 at a military installation, the coastal edge is protected by a line of gabion baskets that have remained largely undamaged during the recent hurricane. An exception to this pattern occurs at the northern extremity of this gabion line where damage is evident.

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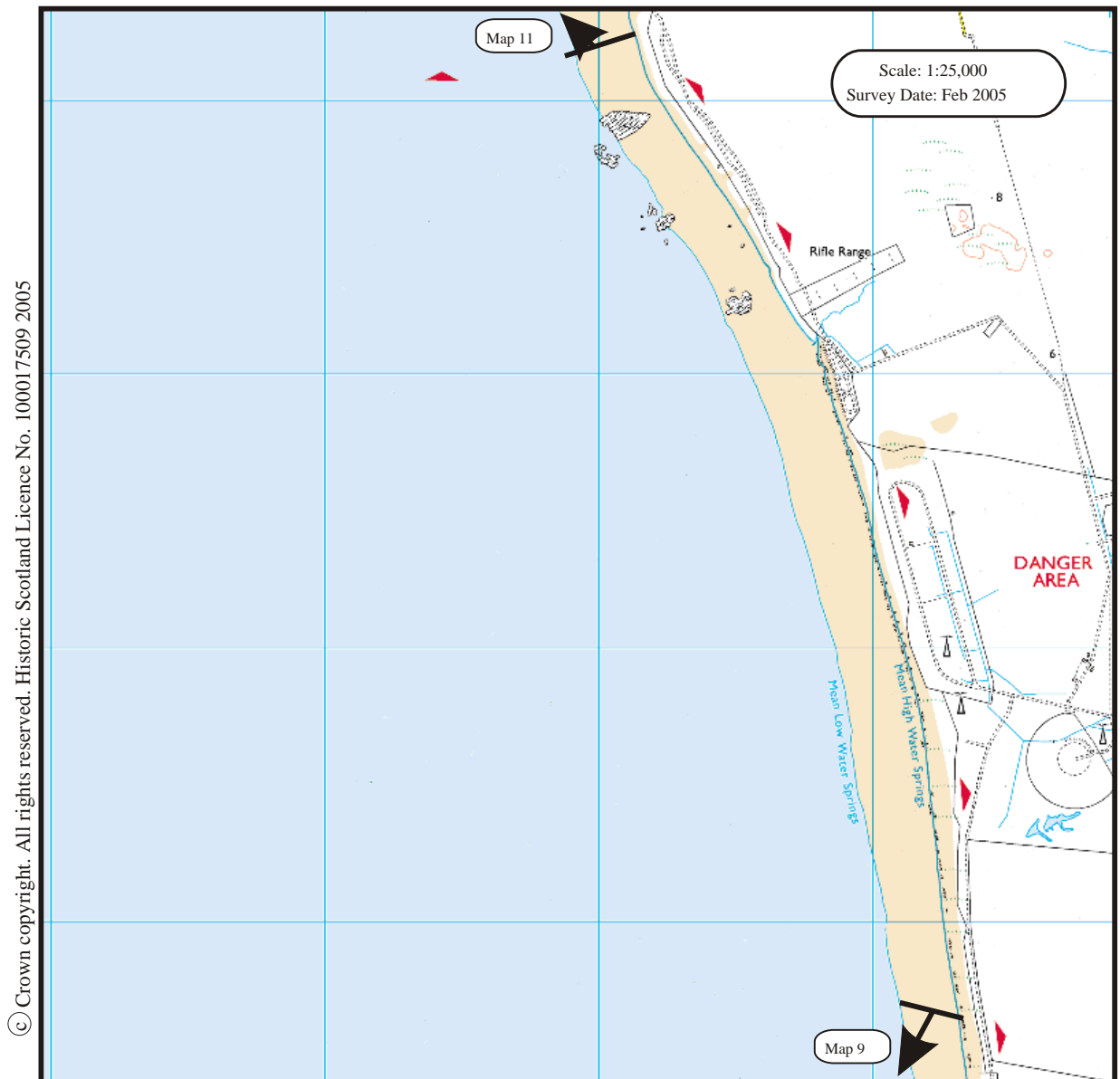
Map Introduction: South Uist Map 10

This map section covers part of the northwest coast of South Uist. It extends from Geirinis to Aird a'Mhachair. There is a rocket range in the hinterland, but no modern settlement. The area is largely unenclosed and is also used for cattle and sheep grazing.

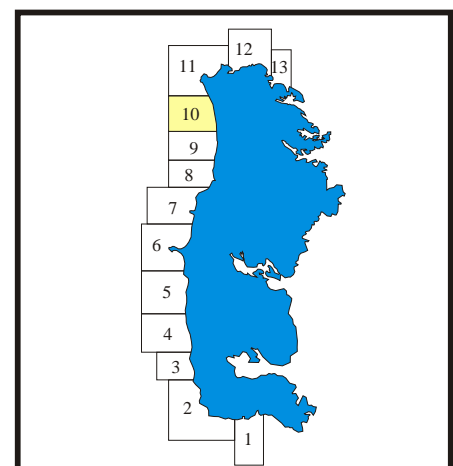
No sites were recorded within this area.

The foreshore is composed mainly of sand. The hinterland has blown sand deposits. The entire coastline within this section has been classified as eroding and lies beneath 10m OD.

No sites were recorded in this map section



- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Loch Cille Bhanain to Aird a'

Mhachair cemetery

NF 754417 to NF 742454

3.64 km

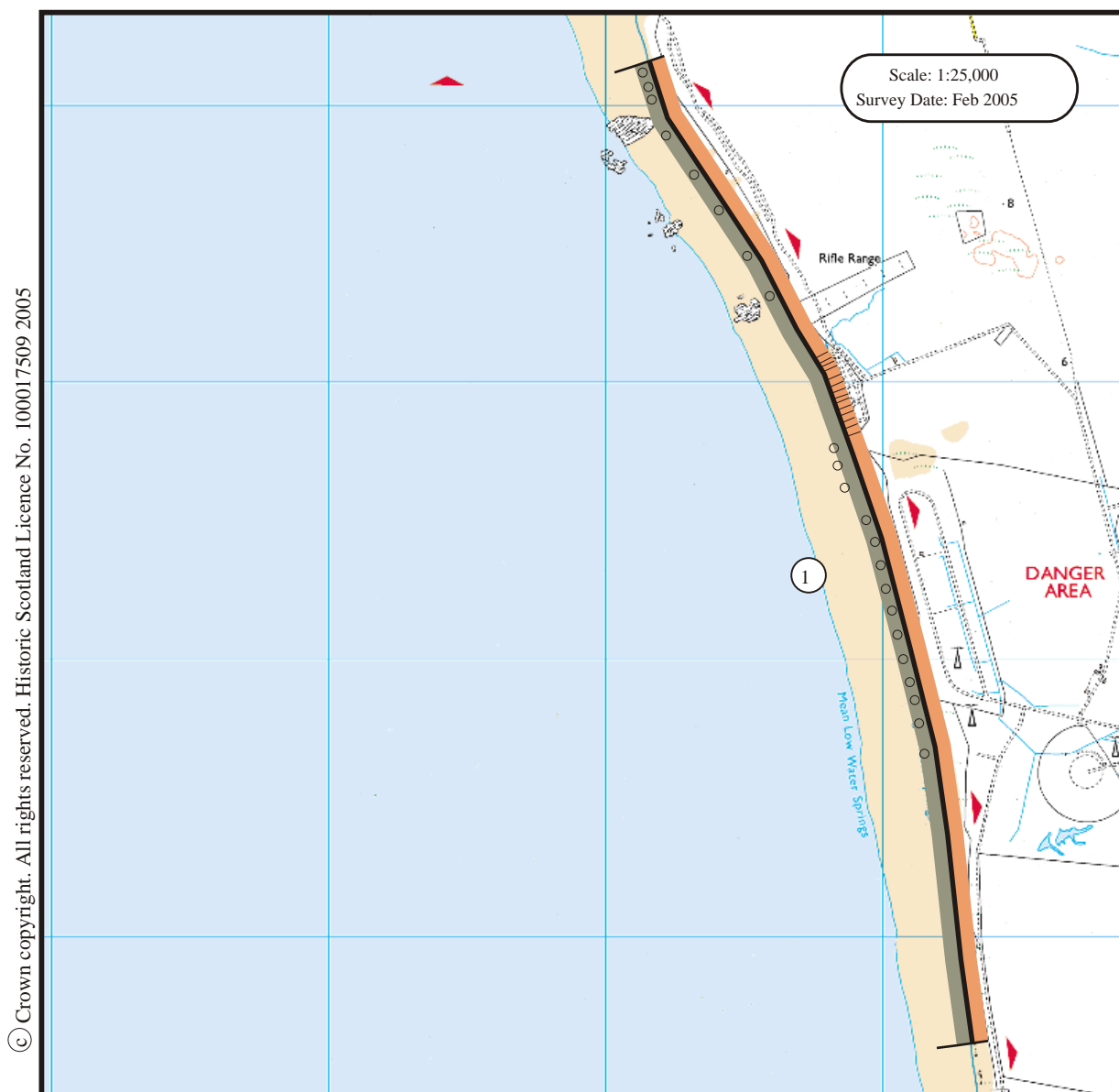
Mainly Sand

Coast edge >5m

Blown sand

Machair dunes comprise the hinterland of this long stretch of sandy foreshore.

Boulder and cobble armour occurs along the base of the dunes northwards from NF 752439. Coastal defences are present in the immediate foreshore of the MOD establishments in this area. This provides protection to the dune area behind although the dunes appear to be undercutting above the gabion cages. A thin veneer of gravel forms a bed in the mid foreshore area along a 200m section of coast at NF 747438.

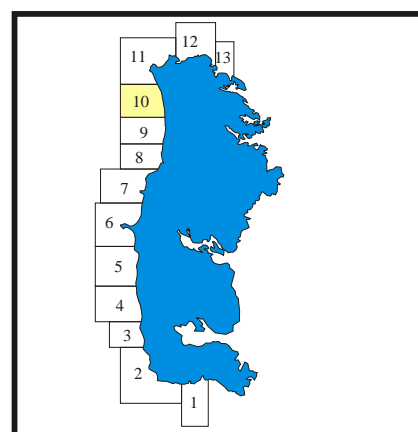


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- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



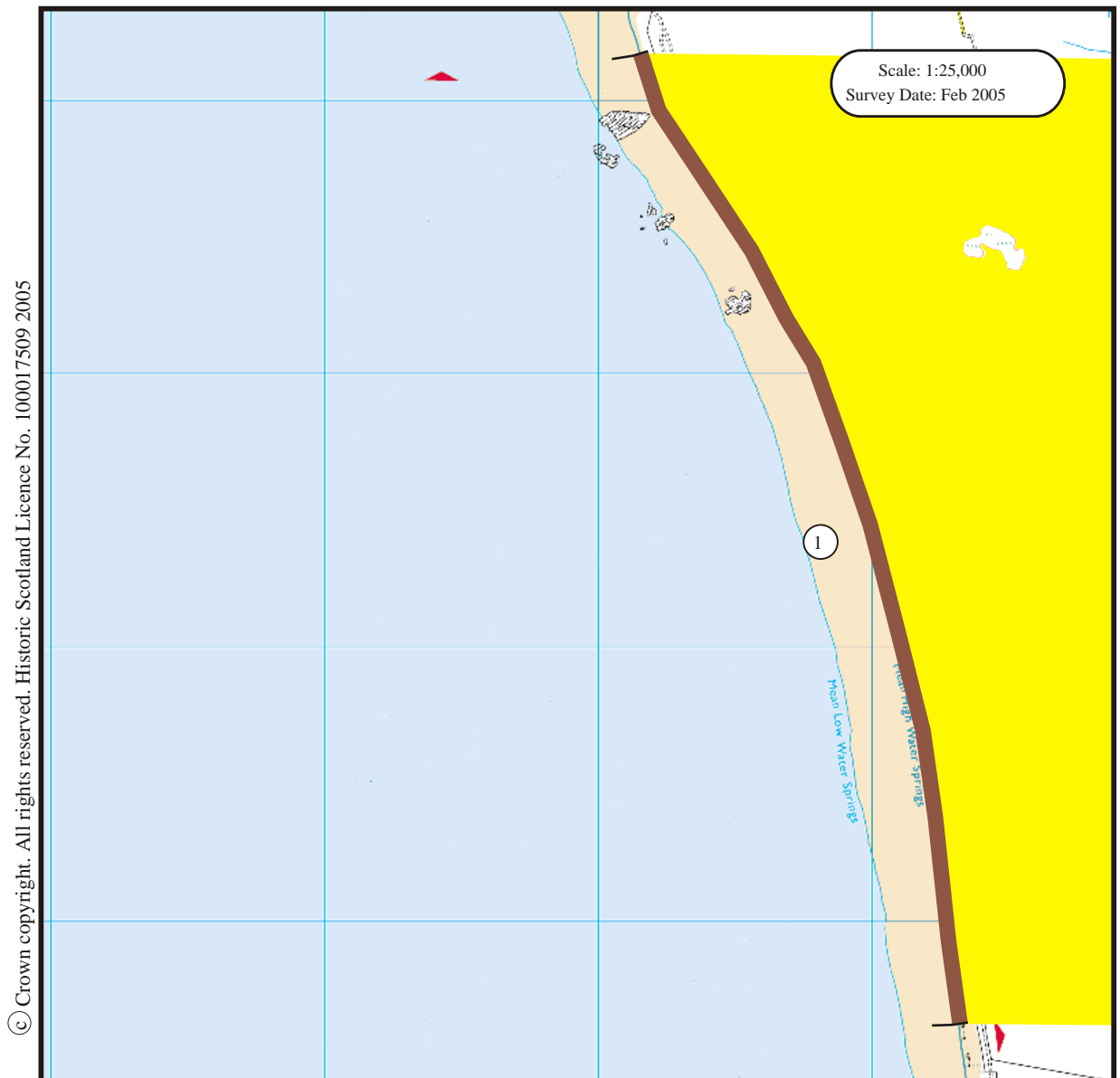
1. Loch Cille Bhanain to Aird a' Mhachair
cemetery

NF 754417 to NF 742454

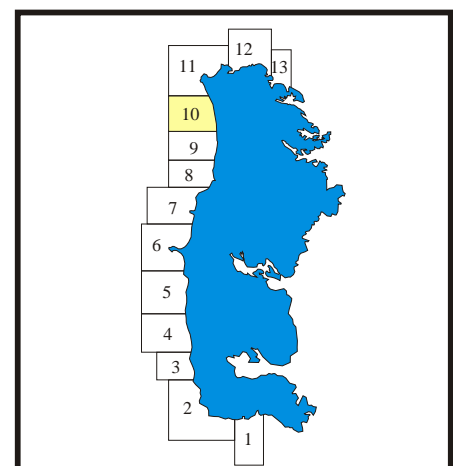
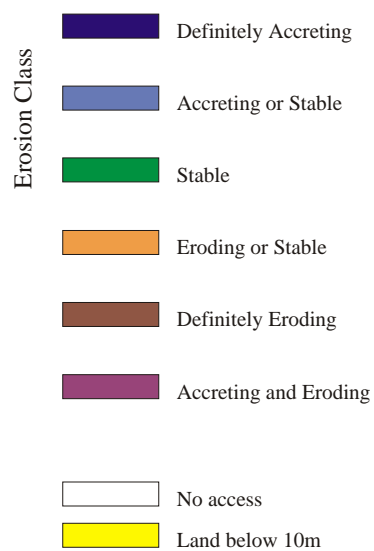
3.95 km.

Eroding

This coastal stretch is characterised along its length by a line of coastal dunes of variable height. In the south the cliffline is 3-4 m high while destruction of a line of fence posts demonstrates considerable erosion during the hurricane. A second military installation at NF 747440 is fronted by gabion baskets. These also are relatively undamaged despite the recent hurricane.



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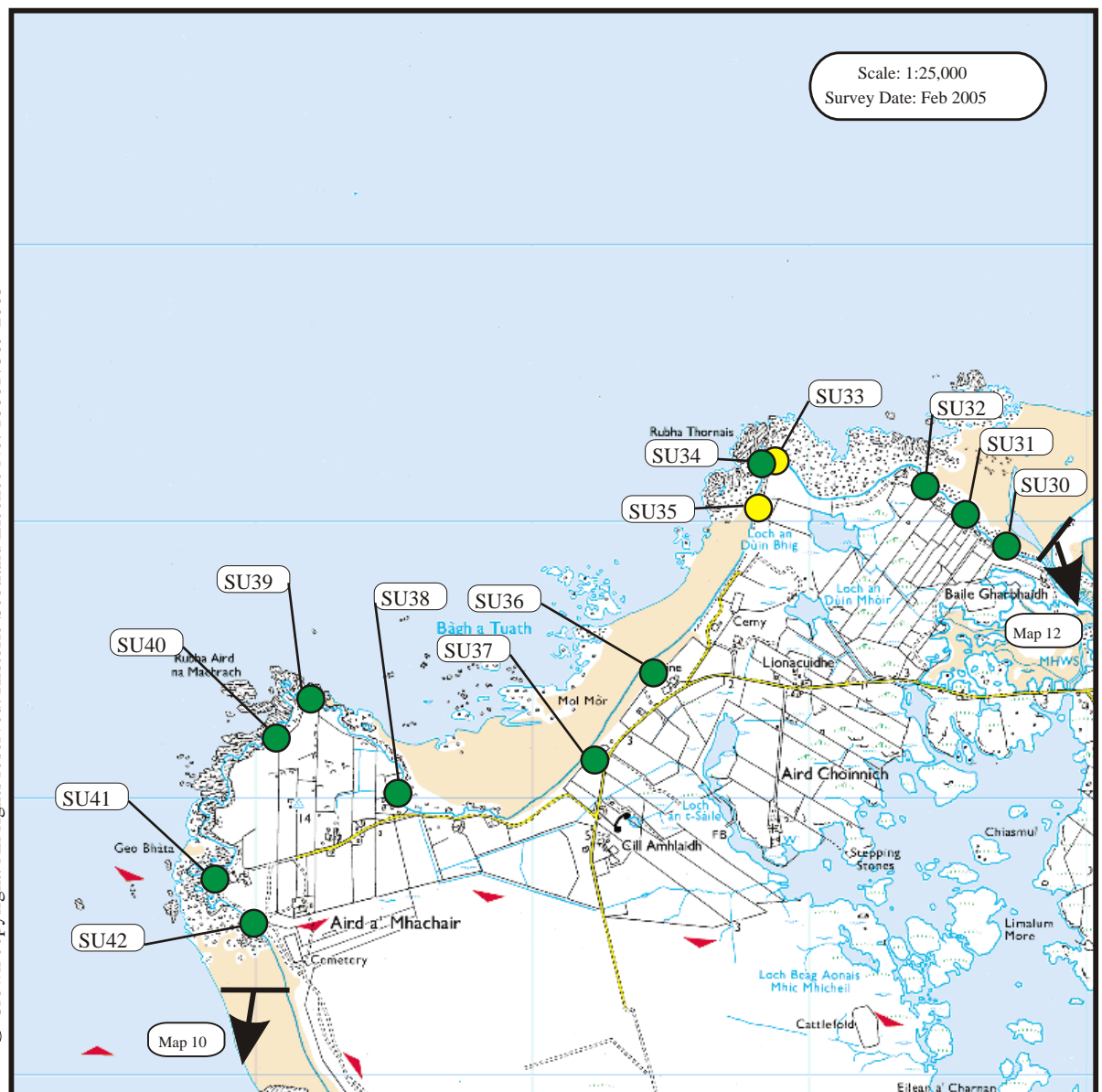
Map Introduction: South Uist Map 11

This map section covers the north west corner of the island of South Uist. It extends from Aird a'Mhachair to Baile Gharbhaidh. There is sparse modern settlement in the area; this extends along beside the road to the south end of this section.

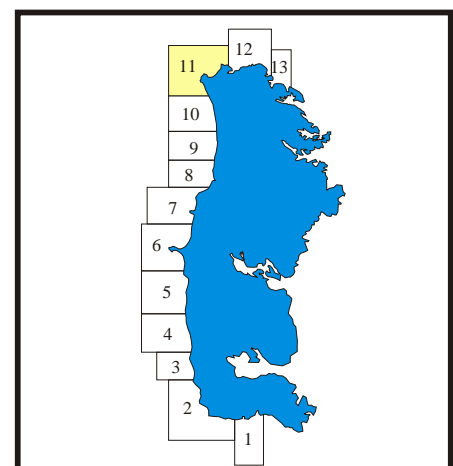
A total of 13 sites were reported here, of which 2 sites had been reported previously. Some 8 sites represent domestic, agricultural and maritime remains of 18th-21st C date; 2 sites are thought to be new exposures associated with the partially excavated Iron Age settlement at Hornish Point (SU33 & 35); 2 sites represent new coastal exposures of indeterminate but possibly early date; the remaining site is a mound of indeterminate date.

The foreshore in this area comprises mainly of sand, with rock platform occurring around the Aird a'Mhachair headland and again at Rubha Thornais (Hornish Point). The coastline alternates between eroding/stable sections and definitely eroding sections. The hinterland lies below 10m OD.

SU 30 NF 76646 46953 Baile Gharbhaidh Rock with carvings 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	SU 35 (NF74NE18) NF 75815 47038 Rubha Thornais, Hornish Point Coastal exposure 1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD Fair Survey	SU 40 NF 74085 46198 Rubha Aird na Mhachrach Mound Indeterminate Fair Monitor
SU 31 NF 76548 47025 Baile Gharbhaidh Coastal exposure 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 36 NF 75441 46404 Mol Mor Coastal exposure Indeterminate Fair Monitor	SU 41 NF 73925 45730 Geo Bhata Structural remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
SU 32 NF 76406 47133 Baile Gharbhaidh Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 37 NF 75209 46127 Mol Mor Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 42 NF 73926 45637 Aird A'Mhachair Coastal exposure 1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD Fair Monitor
SU 33 (NF74NE16) NF 75924 47187 Rubha Thornais, Hornish Point Coastal exposure 1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD Fair Monitor"	SU 38 NF 74535 46042 Aird A'Mhachair Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	
SU 34 NF 75882 47201 Rubha Thornais, Hornish Point Farmstead and cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 39 NF 74207 46334 Rubha Aird na Mhachrach Coastal exposure 18th-21st C AD Fair Monitor	

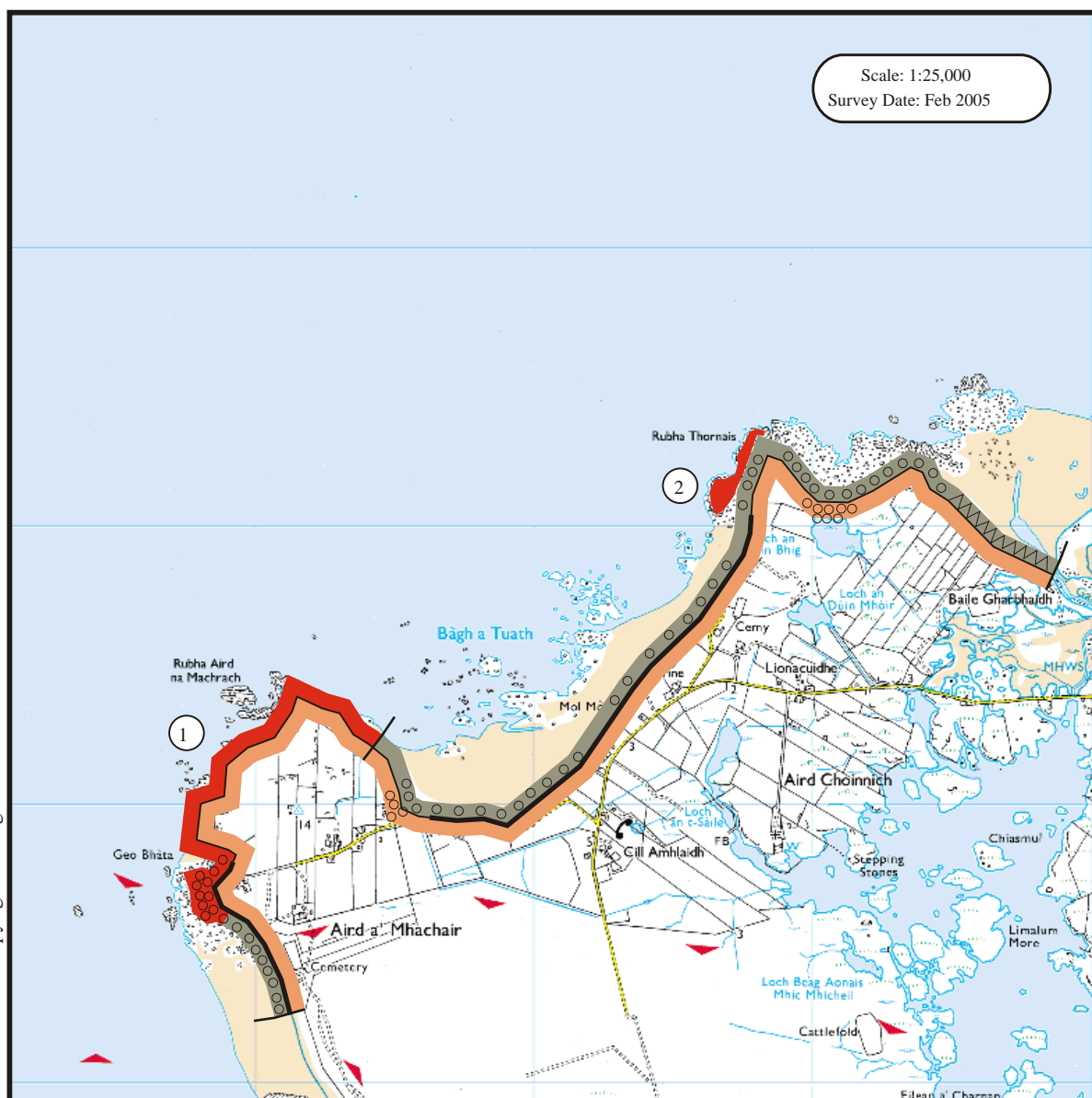


- Built Heritage & Archaeology
- Protected Ancient Monument or area of Designated Wreck
 - Monument formally proposed by Historic Scotland for scheduling or wreck for designation
 - + Listed Historic Building
 - Undesignated wreck
 - Known ancient monument
 - Site found by this survey
 - Site complex



1. Aird a' Mhachair headland
NF 740461
2.2 km
Rock Platform
Coast edge mostly <5m
Blown sand
The coastal section SW of road end adjacent to the cemetery is characterised by vertical dune faces 5m high and evidence of strong wave erosion. To the north the headland is dominated by rock outcrops mantled by till. Rock platforms form 80% of the headland with sand and shingle comprising the remainder. Gravel and shingle are dominant at the SW area of the headland at NF 738455. This area of the headland has exposed an extensive peat bed c. 30cm thick at the base of the cliffs at NF 739457. Machair vegetation mantling blown sand forms the hinterland of the Aird a' Mhachair headland.

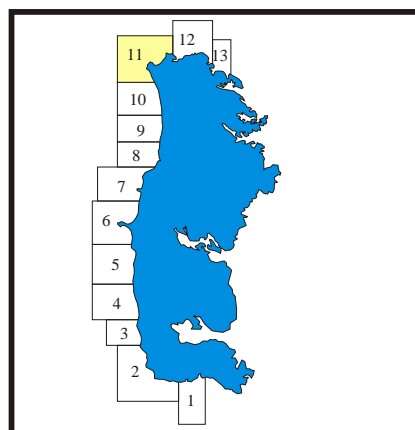
2. Bagh Tuath area
NF 750460
2.8 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge >5m
Blown sand
The bay is comprised of sand. (75%). Boulders thrown on to the till surface at the back of the rock platform. The dune height decreases from maximum ca. 5m in NE to 0.5m in SW. The cliff base is mantled along the beach by shingle accumulations. In areas where the cliff height is low (at western end) the shingle banks partially rest upon the cliff top – elsewhere the shingle boulders rest against the cliff base. Heavy boulder armour comprise the cliff areas immediately to the west of Gualan island which has protected the settlements located closest to the shore.



- Foreshore**
- Rock platform
 - Mainly sand
 - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
 - Marsh

- Hinterland**
- Drift
 - Drift on visible rock
 - Raised beach etc.
 - Blown sand
 - Glacial sand/gravel
 - Alluvium

- Modifiers**
- Low edge <5m
 - Cliff >5m
 - Man made barrier
 - Shingle/storm bank
 - Human disturbance



1. Ardivachar headland
NF 739462

2.03 km

Eroding

A 200 m eroded coastal section below a house on the southern side of Geo Bhata shows an extensive foreshore peat located near high tide mark. Coastal dune faces are typically 3-4m in height and all show evidence of recent storm wave erosion. Farther north within Geo Bhata, recent erosion has exposed relict storm beach gravels resting upon organic sands. The coastal section everywhere exhibits evidence of severe erosion with boulder and gravel deposition also evident upon the cliff tops.

2. Rubha Thornais (western end) and Bagh Tuath area.

NF 750460.

2.06 km.

Eroding

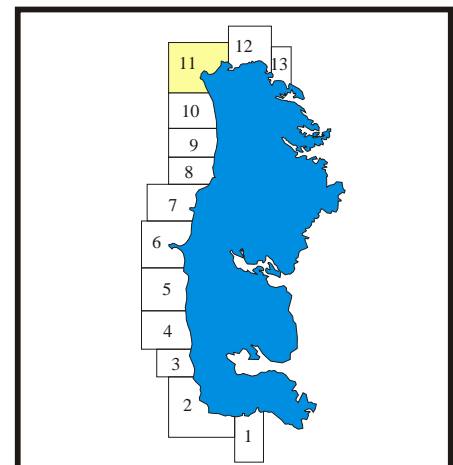
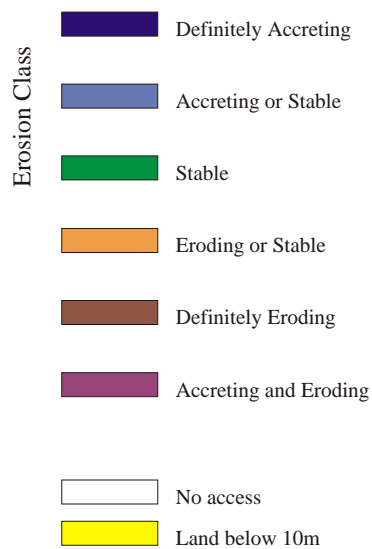
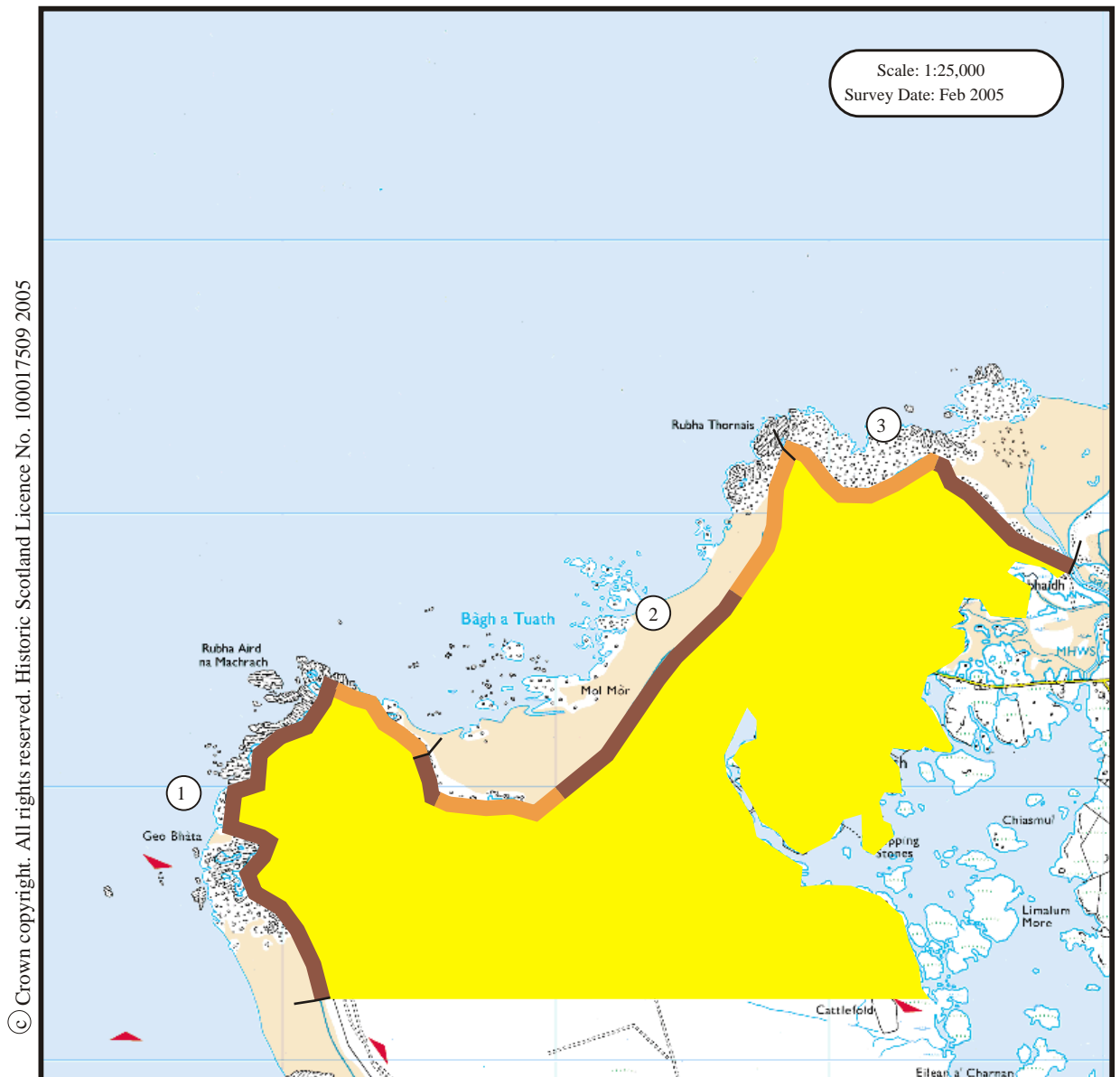
Widespread erosion of coastal dunes along beach area is indicative of a ca. 5- 10 m cliff retreat during January 2005 hurricane. Thus the beach area can be considered as having recently been subject to severe erosion and cliff retreat and a subsequent phase of shingle deposition.

3. Rubha Thornais to Gualan island
NF 764473.

1.73 km.

Eroding

The coastal stretch immediately south of Gualan island adjacent to the settlement of Baile Gharbhaidh is everywhere characterised by severe erosion. The damage has been sufficient to have resulted in the emplacement of a boulder barricade along this coastal length, this having prevented severe erosion during the January 2005 hurricane. The eastern end of the barricade lies adjacent to the western limit of the salt marsh areas described below (section 1, Map 12). However, whereas that area of salt marsh is located in the lee of Gualan island, here the eroded and boulder-barricaded stretch of coastline is not protected by the island and is exposed to Atlantic wave action. The boulder barricade extends NW and ends at a small headland (NF 764471). Here, the gneiss platform surfaces are locally overlain by grey till upon which is an organic bed containing shells and bone debris. At the headland additional exposures in a vertical cliff face reveal archaeological horizons beneath dune sand. This entire coastal section along the headland is characterised by definite and severe coastal erosion –in this case almost entirely due to the effects of the January 2005 hurricane. On the cliff tops in this area, the destructive effects of the January storm are widespread and include eroded remnants of turf, boulders, shingle spreads and sand.



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Map Introduction: South Uist Map 12

This map section covers the north coast of South Uist. It extends from Baile Gharbhaidh to Aird Mhor. There is modern settlement around Clachan and again around Loch Scorrán, but it lies behind the coastal zone. There are traces of past cultivation and numerous relict field boundaries.

Thirteen sites were recorded in this area. Only 1 site had been reported previously (SU76, an 18th-21st C farmstead). Of the new sites, all but 1 represent domestic, agricultural or maritime remains of 18th-21st C date. The remaining site is a mound for which a date could not be determined (SU29).

To the west of the area, the foreshore is composed of salt marsh with blown sand deposits in the hinterland. The islet of Gualan has blown sand deposits on the foreshore and in the hinterland. To the east, beyond Eilean Cuithe Nam Fiadh, the foreshore comprises mainly of sand and the hinterland has drift deposits over visible rock. With regard to erosion, by far the majority of the coastline of the mainland of South Uist is classified as stable, with the exception of a small area which is classified as eroding/stable. The west coast of the islet of Gualan is definitely eroding, while the south end of the east coast is accreting/stable and the north end is eroding/stable. The hinterland lies below 10m OD throughout the area.

SU 14 NF 80271 46145 Bagh na Aird Moire Slipway and jetty 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 23 NF 79941 46904 Carnan Shed 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 28 NF 77044 46484 Clachan Walling 18th-21st C AD Poor Nil
SU 15 NF 80164 46058 Bagh na Aird Moire Structure 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 24 NF 79756 47057 Carnan Farmstead and cultivation remains 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 29 NF 76996 46418 Clachan Mound Indeterminate Fair Monitor
SU 16 NF 80099 46322 Eilean na H-Airde Moire Dwelling House 18th-21st C AD Good Nil	SU 25 NF 79520 47221 Carnan Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 76 (NF74NE28) NF 77060 46470 Scalagarry/Clachan Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil
SU 17 NF 79940 46407 Eilean na H-Airde Moire Shed 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 26 NF 79222 47221 Carnan Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	
SU 18 NF 80087 46682 Eilean na H-airde Moire Pier 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	SU 27 NF 77325 46514 Clachan Farmstead 18th-21st C AD Fair Nil	

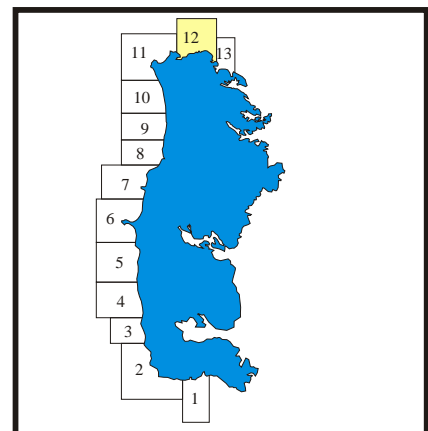
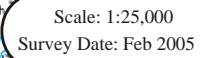


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- A map of the British Isles, including Great Britain and Ireland, is shown. The landmasses are colored blue. The surrounding waters are white. The map is divided into 12 numbered regions, each enclosed in a white box with a black border. The regions are numbered as follows: 1 (bottom of Great Britain), 2 (southwest of Great Britain), 3 (south of Great Britain), 4 (southeast of Great Britain), 5 (east of Great Britain), 6 (west of Great Britain), 7 (northwest of Great Britain), 8 (north of Great Britain), 9 (north of Great Britain), 10 (north of Great Britain), 11 (north of Great Britain), 12 (north of Great Britain), and 13 (north of Great Britain).

1. Gualan island
NF 775470
3.3 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Blown sand
The coastline between the Aird Mhor peninsula (NF 805460) and Gualan island (NF 775480) is dominated by extensive areas of salt marsh. These areas occur adjacent to sections of coastal edge characterised by planated surfaces of gneiss bedrock mantled by a thin veneer of drift upon which are accumulations of peat. The hinterland is composed of blown sand.

2. Aird Mhor
NF 780466
3.2 km
Mainly Sand
Coast edge <5m
Drift on visible rock
The hinterland changes in this area to peat covered rock, although the rock is not visible in this area the characteristic Lewisian Gneiss topography is evident with marshes, small lochans and infilled peaty hollows throughout this area. The foreshore is composed of extensive sandflats with patches of saltmarsh in more sheltered embayments.

Although not marked as a designated coastline in the present survey, Gualan island plays a pivotal role in determining the nature of coastal evolution in the area that separates South Uist and Benbecula. The island constitutes a coastal barrier that is separated from South Uist and Benbecula by two narrow and shallow channels. Heavily vegetated machair comprise the hinterland of the island and sandflats surround the base of the dunes.



1. Gualan island to Aird Mhor
NF 775480 to NF 805460
4.63 km.

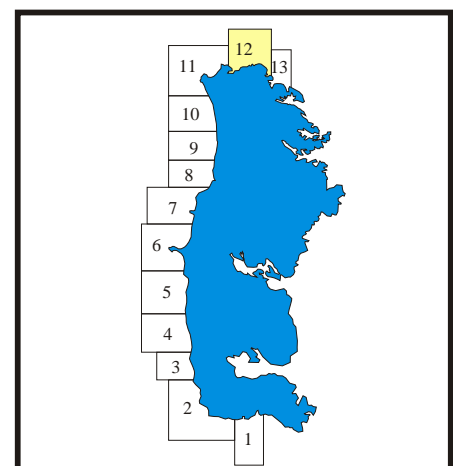
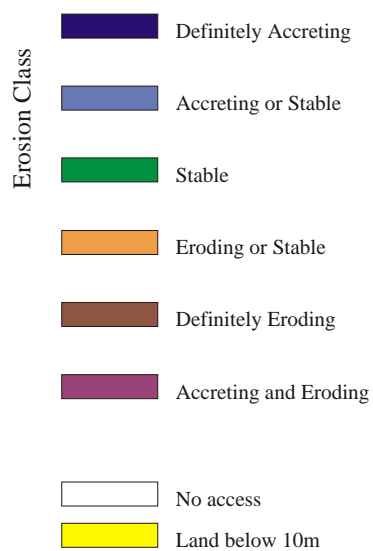
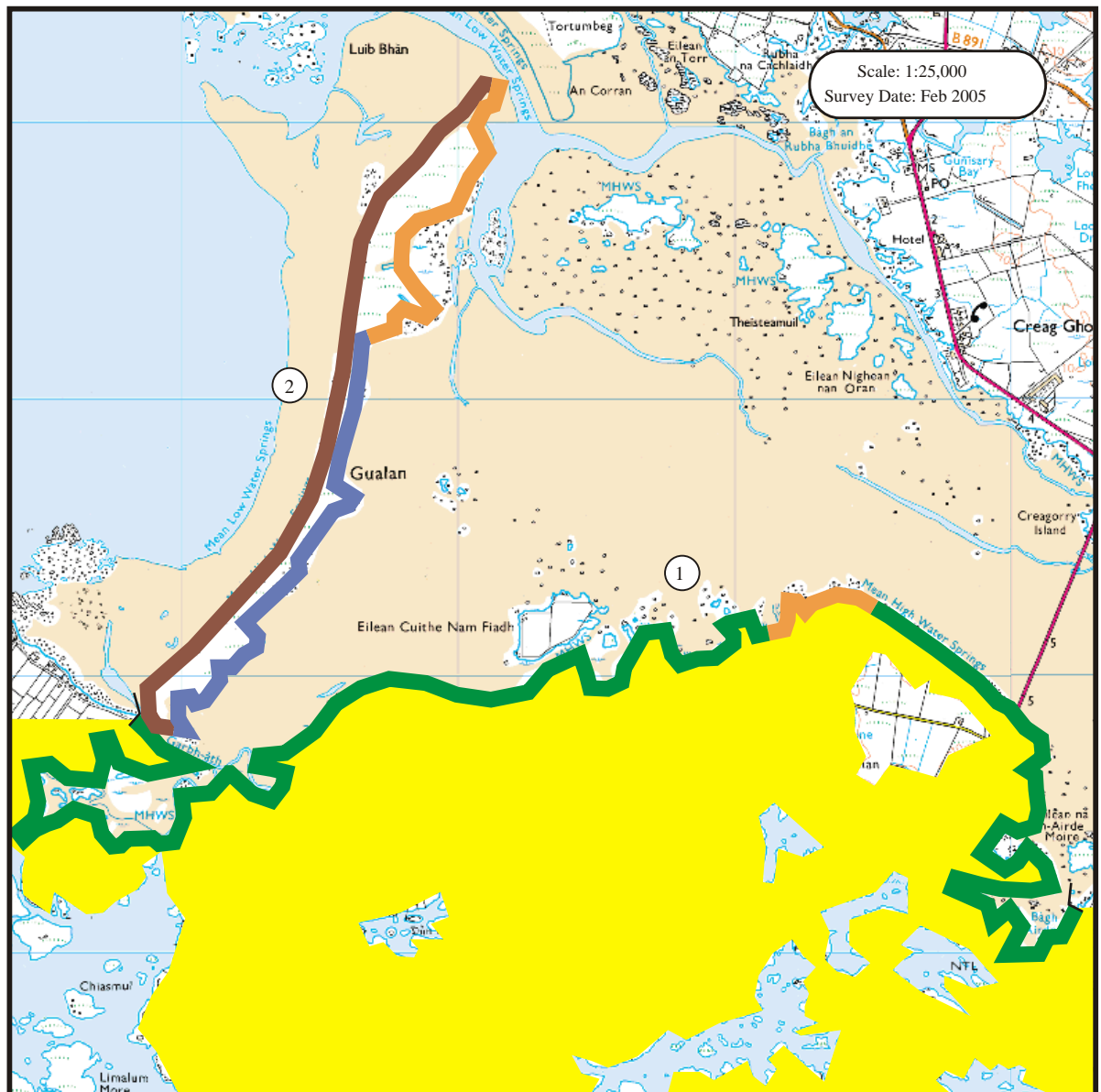
Stable

The entire coastal section is characterised by an absence of erosion and the coast may be described as stable. Despite the January 2005 hurricane, the lack of evidence of erosion is remarkable. In part this may be due to the cohesivity of salt marsh sediments that although subject to severe flooding were not subject to erosion by waves. These phenomena may also be attributable to protection from violent wave attack due to the location of this coastal stretch due east of Gualan island. In addition the coastal area adjacent to Aird Mhor was further protected from the influence of destructive Atlantic waves due to the presence of the causeway between South Uist and Benbecula.

2. Gualan island
NF 775480.
2.55km.

Eroding and Accreting

Although not marked as a designated coastline in the present survey, this island plays a pivotal role in determining the nature of coastal evolution in the area that separates South Uist and Benbecula. The island constitutes a coastal barrier that is separated from South Uist and Benbecula by two narrow and shallow channels. The Atlantic-facing coastal edge is everywhere characterised by the effects of erosion while the eastern coastline is dominated by accretion. The island barrier is composed of coastal dunes throughout. Along the western edge of the island the dune cliffline is erosional and is ca. 2m in height. In many areas shingle has accumulated on the upper beach and mantles the cliff foot. The interior of the island is everywhere characterised by marram grass the presence of which appears to have acted as an efficient sediment trap and thus as a counter to shoreline erosion.



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of gazetteer and map pages when printing the .pdf version

Map Introduction: South Uist Map 13

This map section covers part of the north coast of South Uist, to the east of the causeway which connects the island to Benbecula. It extends from Aird Mhor to Creige Loisgte. Modern settlement in this area is sparse and generally set back from the coast. The coast is low lying and rocky.

Of the 13 sites recorded, 1 site was previously known. This site, a chambered cairn (SU7) has already been badly damaged by coastal erosion and is vulnerable to complete destruction. A survey of this site has been recommended. The remainder of the sites within this area are thought to date to the 18th-21st C period, with the exception of one site (SU10), representing structural remains which could not be dated.

The foreshore in this area comprises mainly of sand. The hinterland has drift deposits over visible rock. The coastline is classified as stable, with the exception of the head of an inlet at Grosavagh, which is eroding or stable. The hinterland immediately behind the coast edge lies below 10m OD, but rises up in the interior to between 10m and 20m, on average.

SU 1
NF 82202 44847
Creag Loisgte
House and slipway
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 6
NF 81100 45427
Rubha Ghaisinis
Slipways and structures
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 11
NF 80386 45653
Aird Mhor
Shed and jetty
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 2
NF 81898 44693
Rubh'an Stroim
Structures and slipway
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 7 (NF84NW2)
NF 80979 45468
Rubha Ghaisinis, Carnan,
Sig More
Chambered cairn
4th-3rd Mil BC
Poor
Survey

SU 12
NF 80589 45767
Aird Mhor
Farmstead and jetty
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

SU 3
NF 81970 44851
Rubh'an Stroim
Structural remains
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 8
NF 80676 45373
Grosavagh
Structural remains
18th-21st C AD
Poor
Nil

SU 13
NF 80531 46126
Aird Mhor
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 4
NF 81734 45196
Rubha Ghaisinis
House
18th-21st C AD
Good
Nil

SU 9
NF 80678 45235
Grosavagh
Shed and slipway
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 5
NF 81415 45286
Rubha Ghaisinis
Farmstead
18th-21st C AD
Fair
Nil

SU 10
NF 80386 45655
Aird Mhor
Structural remains
Indeterminate
Poor
Monitor



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- A map of the British Isles, including Great Britain and Ireland, is shown. The landmasses are colored blue, and the surrounding water is white. The map is divided into 13 numbered regions, each represented by a white box with a black border. The regions are numbered 1 through 13. Region 13 is highlighted in yellow. The regions are distributed as follows: Region 1 is at the bottom of the main landmass. Regions 2 through 12 are arranged in a vertical column along the western coast of the main landmass. Region 13 is located on the northern coast of the main landmass, adjacent to region 12.

1. Rubha Ghaisinis

NF 811454

2.35 km

Mainly Sand

Coast edge <5m

Drift on visible rock

This coastline is characterised by low gneiss ridges and inlets. In all areas the gneiss bedrock is mantled by a thin covered of glacial drift and peat that locally reaches in excess of 2m in thickness. The foreshore is sand and mudflats which are extensive at low tide. Towards Creag Loisgte the foreshore becomes rocky.



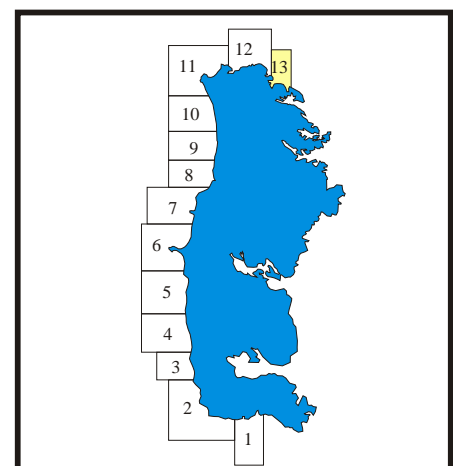
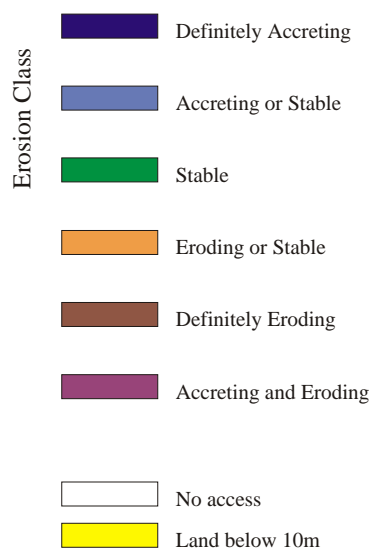
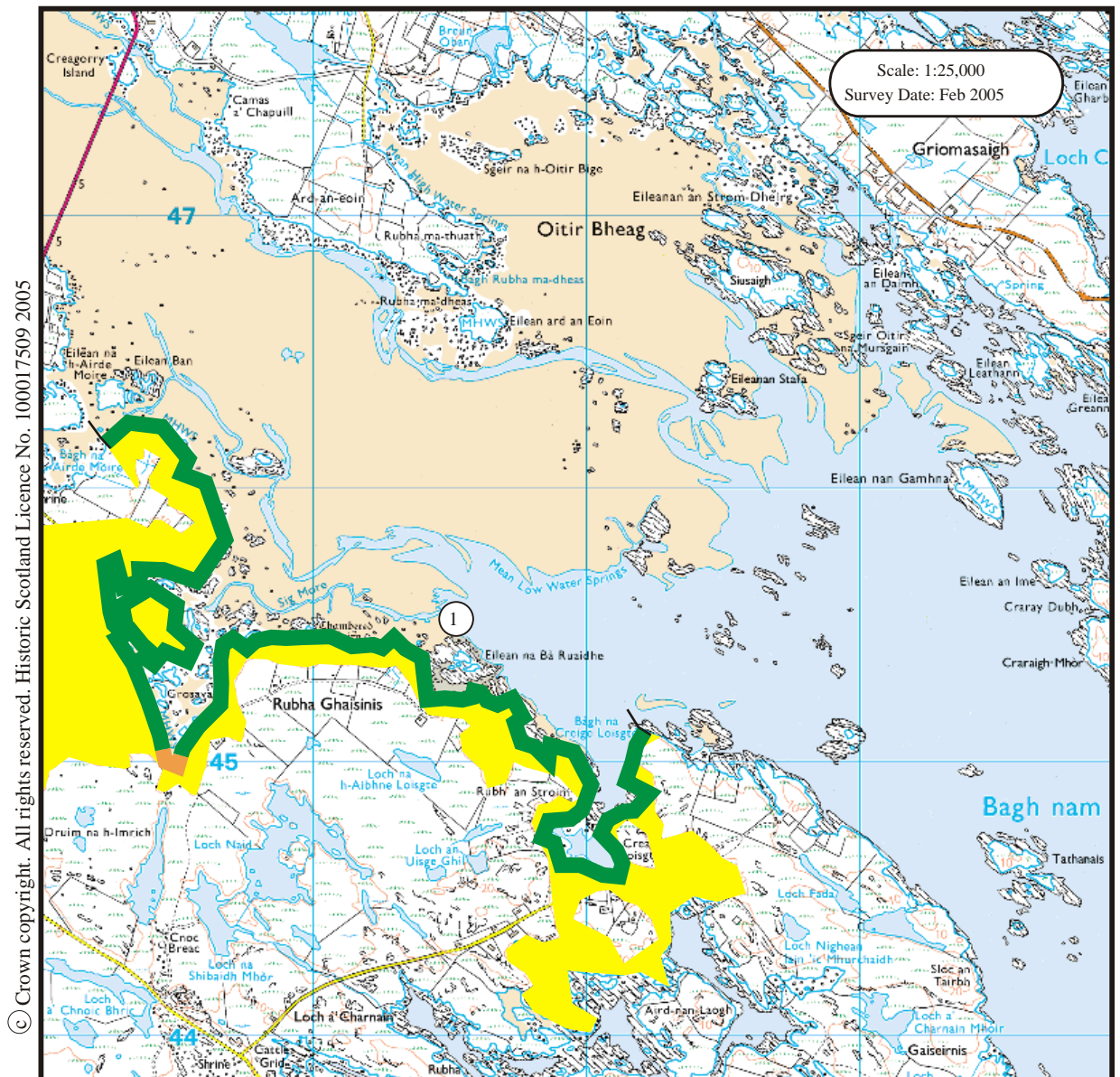
1. Aird Mhor to Creag Loisgte

NF 805460 to NF 823450

3.8 km

Stable

The coastline is everywhere stable except
a) at the head of the inlet Grosavag (NF 805450) where recent erosion of the peat has resulted in the production of small cliffs and b) at the head of the inlets SW of Eilean Ban (NF 800403) where distinct peat cliffs are also evident. The area is stable, this almost certainly the result of its position in the lee (eastern side) of the causeway.



Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	1	1		Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	84200	857092
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Enclosure, embankments and fencelines				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The grass-covered footings of a drystone enclosure stand on the neck of a small headland. It measures some 10m in length by 3m in width. Within the wider area there are coastal embankments and old fence lines, together with an occupied house and modern outbuildings.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	2	1		Aird nan Scruban	NF	84288	857333
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A boat slipway has been created by clearing stones from a section of the foreshore and intertidal zones. It is V-shaped and measures 30m in length by up to 10m in width. A metal tying-up post stands at the landward end. The coast edge in this area is embanked with drystone revetting.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	3	1		Aird nan Scruban	NF	84436	857234
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbour and noosts				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A small inlet has been embanked with drystone revetting around the coast edge and furnished with a rough breakwater pier to form a harbour. The inlet measures approximately 30m across and some 25m deep. Three boat noosts, defined by drystone walling, lie on the coast edge inside the harbour. One is V-shaped, measuring 11m by up to 6m in width. This is separated from a second noost by a pier of walling which projects into the intertidal zone; this noost measures 7.5m in length. Another measures 6m by 3m in width and remains in use, with a boat tied up inside. A fourth noost, also housing a boat, is located nearby at NF 84544 57267.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	4	1		Aird nan Scruban	NF	84372	857152
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains: farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

The remains of at least five buildings, representing an abandoned farmstead, are ranged along the coast edge, with further associated elements extending inland for over 100m. These are described individually below.

(i) A rectangular building, measuring 6m by 3m (internally), is aligned perpendicularly to the coast. The drystone walls are 1.3m thick and stand up to 2.5m high.

(ii) An annex to building (iii), this structure measures 5m long by 4m wide. It is aligned perpendicularly to the coast and has an opening at its landward end.

(iii) This building measures 8m by 4.2m and was a dwelling house. It is set parallel with the coast edge, on a N-S alignment, with a door on the landward side. The walls have a soil core and are 1.5m thick. They stand up to 2m high. Traces of an internal partition wall are visible to the south end of the building. A hearth is built into the north end wall.

(iv) A 6m by 5m drystone shed has walls which survive up to 2m in height. An annex has been added to its north side, measuring 3m by 5m.

(v) To the north of structures (i)-(iv) and set slightly apart are traces of a more ruinous building. This is set back some 5m from the coast edge. These remains consist of the grass-covered footings of a rectilinear building set into a slight rise. It is aligned E-W, with an entrance at its western end. It measures approximately 16.5m long by some 5m wide.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	5	1		Aird nan Scruban	NF	84457	856981
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noosts and shed				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	

Description

A boat noost has been scooped into the banks at the coast edge. It measures 4m in width and 10m in length. In the hinterland there is a small ruinous shed. This measures 5m by 3m and retains a corrugated iron roof. Nearby, on the coast, a small rubble wall, measuring 1m in width by 15m in length, appears to define one side of a second boat noost and slipway.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	6	1		Aird nan Scruban	NF	84736	856797
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noosts and sheds				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	

Description

Two boat noosts and two sheds lie on the coast edge in close proximity. One shed survives only as grass-covered footings, measuring some 7m in diameter. The other is roofless, although otherwise intact. It measures 10m by 5m and has walls standing up to 3m high at the gables. The walls are mortared and externally rendered. On the coast, directly in front of the modern shed, a boat noost extends into the intertidal zone. It measures 14m long by up to 8m wide at the seaward end and it contains a dilapidated wooden boat. The sides of the noost are defined by revetted drystone walling. A second noost lies nearby; this is also defined by revetted walling. This comprises of two interconnected areas, possibly representing summer and winter noosts. The lower or summer noost extends into the intertidal zone and measures some 15m long by 4m wide; the higher or winter noost is cut into the banks and aligned at right angles. It measures 8m long by 2m wide.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	7	1		Aird nan Scruban	NF	84869	856780
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<5m	Y	Poor	Wave action	Monitor	

Description

A series of poorly defined and grass-covered footings extend over a 10m by 10m area on a small promontory which is surrounded by salt marsh. The remains appear to indicate two arcs of walling, one measuring 15m in diameter, the other 3m, and one corner of a probable rectilinear building. There are also sections of the nearby coast edge which are embanked with drystone revetting walls. On the basis that (i) the remains cannot currently be characterised or dated and (ii) the area is likely to degrade into salt mash, it is recommended that this site is monitored in the future.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	8	1		Rubha Dubh	NF	84918	856776
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Sheds and enclosure				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

A series of structural remains are located on raised ground behind the coast edge. These include a rectangular drystone walled shed, measuring 3m by 4m, which is ruinous and roofless. Part of a probable second shed lie close by but are very indistinct. Nearby are the grass-covered foundations of a small square enclosure or structure, measuring 3m by 3m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	9	1		Rubha Dubh	NF	85028	856669
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead with cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

The remains of three structures, representing a post-medieval farmstead, are located at the neck of a promontory overlooking an inlet. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation are present in the nearby hinterland. Overall, the remains cover an area measuring approximately 50m by 50m. Two of the buildings are set parallel to each other on a N-S alignment. One measures 13m by 8m, the other 19m by 8m. The latter is internally partitioned and has an annex built on to its eastern side. The annex measures 10m by 7m. These buildings have drystone walls, reduced now to spreads of stone. The grass covered footings of a third building lie some 16m to the north. This is subangular in plan and measures 10m by 10m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	10	1		Rubha Dubh	NF	84900	856520
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Building, cultivation remains and noost/slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	

Description

Grass-covered footing describe a rectangular building measuring 10m by 4.5m. The walls have been reduced to no more than 0.3m high. There are traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the nearby hinterland. On the coast edge, a shallow sunken feature on the stony beach may be the remains of a boat noost or a slipway. A line of boulders extend across its southern or landward end. It measures 20m in length by 10m in width.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	11	1		Rubha Dubh	NF	84881	856474
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Land boundary				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

Part of a grass-covered stone dyke can be seen on a small headland. It measures some 23m in length and extends to the coast edge at both ends. A modern fence line stands nearby.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	12	1		Rubha Dubh	NF	85074	856334
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipways				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
Two sections of drystone walling are located around an inlet. These appear to define two or more slipways which have been created by clearing stone from the area and piling it up to the side. One section, with an overall length of 50m, forms a right-angle of walling which extends from the coast edge to the intertidal zone. The other section extends for some 20m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	13	1		Loch Nan Cuiseag	NF	85131	856067
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	5m	N	Poor	N/A	Nil		
Description							
The footings of a small rectilinear structure are located on raised ground between two inlets. The northern end of the structure is not visible; the surviving remains extend for 6m in length by 3m in width. The structure may represent a small shed or enclosure.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	14	1		Loch Nan Cuiseag	NF	85192	856048
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A narrow inlet, measuring some 30m long by 15m wide, has a jetty of piled stone located near to its head. The floor of the inlet has been cleared of stone to form a slipway, with the stone piled to the east side of the slipway forming a rough wall.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	15	1		Loch Nan Cuiseag	NF	85429	855780
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A slipway has been created in the intertidal zone by clearing stone from the area and piling it up against the rocky coast edge to form a jetty. The jetty wall extends around a corner, with an overall length of some 25m. The slipway area measures some 30m in length by 15m in width.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	16	2		Ruagh Bhruthach	NF	86209	855495
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<60m	N	Good	N/A	Nil		
Description							
A complex of drystone buildings is located behind the coast edge. The buildings are well defined, with walls standing up to 1.5m high and with rounded corners in the traditional blackhouse style. The largest building is subrectangular in plan and measures 16m by 6m. It stands on an artificial platform. It contains two internal partition walls. A hearth is set into the gable end wall. An annex has been constructed onto the front facade of this building. This measures 5.5m by 4.5m. A second, smaller building lies nearby. This measures some 7m by 4m. Two heaps of piled stone, rectangular in shape, stand in the wider hinterland.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	17	2		Scotbheinn	NF	86125	855613
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structures, slipway and jetty				Agricultural/Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A complex of remains cluster around the head of a small inlet. The largest building, possibly representing a dwelling house, is defined by ruinous stone walls and measures 6m by 4m. It is located at NF 86123 55698, some 60m or so behind the coast edge. It is surrounded by the grass-covered footings of an enclosure which measures 13m by 9m. On the coast edge, a roofed boat shed measures 7m by 3m. The shed doorway faces directly on to the slipway. This extends into the intertidal zone for some 35m. The stone cleared from the floor of the slipway has been piled up against the rocky side of the inlet. At its seaward end, the piled stone forms a small rough pier.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	18	2		Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	84104	857211
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<5m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A boat noost comprises of a u-shaped cut into the banks on the coast edge measuring 4m in width and 7m in length. Two low stone walls extend from the noost sides, defining a slipway some 6m long.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	19	2		Scotbheinn	NF	86289	856032
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structures, slipway and cultivation remains				Agricultural/Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A series of buildings stand close to the coast edge in front of a small islet. The islet is connected to the mainland by a rough stone-built causeway. A slipway has been created to one side of the causeway by clearing stone from the floor area and piling it up to either side. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation are visible on the islet. On the mainland, a modern shed supersedes an earlier stone structure of similar dimensions (7m by 3.5m). Fragments of walling nearby appear to form part of a small enclosure. In the immediate hinterland, grass-covered footings describe a third building of probable earlier date. This measures some 12m by 4m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	20	2		Ceannaraigh	NF	86546	855871
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A complex of drystone buildings are located close to the shore of an inlet. The remains cover an area of some 30m by 50m and comprise of two interconnected buildings, possibly representing a house and an outbuilding. The largest of these measures 14m by 7m and is internally subdivided. There are traces of field boundaries and clearance heaps in the nearby vicinity.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	21	2		Cnoc Mor	NF	87797	856025
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
Stone from the floor of a small inlet has been piled up to one side to form a slipway and rough jetty. The jetty is 8m long; the slipway extends for 15m to the open sea.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	22	2		Rubha Meabhoin	NF	87328	856702
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
Stone from the floor of a small inlet has been piled up to one side to form a slipway and rough jetty. The jetty is 12m long; the slipway extends to the open sea.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	23	1		Baile Glas	NF	84943	857816
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A small stone-built jetty has been constructed against the rocky sides of a small inlet. It measures 9m in length by 2.5m in width and is constructed from piled beach stone.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	24	1		Baile Glas	NF	84806	857803
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A small jetty has been constructed against the coast edge from piled beach stone. It measures some 15m in length.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	25	1		Baile Glas	NF	84781	857761
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structures and slipway				Agricultural/Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A complex of drystone structures are situated on and behind tidal flats. The ruins of a building, possibly representing a boat shed, measure 8m by 4m. This building stands beside an inlet which has been used as a slipway. The slipway extends through the intertidal zone for some 35m. The stone cleared from its floor has been piled up to either side and a dilapidated wooden boat lies at its head. To the north side of this slipway, an angle of walling in the intertidal zone appears to form a small harbour, with a jetty of piled stone at its eastern end. The jetty is 10m long and is made of piled beach stone. Nearby, the ruins of a second building lie close to the remains of a probable enclosure. This building measures 5m long and 3.5m wide.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	26	1		Loch an Fhaing	NF	84247	857745
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A 30m long slipway has been created within a small inlet. The stone cleared from the floor has been used to build a 14m long wall across the head of the inlet.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	27	1		Loch an Fhaing	NF	84048	857652
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A slipway has been created within a narrow inlet. It extends for some 30m. The stone cleared from the floor of the inlet has been used to build a rough wall against the rocks forming the south side of the inlet. A modern roofed shed stands nearby.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	28	2	NF85NE30	Scotbheinn, Ceannaraigh	NF	86648	855867
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Boat Builders Workshop				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<5m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A roofed boat builders workshop stands beside the coast. A slipway leads from the doors of the shed into an inlet. Contrary to the RCAHMS reference, the slipway is located to the west rather than the east side of the building. The building appears slightly dilapidated but retains its roof and appears intact. When in use, it was equipped with a plank steamer box, but it is not known if this survives. The workshop was last used in the 1990's by the late Angus Stewart, who was the third generation of his family to built Grimsay boats. The Grimsay boat is a traditional fishing vessel, varying in length from 21 to 25ft in length. It is double ended and clinker built from larch strakes over oak ribs (MacAulay, J 2000 'Coastal and Island boats' in Butler, L (Ed) Scotland's Crafts, NMS, Edinburgh).							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	29	2		Sron Tuath	NF	86716	855543
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
In an area which has also been used for peat cutting in the recent past, there are traces of rig and furrow cultivation. The remains extend over an area measuring some 100m by 100m. The rigs are built over peat, which is up to 1m deep. They measure approximately 0.5m wide and extend, on average for 10m. They are set some 0.3m apart.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	30	2		Sron Tuath	NF	86747	855454
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbour				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		

Description

A small inlet has been utilised as a harbour through the addition of a breakwater pier and embanked walling around its perimeter. The inlet measures some 40m across and 12m deep and has a rocky coast edge to its east side; a rough stone breakwater pier has been added to the softer coast edge on the west side. Revetted drystone walling extends around the southern shore of the harbour. A dilapidated wooden boat lies upturned on a shingle beach at the harbours south eastern shore. A modern tin shed stands in the hinterland.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	31	2		Sron Tuath	NF	86664	855337
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

An area showing traces of rig and furrow cultivation extends along the coast edge for over 100m and runs inland for over 50m. The rigs are up to 1m in width and are set approximately 0.3m apart. This cultivation has taken place over peat deposits which can be seen in cuttings to be over 1m deep.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	32	2		Sron Tuath	NF	86692	855320
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbours and noosts				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

Two small inlets have been modified to form harbours and furnished with boat noosts. They lie in close proximity and are described separately below.

(i) In an inlet measuring some 20m across, stretches of both revetted and freestanding drystone walling have been built to provide two individual boat noosts and jetty. One noost measures 15m by 8m; the other is 20m long and 5m wide. The jetty is constructed from roughly piled stone set against the rocky west side of the inlet.

(ii) At NF86884 55306 a second harbour has been created through the construction of two jetties which project from either side of the inlet. One extends for 20m and is 2.5m wide; the other is 10m long and up to 3m wide. Both are constructed from loosely piled beach boulders. Two boat noosts have been scooped into the coast edge at the head of a shingle beach within the inlet. They are grass-covered and rather indistinct.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	33	2		Eilean Mheall nam Muc	NF	87182	855057
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A boat noost has been constructed within a small inlet. Beach stone has been piled up to either side of the inlet, leaving a hollow measuring some 15m in length and 5m in width. The noost is now in a dilapidated condition, with stones blocking the entrance.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	34	2		Eilean Mheall nam Muc	NF	87013	855170
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
Two separate areas of rig and furrow cultivation remains were noted in this area. The first, located at the NGR provided above, is sited near to the tip of a small low-lying promontory and covers some 75m by 100m. The second group, located at NF 87225 55001, covers an area measuring approximately 50m by 50m. In both cases, the rigs were between 0.75m and 1m in width and set approximately 0.3m apart.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	35	2		Eilean Mheall nam Muc	NF	87369	854886
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A small inlet with rocky sides has been utilised as a boat noost. The sides of the inlet have been augmented with walls of piled beach stone which extend for some 10m, creating a hollow some 5m wide. There is a shingle beach at the head of the inlet.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	36	2		Eilean Mheall nam Muc	NF	87436	854798
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A short section of walling has been built across the inner end of a small inlet to provide a jetty. The wall is constructed from loosely piled beach stone and measures 10m by 3m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	37	2		Eilean Mheall nam Muc	NF	87847	854720
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A section of drystone walling has been revetted against the rocky south side of a small inlet to form a jetty. The wall measures 15m in length and up to 4m in width. The inlet is V-shaped in plan, and while no remains survive, it is possible that it may also have served as a boat noost.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	38	2		Eileanan an Teampuill	NF	88238	854713
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<30m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
Traces of rig and furrow cultivation are visible on land standing some 10m above sea level. The remains cover an area measuring approximately 70m east-west by 40m north-south. The rigs are between 0.75m and 1m in width and set some 0.3m apart. Further cultivation remains are visible on offshore islets in this area.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	39	2		Rubha Meabhoin	NF	87210	856817
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and noost				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
The floor of a V-shaped inlet has been cleared of stone to create a slipway. The cleared stone has been heaped up to either side in loose piles. The slipway measures 20m in length and is some 4m wide. Nearby, at NF 87470 56711, a boat noost has been created within a small inlet. This is in a dilapidated state with only fragments of a ragged wall surviving at the inland end. It measures 5m wide and survives to a length of 7m, although it may originally have been longer.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	40	2		Rubha Meabhoin	NF	87464	856729
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Indeterminate			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
Indeterminate	<30m	N	Poor	N/A	Nil		
Description							
A spread of some 40 or more earthfast stones is visible on the top of a low rise in an area surrounded by peat cuttings. The stones appear to define one side of a building (c.6m in length), although this could not be positively identified. The surrounding ground surface is covered with hummocky vegetation and it is probable that more of this structure may survive beneath the turf than is evident upon the surface. It may represent part of a rough building, possibly utilised by the peat cutters.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	41	2		Bagh Mhic Rath	NF	87576	857147
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost and slipway				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
(i) A boat noost has been built against the coast edge. It measures 5m in width and 10m long. It comprises of a stretch of revetted drystone walling which extends along the coast edge and a freestanding stony bank built in the intertidal zone. (ii) A slipway, located at NF 87608 57278, has been cleared through the rocks at the head of a small bay to the north of (i) above. It measures 8m long and is 2m wide. The cleared stone has been loosely piled to either side.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	42	2		Meall na Hoa	NF	87545	857430
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<10m	N	Poor	N/A	Nil	
Description							
<p>Two spreads of stone found in close proximity are suggestive of structural remains. In both cases, however, the surviving remains could not be characterised with any degree of certainty.</p> <p>(i) A group of medium to large sized stones (average size 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.35m) protrude through a sloping hillside and cover an area approximately 6m by 6m. The stones are earthfast and some appear to have been set upright. No plan could be discerned although it appeared that the remains probably represented the last vestiges of a stone building.</p> <p>(ii) A second spread of stone, also thought to represent structural remains, was found to the north-west of (i) at NF 87259 57525. These were noted at the head of a small inlet, where they extended from the intertidal zone into the adjacent section face. They included upright stones and appeared to form an arc some 6m across.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	43	2		Bagh nam Feadag	NF	87139	857625
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Wall				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
<p>A 5m long stretch of revetted drystone walling has been built into the slope at the coast edge. No function could be ascribed to this structure; it may be part of a field boundary which has otherwise disappeared.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	44	2		Meall na Hoa	NF	87271	857420
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cairn				Funerary			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<30m	N	Fair	N/A	Monitor	
Description							
<p>A cairn occupies a rise on a small promontory. It measures some 3.5m in diameter and stands to 0.5m high. It is amorphous in plan and bowl shaped in profile. A large boulder, measuring some 0.5m in diameter, occupies the center of the cairn. This may represent a prehistoric burial cairn and should be monitored against future change.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	45	2		Meall na Hoa	NF	87436	857264
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Field walls				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<5m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
An intermittent drystone wall extends around the coast line in this area for over 200m. It can be traced from the NGR provided above to NF 87148 57280. This wall includes both revetted and freestanding sections, measuring between 0.5m and 3m in width. In places, it appears to form small jetty platforms, but it is generally quite dilapidated.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	46	2		Bagh nam Feadag	NF	86995	857362
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipways and walls				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A drystone wall runs intermittently along the shoreline of an indented stretch of coast with numerous small inlets. It varies in width from 0.5m to 3m. In places, this wall appears to form short jetties, elsewhere it looks more like a boundary wall. Two slipways are located within this area (at the NGR provided above). Both measure in the region of 30m in length and have been cleared of stone. The stone has been piled up to either side of the channels.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	47	2		Bagh nam Feadag	NF	86925	857394
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<30m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
The indistinct traces of rig and furrow cultivation are visible on land which is now rough and boggy. The rigs are 1m wide and set 0.3m apart. They extend in various directions to cover an area of some 50m by 50m. A possible clearance cairn stands within this area (at the NGR provided above). It comprises of both earthfast and loose stone and measures 3m in diameter.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	48	1		Bagh nam Feadag	NF	86757	857352
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Boundaries, building, cultivation remains and slipway				Agricultural/Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Nil		

Description

(i) An earthen bank runs for over 100m through boggy ground, extending down to the coast edge. It is grass-covered and measures 0.75m high and 1.5m wide.

(ii) Stretches of drystone walling extend around the coast edge in this area. The walling is now very dilapidated and survives to no more than 1m in height.

(iii) There are indistinct traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the hinterland. The rigs here measure between 1.5 and 2m in width and run in various directions over sloping boggy ground.

(iv) At NF 86706 57459 the footings of a small building, probably a boat shed, are set into the hillside some 8m behind the coast edge. The building measures 2m by 3m internally. The south end wall is constructed from large angular stones. The walls are reduced to less than 1m in height.

(v) On the coast edge, adjacent to structural remains (iv), there is a slipway. This has been created by clearing the stones from a 6m wide and 20m long area. The cleared stone has been piled to either side of the channel. A track leads inland towards a gate from the head of the slipway.

(vi) An earthen bank set perpendicularly to the coast edge can be traced from NF 86696 57498 to NF 86571 57554. It stands up to 0.5m high and varies from 1.5 to 2m in width.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	49	1		opposite Seana Bhaile	NF	86488	857581
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structure and cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<15	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

The footings of a small rectangular building stand to the south side of a rocky outcrop, close to the coast edge. It measures 3m by 2.5m. The walls are 0.75m thick and stand up to 0.3m high. A single doorway faces east to the sea. There are frequent traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the wider hinterland.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	50	1		opposite Seana Bhaile	NF	86346	857633
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structure and cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A small turf-built structure lies close to the coast edge to one side of a small bay. It measures 2.5m by 3.5m and is aligned parallel to the coast edge. The walls are 0.5m wide and stand up to 0.3m high. There are traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the wider hinterland.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	51	1		opposite Seana Bhaile	NF	86265	857527
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Wall				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A short stretch of dilapidated walling runs between two rocky outcrops on the coast edge. It is constructed from large boulders, measuring 1m x 0.75m x 0.6m. It is reduced to less than 0.5m in height and extends for 20m in length. This wall may represent the surviving part of a noost or jetty.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	52	1		Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	83834	857134
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Boundary banks and peat cuttings				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
Two earthen boundary banks are located within a boggy area which also contains peat cuttings. (ii) An earthen bank meanders for over 100m across boggy ground from the coast edge. It stands to 0.5m high and is between 1.5 and 2m wide. (ii) Peat cuttings cover an approximately 0.5km area. Most of the cuttings are old and grown over but a few fresh sections are present. (iii) At NF 83517 57265 a second earthen bank runs out to the coast edge. This is visible inland for over 100m. It stands up to 1m high and is 1m wide.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	53	1		Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	83618	857435
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Boundary walls				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
Stretches of drystone walling extend around the coast edge in this area. The walling is revetted in places and freestanding elsewhere. It is built from loosely piled beach stone. On average, the walling measures between 1.75m and 2m in width and stands up to 1.3m high. It appears to form part of an extensive boundary which extends around the coastline.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	54	1		Bagh nam Feadag	NF	86670	857351
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural complex including wheelhouse				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD		50m	Y	Fair	Soil & animal erosion	Monitor	
Description							
A partially excavated structural complex is located above the coast edge on rough grazing land. Fragments of at least four buildings are exposed, the most extensive of which is a wheelhouse of some 8m diameter. This appears to have been built on the site of an earlier curvilinear building, the walls of which are exposed in places beneath the level of the wheelhouse floor. A later subrectangular structure has been built against the south side of the wheel house, incorporating part of its fabric. In the immediate hinterland there are numerous protruding stones, suggestive of further buried structures. The wheelhouse contains eight piers and is divided into central and peripheral floor areas. Its walls stand up to 1.8m high. The remains of a hearth lie at the center. The site has not been consolidated and is slowly degrading. The excavation has not been published (see Hothersall & Tye, 2000, 22-23).							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	55	1		Bagh nam Feadag	NF	86660	857415
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound with structural remains				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD		50m	N	Fair	N/A	Monitor	
Description							
A green mound on a sloping hillside has protruding stonework, suggestive of buried structural remains. Fragments of prehistoric pottery were noted in rabbit scrapes into the mound. On top of the mound there are the remains of a shieling of recent date, but it is likely that this structure may incorporate either stones or stonework of earlier date. The mound measures some 20m in diameter and stands up to 2m high.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	56	1		Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	83894	857343
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Boundaries and cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
On a small promontory, there are traces of rig and furrow cultivation, together with the remains of several boundaries. One stretch of loosely piled walling runs between two rocky outcrops at the neck of a promontory, possibly forming a stock barrier. Other stretches of walling extend around the coast edge at the tip of the promontory, possibly representing part of a once more extensive boundary wall.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	57	1	NF85NW27	Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	83887	857277
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains and mound				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A stone-walled enclosure, measuring 14m by 5m, stands on a rise overlooking the coast edge. The walls stand up to 1.5m high. Inside the enclosure, the footings of a small lean-to shed are attached to the east wall. The shed measures 4m by 2.5m with walls standing up to 1.75m high. Traces of an internal division are visible at the south end of the enclosure. It is probable that the enclosure has been fashioned from a former house or outbuilding (see RCAHMS: NF85NW27-unroofed buildings shown on 1st ed. OS 6" Map). These remains stand on a stony mound measuring some 12m in diameter and standing up to 1.5m high. There are frequent stones protruding around the mound and it is possible that it covers buildings of earlier date, some of which have been robbed of stone for later construction on the site.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	58	1		Eilean na h-Airigh	NF	83975	857258
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Walling				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A stretch of walling, possibly representing part of an old land boundary, extends across saltmarsh into the intertidal zone. It is formed from closely set earthfast stones (0.4 x 0.35 x 0.3) and can be traced for some 10m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	59	1		Loch an Fhaing	NF	84112	857573
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbour and noost				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	

Description

A harbour lies to one side of a long narrow inlet. It is formed from two walls, set some 50m apart, which project into the sea. The westernmost wall measures 10m in length and is 5m wide. It is constructed with a facade of large boulders, behind which smaller stones have been piled to form a level platform or pier. The eastern wall is less substantial, consisting of a line of large boulders set on end which extend for 15 into the sea. A stone-lined boat noost nestles into a scoop in the banks behind the pier. It measures 5m by 6m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
GR	60	2	NF85NE8001	Ceallan	NF	88100	855500
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Wreck of 'Laurine', cargo vessel				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	

Description

A wooden sloop out of Inverness and carrying a cargo of kelp was wrecked at Ceallan in October 1882. It was not inspected and its condition is unknown.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	1	5	NF85SW13	Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	83943	854910
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structure				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

The footings of a rectangular stone building stand in the lee of a rocky outcrop on rough moorland. The building is constructed from large angular blocks and measures 10m long by 5m wide. It is possible that this building pre-dates the 18th C but this cannot be ascertained from the topographical indications alone. One unroofed building and a head-dyke are shown in this location on the 1st edition of the OS 6" map (Inverness-shire, Hebrides, North and South Uist etc 1880, sheet xlv), while one unroofed building, is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1971).

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	2	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	83751	855368
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A very ruinous length of walling, measuring 6m, extends from the coast edge into the intertidal zone. It may represent the last vestiges of a small jetty.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	3	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	83513	855512
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A small stone-built jetty has been constructed against a rocky outcrop close to an inlet. It extends for 7m. A metal mooring ring is secured within the wall.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	4	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	83436	855494
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost and shed				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A stone-line boat noost has been built into the banks at the coast edge. It measures 10m in length and is c.4m wide. The ruinous walls of a small rectilinear stone structure stand nearby. This building appears to have been refashioned for use as a sheep dip in more recent times with the construction of a concrete channel.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	5	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	82756	855540
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		5m	Y	Good	Animal erosion	Nil	

Description

A complex of stone buildings, representing an abandoned farmstead, occupy a small promontory. The central building measures some 6m by 5m and is constructed on a low platform. It contains a drain set into the floor, together with a hearth set into the north end wall. It has three window apertures and a doorway facing to the west. It is possible that this structure was originally used as a dwelling house and subsequently provided with a drain for use as a byre. Two small annexes adjoin the north and east sides of the building: one measures 5m by 3m, the other is 7m by 5m. The walls of all of these buildings are in a state of disrepair and liable to collapse. Part of an enclosure is located to the south of the buildings, at the neck of the promontory. This is defined by drystone walls and measures some 20m by 15m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	6	5	NF85NW19	Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	82659	855447
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Renovated House (part of farmstead)				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<30m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	

Description

A recently renovated blackhouse with a thatched roof stands behind the coast edge. It is one of the buildings associated with a farmstead noted by RCAHMS as being depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Hebrides, North & South Uist etc. 1880, sheet xlv).

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	7	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	82690	855698
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	

Description

A stone-built jetty projects from the coast edge into the intertidal zone to one side of a small inlet. It is 10m long and constructed from a double face of large boulders filled in with a core of smaller stone.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	8	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	82695	855755
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost and boundary walls				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A 10m long noost or small boat harbour has been built at the head of an inlet. It is defined by two curving drystone walls set 10m apart. In the nearby area there are several stretches of drystone walling built along the coast edge. The most extensive is 50m long. These appear to be the remnants of former land boundaries.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	9	5		Rubha Bhidein	NF	82536	856319
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noosts				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Soil erosion	Nil		
Description							
Two badly eroded boat noosts lie to one side of a small sandy inlet. They each measure 2.5m in width and 6m in length. Several loose and earthfast stones in the area indicate that the sides of the noosts were originally lined.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	10	5		Rubha Bhidein	NF	82509	856303
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structure				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	20m	Y	Fair	Animal	Nil		
Description							
The footings of a rectilinear structure stand behind a sandy bay. The walls are largely grassed over but some stonework protrudes in places. The building measures 12m by 6m and is aligned east-west. Outside the east end of the building there is an extension which survives as a low platform measuring some 6m in length. At the west end there is a pile of loose stone. The site shows a small amount of damage from animals. The remains cannot be accurately dated and it remains possible that they predate the 18th C.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	11	5		Rubha Bhidein	NF	82041	855999
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Possible enclosure and field boundaries				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	5m	Y	Fair	Soil & animal erosion	Nil		
Description							
The indistinct remains of a probable enclosure stand between the modern road and an area of saltmarsh. The walls of the enclosure are mostly reduced to low footings which are covered with turf. Remnants of a drystone field boundary survive nearby.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	12	2		Sidhean Bhuirgh	NF	76591	849718
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Boundary wall				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	2m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A section of drystone walling extends for some 24m on the coast edge. It appears to represent a remnant of a former land boundary. It has been replaced by a modern fence.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	13	2		Sidhean Bhuirgh	NF	76517	849769
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Enclosure				Indeterminate			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
Indeterminate	8m	Y	Fair	Soil erosion	Nil		
Description							
A rectilinear enclosure is located on grassland behind the coast edge. It measures 12m by 7m and has been reduced to low footings, with only occasional stones protruding through the grass. Some erosion has occurred on the interior of the enclosure, possibly as a result of animal activity. The enclosure may be of 18th-21st C date, but there is a possibility that it may be considerably earlier, since there are two sites of prehistoric date known to lie in the hinterland (NF74NE10: the site of a souterrain and NF74NE12 a probable cairn and cist).							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	14	2		Tortumbeg	NF	78584	849358
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The grass-covered footings of a rectangular building, possibly a house, stand in the machair close to sand dunes. It measures some 12m by 5m and is aligned approximately east-west. A small enclosure has been built over the western end, possibly utilising stone from the earlier building. It is possible that this building predates the 18th C.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	15	2		Eilean an Torr	NF	78778	849436
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<30m	Y	Good	Soil erosion	Nil	
Description							
An abandoned farm settlement comprising of a house, outbuildings and enclosures, stands above saltmarsh. The house is built on a low platform and measures 6m by 14m; it is aligned north-south. There are blocked hearths in both end gables and a doorway and window on the east side. An outbuilding, measuring 7m by 4m has been built on to the south end of the house. Dilapidated drystone walls define a series of enclosures to the west side of the buildings.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	16	2		Eilean an Torr	NF	78926	849229
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Township				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<6m	N	Fair	N/A	Survey	
Description							
A group of six or more buildings, together with associated enclosures and field systems extend along the coast edge covering an area of some 100m by 100m. The buildings survive in various states of decay, some retaining stone walls and others represented by grass-covered footings. A survey is required.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	17	1		Loch na Creag Glaise	NF	84160	848601
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Footbridge				Other: Transport			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		10m	Y	Fair	Other:rotting timbers	Nil	
Description							
A small stone footbridge crosses over a narrow point of an inlet. The wooden slats forming the walk way are now rotting and in a state of collapse.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	18	1		Loch na Creag Glaise	NF	81565	848569
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A noost and jetty stand to the east side of a stony beach. Two sections of drystone walling, standing up to 1m high, form a roughly L-shaped inlet, measuring 12m in length. The floor of the inlet has been cleared of stone.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	19	1		Loch an Stoin	NF	82222	848003
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty and slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A jetty and slipway occupy a narrow inlet. The floor of the inlet has been cleared of stone, with the stone being used to build a jetty. This survives to 10m in length but is dilapidated.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	20	1		Oban A'Bhiora	NF	82319	847582
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Jetty and slipway				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
The remains of a small drystone jetty and an adjacent slipway occupy one side of an inlet. The jetty survives to an overall length of 6m; the slipway extends for 12m into the intertidal zone.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	21	1		Oban A'Bhiora	NF	82169	847747
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead with cultivation remains				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<30m	N	Good	N/A	Nil		
Description							
<p>A group of buildings and enclosures extend to either side of a small inlet. These include one definite house and one possible house, two smaller outbuildings and at least three enclosures. The remains extend over an area approximately 100m by 100m.</p> <p>(i) A possible house with drystone walls measures some 10m by 5m. The walls are dilapidated and reduced to footings. Inside this building, a later structure measuring 5m by 4m has been constructed. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation are present nearby.</p> <p>(ii) A second house with intact walls, measures 11m by 6m. It contains a hearth set into the gable wall and a single window and door.</p> <p>(iii) the footings of three small enclosures and a shed are present in the area surrounding the house (ii). There are peat cuttings nearby.</p> <p>(iv) There is a shed at NF 82052 47564. This measures 10m by 3.5m and may be associated with the adjacent farmstead.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	22	1		Ard-An-Eoin	NF	81295	847110
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	

Description

A group of three buildings and an enclosure form a small farmstead set back from an area of broad tidal sand flats. The largest building, a drystone walled house measures 12m by 5m and is aligned north-south. It has a door in the east wall and a single window in the west wall opposite the door. To the south east of this, a shed, measures 10m by 4m and has drystone walls and a doorway which faces east. A small stone-walled enclosure lies to the west and the footings of a larger enclosure are evident to the south.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	23	1		Rubha-Ma-Thuath	NF	81649	846869
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil	

Description

A narrow inlet has been cleared of stone to make a slipway. A stone wall, perhaps used as a jetty, stands at the head of the inlet.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	24	1		Cammas A'Chapuill	NF	80751	847229
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structure and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	

Description

The footings of a rectangular building, measuring 7m by 2.5m and probably representing a boat shed, stand some 2m above the coast edge. The building is aligned east-west. The footings are largely grass-covered, but in places some earthfast stones can be seen protruding through the turf. Directly in front of the building, in a small inlet, there is a roughly built drystone jetty which extends into the tidal zone for 7m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	25	5		Loch na Boire	NF	83602	854537
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
The remnants of a small jetty protrude from the side of a tidal inlet. It is constructed from a single line of large boulders, with smaller stone piled up behind and extends for 6m. A slipway which has been cleared of stone, runs parallel with the jetty.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	26	5		Loch na Boire	NF	83597	854480
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Good	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A boat noost has been constructed on a tidal inlet. Two sections of revetted drystone walling form the outer ends of the noost and are broad enough to have served as a jetty or landing stage. The landward end of the noost terminates in a shallow scoop into the banks. The floor of the noost has been cleared of stone. It measures some 8m in length and 5m wide.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	27	5	NF85SW14	Loch na Boire	NF	83689	854259
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<20m	N	Good	N/A	Survey		
Description							
A group of three ruinous rectangular buildings, representing an abandoned farmstead, extend over a 50m by 50m area adjacent to the coastline. The largest building of the group is a dwelling house, measuring 11m by 6m. This is aligned north east-south west. There are hearths in both gable end walls. The doorway faces east and is flanked by a window to either side; a third window is located opposite the doorway in the west wall. The house occupies a low platform. To the east, a small outbuilding measures 6.5m by 4m. To the north, a second small building now stands in the intertidal zone, indicating the degree of erosion which has occurred since it was constructed. This measures 9m by 5m and has an internal partition and a doorway into each of the internal chambers. Outside, a 5m long section of drystone wall may be part of an enclosure which has otherwise been lost.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	28	5		Gramasdail	NF	81753	855773
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<20m	N	Fair	N/A	Survey	

Description

A group of ruinous buildings, representing an abandoned farmstead, are situated on grassland inside a fenced field behind the coast edge. The largest building in the group is a dwelling house which measures 12m by 6m. It has drystone walls with a soil and rubble core. These stand up to 2m high and are 1m thick. The building is rectangular in plan, with recessed fireplaces set into both end gables. The doorway is flanked to either side by rebated windows, with a third window set into the long wall opposite the door. Two enclosures are located to either end of the house. One measures 5m by 5m, the other is 8m by 4m. A third enclosure lies between the house and the coast edge, This measures 15m by 20m. There are several other heaps of stone visible in the wider hinterland, suggesting that there may have been more buildings in this area at one time.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	29	5		Gramasdail	NF	81614	855900
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbour, noost and walling				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	

Description

Two rough drystone walls project into the intertidal zone, forming a small harbour. The walls are set 8m apart and are 10m long. They are constructed with faces of large boulders, retaining a core of smaller stone and are broad enough to have served as jetties. A boat noost lies at the head of the harbour. This measures 7m long by 3m in width. It is partially defined by drystone walling surrounding a scoop into the banks. From NF 81753 55773 to NF 81614 55900 there are remnants of a drystone boundary wall which runs along the coast edge.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	30	5		Gramasdail	NF	81369	855829
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmsteads, cultivation remains and noost				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Survey	

Description

The remains of two farmsteads, possibly representing part of a deserted township, are located in close proximity. A topographical survey is required.

(i) The footings of a rectangular building, probably a house, stand on enclosed grassland above the coast edge. It measures 11m by 5m, is aligned north-south and has rounded corners in the manner of a blackhouse. The walls are up to 1m wide and comprise of turf set upon stone footings. No internal features are apparent. A rectilinear enclosure surrounds the rear of the building. This is set into a low slope and the walls are also made of turf on a stone foundation. There are several clearance cairns in front of the building. On the coast, the remains of an enclosure bank extends for some 20m. A small shed and a noost adjoin this bank. The shed is reduced to its footings and measures 5m by 4m in plan. The walls are of turf and its proximity to the noost suggests that it was used as a boat shed or store. The noost is 10m long and 3m wide. It is cut into the banks and lined with stone. The remains of a small drystone jetty stand nearby. The remains of rig and furrow cultivation are visible in the wider hinterland. These occur in small patches, measuring in the region of 10m by 20m. The rigs are generally 1m or so in width and set approximately 0.3m apart.

(ii) At NF 81350 55744 There are further ruinous builds and cultivation remains. These include a stone building measuring 25m by 15m with walls reduced to no more than 1.25m high.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	31	5		Gramasdail	NF	81299	855819
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbours, noosts and quarry				Maritime/industrial			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

Two small harbours and a stone quarry are located in close proximity on the coast edge.

(i) Two drystone walls project into the intertidal zone from the coast edge. They are set 5m apart and each measure 5m in length and 1m in width. They are constructed with facades of large boulders retaining a core of smaller stone.

(ii) To the rear of harbour (i), there is a quarry hollow. This appears to have been used into recent times, with fresh rock faces visible. The face extends for 10m in width and is 2m high. There are numerous spoil heaps in the area.

(ii) At a distance of some 30m to the west of (i), a second harbour has two boat noosts at its head. This harbour is constructed in a narrow inlet. Drystone walling lines the sides and seaward end. There are several large upright boulders set into the ground at the seaward end, which may have been used for tying up boats. This harbour measures 20m in length and 8m wide. The noosts at its head are visible as scoops into the banks. They measure 6m long and 2.5m wide. Further fragments of drystone walling extend around the coastline to the west of this site.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	32	5		Gramasdail	NF	81163	855831
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
Two walls project from the coast edge into the intertidal zone to form a small harbour or boat noost. One wall is freestanding, the other revetted. They are 15m long and set 5.5m apart at the seaward end, narrowing to 4m apart at the landward end. The head of the noost is cut into the banks to a depth of 1.25m. There are several further stretches of walling which extend around the coast edge to the west of this noost.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	33	4		Rubha Fliuch	NF	81015	855894
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<30m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
There are structural remains located over an area measuring 100m by 100m in an enclosed field behind the coast edge. These include a shed, measuring 3m by 3m, indistinct turf footings and several stretches of drystone walling. At a distance of between 50m and 100m inland, there are further structural remains, including several roofless buildings. An occupied house stands nearby and has utilised these ruins to form a yard. There are small sections of very ruinous walling, the remains of field boundaries, within saltmarsh at the coast edge. These remains are being slowly inundated and destroyed.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	34	4		Uachdar	NF	80749	855949
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead and noost				Agricultural/maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
The remains of a farmstead are located some 100m behind the coast edge. Associated, but lying closer to the coast edge there are further structural remains. These include the footings of drystone enclosures, some of which stand up to 1m high. On the coast, a boat noost is indicated by a line of stones which projects into the intertidal zone. It is estimated that the noost measured some 15m in length.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	35	4		Lon Gorm	NF	80444	856218
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Field systems and cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
<p>The remains of several grassy banks, visible in an enclosed field next to the coast, represent the remains of a field system. These include a substantial turf bank, built on stone footings, which forms part of a rectangular enclosure. This bank stands up to 1.25m high and is 1.5m wide. A post and wire fence stood on top of this bank until recently; some dilapidated posts remain in-situ. A second fragment of bank forms a right angle and appears to have been part of a rectilinear enclosure. This lies approximately 15m from the coast edge. It extends, in all, for 10m, is 1m wide and stands up to 0.5m high. There are structural remains in the wider hinterland, located between 50m and 100m from the coast edge and the remains of rig and furrow cultivation are widespread. A fragmentary drystone wall boundary runs along the coast edge nearby.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	36	4		Lon Gorm	NF	80042	856319
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Field system				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
<p>The remains of a farmstead lie between 50m and 100m behind the coast edge in this area. Closer to the coast, the remains of several indistinct earthen banks represent part of a now-redundant field system. A grassy rectilinear hollow, close to the coast, measures 20m by 8m. It appears to have been cut by machine and is likely to be of recent origin.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	37	3		Cleachan-Garbh	NF	76060	855216
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Land boundary				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
<p>A meandering grassy boundary bank runs inland from the coast edge and is visible for over 80m. It is up to 2m wide at its base and stands up to 0.4m high. The remnants of several walls are also present in this area. Part of a probable enclosure at NF75896 55116 is represented by a fragment of drystone walling and a short length of stony bank. This is now largely obscured by a stony storm beach.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	38	3		Geodha Ban	NF	75885	855056
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Bunker and stone dyke				Defensive			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	25m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		

Description

(i) A square stone bunker with a concrete roof lies behind the coast edge. The walls are made of mortared beach stone and stand to 1.75m high. It measures 2.5m by 2.5m and has a doorway on the east end of its south wall. It is of recent construction and most likely to be associated with MoD activity. In the aftermath of the recent storm this building has been damaged by an encroaching storm beach; which now extends some 25m inland of the bunker.

(ii) The top of a stone dyke is visible amongst the storm beach. It runs perpendicularly to the coast and can be traced for some 30m. It has also been engulfed by the retreating storm beach.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	39	3		Quirnish	NF	75817	854600
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Enclosure and field boundaries				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

There are numerous stretches of drystone walling located behind a storm beach which extend into the hinterland for over 100m over poorly drained grassland. Part of a rectilinear enclosure is visible; this comprises of a corner of walling in the angle of which has been built a small store. The enclosure wall is approximately 0.75m wide at its base and stands up to 0.8m high. The store measures 2m by 2m in plan. At NF 75734 54406 there is a second enclosure. This measures 15m by 19m and is aligned north-south. It is reduced to its footings which are 0.5m wide and less than 0.3m high. The west end of this enclosure has been smothered by the retreating storm beach.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	40	3		Ceann Traghad	NF	75962	854314
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound and coastal section with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<10m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Survey	

Description

A concentration of shell is visible in a 5m long section in a coastal exposure of recent origin. The section lies to the seaward (south west) side of a grassy mound at the head of a stony beach. The mound is approximately oval in plan, measuring some 10m by 7m. It is aligned north north west- south south east and stands up to 1m high. The coastal exposure is up to 0.8m high. The anthropogenic deposits, consisting of limpet shell and humic sandy soils, are 0.4m thick and lie beneath the turf covering and above deposits of white windblown sand. There are some stones in the section, and several more which have fallen out onto the beach, but it is unclear if these are associated with the shelly deposits or not. The exposure measures some 5m in length. No date could be ascribed to this site but it would appear that the deposits in section are associated with the mound behind and may be of early date. A more detailed survey and follow-up monitoring assessments is recommended.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	41	3		Culla	NF	76131	854287
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<10m	Y	Poor	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor	

Description

Anthropogenic deposits are visible in a wave-cut exposure of recent origin. The exposure is located in a dune face at the north end of a range of sand dunes. The deposits extend for some 10m in length and up to 0.5m in thickness. They can be summarized as follows:

- (i) A concentration of stone, apparently representing two courses of a wall, are present some 0.7m below the turf. The stones measure, on average, 0.3m high and 0.7m wide.
- (ii) To the north side of (i), thin lenses of dark, humic soil contain fragments of sheep bone. These lenses lie some 1.3m below the turf.
- (iii) between areas (i) and (ii) there are deposits of recent origin which appear to be intrusive. These include refuse deposits containing china, glass and metal. Such refuse dumps are frequent amongst the dunes in this area.

A more detailed survey and follow-up monitoring assessments is recommended.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	42	3		Gearraidh Siar	NF	76013	853440

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Indeterminate		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
3rd-1st Mil BC	5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Survey

Description

At the south end of a range of sand dunes, where the dunes stand up to some 2m in height, there are traces of prehistoric human activity. This is manifested in anthropogenic deposits which lie between 0.8m and 1m below the top of the dune. These deposits extend for 20m in length and are up to 0.5m thick. They comprise of humic sandy soils containing inclusions of shell, animal bone and prehistoric pottery, possibly of Bronze Age type. The deposits are underlain by white windblown sand to a depth of 0.25m. A fence line which runs along the coast edge in this area has been badly undermined in recent times, indicating the degree to which the dunes have been eroded. A more detailed survey and follow-up monitoring assessment is recommended.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	43	3		Gearraidh Siar	NF	75988	853383

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Farmstead and cultivation remains	Agricultural/domestic		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
18th-21st C AD	50m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil

Description

The remains of a farmstead lie on level grassland behind the coast edge. The rectangular building measures 13m by 6m; the walls have been reduced to no more than 1.5m in height. An annex has been built on to its seaward end. This measures 7m long by 6m in width. There are no internal features visible within the building. It has been reused in recent times as a sheep shelter. From this point to NF 75671 52943 there are frequent traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the hinterland, together with a remnant field system comprising of drystone walls and earthen banks. The land is now poorly drained and uncultivated.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	44	3		Loch Torcusay	NF	75852	852616
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
Indeterminate	10m	Y	Poor	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor		

Description

Anthropogenic deposits are visible in a coastal exposure caused by the recent storms in the vicinity of a modern house. The coastline in this area has been badly scoured, to the extent that a septic tank associated with the nearby house has been completely uncovered. The section face extends for 5m and stands up to 1.2m high. At a distance of 0.75m below the turf at the top of the section, there is a band of densely packed shell and an associated layer of humic sandy soil. This is up to 0.2m thick and contains mainly cockle shells. There are no indications of the date of these deposits. A more detailed survey and follow-up monitoring assessments is recommended.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	45	3		Loch Torcusay	NF	75913	852648
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal section with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD	<15m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Survey		

Description

A recent coastal exposure contains extensive anthropogenic deposits; these remains may be at further risk from remedial post-storm road works. This coastal section extends from the NGR provided above to NF 76002 52576, a distance of some 75m. The anthropogenic deposits vary in thickness, up to a maximum of 2m, although further remains may be buried beneath the beach. The deposits include layers of humic sandy soil containing inclusions of shell (winkle, limpet, cockle), animal and fish bone, including fragments with butchery marks and a fragment or butchered/worked whalebone, struck quartz, pottery of a probable Iron Age type, peat ash, charcoal, probable metalworking debris and stone, possibly representing structural remains. The deposits clearly represent a site of considerable size and longevity. There are no indication of any remains in the immediate hinterland, but a modern road has been built along the coast here and it is likely to have covered, if not totally erased, remains in this area. At the time of this survey, work was underway to re-consolidate the road following the storm. This work included the scraping up of stony beach deposits to create an embankment to the seaward side of the road. This had disturbed some of the anthropogenic deposits, resulting in the partial collapse of the section. Numerous fragments of pottery, together with animal bone and metalworking waste were found strewn ex-situ on the beach. An immediate survey of the area is recommended.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	46	1		Bagh an Rubha Bhuidhe	NF	79527	849063
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains, walling and slipways				Agricultural/maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

The indistinct remains of at least two separate areas of rig and furrow cultivation are visible behind the coast edge on rocky, poorly drained land. The cultivations each cover areas of about 20m by 20m in area. The rigs appear to be in the region of 1m wide and to be set 0.3m apart. On the coast, intermittent stretches of a drystone wall extend up to and beyond a possible slipway on the shore at NF 79521 48862. Two further slipways lie at NF 79397 48734, to either side of the neck of a small promontory. Each measures 10m long by 4m wide.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	47	1		Creag Ghoraidh	NF	79409	848699
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Enclosure				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

A subrectangular enclosure, defined by turf and stone banks, stands very close to the coast edge. It measures 20m by 30m and is aligned north west- south east. The banks are 1.5m wide at the base and stand up to 1.7m high.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	48	1		Creag Ghoraidh	NF	79569	848536
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noost				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		

Description

Two fragments of drystone walling represent the last remains of a boat noost. Situated to one side of a small inlet, the noost measures 8m in length and up to 5m in width.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	49	1		Creag Ghoraith	NF	79632	848362
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Bank				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
An earthen and stone boundary bank is aligned perpendicularly to the coast, to one side of an inlet. It runs across rough, low lying grassland in to the intertidal zone. On land, it is up to 1m wide at its base and stands to 0.75m high. In the intertidal area, the turf component has been stripped away, leaving an intermittent spread of stones 1.5m in width. These measure, on average, 0.5 x 0.4 x 0.4m in size.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	50	6		Roisinis	NF	85942	853215
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
The floor of a narrow inlet has been cleared of stone to create a slipway for a boat. The cleared stone has been piled up along the rocky side of the inlet to provide a jetty. The slipway is 25m long and 4m wide at maximum.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	51	6		Roisinis	NF	87042	852959
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<30m	N	Poor	N/A	Nil		
Description							
An area of indistinct rig and furrow cultivation can be traced on rough moorland adjacent to the coast edge. The furrows are up to 1m wide and set 0.3m apart.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	52	6	NF85SE10	Sidhean Rossinish	NF	87296	853558
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead and cultivation remains				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

A derelict two storied house of 19th/20th C date stands close to the shore. Its roof remains in place, although the interior of the building is in ruinous condition. The exterior is harled. Some 30m to the south of this, the ruins of an earlier house have been much reduced (see RCAHMS: NF85SE10). This building measures 10m by 8m and has two blocked windows and a door. It has been used in more recent times as a sheep pen; an annex measuring 2m by 3m has been added to one end. Nearby, there is a rectangular enclosure at NF 87437 53696. This has also been reduced to its footings and measures 4m by 2m. In the wider hinterland there are traces of rig and furrow cultivation. Several separate areas, measuring up to 30m by 20m, were noted. The cultivations are located on sandy soil covering peat deposits and are present both on flat and sloping ground.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	53	6	NF85SE4 & 5	Sidhean Rossinish	NF	87270	853617
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Prehistoric settlement remains				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
3rd-1st Mil BC		20m	Y	Fair	Soil erosion	Survey	

Description

The remains of a prehistoric settlement are eroding out of a deflating sand ridge in an elevated position above the coast edge. Their visible extent measures some 15m north- south by 13m. The walls of the building appear to have been double faced with a turf or soil core. They are now reduced to intermittent earthfast blocks and boulders. The loose deflation surface surrounding and inside the building contains numerous fragments of bone, shell and stone, together with pot sherds. This site is highly vulnerable to further losses and requires immediate survey and/or rescue excavation. There are numerous other small exposures within the surrounding sandy area which may be of archaeological interest. This includes frequent small shell dumps, spread out over a 0.5km area and, in particular, a stony mound at NF87255 53736 which may represent another settlement site beginning to appear. Previous work in this area recovered both funerary and settlement remains of Bronze Age date (Crawford, 1977, Shepherd, 1976, Shepherd & Tuckwell, 1977). The remains currently visible appear to represent a new exposure; an assessment of the area is highly recommended.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	54	6		Rubha Creag Corra-ghritheach	NF	86404	854164
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
A slipway has been made to the east side of a small bay by clearing stone from the ground surface and piling it to make two enclosing rough banks. The slipway measures 15m long and 4m wide.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	55	6		Roisinis	NF	86285	853552
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Walling				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<10m	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
<p>(i) Two short stretches of drystone walling, set 10m apart, have been built across a small stream, possibly to provide access or, more likely, to create a dam. Each measures 5m in length and 2m wide. There do not appear to be any associated structures surviving in the area.</p> <p>(ii) Nearby, a section of revetted drystone walling extends around the coast edge at the head of a bay.</p> <p>(iii) At NF 86191 53500 the remnants of a boundary are represented by a wall of loosely piled stone lying on the coast edge.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	56	6		Bagh Gheallt	NF	85595	853956
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Wall				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
A section of walling, 40m long and 1m high, extends across the seaward end of a watercourse which flows into the sea from an inland loch. Its purpose is unclear.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	57	6		Bagh Gheallt	NF	85813	853967
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Walls				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil		
Description							
Two stretches of drystone walling appear to represent the last vestiges of a field boundary. The walls now run through the intertidal zone rather than dry land. They are reduced to no more than 0.5m in height.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	58	6		Bagh Gheallt	NF	85820	854047
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Enclosure				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
A rectangular enclosure, measuring 25m by 24m stands close to the coast edge. The walls measure between 1m and 1.5m wide and stand up to 0.5m high. The vegetation inside is notably greener than the surrounding moorland. It is likely to be associated with a deserted township located further inland.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	59	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	84290	853990
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Walls				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
There are traces of an old field wall in this area, probably associated with a deserted township located further inland. The wall is built from beach stone and stand up to 1.6m high. It extends between the coast edge and the moor inland. There may also be slipways in this area: several suggestive piles of stone were noted around the coast, but these could not be characterised since they were seen under high tide conditions.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	60	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	84205	854136
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and walling				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The floor of a small inlet has been cleared of stone to provide a slipway for a boat. A drystone boundary wall extends around the coast in this area and is visible for over 100m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	61	5		Caolas Fhlodaigh	NF	84045	854134
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Wall				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
An intermittent drystone wall extends around the coast edge from a tidal inlet to the mainland. It is constructed from loosely piled boulders with smaller stones set on top. It measures between 1.2m and 1.7m in width and stands up to 0.7m high. It can be traced for over 50m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	62	5	NF85NW24	Rubha Bhidein	NF	82600	856200
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Township				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<100m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The footings of a range of stone buildings, together with boundary banks and walls, are located behind the coast edge.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	64	3		Cnoc Sornain	NF	77590	855400

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Mound and coastal section with anthropogenic deposits	Indeterminate		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
Indeterminate	<10m	Y	Poor	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor

Description

A large mound situated on the coast edge has been cut into by the sea. The mound measures some 90m E-W by 70m N-S. It was probably originally circular in plan, but up to 10m of the seaward side has been lost to coastal erosion. Part of the SW side of the mound is likely to have been damaged when the present road was built, and subsequently at each new improvement of the road. A section, measuring some 120m long is now exposed. Prior to damage caused during the recent storms, anthropogenic deposits, together with traces of possible stonework, were noted in this exposure. These remains were not visible at the time of this survey due to the presence of slumped turf and accumulated sand.
(Information supplied by R. McCullagh).

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
BB	63	3	NF75NE5	Drimhey	NF	76860	855460
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings and an enclosure, shown on the 1990 edition of the OS 1:10,000 map and noted by RCAHMS is no longer in evidence. It may be that there is an error in the grid reference supplied or alternatively, if the location is correct, it would appear that the farmstead was demolished since the site is now occupied by Ballivanich School.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	1	13		Creag Loisgte	NF	82202	844847
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
House and slipway				Domestic/maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A ruinous stone house stands close to the shore. Built on a low platform, it measures some 11m by 5m in plan and is aligned north west -south east. In places, the walls survive almost to their original height and have rounded corners. The entrance faces towards the sea and contains a central doorway, flanked by a window to either side. A third window stands in the long wall opposite the doorway. Inside, there are hearths set in to both gable end walls. Nearby, a 10m long slipway for a boat has been made in a small inlet by clearing the stone from the floor of the inlet and piling it to one side to make a low jetty.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	2	13		Rubh'an Stroim	NF	81898	844693
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structures and slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The footings of two stone buildings stand close to a small inlet which has been used as a slipway. One building measures 8.5m long and is 3m wide. The other is 6m long and 3m wide. The slipway has been made by clearing stone from the floor and using it to form a low 10m long jetty to the west side of the inlet.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	3	13		Rubh'an Stroim	NF	81970	844851
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	10m	Y	Fair	Other: structural collapse	Nil		
Description							
The ruins of a rectangular building stand close to the coast edge. The roof has collapsed in to the building and the walls are crumbling. The building has two windows and two doorways. One of the doors is situated in a long wall and the other is in a gable end wall. The gable end door has a carving above it which reads 'Aug 8th 1930'. A small drystone enclosure and a modern building, which is roofed but dilapidated, stand nearby							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	4	13		Rubha Ghaisinis	NF	81734	845196
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
House				Domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	5m	N	Good	N/A	Nil		
Description							
A traditional stone house, standing close to a rocky shore, has been renovated. It has a thatched roof and whitewashed exterior. In plan it measures 8m by 5m and is aligned north west- south east. A small porch has been built onto the east side.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	5	13		Rubha Ghaisinis	NF	81415	845286
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	2m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
The ruins of three stone buildings, sited close to the rocky shore, represent the remains of a farmstead. The largest building, a house, measures some 10m by 5m. In its original form, it had an east facing facade with a central doorway, flanked by a window to either side. A third window was present in the western long wall. A hearth stood in the north gable end wall, but this was subsequently blocked. In more recent times a concrete platform and chute built inside the building suggest that it was latterly used as a sheep dip. A second building, probably of similar dimensions, was aligned parallel to the house, but is poorly preserved. A small shed, measuring 2.5m by 5m stands nearby.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	6	13		Rubha Ghaisinis	NF	81100	845427
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipways and structures				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
Two slipways have been created in small inlets on a rocky stretch of coastline. One is accompanied by a jetty measuring 15m in length. Nearby, the remains of two small stone building may represent boat sheds or stores. One measures 10m by 4.5m, the other measures 4m by 3m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	7	13	NF84NW2	Rubha Ghaisinis, Carnan, Sig More	NF	80979	845468
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Chambered cairn				Funerary			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
4th-3rd Mil BC		1m	Y	Poor	Wave action & animal	Survey	
Description							
The remains of a much disturbed stony mound, sited on the coast edge, may represent a Neolithic chambered cairn. The site stands on the edge of a tidal islet, which at times is entirely cut off by the sea. The visible remains comprise of a low mound, measuring some 11m in diameter and standing up to 1m high. The seaward edge (north) of the mound is actively eroding and stony cairn material can be seen in the coastal exposures. Towards the center of the mound, the tops of two rows of large stones, probably representing the side walls of a passage, protrude through the turf. These are orientated east-west. Further large stones at the eastern tip of the mound may be part of a facade. There is no longer any trace of the surrounding kerb, noted previously by Henshall (see RCAHMS Canmore entry). In addition to coastal erosion, this site is being undermined by rabbit burrowing. It is recommended that a survey and/or rescue excavation be undertaken without delay.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	8	13		Grosavagh	NF	80676	845373
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		2m	N	Poor	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The footings of a rectangular stone building stand to one side of an inlet. The building measures 7m by 3.5m in plan. No features survive.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	9	13		Grosavagh	NF	80678	845235
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Shed and slipway				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
The remains of a stone shed, measuring 4m by 7m, stand to one side of an inlet which has been used as a slipway. The stone cleared from the floor of the inlet has been roughly piled to form a 5m long jetty wall to one side of the inlet.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	10	13		Aird Mhor	NF	80386	845655
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Indeterminate			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
Indeterminate	3m	N	Poor	N/A	Monitor		
Description							
A concentration of stone, measuring some 4m in diameter, is suggestive of structural remains. The stones are located on the tip of a small point. The site cannot be characterised or dated on the basis of the remains which are currently visible, but the site could be monitored to check on any future exposures.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	11	13		Aird Mhor	NF	80386	845653
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Shed and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		
Description							
The ruins of a small shed, now partly covered with driftwood and netting, stand in front of an occupied house and close to the shore. Nearby, a small jetty has been constructed on the coast edge from loosely piled boulders. This site stands directly opposite site SU10.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	12	13		Aird Mhor	NF	80589	845767
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead and jetty				Agricultural/Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Good	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A range of ruinous rectangular stone buildings stand within 50m of the coast edge and represent the remains of a farmstead. The largest building, a house, measures 10m by 5m. It had a single door and window; these were located opposite each other in the long walls. A hearth was set into the gable end wall. Three small outbuildings, each with a single doorway, surround the house. On the coast edge, beach boulders have been loosely piled up to form a jetty, some 6m in length.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	13	13		Aird Mhor	NF	80531	846126
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The remains of two rectangular stone buildings and part of a curvilinear enclosure represent a deserted farmstead. One building measures 12m by 3.5m and appears to have been subdivided into two chambers of roughly equal size. The other building measures 16m by 4m and has been subdivided into three chambers of unequal size.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	14	12		Bagh na Aird Moire	NF	80271	846145
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Slipway and jetty				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A slipway has been created in a small inlet by clearing away stone from the floor. The stone has been piled up to one side of the inlet to form a 10m long jetty.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	15	12		Bagh na Aird Moire	NF	80164	846058
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structure				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<2m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The ruins of a rectangular stone building stand on the south side of tidal sand flats. The building measures 12m by 3.5m and may originally have served as a dwelling house. More recently, it has been altered with the addition of rough pens and was possibly used as a sheep shelter.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	16	12		Eilean na H-Airde Moire	NF	80099	846322
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Dwelling House				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		6m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A ruinous rectangular stone dwelling house stands close to an area of tidal sand flats. It measures 11m by 4m and has a central doorway flanked to either side by a window. There is a third window in the long wall opposite to the doorway. Inside, there are hearths in both gable ends and a concrete floor. An annex has been added on to one end of this building. This measures 3.5m wide and is 6m long. It has a single doorway. Inside a concrete partition has been added, possibly to create a stock pen.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	17	12		Eilean na H-Airde Moire	NF	79940	846407
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Shed				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		5m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A rectangular stone shed stands on a rocky inlet. It measures 4.5m by 4m in plan and has a single doorway. The walls are dilapidated and the south wall is in a state of collapse.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	18	12		Eilean na H-airde Moire	NF	80087	846682
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Pier				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A stone pier has been built between the coast edge and a tidal islet. It measures some 40m in length.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	19	5		Sgirr nam Portan	NF	72315	827608
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Survey	
Description							
An old ground surface, comprising of anthropogenic deposits has been exposed in plan due to recent erosion. The exposure measures some 14m long by 3.5m wide. It is located on the foreshore between a rocky shelf and a sand and shingle beach and is inundated at high tide. The deposits contain inclusions of animal bone, including cattle bone and burnt or charred bone, shell (cockle, winkle and mussel), peat ash and a large amount of struck quartz. Two small metal objects were present but no pottery was noted. No trace was found of any deposits in the nearby cliff section, which stands some 9m behind this exposure. The level at which this exposure lies, however, is likely to be lower than the base of this section and thus it is probable that the deposits may extend inland below the level of the cliff. The cliff section stands over 1m high and comprises of wind blown sand deposits. These remains are being actively destroyed by the sea and it is recommended that the site be properly assessed without delay.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	20	3		Loch na Liana Moire	NF	73214	820552
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Findspot: wooden bowl fragment				Other: find			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<50m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	

Description

A fragment of a wooden bowl, representing approximately one half, was found on the top of sand dunes. The bowl appears to have been hand carved and bears an incised linear band under the rim, filled in with a decoration of diagonal lines. It was found lying on top of the ground surface behind the crest of a dune on the coast edge in close association with several other fragments of driftwood and close to a large whale vertebrae. It is thought that the wood, and probably the bowl fragment also, had been collected up from elsewhere and deposited in this area. Some of the wood was charred, suggesting that it had been used for firewood. There were no blowouts or exposed anthropogenic deposit in the near vicinity and an examination of the wider hinterland found no sites from which the bowl may have derived. The bowl fragment has been assessed by Dr. Anne Crone, AOC (Scotland) Ltd. and found to be made from a tropical hardwood, thus indicating that it is likely to be of recent origin.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	21	3	NF71NW10, 11&18	Sithean Biorach	NF	72935	819844
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
10th-14th C AD		<5m	Y	Poor	Wave & soil erosion	Survey	

Description

There are intermittent exposures of stonework and anthropogenic deposits along a 140m long stretch of coastline. The NGR provided above represents a central point. The exposures are visible in the face of sand dunes which have been cut vertical by the recent storm. These remains are located to the seaward side of three previously recorded Norse settlement sites (NF71NW10, 11 and 18). From the northern end of the exposure and extending for some 85m the deposits comprise mainly of loose stonework which is eroding from the exposure close to the top of the dunes. The southernmost 55m of the coastal exposure contains more organic soil deposits, up to 0.2m thick. These contain inclusions of shell, animal bone and fish bone. A decorated fragment of a bone comb, possibly of Pictish design, was recovered from this area and has been sent for specialist assessment and conservation. In places the midden deposits are situated some 2-4m above the level of the beach, over deposits of windblown sand. These deposits are thought to be associated with an extensive Norse settlement which lies in the immediate hinterland and which has been partially excavated. The interim results of this work indicate that the settlement comprised of five longhouses, together with associated outbuildings and middens and that it spanned from the late 10th C to the late 13th C AD (Brennand, M, Parker Pearson, M and Smith, H 1998 'Cille Pheadair (Kilpheder) (South Uist parish), Norse settlement and Pictish cairn' in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1998, 102-103).

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	22	3	NF71NW5	Orosay, An Doirlinn	NF	73020	817345

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Settlement remains, possible broch or dun site	Domestic		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD	<5m	Y	Poor	Wave & development	Survey

Description

There are extensive settlement remains eroding out of a much disturbed mound on a small tidal islet which lies between the shore and the island of Orosay. When surveyed by RCAHMS in 1965, the islet was said to measure 50 yards by 20 yards (approximately 50m by 20m); it has now been reduced to an overall diameter of some 15m. The site has been damaged both by coastal erosion and by human activities associated with the nearby seaweed factory. Plastic pipes have been inserted through the mound, resulting in the subsequent creation of 'wormholes' by the sea. Recent storm damage has removed much of the turf cover from the mound, exposing old ground surfaces both in plan and in section. These comprise of organic soils and compacted peat ash. Inclusions within these surfaces include shell, animal bone, struck quartz, decorated prehistoric pottery, possibly Iron Age in date, together with a large number of struck flint flakes. In several places on the south and east sides of the mound it appears that fragments of walling survive. In some cases, the stonework can be verified but elsewhere it is difficult to distinguish from the natural rock formation in this area, which is reminiscent of built stonework. More invasive assessment would be required to determine the nature and extent of the surviving structural remains. This site is already extremely badly damaged and much reduced in size. It is actively eroding and unlikely to survive for much longer. It is recommended that a site assessment is carried out immediately.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	23	12		Carnan	NF	79941	846904

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Shed	Agricultural/pastoral		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
18th-21st C AD	<30m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil

Description

A small roofless and derelict stone shed stands on a rise above the coast edge in enclosed grassland. It is rectangular in plan and measures 5m by 4m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	24	12		Carnan	NF	79756	847057

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Farmstead and cultivation remains	Agricultural/domestic		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
18th-21st C AD	<50m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil

Description

A range of derelict buildings, representing a farmstead, are situated on grassland extending for over 50m from the coast. Together with sites SU25, SU26 and SU27, they form a deserted township.

(i) A rectangular stone building, reduced to a derelict shell, measures 8m by 4m and has walls which stand to 1.2m high.

(ii) Some 5m to the west of (i) there is a low mound upon which are the remains of a demolished structure. It is estimated to have measured some 5m by 6m.

(iii) The footings of a third rectangular building, measuring 6m by 3m stand nearby.

(iv) The footings of a fourth building have been reduced to ground level, except for the west wall, which stands up to 1.6m high.

There are several stone walled enclosures located further inland. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation extend to the east side of the farmstead for at least 100m. The rigs are, on average, 1m wide and set 0.3m apart. They occur in small patches, generally measuring no more than 20m by 50m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	25	12		Carnan	NF	79520	847221

Characterisation	Site Type	Status	HS Index No.
Farmstead	Agricultural/domestic		

Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation
18th-21st C AD	<50m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil

Description

A range of derelict buildings, representing a farmstead, are situated on grassland extending for over 50m from the coast. Together with sites SU24, SU26 and SU27, they form a deserted township. The buildings which stand within 50m of the coast include the following:

(i) a rectangular house measuring 11m by 7m with walls up to 1m in thickness. The walls are bonded with mortar and are lime rendered inside. The building is aligned north-south with a central doorway on the east side. This is flanked to either side by a window; a third window pierces the west long wall in a position directly opposite to the door. There are hearths set into the gable end walls. An annex or shed has been added to the seaward (north) end of the building. This measures 6m by 7m.

(ii) To the east of (i), the footings of a rectangular building, measuring 9m by 6m, stand on the coast edge at NF79584 47183. It is aligned north-south and has been constructed from large blocks (up to 0.5 x 0.75 x 0.3m).

(iii) The footings of a stone building stand nearby on raised ground. This structure measures 7m by 7m; the walls are reduced to less than 0.2m high.

(iv) A stone walled enclosure backs onto the coast edge. A drainage channel runs around its periphery. It encloses an area measuring 20m by 10m.

(v) The footings of a small shed lie on the coast edge at NF79504 47254. This measures 5m by 3m and is aligned north-south. It has been internally subdivided.

(vi) A range of conjoined buildings is located at NF79440 47274. These include two rectangular buildings (measuring 7m by 4m and 3.5m by 6m) which adjoin an enclosed yard area.

(vii) At NF 79351 47283 there is a small coastal exposure in which humic soils and shell midden are visible. The proximity of this exposure to the nearby farmstead suggests that they may be associated. The exposure measures up to 0.1m in thickness and is visible over a distance of some 8m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	26	12		Carnan	NF	79222	847221
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<50m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
<p>A range of derelict buildings, representing a farmstead, are situated on grassland extending for over 50m from the coast. Together with sites SU24, SU25 and SU27, they form a deserted township. The buildings which stand within 50m of the coast include the following:</p> <p>(i) A rectangular building is survived by parts of its north, south and west walls. It is estimated to have measured about 10m by 6m. The footings are now reduced to 0.5m high or less and are turf covered.</p> <p>(ii) At NF 79080 47168 there is a renovated blackhouse. This has a thatched roof. In the garden of this building stands the ruins of a second building of similar dimensions (15m by 8m). There are further structural remains, including field walls, present within an area extending between 50m and 100m from the coast.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	27	12		Clachan	NF	77325	846514
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
<p>A range of derelict buildings, representing a farmstead, are situated on grassland extending for over 50m from the coast. Together with sites SU24, SU25 and SU26, they form a deserted township. The buildings which stand within 50m of the coast include the following:</p> <p>(i) A stone-walled enclosure measuring 40m by 25m incorporates a roofless building.</p> <p>(ii) A derelict conjoined house and shed are built on to one end of the enclosure. The house measures some 10m by 8m. It has a single window and doorway.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	28	12		Clachan	NF	77044	846484
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Walling				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
<p>A stretch of drystone walling crosses a small watercourse at the point at which it issues out into a sandy bay. The wall is constructed from large angular stones placed in two rows; it survives up to two courses high. It is 1m wide and extends for 15m. It may be part of an old field boundary or, alternatively, a small bridge.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	29	12		Clachan	NF	76996	846418
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		5m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Monitor	
Description							
An amorphous stony mound stands in an enclosed field beside the coast edge. It measures 8m in diameter and stands to 1m high. Part of the periphery of the mound extends beyond the fence line and is being eroded by the sea. In a coastal exposure some 10m long and 3m high, stony soils are visible. There is also a concentration of loose stone situated on the foreshore surrounding the mound. This may represent material which has been washed out of the mound. This site cannot be characterised on the basis of the remains which are currently visible. It is recommended either that the site is assessed or, at a minimum, kept under surveillance against further damage.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	30	11		Baile Gharbhaidh	NF	76646	846953
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Rock with carvings				Other			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Good	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A rock which protrudes through the sand on the foreshore has freehand carvings on it. The most distinct carving represents a cruciform gravestone with the letters 'RIP' carved on it. This measures 10cm by 25cm in size. There are other less discernible carvings, possibly spelling out names. The carvings appear to be of recent (20th C AD) origin.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	31	11		Baile Gharbhaidh	NF	76548	847025
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		5m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
Anthropogenic deposits are visible in a coastal section which extends for some 100m in length and varies in height from 0.5m to 2m. The deposits comprise of layers of peat ash and shell (winkle, limpet, cockle) to a maximum thickness of 1.8m. These deposits cover a stony soil and are covered by turf. There are occupied buildings in the immediate hinterland and it is likely that these remains represent a 19th-20th C AD midden heap.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	32	11		Baile Gharbhaidh	NF	76406	847133
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	<5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Nil		
Description							
A range of farm buildings stand close to the coast edge close to an occupied house. One building is eroding over a 2m high sand cliff. This measures 11m by 6m. The walls stand up to 1.5m high. The seaward end of the building has been damaged by the recent storm, to the extent that the gable end wall has collapsed on to the beach. The floor of the building has been cut in section, revealing a 0.5m thick deposit of peaty soil.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	33	11	NF74NE16	Rubha Thornais, Hornish Point	NF	75924	847187
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD	<10m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor		
Description							
Anthropogenic deposits are intermittently visible for over 15m in an indented coastal section. The section stands up to 2m high and exposures created by the recent storm reveals 0.3m of turf and topsoil covering 0.2m of windblown sand. Beneath this the anthropogenic deposits comprise of humic sandy soils and a line of horizontally set stone, beneath which an ashy soil contains inclusions of prehistoric pottery, struck quartz flakes and charcoal. More extensive middens have been noted in the coastal section in this area in the past (see RCAHMS CANMORE entry). In addition to shell and bone, artefacts recovered from these middens included numerous sherds of Iron Age pottery. A decorated sherd and a bone fish gorge were presented to NMAS (PSAS 107 (1975-6), Donations to and Purchases for the Museum, 1975-6, 333). A wheelhouse excavated in this area is no longer in evidence, perhaps now lying below the level of the beach (NF74NE18, Barber, 2003) but it is probable that these deposits are associated with that settlement. See also SU35.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	34	11		Rubha Thornais, Hornish Point	NF	75882	847201
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead and cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

The basal courses of two rectangular stone buildings are set within a curvilinear enclosure close to the coast edge. One building measures 16m by 6m, the other is 9m long and 5.5m wide. The buildings are conjoined along their long axis. In both cases, the walls have been reduced to less than 0.5m high and no internal features are visible. The enclosure wall is now reduced to a height of no more than 0.3m; the interior is filled with windblown sand. There are traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the wider hinterland.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	35	11	NF74NE18	Rubha Thornais, Hornish Point	NF	75815	847038
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD		5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Survey	

Description

A cliff section which stands up to 2m high above a rocky storm beach contains a 50m long exposure in which anthropogenic deposits are visible. It is probable that these remains are part of the wheelhouse settlement which was partially excavated (Barber, 2003). The deposits currently visible in section occupy the lower 0.5m to 1m of the section face and comprise of both midden type deposits and probable structural remains. The stonework extends for 1.5m and stands up to 0.75m high. Surrounding the stonework and closely associated with it, the midden deposits contain inclusions of cattle and sheep bones, fish bone, charcoal, peat ash, shell (limpet, wrinkle and cockle) and prehistoric pottery. The deposits appear well stratified and the inclusions are preserved in a very good condition. The stonework in section is built over deep midden deposits. In front of the section there is a fragment of an old ground surface which has been exposed by the recent storm. This extends for some 12m in length, 1.75m in width and 0.5m in depth. The surface also comprises of anthropogenic deposits, comprising of ashy soils with inclusions of bone, pot and shell. In the immediate hinterland there is a low featureless mound, measuring some 50m in diameter. Some 10m at the periphery of this mound appears to have been lost to the sea. Further assessment, possibly in the form of rescue excavation, is now required since the exposed remains are extremely vulnerable to erosion.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	36	11		Mol Mor	NF	75441	846404
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
Indeterminate	10m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor		

Description

Anthropogenic deposits are revealed in a recently cut section along the coast edge. The section face stands up to 4m high and comprises mainly of windblown sand. The anthropogenic deposits occur towards the middle of the section and extend for up to 50m in length. They undulate, suggesting that they were laid down over an uneven dune surface. They comprise of a band of often densely packed shell and bone up to 0.2m thick. The shell includes limpet and wrinkle, the bone includes mammal and whale bone. In the hinterland, featureless sand dunes extend inland for over 50m.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	37	11		Mol Mor	NF	75209	846127
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
18th-21st C AD	20m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil		

Description

A derelict farmhouse and associated buildings are located close to a range of buildings which are still in use. One building measures 12m by 6m and has a doorway flanked to either side by a window. An annex has been tacked on to its seaward end; this measures 4m by 4m. There are anthropogenic deposits exposed in the coastal section in front of these buildings. These include layers of peat ash and byre waste and appear to be associated with the farmstead. Nearby, at NF 75185 46104 a stone-lined drain is revealed in the coastal section. This also appears to be associated with the farmstead. Externally, it measures 1.5m in width and 0.5m high, with the actual drain aperture measuring 0.25m wide and 0.3m deep.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	38	11		Aird A'Mhachair	NF	74535	846042
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

The remains of three derelict buildings stand within enclosed grassland at the south end of a sandy bay, close to an occupied house. There are remnant field walls in the wider area. One of the buildings, a house, stands some 5m from the coast. It measures 10m by 5m and has walls up to 1.2m thick. One side of this building has been reduced to ground level; the other side stands no more than 1m high. Nearby, a second building has walls which stand up to 2m. This measures 10m by 8m and stands some 15m behind the coast edge. A third building, of similar dimensions and condition to (ii) lies 20m behind the coast.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	39	11		Rubha Aird na Mhachrach	NF	74207	846334
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		8m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor	

Description

A concentration of twelve or more stones are revealed in section in a low coastal exposure. The stones occur in two rough courses and extend for 5m in length and 0.4m high. A humic sand deposit associated with the stonework contains no visible inclusions but may be a former cultivation surface. These deposits cover a firm dark brown sand and are covered by turf and topsoil. It is suggested that these remains represent part of a field wall and a cultivation surface since traces of rig and furrow cultivation are present in the hinterland.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	40	11		Rubha Aird na Mhachrach	NF	74085	846198
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		10m	N	Fair	N/A	Monitor	

Description

A low amorphous mound, aligned north west- south east, stands on unenclosed grassland behind a rocky, indented shoreline. The mound measures 8m by 3m and stands up to 0.5m high. It stands out amongst the otherwise level landscape and storm beach and may be of archaeological potential.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	41	11		Geo Bhata	NF	73925	845730
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A roofless rectangular stone building stands at the head of a sandy bay, close to an occupied building. It measures 12m long and 5m wide in plan. The walls stand to 1.5m high and are 1m thick. A secondary construction has been built inside the seaward end of the building, producing a chamber measuring 4m by 5m. Deposits of humic shelly soil are visible in the coastal section situated to either side of the structure and these would appear to be associated with its use.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	42	11		Aird A'Mhachair	NF	73926	845637
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD		5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor	
Description							
Anthropogenic deposits are visible in a coastal exposure which extends for some 20m in length. In this area, the cliff section stands up to 3m above the level of the beach. The anthropogenic deposits occur in a 0.5m band approximately 1m below the turf and topsoil covering. They comprise of bands of humic sandy soil which contains inclusions of shell, bone and pottery. The shell includes both periwinkle and limpet, the bone derives both from mammals and fish and the pot appears to be of an Iron Age type. Windblown sands lies above and below these deposits. A deposit of peat which occurs at the base of the section extends onto the beach. No deposits or features of interest were noted within this surface.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	43	8		Loch Garbh Buidhe	NF	74490	833458
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains seen in coastal exposure				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor	
Description							
A concentration of stone is visible in a coastal exposure which extends for some 10m in length. The stones occur towards the base of the section in a 1.3m high band (maximum height) and are covered by 1.5m of windblown sand. The stones are not apparently coursed or arranged and there is no sign of an associated soil matrix. It is possible that these remains are of relatively recent date and represent either dumping or a part of a rough coastal defence.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	44	7		Loch Garbh Buidhe	NF	74329	835340
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Enclosure				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		10m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
An enclosure sited on unenclosed grassland extends to the coast edge and has been damaged by erosion. It is estimated to measure in the region of 40m by 40m, with the north part now lost to the sea. It is defined by earthen and stone banks which measure up to 1.5m wide at the base and stand up to 0.75m high. In section, the bank is visible as a 0.25m high concentration of stone piled over deposits of windblown sand.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	45	7		Loch A'Mhoil	NF	73477	834738
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Field bank and cultivation remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		10m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A fragmentary field bank extends inland from the coast edge in an area which has been severely inundated during the recent storm. The bank is grassed over and measures 0.75m wide and stands to 0.5m high. It can be traced inland for 15m. There are traces of rig and furrow cultivation in the hinterland, covering a minimum area of 100m by 100m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	46	7		Ceann na Doirlinn	NF	73477	834565
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		8m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Monitor	
Description							
An old ground surface has been exposed as a 2m long shelf on the foreshore beneath a storm beach. The surface is composed of deposits of compacted peat ash. No inclusions were noted but the exposure was limited in scale and partially covered with loose flotsam. It is probable that this surface is more extensive and that it runs beneath the storm beach. The remains are very vulnerable to further losses. It is recommended that the site is assessed or, at a minimum, closely monitored for further change.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	47	7		Cnoc Breac	NF	73448	833785
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Findspot: flint flake				Other: findspot			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		10m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Monitor	
Description							
A struck flint, waste flake, was noted in a stony deposit close to the base of a low section. The deposit in which the flint was noted, together with the surrounding deposits, appeared to be archaeologically sterile.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	48	7		Cnoc Breac	NF	73460	833785
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Field banks				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<100m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The remains of several redundant field banks are present on unenclosed grassland behind the coast edge. The banks stand generally less than 0.5m high and probably originally had fences built on top.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	49	7		Cnoc Breac	NF	73401	833731
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mounds				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<50m	N	Fair	N/A	Monitor	
Description							
A group of five or more small mounds are arranged on unenclosed grassland on the north side of a headland. The largest mound measures 5m in diameter and stands to 1m high. They cover an area measuring approximately 50m by 50m. The closest mound to the coast lies some 15m from HWM. At a distance of over 50m inland, there is a cross-shaped standing stone (NF73SW3). This stone is set into a mound which is conical in shape, measures 6m in diameter and stands up to 1.5m high. There are several mounds visible on the south side of the headland.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	50	7		Rubh'Aird-mhicheil	NF	73377	833457
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound				Indeterminate			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
Indeterminate	30m	Y	Fair	Animal (rabbit)	Monitor		
Description							
An amorphous mound stands to the inland side of a track, behind the coast edge. It measures 30m in diameter and is circular in plan, with a flat top. It stands up to 1.5m high. The mound is generally covered with grass, but has been heavily mined by rabbits. It rises out of an otherwise level field and may enclose archaeological remains.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	51	7	NF73SW6	Rubh'Aird-mhicheil	NF	73208	833414
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range	Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation		
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD	<5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Survey		
Description							
<p>A discontinuous coastal exposure containing anthropogenic deposits extends for almost 100m around a headland which has two large but featureless mounds sited back from the coast. One of the mounds appears to tail out gradually towards the coast edge and may be clipped in the coastal section. The mounds are surmounted by a cemetery, which remains in use. It is probable that pot sherds collected from this area in the past (NF73SW6) may have come from this site. The coastal exposure divides into three parts; these are described as they occur moving from north to south. (i) Part 1 begins at the NGR provided above and comprises of a 10m long exposure in cliff section which stands up to 1.75m high. The anthropogenic deposits lie beneath 0.5m of turf, topsoil and blown sand. They occur in a band some 1m thick and comprise of humic dark brown sandy soils containing winkle and limpet shell, burnt mammal bone and coarse pottery of probable Iron Age type. There are more deposits of windblown sand below.</p> <p>(ii) Part 2 of the exposure begins around the corner from Part 1 and ends at NF 73147 33414. It comprises of a 30m long stretch, standing up to 2m high, in which two separate bands of anthropogenic deposits can be seen, separated by a layer of windblown sand. In general, the uppermost band is up to 1m thick and comprises of humic brown sandy soil which covers compact peat ash deposits. It lies immediately below turf and topsoil. The lower band is approximately 0.5m thick and separated from the upper band by a 0.5m band of pale brown sand. It comprises of a layer of compact red peat ash covering humic brown sandy soil. It covers storm beach deposits. In both bands, the humic soils contain inclusions of shell, fish bone, mammal bone, burnt bone, stone, pot sherds and occasionally, stone tools. In this area, the recent storm has eroded out large chunks of the cliff section and much ex-situ anthropogenic material was found piled up on the foreshore.</p> <p>(iii) Part three of the exposure extends for over 50m, beginning at the end of part 2 and continuing to NF 73054 33409. The anthropogenic deposits in this part comprised of discontinuous ashy lenses up to 0.25m in thickness which occur at the top of the section face and correspond with the upper band of material seen in Part 2.</p>							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	52	7	NF73SW2	Ardmichael Cemetery	NF	73080	833350
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cemetery				Funerary			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<20m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A cemetery, enclosed by a mortared stone wall, stands on a headland close to the coast edge. It stands on top of two large amorphous mounds (see SU51). The cemetery continues to be used.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	53	7		Rubh'Aird-mhicheil	NF	73040	833323
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cairns				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		50m	N	Fair	N/A	Monitor	
Description							
Two cairns are situated on unenclosed grassland behind a rocky shore. They may represent prehistoric burial cairns. One is situated at the NGR provided above and measures 5m by 8m. It is largely covered with turf and stands up to 1.5m high. At a distance of some 10m to the north of the first, there is a second cairn. This measures 6m in diameter and stands up to 1m high.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	54	7		Rubh'Aird-mhicheil	NF	73148	833221
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposure with anthropogenic deposits				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Nil	
Description							
Anthropogenic deposits are exposed in a cliff section which stands up to 2.2m high and extends for 30m in length. The deposits appear to be entirely of recent origin, containing inclusions of stone, shell, bone mixed up with lumps of iron and nails. There are frequent lumps of twisted metal and old car parts strewn over the beach in this area and it is likely that the deposits seen in section represent modern dumping.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	55	7		Corran Ormiclate	NF	73162	832105
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		50m	N	Good	N/A	Monitor	
Description							
A large circular mound stands to the landward side of a range of sand dunes on low-lying machair land. It is grass-covered and has an uneven but generally level top and sloping sides. It measures some 70m in diameter and stands up to 4m high. It has been badly mined by rabbits. Fragments of shell are visible in some rabbit scrapes.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	56	6		Croic a Tuath	NF	71904	829835
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Kelp pit in section				Industrial			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		10m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Nil	
Description							
A small U-shaped pit is exposed in the coastal section. The top of the pit lies some 0.75m below the ground surface. It measures 0.4m deep and is 0.4m wide. The sides of the pit are lined with beach stone and it is filled with a lower deposit of ashy soil, covered by discoloured sand lenses. It stands 1m above the level of the beach. The design of the pit, together with its ashy fills, suggests that it was used for kelp burning. This is further supported up by the proximity of a kelp workers settlement nearby (see SU 136).							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	57	6		Rubha Aird a'Mhuile/Rubha Ardvule	NF	70962	829930
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Mound				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		25m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A teardrop shaped stony mound stands behind the coast edge at the tip of a promontory. It measures 10m by 20m and has a lumpy profile. It is grass covered, although numerous stones protrude through the surface. A concrete Ordnance Survey Trig point has been built on top of this mound.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	58	6	NF72NW21	Rubha Aird a'Mhuile/Rubha Ardvule	NF	71700	829800
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Kelp workers settlement				Industrial			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		40m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

A complex of turf and stone built structures, representing a former kelp worker's settlement, is located within the machair behind the coast edge. The structures were constructed into hollows made into sand mounds and were lined with stone. They are arranged around three sides of a rectangular yard. Recent fieldwork has identified twenty such buildings (Badcock, A, Symonds, J and Davis, S 2000 'Rubha Ardvule bothy, Western Isles (South Uist parish), 19th/20th C bothy', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2000, 99-100). The buildings are thought to have been used seasonally during the collection and processing of seaweed from the later 19th C until the early 20th C AD. The buildings are grass-covered and show some signs of rabbit burrowing, although this does not appear to be severe in extent.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	59	6	NF72NW1	Dun Vulcan	NF	71407	829815
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Broch and settlement				Domestic/Defensive	Sch	3260	
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
1st Mil BC/1st Mil AD		5m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Monitor	

Description

The remains of Dun Vulcan broch stand just above the foreshore and have been damaged by the recent storm. The site was the subject of excavation between 1991 and 1996 as part of the SEARCH programme conducted by Sheffield University (Parker Pearson, M and Sharples, N 1999, Between Land and Sea: Excavations at Dun Vulcan, South Uist, Sheffield Academic Press). The building, which has an internal diameter of 11m and walls 4m thick, was in use from around 50 BC until AD 400. Outside the broch, middens and structural remains indicate that the site was occupied from as early as the Late Bronze Age period, with a series of rectangular outbuildings continuing in use up to about 500 AD. The ground floor of the broch remains unexcavated. The recent storm has caused damage to the sea wall which was built to protect the seaward (south) side of the site. To the west of the site, a section of approximately 65m in length has been washed away; while to the east, a 40m length has been removed. The consolidated outer wall of the south side of the broch has been damaged by erosion: a segment measuring some 8m long has been breached and deposits within the thickness of the wall have been disturbed and washed out. Inside the building, the turf which formerly covered and protected the unexcavated remains has been washed out in places. The ground surface on the landward (north) side of the broch has been removed in places, revealing midden deposits over an area measuring some 15m long by 2.5m wide. The site is now vulnerable to further losses and will require remedial consolidation to maintain it for the future.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	60	2		Cille Bhrighde	NF	75786	814044
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A roofless rectangular stone building stands in an enclosed field on the landward side of the public road from the shore. It has mortar bonded walls which stand to 1.75m high and are up to 1m thick. The building measures 15m by 5m and is subdivided internally into two chambers of roughly equal size. There are remnant field walls in the surrounding hinterland.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	61	2		Cul-Phort	NF	76141	813998
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Field boundary				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<5m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A branching field bank extends down to the shore, where it is being eroded. The bank is up to 1m wide and stands 1m high. It is constructed from large beach boulders with turf set on top. It extends over boggy hill land and is visible inland for some 30m.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	62	1		Bagh Shaltabhaig	NF	77648	814173
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbour and slipway				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A small harbour occupies a natural rocky inlet, to the south side of a sheltered sandy bay. It measures 15m wide and is 30m long and has a stone jetty (5m by 5m) at its seaward end. To the east of this harbour a slipway has been formed by clearing away stone from an area extending from the upper foreshore to the intertidal zone. It measures 15m long and is 4m wide. These sites stand inland of a modern pier which served the Eriskay ferry, prior to the construction of the causeway.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	63	1		Bagh Shaltabhaig	NF	77798	814186
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
The footings of a rectangular stone building, possibly representing a small dwelling house, are sited on a platform built on a rocky slope above a sandy bay. The building is aligned east-west and measures 9m by 4.5m. The corners are rounded in the manner of the traditional blackhouse. A doorway is located on the landward side of the building. The interior is turf-covered and featureless. The walls are constructed from large angular boulders and measure 1m wide; they are reduced now to 0.6m or less in height.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	64	1		Bagh Shaltabhaig	NF	77984	814148
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Harbour				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Fair	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A small harbour has been built into a natural rocky inlet on the inner coast of a sheltered sandy bay. A wall some 20m long, has been constructed to one side from large rounded boulders to form a jetty. There would appear to be several other slipways in the wider area, although these were not so readily discerned, being covered with heaps of flotsam and debris.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	65	1		Rubha na Moine	NF	78363	813899
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Walling				Agricultural/Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	Y	Poor	Wave action	Nil	
Description							
A fragment of drystone walling survives at the head of a small inlet. This may have been part of a once more extensive field boundary or it may have been part of a now defunct slipway or boat noost. The surviving part measures 6m in length, is 1.5m wide and stands up to 1m high.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	66	1	NF71SE12	Gleann Dail Bho Dheas/South Glen Dale	NF	79819	814312
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Coastal exposures with anthropogenic deposits				Indeterminate			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		30m	Y	Fair	Soil erosion	Monitor	

Description

Two previous assessments have been conducted in this area of unenclosed grassland: the first recovered sherds of cord-impressed Beaker pottery, quartz and flint tools and pumice (Maclean 1978, quoted in Barber, 2003); the other found one sherd of Beaker pottery and post-medieval remains (Barber, 2003, 104 & foll.). This survey recorded are numerous small exposures which have been denuded of vegetation and which are being eroded by the wind. In some of the exposures there are inclusions which suggest that the eroding deposits may include anthropogenic soils. Fragments of shell, mammal bone and stone, including apparently burnt stone, are visible within the deflation surfaces. The deflating areas extend over some 20m by 10m, with smaller exposures spread wider than this. While there are no in-situ remains currently visible in the area, the possibility remains that they may lie buried but vulnerable to rapid exposure and loss as the sand shifts around. It is therefore recommended that the site is monitored regularly.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	67	1		Gleann Dail Bho Dheas/South Glen Dale	NF	79729	814287
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural and cultivation remains				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	

Description

The footings of three buildings are situated in close proximity on a grassy slope above a sandy bay. They are described individually below:

- (i) A rectangular stone building, measuring 3.5m by 5m, has walls which are 0.65m wide and which stand up to 0.4m high. The footings are now covered with turf and no trace remains of any internal features.
- (ii) A curvilinear building, measuring 4m by 4.5m, shows traces of a stone inner wall face. The walls are reduced to 0.25m in height and are 0.5m wide.
- (iii) Part of a rectilinear building survives upslope from (i). This measures 5m by 5m. The walls are 1.2m wide and stand up to 0.45m high.

At NF 79391 14303 there are traces of drainage channels and cultivation remains over an area measuring some 50m by 50m. These are located on sloping south facing land some 2m above a sandy bay. To the east side of this area there are drainage channels running with the slope and set 3-4m apart. To the west side, there are rigs which measure 1m wide and are set 0.3m apart.

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	68	1		Gleann Dail Bho Dheas/South Glen Dale	NF	79223	814687
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A complex of ruinous buildings, representing a farmstead, are located in a valley to one side of a sandy bay. The buildings extend inland from the coast for up to 100m. There is a modern occupied house located inland. On the coast, there is a complex of stone walled buildings which have been converted to form a sheep wash. There are also numerous remnants of stone field boundaries in the area. Other ruinous buildings, shown on the 1st edition OS map (1880) have been recorded previously in this area (NF71SE20).							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	69	2		Loch Briste	NF	74478	814946
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Possible kelp pit seen in section				Industrial			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		15m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Nil	
Description							
A small pit is exposed in section in a 2m high sand cliff. The pit measures 1.3m in width and is 0.35m deep. It lies 1.8m below the ground surface. It is filled with three distinct deposits comprising of, from the top down, a pale brown humic sandy soil with charcoal flecks; a mid brown sandy soil with charcoal flecks and; a pale grey sandy soil with charcoal flecks. It may represent a kelp burning pit.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	70	2		Loch Briste	NF	74511	814884
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Structural remains				Domestic			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<10m	Y	Fair	Wave & soil erosion	Nil	
Description							
A rectilinear stone building is eroding out on to the beach from a low sand cliff. The exposure in which these remains are visible extends for some 13m in length. On the beach, a denuded stone wall, representing the long axis of a building, measures some 13m in length. It is constructed from large rounded beach stone, measuring about 0.4 x 0.5 x 0.3m. The outline of the other long wall is visible as a topographic feature behind the section face. Here, the grass-covered footings indicate a well-built wall, faced to either side, which measures 1.2m in width. The overall width of the building is estimated to be in the region of 5.5m or more. Deposits associated with the wall and visible in the coastal section include peaty soils and humic brown sandy soils. The remains are interpreted as those of a dwelling house of 18th-20th C date.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	71	2		Poll A'Charra/Pollachar	NF	74592	814464
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Noosts				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Intertidal	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
Two boat noosts are constructed to one side a narrow inlet. They are visible as conjoined, elongated U-shaped depressions set into the grassy banks. One is 10m long and 2m wide at its widest point; it is up to 1.2m deep. The other is less distinct and measures 1m wide by 8m long and 0.5m deep.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	72	2	NF71SW1	Poll A'Charra/Pollachar	NF	74590	814390
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Standing stone				Indeterminate	Sch	5389	
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		20m	N	Good	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A standing stone stands on unenclosed grassland on the seaward side of the public road leading to the Pollachar Inn. It is thought to have been re-erected in this location. It stands 5ft 8" high and is 5ft 9" wide at the base. It is not threatened by coastal erosion at present.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	73	2	NF71SE1	West Kilbride	NF	75720	814070
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Site of cemetery				Funerary			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
14th-18th C AD		Unknown	N	N/A	N/A	Nil	
Description							
There is no evidence now visible of a chapel and burial ground said to have once stood at Kilbride.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	74	2	NF71NW7	Tipperton, Gharaidh	NF	74000	815300
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Cemetery				Funerary			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
Indeterminate		<50m	Y	Fair	Wave action	Monitor	
Description							
It is recorded that stone lined cist graves containing crouched skeletons have sometimes been found eroding from the shore, just above the high water mark on the south side of the Ceann a Gharaidh point. Further remains have come to light following the January 2005 storm and are currently being investigated.							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	75	6	NF73SW8001	Bornish, Croic a Tuath	NF	72000	830000
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
The 'Argonaut', wreck of cargo vessel				Maritime			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	
Description							
A wooden, full rigged cargo ship, the Argonaut, was wrecked at Bornish in January 1866. The ship was en route to Newfoundland from Greenock, carrying a cargo of timber							

Island	Site No.	Map No.	NMRS No.	Placename	NGR	East	North
SU	76	12	NF74NE28	Scalagarry/Clachan	NF	77060	846470
Characterisation				Site Type	Status	HS Index No.	
Farmstead				Agricultural/pastoral			
Date Range		Distance from HWM	Eroding ?	Condition	Threats to site	Recommendation	
18th-21st C AD		<100m	N	Fair	N/A	Nil	
Description							
Two ruinous buildings, representing a farmstead, are located behind the coast edge.							

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