ARCHAS
CULTURAL HERITAGE LTD

Dersalloch Grid Connection, Straiton, South Ayrshire Walkover Survey Data Structure Report

July 2016

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ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd

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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by SP Energy Networks to undertake an archaeological walkover survey associated with the installation of an 11kv cable to connect the Dersalloch Windfarm to the grid.

The route of the proposed cable was considered archaeologically sensitive due to the recorded presence of a small settlement comprising up to 10 structures. The record for this site failed to provide a specific location and as such the West of Scotland Archaeology Service requested that a walkover survey be completed in order to guide any future works.

The walkover survey identified a total of eight sites in the vicinity of the proposed cable. Of these, the settlement previously recorded was accurately pinpointed and a total of seven structures or possible structures identified. The survey was hampered by the dense vegetation present on such an upland site in Summer.

ARCHAS recommend that the proposed cable route be moved to avoid the archaeological features. Should this not be possible, a phased programme of works should be undertaken, starting with micro-siting of the cable; excavation; marking of features in the vicinity and; a watching brief.

A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-257559) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by SP Energy Networks (contact Ruth Wardrop) to undertake a walkover survey associated with the installation of an overhead line and an 11kv underground cable at Dersalloch to the East of Straiton in South Ayrshire.

1.1.2 The proposal was submitted to South Ayrshire Council under Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 and considered under Planning Application 16/00514/DEEM.

1.1.3 The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (hereafter WoSAS) provide advice to South Ayrshire Council in all matters pertaining to archaeology. In their response to the proposals, WoSAS recommended that an archaeological walkover survey be completed in advance of any proposed development and that this requirement be enforced by a Planning Condition attached to the development.

'No development shall take place within the development site… until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works.'[1]

1.1.4 This survey was to be completed by a recognised professional archaeological contractor. The results of this survey will be used to inform the proposals, recommending suitable mitigation measures as required.

1.1.5 The walkover survey was completed by Ross Cameron on Tuesday 12th July 2016 in bright conditions. Due to the time of year, levels of grass and vegetation were high and not ideal for the accurate location of potentially ephemeral archaeological features.

1.1.6 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

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[1] Planning Application 16/00514/DEEM – WoSAS Response 21/06/16

1.2 Site Location and Setting

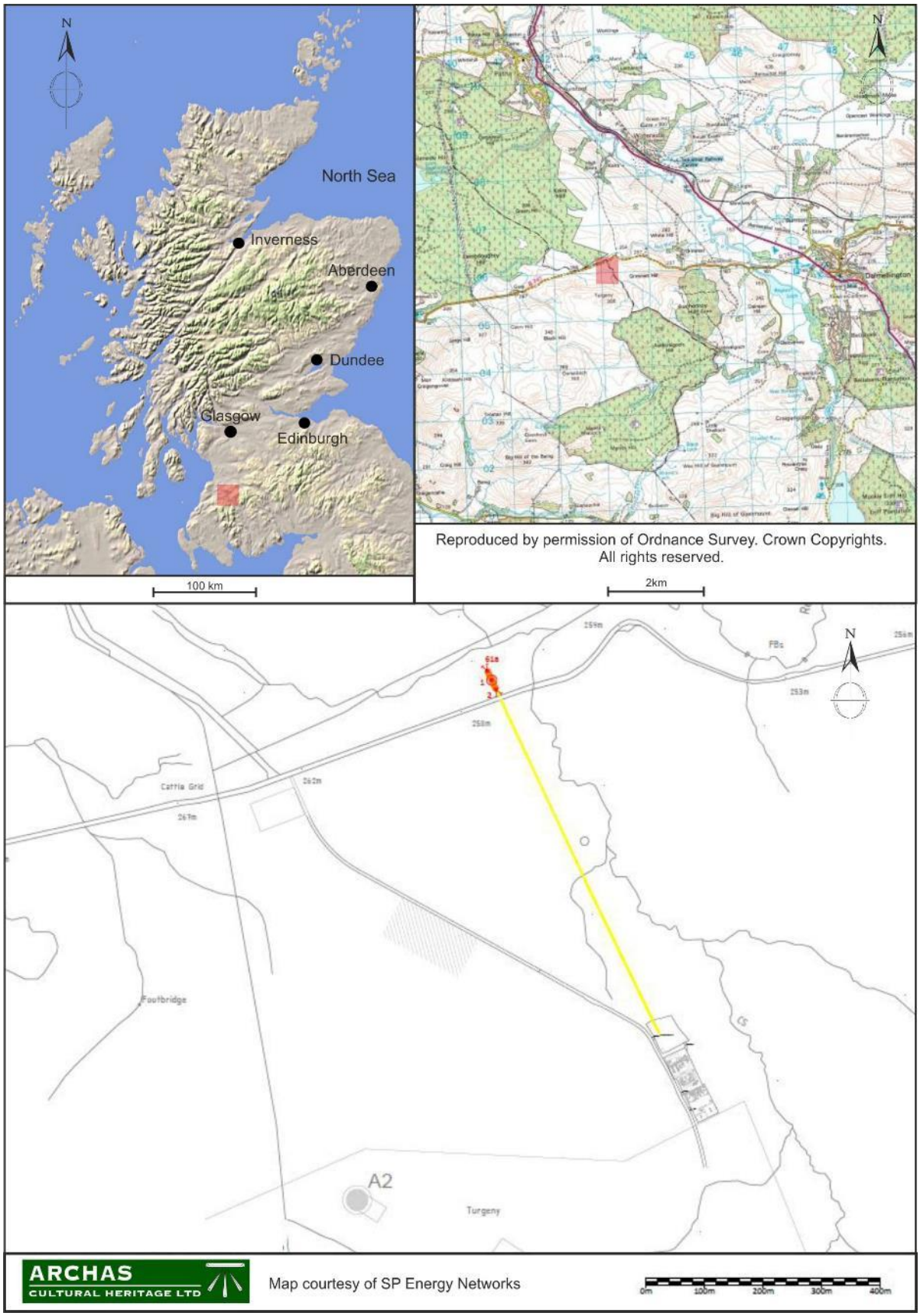

Figure 1: Site location

General

1.2.1 The proposed development area sits to the east of town of Straiton in South Ayrshire, straddling, but predominantly to the south of, the B741 (Figure 1). A short stretch to the north of the B741 comprises an overhead line, with the longer stretch south of the road being buried. The northern end of the route, north of the B741 is located in the jurisdiction of East Ayrshire Council.

1.2.2 The route of the cable runs from roughly NGR: NS 42977 06272 at the northern end, and NGR: NS 43248 05688 at the southern end.

Study Area

1.2.3 The study area comprises rough, undulating upland moorland, with long grasses and areas of boggier ground (Plate 1). It is crossed by various small water courses as the ground drains into the Red Burn to the west

Plate 1: Looking south across the northern half of the proposed development area (Photograph 024)

Geology

1.2.4 The drift geology of the proposed development site is recorded as peat. This superficial deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by organic accumulations.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology is mixed and varied along the length of the proposed route. The northern third contains undifferentiated sandstone of the Stratheden and Inverclyde Group. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 345-385 million years ago in the Carboniferous and Devonian Periods. The southern portion of the proposed route comprises sandstone of the Lanark group dateable to 398-444 million years ago in the Carboniferous and Silurian Periods. The sandstone deposits are characteristic of an environment previously dominated by rivers.

1.2.6 The sandstone bedrock is crossed by felsite of the Southern Midland Valley Felsite Sills. This bedrock can also be dated to approximately 359-444 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian Periods.[2]

[2] www.bgs.ac.uk –11/07/16

2 Methodology

2.1 The Development

2.1.1 Work began on the proposed Dersalloch Windfarm in April 2015, with work on the site nearing completion. The development is a 23 turbine windfarm generating up to 69 megawatts of electricity.

2.1.2 The current proposals require the placement of an 11kv electric line from existing infrastructure to the electrical sub-station at the Dersalloch Windfarm.

2.1.3 These works have the potential to impact upon buried archaeological remains.

2.2 Site plans

2.2.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd are working to the site plans displayed in this DSR (Figure 1). These have been supplied by the client and the assessment will cover the route identified and its immediate environs. Should the limits of the site change, it may be necessary to revisit the assessment.

2.3 Archaeological Assessment

2.3.1 The remit of the project was to undertake a walkover survey and record the existence of features present across the route of the proposed cable. In order to better appreciate the nature of the features present across the site and put them in their historical context, a small amount of research was undertaken into the history of the development area.

2.3.2 Sources consulted include:

- *National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) as held by Historic Environment Scotland (HES);*
- *The South Ayrshire and East Ayrshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) as held by The West of Scotland Archaeology Service;*
- *Early editions of Ordnance Survey and earlier mapping held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland (NLS);*

2.3.3 This research can in no way be considered exhaustive.

2.4 Walkover Survey

2.4.1 The walkover survey as requested by WoSAS required the route of the development be visually assessed for archaeological features. Particular attention is to be paid to the area to depopulated settlement at Red Burn, immediately adjacent to the proposed route of the cable (NMRS: NS 40 NW 18, WoSAS SMR: 7147) (see Section 3).

2.4.2 It is anticipated that the walkover survey will define the extent of the settlement remains, should these be visible along the route of the proposed cable.

2.4.3 As the route of the proposed excavations are narrow it is not proposed to walk the site in transects. Instead the entire route was walked from north to south, and once again from south to north upon the return journey. Any features noted as of potential interest were investigated during the walkover.

2.4.4 This methodology will ensure all surviving archaeological remains are recorded, within the constraints provided by the present vegetation cover.

2.5 Standards

2.5.1 All sites encountered are recorded on ARCHAS Ltd. *pro forma* record Site Record sheets to accepted standards established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). These will include sketches of the monument, detailed notes, measurements and the location of the site.

2.5.2 The locations of sites noted on the walkover were recorded by hand held GPS. This has an accuracy of between 5-6m, with each record relating to the centre point of the sites identified.

2.5.3 A full photographic record was maintained during all site visits.

2.5.4 ARCHAS maintained a site diary during all fieldwork.

2.5.5 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd adhere to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

2.6 Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The objective of this study is to identify the presence or otherwise of archaeological features along the route of the proposed cable, in particular the extent of the small pre-improvement settlement recorded in both the NMRS and the SMR.

2.6.2 The assessment will provide recommendations in order to mitigate against any damage likely to be caused by archaeological features identified along the route of the cable.

3 Historical Analysis

3.1 General Historical Background

General

3.1.1 There follows a short discussion of the recorded Historic Environment around the proposed development broken down by period. It is important to note that the age of features identified is generally based on typology, context and experience and cannot be considered a secure date.

Prehistoric

3.1.2 The presence of peat across the site means it is possible that prehistoric deposits will be preserved beneath. Peat developed on upland areas following the Bronze Age.

3.1.3 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the general area is provided by the presence of a possible burnt mound (NMRS No: NS 40 NW 26) a short distance to the west of the proposed cable route.

3.1.4 A robbed cairn with a diameter of 11m (NMRS No: NS 40 NW 7, SMR: 7159) is recorded a short distance to the east of the Red Burn.

Post-Medieval

3.1.5 There is clear evidence for occupation of the area in the post-medieval period. This evidence includes evidence of peat cutting a short distance to the south east of the line (NMRS No: NS 40 NW 19, SMR: 7148).

3.1.6 A settlement or small concentration of structures (NMRS No: NS 40 NW 18, SMR: 7147) was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in September 1980 in the vicinity of the proposed cable route. Up to ten structures were recorded across an area of up to 2 hectares. These structures are apparently also visible on aerial photographs 4035-36 of sortie 106G/Scot/UK 153 flown in 1953. These were not consulted as part of this study but will be held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) at HES.

3.1.7 A number of small quarries are recorded in the immediate area. These include:

- Red Burn: NMRS No: NS 40 NW 20, SMR 7150;
- Turgeny: NMRS No: NS 40 NW 27, SMR;
- Turgeny: SMR 63369; and
- Turgeny: SMR 63370

Map Regression

3.1.8 Assessment of early maps revealed no signs of previously unrecorded sites. However, a small number of features are visible on the 25 inch to 1 mile 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Ayr Sheet XLVI.14 (Straiton) published in 1860.

3.1.9 The presence of a couple of whinstone quarries is recorded to the north west of the proposed cable route. One of these is likely to be that recorded as SMR 63370.

3.1.10 The large circular animal enclosure still depicted on modern OS maps is shown on the west bank of the Red Burn.

4 Results

4.1. General

4.1.1 While the route of the proposed 11kv cable is only around 400m, the density of archaeological features recorded along the route and in the immediate environs was impressive.

4.1.2 The levels of vegetation present on such a site in the Summer months are not conducive to an archaeological walkover survey. Such high grasses and vegetation can mask ephemeral archaeological features. Those sites recorded were those visible to the on-site archaeologist on the day.

4.1.3 Each site is recorded below along with their grid co-ordinates. The number in brackets following the co-ordinates relates to the location plan (Figure 2). Site numbers are written in **bold**. Where features were considered part of a larger, likely related site (in the case of Site **006**), each feature identified was identified by a lower case alphabetical letter after the Site number (e.g. Site **006.b**).

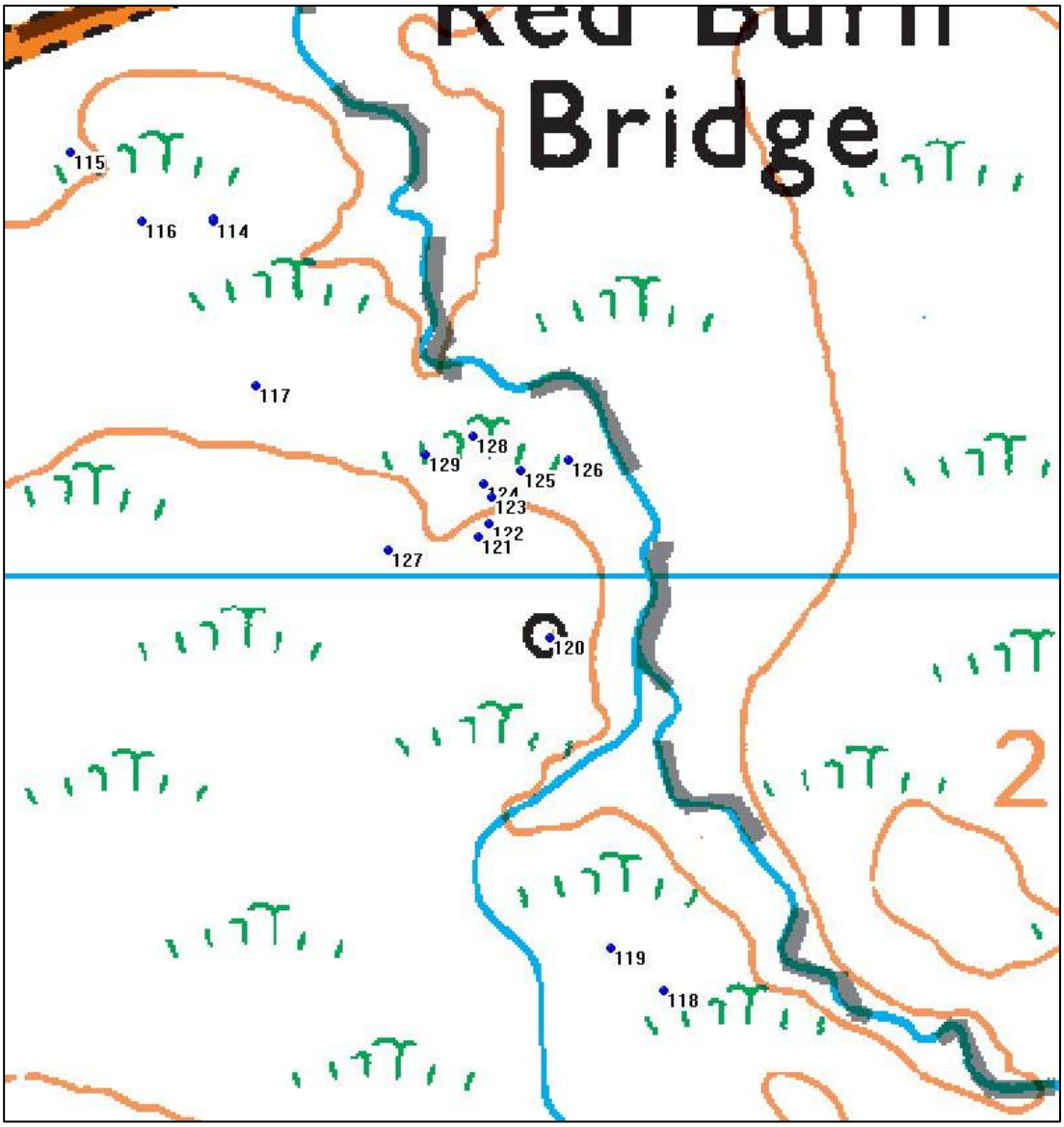

Figure 2: Sites location plan

*Site **001*** NS 43090 06135 (114), NS 43036 06161 (115), NS 43063 06135 (116)

4.1.4 Site **001** is an area of relict peat cutting surviving as shallow depressions with sharp, overgrown sides or overgrown linear faces (Plate 2). This was fairly extensive, extending around the higher ground to the north.

Plate 2: View south across Site 001 (Photograph 007)

*Site **002*** NS 43105 06074 (117)

4.1.5 Site **002** is a large quarry scoop measuring 18m south west to north east by 7m north west to south east (Plate 3). It is excavated into a southwards facing slope and as such is much deeper along the southern side, with depths of up to 3m. The lip which forms the northern side is pierced by a narrow opening, likely the entrance from which the stone was extracted.

Plate 3: Looking south west across Site 002 (foreground) (Photograph 012)

*Site **003*** NS 43259 05845 (118)

4.1.6 An isolated area of high ground at the northern end of the proposed development route was clearly noticeable due to the density of long reeds and grasses growing (Plate 4). These were not present anywhere else in the immediate vicinity. Examination of the potential feature revealed a sub-circular bank with a dipped interior which was noticeably wet. The mound measured 7m west to east by 4m north to south and was interpreted as a small shieling Site **003**.

Plate 4: Site 003 looking north west. Note Site 004 in the background (right) (Photograph 017)

*Site **004*** NS 43240 05861 (119)

4.1.7 Site **004** is an irregular mound of higher ground with a height of <0.15m and measuring 7m by 6m. Like Site **003**, it was noticeable as a dense area of higher grasses (Plate 4). Site **004** was not as convincing as a feature as Site **003**, but was noticeably different from the surrounding landscape. This may also be a small shieling or cairn.

*Site **005*** NS 43216 05978 (120)

4.1.8 Site **005** is a large circular stock enclosure with a diameter of 13m. The entire circumference survives intact, with one length of wall of the north east corner surviving to a height of c.0.80m. The walls are constructed from medium sized whin boulders and field stones, with the wall built on a wide base noticeably tapering to the top. Site **005** is recorded on the early Ordnance Survey maps and is still noted on present day OS coverage.

*Site **006***

4.1.9 The small settlement of up to 10 structures recorded in the NMRS and SMR (NMRS No: NS 40 NW 18, WoSAS SMR: 7147) was recorded during the walkover survey as Site **006**. This essentially lay on a small plateau of high ground above the Red Burn, with all the visible structural remains located to the north of the large animal enclosure Site **005**.

Site **006.a** NS 43190 06016 (121)

4.1.10 Site **006.a** is a small grassed over structure with a clear outline and a dipped interior (Plate 5). There is no evidence of stone within the walls which are measured at c.0.40m high

externally and c.0.20m internally. The building is aligned north to south and has a length of 7m and width of 4.5m.

Plate 5: Looking north east across Site 006.a (Photograph 026)

- Site **006.b** NS 43193 06021 (122)

4.1.11 Site **006.b** is a small structure associated with, but seemingly separate from Site **006.c**. Site **006.b** lies off the southern end of **006.c** with a clear perimeter outline and scooped interior. It has a height of <0.20m and measures 5m south east to north west by 4.50m north east to south west.

- Site **006.c** NS 43195 06031 (123)

4.1.12 Site **006.c** is much clearer and more substantial than possible annex **006.b**. Comprises a well defined rectangular structure (Plate 6) with turf banks c.0.80m wide and a dipped interior. Overall, the structure measures 7m north to south by 5m west to east and is 0.50-0.60m high.

Plate 6: Looking south across Site 006.c (Photograph 029)

- Site **006.d** NS 43191 06036 (124)

4.1.13 Site **006.d** lies slightly to the north west of Site **006.c** and comprises an irregular mound measuring 3m by 2m. This feature is not wholly convincing, but is noticeably different from the surrounding topography and likely represents some form of human interference in the immediate vicinity of the other recorded structures.

- Site **006.e** NS 43206 06041 (125)

4.1.14 Site **006.e** is a north to south aligned rectangular structure on the edge of the steep slopes above the Red Burn (Plate 7). It sits on a slight north facing slope and is the only one of the structures recorded to have some evidence for stonework in the walls. It also has a possible entrance on the east side, although this may be the route of a path for livestock. The structure is 9m by 4m in plan and measures c.0.20-0.30m in height.

Plate 7: Looking south across Site 006.e (Photograph 032)

- Site **006.f** NS 43224 06045 (126)

4.1.15 Site **006.f** comprises a prominent sub-oval structure, similar in plan to a shieling (Plate 8), although the height of the feature is accentuated by the topography. The structure measures 7.5m north to south by 5m west to east. It has a dipped interior giving it an internal depth of c.0.15m. Externally this could be up to 0.80m. The 'walls' of the structure are spreads of up to 1m wide.

Plate 8: Site 006.f from the west (Photograph 036)

- Site **006.g** NS 43156 06011 (127)

4.1.16 Site **006.g** is a possible structure situated away from the main concentration of sites (Plate 9). It sits in an area of heavy vegetation against a south facing slope, and is sub-rectangular in shape with very low mounded sides visible. It has walls c. 1m wide and less than 0.10m high, and overall measures 3m by c.6m.

Plate 9: Site 006.g looking north west. (Photograph 037)

*Site **007*** NS 43188 06054

4.1.17 A large quarry scoop (Plate 10) was located on the north facing slope at the edge of settlement **006** above the red burn. This was recorded as site **007** and measured 10m by 7m with a depth of 2m. In line with the topography, the quarry was very steep and deep on its southern side with a more gradual lip to the north.

Plate 10: Quarry scoop Site 007 looking east. (Photograph 41)

*Site **008*** NS 43170 06048

4.1.18 Site **008** is a north east to south west aligned, shallow quarry scoop with a length of 12m and a width of 4m Plate 11. It lies on a north east facing slope, a short distance to the west of site **007**. This topography accentuates the depth from 2m to 3m south west to north east.

Plate 11: Quarry scoop Site 008 looking south. (Photograph 43)

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

5.1.1 A total of 8 sites were recorded during the short walkover survey at Dersalloch. If the structures of Site **006** are taken independently of one another, in actual fact a total of 14 separate sites were noted and recorded. This represents a dense concentration of occupation evidence within what is a very small area.

5.1.2 Although it cannot be stated with any certainty that the group of Sites recorded under Site **006** are contemporaneous, it would seem probable that Site **006** comprises a small farming farmstead not previously recorded in any documentary evidence. Even if the structures were not all in use simultaneously, Site **006** represent a fairly concentrated settlement. It is possible that the other features recorded (peat cuttings, quarry scoops) all relate to this occupation of the land.

5.1.3 In addition to the sites recorded, it must be noted that other sites may survive unrecorded due to the density of the vegetation.

5.1.4 While the burial of a cable may not necessarily involve significant disruption and excavation of a wide trench, the use of large scale machinery tracking across the area, the placement of spoil from the excavations as well as other associated work practices have the potential to physically impact extant and buried archaeological remains and deposits.

5.1.5 No sites were recorded within the small area under the jurisdiction of East Ayrshire Council

5.2 Statement of archaeological potential

5.2.1 The archaeological walkover survey revealed a significant density of archaeological remains within a relatively constrained area. In light of such dense settlement activity, it is likely that further buried archaeological remains and deposits survive. As such, ARCHAS conclude that the chances of impacting upon and disturbing archaeological deposits during the burial of the 11kw cable is **high**.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

6.1.1 The density of archaeological sites recorded along the route of the cable ensures that further advance archaeological mitigation will be required.

6.1.2 Whilst ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd can provide recommendations as to any further work required on site, the final decision will be made by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in their role as archaeological advisers to South Ayrshire Council.

6.2 Altering the route of the cable

6.2.1 In light of the evidence presented and the statement of High archaeological potential, ARCHAS recommend the route of the cable be diverted in order to avoid impacting known and unknown buried archaeological features or deposits.

6.2.2 To remove the requirement for further archaeological mitigation, the re-routing of the proposed development should be sufficiently distant to negate the possibility of impacting unknown or buried archaeological deposits associated with those recorded in this assessment.

6.3 Mitigation during excavation

6.3.1 While it is strongly recommended that consideration be given to altering the location of the cable, if this is not possible, further pre construction archaeological mitigation will be required. It is anticipated that such a programme of works would be multi-phased:

- 1: **The route of the pipeline be marked out on the ground by the contractor in conjunction with an ARCHAS Ltd archaeologist**. This would allow the route of the potential disturbance to be accurately plotted and any deviations possible made to avoid the archaeological deposits on the ground.

- 2: **Those visible features which will be disturbed by the excavation to be excavated in advance of the development**. This would allow the archaeological team to identify the extent of the remains and adequately remove and record these prior to the financial and time pressures of machinery and contracting personnel being present.

- 3: **All recorded sites in the vicinity of the proposed development are appropriately delineated by fencing to avoid encroachment and impact damage during site works.** This will ensure that no site is inadvertently damaged by machine operations and excavations.

- 4: **An archaeological watching brief be maintained on all ground breaking works**. This would allow the archaeological team to identify and record any previously unidentified or buried features.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural heritage Ltd would like to thank Ruth Wardrop of SP Energy Networks for commissioning us to undertake the project to on their behalf.

Charles Greig of Roadbridge Civil Engineering and Building Contractors was helpful and efficient in ensuring access to the site.

We are also grateful; to Tom Coughtrie of Grimmet Farm for allowing us access to his land to the north of the B741.

Thanks must also go to Martin O'Hare at WoSAS for his help and advice in planning the project.

Appendix A: Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Date	Initials
001	SW	-	View of turbines to SW of site	12/07/16	RC
002	SW	-	View of turbines to SW of site	12/07/16	RC
003	SW	-	View of turbines to SW of site	12/07/16	RC
004	NE	-	Southern end of site	12/07/16	RC
005	S	001	Area of peat cutting Site 001	12/07/16	RC
006	SW	001	Area of peat cutting Site 001	12/07/16	RC
007	S	001	Area of peat cutting Site 001	12/07/16	RC
008	S	001	Area of peat cutting Site 001	12/07/16	RC
009	NW	001	Area of peat cutting Site 001	12/07/16	RC
010	SW	002	Quarry scoop Site 002	12/07/16	RC
011	S	002	Quarry scoop Site 002	12/07/16	RC
012	SE	002	Quarry scoop Site 002	12/07/16	RC
013	SW	-	View of turbines to SW of site	12/07/16	RC
014	SW	-	View of turbines to SW of site	12/07/16	RC
015	N	-	View Across S end of the site	12/07/16	RC
016	N	003	Site 003 with Site 004 visible behind	12/07/16	RC
017	NW	003	Site 003 with Site 004 visible behind	12/07/16	RC
018	S	003	Site 003	12/07/16	RC
019	W	-	Working shot – helicopter delivery	12/07/16	RC
020	S	004	Site 004	12/07/16	RC
021	SW	004	Site 004	12/07/16	RC
022	E	005	Site 005 with the location of Site 006 to the North	12/07/16	RC
023	E	005	Site 005	12/07/16	RC
024	S	-	General landscape at south of site	12/07/16	RC
025	SW	005	SW facing elevation of Site 005	12/07/16	RC
026	NE	006.a	General view of Site 006.a	12/07/16	RC

Image No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Date	Initials
027	SE	006.a	General view of Site 006.a	12/07/16	RC
028	SW	006.c	General view of Site 006.c	12/07/16	RC
029	S	006.c	General view of Site 006.c	12/07/16	RC
030	NE	006.b	General view of Site 006.b	12/07/16	RC
031	SE	006.d	General view of Site 006.d	12/07/16	RC
032	S	006.e	General view of Site 006.e	12/07/16	RC
033	E	006.e	General view of Site 006.e	12/07/16	RC
034	N	006.e	General view of Site 006.e	12/07/16	RC
035	E	006.f	General view of Site 006.f	12/07/16	RC
036	N	006.f	General view of Site 006.f	12/07/16	RC
037	NW	006.g	General view of Site 006.g	12/07/16	RC
038	NE	006.g	General view of Site 006.g	12/07/16	RC
039	E	006.g	General view of Site 006.g	12/07/16	RC
040	NW	007	Quarry scoop Site 007	12/07/16	RC
041	E	007	Quarry scoop Site 007	12/07/16	RC
042	SW	008	Quarry scoop Site 008	12/07/16	RC
043	S	008	Quarry scoop Site 008	12/07/16	RC

Appendix B: Provisional Discovery & Excavation Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dersalloch
PROJECT CODE:	243
PARISH:	Straiton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage ltd.
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS 40 NW 18
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Settlement
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 42977 06272 to NS 43248 05688
START DATE (this season)	12/07/16
END DATE (this season)	12/07/16
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by SP Energy Networks to undertake an archaeological walkover survey associated with the installation of an 11kv cable to connect the Dersalloch Windfarm to the grid. The router of the proposed cable was considered archaeologically sensitive due to the recorded existence of a small settlement of up to 10 structures. The record for this site failed to provide a specific location and as such the West of Scotland Archaeology Service requested that a walkover survey be completed in order to guide any future works. The walkover survey identified a total of eight sites in the vicinity of the proposed cable. Of these, the settlement previously recorded was accurately pinpointed and a total of seven structures or possible structures identified. The survey was hampered by the dense vegetation present on such an upland site in Summer. ARCHAS recommend that the proposed cable route be moved to avoid the archaeological features. Should this not be possible, a phased programme of works should be undertaken, starting with excavation, marking of features in the vicinity and a watching brief.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching Brief, Excavation
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	SP Energy Networks
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and WoSAS SMR (intended)