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Broadford Primary, Skye Evaluation Trenching



DSR and Recommendations

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Broadford Primary

Evaluation Trenching DSR

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HAS Report No. | BPS23-006 |
| Site Code | BPS23 |
| Client | Highland Council |
| Planning Reference | 19/02381/PREMAJ |
| OS Grid Reference | NG 64381 23371 |
| Date | 14 th August 2024 |
| Author(s) | Karen Kennedy and Eile McLeod |
| Approved by | Lynne McKeggie |

Summary

A programme of archaeological works were commissioned by Highland Council ahead of the construction of a new Primary/Nursery School, which would also include new parking, landscaping, playgrounds and MUGA in Broadford on the Isle of Skye. Pre-application advice from the Highland Historic Environment Team (ref 19/02381/PREMAJ) requested an initial Desk Based Assessment to be followed by Evaluation Trenching in order to inform the design and planning consent.

The site visit was conducted in November 2023 and the evaluation was conducted between the 17th and 19th of June 2024. 15 trenches were excavated, and all were archaeologically sterile. There are no further recommendations for this site.

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Legislation and Policy

The common principles underlying international conventions, national legislation and local authority planning policies are that cultural heritage assets should be identified in advance of development and safeguarded where practicable; if disturbance is unavoidable appropriate recording of features and recovery of portable artefacts should take place. These have been set out in international agreements, UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national and local planning policies¹.

Professional standards maintained throughout the present project adhered to the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists².

Acknowledgements

This document was written by Karen Kennedy and Eile McLeod and edited by Lynne McKeggie. The project was commissioned and funded by Highland Council. Fieldwork was directed by Karen Kennedy with the assistance of Eile McLeod. Background mapping has been reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey under Licence 100043217. Historic mapping is courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

Glossary

- BGS - British Geological Survey
- DBA – Desk Based Assessment
- DES – Discovery and Excavation Scotland
- CIfA – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- HES – Historic Environment Scotland
- HET – Historic Environment Team
- HHER – Highland Historic Environment Record
- NLS – National Library of Scotland
- OS – Ordnance Survey
- PAW – Previous Archaeological Work
- SM – Scheduled Monument

¹ A summary of relevant international, EU, UK and Scottish legislation and policies is available from the HAS office on request.

² Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation.

Location

The proposed development is located in Broadford on the Isle of Skye. Centred at National Grid Reference: NG 64381 23371. At the time of the fieldwork, the majority of the site was undeveloped scrubland with some previously landscaped areas to the south and east, including access path to the existing school site. It is located between Strath Parish Church and existing Broadford Primary School.



Figure 1: The Study Area showing Site Location



Figure 2: site plan (as supplied by client)

Introduction

Archaeological works were commissioned by the Highland Council ahead of the construction of a new Primary/Nursery School, which would also include new parking, landscaping, playgrounds and MUGA in Broadford on the Isle of Skye. Pre-application advice from the Highland Historic Environment Team (ref 19/02381/PREMAJ) requested an initial Desk Based Assessment to be followed by Evaluation Trenching in order to inform the design and planning consent.

The Desk Based Assessment (including a site visit) was undertaken and reported in November 2023 and a Written Scheme of Investigation proposed for evaluation trenching.³ The site boundary did alter slightly to the south, incorporating the existing path and some of the built-up ground. However, as this area had already been subject to Evaluation trenching prior to development for housing, it did not increase the trench-able area.

The area available for trenching was constrained by several factors. An overhead powerline at the north edge of the site required a buffer of 7m minimum. Service plans suggested buried cables may be present around the edges of the site, and some trenches had to be moved in response to positive readings during CAT scanning. The eastern edge of the site which incorporated a path and landscaped area at the side of the existing playing field could not be accessed by the digger without removing fencing. A small area at the south west of the site also could not be safely accessed by the digger without presenting a risk to the public. Finally, the site was very wet as a result of the wet late-spring weather, which necessitated a cautious approach to machine movement and trench layout to prevent injury to site staff, trench edge collapse or damage to machinery.

³ McLeod 2023

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

An area of roughly 1km around the proposed development site had been studied in order to understand the archaeological and historical character of the surrounding and immediate area. This included a study of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), Canmore's national historic record database (via Pastmap), publicly available historic mapping through the National Library of Scotland's online facility, the Ordnance Survey Namebook records and the Old and New Statistical Accounts of Scotland.

Geology (from BGS Geology Viewer)

The underlying bedrock for the proposed development site is a mixture of sedimentary sandstone and mudstone, belonging to the Ardnish Formation. The superficial deposits are Raised Beach Deposits, consisting of a mixture of sand and gravel.

Historic Environment Record

An investigation of available sources has been undertaken in order to establish a baseline of previously recorded archaeological sites both within and in the immediate vicinity of the development area. A full list of identified assets is presented in the appendix (Table 1). The most significant of these results are presented here.

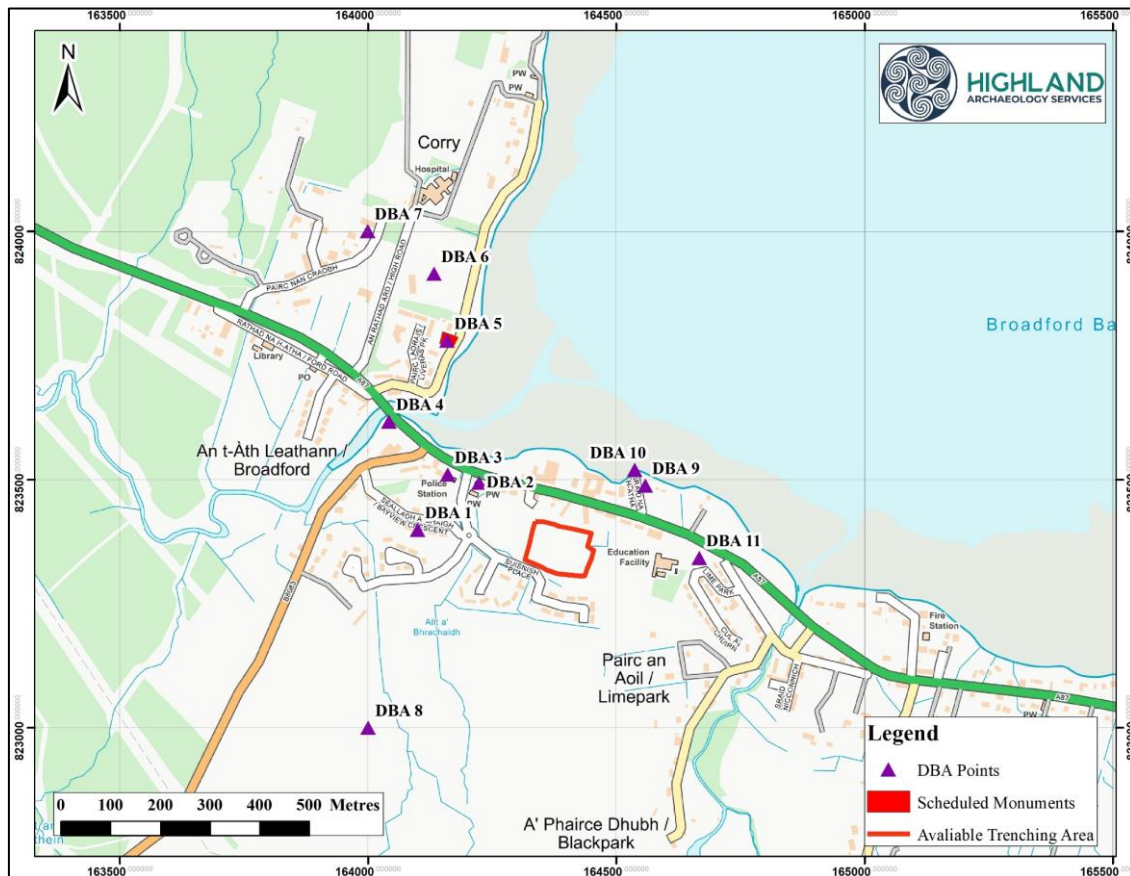


Figure 3: DBA Map

Prehistoric

There are a number of prehistoric sites and findspots in the wider area, many of which are within 1km of the proposed development site. Centred around the new Broadford Hospital there is a substantial cluster of cairns and burials. Broadford Bay Cairn (DBA 5/ SM13724), is a Hebridean type chambered cairn, thought to date to between 4000 BC and 2500 BC. The central chamber was revealed during partial excavations in the 19th century. Despite a large proportion being robbed away there is still a large portion that remains intact, suggesting that there is the possibility for further human remains and associated grave goods left in situ. Slightly to the north west is another

cairn and a stone lined cist which was uncovered in 2011 during a watching brief for the construction of the hospital (**DBA 6/ Error! Reference source not found. 1**). As well as the cairn, several pits and post holes were uncovered. There was also evidence of possible early forestry clearing and a souterrain. Further afield around 1.5km away to the north west of the proposed development site is another Neolithic Chambered cairn (**SM13673**) which has an early Bronze Age cist burial within the scheduled area.

To the south west of the proposed development site are two recorded finds given a single general spot with other later features (see below), these finds being a polished stone axe head and a Steatite cup (**DBA 8**). Despite having no exact location, it does give a good indication of prehistoric activity nearby the proposed development site. There appears to be some confusion regarding the location of a Neolithic chambered cairn to the north west of the proposed site, with **DBA 7** recording a separate cairn, however this is a duplicate recording of **DBA 5**.

In all this amounts to a large and significant amount of prehistoric activity close to the site. The significant buried remains uncovered at **DBA 6** also indicate the possibility of further unknown remains in the area and the stray finds (**DBA 8**) could possibly have come from anywhere in this locality.

Post Medieval

Broadford (**DBA 1**) is a post medieval village, with it expanding from only a few crofts to a substantial market town by the mid 19th century. The village has a number of post medieval features such as the Hotel (**DBA 4**), police's house and station (**DBA 3**), the Old Pier (**DBA 10**) and a large Limekiln (**DBA 9**), which was mentioned in the New Statistical Accounts (see below). Finally, there is Strath Parish Church (**DBA 2**), this was built on top of an earlier 15th Century chapel and remodelled in both in the 19th and 20th Century.

Although not substantial in size the relatively early date of the church here within 100m of the proposed development site indicates potential for other post medieval activity.

Modern/ 20th Century

Finally, there are several modern features around the proposed development site. These include a drill hall (**DBA 10**), a war memorial (**DBA 11**) and a record of a WW2 Radio station (at the general record point **DBA 8**).

The general location of the remains noted by **DBA 8** mean these could belong to anywhere in the locality.

Notes

There is a slight error in the locations of various DBA points on Pastmap and the HHER. Centred on National Grid Reference: NG 63999 22998, there are a number of duplicate records due to their short Grid References. These being the following:

- Cairn- Broadford (**MHG6270/ 11592**) this has likely been confused with Chambered Cairn - Broadford Bay (**MHG6271 / 11585**). Similarly, there has been a duplicate entry at **MHG13995** for Broadford Bay Chambered Cairn
- Souterrain – Broadford (**MHG5310/ 11591**) has been mis recorded and the true location is at **MHG55637**.
- Broadford Cottage (**MHG25351/ 99196**) was recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map and is likely to be Tigh na Grene Cottage centred at National Grid Reference: NG6385523349.
- Broadford Police Station (**MHG28012**) is a duplicate record of **MHG25352**.

- Broadford, Territorial Drill Hall and Instructors House (**MHG25355**) is a duplicate record of **MHG59780**.
- Cymrie Lloyd: Broadford, Broadford Bay, Skye, Inner Sound (**MHG50302/ 285880**) a wreck site likely to be further north along the coast, noted as likely to have been recovered.

Historic Maps

Available early maps were analysed to check for possible buildings and/or archaeological features on the site. The earliest known map of Broadford is Aaron Arrowsmith's map of Scotland in 1807. Here Broadford Bay and Broadford Inn are shown, see **Error! Reference source not found.** Broadford is depicted in Admiralty charts from 1863 as a road and a smattering of buildings along the coast.



Figure 4: Aaron Arrowsmith, Map of Scotland, 1807

The first really detailed map is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, surveyed in 1876. In this edition, the proposed development site is shown to be rough grazing with a church, school, smithy, and hotel nearby. In general, there does not appear to be much to depict within the site boundary on this map, see **Figure 5**.

Very little had changed between the first and second edition Ordnance Survey Maps, see Figure 6, the proposed development site is still an area of rough grazing and the field boundaries have remained much the same with a few additions on the north side of the current development site.

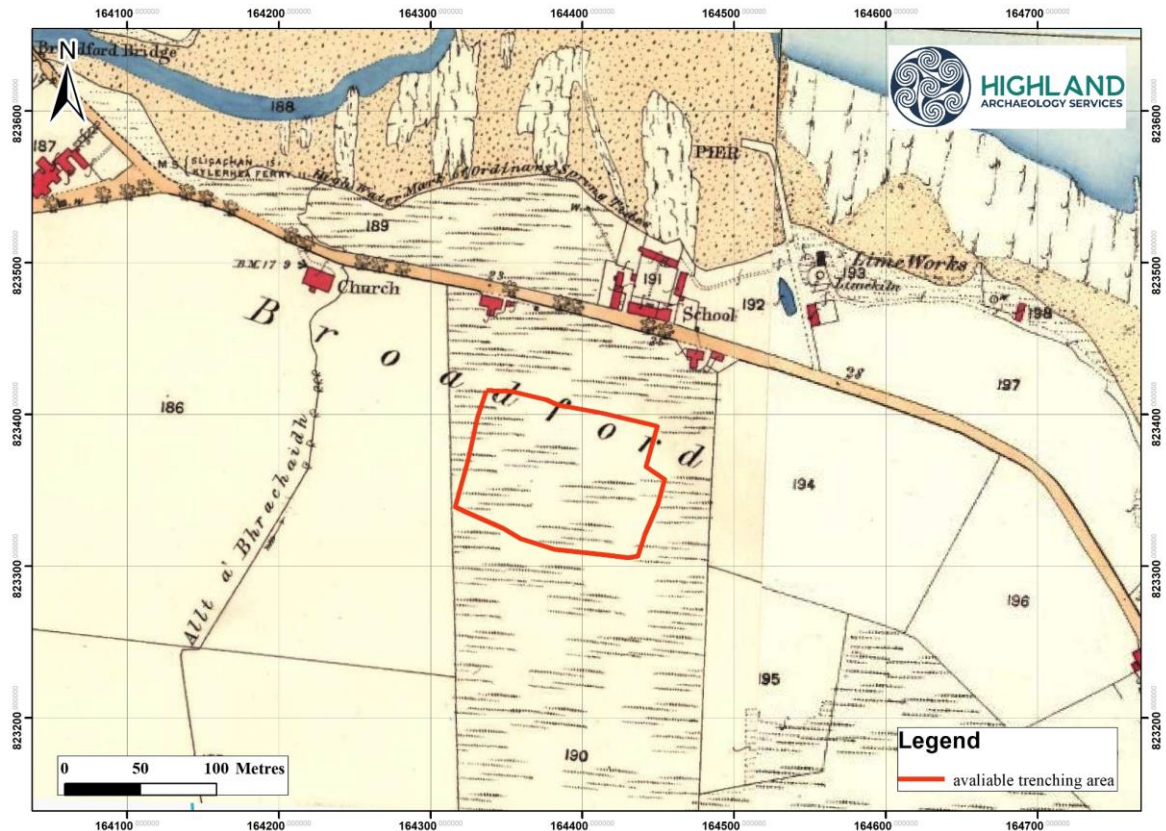


Figure 5: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25", surveyed 1876 – two sheets georeferenced

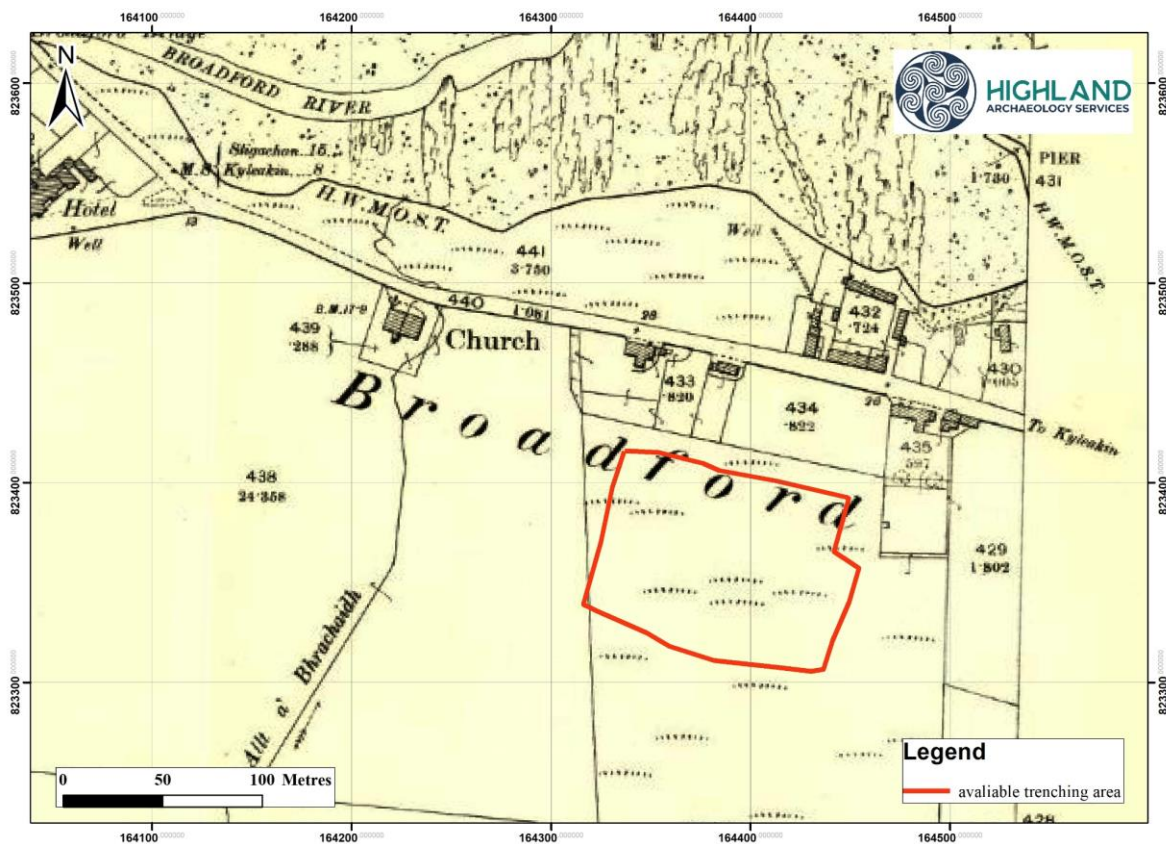


Figure 6: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map, surveyed 1901, Inverness-shire - Isle of Skye XLVI.3
Sutherland CXII.8

OS Name book

The Ordnance Survey Name Books were created by surveyors as they mapped Britain in the 1800's. The books record the names of the settlements and natural features that they encountered, as well as descriptions of the places themselves. There are a number of entries for various places surrounding Broadford. The village (**DBA 1**) itself is described as a hamlet or village comprising several houses, most of which are slated and in fair repair. The Namebook mentions the church and hotel, located to the north west of the proposed development site. The church is described to be a plain building situated to the south east of the hotel. It was completed in 1839 and had a capacity of 600 (**DBA 2**). The hotel is described to be an 'ordinary sized hotel' with good stables. Further afield, 'Coire chat achan' is described to be a one storey Shepard's house, which once was used as a guest house for a Doctor when it had been in the ownership of the McKinnon's. However, once the house was sold to the McDonalds it soon fell into disrepair. As well as the mentioned structures, the Namebook also records natural features in the landscape as well as smaller structures like Broadford Bridge and the Pier⁴.

Statistical Accounts of Scotland

The Statistical Accounts of Scotland are collections of accounts often written by Ministers recording information about each parish. They detail many aspects of daily life as well as give descriptions of agriculture, industry and the people living there. The proposed development site is located in the parish of Strath.

The Old Statistical Account

Written by Thomas Fraser of Inverness Academy in 1793. The parish is described to be 13 miles long by 3 ½ miles wide. Included in the boundaries are the two islands Pabay and Scalpa. Pabay was used for cattle rearing during the winter months and Scalpa was inhabited. The population as of the time of writing was around 1,579. It was noted that there seemed to be a particular increase after the success of the small pox vaccine.

The majority of the parish was described to be fairly flat ground and the west was bounded by volcanic mountains. The account detailed the soil types as well as the abundance of limestone. The parish had three harbours and the economy relied heavily on the fishing industry. Cod, Ling, Mackerel, and Herring were the dominant catch and a variety of shellfish such as oysters, lobsters, crabs were in abundance along the shoreline. Aside from fishing, potatoes and oats were the only crops grown in the parish, providing the basis for many people's diets. In general people did not appear to settle into one specific trade, rather the account described people to be a 'jack of all trades'. Fraser wrote of the remains of various catholic churches within the parish and tells of how the current minster often held his sermons on the side of a hill or in parishioner's houses if the weather was too bad. Generally, the population seemed to be fairly content, however there were calls for another school and longer leases for the tenants. Fraser further mentions that there was only one inn in the parish, however there were a number of places where someone could acquire Ferrintosh Whiskey out with the inn.

There is a small section dedicated to describing archaeological features such as Duns, catholic church ruins and a brief mention of a shell midden.⁵ None of the sites mentioned appear to be within the current development site.

The New Statistical Account

Written by the Reverend John MacKenzie in 1840, much of the details of industry and fishing remain the same as the previous account however he wrote that there was a significant downturn in the amount of herring that was being caught. The parish had been expanded, now covering 26 miles

⁴ OS1/16/10/36

⁵ Sinclair, 1795

and was 6 miles broad. MacKenzie details the wider landscape in awe and describes the same Duns and cairns as the Old Account does. A new church had been built and the ministers no longer had to conduct sermons outside. He writes that the weather still had an impact on the attendance at church. The population had significantly increased between the two accounts and, as of the time of writing, the population sat at around 3,450. Despite this increase the land was divided up into smaller crofts often housing 3 to 4 families in one plot. The Minister describes this as an ‘Evil’ practice and warns that it will turn into a disaster. There was also a mass emigration of around 200 people to Australia around this time. He also states that due to this restriction of land many young people left the island to mainland Scotland for work. MacKenzie also mentioned great improvements to infrastructure, agriculture, and the postal service since the last account and Broadford having become the main market town in the parish.

The main language of the parish was stated as Gaelic, however loan words and phrases from English were often used. The minster seems to hold the parishioners in good esteem, outlining their good manners and hard-working attitudes. However, there seems to be a slight rudeness towards people coming into the parish from elsewhere. The minister called for anti tea and tobacco societies to be put in place as newcomers tended to be a bad influence on the 'lower classes'⁶.

Previous Archaeological Work

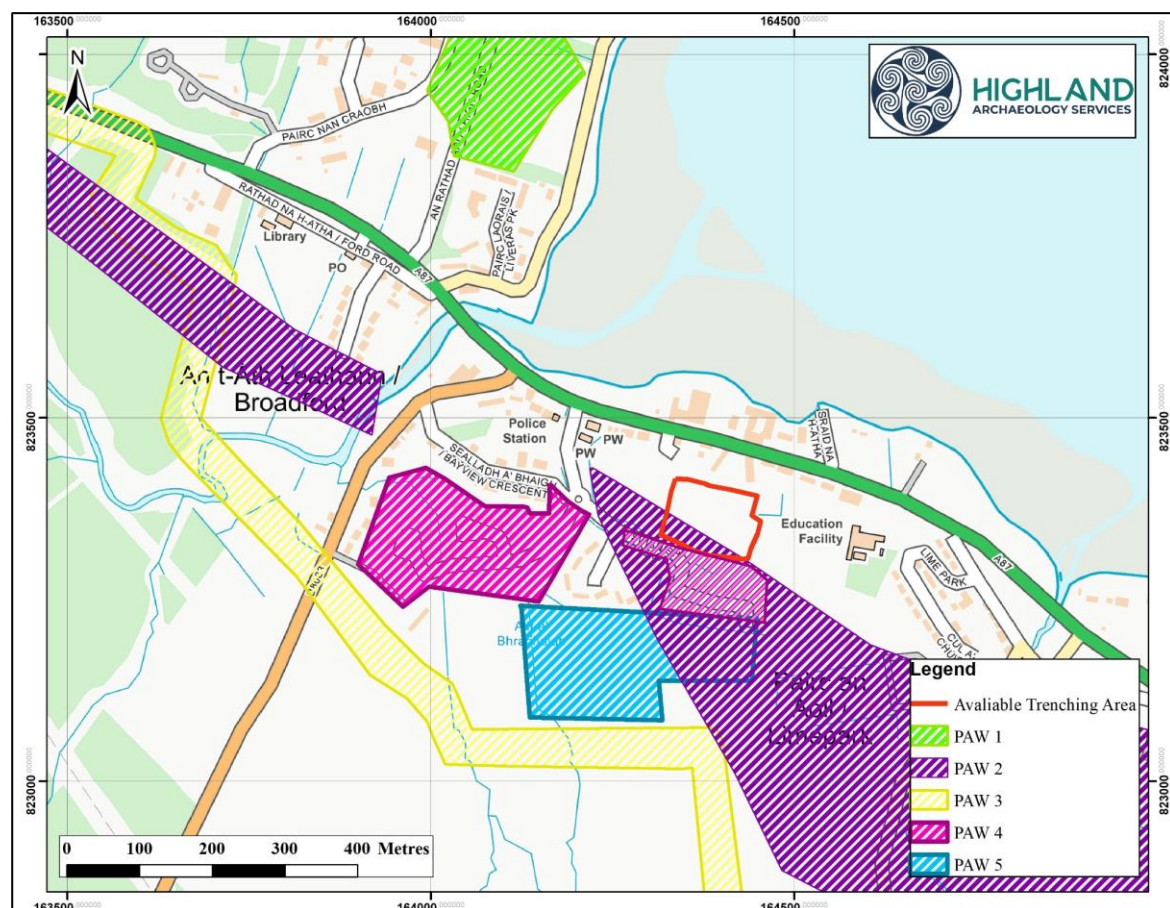


Figure 7: Previous Archaeological Works

Several areas in and around Broadford have been the subject of archaeological works. Perhaps the most significant was the Watching Brief and Evaluation at Broadford Community Hospital in 2011

⁶ Gordon, 1845

(PAW1)⁷. Substantial prehistoric remains were uncovered with features such as a stone lined cist, a possible cairn, grain storage pits and a corn drying kiln and a souterrain. The stone lined cist dated to the early Bronze Age whilst the other features dated to the Iron Age. A number of both environmental and general finds were recorded during the fieldwork. Leading on from this, both Trial Trenching⁸ and a Watching Brief⁹ were conducted at the same site however neither revealed any significant archaeological remains (PAW 1).

Closer to the proposed development site, a walkover survey was conducted in 2001¹⁰, highlighting that there was the potential for some prehistoric features to the north west of the proposed development site (PAW 2). A Watching Brief for a new overhead line between Broadford Substation to Strollamus Mainout was conducted in 2017, this did not reveal any archaeological remains¹¹ (PAW 3). Finally, two series of trial trenches were conducted ahead of a new housing development directly to the south and west of the current proposed development site. One in 2007¹² (PAW 4) and the other in 2020¹³ (PAW 5). The investigation of the site on the southern edge of our study area included a trench within the expanded red-line area. This trench revealed an alignment of stones which may have formed part of a damaged wall, but upon investigation was found not to be archaeologically significant.¹⁴ No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded during the course of those works.

Site Visit

The site visit was undertaken on 27th November 2023. The site was found to mostly comprise of rough boggy ground with coarse vegetation, mostly heather but also some broom and gorse in areas, particularly at the edges. The exception was the far eastern side of the site which was located within the school playing field and was level grassland.

There was some disturbance just beyond the southern edge of the site caused by soil movement and path installation associated with the new housing estate on that side. There was also evidence of some disturbance in the north west corner likely associated with the installation of the Over Head Line (OHL) on the northern edge of the site.

Much of the eastern side of the site was very boggy with deep channels of water. However, the northeast corner of rough ground was less boggy reasonably near the break of slope. The south central and western parts of the site were also less boggy with reasonably hard ground. These less-boggy areas were thought to have the highest potential for archaeological buried remains as they were less likely to have been eroded by the water-channels.

There were no visible upstanding or surface structures within the development boundary.

⁷ Birch, 2012

⁸ Fraser, 2018

⁹ Williamson, 2018

¹⁰ Wildgoose, 2001

¹¹ Birch, 2013

¹² Robinson, 2007

¹³ Bylebal, 2020

¹⁴ Robinson, 2007 p13-15



Figure 8: Photo across the site from south boundary looking northwest (photo no.6714)

Desk Based Assessment Conclusions

As the proposed development site is located in the centre of Broadford there is the potential for archaeological remains relating to the development of the town during the post medieval period. As well as this, the site sits in a wider and fairly busy prehistoric landscape, with a number of cairns and burials within 2km of the proposed site. In particular the important multi period findings from the Broadford Hospital site highlight the potential for buried remains. It was noted during the site visit that the Broadford Hospital site was at a similar altitude to this proposed development site. In addition stray finds of a polished stone axe head and a Steatite cup point to likely activity in the area. Furthermore, the land has been undeveloped since the time of the first edition map, suggesting that if there are any archaeological remains, they could be well preserved. This site is also closer to the shore than the two previously trial trenched areas (see PAW4 & 5 **Figure 7**) giving it slightly higher potential. The site is very wet in places, however, and this may indicate that the underlying geology is not conducive to historic settlement.

The desk-based assessment data suggests an area of moderate potential with the highest likelihood of archaeology being from buried prehistoric remains. There is also a possibility that a WWII radar station was located either on or close to the site.

The Evaluation

Aims and Objectives

The principal aims of the evaluation stage of the project were to:

- establish what is previously known about the site and potentially related features in the vicinity of the development (see DBA above).
- evaluate the site for the proposed development in order to identify and characterise significant archaeological remains and finds revealed during the course of that work.
- present and disseminate the archaeological evidence gathered during the fieldwork and the research potential that evidence has to elucidate the history of the site.

Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was conducted between 17th and 19th June 2024. There were several constraints on the trench layout such as an overhead line, which was identified during a DBA visit prior to the fieldwork. Services were identified around the boundary of the site with the use of a CAT scanner during the works. The ground conditions and depth of top soil after a particularly wet spell of weather also meant that in order to keep staff safe during works some areas had to be avoided during the works. In addition, the area to the east of the site could not be accessed without taking down part of the fence and as this area appeared to be landscaped this was felt to be of low potential and therefore the trench in this area was not excavated. Peat layers were separated out from the turf in order to help preserve the peat and during backfilling those layers were put back first before the turf.

The weather was largely dry with occasional light showers. The layout of the trenches proposed were altered slightly to take account of the above. A total of 15 trenches were excavated and measure 30m by 2m.

Description of Recorded Archaeology

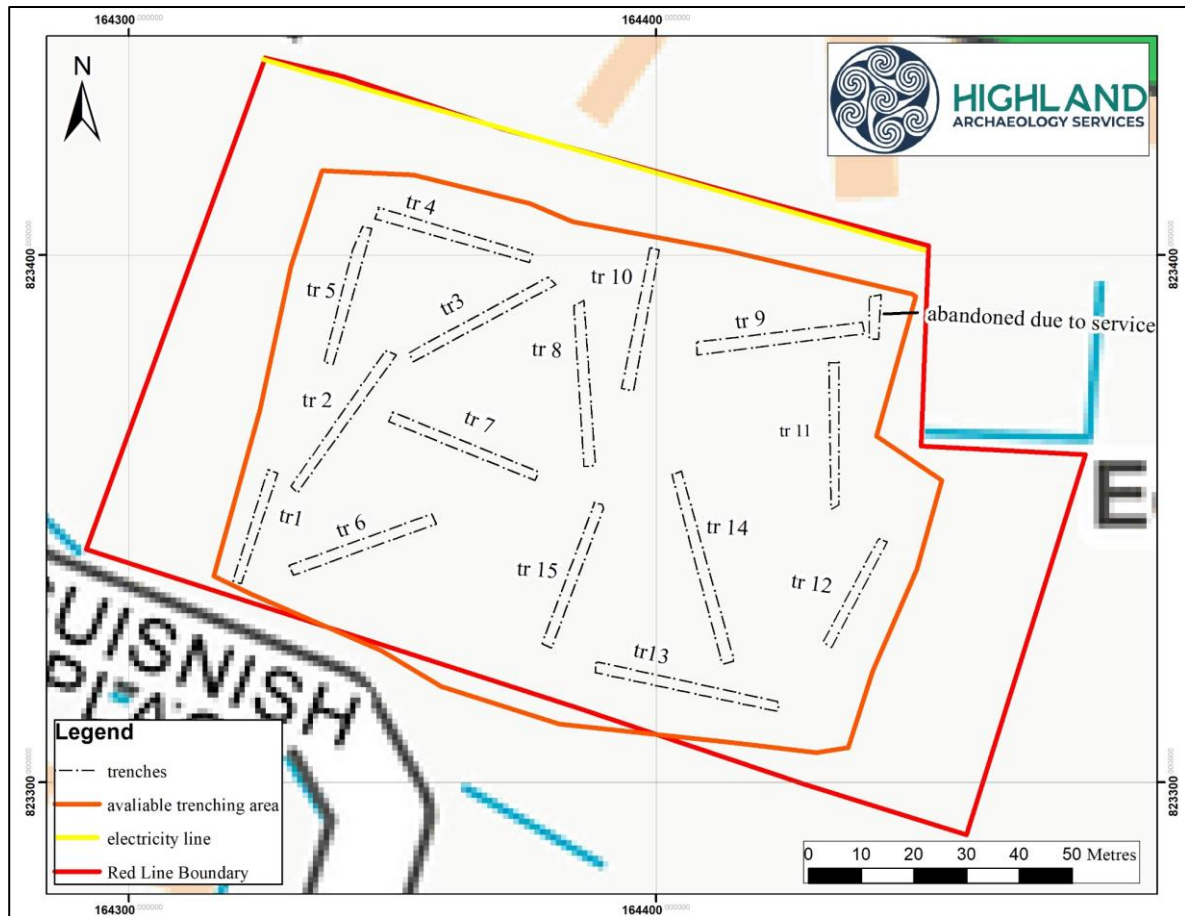


Figure 9: Trench layout

The topsoil consisted of a dark brown homogeneous peat which varied in depths between 0.3 and 0.9m (101, 201, 301, 401, 501, 601, 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1101, 1201, 1301, 1401, 1501). The natural subsoil consisted of a creamy silty clay with various sized stones throughout (102, 202, 302, 402, 502, 602, 702, 802, 902, 1002, 1102, 1202, 1302, 1402, 1502). There was one field drain made of large rounded stones (8003) in Trench 8. however this was still active and was left alone. Apart from this, all trenches were archaeologically sterile.



Figure 10: post ex of trench 3, south west facing, Photo No. 1403



Figure 11: active field drain in trench 8, Photo No. 1416



Figure 12: Post ex of trench 14 , south facing, Photo No.1434

Summary of Finds

No finds were recovered during the evaluation.

Discussion & Conclusions

The proposed development sits in a prominent hill west of Broadford. As discussed in the Desk Based Assessment, there was significant prehistoric activity at the site of Broadford Hospital. As well as this, the immediate surrounding area has been historically used as farmland. The land of the proposed development has been historically documented as either waste ground or rough grazing. This has continued to the modern day, as the site had very little signs of improvement. As the area was archaeologically sterile save for an active field drain it is unlikely that there are any further archaeologically significant features within the site boundary.

Recommendations

Due to the fact that there was no evidence of archaeological features or finds in the excavated trenches, there is no further archaeological recommendations for the site at Broadford Primary School.

Archive

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Highland Council for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record and with OASIS under report number highland4-520529. A summary report will be automatically generated for DES and the project archive will be submitted to HES following completion. The site archive comprises entirely digital records including photographs, registers and GIS files. These will be processed and submitted to HES following completion of the project in accordance with their published guidance. There were no finds encountered or recovered for submission to the Scottish Treasure Trove Unit.

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Appendices

Table 1: Context Register

| Context no. | Depth/Height | Context Type (Cut/ Structure/ Deposit/ Layer/other |
|-------------|-------------------|--|
| 1001 | 0.9 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 1002 | | light grey blue sandy silty gravel |
| 2001 | 0.3-0.6 | Homogeneous dark brown peat. very rooty |
| 2002 | | creamy brown silty clay with many stones and some sub rounded boulders. with grey patches towards the north |
| 3001 | 0.3 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 3002 | | creamy brown silty clay with many stones and occasional boulders, ban of clay on north west and south east |
| 4001 | 0.3 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 4002 | | creamy brown silty clay with many stones of various sizes |
| 5001 | 0.4 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 5002 | | creamy brown silty clay with many stones of various sizes |
| 6001 | 0.4 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 6002 | | creamy brown silty clay with many stones of various sizes |
| 7001 | 0.4 | Homogeneous dark brown wet peat |
| 7002 | | creamy silty clay with lots of fist sized stones and occasional larger stone |
| 8001 | 0.3 | dark brown wet peat |
| 8002 | | creamy silty clay with lots of fist sized stones and occasional larger stone large band of wet blue clay in middle of trench with active field drain |
| 8003 | full trench width | active field drain made of large rounded stones |
| 9001 | 0.25-1.2 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 9002 | | creamy silty clay with lots of small stones and occasional large head sized stones |
| 10001 | 0.3 | Homogeneous dark brown peat changing to a mid brown silty loam at north end of trench |
| 10002 | | creamy brown silty clay with lots of smaller stones and some larger |
| 1101 | 1m | Homogeneous dark brown boggy wet peat |
| 1102 | | dark blue grey silty clay gravel |
| 1201 | 1-1.2m | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 1202 | | creamy brown silty clay with lots of large gravel sized stones and rooty patches |
| 1301 | 0.4 | Homogeneous dark brown peat |
| 1302 | | creamy brown silty clay gravel small to med stones |
| 1401 | 0.3 | Homogeneous dark brown peat with roots at the south end from gorse |
| 1402 | | Homogeneous creamy pink silty clay with lots of small stones and patches of bluey grey and dark brown rooty patches |
| 1501 | 0.4 | Homogeneous dark brown peat fairly rooty |

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| Context no. | Depth/Height | Context Type (Cut/ Structure/ Deposit/ Layer/other |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| 1502 | | creamy silty clay with lots of fist sized stones and occasional larger stone |

Table 2: Trial Trenching Photography Register

| Photo No. | CP Location | Direction facing | Description |
|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1396 | cp1 | North east | pre ex |
| 1397 | | east | pre ex |
| 1398 | | east | pre ex |
| 1399 | cp2 | North east | post ex of trench 1 |
| 1400 | | South wet | post ex of trench 1 |
| 1401 | | North | post ex of trench 2 |
| 1402 | | south | post ex of trench 2 |
| 1403 | | South west | post ex of trench 3 |
| 1404 | | North east | post ex of trench 3 |
| 1405 | | South east | post ex of trench 4 |
| 1406 | | North west | post ex of trench 4 |
| 1407 | | South | post ex of trench 5 |
| 1408 | | North | post ex of trench 5 |
| 18/06/2024 | | | |
| 1409 | | North west | back filled trench |
| 1410 | | North west | separated peat from trench |
| 1411 | | North east | separated turf from trench |
| 1412 | | North east | post ex of trench 6 |
| 1413 | | South west | post ex of trench 6 |
| 1414 | | North east | post ex of trench 7 |
| 1415 | | South west | post ex of trench 7 |
| 1416 | | | post ex field drain |
| 1417 | | | post ex field drain |
| 1418 | | North west | section of field drain |
| 1419 | | South | post ex of trench 8 |
| 1420 | | North | post ex of trench 8 |
| 1421 | | East | post ex of trench 9 |
| 1422 | | West | post ex of trench 9 |
| 1423 | | South | post ex of trench 10 |
| 1424 | | North | post ex of trench 10 |
| 1425 | | North west | post ex of trench 11 |
| 1426 | | South | post ex of trench 12 |
| 1427 | | North | post ex of trench 12 |
| 19/06/2024 | | | |
| 1428 | | West | post ex of trench 13 |
| 1429 | | East | post ex of trench 13 |
| 1430 | | South | post ex of trench 14 |

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| Photo No. | CP Location | Direction facing | Description |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1431 | | North | filled in trench 10 |
| 1432 | | East | filled in trench 9 |
| 1433 | | West | filled in trench 8 |
| 1434 | | South | post ex of trench 14 |
| 1435 | | South | post ex of trench 15 |
| 1436 | | North | post ex of trench 15 |

Table 3: DBA Points

| DBA No. | Description | Easting | Northing | HHER | Canmore | Designation No. |
|---------|--|---------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| DBA 1 | Broadford settlement: covering both the early crofts and 19th c houses | 164100 | 823399 | MHG25350 | 99195 | |
| DBA 2 | Strath Parish Church: majority 19th c however it incorporates early 15C Remains | 164224 | 823494 | MHG5315 | 11598 | |
| DBA 3 | Police station and house | 164160 | 823510 | MHG25352 | 99198 | |
| DBA 4 | Liveras Teampull/ Corry, site of 'ancient burial' ground noted in 1913, Tramway, road bridge | 164042 | 823617 | MHG5309, MHG6412, MHG6411, MHG27985 | 75418, 75423, 11590, 99197 | |
| DBA 5 | Broadford Bay Chambered cairn: cist, arm guard, urn | 164159 | 823780 | MHG6271, MHG25353 | 11604, 99200 | SM13724 |
| DBA 6 | Broadford Hospital: cist, drain, pits (paw 1) | 164133 | 823915 | MHG55635 | 333241, 365433 | |
| DBA 7 | Corry: Cairn and Cist, and findspot | 163999 | 824001 | MHG13995 | 331644 | |
| DBA 8 | General spot; unrecorded radar station, cottage, cairn arm guard recorded by in the general area | 164000 | 823000 | MHG6270, | 99199, 99196, 11592, 11591, | |
| DBA 9 | Limekiln: large low 3 draw limekiln with semi circular draw arches | 164558 | 823488 | MHG5311 | 11593 | LB13990 |
| DBA 10 | Broadford Old Pier/ drill hall | 164537 | 823520 | MHG6570, MHG59780 | 75420, 99204 | LB13991 |
| DBA 11 | War Memorial | 164667 | 823342 | MHG53438 | 318806 | |

Table 4: Site Visit Photography register

| Photo No. | Camera Point | Facing | Description |
|-----------|--------------|--------|--|
| 6712-5 | 1 | E-N-W | series of photos across the site from southern path |
| 6716 | 2 | N | Area of site currently within Primary School grounds |
| 6717 | 3 | W | view across site from eastern side - very boggy |

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| Photo No. | Camera Point | Facing | Description |
|-----------|--------------|--------|--|
| 6718 | 4 | E | view of northeast corner - less wet here |
| 6719 | 5 | NW | view towards northwest corner - slopes downhill towards disturbed area and trees - disturbance likely caused by vehicles during installation of cables |
| 6720-4 | 6 | W-N-E | series of photos across the site from south centre (high point) |
| 6725-9 | 7 | W-N-E | photos of southwest corner of site, somewhat lower, closer to better drained area, lots of gorse |
| 6730 | 1 | NW | proximity to Broadford medical centre |