

Dowally Burn, Pitlochry

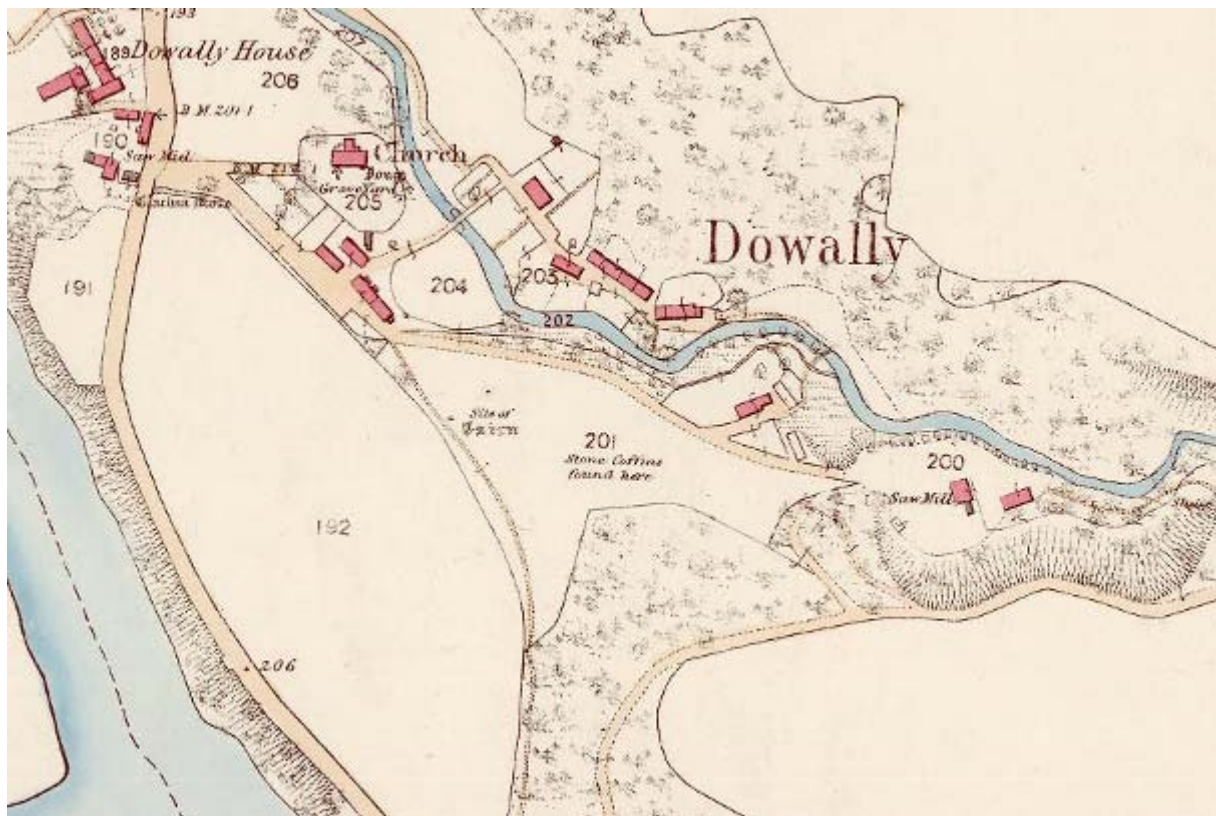
Perth and Kinross

*Archaeological Watching Brief: April – May 2011 - **DRAFT***
Report

for

R G Parkins and Partners Ltd

on behalf of Blair Castle Estates



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Dowally Burn, Pitlochry
Perth and Kinross

Archaeological Watching Brief: April - May 2011

Report

(project AA. 1909)

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Edited by Tanja Romankiewicz

Front cover: 1st edition 25-inch OS of Dowally, survey date 1863, publication date 1867.

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Dowally Burn, Pitlochry

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Archaeological Watching Brief: April - May 2011

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by R.G. Parkins and Partners Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works on a hydro scheme at Dowally Burn, S of Pitlochry.

Cartographic research undertaken during a Desk-Based Assessment of the site suggested the existence of a burial cairn and stone-lined coffins recorded in the 19th century. These were clearly marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and as a result an archaeological condition was placed upon the development by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT). PKHT (contact Sara Malone) provides the archaeology service to Perth and Kinross Council.

Addyman Archaeology completed an archaeological evaluation of the site at the start of February 2011, opening 20 specifically placed trenches amounting to 10.10% of the area available for excavation. Whilst this work revealed little of archaeological interest, PKHT still requested an archaeological watching brief, but confined to those areas specifically recorded on the cartographic resource as the locations of the burials to ensure any possible archaeological remains in the area would be recorded and dealt with appropriately.

During the course of the ground-breaking works, no significant archaeological remains were encountered across the area under watching brief. Addyman Archaeology recommends that no further archaeological monitoring is required on this site.

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 undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a Hydro Power Scheme at Dowally Burn, Pitlochry.

The site comprises an irregular shaped field immediately E of the A9 and S of the village of Dowally. Although the site slopes steeply to the SE, the areas requiring a watching brief presence are flat and easily accessible.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out over six days, from 20th April – 25th May 2011. The site works were carried out by Ross Cameron.

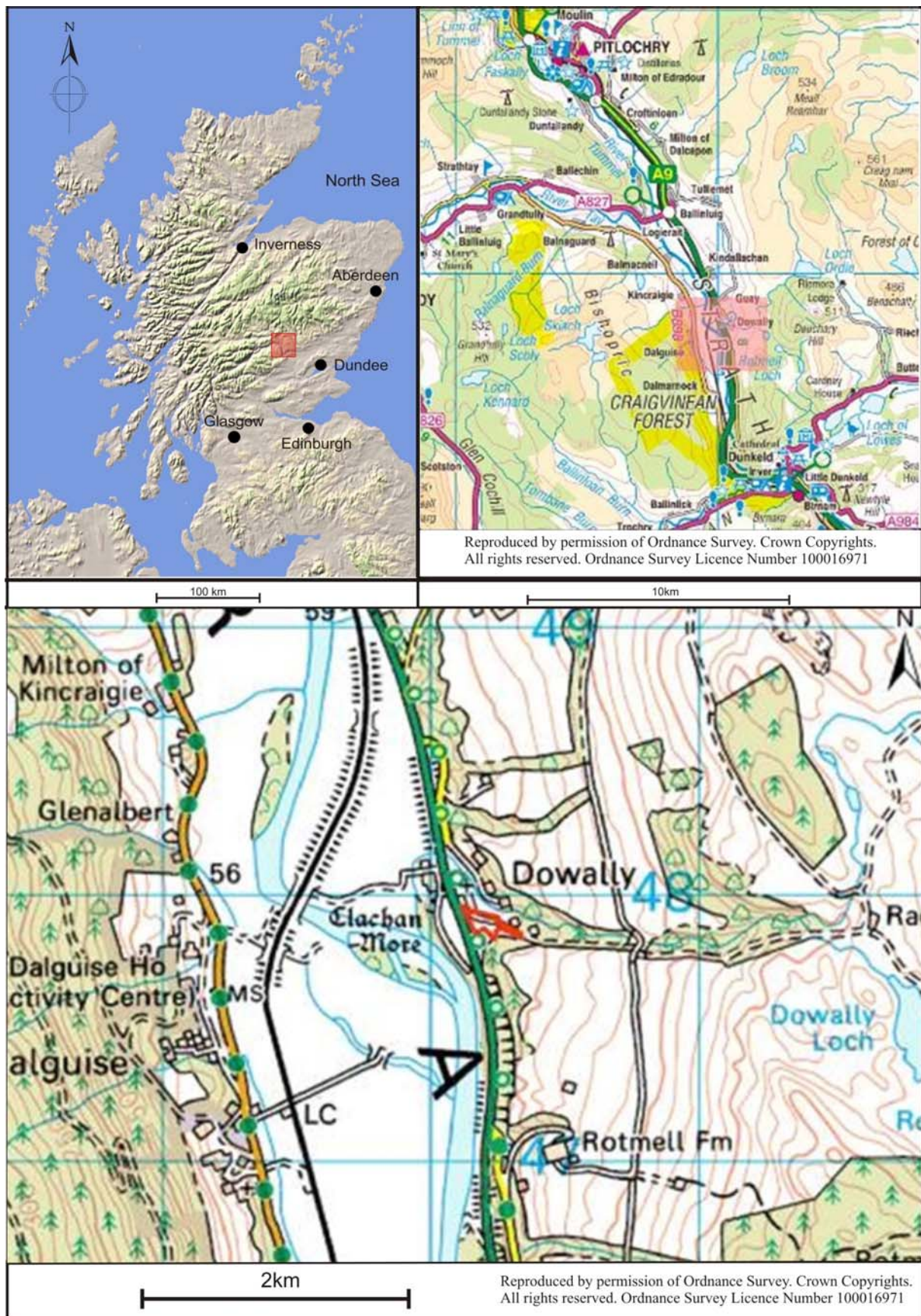


Figure 1: Site location

ii. Setting

Dowally is a small roadside village beside the A9 situated 8km NW of Dunkeld and 13km SE of Pitlochry. The proposed development lies within the grounds of Blair Atholl Estate, in an irregular shaped field to the SW of Dowally Burn and E of the A9 main road centred on NO 0020 4792. To the N of the development area lies the village of Dowally.

The central area of the site is relatively flat but in the NW 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 SE extent of the field, where it meets a track used for access. The areas requiring continual archaeological monitoring are located within the flat central part of the field.

The underlying geology of the site comprises psammite and semipelite bedrock of the southern highland group with superficial river terrace deposits (undifferentiated) of gravel, sand, silt and clay. Just to the E the superficial deposits are glaciofluvial gravels, sands and silts.¹

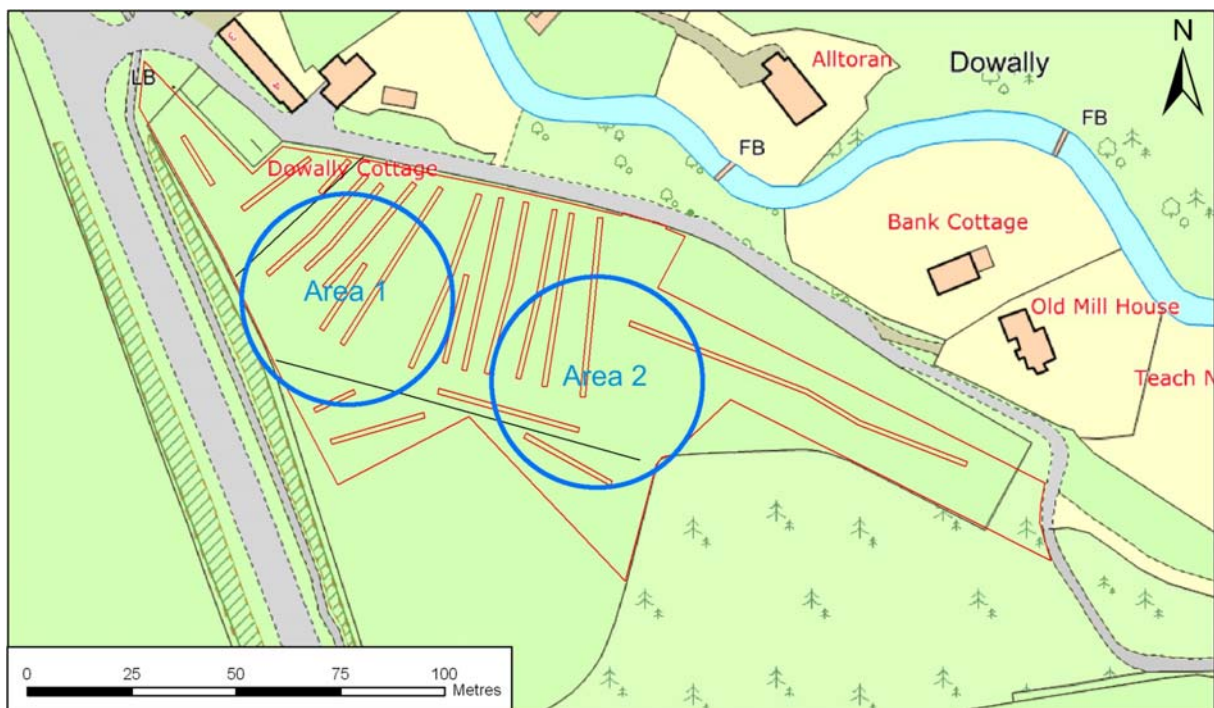


Figure 2: Map of the site showing the location of evaluation trenches and areas requiring a continual watching brief presence (marked in blue)

2. Archaeological background

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 along with 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 of archaeological significance were identified by CFA Archaeology, of which the majority are avoided by direct development impact. However, at the W extent of the scheme an area referred to as Site 1, located at Dowally Burn, is

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience>

impacted upon. This site has been described as the anecdotal findspot of a burial cairn and to contain a number of 'stone coffins' in the 19th century. This area is 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 groundbreaking 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 in The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) as NMR – NO04 NW3. The NMRS comprises the New Statistical Account (NSA) reference 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 consists of topsoil stripping, monitored by an archaeologist, centered on the W section of pipeline, the new and temporary access, the compound and the powerhouse. This is to ensure any archaeological remains associated with Site 1 were recognised and recorded appropriately and to inform further archaeological mitigation strategies.

Addyman Archaeology undertook this archaeological evaluation from 31st January to 3rd February 2011, opening 20 linear trenches aimed at targeting the potential archaeological remains whilst providing good spatial coverage of the site. The trenches opened amounted to 10.10% of the available area for trenching with any archaeological features recorded accepted as modern in date or ephemeral.



Figure 3: 1st edition 6-inch OS map showing site outline

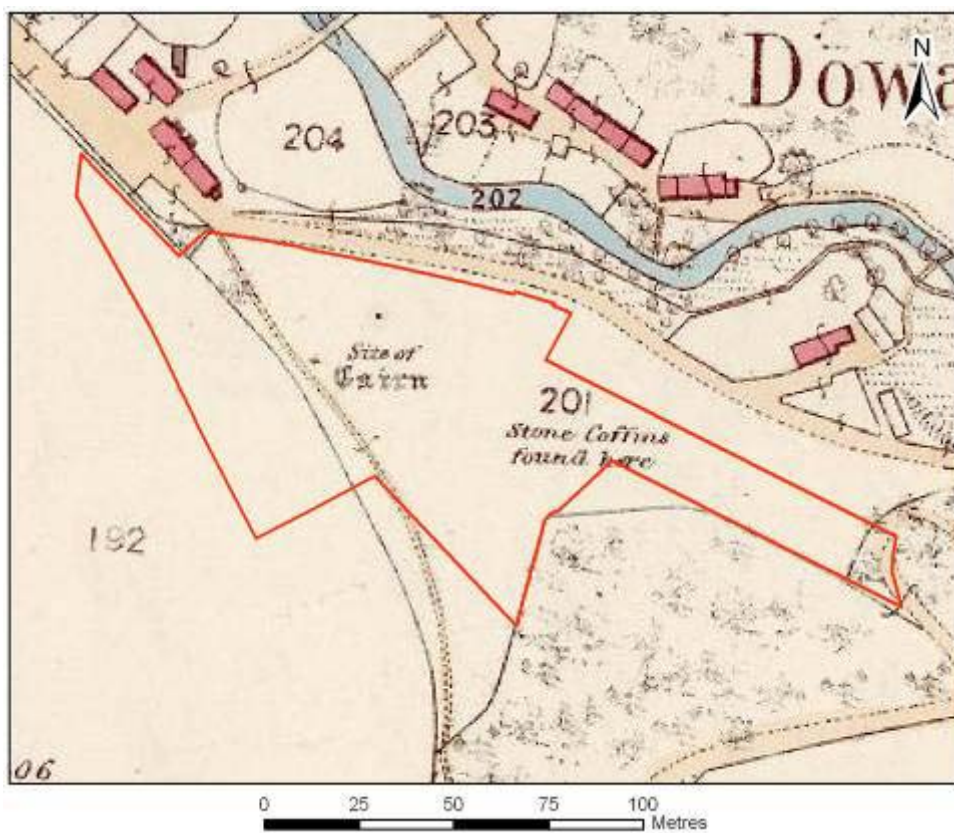


Figure 4: 1st edition 25-inch OS map (survey date 1863, publication date 1867) showing site outline

3. *Methodology*

Following the evaluation results, PKHT placed watching brief conditions on two areas within the field. These are categorised as Area 1 to the NW and Area 2 to the SE (*figure 3*) to mitigate the development impact upon any surviving archaeological remains.

Between completion of the evaluation phase and the onset of the archaeological watching brief, some surface disturbance in the form of troughs and furrows created by the presence of heavy machinery occurred to the S of the site as a result of work relating to timber extraction. As part of this forestry work a road was also constructed across the centre of the site. Prior to the archaeological presence on site, but with the knowledge of Addyman Archaeology, the ground surface was smoothed and the evaluation trenches infilled by the contractor. In consultation with PKHT the extent of the disturbance was assessed and recorded. No archaeological remains were visibly affected.



Plate 1: Photograph taken during site visit and showing disturbance caused by forestry work



Plate 2: Photograph taken during site visit and showing disturbance caused by forestry work

For the main works undertaken with archaeological monitoring an initial topsoil strip removed between 0.10-0.20m of deposits from much of the site, including those areas under watching brief conditions, which are to be used as a compound and put-down area for the piping required uphill . Most of this area was subsequently covered over with compact gravel and hardcore.



Plate 3: Topsoil strip in Area 2

The removal of these topsoil deposits did not reveal undisturbed natural subsoil, but an orange brown silty sand (002). Thus subsequent monitoring was required during the excavation of the foundations for the turbine powerhouse in the SE of Area 2.

As a result of difficulties regarding the exact location of these foundations, a trench was dug in their general area in order to assess the underlying deposits. Upon securing the exact co-ordinates of the required foundations, this trench was enlarged in line with these and assessed for archaeological remains.

Addyman Archaeology maintained a continuous watching brief presence on all excavation within Areas 1 and 2, attending site as required and in close consultation with the contractor. Excavation was undertaken by a variety of both tracked mechanical excavators and JCBs – all utilising bladed ditching buckets.

Any soil deposits encountered were recorded as per standards established by Addyman Archaeology and The Institute For Archaeologists (*IfA*). A comprehensive digital photographic record of progress was maintained throughout the project.

Weather conditions during the watching brief were variable, but on the whole bright and sunny.

4. Results

On the whole the results of the archaeological watching brief confirmed the findings of the evaluation phase.

The turf and topsoil was recorded as (001) and consisted of moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional small, rounded stone inclusions. This deposit stretched across the site in variable depth of c.0.10-0.15m. Beneath (001) deposit (002) comprised of soft to moderately compact light orange brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stone inclusions. Within (002), an area of stone spread consisting of medium to large rounded stones was present. The spread appeared not to be a natural feature, but did also not form a coherent pattern nor was it associated with any archaeological remains. Its appearance could be described as disturbed and re-deposited.



Plate 4: Mid-excavation shot showing stone spread within (002)

One feature was recorded within (002). (003) consisted of a clear deposit of moderately compact dark brown black sandy silt with rare small circular stone inclusions. This deposit was roughly circular in plan, measuring c.0.20m N-S by c.0.15m W-E with a depth of around 0.09m.

(003) sat within a series of concentric deposits of varying degrees of clarity. Measuring c.0.31m N-S by c.0.25m W-E around (003), (004) comprised moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with rare small rounded stones and had a depth of around 0.09m. Whilst the division between (003) and (004) was relatively clear, that between (004) and (005) was a little more blurred, specifically to the S and E. (005) itself was a clearly recognisable deposit of bright orange red sandy silt with areas of mid brown sandy silt displaying a clear red hue. Measuring 0.60m N-S by 0.50m W-E, this deposit was of moderate compaction and contained rare small rounded stone inclusions. (005) had a depth of c.0.08m.

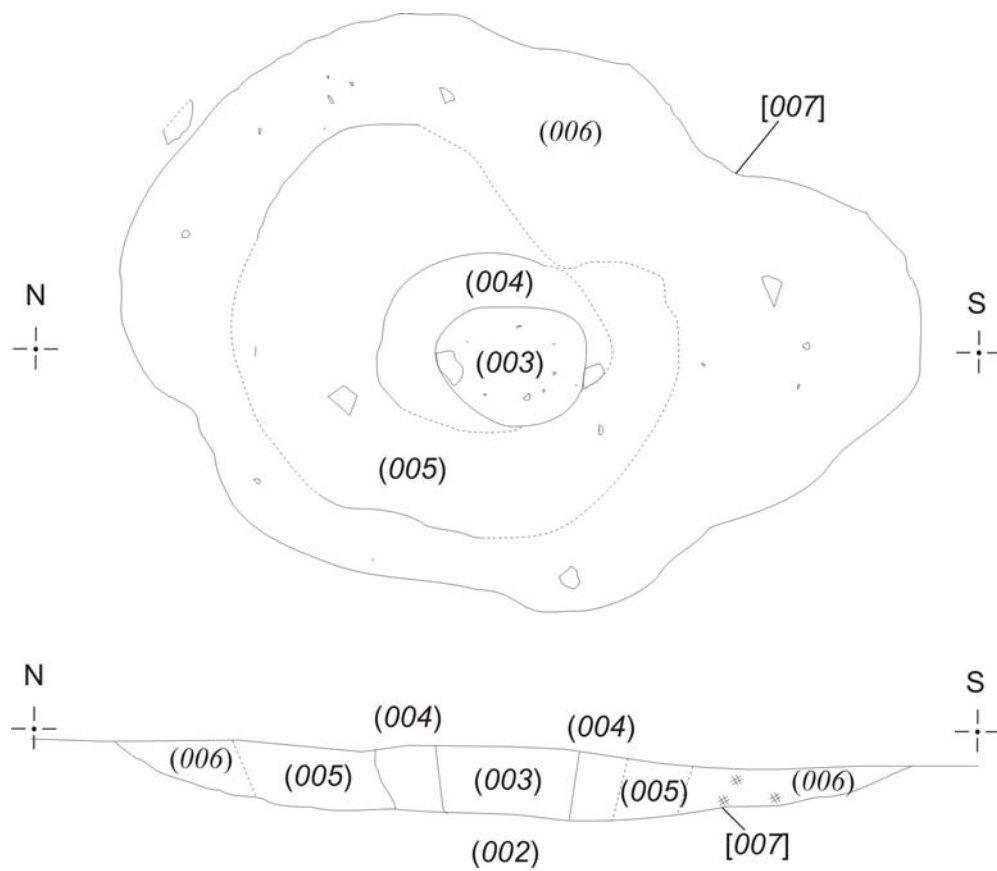


Figure 5: Pre-excavation plan and W facing section of feature [007]



Plate 5: Pre-excavation shot of (003/007) looking N



Plate 6: SF003 – ceramic sherd recovered from (006)

(005) in turn lay within (006), a mid to dark brown silty sand of moderate compaction and rare small circular stone inclusions. This deposit had a depth of <0.08m and revealed a small fragment of ceramic likely to be 18th or early 19th century in date (*plate 6*). The edges of (006) were not particularly clear due to weather conditions and its similarities with (002). The change from (005) to (006) was diffuse, but discernable, whilst that from (006) to (002) was not clear and was felt more than seen.

On site these deposits were recorded as sitting within [007], an ephemeral cut which was felt more than seen. This was recorded as being irregular in shape measuring 1.05m N-S by 0.75m W-E in line with (006). [007] had gradually sloping sides and a roughly flat base with slight undulations.

It is unclear whether [007] actually existed, or merely marked the boundary of (006) with (002).

Excavation of the turbine foundations showed (002) to have a depth of c.1m, showing evidence of disturbance with patches of re-deposited natural and mixed darker material. This darker material may represent mixed and re-deposited vestiges of (008), the fragmentary deposit encountered beneath (002). (008) consisted of dark brown black sandy silt of moderate to firm compaction and occasional small to large rounded and angular stone inclusions. This deposit was nowhere deeper than 0.15m and formed no discernable pattern. (008) lay directly atop the natural subsoil.



Plate 7: Initial excavation of turbine foundations showing (008)

The undisturbed natural subsoil was recorded as (009) and consisted of clear bands of moderate to firmly compact bright orange brown coarse gravelly sand abundant in small to large stone inclusions alongside mid yellow brown fine grain sand of moderate compaction.

5. Summary and discussion

Whilst no significant archaeological features were encountered, a number of anomalies and contexts require further discussion.

The most obvious apparent feature is the spread of large stones encountered within (002). These did not appear to be naturally occurring inclusions and may thus have been imported to site. The spread forms no discernable pattern and upon investigation seem disturbed and re-deposited. If a burial cairn existed on the site, it would have involved a very large number of stones concentrated in a small area. On its disturbance, probably by ploughing, these stones are unlikely to have moved far from their original location. The stone spread could thus feasibly be interpreted as the disturbed and re-deposited vestiges of the cairn known from anecdotal evidence to have existed on this area of the site. However, the evaluation trenches 13, 14, 15 and 19 had all cut through this area, providing cross-sections and had revealed little of note. On the whole the stone spread remained undisturbed by the excavation related to the development.

Subsequent excavation through the undisturbed natural subsoil (009) did, however, reveal that the assumed natural also contained a significant quantity of large, rounded stones and the spread within (002) may thus simply be the result of deep ploughing over centuries, churning up stones from below. The stones within (002) could also represent the remains of a clearance cairn, not a burial cairn, or indeed re-deposited material from construction of the A9. Due to the lack of archaeological material associated with this feature, the interpretation could not be clarified.



Plate 8: Stone spread within (002)



Plate 9: The stony nature of undisturbed natural (009)

Feature (003/007) was the only clear archaeological feature encountered during the watching brief. (003) is interpreted as an episode of *in situ* burning, either atop, but possibly cut into (002). The nature of the surrounding deposits ((005) in particular) suggest it to be heat affected (002), radiating outwards from the original heat source. This would explain the gradual change between (005) to (006) and deposit (006) to (002). Regardless of the existence of [007], this feature must post-date SF003 (plate 6), the small sherd of ceramic recovered from (006) and dated to the 18th or early 19th centuries. If the existence of [007] is accepted then the ceramic was an inclusion within the fill of this pit. Likewise if (003) is regarded as an example of *in situ* burning, then (006) is heat-affected (002), and must have contained SF003 prior to the burning event. In either case the feature must post-date that date-range assigned to SF003.

The dark brown black deposit located beneath (008) was fragmentary and formed no discernable pattern. Two slots were placed through (008) to investigate the deposit and assess its nature, but these provided little of archaeological interest. (008) has thus been interpreted as the remnants of an old ground surface of unknown date. It is known from anecdotal evidence provided by locals on site and from the evaluation evidence that the area endured a significant degree of landscaping and re-working during construction of the A9. It could be tentatively assumed that (008) represents a deposit, whether an *in situ* ground surface or otherwise, dating to this period.



Plate 10: Post-excavation view of foundation trench showing natural (009)

6. Mitigation

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

Given the absence of significant archaeology encountered during the watching brief, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required in relation to this project.

7. Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned for this project by Inter Hydro Technology, a division of R. G. Parkins and Partners Ltd. and the engineering work was undertaken on the ground by Askam Construction Ltd. Both organisations deserve recognition for their committed approach and understanding to the archaeological presence. The project was managed for Addyman Archaeology by Tom Addyman and Tanja Romankiewicz. Preliminary work on the project was undertaken by Ben Blakeman and Kenneth Macfadyen.

8. *References*

Addyman Archaeology: Blakeman, B., Feb 2011 *Dowally Burn, Pitlochry – Archaeological Evaluation* (Grey literature report submitted to Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust February 2011)

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

Appendix A:
Context Register; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
001	1, 2	Deposit	21/04/11	RC	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.10m	Turf and topsoil. Disturbed by forestry work.
002	1, 2	Deposit	21/04/11	RC	Soft to moderately compact light orange brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stone inclusions and an area of spread medium to large rounded stones.	Disturbed by forestry work.
003	2	Deposit	26/04/11	RC	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with rare small circular stones and root intrusions. Dimensions: c.0.20m N-S by c.0.15m W-E Depth: 0.09m	Very black and defined. Likely marks the burning of material <i>in situ</i> .
004	2	Deposit	26/04/11	RC	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with rare small, rounded stone inclusions. Dimensions: c.0.31m N-S by c.0.25m W-E Depth: 0.09m	Possible residue and heat-affected soil from burning of (003).
005	2	Deposit	26/04/11	RC	Moderately compact bright orange red sandy silt with areas of mid brown displaying a red hue and rare small rounded stone inclusions. Dimensions: c.0.60m N-S by c.0.50m W-E Depth: c.0.08m	Heat-affected soil.
006	2	Deposit	26/04/11	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty sand with rare small circular stone inclusions. Dimensions: 1.05m N-S by 0.75m W-E	Heat-affected soil, although unclear whether it lay within a cut.
007	2	Cut	26/04/11	RC	Irregularly shaped N-S aligned ephemeral cut with gradually sloping sides and a roughly flat base with slight undulations. Dimensions: 1.05m N-S by 0.75m W-E	Unclear whether cut exists as the change between (002) and (006) was very unclear and the removal of (006) was felt more than seen.
008	2	Deposit	04/05/11	RC	Moderate to firmly compact dark brown black sandy silt with occasional small to large rounded and angular boulders. Depth: 0.10-0.15m	Possible fragments of old ground surface directly atop natural subsoil.
009	2	Deposit	25/05/11	RC	Banded moderate to firmly compact bright orange brown coarse gravelly sand abundant in small to large stone inclusions alongside mid yellow brown fine grain sand of moderate compaction.	Undisturbed natural subsoil.

Appendix B:
Photographic Register; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief

Digital:

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>View</i>
2346	001	SE	21/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of site	RC	L
2347	002	NW	21/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of site	RC	L
2348	003	S	21/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of site	RC	L
2349	004	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2350	005	SW	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2351	006	V/N	21/04/11	Working shot – disarticulated bone	RC	L
2352	007	WNW	21/04/11	Working shot – location of bone	RC	P
2353	008	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2354	009	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2355	010	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – stony area	RC	L
2356	011	WNW	21/04/11	Working shot – stony area - detail	RC	L
2357	012	SE	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2358	013	SE	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	P
2359	014	W	21/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2360	015	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – overview of site	RC	L
2361	016	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – overview of site	RC	L
2362	017	NW	21/04/11	Working shot – mid-excavation shot	RC	L
2363	018	NE	26/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	P
2364	019	N	26/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	P
2365	020	N	26/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2366	021	NE	26/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2367	022	ESE	26/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	P
2368	023	NW	26/04/11	Working shot – machine stripping	RC	L
2369	024	N	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	P
2370	025	E	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2371	026	S	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2372	027	E	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2373	028	E	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2374	029	E	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2375	030	NE	26/04/11	Location shot of (003/007]	RC	P
2376	031	N	26/04/11	Location shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2377	032	N	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	P
2378	033	E	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2379	034	E	26/04/11	Pre-excavation shot of (003/007]	RC	L
2380	035	W	26/04/11	E facing section of [007]	RC	L

2381	036	W	26/04/11	E facing section of [007]	RC	L
2382	037	NW	26/04/11	E facing section of [007] - oblique	RC	L
2383	038	W	26/04/11	E facing section of [007]	RC	L
2384	039	S	26/04/11	Post-excavation shot of [007]	RC	L
2385	040	N	26/04/11	Post-excavation shot of [007]	RC	P
2386	041	S	26/04/11	Post-excavation shot of [007]	RC	P
2404	042	NW	03/05/11	General view of site	RC	L
2405	043	W	03/05/11	General view of site	RC	P
2406	044	W	03/05/11	Working shot of foundation trench	RC	P
2407	045	W	03/05/11	Working shot of foundation trench	RC	P
2408	046	W	03/05/11	Working shot of foundation trench	RC	P
2409	047	W	03/05/11	Mid-excavation shot of foundation trench showing (008)	RC	L
2410	048	S	03/05/11	Mid-excavation shot of foundation trench showing (008)	RC	L
2411	049	E	03/05/11	Mid-excavation shot of foundation trench showing (008)	RC	L
2412	050	N	03/05/11	Mid-excavation shot of foundation trench showing (008)	RC	L
2413	051	N	03/05/11	S facing elevation of foundation trench	RC	L
2414	052	N	03/05/11	S facing elevation of foundation trench	RC	L
2415	053	V/SE	03/05/11	Post-excavation shot of slot in (008)	RC	L
2416	054	NE	03/05/11	Post-excavation shot of slot in (008)	RC	P
2417	055	NW	03/05/11	Post-excavation shot of slot in (008)	RC	L
2418	056	W	03/05/11	Post-excavation shot of slot in (008)	RC	P
2419	057	N	03/05/11	Post-excavation shot of slot in (008)	RC	L
2420	058	SW	03/05/11	General shot of slots in (008)	RC	P
2581	059	SE	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – 25/05/11	RC	L
2582	060	SE	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – 25/05/11	RC	L
2583	061	NW	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – 25/05/11	RC	L
2584	062	SW	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	P
2585	063	NW	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	L
2586	064	NNE	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	L
2587	065	NNE	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	P
2588	066	S	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	L
2589	067	S	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	L
2590	068	SSE	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench	RC	L
2591	069	S	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench – Natural subsoil (009)	RC	P
2592	070	SE	25/05/11	Mid-excavation shot – Foundation Trench – Natural subsoil (009)	RC	L
2593	071	SE	25/05/11	Post-excavation shot of foundation trench showing	RC	L

				natural subsoil (009)		
2594	072	NW	25/05/11	Post-excavation shot of foundation trench showing natural subsoil (009)	RC	L
2595	073	W	25/05/11	Location of foundation trench – post-excavation shot showing natural (009)	RC	L
2596	074	SW	25/05/11	Location of foundation trench – post-excavation shot showing natural (009)	RC	L
2597	075	SW	25/05/11	Location of foundation trench – post-excavation shot showing natural (009)	RC	L
2598	076	S	25/05/11	Post-excavation of foundation trench – working shot showing composition of (009)	RC	L

Appendix C:
Drawings Register; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	001	Plan	1:10	Pre-excavation plan of (003/007]	26/04/11	RC
002	001	Section	1:10	E facing section of [007]	26/04/11	RC
003	001	Plan	1:10	Post-excavation plan of [007]	26/04/11	RC

Appendix D:
Finds Register; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	001/002	-	Bone	Assorted bone fragments		21/04/11	RC
002	001/002	-	Ceramic	Assorted ceramic fragments		21/04/11	RC
003	006	1	Ceramic	Fragment of ceramic rim	Medieval in date	26/04/11	RC

Appendix E:
Sample List; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	003	1 M bag	Dark brown black sandy silt	Fill of [007]	26/04/11	RC
002	004	2 M bag	Dark brown sandy silt	Fill of [007]	26/04/11	RC
003	005	2 M bag	Red brown sandy silt	Fill of [007]	26/04/11	RC
004	006	2 M bag	Mid brown sandy silt	Fill of [007]	26/04/11	RC
005	008	1 M bag	Dark sandy silt	Possible old ground surface	04/05/11	RC

Appendix E:
Photograph thumbnails; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief



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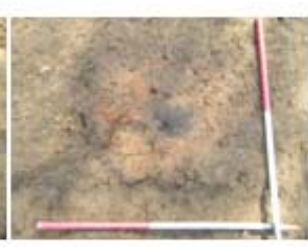
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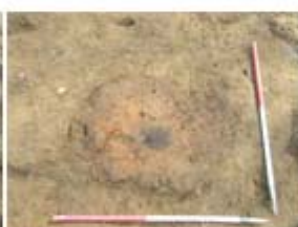
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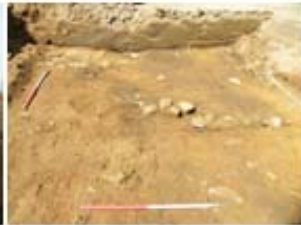
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Appendix F:

Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry; Dowally Burn – Archaeological Watching Brief

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dowally Burn Hydro Power Scheme
PROJECT CODE:	1909
PARISH:	Dunkeld and Dowally
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ben Blakeman, Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NO04NW3
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	centered on NO 0020 4792
START DATE (this season)	31/01/11
END DATE (this season)	25/05/11
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in relation to the proposed construction of a Hydro Power Scheme at Dowally Burn. The area proposed for development and subject to the evaluation comprised 0.89 hectares (8,900m²) and consisted of one large field, immediately to the south of Dowally village and adjacent to the A9 in the West.</p> <p>The intent was to assess the survival of any archaeological remains, in particular anecdotal evidence relating to a cairn and cist. In total twenty linear trenches were laid out across the site to test the survival of archaeological remains. No archaeologically important features or deposits were encountered.</p> <p>A subsequent watching brief on specifically targeted areas revealed the possible remnants of the cairn ploughed and distributed through the soil, but nothing of archaeological significance.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Blair Castle Estates
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Simpson & Brown/Addyman Archaeology St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS