

# Clyde Archaeology

Isle Ornsay Underground Cable, Skye

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

Project ID: 121

# Clyde Archaeology

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Data Structure Report  
on behalf of  
Cnoclee Environmental Services

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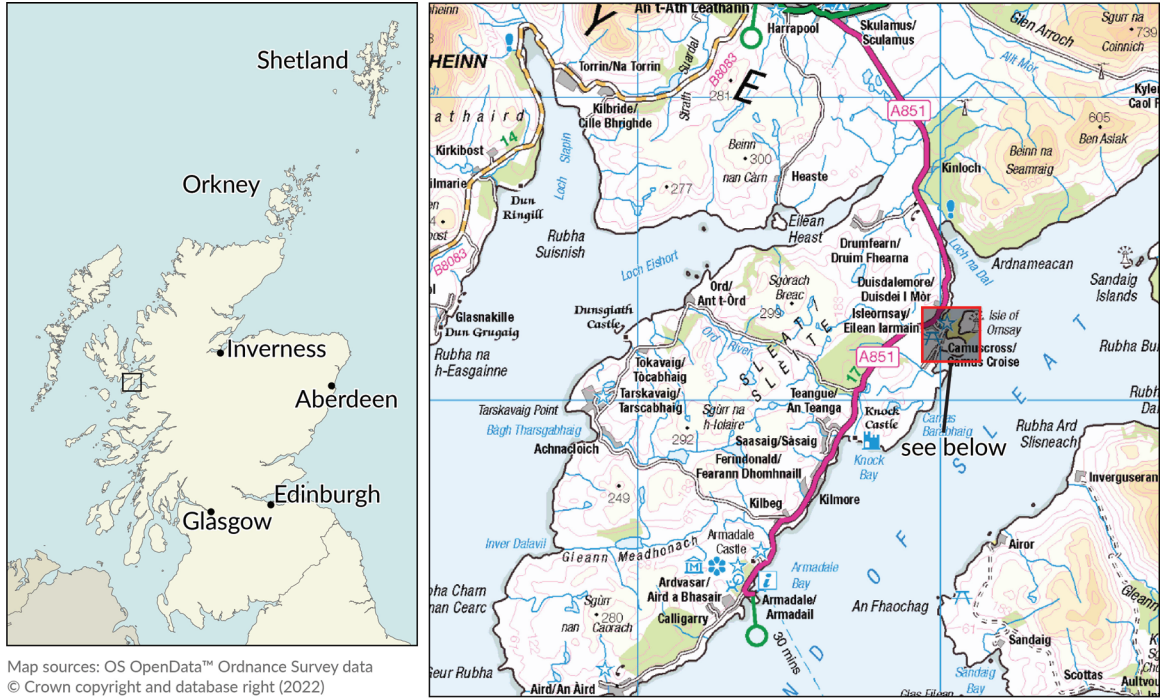


Illustration 1: Cable Location

## Abstract

A rapid desk-based assessment of the historic environment was undertaken on behalf of Cnoclee Environmental Services during November 2022 as part of a proposed underground cable at Isle Ornsay, Skye. The proposed cable ran for approximately 800m across an intertidal area with two short stretches on dry land at either end. No previously recorded sites were present on the proposed cable route and the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present was considered to be relatively low.

## 1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a rapid historic environment desk-based assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed underground cable at Isle Ornsay, Skye. The assessment was carried out by Clyde Archaeology on behalf of Cnoclee Environmental Services during November 2022.

## 2. Location

The proposed underground cable runs for approximately 800m across an intertidal area at Isle Ornsay on the east coast of Skye and is centred on NGR NG 7046 1232 (Illus. 1). In addition to the intertidal zone two short stretches of cable are proposed on land at either end of the route.

## 3. Aims

The aims of the project were to:

- define the historic environment baseline for the cable route through through desk-based research;
- determine whether any parts of the cable route had the potential to hold buried archaeological remains;
- if required, recommend measures that could be put in place to minimise disturbance to the historic environment during future underground cabling works.

## 4. Methods

All archaeological work was undertaken following relevant regulations, standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) although no field survey was undertaken as part of this assessment.

Baseline studies for the cable route comprised desk-based research which recorded both designated (statutory & non-statutory) and other non-designated parts of the historic environment. Designated assets include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Designated Wrecks;
- World Heritage sites;
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and
- Historic Battlefields.

A GIS was used to collect, collate and examine the data gathered during the desk-based assessment.

Where it was possible to estimate the age of a site the date ranges corresponded to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework chronology:

- 12,700 BC – 4,100 BC: Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)
- 4,100 BC – 2,500 BC: Prehistoric (Neolithic)
- 2,500 BC – 800 BC: Prehistoric (Chalcolithic & Bronze Age)
- 800 BC – AD 400: (Prehistoric (Iron Age)
- AD 77 – AD 211: Roman
- AD 400 – AD 1500: Medieval
- AD 1500 onwards: Modern

## Desk-based Assessment

Desk-based research of the cable route included:

- Information on Scheduled Monuments, Properties in Care, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefields and Historic Landuse available through Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) download facility;
- A digital extract of the local Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by Highland Council Service consulted through their online mapping portal.
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), consulted through Historic Environment Scotland's download facility and the online PastMap and Canmore facility;
- Relevant aerial photographs available online through the National Collection of

Aerial Photography;

- Digital versions of pre-Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and the first, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps held by the National Library of Scotland.
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources holding information on the area's history and past land use; and
- where available, relevant unpublished archaeological reports.

In addition to the cable route HES and HER databases on previously recorded sites were also consulted for the area 0.5km beyond the underground cable route. This provided a general impression of the historic environment within this wider area allowing the cable route to be placed in context.

Full details on each site is present in Appendix 1, Table 1 while a summary of the key findings are given below. The location of each site is shown on Illustration 4. Each site has been allocated a unique number for this project (Sites 1-31).

## Cultural Significance & Value

Although no field survey was undertaken as part of this assessment, where possible, the value of each site within 500m of the cable route was considered (see Appendix 1, Table 1). In the context of national policy, it is necessary to identify and understand the cultural significance of an aspect of the historic environment before its value can be considered. The concept of cultural significance, which is now widely accepted, was introduced in policy statements including the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Current national policy on the historic environment defines cultural significance as meaning '*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*' (HES 2019a).

Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. It can be a subjective exercise reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the state of knowledge about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change as knowledge and understanding of the site increase, as ideas and values change or as a result of alterations to the place or feature.

The cultural significance of historic environment sites can be considered through three characteristics, as set out in the Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy and Selection Guidance for Scheduled Monuments (2019b):

**Intrinsic:** how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past e.g. its condition; its research potential; the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence; its original or subsequent functions.

**Contextual:** how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past e.g. the relationship of a site or place to other, similar sites or landscapes in the vicinity; the relationship of the site or place and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting.

**Associative:** how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements e.g. its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it; its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events.

Understanding cultural significance allows an assessment of each site's value within the overall historic environment to be made. This value, which can derive from a range of factors, is used by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as part of the scheduling process (HES 2019b). For a monument to be defined as being valued at a national level one or more of the following must be demonstrated. This criteria can also be useful when defining the value of all sites:

- It contributes significantly to our understanding or appreciation of the past, or has the potential to do so. It may do so in itself, or as part of a monument type, or as a geographical group of related monuments.
- It retains structural, architectural, decorative or other physical remains to the extent that it makes a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. The remains can be upstanding fabric, evidence of buried archaeological structures and deposits, scatters of artefacts or a combination of these.
- It is a rare example of a monument type when assessed against current knowledge of Scotland's history, archaeology and/or architecture, and of the region in which the monument is found.
- It is a particularly representative example of a monument type when assessed against knowledge of Scotland's history, archaeology and/or architecture and of the region in which the monument is found.
- It has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past.
- It makes a significant contribution to the landscape and/or our understanding of the historic landscape. This may include the relationship of the monument to other monuments or natural features in the landscape, and/or the significance of its setting in understanding the monument or the monument type.



- It has significant associations with historical, traditional, social or artistic figures, events, movements and/or practices that are of national importance.

The following table represents levels of value and examples of designated and non-designated historic environment sites and places.

Value	Examples
National	World Heritage sites; Scheduled Monuments or heritage assets of schedulable quality; A-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; GDLs included in Historic Environment Scotland's Inventory; Battlefield sites included in Historic Environment Scotland's Inventory; some Conservation Areas.
Regional	B-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; some Conservation Areas; Heritage assets of valued at a regional level.
Local	C-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; heritage assets valued at a local level.
Lesser	Heritage assets with minimal or negligible value.
Unknown	Heritage assets of unknown character and value; generally where not enough information exists to assign one of the above values.

## 5. Background and Context

### Historic Mapping

The earliest known detailed maps that exist of Scotland are those made by Timothy Pont in the 1580s and 1590s. Unfortunately no Pont manuscripts survive for the cable route although later maps by Joan Blaeu produced in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, which were based on Pont's earlier work, do exist. Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 shows the island of 'Oransa' with a building in the center (Illus. 2) indicating the island was occupied in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Moll's map of 1745 and Thompson's map of 1822 also depicts 'Oransay' but show no useful detail.

More detail is present on Ordnance Survey maps of the area from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Although no features are mapped on the route of the proposed cable an unroofed building (**Site 5**) and a chapel and graveyard (**Site 1**) are shown north and east of the eastern end of the cable respectively (Illus. 3).

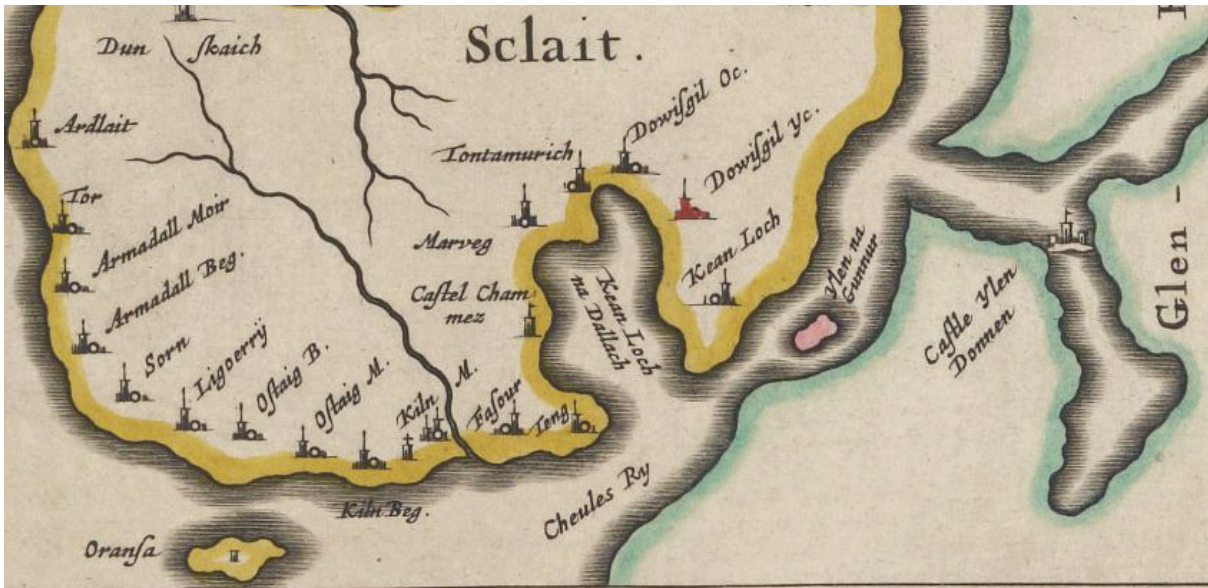


Illustration 2: Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 showing a building on 'Oransa' (courtesy of the National Library of Scotland)

### Previous Survey

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), now HES, compiled an inventory of sites in Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles (RCAHMS 1928). Sites recorded during this previous survey that are located on or near to the cable route have been incorporated into the results detailed below.



Illustration 3: Extract of the first edition OS 25inch to the mile map surveyed 1876 showing an unroofed building (5) and a chapel and graveyard (1) on Isle Ornsay (courtesy of the National Library of Scotland)



Illustration 4: Historic Environment sites recorded near the proposed cable route

## Surrounding Landscape

A possible ruined medieval chapel and graveyard (**Site 1**, Canmore ID: 11660, HER ID: MHG5413 & MHG31451) lie 150m to the west of the eastern end of the cable route (Illus. 3 & 4).

The remainder of the sites all relate to more modern activity and include the listed category B Isleornsay Harbour (LB19489, **Sites 2, 6, 9 & 10**) and the listed category B Ornsay Lighthouse and Keepers Cottage (LB14008, **Sites 11 & 16**).

Other sites in the area include several related to records of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings and structures in Isleornsay and the surrounding area (**Sites 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 & 13**) and 15 records relating to maritime vessels wrecked or lost at sea (**Sites 17-31**).

Two sites of uncertain age include a kelp grid (**Site 14**) and walls on the coast edge and intertidal area (**Site 15**) recorded on recent aerial photography to the south of the proposed cable route.

## 6. Cable Route

A summary of the area immediately around the proposed cable route and site compound are given below. No sites related to the historic environment were recorded directly on the proposed route or at the site of the proposed compound.

### Prehistoric (12,700 BC – AD 400)

No known evidence of prehistoric activity is present on or immediately next to the proposed cable route or site compound.

### Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1500)

No known evidence of prehistoric activity is present on or immediately next to the proposed cable route or site compound.

### Modern (AD 1500 onwards)

Approximately 30m to the north of the eastern end of the route lies a building marked as unroofed on the first edition OS 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile maps surveyed in 1876 and on current mapping (**Site 5**, Canmore ID: 119710, HER ref: MHG27858). Remaining walls of the building are visible on modern aerial photography which appear to show it measures some 12m north/south by 5m east/west. It is likely the building is an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century house or farm building.

## Potential for buried remains

In the absence of field survey the assessment of the potential for buried archaeology to exist on the proposed cable route was based on desk-based research and professional judgment.

The majority of the proposed route runs across the intertidal zone with a short stretch at either end on the coast edge.

Although Mesolithic remains are known on raised beach deposits near the coast edge further south at the Point of Sleat (Wickham-Jones & Hardy 2004) no evidence for early prehistoric activity has so far been discovered near to the cable route.

Given no sites have been recorded on the cable route, that very few sites have been recorded close to the cable route and that the narrow cable trench will run either through the intertidal zone or around what current aerial photography shows as a rocky coast edge, the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present on the cable route is considered to be low.

## 7. Discussion

Although Skye as a whole holds a wealth of historic environment sites from numerous time periods the route of the proposed cable and its immediate vicinity holds virtually no previously recorded sites that date to earlier than AD 1500, the exception being a possible medieval chapel and graveyard (**Site 1**) to the east of the cable route.

No sites were noted on the route of the underground cable with the closest site being the remains of a likely 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century house or farm building, although this was located 30m away meaning it will be well away from the cable working area.

As the new cable will be undergrounded there will be no long term negative effects on the setting of historic environment sites while the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present on the cable route is considered to be low.

## 8. Recommendations

It is recommended that a field survey of the proposed cable route be undertaken to ensure no previously unrecorded upstanding remains are present, particularly on the open cut sections of cable trench outwith the intertidal area, and to confirm that there is little potential for buried archaeology to be present on the cable route. Should new sites be noted during the field survey or should the survey result in an increased potential for buried archaeology to be present, suitable mitigation should be put in place to minimise and offset any impact that may occur as a result of the cable undergrounding.

## 9. Sources Consulted

### Cartographic Sources

(pre-Ordnance Survey maps in chronological order)

#### Pre-Ordnance Survey

Blaeu, J 1654 Skia vel Skiana, [vulgo], The Yle of Skie / Auct. Timotheo Pont.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/487>

Moll, H 1745 A Map of the North West part of the Western Islands / by H. Moll.

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000305>

Thomson, J 1822 Atlas of Scotland: Skye Island, &c. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400149>

#### Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet LII, Surveyed 1876, Published 1881

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/228778729>

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet LII, Revised 1901, Published 1903

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/76131468>

#### Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile

Inverness-shire - Isle of Skye LII.10 (with extension LII.11) (Sleat), Surveyed 1876, Published 1878

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/75105358>

Inverness-shire - Isle of Skye LII.10 & 11), Revised 1901, Published 1903

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/82886772>

### Aerial Photographs

BKS/93/0039, Frames 0130 to 0132, 1:30,000, 3 September 1993

ASS/61988, Frame 0016 & 0017, 1:24,000, 9 June 1988

ASS/64188, Frame 0194 & 0195, 1:24,000, 15 October 1988

### Documentary Sources

Australia International Council on Monuments & Sites, 2013, *'The Burra Charter'*.

<https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Regulations, Standards and Guidance

<https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

Historic Environment Scotland, 2019a '*Historic Environment Policy for Scotland*'.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/>

Historic Environment Scotland, 2019b '*Designation Policy & Selection Guidance*'.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b>

RCAHMS, 1928, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. Ninth report with inventory of monuments and constructions in the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles*. Edinburgh.

Scottish Archaeological Research Framework, Panel Reports, Chronology and Downloads

<https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>

MacPherson, M Rev 1795, *Sleat, County of Inverness*, Old Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. XVI, 1795, p534-540

McIvor, A Rev 1840 *Sleat, County of Inverness*, New Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. XIV, 1845, p317-322

Wickham-Jones, C & Hardy, K 2004 *Camas Daraich: A Mesolithic site at the Point of Sleat*, Scottish Archaeological Internet Report 12

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/sair/volumes.cfm>

## 10. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Tables

Table 1: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	HER Ref &	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing
1	MHG5413 & MHG31451	11660	BURIAL GROUND (MIEVEAL), CHAPEL (MIEVEAL)	<p>SKYE, ORNSAY, TEAMPULL: (NG 7101 1239) Grave Yard (NAT) OS 6" map, Inverness-shire, 2nd ed., (1903) Teampull, Ornsay, Isle of Ornsay. At the S end of Ornsay, on a plateau some 100 yds from and 40 ft. above high water mark, and sheltered by quickly rising ground to the N, is an old burying ground in which are the scanty remains of an ancient church. Oblong on plan, it is orientated nearly ESE and measures 26 1/2 ft. in length and about 13 1/2 ft in breadth internally. The wall, built of stone and shell lime, is reduced to a height of only 1 ft 6 ins. and measures about 2 ft 3 ins. thick. The door was probably placed near the W end of the S wall. RCAHMS 1928.</p> <p>The church is as described by RCAHMS. The graveyard is now disused and neglected. Visited by OS (A S P) 21 June 1961. At the south end of Ornsay, a tidal island of considerable size on the west side of the Sound of Sleat, on a plateau some 100 yards from and 40 feet above high-water mark, and sheltered by quickly rising ground to the north, is an old burying ground in which are the scanty remains of an ancient church. Oblong on plan, it is orientated nearly east-south-east and measures 26 ½ feet in length and about 13 ½ feet in breadth internally. The wall, built of stone and shell lime, is reduced to height of only 1 foot 6 inches above ground and measures about 2 feet 3 inches in thickness. The door was probably placed near the western end of the south wall. RCAHMS 1928, visited 8 May 1914. OS map: Skye lii (unnoted).</p>	Medieval (possible)	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171010	812390
2	MHG5415	11662	CRANE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	<p>SKYE, ISLEORNSAY HARBOUR PIER, HAND CRANE: Listed Category B (LB19489) Pier, c.1805 - a drystone quay, with rare survival of hand crane and well. Various dockside buildings, restored and gentrified in the 1990s, have ball finials and arched windows proclaiming their new status. These include Fearann Eilean Iarmain, converted from the former Isle</p>	Modern	Regional - Listed Category B building	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170312	812516



Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing
3	MHG25372 & MHG35130	99268	HOTEL (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), INN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	<p>Ornsay General Stores of c.1812 - the 'biggest shop between Skye and Glasgow' - to a smart office, and Gallery, the former grainstore converted by Alastair Alldridge of Wittets Architects. Seaflusing lavatory, 19th century, a pyramidroofed gazebo, converted as a doocot, 1990s, but retaining its original function and fittings. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a></p> <p>SKYE, ISLEORNAY, INN: Hotel Eilean Iarlainn, John Mackenzie, 1893-6. Late Victorian inn with sympathetic entrance tower is an effective conceit, marrying old and new. Detached hotel suites in former stables, late 18th/early 19th century; former Inn, c.1830, now manager's house. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2007. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a> NG715W 9 70250 12466 This building appears to have formerly been Isleornay Inn, but has expanded to Hotel size; see Gifford, 1992, page 539.</p> <p>REFERENCE: SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE Proposed additions to the Inn. Note of payment of (pounds)3. 3. 0 for Plans and Specification to John MacKenzie, Architect. Factor's Accounts. 1889. GD 221/59/4. Building of a new Inn. Note of payments made to tradesmen. Note of fee of 5% on the cost of (pounds)79.17.5 paid to John MacKenzie, Architect. Factor's Accounts. Macdonald Estates Cash Book. 1893. GD 221/59/5 and 7 GD 221/133/1. Proposed addition to the Inn. It is proposed to build a small back wing in keeping with the present house. Letter James MacKintosh to John MacKenzie, Architect. 1888. GD 221/129/1/page 436.</p>	Modern	Local	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170250	812466
4		99270	STOREHOUSE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	<p>SKYE, ISLEORNAY, STOREHOUSE: EXTERNAL REFERENCE: Scottish Records Office</p> <p>Isleornay Storehouse, Note of payments to tradesmen. They amount to £932.6.10.</p> <p>Note of payment of fee of £50.19.0 to John Wittet, Architect. Macdonald Estates Cash Book. 1919-1920. GD221/133/4/p.718.</p>	Modern	Local	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170000	812000

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing
5	MHG27858	119710	BUILDING (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	SKYE, ORNSAY: An unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye 1881, sheet lii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1968). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 4 December 1996	Modern	Local	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170850	812400
6	MHG27980	120961	PIER (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUAY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	SKYE, ISLEORNAY HARBOUR, PIER AND QUAY: Listed Category B (LB19489) Pier, c.1805 - a drystone quay, with rare survival of hand crane and well. Various dockside buildings, restored and gentrified in the 1990s, have ball finials and arched windows proclaiming their new status. These include Fearann Eilean Iarmain, converted from the former Isle Ornsay General Stores of c.1812 - the 'biggest shop between Skye and Glasgow' - to a smart office, and Gallery, the former grainstore converted by Alastair Aldridge of Wittets Architects. Seaflashing lavatory, 19th century, a pyramidroofed gazebo, converted as a doocot, 1990s, but retaining its original function and fittings. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a> Pier [NAT] OS 1:10,560 map, 1968. NG71SW 3.01 NG 70312 12516 Crane NG71SW 3.02 NG 7027 1248 Storehouse and shops NG71SW 3.03 NG 70248 12543 Well NG71SW 3.04 NG 70270 12576 Doocot (Dovecot) (Location cited as NG 703 125). 19th century. A well-built drystone rubble pier, with a cast-iron wood-jib post crane at the end. At the landward end is a small 1-storey and attic rubble store. J R Hume 1977. The place-name Ornsay harbour presumably applies to the area between Ornsay (to the SE) and the island of Skye (to the W and NW). The 1998 edition of the OS 1:50,000 map notes Harbour [NAT] around NG 705 128. Information from RCAHMS (RJC), 9 June 2004.	Modern	Regional – Listed Category B building	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170301	812503
7	MHG35129	160142	STOREHOUSE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	SKYE, ISLEORNAY HARBOUR, STOREHOUSES AND SHOP: Pier, c.1805 - a drystone quay, with rare survival of hand crane and well. Various dockside buildings, restored and gentrified in the 1990s, have ball finials and arched windows proclaiming their new status. These include Fearann Eilean Iarmain, converted from the former Isle Ornsay General Stores of c.1812 - the 'biggest shop between Skye and	Modern	Local	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170270	812480

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing
8	MHG35128	160139	ROAD BRIDGE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	<p>Glasgow' - to a smart office, and Gallery, the former grainstore converted by Alastair Aldridge of Wittets Architects.</p> <p>Seaflushing lavatory, 19th century, a pyramidroofed gazebo, converted as a doocot, 1990s, but retaining its original function and fittings. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a></p> <p>SKYE, ISLEORNAY, ALLT DUISDALE, HUMP-BACKED BRIDGE: Eilean Iarmain. Site of an ancient religious site ('Eilean Dhiarmaid' - Diarmid's isle) with a village (also known as Isle Ornsay after the offshore island) founded in the early 19th century. The anchorage - where Flora Macdonald was taken captive on the Frigate 'Unicorn' in 1746, before being sent to the Tower of London - became an important fishing harbour, commercial centre and steamer stop. It is reached by the last hump-backed bridge still in use in Skye. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2007. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a></p>	Modern	Local	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170014	812370
9	MHG46853	253787	WELL (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	<p>SKYE, ISLEORNAY HARBOUR QUAY, WELL: Listed Category B (LB19489) Pier, c.1805 - a drystone quay, with rare survival of hand crane and well. Various dockside buildings, restored and gentrified in the 1990s, have ball finials and arched windows proclaiming their new status. These include Fearann Eilean Iarmain, converted from the former Isle Ornsay General Stores of c.1812 - the 'biggest shop between Skye and Glasgow' - to a smart office, and Gallery, the former grainstore converted by Alastair Aldridge of Wittets Architects.</p> <p>Seaflushing lavatory, 19th century, a pyramidroofed gazebo, converted as a doocot, 1990s, but retaining its original function and fittings. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a></p>	Modern	Regional - Listed Category B building	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170248	812543
10	MHG46854	253788	DOVECOT (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), TOILET	<p>SKYE, ISLEORNAY HARBOUR QUAY, DOOCOT: Listed Category B (LB19489) Pier, c.1805 - a drystone quay, with rare survival of hand crane and well. Various dockside buildings, restored and gentrified in the 1990s, have ball finials and</p>	Modern	Regional - Listed Category B building	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170270	812576

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
			(PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	<p>architraved windows proclaiming their new status. These include Fearann Eilean Iarmain, converted from the former Isle Ornsay General Stores of c.1812 - the 'biggest shop between Skye and Glasgow' - to a smart office, and Gallery, the former grainstore converted by Alastair Aldridge of Wittets Architects. Seafishing lavatory, 19th century, a pyramidroofed gazebo, converted as a doocot, 1990s, but retaining its original function and fittings. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide"; by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a> The building is an unusually elegant structure being stone built, with a slated roof and a single door, situated at the end of the pier. The toilet has two wooden seats side by side, both damaged with evidence of earlier painting. The rocks and stone of the inlet are several feet below, and at high tide the rocks were flushed clean. The single door allowed the pigeons to fly in, and several small nesting boxes were added later. Dimensions 3.20 square metres, height: 2.5 metres. Information from the ARCH Community Timeline course, 2011</p>					
11	MHG42334	267918	LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS HOUSE(S) (19TH CENTURY)	<p>SKYE, ORNSAY LIGHTHOUSE, KEEPERS' COTTAGES: Listed Category B (LB14008) Isle Ornsay Lighthouse D. &amp; T. Stevenson, 1857 A balconied tower standing out like a white finger against the awesome backdrop of the Garbh Cricochan, with double range of keepers' cottages hugging the ground above a stone-walled garden close by. Like their twins on Eilean Ban, these stand back to back and were formerly owned by Gavin Maxwell who, finding them '... primordial, without a stick of furniture, and no light or fuel... eerie beyond belief', converted them a few years after the lighthouse was automated in 1962, into a single sumptuous 4-bedroomed residence ... (for a fuller description see p.21 0). Weather and wild seas soon got the better of this romantic dream and neglect took its toll; the holiday house they provide today is somewhat more basic. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a></p>	Modern	Regional - Listed Category B building	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	171286	812191
12	MHG48907	275887	VILLAGE	<p>SYKE, ISLEORNSAY, GENERAL: Eilean Iarmain Site of an</p>	Modern	Local	None - not directly	170170	812436

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing	
			(PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	ancient religious site (Eilean Dhiarmaid - Diarmid's isle) with a village (also known as Isle Ornsay after the offshore island) founded in the early 19th century. The anchorage - where Flora Macdonald was taken captive on the frigate Unicorn in 1746, before being sent to the Tower of London - became an important fishing harbour, commercial centre and steamer stop. It is reached by the last hump-backed bridge still in use in Skye. [... by his activity and industry [the owner] has realised a handsome property'. William Daniell's comment might equally well apply to Eilean Iarmain's present owner, Sir Iain Noble, who has transformed and revitalised it since buying it in 1972.] Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide"; by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a>				on the route of the underground cable		
13		275888	GARDEN TEMPLE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	SKYE, CAMUS CROISE, ARDSHIEL, GRECIAN TEMPLE: Camus Croise No 15 - a pre-1763 former tacksman's house, the oldest residence in the village. Grecian Temple, 1984, a circular eyecatcher in the garden of Ardsheel, with a mosaic floor based on Ixekias's Dionysius. Nearby, a Seat of Contemplation. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2007. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a>	Modern	Local	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	169921	811897	
14		353100	KELP GRID	ISLEORNSAY: No further information. Visible on modern aerial photography.	Unknown	Unknown	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170438	812150	
15		353101	WALL(S)	ORNSAY: No further information. Visible on the coast edge/intertidal area on modern aerial photography.	Unknown	Unknown	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170719	812152	
16	MHG16938	99269	LIGHTHOUSE (19th CENTURY)	SKYE, ORNSAY LIGHTHOUSE: Listed Category B (LB14008) Isle Ornsay Lighthouse D. & T. Stevenson, 1857 A balconied tower standing out like a white finger against the awesome backdrop of the Garbh Cricchan, with double range of keepers' cottages hugging the ground above a stone-walled garden close by. Like their twins on Eilean Ban, these stand back to back and were formerly owned by Gavin Maxwell who, finding them '... primordial, without a stick of furniture, and no light or	Modern	Regional - Listed Category B building	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	171350	812183	

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing
17	n/a	292959	MARITIME CRAFT	fuel... eerie beyond belief', converted them a few years after the lighthouse was automated in 1962, into 'a single sumptuous 4-bedroomed residence '(for a fuller description see p.21 0). Weather and wild seas soon got the better of this romantic dream and neglect took its toll; the holiday house they provide today is somewhat more basic.[Isle Ornsay Lighthouse was known for its condensing apparatus, a special improvement in the dioptric system.] Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide"; by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <a href="http://www.rias.org.uk">http://www.rias.org.uk</a> . (Location cited as NG 713 122). Ornsay Lighthouse, Eilean Sionnach: built 1857 by engineers D and T Stevenson. A short, circular-section tower with corbelled balcony. The single-storey keepers' houses have ridged roofs. J R Hume 1977. Ornsay light was built by David Stevenson to guard the S approach to the Sound of Sleat, and first lit on 10 November 1857; it used Thomas Stevenson's 'condensing' apparatus to display different strengths of light in different directions. It was converted to gas operation in 1898 and automated in 1962. R W Munro 1979. This rock lighthouse is situated on the island of Eilean Sionnach, just off the SE coast of Skye, and on the W side of the Sound of Sleat and near the S entrance to Kyle Rhea. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 17 August 2005.	Modern	Unknown	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	171300	812200
18	n/a	327884	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: GOOD INTENT	Modern	Unknown	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812000
19	n/a	292984	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: MAGGIE REID	Modern	Unknown	None - not directly on the route of the underground cable	170000	812000

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Eastings	Northing
20	MHG49697	282245	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: CITY OF LIMMERICK	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170100	812400
21	n/a	292961	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: MAGGIE KERR	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170400	812600
22	n/a	259702	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: HENRY & WILLIAM	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170500	812800
23	n/a	259704	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: ELIZA	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170500	812800
24	n/a	286820	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: DART	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	170500	812800
25	n/a	114852	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: SPHERE	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700
26	n/a	247301	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: SUSAN	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700
27	n/a	255497	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: MARY	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700
28	n/a	270038	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: BLOSSOM	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700
29	n/a	285908	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: TYNWALD	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700

Site No.	HER Ref	Canmore ID	Site Type	Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
30	n/a	292957	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: GOOD INTENT	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700
31	n/a	292960	MARITIME CRAFT	WRECK/LOST AT SEA: JESSIES	Modern	Unknown	None – not directly on the route of the underground cable	171000	812700