

Dowally Burn, Pitlochry ***Perth and Kinross***

Archaeological Evaluation: Jan – Feb 2011
Report

for

R G Parkins and Partners Ltd
on behalf of Blair Castle Estates



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(project AA. 1909)

by Ben Blakeman

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Dowally Burn, Pitlochry

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Archaeological Evaluation: Jan-Feb 2011

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Inter Hydro Technology, a division of R G Parkins and Partners Ltd (contact David Bond, Project Manager), to perform an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a Hydro Power Scheme at Dowally Burn, Pitlochry.

The requirement for an archaeological evaluation was placed upon the development works by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT). This condition was imposed because of the archaeologically sensitive nature of the site, and the potential for survival of buried archaeologically significant remains.

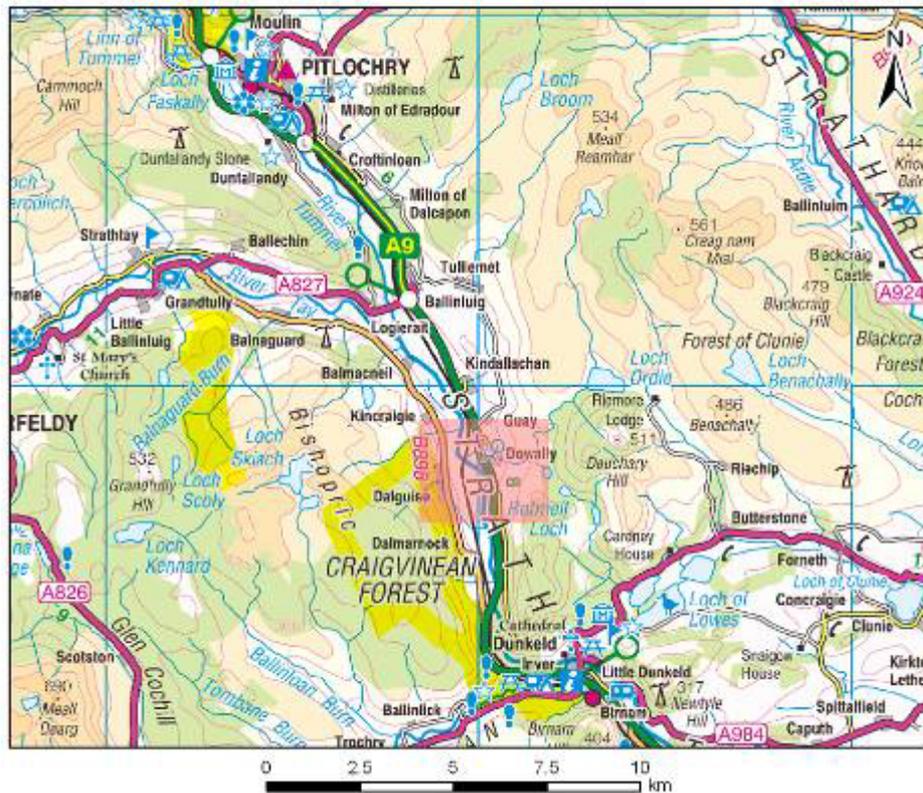
The area proposed for development and subject to this evaluation comprises 0.89 hectares (8,900m²) and consists of one large field, immediately to the south of Dowally village and adjacent to the A9 road in the West.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out over four days, from 31st Jan – 3rd Feb. The site works were carried out by Kenneth Macfadyen and Ben Blakeman.

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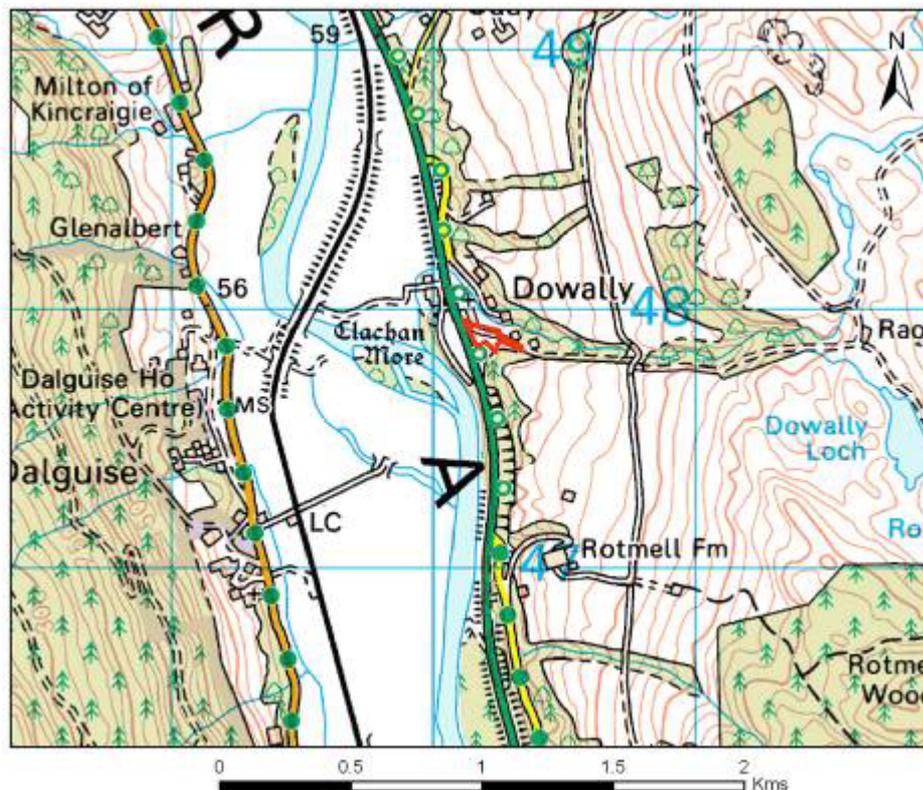


Figure 1. Map of Scotland showing the location of the 1:250,000 map portion used in Figure 2 (area in red).



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Figure 2. Map of Dowally and the surrounding area (1:250,000) showing the location of the 1:25,000 map portion used in Figure 3 (highlighted in red).



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Figure 3. Map of Dowally (1:50,000) showing the location of the site (red outline).

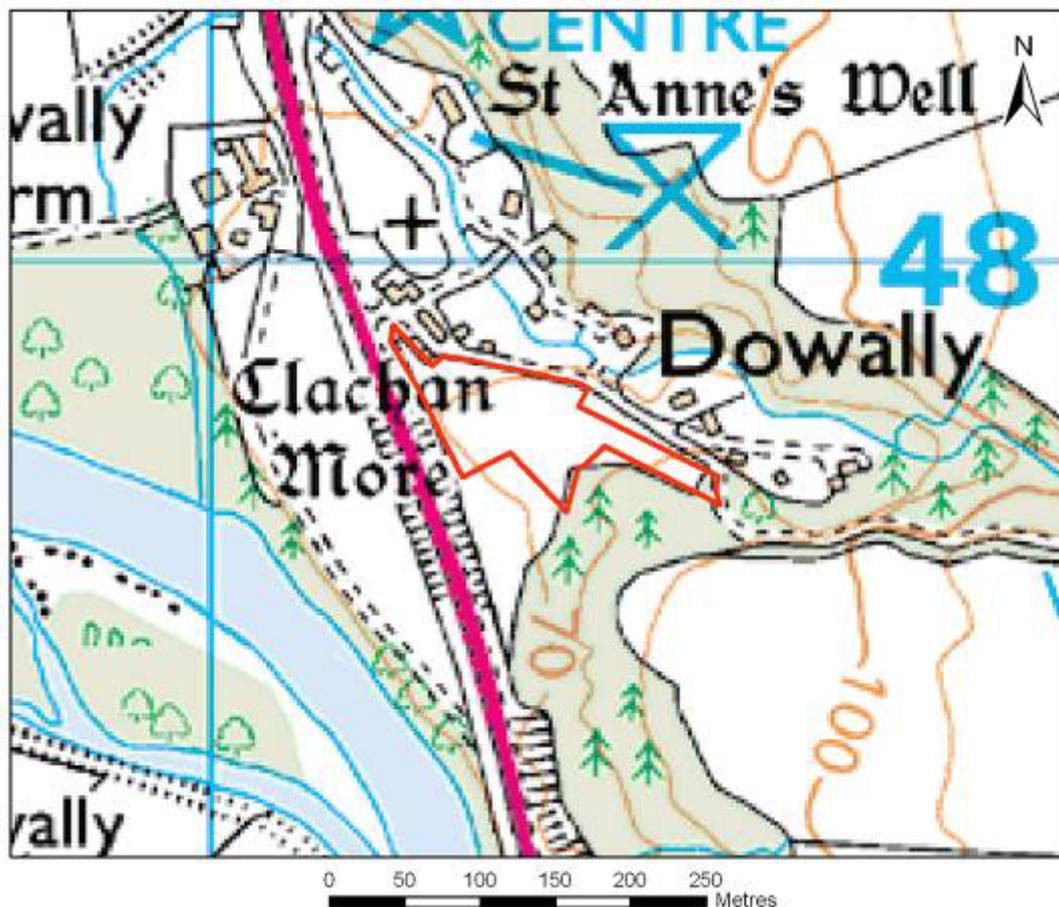
ii. Setting

Dowally is a small roadside village (beside the A9) situated 8km northwest of Dunkeld and 13km southeast of Pitlochry. The archaeological evaluation in relation to a proposed Hydro Power Scheme was undertaken at Dowally Burn. The area subject to archaeological investigation in advance of the proposed construction - the focus of this report - comprised a large field at the western most limit of the scheme. This field lies within the Blair Atholl Estate, to the southwest of Dowally Burn and east of the A9 main road (*figure 4*), and is centred on NO 0020 4792. To the north of the development area lies the village of Dowally, whilst a mature woodland lies adjacent to the field in the southeast.

The central area of the site is relatively flat but in the northwestern corner a moderate rise occurs from the roadside up into the field. Elsewhere there is a significant rise from the lower central area up to the eastern extent of the field, where it meets a track used for access.

The field is currently used for grazing by horses, and has been partitioned using semi-permanent electric fencing (*Appendix B*).

The works at Dowally Burn cover the hydropower scheme intake, penstock route, powerhouse and storage compounds.



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Figure 4. Map of Dowally (1:25,000) showing the location of the site (red outline).

2. Archaeological background

Previously CFA Archaeology carried out an assessment of the impact of the proposed Hydro Power Scheme on the historic environment as part of the Environmental Appraisal. This assessment included desk-based analysis of aerial photos and historic maps, plus a walkover survey to identify the presence or absence, character and condition of any archaeological remains surviving above ground within the development area.

Within the Hydro Power Scheme development area six sites were identified by CFA Archaeology, of which the majority will be avoided by direct development impact. However, at the western extent of the scheme an area referred to as Site 1, located at Dowally Burn, will be impacted. This site consists of the anecdotal findspot of a burial cairn and a number of ‘stone coffins’ in the 19th century. This area and will be affected by the construction of the pipeline, powerhouse and compounds.

The historic assessment in the existing Environmental Appraisal demonstrated that the development site has archaeological potential as a result of the presence of Site 1 (Environmental Appraisal, Volume 1, Chapter 8, pages 8-9). An archaeological evaluation was placed as a planning condition onto the proposed development, to precede any groundbraking works. The intent was to assess the survival of any archaeological remains, in particular the anecdotal evidence relating to the cairn and cist.

The site of the cairn and cist had been recorded by The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) as NMR – NO04 NW3. The NMRS records that the New Statistical Account (NSA) states that a cairn measuring 9m (30ft) in diameter and 1.8m (6ft) in height was removed in the 19th century, revealing a stone coffin full of black earth. It was reported that other ‘stone coffins’ were located within the vicinity, but exact locations are not given. No upstanding remains of this site are visible today and the site is classed as being of local importance (Environmental Appraisal, Atmos Consulting, 2010). The site of the cairn and stone coffins has been recorded on the OS 6-inch (*figure 5*) and OS 25-inch 1st edition maps (*figure 6*).

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) have agreed with the assessment of impact and mitigation proposed by CFA Archaeology in the Environmental Appraisal (sections 8.4 to 8.6). It was proposed that the evaluation consist of topsoil stripping, monitored by an archaeologist, for the western section of pipeline, the new and temporary access, the compound and the powerhouse to ensure any archaeological remains associated with Site 1 were recorded appropriately.

This report will discuss the undertaking of the recommended evaluation and the resulting findings.



Figure 5. 1st edition 6-inch OS map showing site outline and trench locations. (NLS)

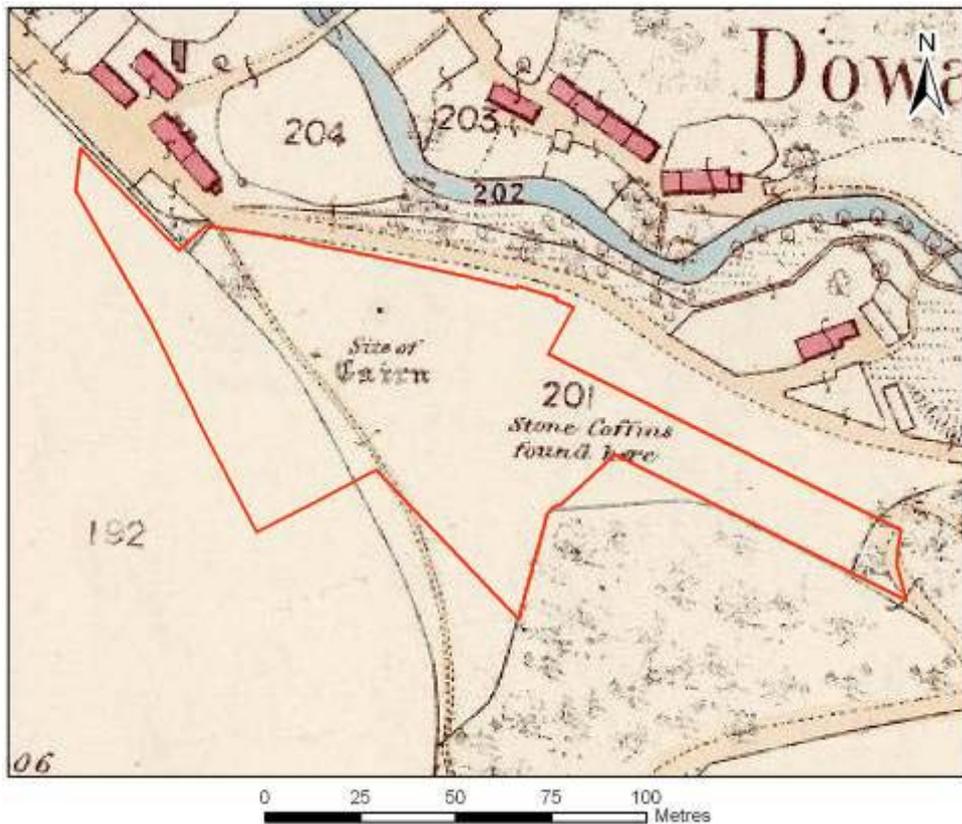


Figure 6. 1st edition 25-inch OS map (survey date 1863, publication date 1867) showing site outline and trench locations. (NLS)

3. Methodology

The area proposed for development and subject to this evaluation comprises 0.89 hectares, i.e. 8,900m². An area of 10% of the total site was identified for evaluation by Sarah Winlow (Heritage Officer, PKHT); thus the required evaluation area was to be 890m². Inspection revealed that a number of natural and man-made obstacles were present within the field and this dictated the location of evaluation trenches to some degree and impacted on the amount of testing possible. These obstacles included a low spreading tree, agricultural machinery, semi-permanent fencing and overhead powerlines with related telegraph poles (*Appendix B*). These inaccessible areas amount to 950m². A revised figure for the accessible area (8,900m² - 950m²) to be evaluated is 7,950m². A total area of 803m² was investigated during the evaluation, 10% of the accessible area was successfully sampled.

In total twenty linear trenches were laid out across the site which ensured a good spatial coverage for testing the survival of archaeological remains (*figure 4*). A greater density of trenches were placed in the central/central west portion of the field in an attempt to target the area most likely to contain archaeological remains, namely the area around the recorded cairn seen on the OS 1st edition maps (*figures 5 and 6*).

The trenches were cut using a JCB fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket; the mechanical excavation work was monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Topsoil was removed and then the trenches were excavated to the level of natural, the depth of which ranged from between 0.3 and 0.9m. When potentially significant archaeological remains were revealed by the mechanical digger, the reduction of the ground level was taken over by the archaeological team and the material and features were investigated and recorded.

The evaluation trenches and the features revealed were surveyed using a Leica TCR805 total station. This survey data was then transferred to AutoCad to produce a digital plan of the site which was geo-referenced to the British National Grid (*figure 7*).

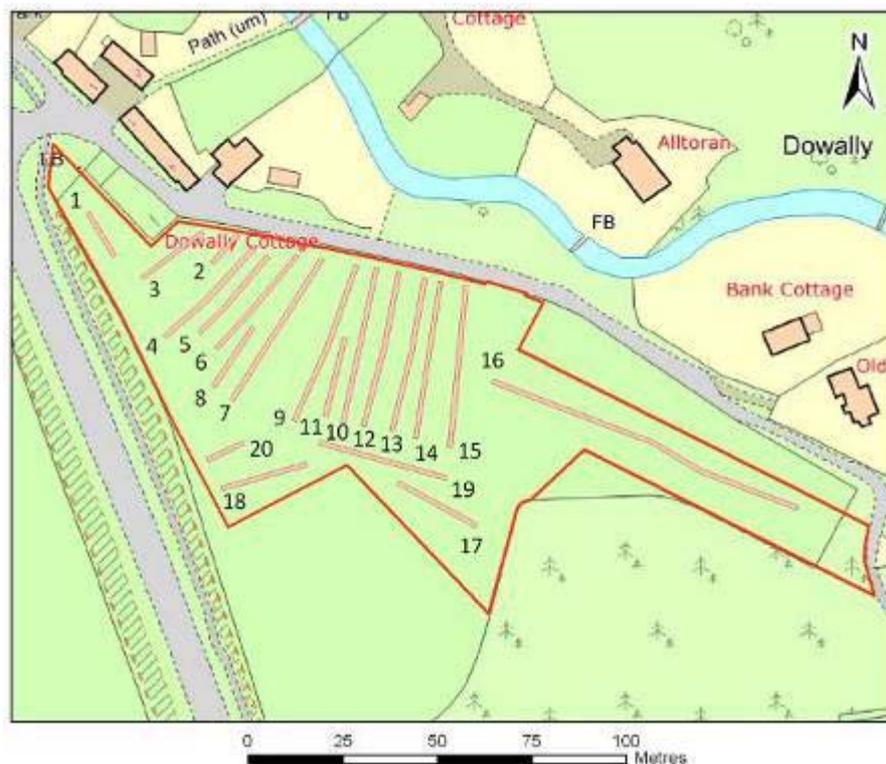


Figure 7. Trench location plan with site outline in red.

4. Results

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified is provided below.

i. Trench 1

Trench 1 was placed in the northwestern limit of the site running in line with the present main access route to the field, on a gentle upward slope.

This trench was 14m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NW-SE.

Topsoil (001), a mid-dark brown sandy soil, was frozen and compact and was found to a depth of 30cm. Modern material including concrete, plastic and fencewire were present. Removal of topsoil revealed a spread of broken rock (002) upto 25cm thick, with no cultural material present.



Plate 1. Trench 1 view from the N.

This has been interpreted as a hardstanding for a site compound relating to the construction of the A9 road which runs directly to the west of the site. This hardstanding (002) is found in several other trenches and the possible extent of the site compound has been plotted (*Appendix A*).

Below (002) was a homogenous mid orange sandy silt (003) which was very clean and was interpreted as natural. Natural was encountered at a depth of 55cm. A test slot was placed through (003) at the NW end of the trench and it was found that it continued to at depth of at least 1m.

Approximately 5m to the SE a light to mid brown mixed stony soil deposit was discovered between (001) and (002), becoming thicker further upslope. Modern debris was frequently found within this deposit (plastic, ceramic pipe fragments, fencing wire, curb stones).

(004) and (001) are presumed to be landscaping deposits following the shutdown of the A9 compound.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.

ii. Trench 2

This trench was 11 m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW.

Topsoil (005), a mid-dark brown sandy soil, was again frozen making initial excavation difficult and measured 30cm in depth.

Below this a moderately compacted mid orangey brown fine sandy silt (006) was discovered which was 20cm in depth.

Underlying (006) was a layer of mixed and mottled dark brown-black silt (007) which was 40cm thick and continued to a trench depth of 90cm before stony natural gravels (008) were reached.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 2. Trench 2 view from the NE.

iii. Trench 3

This trench was 21 m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW, 7m NW of trench 2.

Topsoil (005) ranged from 20-30cm in depth and overlay (006) which reached a maximum thickness of 35cm but was approximately 25cm thick at the northern end of the trench.

Halfway along the trench a slight break of slope occurred within the field, resulting in the southern end of the trench being approximately a metre higher than the northern limit. As the trench reached the break of slope both the topsoil (005) and (006) reached their maximum depth. Deposit (006) overlay natural gravels (008).



Plate 3. Trench 1 view from the NE.

At 4m from the southern limit of trench 3 a linear pit feature [009] was encountered cut into (006). The feature was orientated ENE-WSW and was 1.3m in length by 0.5m in width. The southern end of this feature was excavated revealing a U shaped profile and a depth of 0.25m. Within the dark sandy silt fill (010) a silver plated fork (find no.1) was retrieved. As a modern date for this feature was established, excavation of the feature ceased.



Plate 4. Feature [009] half sectioned.

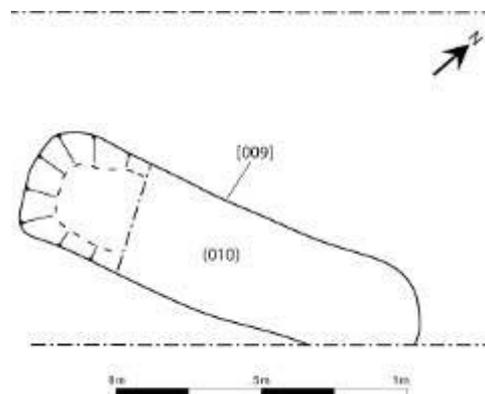


Figure 8. Plan of feature [009].

No other artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.

At the southern extent of the trench hardstanding (002) and (004) were encountered. It was decided because of the time taken to excavate through this compact stony layer and because it had already been investigated (in trench 1) that trench 3 would terminate at this point.

iv. Trench 4

This trench was 34m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW.

Throughout this trench topsoil (005) was a consistent depth of 30cm. Below topsoil was (006) which was 20cm in depth but this increased in the central part of the trench to 30cm, where the break of slope in the field was encountered (as in trench 3).

Below (006) in the northern end of the trench was stony natural (008), whilst in the south sandy natural (003) was encountered.

At the southern extent of the trench hardstanding (002) and (004) were encountered. As with trench 3 it was decided to terminate the trench at this point.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 5. Trench 4 view from S.

v. Trench 5

This trench was 28m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW running parallel to trench 4 approximately 4m to the SE.

Topsoil (005) was found to a depth of 30cm, below which was sandy silt (006) which was 40cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) revealed towards the south.

At a distance of 15m from the northeastern end of the trench, just north of the field's break of slope, the remains of a car were found. The car appeared to be orientated NW-SE, perpendicular to the trench. Whilst much of the car was corroded it does appear that the entire vehicle was present. However the number plate on the front (VES 216) did not match that on the rear (LSN 810).



Plate 6. Trench 5 view from NE.

The car has since been identified as a Wolseley, most probably the 1500 model.

A cut [022] for the pit containing the car could be seen in section. The sides were steeply sloping with a sharp bottom break of slope. The fill of the pit was a dark brown sandy silt (023).

No other artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 7. Rear of excavated car in trench 5.

vi. Trench 6

This trench was 33m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW, 5m SE of trench 5.

Topsoil (005) was found to a depth of 20cm, below which sandy silt (006) was 55cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) revealed towards the south.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 8. Trench 6 view from NE.

vii. Trench 7

This trench was 45m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW, approximately 8m SE of trench 6.

Topsoil (005) was found to a depth of 20cm but this reduced to 15cm in the south. Below this was sandy silt (006) which was 20cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) located towards the centre of the trench before the presence of natural gravels again at the southern end.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 9. Trench 5 view from NE.

viii. Trench 8

This trench was 19m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NE-SW, approximately 3m SE of trench 6 and 5m NW of trench 7.

Trench 8 was placed between trenches 6 and 7 to test a pile of stones which may have been the remains of a cairn. It soon became apparent however that they were nothing more than a few stones on the surface which were probably the result of a minor field clearance episode

In trench 8 topsoil (005) was found to be 25cm in depth but this reduced to 20cm in the south. Below this was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the southern end.



Plate 10. Trench 8 view from NNE.

At a distance of 10m from the northern end of the trench feature [017], a gravel filled drain, was revealed running WNW-ESE. This feature was 35cm in width and was half sectioned and recorded. The upper fill of this drain consisted of coarse grey gravel (018), 5cm in depth. Fencewire and the remains of a cigarette packet were found within the lower fill, a mid brown mixed sandy silt deposit (019) which was 12cm deep.

A further 2m south of this drain was linear feature [015] which was orientated E-W. At a width of 25cm it was narrower than linear [017] and did not have the same coarse gravel upper fill. The fill was a mixed mid brown sandy silt deposit and again foil from a cigarette packet was found along with a modern nail. This linear feature was 10cm in depth and was most likely a modern field drain.

No other artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 11. Pre-ex shot of feature [015].



Plate 12. Mid-ex shot of feature [017].

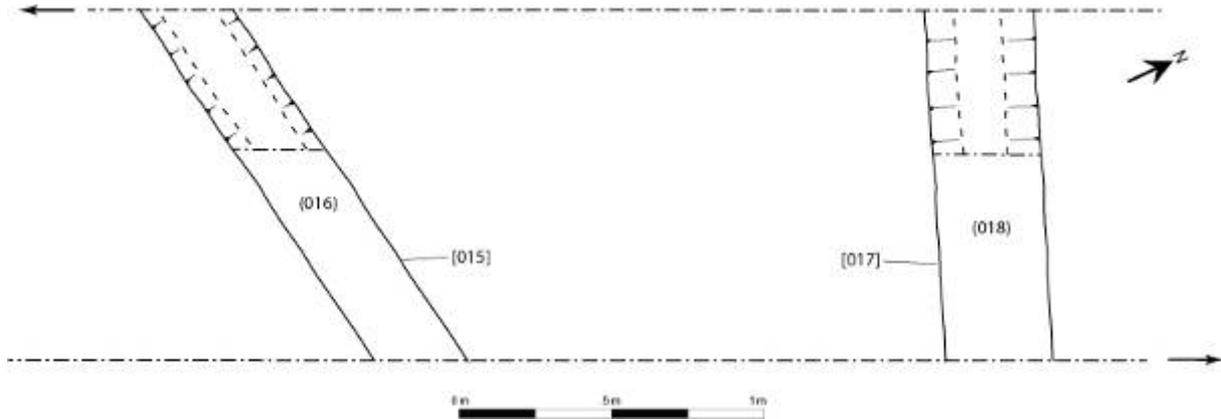


Figure 9. Plan of features [015] and [017].

ix. Trench 9

This trench was 45m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW. Trench 9 was 13m to the SE of trench 7 so as to avoid low overhead cables.

Topsoil (005) was found to be 25cm in depth but this reduced to 20cm in the south. Below this was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the centre and natural gravels again at the southern end.

At a distance of 29m from the northern end of the trench feature [011] was revealed, a linear ditch 1.6m in width. This feature was half sectioned and was found to be comprised of one fill, a loose mixed mid-dark brown sandy silt (012) which was 23cm in depth. This feature was cut through topsoil, and had very straight side with a sharp bottom break of slope suggesting it was most likely the result of modern machine (JCB) works.

Modern wire was found within the fill of this feature.



Plate 13. Trench 9 view from the SSW.

No artefacts or other features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 14. Pre-ex shot of feature [011].



Plate 15. Mid-ex shot of feature [011].

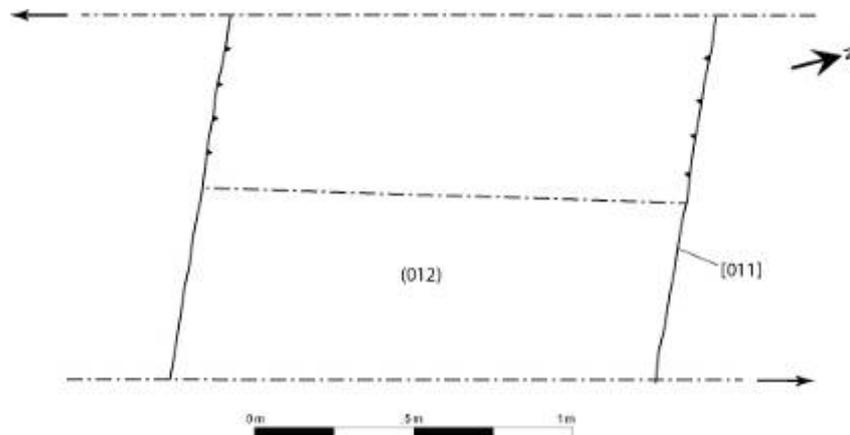


Figure 10. Plan of feature [011].

x. Trench 10

This trench was 43m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW. Trench 10 was 4m to the east of trench 9 at the northern end and 10m to the east at its southern end.

Topsoil (005) was found to be 15cm in depth but this increased to 20cm in the south. Below this was sandy silt (006) which was 10cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the centre and natural gravels again at the southern end.

At a distance of 31m from the northern end of the trench feature [013] was revealed, a linear ditch 1.6m in width, very similar to feature [011] found in trench 9. This feature was half sectioned and was found to be comprised of one fill, a loose mixed mid-dark brown sandy silt (014) which was 45cm in depth. This feature, like [011], was cut through topsoil, had very straight sides and a sharp bottom break of slope, again suggesting it was the result of modern machine (JCB) works.



Plate 16. Trench 10 view from the SSW.

No artefacts or other features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 17. Mid-ex shot of feature [013].



Plate 18. Mid-ex shot of feature [013].

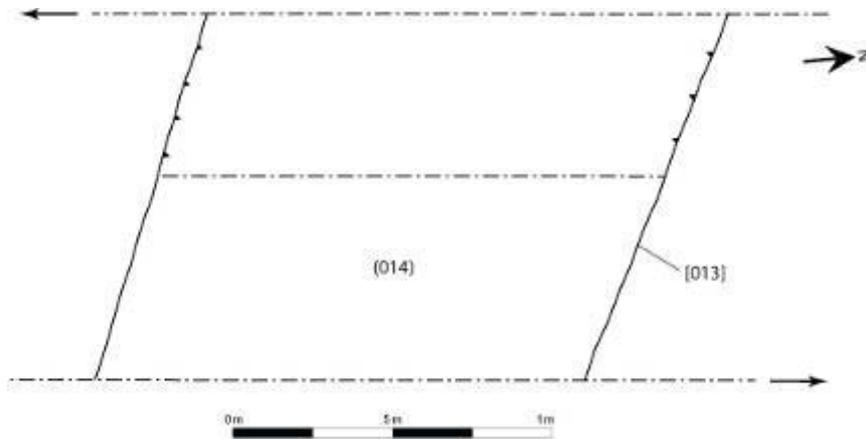


Figure 11. Plan of feature [013].

xi. Trench 11

This trench was 22m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW, approximately 4m east of trench 9 and 4m west of trench 10.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth below which was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick.

Sandy natural (003) was revealed beneath (006) in the north, with natural gravels (008) found at the southern end.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 19. Trench 11 view from the N.

xii. Trench 12

This trench was 43m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW, approximately 5m east of trench 9.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth below which was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the centre and natural gravels again at the southern end.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 20. Trench 12 view from the N.

xiii. Trench 13

This trench was 42m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW, approximately 6m east of trench 12.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth below which was sandy silt (006) which was 10cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the centre and natural gravels again at the southern end.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 21. Trench 13 view from the N.

xiv. Trench 14

This trench was 43m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW, approximately 3m east of trench 13.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth below which was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the centre and natural gravels again at the southern end.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 22. Trench 14 view from the N.

xv. Trench 15

This trench was 44m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly NNE-SSW, approximately 6m east of trench 14.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth below which was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick.

Natural gravels (008) were revealed beneath (006) in the north, with sandy natural (003) towards the centre and natural gravels again at the southern end.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 23. Trench 15 view from the N.

xvi. Trench 16

This trench was 88m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly ESE-WNW. Trench 16 ran from roughly the centre of trench 15 up the sloping hillside to the eastern most limit of the site.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth below which was sandy silt (006) which was 15cm thick at the western end of the trench and only 5cm at the eastern end.

Below (006) in the majority of the trench was orangey sandy natural (003). However a patch of gravelly natural (008) was encountered at a distance of 35m from the eastern end of the trench, which continued for 11m.

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 24. Trench 16 view from the ESE.

xvii. Trench 17

This trench was 24m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly WNW-ESE. Trench 17 was placed in the south east of the evaluation area, just south of an electric fence and west of the fence separating the site from mature woodland

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth, below which was (006) which was 10cm thick. This came down onto sandy silt natural (003).

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 25. Trench 17 view from the SE.

xviii. Trench 18

This trench was 24m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly ENE-WSW. Trench 18 was placed in the south west of the evaluation area, just east of the fence separating the site from the A9 road embankment.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth, below which was (006) which was 15cm thick. This came down onto sandy silt natural (003).

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 26. Trench 18 view from the ENE.

xix. Trench 19

This trench was 35m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly WNW-ESE. Trench 19 was placed just to the north of an electric fence and ran alongside it.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth, below which was (006) which was 10cm thick. This came down onto natural gravels (008).

No artefacts or features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 27. Trench 19 view from the ESE.

xx. Trench 20

This trench was 11m in length, 1.2m in width and was aligned roughly ENE-WSW. Trench 18 was placed in the south west of the evaluation area, just east of the fence separating the site from the A9 road embankment, and ran parallel to trench 18 which was 8m to the south.

Topsoil (005) was 20cm in depth, below which was (006) which was 15cm thick. This came down onto sandy silt natural (003).

A modern field drain [020] was located at the eastern end of the trench. The cut for this orange plastic drain measured 40cm in width and was filled with a dark brown sandy silt (021).

No artefacts or other features were discovered within this trench.



Plate 28. Trench 20 view from the NE.

5. Summary and discussion

From the results obtained in this evaluation the only evidence for human activity on the site appears to be modern in date. The creation of a compound used in the construction of the A9 main road, probably in the late 1960s / early 1970s, has affected the western extent of the site. Due to the truncation in this area any archaeological remains, which may have been present, will almost certainly have been lost.

Across the site several features were discovered all of which were tested and found to be modern. Across the site seven sherds of modern pottery (find no.2) were recovered from the topsoil (005).

Features [009], [015], [017], [020] were all very modern in date. Excavation of the linear pit [009], in trench 3, was abandoned when a silver plated fork was found. Linear features [015] and [017] both contained wire and cigarette packet foil, whilst linear cut [020] contained a modern orange plastic field drain.

According to one local, the car, which has since been identified as a Wolseley (probably model 1500), was buried by nearby residents immediately prior to the A9 road construction when the car was found abandoned.

Trenches 9 and 10 contained features [011] and [013] respectively, which appeared to represent a linear ditch running through both trenches. However, when trench 11 was opened up between these trenches no evidence for a ditch was revealed. At approximately 1.6m in width it is possible that these straight sided features, with only single fills, are the result of relatively modern activity by a JCB or similar excavating machine.

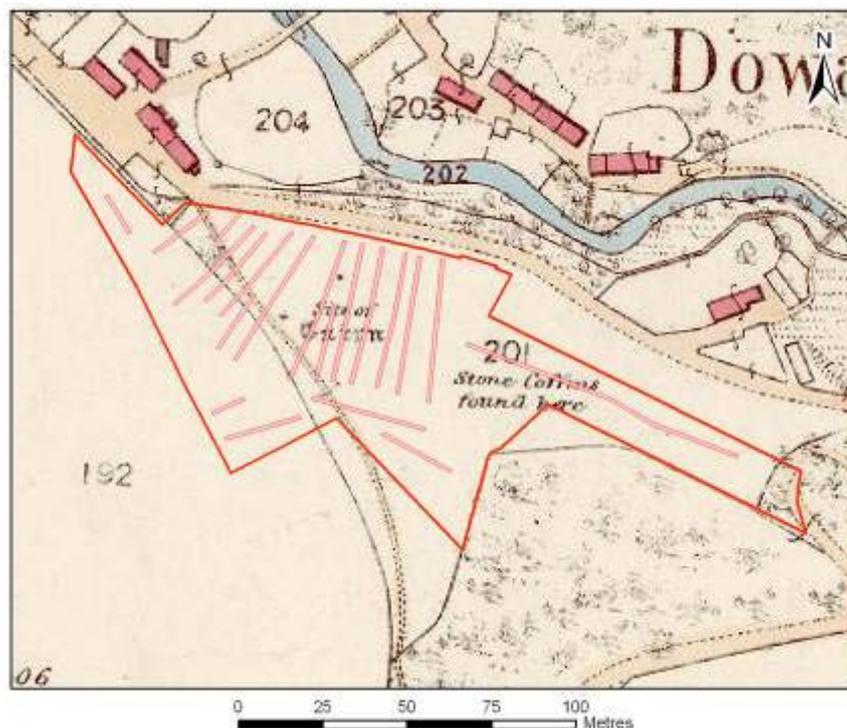


Figure 12. 1st edition 25-inch OS map (survey date 1863, publication date 1867) showing site outline and trench locations. (NLS)

6. Mitigation

Although the Desk-Based Assessment suggested the possibility that cist burials and a cairn may be encountered within the site area, no evidence for this was found in the evaluation.

Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered during the evaluation in the areas tested.

Despite this and in discussion with PKHT (contact Sarah Winlow) it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be carried out on specific areas of the site during the course of the groundbreaking works. An addendum to the existing Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI), to be submitted by Addyman Archaeology, will outline the exact areas subject to archaeological monitoring. This will need to be approved by PKHT in advance of any groundbreaking works. The areas to be monitored will target the purported location of the cairn and cist, based upon the anecdotal evidence recorded by the NMRS. From the plans submitted this equates with monitoring during the groundbreaking works for the access tracks, turning head, powerhouse and part of the site compound. A qualified archaeologist would be required to monitor any open area stripping or ground breaking works in these areas. Any significant finds uncovered during this archaeological monitoring would then be investigated and recorded.

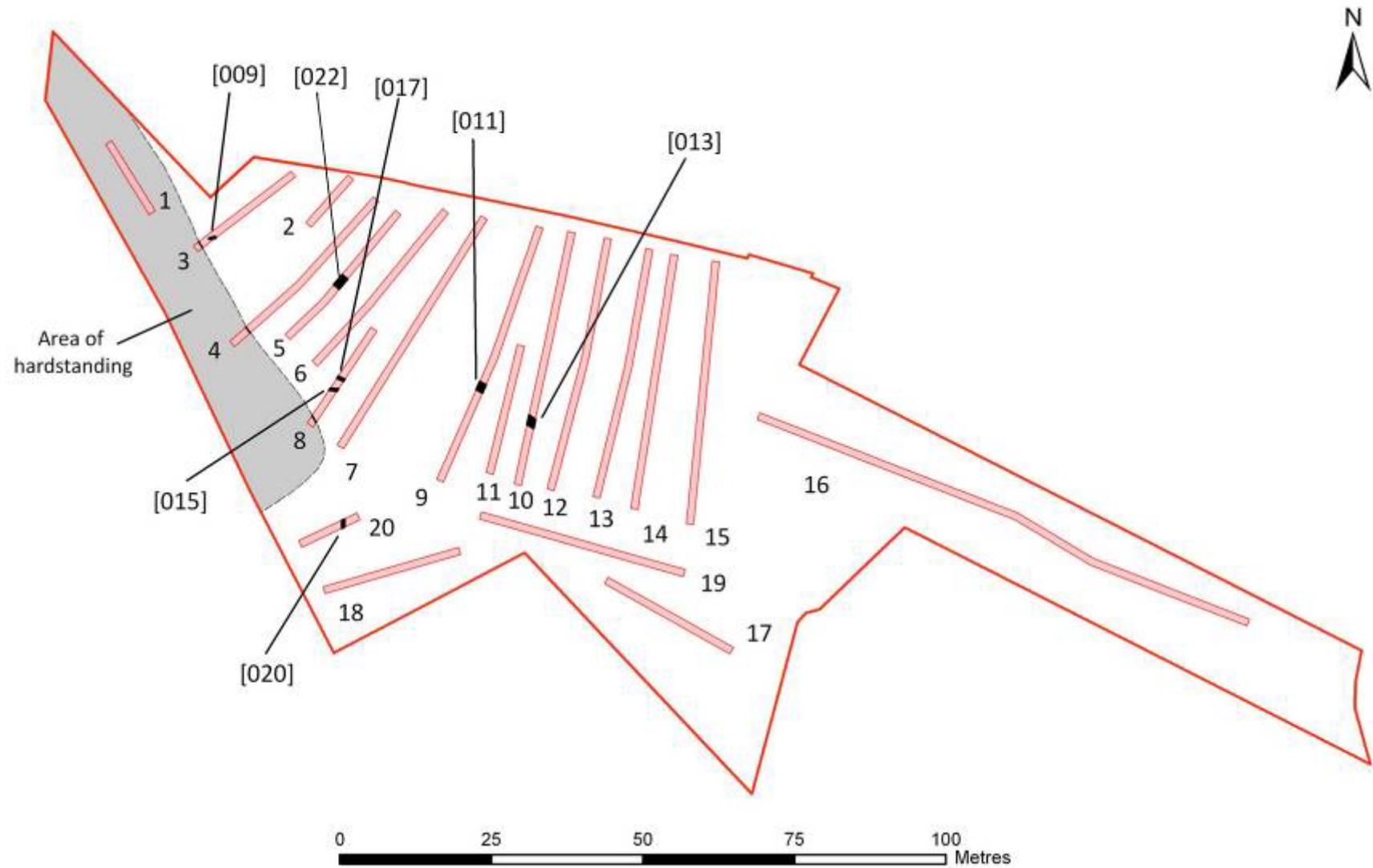
Depending upon the nature and significance of the archaeological remains there may be the need for further mitigation strategies to be put in place, this done through consultation with PKHT and the client.

Such mitigation will typically involve further excavation to more fully define, understand and sample the features encountered at the monitoring stage. Mitigation also usually leads to a more onerous post-excavation requirement – processing of finds, soil samples, etc, associated specialist analysis, and the requirement for formal publication.

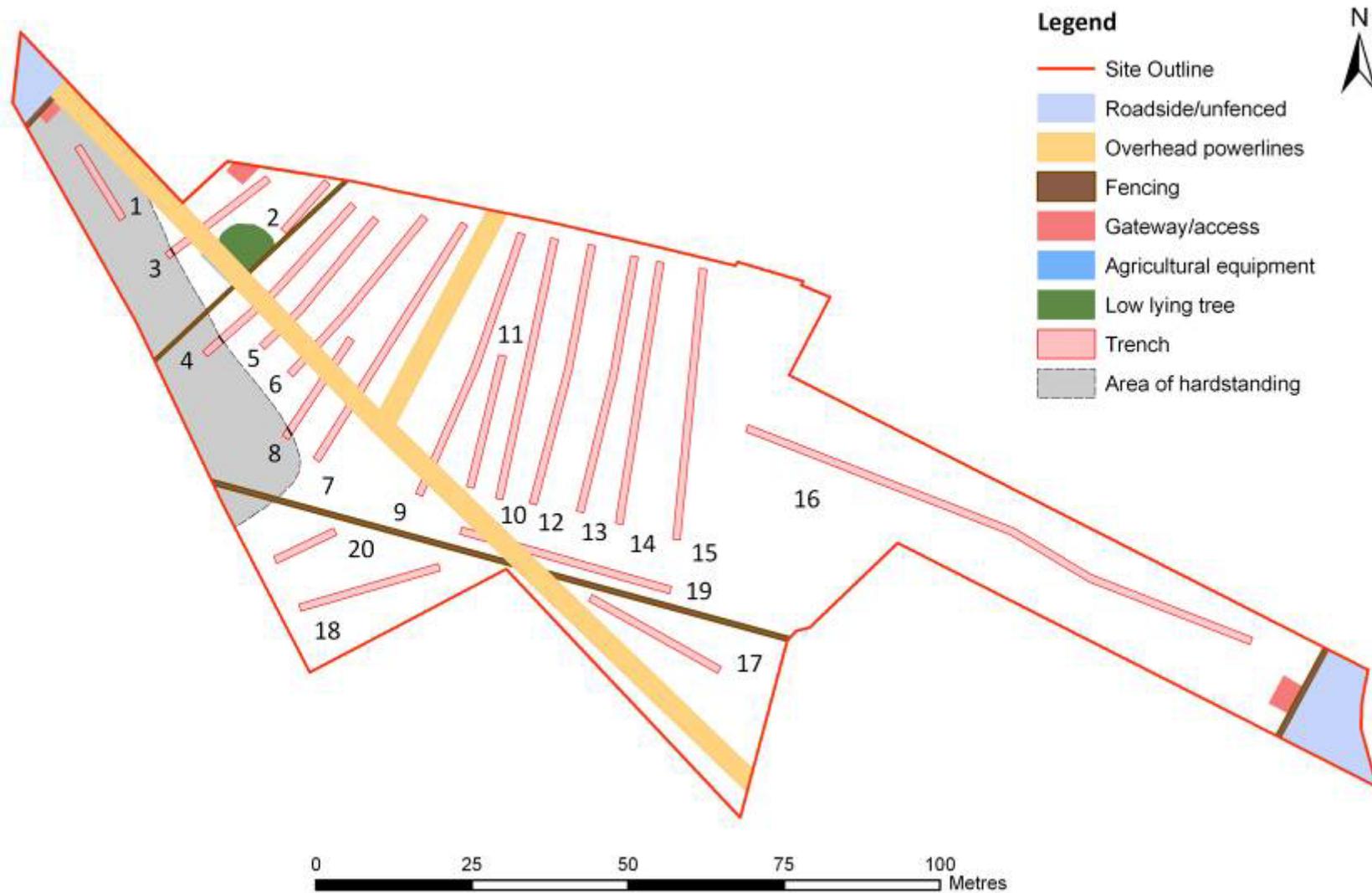
7. References

Atmos Consulting, May 2010 - Dowally Burn Hydro Project. Environmental Appraisal, Volume 1, Written Texts and Figures.

Appendix A: Trench Plan



Appendix B: Trench Plan



Appendix C: Site Records

Context Register

Context No.	Recorded By	Date	Trench No.	Description
001	KMF	31/01/2011	1	Frozen solid topsoil - mid to dark brown sandy soil
002	KMF	31/01/2011	1	Spread of broken rock - road base / hard stand
003	KMF	31/01/2011	1	Mid orange sandy silt, homogenous very clean, natural
004	KMF	31/01/2011	1	Light to mid brown mixed stony soil with modern debris
005	KMF	01/02/2011	2	Frozen topsoil - mid to dark brown sandy soil
006	KMF	01/02/2011	2	Mid orange/brown sandy silt
007	KMF	01/02/2011	2	Dark silty soil - mixed mottled
008	KMF	01/02/2011	2	Natural gravels
009	KMF	01/02/2011	3	Cut of linear feature
010	KMF	01/02/2011	3	Fill of [009]
011	KMF	03/02/2011	9	Cut of linear feature
012	KMF	03/02/2011	9	Fill of linear feature [011]
013	KMF	03/02/2011	10	Cut of linear feature
014	KMF	03/02/2011	10	Fill of linear feature [013]
015	KMF	03/02/2011	8	Cut of linear feature
016	KMF	03/02/2011	8	Fill of [015]
017	KMF	03/02/2011	8	Cut of linear feature
018	KMF	03/02/2011	8	Upper stony fill of [017]
019	KMF	03/02/2011	8	Lower soil fill of [017]
020	KMF	03/02/2011	20	Cut of modern field drain
021	KMF	03/02/2011	20	Fill of modern field drain [020]
022	KMF	01/02/2011	5	Cut for car pit
023	KMF	01/02/2011	5	Fill of car pit [022]

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Type	Date	Drawn By	Description
1	1	1:20	Plan	02/02/2011	KMF	Plan of Pit (009) Tr.3
2	1	1:20	Section	02/02/2011	KMF	Section of Pit (009) West facing Tr.3
3	1	1:20	Section	02/02/2011	KMF	Section of break of slope in field Tr.3
4	1	1:20	Plan	03/02/2011	KMF	Plan of Linear Feature (011) Tr.9
5	1	1:20	Section	03/02/2011	KMF	Section of Linear Feature (011) Tr.9
6	1	1:20	Plan	03/02/2011	KMF	Plan of Linear Feature (013) Tr.10
7	1	1:20	Section	03/02/2011	KMF	Section of Linear Feature (013) Tr.10

Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Trench	Material	Date	Found by	Quantity	Description
1	010	3	Metal	01/02/2011	KMF	1	Silver Plated Fork
2	001	NA	Pottery	03/02/2011	BPHB	7	Modern Pottery Sherds
3	023	5	Metal	01/02/2011	BPHB	1	Number Plate 'LSN 810'
4	023	5	Metal	01/02/2011	BPHB	1	Number Plate 'VES 216'

Photographic Register

Roll:	Frame:	Direction Facing:	Date:	Description:	Taken By:
1	1180	E	31/01/2010	Tr.1 pre-ex	KMF
2	1181	E	31/01/2010	Tr.1 mid-ex	KMF
3	1182	E	31/01/2010	Tr.1 mid-ex	KMF
4	1183	NE	31/01/2010	Tr.1 N section	KMF
5	1184	SE	31/01/2010	Tr.1 S section	KMF
6	1185	S	31/01/2010	Tr.1 S section detail	KMF
7	1186	N	31/01/2010	Tr.1 N section detail	KMF
8	1187	S	01/02/2010	Tr.2 mid-ex	KMF
9	1188	S	01/02/2010	Tr.2 mid-ex	KMF
10	1189	E	01/02/2010	Tr.2 section	BB

Roll:	Frame:	Direction Facing:	Date:	Description:	Taken By:
11	1190	S	01/02/2010	Tr.2 general view of limit of excavation	BB
12	1191	N	01/02/2010	Tr.2 general view of limit of excavation	BB
13	1192	S	01/02/2010	Tr.3 excavation starting (raining)	KMF
14	1193	S	01/02/2010	Tr.3 excavation starting (raining)	KMF
15	1194	V	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) pre-ex	KMF
16	1195	V	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) pre-ex	KMF
17	1196	S	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) pre-ex	KMF
18	1197	V	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) feature sectioned shows fork find insitu	KMF
19	1198	V	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) feature sectioned shows fork find insitu	KMF
20	1199	N	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) section through (010)	KMF
21	1200	N	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) section through (010)	KMF
22	1201	V	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) feature sectioned post-ex	KMF
23	1202	V	01/02/2010	Tr.3 (009) feature sectioned post-ex	KMF
24	1203	S	01/02/2010	Tr.3 general view post-ex	KMF
25	1204	N	01/02/2010	Tr.3 general view post-ex	KMF
26	1205	W	01/02/2010	Tr.3 West section 1 from Southern end	KMF
27	1206	W	01/02/2010	Tr.3 West section 2 from Southern end	KMF
28	1207	W	01/02/2010	Tr.3 West section 3 from Southern end	KMF
29	1208	W	01/02/2010	Tr.3 West section 4 from Southern end	KMF
30	1209	NW	01/02/2010	Tr.3 West section	KMF
31	1210	N	01/02/2010	Tr.4 Ben in Trench	KMF
32	1211	N	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view post-ex North end	KMF
33	1212	S	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view mid-ex	KMF
34	1213	S	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view mid-ex	KMF
35	1214	N	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view post-ex North end water filled	KMF
36	1215	N	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view post-ex South end	KMF
37	1216	N	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view post-ex North end water filled	KMF
38	1217	N	01/02/2010	Tr.4 general view post-ex North end water filled	KMF
39	1218	W	01/02/2010	Tr.4 Southern end deeper sondage section	KMF
40	1219	W	01/02/2010	Tr.4 Southern end deeper sondage section	KMF
41	1220	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Video of car being dug up	KMF
42	1221	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Video of car being dug up	KMF
43	1222	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Video of car being dug up	KMF
44	1223	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Car 'VES 216' exposed	KMF
45	1224	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Car 'VES 216' exposed being examined	KMF

Roll:	Frame:	Direction Facing:	Date:	Description:	Taken By:
46	1225	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Car 'LSN 810' exposed	KMF
47	1226	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Car 'LSN 810' exposed	KMF
48	1227	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 general view	KMF
49	1228	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 general view of middle of trench	KMF
50	1229	V	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Northern portion of trench vertical view pt 1	KMF
51	1230	V	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Northern portion of trench vertical view pt 2	KMF
52	1231	V	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Northern portion of trench vertical view pt 3	KMF
53	1232	V	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Northern portion of trench vertical view pt 4	KMF
54	1233	V	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Northern portion of trench vertical view pt 5	KMF
55	1234	V	01/02/2010	Tr.5 Northern portion of trench vertical view pt 6	KMF
56	1235	NE	01/02/2010	Video, digger excavating through topsoil	KMF
57	1236	S	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section	KMF
58	1237	W	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section pt 1	KMF
59	1238	W	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section pt 2	KMF
60	1239	W	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section pt 3	KMF
61	1240	W	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section pt 4	KMF
62	1241	W	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section pt 5	KMF
63	1242	W	01/02/2010	Tr.5 West section pt 6 car in section	KMF
64	1243	N	01/02/2010	Tr.5 general view	KMF
65	1244	N	01/02/2010	Tr.5 general view	KMF
66	1245	N	01/02/2010	Tr.5 North half general view of animal burrows	KMF
67	1246	S	01/02/2010	Tr.6 general view	KMF
68	1247	S	01/02/2010	Tr.6 general view	KMF
69	1248	S	01/02/2010	Tr.7 West section	KMF
70	1249	SW	01/02/2010	Tr.7 West section	KMF
71	1250	S	01/02/2010	Tr.7 showing animal burrows	KMF
72	1251	S	01/02/2010	Tr.7 Southern half	KMF
73	1252	N	01/02/2010	Tr.7 Southern half	KMF
74	1253	SE	01/02/2010	Trench backfilling	KMF
75	1254	SE	01/02/2010	Ben and horses	KMF
76	1255	E	01/02/2010	General pre-ex of Eastern part of site	KMF
77	1256	E	01/02/2010	General pre-ex of Eastern part of site	KMF
78	1257	SE	01/02/2010	General pre-ex of Eastern part of site	KMF
79	1258	NW	01/02/2010	Trench backfilling at the end of the day	KMF
80	1259	N	01/02/2010	Pre-ex middle of site	KMF

Roll:	Frame:	Direction Facing:	Date:	Description:	Taken By:
81	1260	N	02/02/2010	Tr.8 general view	KMF
82	1261	NW	02/02/2010	Tr.8 West section Southern end	KMF
83	1262	S	02/02/2010	Tr.8 Id shot	KMF
84	1263	S	02/02/2010	Tr.8 general view Northern end	KMF
85	1264	S	02/02/2010	Tr.7 Id shot	KMF
86	1265	S	02/02/2010	Tr.7 general view Northern half	KMF
87	1266	S	02/02/2010	Tr.7 general view Southern half	KMF
88	1267	N	02/02/2010	Tr.7 general view Southern half	KMF
89	1268	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 1	KMF
90	1269	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 2	KMF
91	1270	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 3	KMF
92	1271	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 4	KMF
93	1272	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 5	KMF
94	1273	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 6	KMF
95	1274	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 7	KMF
96	1275	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 8	KMF
97	1276	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 9	KMF
98	1277	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 10	KMF
99	1278	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 11	KMF
100	1279	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 12	KMF
101	1280	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 13	KMF
102	1281	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 14	KMF
103	1282	W	02/02/2010	Tr.7 West section pt 15	KMF
104	1283	S	02/02/2010	Tr.9 Id shot	KMF
105	1284	S	02/02/2010	Tr.9 natural sands with animal burrows	KMF
106	1285	V	02/02/2010	Tr.8 Linear feature pre-ex (017)	KMF
107	1286	V	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (017) gravel layer removed	KMF
108	1287	W	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (017) gravel layer removed	KMF
109	1288	S	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature location	KMF
110	1289	W	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (017) general view	KMF
111	1290	W	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (015) pre-ex	KMF
112	1291	N	02/02/2010	Tr.8 features location	KMF
113	1292	V	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (015) fully excavated	KMF
114	1293	V	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (015) post-ex showing section	KMF
115	1294	V	02/02/2010	Tr.8 linear feature (015) post-ex	KMF

Roll:	Frame:	Direction Facing:	Date:	Description:	Taken By:
116	1295	S	02/02/2010	Tr.9 Id shot post-ex	KMF
117	1296	S	02/02/2010	Tr.9 Southern half	KMF
118	1297	N	02/02/2010	Tr.9 Southern half	KMF
119	1298	S	02/02/2010	Tr.11 Id shot	KMF
120	1299	S	02/02/2010	Tr.10 Id shot	KMF
121	1300	E	02/02/2010	View of dumped logs	KMF
122	1301	S	02/02/2010	Tr.10 Northern half	KMF
123	1302	S	02/02/2010	Tr.10 Southern half	KMF
124	1303	S	02/02/2010	Tr.10 linear feature (013)	KMF
125	1304	S	02/02/2010	Tr.12 mid-ex Ben in action	KMF
126	1305	S	02/02/2010	Tr.13 Id shot turf lifted pre-ex	KMF
127	1306	S	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut (011) pre-ex	KMF
128	1307	E	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut (011) pre-ex	KMF
129	1308	E	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut (011) pre-ex	KMF
130	1309	N	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut (011) post-ex	KMF
131	1310	E	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut (011) post-ex with section	KMF
132	1311	E	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut 011 post-ex	KMF
133	1312	W	02/02/2010	Tr.9 cut (011) post-ex with section	KMF
134	1313	V	02/02/2010	Tr.10 cut (013) pre-ex	KMF
135	1314	S	02/02/2010	Tr.12 Id shot	KMF
136	1315	S	02/02/2010	Tr.12 general view	KMF
137	1316	S	02/02/2010	Tr.12 general view	KMF
138	1317		02/02/2010	Horses	KMF
139	1318	S	02/02/2010	Tr.13 Id shot	KMF
140	1319	N	02/02/2010	Tr.13 general view	KMF
141	1320	E	03/02/2010	General view to the East (snow)	KMF
142	1321	S	03/02/2010	General view to the South (snow)	KMF
143	1322	SE	03/02/2010	General view to the South (snow)	KMF
144	1323	N	03/02/2010	Tr.10 cut (013) post-ex with snow	KMF
145	1324	S	03/02/2010	Horses visiting	KMF
146	1325	N	03/02/2010	Tr.10 cut (013) sectioned shows base	KMF
147	1326	V	03/02/2010	Tr.10 cut (013) sectioned shows base	KMF
148	1327	W	03/02/2010	Tr.10 cut (013) sectioned West section	KMF
149	1328	W	03/02/2010	Tr.10 cut (013) sectioned West section	KMF
150	1329		03/02/2010	Tr.14 Id shot	KMF

Roll:	Frame:	Direction Facing:	Date:	Description:	Taken By:
151	1330	S	03/02/2010	Tr.14 general view	KMF
152	1331	S	03/02/2010	Tr.14 general view	KMF
153	1332	N	03/02/2010	Tr.14 general view	KMF
154	1333		03/02/2010	Tr.15 Id shot	KMF
155	1334	N	03/02/2010	Tr.15 general view	KMF
156	1335	S	03/02/2010	Tr.15 general view	KMF
157	1336	SE	03/02/2010	View of E part of the site with Tr.16 in the dist.	KMF
158	1337	E	03/02/2010	General view of the site in the snow	KMF
159	1338	SE	03/02/2010	Tr.16 general view	KMF
160	1339			VOID	KMF
161	1340	NW	03/02/2010	Tr.16 general view cleaned post-ex	KMF
162	1341	NW	03/02/2010	Tr.16 and the rest of the site - general view	KMF
163	1342	W	03/02/2010	General view of site in the snow	KMF
164	1343	W	03/02/2010	General view of site in the snow	KMF
165	1344	NW	03/02/2010	Tr.16 close-up of animal burrows in natural	KMF
166	1345	NW	03/02/2010	Tr.16 gravelly natural centre of trench	KMF
167	1346	NW	03/02/2010	Tr.16 central area cleaned	KMF
168	1347	SE	03/02/2010	Tr.16 cleaned sandy natural	KMF
169	1348	W	03/02/2010	Tr.17 stripping of topsoil and trench cleaning	KMF
170	1349	W	03/02/2010	General view of Tr.17 with Tr.18 in the distance	KMF
171	1350	W	03/02/2010	Tr.17 post-ex partially flooded	KMF
172	1351	W	03/02/2010	Tr.19 general view post-ex	KMF
173	1352	W	03/02/2010	Tr.19 post-ex flooding with water	KMF
174	1353			VOID	KMF
175	1354			VOID	KMF
176	1355			VOID	KMF
177	1356			VOID	KMF
178	1357	W	03/02/2010	Tr.18 general view	KMF
179	1358	SW	03/02/2010	Tr.18 post-ex view	KMF
180	1359	SW	03/02/2010	Tr.20 post-ex view	KMF
181	1360			VOID	KMF
182	1361	NW	03/02/2010	General view of centre of site	KMF
183	1362	NE	03/02/2010	General view of centre of site	KMF

Appendix D: Photographic contact prints





(36)



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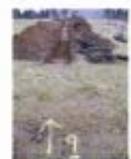
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