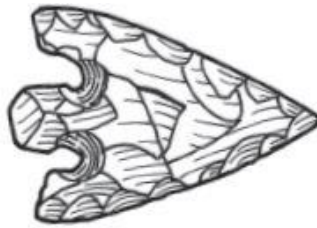


# RoCAS



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

## Erection of Wind Turbine Land 560m SE of Yellow Wells, Foulis, Evanton

### Controlled strip watching brief Final Report



HC Planning Reference  
National Grid Reference  
Site Code  
RoCAS Report  
OASIS No.  
Authors  
Client  
Date

**11/04085/FUL**  
**NH 57155 64019(centred)**  
**BHT13**  
**2013-29/BHT13**  
**rosscrom1-158408**  
**Mary Peteranna, Lynn Fraser**  
**Temporis Wind**  
**28-8-2013**

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*Cover image: Small cairn on top of Black Hill, Foulis, facing SE; inset: cup- and ring-marked stone on Black Hill*

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## Acknowledgements

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## Summary

*This is a report on the results of a controlled strip archaeological watching brief on behalf of Temporis Wind at the site of a wind turbine on land 560m to the southeast of Yellow Wells, Foulis, Evanton. The watching brief was a requirement of the Highland Council Planning Department prior to development of the site.*

*Fifteen archaeological features were recorded during the site clearance and twelve sites were recorded in the surrounding landscape. The sites and features relate to the Post Medieval and prehistoric settlement at Strongarve and Black Hill.*

## 1.0 Introduction

A controlled strip archaeological watching brief was undertaken from 12 to 16 August 2013 during topsoil clearance for an access track and wind turbine site at Black Hill, Foulis near Evanton. The watching brief requirement arose due to the development being situated in a wider area where significant prehistoric remains have been identified and, accordingly, there was believed to be potential for buried archaeological features or finds to be impacted<sup>1</sup>.

The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to efficiently record the character, extent, condition and date of any archaeologically significant remains buried below ground level on the site whilst minimising delays and disruption to the development.

## 2.0 Aims and objectives

The general aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify features or objects of archaeological importance that could be damaged or destroyed by this development and to propose appropriate mitigation in the event that significant features of interest were uncovered<sup>2</sup>. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* and PAN 2/2011 describe how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment<sup>3</sup>. The end result of the fieldwork is to make available the records of any archaeological remains found on a site.

The specific objectives were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
- To record and excavate all features and recover any artefacts prior to their destruction
- To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating
- To make recommendations for post-excavation work, when required

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<sup>1</sup> HET 2011

<sup>2</sup> Highland Council 2012 and Institute for Archaeologists 2008

<sup>3</sup> The Scottish Government 2010 and 2011

### 3.0 Site Location and geology

The wind turbine site, centred at National Grid Reference NH 57083 63553, is located on “Black Hill” on the northwest side of the Cromarty Firth approximately 4km southwest of the town of Evanton (Figure 1). The northeast section of the 1km-long access track runs from a forestry track near Hill of Foulis southwest through the abandoned settlement at *Strongarve* and then south to the top of Black Hill, where the turbine will be sited.

The development site is located on rough grazing at approximately 215-235m OD. The underlying bedrock in this area is sandstone and conglomerate of the Braemore Mudstone Formation overlain by till and morainic deposits.

### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Black Hill lies on the slopes above the north-western shore of the Cromarty Firth. The area is rich in prehistoric remains. To the east of the proposed wind turbine location are two cup marked stones (HHER MHG8958) and two hut circles (one of which is recorded at HHER MHG14715). A burnt mound was recorded to the north of the aforementioned sites (HHER MHG28549) and a Bronze Age axehead was found during ploughing to the west at Yellow Wells (HHER MHG8944)<sup>4</sup>. An unrecorded cairn is situated on Black Hill<sup>5</sup>.

Within the wider hinterland there are further prehistoric remains as well as Post-Medieval remains and the historic Foulis Castle, located 2km to the east of the site. Foulis Castle (HHER No. MHG38956, Listed Building(A) 7911), the seat of the Clan Munro, dates to the mid-to-late 1700s, was built on the site of an earlier castle destroyed by fire and incorporates these remains. Earlier Munro residences at Foulis date to the late 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>6</sup>.

The abandoned Post Medieval settlement at Strongarve, parish of Kiltearn, is located on the northeast side of Black Hill.

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<sup>4</sup> Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) 2013

<sup>5</sup> Wombell 2013, pers comm

<sup>6</sup> HHER 2013



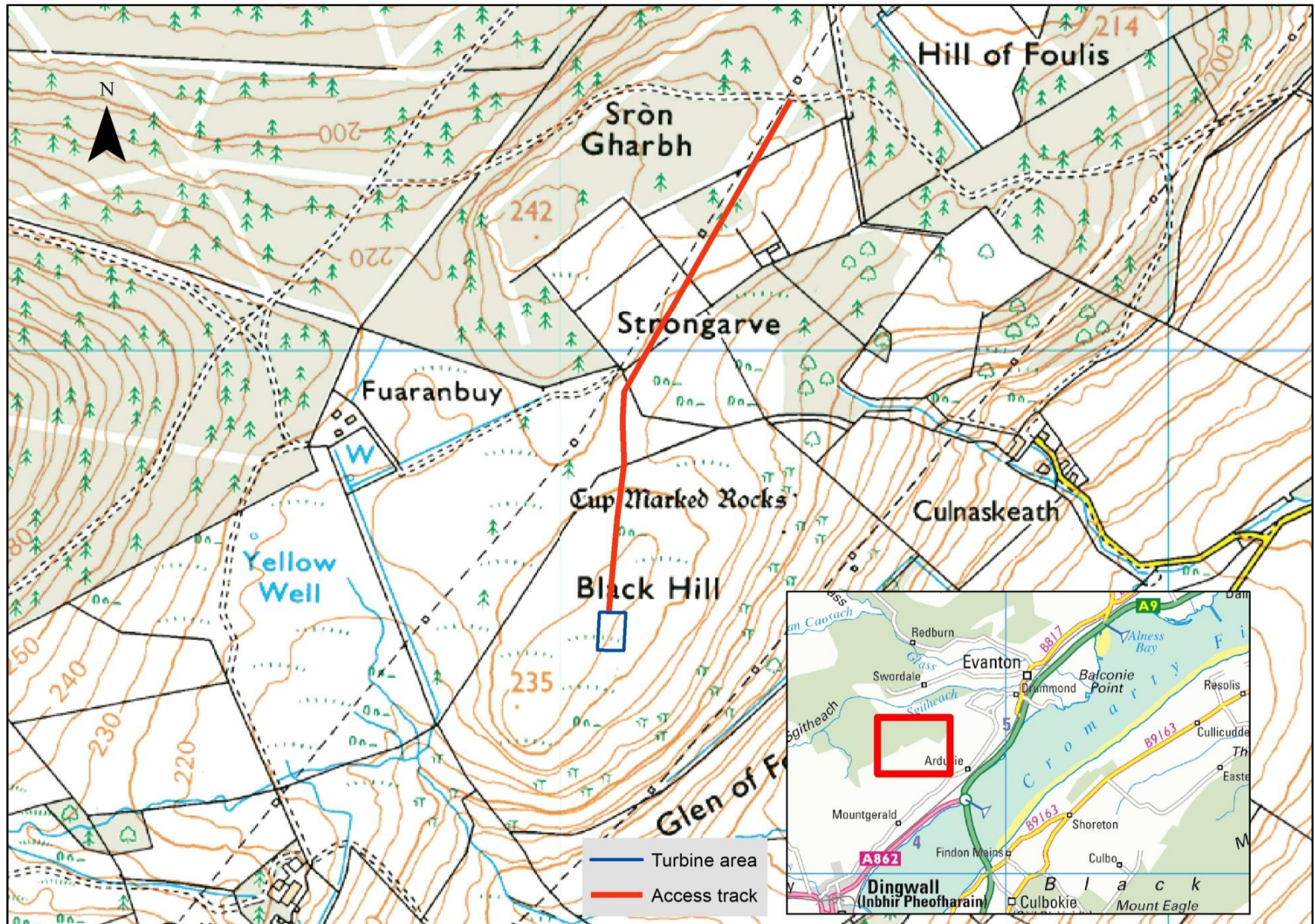


Figure 1 Location of Black Hill and the wind turbine development site

## 5.0 Methodology

All work was conducted in accordance with the *Standards for Archaeological Work* from the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET)<sup>7</sup>. All reporting and fieldwork was conducted as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*<sup>8</sup>.

### 5.1 Desk-based Assessment

The purpose of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to gain information about the known archaeology or potential for archaeology within the development site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit to assist in the formulation of a strategy for work<sup>9</sup>. This information serves to inform the archaeologist of the potential nature of archaeological features to be uncovered during fieldwork.

A search of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Historic Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland and any other available records or online resources about the site.

### 5.2 Controlled strip watching brief

Clearance of the site access track and wind turbine site (Plates 2 and 3, Figure 4) was conducted under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. Stripping of the northern-most section of the access track, which ran from the junction with a forestry track at the north end through a forested area (Figure 1), was not monitored by an archaeologist. Following recommendations from the fieldwork supervisor to the Highland Historic Environment Team, this section was not included in the watching brief due to the previously disturbed nature of the ground from forestry operations.

All potential features of archaeological interest were cleaned back, half-sectioned and excavated by hand. Areas containing archaeological features and individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Any significant archaeological features were sampled and all archaeological finds were recovered and retained for post-excavation analysis and reporting.

The watching brief location and feature and site locations were plotted using an Archer Field PC with ArcPad GIS software. The fieldwork and individual features and sites were recorded using high resolution digital photography throughout the watching brief (see Appendix 3).

All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)*' Code of Conduct<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>7</sup>Highland Council 2012

<sup>8</sup> Institute for Archaeologists (a) 2012

<sup>9</sup> Institute for Archaeologists (b) 2012

<sup>10</sup> Institute for Archaeologists 2012 (b)

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Desk-based assessment

A desk-based search was carried out in advance of the fieldwork.

#### 6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

The site location and surrounding landscape were examined on mapping held at the National Library of Scotland on-line<sup>11</sup>.

##### **First Edition 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map**

***Ross and Cromarty Ross-shire, Sheets LXXVI.4 and LXXVI.8 – surveyed 1875, published 1880***

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the settlement at Strongarve with one enclosed roofed farmstead comprising three units, one enclosed roofed building comprising one unit and a nearby small roofed building and associated partially enclosed fields. A third roofed farmstead comprising three units is located to the southwest of the aforementioned farmstead and a track runs from the site along the south edge of the forested land to the north of Strongarve.

Black Hill is shown southwest of Strongarve with a boundary wall shown running at the base of the hill. The hillsides are depicted as rough moorland amid shrub-covered slopes (Figure 2).

##### **Second Edition 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map**

***Ross-shire, Sheet 076.04 – revised 1904, published 1906***

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows changes to the buildings at Strongarve. The southwest farmstead is no longer shown on the map. The central farmstead is roofed with only two units – the southwest unit has disappeared but for one wall.

The eastern structure appears as a farmstead comprising two units with a track running northward from the site. The nearby second building appears to have been replaced by a small enclosure. Both farmsteads are set within enclosed fields (Figure 3).

There are no sites shown on Black Hill, which is still shown as enclosed by boundary walling.

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<sup>11</sup> National Library of Scotland 2013



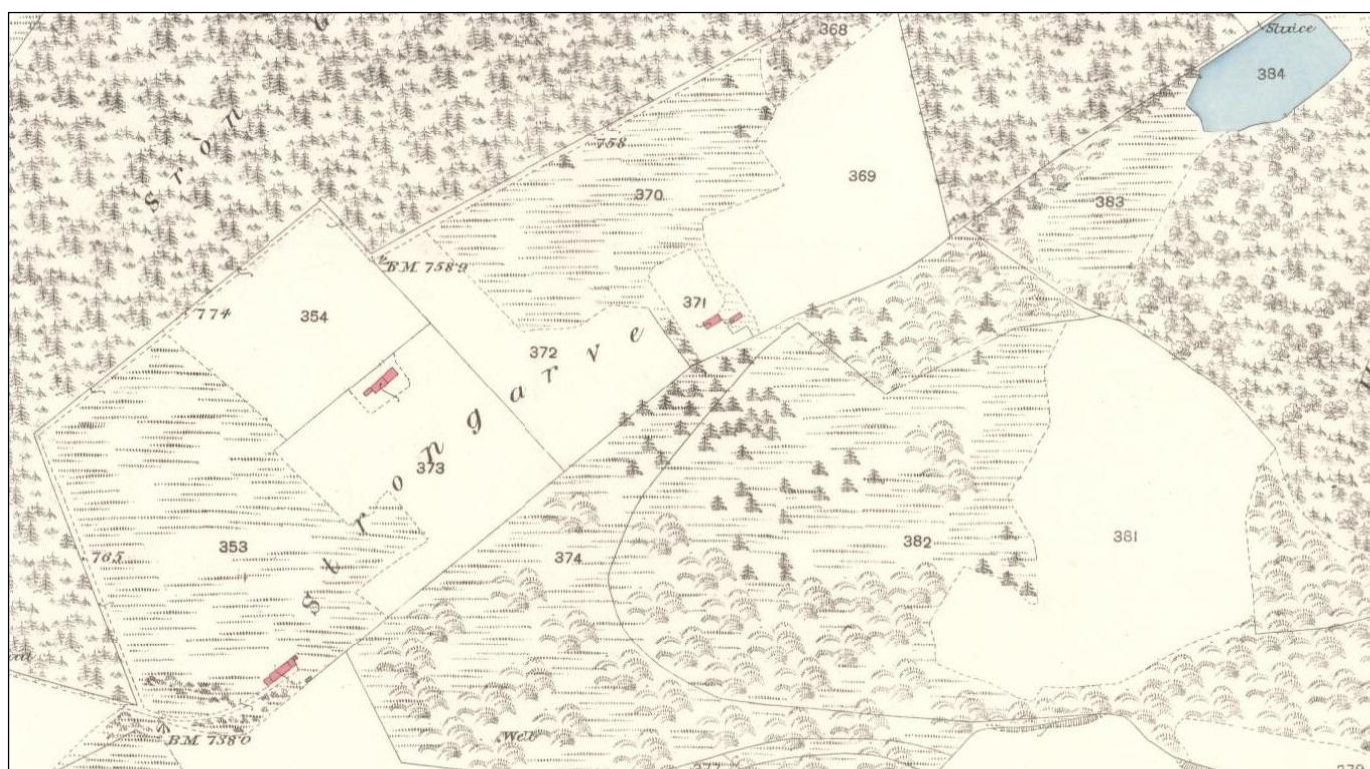


Figure 2 Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS mapping, showing Strongarve in 1875<sup>12</sup>

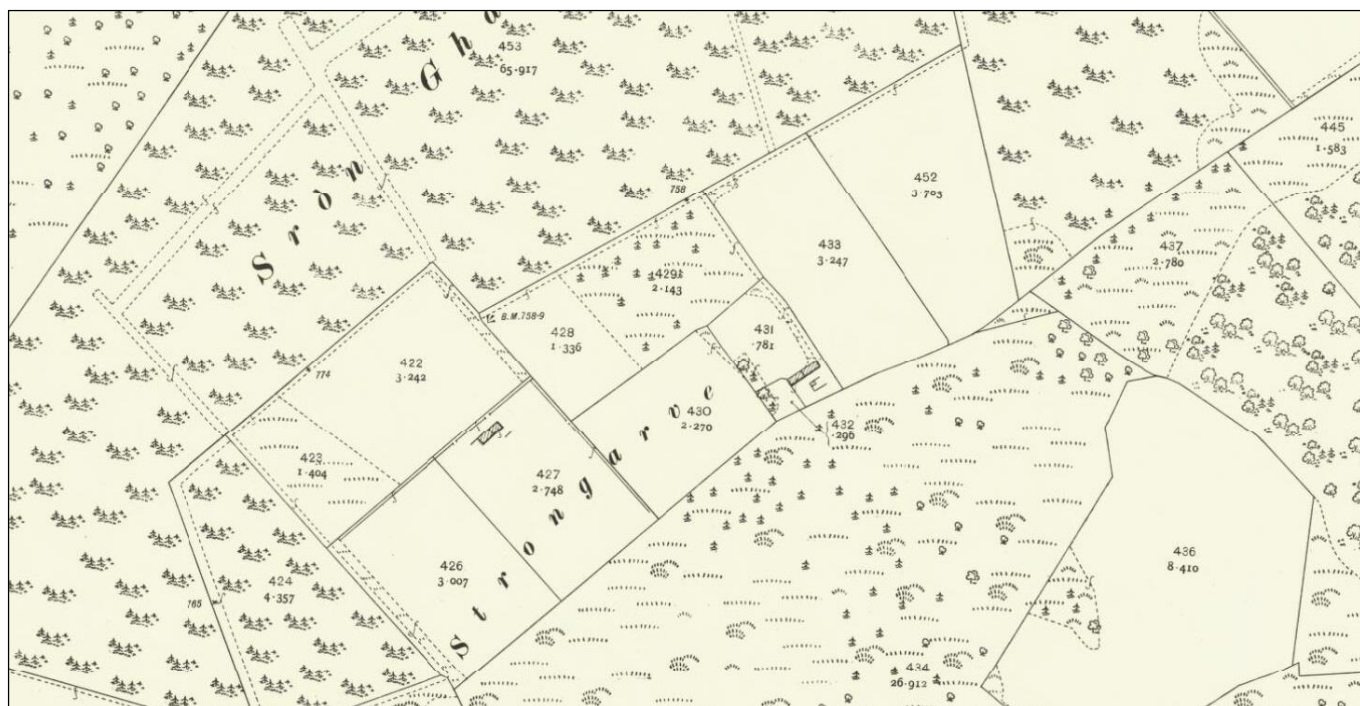


Figure 3 Excerpt from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS mapping, showing Strongarve in 1904<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> National Library of Scotland 2013

<sup>13</sup> National Library of Scotland 2013

### 6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record

The Highland Historic Environment Record identified three sites at Black Hill and one previous survey on the development site. The two cairns on the top of Black Hill were not previously recorded, nor were the Post Medieval settlement remains at Strongarve. There were no further sites noted on the National Monuments Record.

**EHG3360      NH 57150 64120      DBA and walkover survey, Beaully-Dounreay 275kV**

Between 2006-2008, CFA Archaeology conducted a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of northeast half of the development site access track. Although the survey track ran through the settlement at Strongarve, no sites were recorded during the survey.

**MHG28549      NH 57300 63900      Black Hill, burnt mound**

A burnt mound measuring 12m long was recorded in 1995 within the northeast side of Black Hill. It had been disturbed by forestry ploughing.

**MHG14715      NH 57350 63750      Black Hill, hut circle**

The remains of a ploughed through hut circle measuring 8m in diameter were recorded on the northeast side of Black Hill near the site of two cup-marked stones.

**MHG8958      NH 57370 63700      Black Hill, cup-marked stones**

One cup- and ring-marked stone and one cup-marked stone are located on the northeast slopes of Black Hill.



**Plate 1      Cup- and ring-marked stone on the NE side of Black Hill**



## 6.2 Archaeological Watching brief

### 6.2.1 Summary of fieldwork

The archaeological watching brief was conducted from 12 to 16 August 2013 during a period of mostly dry weather. Prior to construction, the access track and turbine site were covered in heather and rough grasses and low shrubs.

The track ran downhill from the north end to the base of Black Hill, where it climbed to the top of Black Hill to the turbine site (Figure 4). Modern overhead power lines ran along the western side of the north section of the access track. The depth of the topsoil on the site measured approximately 30-50cm deep, with the exception of the slopes of Black Hill, where it measured 20-25cm in depth. Fifteen archaeological features (Figure 7) were recorded during the watching brief. These consisted of seven field drains, three stone spreads, two areas of ploughmarks, a bank/ditch boundary, one small pit and one linear feature. Detailed information about the features and contexts can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.

There were a number of upstanding structures located in close proximity to the access track route, which had not been previously noted on the Highland HER or the National Monuments Record of Scotland. It appeared that a walkover survey (EHG3360, Section 6.1.2) conducted ahead of the overhead power line renewal had not identified and recorded the Post Medieval sites located along the northern section of the turbine access track. These sites were recorded during the present work and are discussed below. Two cairns, one of which may be prehistoric, had also not been recorded prior to the watching brief. These sites were marked out during the fieldwork and recorded (Figure 7) along with other prehistoric sites of interest on Black Hill.



Plate 2 – Post-excavation of access track, facing N



Plate 3 – Post-excavation of turbine site, facing NW

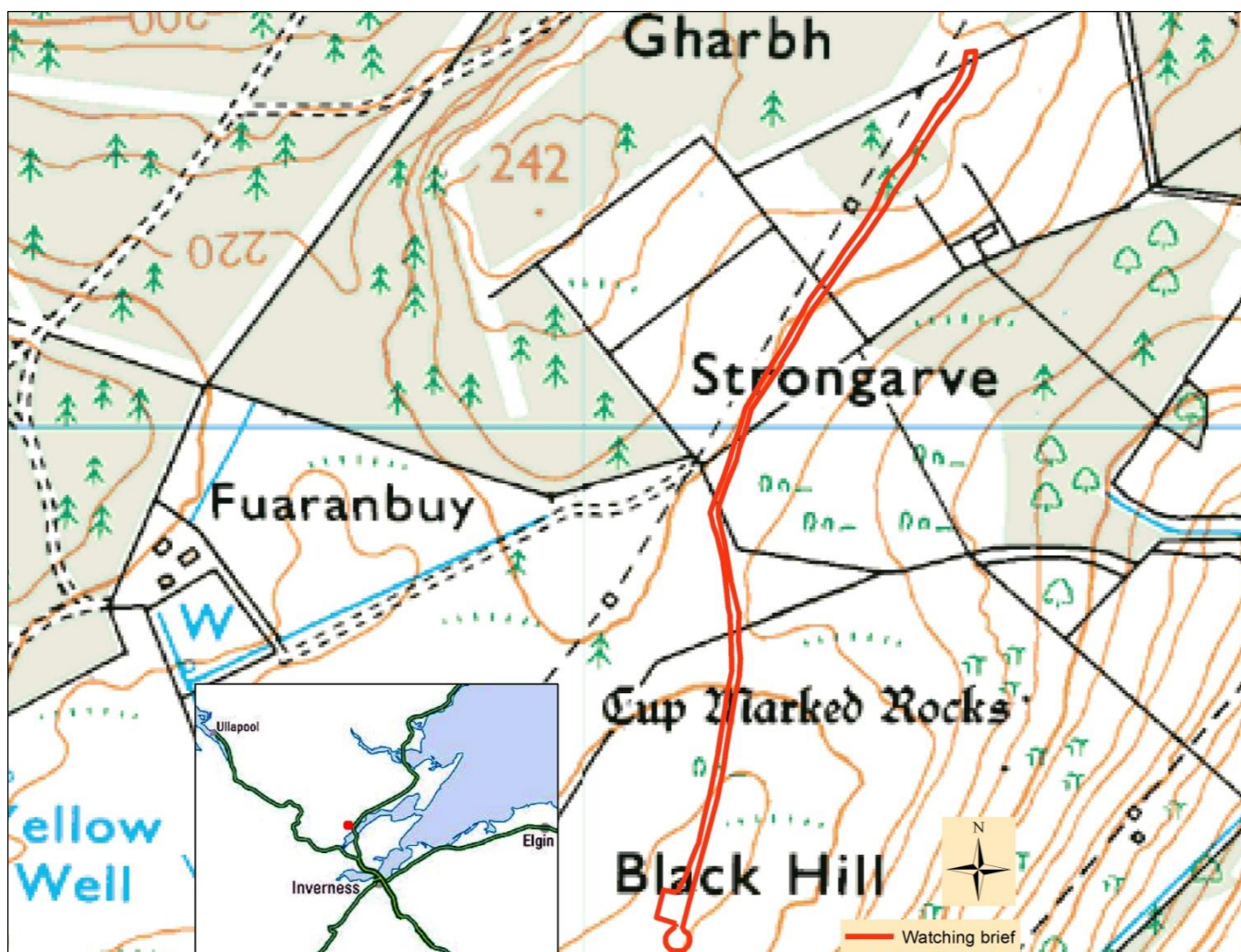


Figure 4 Location map<sup>14</sup> showing the watching brief

## 6.2.2 Features – Watching brief

### 6.2.2.1 Field drains

Seven field drains were recorded during the controlled stripping of the access track and turbine site.

Field drain features **8**, **9**, and **10** were located in the northern half of the access track, in a section where the subsoil changed from gravel to clay. The drains had been cut through the clay subsoil and comprised an upper fill of small cobbles with upright slabs set into the base of the ditch cut (Figure 5 and Plate 4). Feature **8** consisted of two connecting field drains, similar to Features 9 and 10, running in opposite orientations (Plate 5).

A further four field drains were recorded at the base of slope on the north side of Black Hill. One of the drains (Feature **16**) contained a ceramic drain pipe, whilst the other three were

<sup>14</sup> Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and database rights 2013



stone-lined. Features **14** and **15** measured 50-60cm in width and 20cm deep below the base of the topsoil (Plate **6**) and Feature **17** measured 30cm across and 15cm deep.

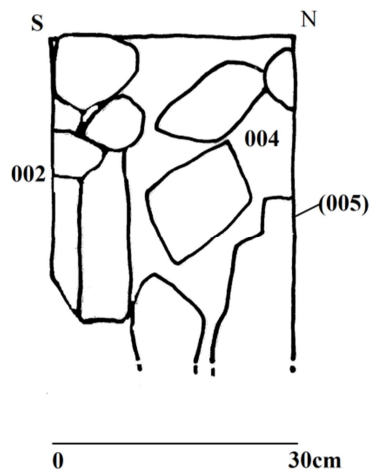


Figure 5 – E-facing section of Feature 8 field drain



Plate 4 – W-facing section of Feature 8 field drain



Plate 5 – Features 9/10 – stone-lined field drains, facing E



Plate 6 – Feature 14, SW-facing section of stone-lined field drain

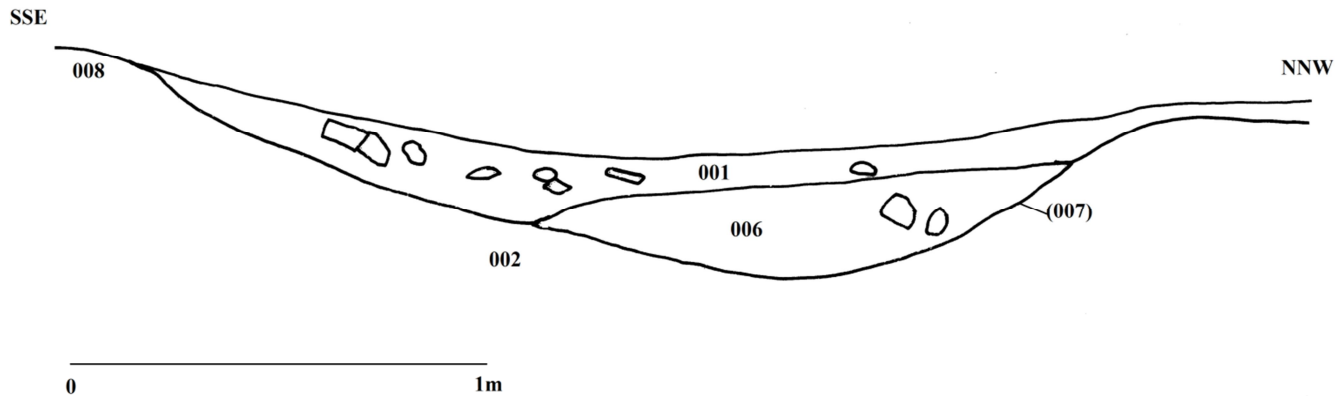
#### 6.2.2.2 Linear boundary features

Site clearance for the access track also ran across a modern drainage ditch, Feature **7**, and through a bank/ditch boundary, Feature **18**. It appeared that the Feature **7** drainage ditch had been recently constructed, possibly in association with works for the recent overhead power line. The historical mapping (Figures **2** and **3**) depicted boundary walls in the same position as the ditch, however there was no evidence of this during the fieldwork – this may indicate that the earlier boundary comprised a ditch/bank that had been recently renewed, with the recent spoil covering the remains of a wall or bank.

Excavation for the access track at the base of Black Hill crossed through an existing post/wire fence, which appeared to overlie a turf bank. During excavation of the bank, the remains of a slight ditch were identified in the trench section on the north side of it. The section was



recorded (Figure 6), showing a shallow ditch, 1m wide at top and 0.4m wide at base, below the topsoil layer. The full section of the bank was not recorded, as it had been temporarily left in place until the fenceline could be renewed. The bank stood up to 0.5m high and comprised mostly soil with some scattered large stones.



**Figure 6** Feature 18, ENE-facing section showing the ditch (007) to the N side of the bank (008) extending beyond the Section

Two other features recorded during the watching brief included two stone spreads. Feature 1, located near the north end of the access track, comprised small-medium stones in loosely compact soil. The stone spread, visible in the trench section, was located in an area where a section of a boundary wall, attached to Site 27 (Figure 7), had been previously removed. The stones, similar in size and type to the stone in the upstanding boundary wall, may be a result of the spread of material from the removed boundary wall. This may have happened during recent construction on the site for the new overhead power lines. Close to this feature, a mound of stony material was also evaluated during the watching brief and found to contain mixed topsoil and subsoil and was interpreted as spoil associated with the overhead line site clearance. Feature 2 comprised a spread of small crushed stone located near the centre of the access track (Figure 7). It is probably associated with construction works for the new overhead power lines.

#### 6.2.2.3 Ploughmarks

Along the northern slopes of Black Hill and at the top of the hill, two sections of linear ploughmarks (Features 25 and 26) were faintly visible during the watching brief (Figure 7). The marks measured 5-12cm in width, were aligned NE-SW and survived only 1-3cm deep in the subsoil. The date of the ploughmarks is unknown.

A small pit 0.6m long by 0.4m wide, Feature 3, was identified within the Feature 26 area. It was revealed to be a very shallow pit, which had been cut through by a ploughmark. One interpretation for the feature is a hole where a stone had been removed from the subsoil during ploughing.

#### 6.2.2.4 Other features

Also located on the northern slopes of Black Hill (Figure 7) were two features of unknown use. Feature 4, revealed itself as a compact area of stone visible in the trench section with a very small amount of degraded charcoal flecks in the fill. From this material, half of a stone roof tile (Plate 8) was recovered. This is interesting given the complete lack of finds from the watching brief, apart from one decorated stoneware bowl fragment (Plate 7) and one small piece of white-glazed pottery recovered from the fields at Strongarve.

Feature 21, presented itself as a shallow, linear cut in the subsoil, with a peaty-soil fill. The section revealed a width of 50cm at top and 15cm at the base. It was interpreted as a possible drain, although this remains uncertain.

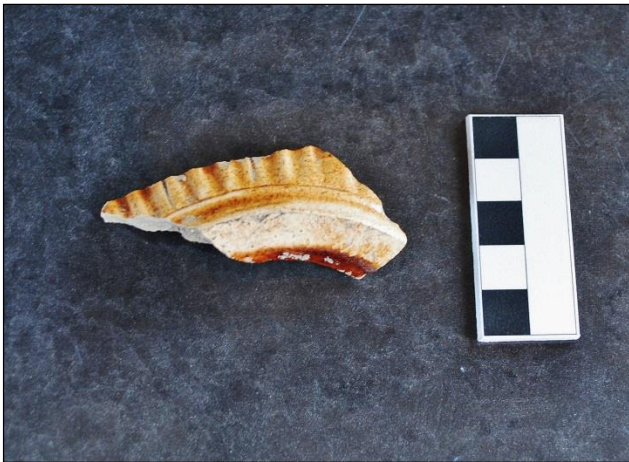


Plate 7 – Small decorated bowl fragment from topsoil



Plate 8 – Stone roof tile fragment from topsoil

#### 6.2.3 Post Medieval settlement at Strongarve

During the course of the desk-based assessment and fieldwork, it was noted that the turbine access track ran through the remains of the Post Medieval settlement of Strongarve. These sites were rapidly recorded (Figure 7) during breaks in the course of the watching brief. Site 11 (Plate 9) and Site 27 (Plate 10), the full details of which are in Appendix 1, corresponded with two farmsteads shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS mapping (Figures 2 and 3). The southwest farmstead shown at Strongarve on the OS historical mapping was not identified during the survey, although Sites 12 and 13, possible structural remains and a nearby section of boundary dyke, Site 24, may relate to the location of the building. Other field boundary features have been discussed in Section 6.2.2.2 above.



Plate 9 – Site 11, Post Medieval farmstead at Strongarve



Plate 10 – Site 27 – Post Medieval farmstead at Strongarve

#### 6.2.4 Prehistoric sites

During the course of the desk-based assessment and fieldwork, it was also noted that the turbine access track ran between two stone-built cairns (Sites **19** and **20**) on the top of Black Hill. The sites were recorded during the fieldwork (Figure 7), along with two hut circles and two cup- and ring-marked decorated boulders on the northeastern slopes of Black Hill.



Plate 11 – Site 19, probable prehistoric cairn



Plate 12 – Site 20, smaller of the two cairns on Black Hill

Cairn site **19** (Plate **11**), the most substantial of the two, may have been a prehistoric round cairn. It measures approximately 9m in diameter and stands up to 0.5m high and appears as a grass-covered circular mound of stone. Cairn site **20** (Plate **12**), located to the southeast of Site 19, measures 7m by 6m and appears as a very low mound of scattered stones. At the conclusion of the watching brief, the landowner Hector Munro reported to the archaeologist that he believed one of the cairns was the site of a bonfire held in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897<sup>15</sup>. Mr Munro provided the photograph in Plate **13**. It appears that Cairn site **20** was the cairn in question. This could indicate that Site 19 may be of greater antiquity than Site 20. Certainly the siting of the both cairns on the summit of Black Hill affords excellent views over the Cromarty Firth and the Black Isle.

<sup>15</sup> Pers comm, Hector Munro 17 August 13





Plate 13 – Photograph caption reads *Jubilee Bon fire, Black Hill, June 22 /97*<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Photograph supplied by Hector Munro



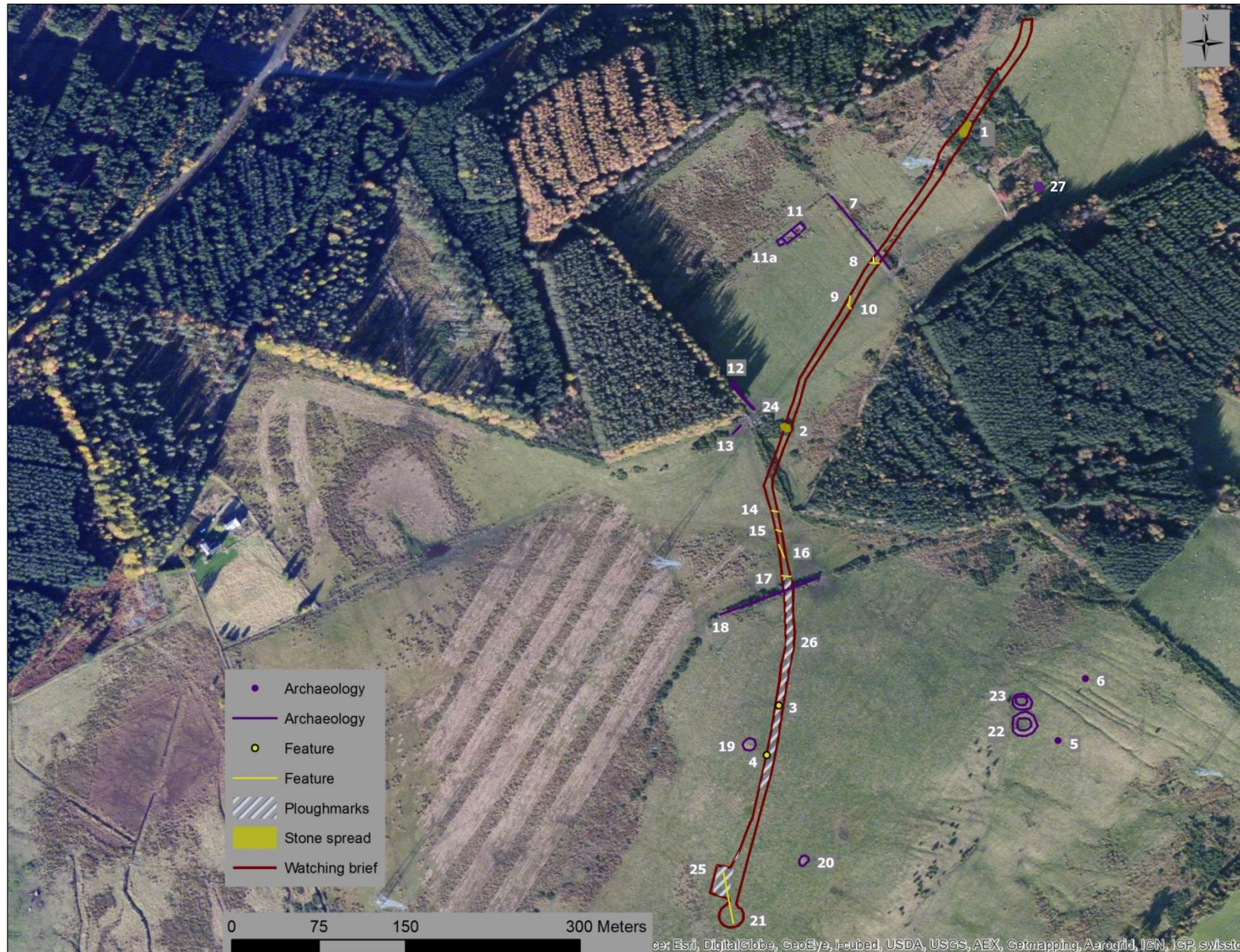


Figure 7 Location of archaeological features and sites recorded during the fieldwork



## 7.0 Discussion

The features and sites recorded during the archaeological watching brief provide a small snapshot of the landscape around Black Hill – archaeological evidence of past land-use. Those which survived beneath the topsoil appear to relate to the upstanding structures from the Post Medieval settlement at Strongarve. The prehistoric hut circles and decorated stones and the two cairns, at least one of which may be prehistoric and one of which was used in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, are further visible remnants of the past occupation of the site. Although there are no further requirements for work on behalf of the present development, it is likely that there are further archaeological remains in the area around the site.

## 8.0 Conclusions

Each archaeological feature identified during the topsoil stripping has been recorded and reported on in detail in this report. In addition, the visible upstanding sites in the surrounding landscape were recorded, given that there was no previous record of many of them. These sites have been identified to the contractors and will be buffered during site works.

There were no archaeological features of major importance uncovered during the site clearance work and no further work is recommended.

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**Appendix 1 List of Sites and Features**

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.	HHER No.
1	Strongarve	Spread of stone	Within and on the topsoil was a spread of small stones, in location of dismantled boundary dyke; extends 7m across the excavated area and up to 0.4m high in trench section. Possible remains of the boundary wall which have been spread and crushed during construction of the power line.	NE- SW	-	Unknown	257285	864230	3-4	-
2	Strongarve	Spread of stone	On the surface was a large, low spread of crushed stone extending to about 5m x 4m. It is possibly associated with the construction of the power line.	-	-	Unknown	257128	863976	-	-
3	Black Hill	Pit	A small pit is cut through by a ploughmark. It measures 0.64 N-S x 0.45m and 0.04m deep with a dark brown peaty soil fill over the clay.	-	-	Unknown	257125	863734	43-46	-
4	Black Hill	Unknown	A cluster of small-med. stones in the access track section 0.8-0.9m wide and 0.2m high below the turf layer. Partially embedded into clay subsoil with possible coursing and degraded charcoal.	-	-	Unknown	257114	863691	49-50	-
5	Black Hill	Cup marked stone	Large cup-marked stone 1.5m x 1m. Approx. 0.25m thick. Sits on a SSE facing slope overlooking the Cromarty Firth.	-	-	Prehistoric	257366	863704	53-54	MHG8958
6	Black Hill	Cup marked stone	Irregular shaped cup-marked stone approx. 1m x 1m at tits longest and widest points. Sits into the slope of the hill and is partially covered by grass.	-	-	Prehistoric	257389	863757	55	MHG8958
7	Strongarve	Drain	Fairly recent open drainage channel that crosses the access track.	NW- SE	-	Modern	257196	864143	-	-
8	Strongarve	Field drain	Stone-lined field drain, which appears to be hand-cut with upright slabs set at the base of the ditch and smaller stones above. It measures 25-30cm wide and 0.45-0.5m deep. There is a small portion of a second drain running N-S from it.	E-W	-	Post- medieval	257207	864117	16-20	-

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.	HHER No.
9	Strongarve	Field drain	Stone-lined field drain, which appears to be hand-cut with upright slabs set at the base of the ditch and smaller stones above. It measures 25-30cm wide and 0.45-0.5m deep.	N-S	-	Post-medieval	257186	864084	21-22	-
10	Strongarve	Field drain	Stone-lined field drain, which appears to be hand-cut with upright slabs set at the base of the ditch and smaller stones above. It extends from field drain feature 9 and measures 25-30cm wide and 0.45-0.5m deep.	NW-SE	-	Post-medieval	257186	864079	21-22, 24-25	-
11	Strongarve	Farmstead	Stone-built farmstead comprising two compartments. The NE unit measures 6m x 3m and the SW unit measures 9m x 4m internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.5-0.9m high. Two entrances in the SE walls.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post-medieval	257134	864144	9-12	-
11a	Strongarve	Farmstead	A 'porch' at the SW end of the building measures 2.5m across.	-	Degraded	Post-medieval	257124	864134	-	-
12	Strongarve	Structure	Possible rectangular stone structure. Difficult to define due to vegetation.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	257084	864012	28	-
13	Strongarve	Revetment	Line of stones revetted into the slope. Possible edging to relict track.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post-medieval	257088	863972	-	-
14	Black Hill	Field drain	Stone-lined field drain runs across the access track. It appears to be hand-cut into the subsoil onto the bedrock. Small stones line the edges and it is topped with medium-large stones. It measures 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.	NE-SW	-	Post-medieval	257121	863902	34-36	-
15	Black Hill	Field drain	A stone-filled channel runs across the access track. It measures 0.5m wide and is at a depth of 0.5m below the ground surface. Not sectioned.	NW-SE	-	Post-medieval	257125	863885	-	-
16	Black Hill	Field drain	Ceramic field drain running along the access track, which petered out. Broken by the plant.	NNE-SSW	-	Post-medieval	257127	863867	-	-

No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.	HHER No.
17	Black Hill	Field drain	A stone-lined field drain comprising small-medium subangular cobbles. It measures 30cm across and up to 15cm deep, at a depth of 50cm below the ground surface.	NW- SE	-	Post- medieval	257131	863846	40	-
18	Black Hill	Bank / ditch	A turf/stone-built ditch runs below the fenceline. It comprises a bank mostly of soil with some large stones on the S side of a disused, infilled ditch. The bank is 1m across and stands up to 0.55m high. The ditch is 0.65-0.7m wide.	ENE- WSW	Very degraded	Post- medieval?	257117	863828	37-39	-
19	Black Hill	Cairn	A grass-covered cairn comprising medium-large boulders with stones visible. It measures about 9m in diameter and stands up to about 0.4m high. There is a possible kerb around the perimeter.	-	Degraded	Unknown	257103	863705	30, 32, 48	-
20	Black Hill	Cairn	A low, oval mound of grass-covered stone measuring 7m x 6m. Reported by landowner as probable location of a jubilee bonfire for Queen Victoria.	N-S	Degraded	Unknown	257148	863598	33	-
21	Black Hill	Drain?	A shallow cut in the clay subsoil filled with peat. It measures about 0.5m wide on the surface and about 0.15m wide at base.	NNW- SSE	-	Unknown	257081	863569	-	-
22	Black Hill	Hut circle or enclosure	A D-shaped large hut circle or enclosure possibly revetted into hillside on its W side. It has an internal diameter of about 10m with walls spread over 2m. There is some stone visible. No discernible entrance.	-	Very degraded	Prehistoric	257335	863727	56	MHG 14715
23	Black Hill	Hut circle	A small hut circle with an internal diameter of about 5-6m. There is a little stone visible and the walls are spread up to 2m. There is no discernible entrance.		Very degraded	Prehistoric	257337	863730	57	-
24	Strongarve	Dyke	Stone and turf dyke spread up to 2m and standing up to 0.3m high. Large boulder boulders visible through grass.	NW- SE	Very degraded	Post- medieval	257095	863999	27	-



No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.	HHER No.
25	Black Hill	Ploughmarks	The base cuts for ploughmarks aligned NE-SW are visible running across the hillside. They measure 5-12cm in width and survive 1-2cm deep.	NE-SW	-	Unknown	257078	863583	59	-
26	Black Hill	Ploughmarks	The base cuts for ploughmarks aligned NE-SW are visible running across the hillside. They measure 5-12cm in width and survive 1-2cm deep.	NE-SW	-	Unknown	257119	863696	42-46	-
27	Strongarve	Farmstead	The remains of an abandoned farmstead located 200m to the NE of Site 11 is protected by a fenced enclosure. It is stone-built and comprises two units with a second ruined structure to the southeast of it.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	257346	864181	13-15	-

**Appendix 2 List of Contexts**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>001</b>	Deposit	-	Mid brown gravelly soil with 5% small-large subangular stones	Topsoil
<b>002</b>	Deposit	-	Pale brown-orange-red hardened gravel interspersed with areas of pale brown-yellow compact, wet clay	Natural subsoil
<b>003</b>	Deposit	1	Mid brown stony soil, comprising small-medium subangular stones and some scattered boulders – 0.45m deep between the topsoil and subsoil	Stone spread – remains of cleared out boundary wall
<b>004</b>	Fill of (005)	8	Pale brown clay and small subangular stones overlying small-medium upright slabs at base of ditch cut	Stone lining for field drain
<b>005</b>	Cut	8	Straight-sided cut 30cm wide and 50cm deep	Field drain ditch (disused)
<b>006</b>	Fill of (007)	18	Mid brown-red gritty soil with some gravel	Infill of disused drainage ditch
<b>007</b>	Cut	18	Shallow cut up to 15 cm deep below topsoil	Drainage ditch (disused) to N side of bank
<b>008</b>	Structure	18	Compact bank of mid-dark brown soil with scattered large stones	Stone/turf boundary wall
<b>009</b>	Fill of (010)	9, 10	Pale brown clay and small subangular stones overlying small-medium upright slabs at base of ditch cut	Stone lining for field drain
<b>010</b>	Cut	9, 10	Straight-sided cut 30cm wide and 50cm deep	Field drain ditch (disused)
<b>011</b>	Deposit	2	Low spread of crushed stone extending to about 5m x 4m	Spread of material associated w/ power line construction
<b>012</b>	Fill of (013)	14	Pale brown clay matrix around medium-large stones and small stones lining the edge of the cut	Stone lining for field drain
<b>013</b>	Cut	14	Straight-sided cut 60cm wide, up to 20cm deep below base of topsoil; aligned NW-SW	Cut for field drain ditch (disused)
<b>014</b>	Fill of (015)	15	Pale brown soily clay matrix around small-large subangular stones	Stone lining for field drain
<b>015</b>	Cut	15	Cut 50cm wide through subsoil, at a depth of 50cm below base of topsoil; not sectioned; aligned NW-SE	Cut for field drain ditch
<b>016</b>	Fill of (017)	16	Mid brown soily clay with scattered small stones – contain 8cm diameter ceramic field drain	Stone lining for field drain
<b>017</b>	Cut	16	Straight-sided cut for field drain 30cm wide; aligned NNE-SSW	Cut for field drain ditch (disused)
<b>018</b>	Fill of (019)	17	Pale brown clay matrix around small-medium-subangular cobbles;	Stone lining for field drain
<b>019</b>	Cut	17	Straight-sided cut for field drain 30cm wide and 15cm deep at a depth of 50cm below the base of the topsoil; aligned NW-SE	Cut for field drain ditch (disused)
<b>020</b>	Fill of (021)	3	Compact dark brown peaty soil	Soily fill of pit
<b>021</b>	Cut	3	Suboval cut for pit 64cm N-S by 45cm and 4cm deep	Pit of unknown use – possible stone removal
<b>022</b>	Deposit	4	Cluster of small-medium subangular stones in a pale brown soily clay with some degraded charcoal flecks; 80-90cm wide and 20cm deep in the trench section below turf layer;	Cluster of stones – possible structural remains?
<b>023</b>	Fill of (024)	21	Compact dark brown peaty soil	Fill of shallow ditch
<b>024</b>	Cut	21	Shallow cut through the subsoil measuring 50cm wide at top and 15cm wide at base	Remains of a drainage ditch or marks left by cleared vegetation

**Appendix 3 List of Site Photographs**

No.	Direction Facing	Feature/Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	N	-	Post-excavation of access route at the northern end	LF	12/08/2013
2	NNE	-	Post-excavation of access route at the northern end	LF	12/08/2013
3	NE	1	Spread of stone, Feature 1, visible in the SE trench section below the spoil heap	MKP	13/08/2013
4	ESE	1	Spread of stone, Feature 1, visible in the SE trench section below the spoil heap	MKP	13/08/2013
5	SW	-	Mound of mixed topsoil and subsoil - from recent the overhead line construction	MKP	13/08/2013
6	SW	-	Looking SW down the line of the wind turbine access route, along the pylon line; mound of mixed topsoil/subsoil from recent construction is in centre of photo to right of digger	MKP	13/08/2013
7	NNE		Post-excavation of access route in the field NE of site 7, looking uphill	MKP	13/08/2013
8	SSW		Post-excavation of access route in the field NE of site 7, looking downhill; the line of soil-filled root marks from removed vegetation shows in the front right of photo cut into the subsoil	MKP	13/08/2013
9	N	11	Ruins of the north-western stone-built farmstead at Strongarve	MKP	13/08/2013
10	N	11	Ruins of the north-western stone-built farmstead at Strongarve	MKP	13/08/2013
11	N	11	Ruins of the north-western stone-built farmstead at Strongarve	MKP	13/08/2013
12	ESE	11a, 11	Stone from the SW 'porch' of the Strongarve farmstead, with the main two units standing up in the background under dense grass	MKP	13/08/2013
13	N	27	Boundary wall associated with the spread of stone in Feature 1 - comprises mostly small-medium stone and forms part of boundary wall associated with the eastern farmstead (site 27) at Strongarve	MKP	13/08/2013
14	W	27	Ruins of the eastern farmstead at Strongarve	MKP	13/08/2013
15	SW	27	Ruins of the eastern farmstead at Strongarve	MKP	13/08/2013
16	E	8	Stone-filled field drains visible in the subsoil	MKP	13/08/2013
17	SE	8	Stone-filled field drains visible in the subsoil	MKP	13/08/2013
18	NE	8	E-facing section of E-W aligned field drain; photo shows the upper fill of small stones and clay with larger upright stones lining the base of the cut	MKP	13/08/2013
19	NE	8	E-facing section of E-W aligned field drain; photo shows the upper fill of small stones and clay with larger upright stones lining the base of the cut	MKP	13/08/2013
20	S	8	Recording in progress - Feature 8	MKP	13/08/2013
21	N	9, 10	Stone-filled field drains visible in the subsoil	MKP	13/08/2013
22	NE	9, 10	Stone-filled field drains visible in the subsoil	MKP	13/08/2013
23	-	-	1 fragment of a glazed, decorated bowl - 1 of only 2 pieces of pottery recovered from the topsoil on the northern half of the access track	MKP	13/08/2013

No.	Direction Facing	Feature/Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
24	NW	10	Photo showing the packing of upright slabs set into the base of the field drain, similar to Feature 8	MKP	13/08/2013
25	NW	10	Photo showing the packing of upright slabs set into the base of the field drain, similar to Feature 8; the upper fill consisted of smaller stones and clay fill	MKP	13/08/2013
26	NNE	-	Post-excavation of access route	LF	14/08/2013
27	W	24	Possible boundary dyke	LF	14/08/2013
28	W	12	Possible structure near the woodland edge north of the access track	LF	14/08/2013
29	S	-	Excavated access track at the centre of the route	LF	14/08/2013
30	S	19	Cairn in the landscape setting	LF	14/08/2013
31	N	-	Post-excavation of access route	LF	14/08/2013
32	N	19	Northern cairn at the top of Black Hill	LF	14/08/2013
33	SSE	20	Possible cairn to the south of Site 19 on the top of Black Hill - probable site of the bonfire on Queen Victoria's jubilee	LF	14/08/2013
34	NE	14	Stone-filled field drain visible in the subsoil	LF	14/08/2013
35	NE	14	SW-facing section of the field drain	LF	14/08/2013
36	NE	14	SW-facing section of the field drain	LF	14/08/2013
37	SW	18	ENE-facing trench section, showing the faintly visible profile of the bank and ditch underlying the fenceline at the base of Black Hill on the N side	MKP	15/08/2013
38	WNW	18	ENE-facing trench section, showing the faintly visible profile of the bank and ditch underlying the fenceline at the base of Black Hill on the N side	MKP	15/08/2013
39	SW	18	ENE-facing trench section, showing the faintly visible profile of the bank and ditch underlying the fenceline at the base of Black Hill on the N side	MKP	15/08/2013
40	ENE	17	Stone-filled field drain visible in the subsoil	MKP	15/08/2013
41	N	-	Looking downhill during excavation of the access track on Black Hill	MKP	15/08/2013
42	SW	26	Thin, linear ploughmarks are faintly visible in the subsoil below a thin topsoil on the slopes of Black Hill	MKP	15/08/2013
43	E	3, 26	Small pit cut by a ploughmark running to NE - probably from a stone removed during ploughing	MKP	15/08/2013
44	E	3, 26	Small pit cut by a ploughmark running to NE - probably from a stone removed during ploughing	MKP	15/08/2013
45	NW	3, 26	SW-facing section of the small, shallow pit	MKP	15/08/2013
46	WNW	3, 26	SW-facing section of the small, shallow pit	MKP	15/08/2013
47	ENE	-	Looking across the development area towards the Cromarty Firth and the Black Isle - showing the landscape setting of Black Hill	MKP	15/08/2013
48	W	19	Northern cairn at the top of Black Hill	MKP	15/08/2013
49	W	4	Small grouping of stones visible in trench section - possible feature	MKP	15/08/2013
50	SW	4	Location of feature 4 in the E-facing trench section	MKP	15/08/2013
51	N	-	Access track from the turbine base, post-excavation	LF	16/08/2013

No.	Direction Facing	Feature/Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
52	NW	-	Turbine base, post-excavation	LF	16/08/2013
53	WNW	5	Large cup- and ring-marked stone on the NE slopes of Black Hill	LF	16/08/2013
54	WNW	5	Large cup- and ring-marked stone on the NE slopes of Black Hill	LF	16/08/2013
55	NNW	6	Smaller cup-marked stone on the NE slopes of Black Hill	LF	16/08/2013
56	SSW-WSW	22	Larger hut circle or enclosure on the NE slopes of Black Hill	LF	16/08/2013
57	NE	23	Hut circle on the NE slopes of Black Hill	LF	16/08/2013
58	NNE	-	Crane pad, post-excavation	LF	16/08/2013
59	NE	25	Possible ploughmarks at the top of Black Hill	LF	16/08/2013