

Auchmore Farm, Muir of Ord Installation of Hydro Scheme

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Walkover Survey and
Watching Brief**



Installation of 100kw hydro scheme including erection of powerhouse building and intake structure at land 400m south of Auchmore Farm, Muir of Ord

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Walkover Survey and Watching Brief

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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on 26 March 2014 on behalf of ALF Burn Hydro Ltd in advance of the installation of a 100kW hydro scheme at Auchmore Farm, near Muir of Ord, Ross-shire. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be directly affected by the proposed development and access road in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites identified. Seventeen archaeological sites, four of which will be directly impacted by the current development layout, were recorded. A watching brief was subsequently carried out on 25 July 2014 during excavation of the pipe route through Site 5 and a nearby stone dyke (Site 18) to record their characteristics.

1.0 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of the installation of a 100kw hydro scheme, powerhouse building and intake structure on land 400m south of Auchmore Farm, Muir of Ord (centred on National Grid Reference NH 48942 49821) on behalf of ALF Burn Hydro Ltd. The archaeological work was requested to fulfil the archaeological condition of planning consent as the proposed hydroelectric scheme is located in a landscape in which prehistoric settlement and burial remains have been recorded¹.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed hydro scheme recorded seventeen archaeological sites along the development route and in the wider landscape, four of which would be directly affected by the current proposed layout.

A watching brief was subsequently carried out whilst the pipeline route was cut through a bank (Site 5) and a nearby stone dyke (Site 18) in order to record their characteristics and to observe whether any buried archaeology was present.

2.0 Site Location

The proposed development area is situated to the southeast and southwest of Auchmore Farm approximately 4km west of Muir of Ord (Figure 1). The intake for the hydroelectric scheme is located on the *Allt Fionnaid* burn at about 260m OD in the valley between *Cnoc Udais* and *Cnoc Croit na Maoile*. The proposed pipeline runs in a north-easterly direction through rough ground where it turns to the east, terminating in a powerhouse located in pasture below the farm. A permanent access track would run from the powerhouse to Auchmore Farm through farmland parallel to an existing boundary on the southeast side of the farm.

The underlying bedrock in this area is mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Braemore Mudstone Formation overlain by glacial and glaciofluvial deposits².

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Auchmore Farm sits in a landscape rich in prehistoric and post-medieval remains. On the surrounding slopes are a plethora of prehistoric hut circles, many with associated field systems and clearance cairns, as well as possible burial cairns. Those that survive are situated on the higher

¹ Historic Environment Team 2014

² BGS, 2014

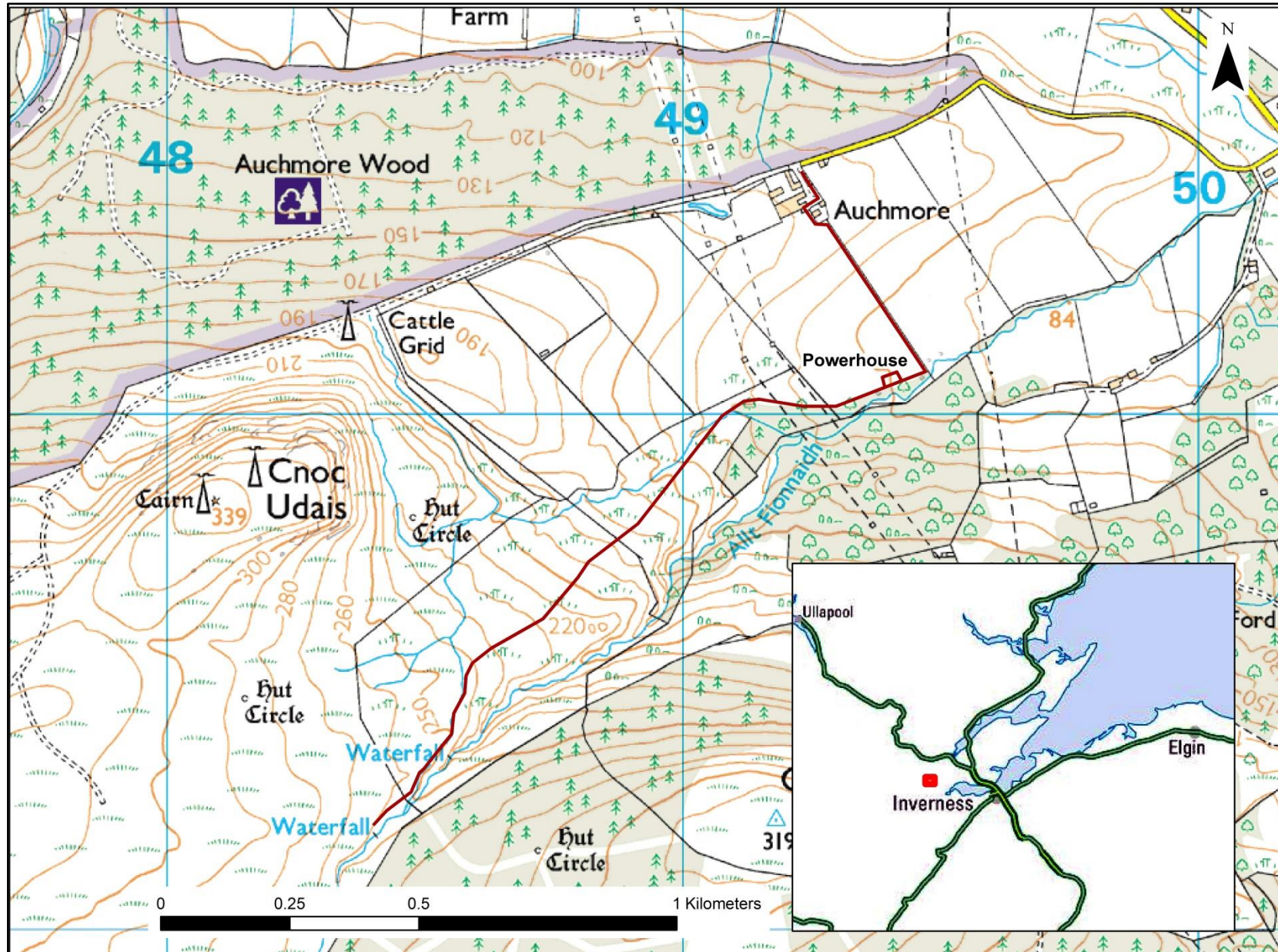


Figure 1: Site location. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 1002243.

slopes and what would be considered marginal land today. On the lower slopes are the remains of post-medieval settlement and cultivation. Again these survive on the less fertile or cultivable areas. Surrounding the farm are large, regularly shaped fields, which bear testament to the agricultural improvement and high farming that took place in the 1800s.

4.0 Methodology

The overall aim of this desk-based assessment, archaeological walkover survey and watching brief was to identify and record any unknown archaeological sites or features that might be directly affected by the construction of the hydro scheme development.

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

A search was made of all relevant records from the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER). Cartographic and other written records from the National Library of Scotland were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for survey and other literary sources were consulted. Online aerial photographs, using Microsoft Bing mapping at ArcGIS online, were also checked for any relevant site information where possible.

4.2 Walkover Survey

The landscape around the proposed route of the hydroelectric scheme, access road and ancillary infrastructure was walked over and surveyed on 26 March 2014. The weather for the survey day was dry and sunny. The vegetation coverage comprised a mix of grazed pasture, rough pasture and heather.

Archaeological sites were recorded using high-resolution digital photography, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were recorded, using ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer capable of sub-metre accuracy.

Survey and recording methods recommended by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)³ were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*⁴.

4.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to efficiently identify and record any features or finds of archaeological interest uncovered whilst breaching the stone and turf bank (Site **5**) and a nearby stone dyke (Site **18**), and to record the characteristics of both, in order to minimise any delays or disruptions to the project⁵. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures, using written records and drawn plans where appropriate.

³ RCAHMS 2004

⁴ Institute for Archaeologists 2012

⁵ Highland Council, 2012

Topsoil clearance and breaching the bank and dyke were conducted under the guidance of an archaeologist.

5.0 Results

5.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation on sites in close proximity to the proposed development area.

5.1.1 Cartographic Sources

On-line mapping held by the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh was checked and produced the following results:

First Edition 25-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Map
Ross and Cromarty Ross-shire Sheets XCIX.5 and XCIX.9
Surveyed: 1872, published: 1881

Auchmore Farm is shown as a large quadrangle, broken in the south-eastern corner, with two houses and four smaller ancillary buildings. It is set in a landscape of large rectangular fields typical of the high farming period with woodland to the north. To the west is a group of four unroofed buildings.

The current development's permanent access track runs parallel to a boundary depicted on the map in a south-easterly direction until reaching the *Allt Fionnaidh* burn. The route followed by the pipeline from the powerhouse to the intake location crosses at least two boundaries. A sheepfold is located to the north-west of the route and to the south of the unroofed settlement.

Second Edition 25-in-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Map
Ross-shire Sheet 099.05 – surveyed 1904, published 1906

Since the time of the First Edition survey, the quadrangle at Auchmore Farm has been altered so the southern side of the quadrangle now a separate building. The house to the east is now shown as unroofed. To the west of the farm there is now Auchmore Cottage and a sheepfold. To the south-east of the cottage is the group of four unroofed buildings. The sheepfold further to the south is no longer depicted. Boundary walls are still in place.

5.1.2 Historic Environment Sources

A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) did not produce any sites along the route of the development, but the following sites were noted in the vicinity:

HER No. MHG48444 NH 49213 50426 Auchmore Farmhouse and Farmstead
No details given.

HER No. MHG24734 NH 4870 5010 Auchmore Cottage

What may be a township comprising four unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire and Cromartyshire 1879-81, sheet XCIX). One unroofed building is shown on the 1992 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

HHER No. MHG8302 NH 4858 4967 Hut circle, Cnoc Udais

HHER No. MHG41504 NH 4858 4967 Building, Cnoc Udais

A modern building now ruined and measuring 8m NE-SW by 3m appears to overlie an earlier structure about 9.5m in diameter with an entrance gap in its E arc - possibly a hut circle.

HHER No. MHG7106 NH 4847 4979 Hut circle, Cnoc Udais

A hut circle visible as a platform, approximately 9m in diameter, built on a south-facing ridge and revetted with a few boulders on the west side.

HHER No. MHG7105 NH 4815 4944 Hut circle, Cnoc Udais

HHER No. MHG41320 NH 4815 4944 Clearance cairn, Cnoc Udais

This is an oval stone-walled hut measuring 10m ESE-WNW by 8.5m with a heavily peat-covered wall in which several outer facing stones are visible. An ill-defined entrance is visible in the east-southeast wall. There are several stone clearance heaps from contemporary cultivation in the vicinity of the hut circle.

HHER No. MHG7104 NH 4880 4910 Hut circle, Cnoc Croit Na Maoile

HHER No. MHG43084 NH 4880 4910 Field system, Cnoc Croit Na Maoile

HHER No. MHG43111 NH 4880 4910 Clearance cairn, Cnoc Croit Na Maoile

HHER No. MHG43112 NH 4886 4916 Burial cairn, Cnoc Croit Na Maoile

There is a hut circle, at NH 4872 4915, which is visible as an ill-defined platform measuring about 13m in diameter. Several stones of the wall are visible in the south arc. No entrance is evident. The hut circle occurs within a contemporary field system marked by stone clearance heaps and a few lynchets. Within the field system, at NH 4886 4916, is a prominently placed mound of stone measuring 7m in diameter and 0.6m high, which is slightly bigger than that of the surrounding clearance heaps and is possibly a burial cairn.

HHER No. MHG55910 NH 4912 5009 Walls and clearance cairns, Auchmore

The ruined remains of walls and clearance cairns were recorded south of Auchmore, Urray, during a walkover survey by Wardell Armstrong in 2011 in advance of the proposed Beaulymossford replacement overhead line project.

5.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey recorded seventeen archaeological sites (Figure 2), which relate mainly to post-medieval settlement of the area. A possible prehistoric hut circle (Site 12) was also recorded along with a number of sites that have the potential to be early post-medieval in date. Four of the sites (Sites 4, 5, 11b and 12) will be directly impacted by the development. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides details of the sites identified during the survey.

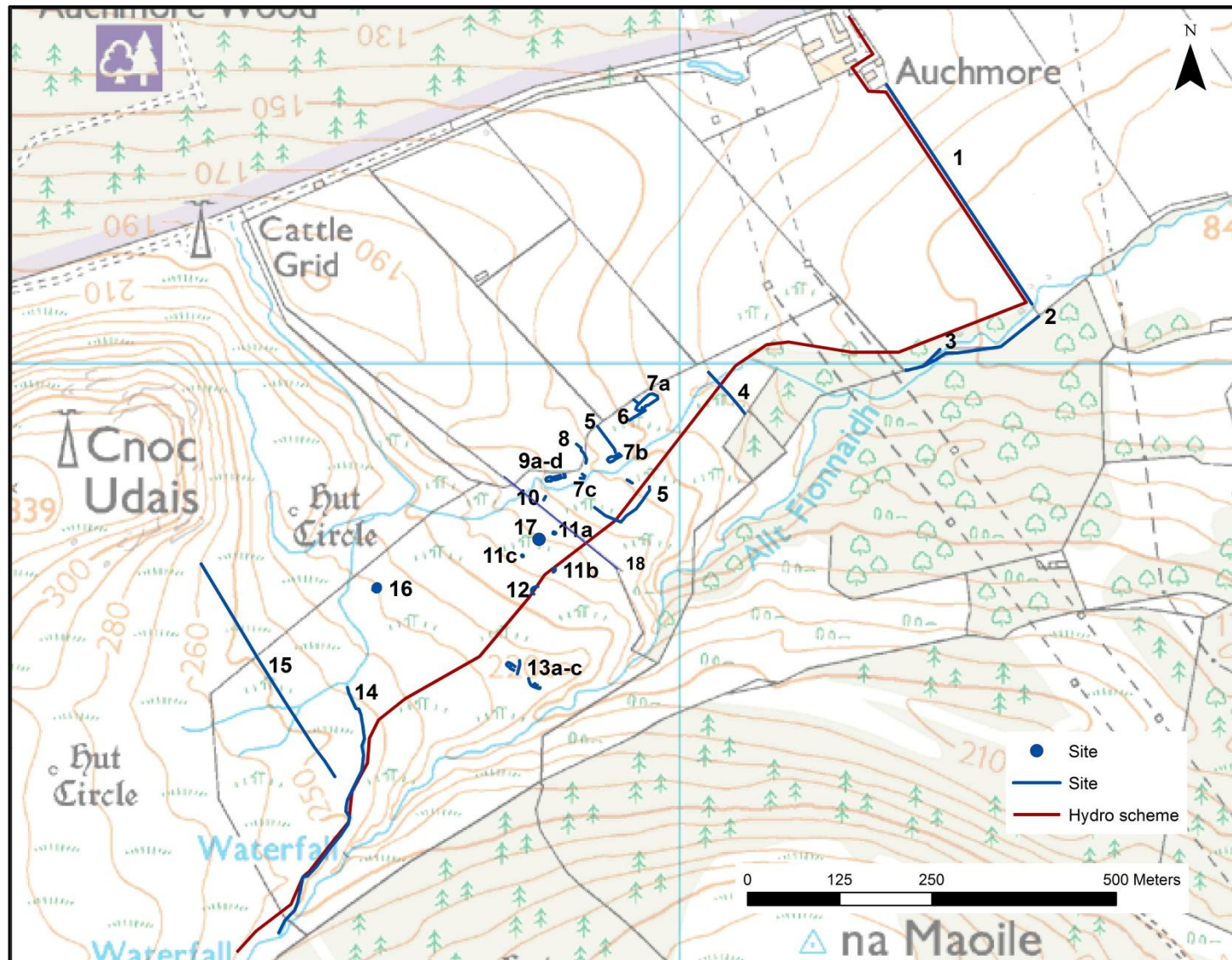


Figure 2: Location of the archaeological sites. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 10002243.

Walls and dykes

A number of dykes were recorded, which varied in their construction and state of preservation. Site **1** was a well-preserved drystone dyke, which was double-faced and ran the length of the field from Auchmore farmhouse to the Allt Fionnaid burn. Sites **2** and **3** were also drystone dykes and were located either side of the burn. Both were in a ruinous condition. These walls are marked on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps and can be ascribed to the period of agricultural improvement in the 1800s when land was being divided into large field systems.

In contrast, Sites **4**, **5**, **6**, **8** and **15** were in a state of preservation ranging from degraded to much degraded. All were constructed from stone and stone and turf. Site **5** (Plate **1**) continued for some distance and was interpreted as a possible enclosure, which continued on the northwest side of a small burn. Sites **5**, **6** and **8** were all overlain by later features; sites **5** and **8** by later stone dykes and site **6** by field clearance (site **7a**).

None of these sites is depicted on the historical mapping, which suggests that they had been constructed and gone out of use well before the area was surveyed in 1872. Sites **4** and **5** will be directly impacted by the development.



Plate 1: Site **5**, showing part of the dyke constructed with boulders set on edge.

Structures (Figures **2** and **3**)

The stone and turf footings of buildings (site **9**) (Plate **2**) were recorded in the area in the vicinity of the sheepfold depicted on the 1st edition OS map, although no signs of this were found. The buildings comprised a main structure (**9a**) with well-defined wall footings and a visible entrance. There was a possible internal partition wall and, at the west end, a stone raised platform, which was about 1m wide. As it was partially obscured by grass, an interpretation as to its function was not possible. To the east and west ends of this structure were much degraded footings (sites **9a** and **9c** respectively) of what may have been an earlier building. Structure **9d** may also have been an earlier structure and was more defined due to being built into the bank.



Plate 2: Site 9a in the foreground, with 9d in the background.



Plate 3: Site 13c, the small compartments at the base of a knoll.

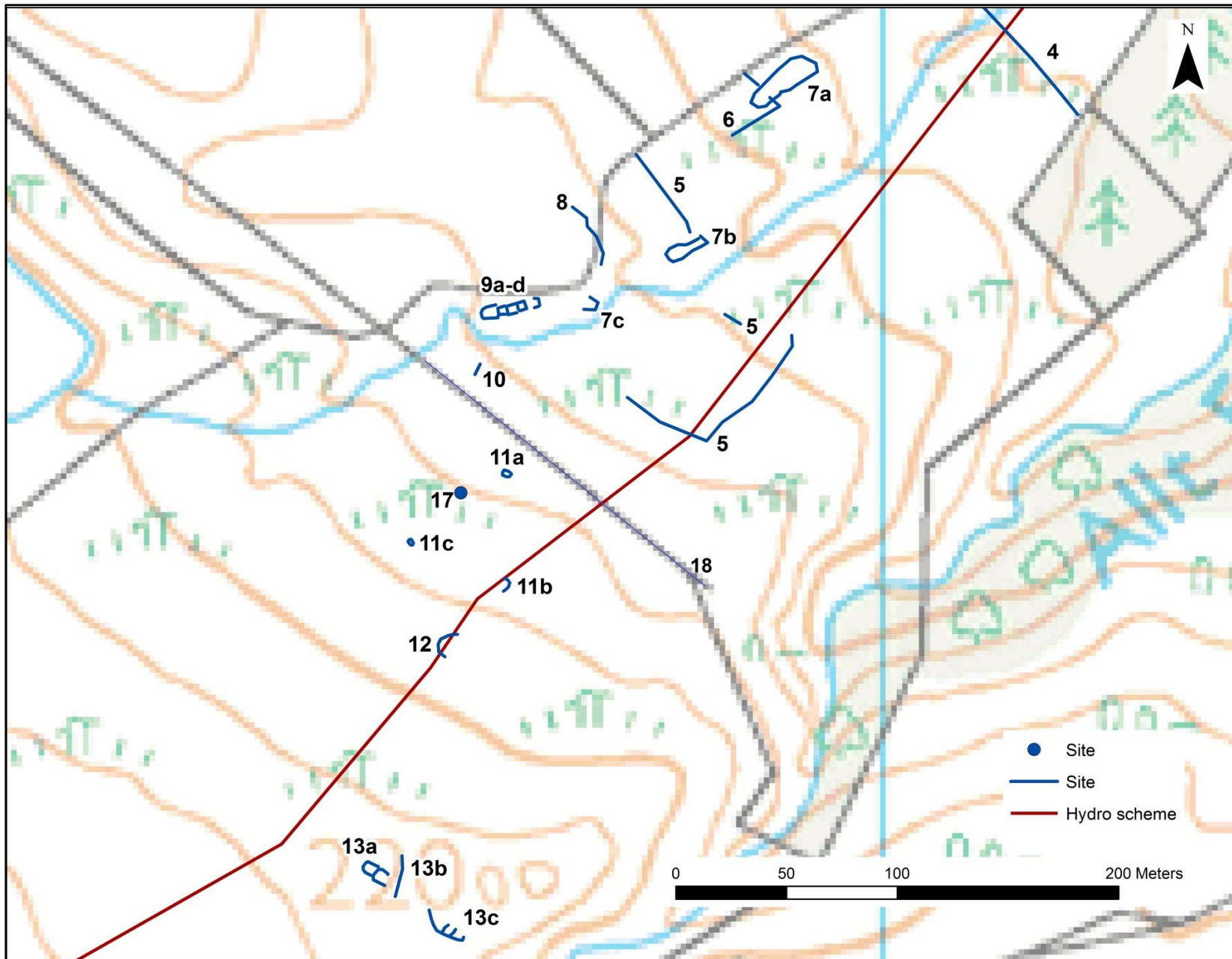


Figure 3: Location of sites 4-13 and 17-18. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 10002243.

To the south of site **9** was a small revetted platform with a stone-lined edge on the southeast side (site **10**). Its function was not obvious, but it may have been associated with site **9**.

Site **11a** was a sub-circular, moss-covered stone structure, which was interpreted as a shieling. A less well-preserved similar structure (**11b**) was also noted in this vicinity, which will be directly impacted by the development.

Site **13** was a cluster of unusual cellular structures, which may be sheilings. Site **13a** was what, at first glance, appeared to be a quarry site. However, it has been interpreted as a modified natural feature; a mound that has had two compartments dug into it for an unknown use. There were no visible entrances, although the south-eastern compartment was open-ended. Running perpendicular to **13a** was a bank standing to about 1.5m high. To the southeast, located at the base of a knoll, was a row of cells with low stone internal partitions running up to the knoll (site **13c**) (Plate **3**). They were enclosed on the southwest by a curving stone and turf bank.

The above sites are not depicted on the historical mapping suggesting that they had been out of use for some time prior to the survey in 1872.

Site **16** was a known site beyond the survey area, which was visited by the surveyors for comparison purposes in relation to site **12** (see below). This is a hut circle platform that has had a post-medieval building constructed on it.

Hut circle

Site **12** was a platform on the slope approximately 5m in diameter with a stone edge on the north side and a dip in the middle. Whilst not immediately obvious as a structure, it has been interpreted as a prehistoric hut circle due to the flatness of the platform and a built-up northeast edge when compared to the surrounding topography. This interpretation was strengthened by the visit to site **16** where there is a similar platform on a similar contour. This site will be directly impacted by the development.

Field cultivation and clearance

Although not recorded, large mounds of field clearance were noted in the vicinity of the proposed powerhouse. Large mounds of stone (sites **7a-c**) (Figures **2** and **3**) were recorded in the complex of sites made up of sites **5**, **6**, **8** and **9**. They generally consisted of platforms of small stones topped with large boulders and would seem to post-date the other activity recorded in the area. In particular site **7a** was built over the wall, site **6**. In the vicinity of the shieling sites (**11a-b**), an area of possible lazy bed cultivation was also noted (site **17**) as was a small, grass-covered clearance cairn (site **11c**).

Channel

A lade channel, site **14**, was recorded running from an un-named burn to the Allt Fionnaidh.

5.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

The archaeological watching brief was conducted on 25 July 2014 during a sunny with excellent visibility.



Plate 4: NW-facing section of Site 5

Site 5, a turf and stone wall, was located on a flat terrace at the base of a northeast-facing slope, which was covered in long grass, rushes and bracken. The topsoil clearance of the pipeline route through the wall was conducted by a mechanical excavator fitted with a straight-edged bucket under archaeological supervision. The route chosen appeared to cross the wall at a location where it was particularly degraded or robbed out and this interpretation was borne out by the excavation. The wall's profile on the eastern side of the route showed that the wall had been constructed on the ground surface with very little stone (Plate 4). The wall was not visible in the western edge of the route and nor was any stone removed during excavation.

The breaching of a drystone dyke (Site 18) to the southwest of Site 5 (Figure 3) was also observed. Again it was constructed on the ground surface and stood up to 0.6m high. It was double-skinned, utilising a small number of orthostats, with a rubble core (Plate 5).

No material was recovered from either structure that could be used for dating purposes. No other archaeological features were observed.



Plate 5: NW-facing profile of Site 18

6.0 Discussion

A total of sixteen previously unrecorded sites were located during the archaeological survey. The majority relate to post-medieval and earlier (possibly early post-medieval or prehistoric) activity in the area. Three stone dykes (sites **1-3**) are depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS maps and were probably constructed during the period of high farming and agricultural improvement. The large clearance heaps (sites **7a-c**) most likely date from this time and later.

The remainder of the sites recorded were not depicted on the historical OS mapping and it is suggested that they have the potential to be early post-medieval sites. This interpretation is based on their degraded and much degraded state of preservation and the fact that some are overlain by later walls and clearance material.

A possible hut circle platform was also recorded. Although not a conclusive interpretation, it is based on the presence of other hut circles in the area, particularly a similar such platform at site **16**, and the nature of the platform within the surrounding topography. Although the period to which a hut circle can be conclusively ascribed is not possible through survey alone

The survey provided useful baseline data for the proposed development and enhanced the archaeological record for the area.

The watching brief provided an opportunity to record the profiles of the dykes breached whilst opening up the pipeline route. Both were constructed directly onto the ground surface, although using different construction techniques. Due to the much degraded nature of the stone and turf dyke, it is suggested that it was of an earlier period. However, no dateable material was recovered to support this interpretation. No other archaeological features or finds were observed.

7.0 Mitigation and recommendations

Four of the sites recorded were to be directly impacted by the development and the following recommendations were made following the survey:

- ❖ Site **4** – the proposed route of the development will cross this dyke. Although the usual buffer zone of 5m has been shown for this site (Figure **4**) it will not be possible to avoid the site during development. Due to its much degraded state of preservation and fragmentary nature, mitigation is not recommended for this site.
- ❖ Site **5** – the proposed route of the development will cross this dyke. A buffer zone of 5m is recommended for this site (Figure **4**). If it is not possible to avoid the site, it is recommended that an archaeologist be present to watch the dyke being cut through to record the nature and extent of the dyke's construction.
- ❖ Site **11b** – the proposed route of the development will directly impact on this site. Although interpretation of the site type is unclear, a buffer zone of 5m is recommended for this site (Figure **4**) and the development should be re-routed to respect the buffer zone. The buffer zone around the site should be marked with high visibility tape or fencing prior to works commencing.

- ❖ Site **12** – the proposed route of the development will directly impact on this site. A buffer zone of 10m is recommended for this site (Figure **4**) and the development should be re-routed to respect the buffer zone. The buffer zone around the site should be marked with high visibility tape or fencing prior to works commencing.
- ❖ All other sites in the vicinity of the proposed development should be given a 5m buffer zone (Figure **4**).

In light of the recommendations made, the proposed route was altered to take into account the buffer zones recommended for Sites **11b** and **12**. A watching brief was conducted on Site **5** and an additional dyke, Site **18**.

- ❖ Following the watching brief, no further mitigation is proposed.
- ❖ It is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the areas covered by peat and below ground-level in general, and this should be taken into consideration during construction. Should any unexpected archaeological remains be uncovered during construction, the Highland Council Historic Environment Team should be notified immediately.

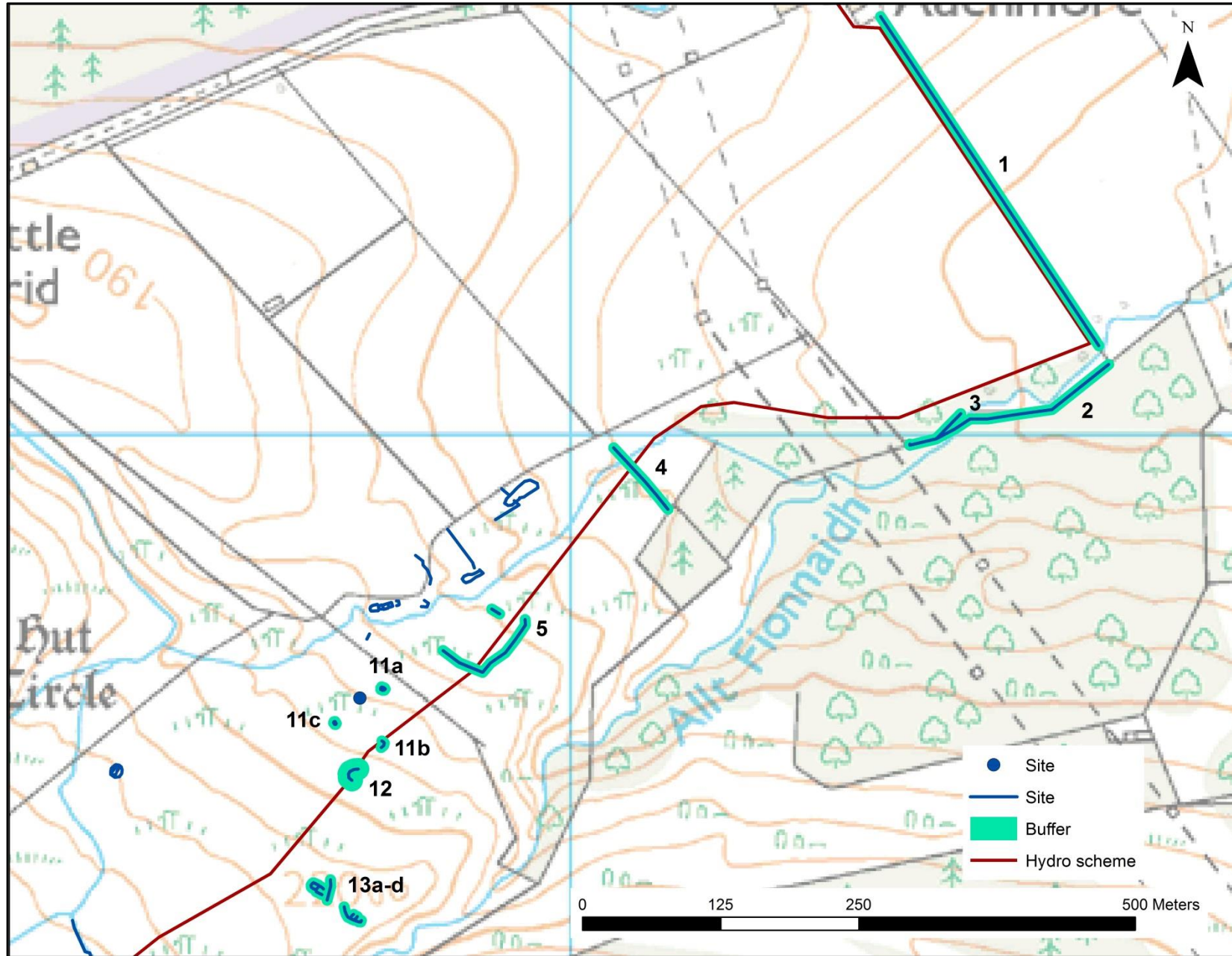


Figure 4: Buffer zones. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 10002243.

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<Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf>

APPENDIX 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
1	Auchmore	Dyke	A dystone dyke standing up to 1.25m high and about 0.7m wide with double-facing.	NNW-SSE	Good	Post-medieval	-	249380	850228	1
2	Auchmore	Dyke	A drystone dyke situated on the southeast side of the Allt Fionnaidh.	NNE-SSW	Ruinous	Post-medieval	-	249401	850017	3-4
3	Auchmore	Dyke	A dystone dyke standing up to 1.25m high and about 0.7m wide with vertical capping stones.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post-medieval	-	249343	850007	7
4	Auchmore	Dyke	A drystone dyke comprising large stones spread 1-2m wide and standing up to 0.5m high.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	135	249065	849960	8
5	Auchmore	Enclosure	A possible enclosure formed by a turf and stone wall and upright boulders. Possible double-facing in places. Spread up to 1m and stands up to 0.4m high. Washed out in NW corner.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	160	248928	849793	10-14, 33, 42-45
6	Auchmore	Dyke?	A stone and turf dyke standing up to 0.5m high and 0.75m wide.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	155	248946	849931	15
7a	Auchmore	Platform	A large spread of stones 5-10cm in size topped with boulders. Forms a platform over the stream. Most likely field clearance.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post-medieval	155	248950	849949	15-16
7b	Auchmore	Clearance cairn	A sub-rectangular spread of mixed stones and boulders standing up to 1m high.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Unknown	135	248906	849866	22
7c	Auchmore	Clearance cairn	Spread of small stones with some large boulders on top.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	165	248871	849845	-

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Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
8	Auchmore	Enclosure ?	A line of large boulders set in the grass running beneath the present wall . There is a right-angled corner at the S end.	WNW-ESE	Very degraded	Unknown	160	248870	849879	17-18
9a	Auchmore	Farmstead	Grass-covered stone footings of a rectangular house measuring c. 5m x 2m internally. Walls stand to 0.4m high and are 0.75m wide. Entrance in the SSE wall is 1m wide. A possible internal partition at the E end and a stone platform 1m wide at the W end.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	Post-medieval	170	248834	849846	19, 21-22
9b	Auchmore	Farmstead	Much degraded partial footings of a building spread to c. 0.75m and standing to c. 0.30m.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	Post-medieval	170	248846	849847	19
9c	Auchmore	Farmstead	Much degraded partial footings of a building c. 3m long with walls spread to c. 0.75m and standing to c. 0.30m.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	Post-medieval	170	248827	849843	-
9d	Auchmore	Farmstead	Grass-covered footings of a building built into the slope. It measured c. 6m x 2m internally with walls spread up to 1m and standing up to 0.4m high.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	Post-medieval	170	248820	849841	19, 23
10	Auchmore	Wall or platform	A revetted platform with a stone edge visible on the SE side.	NNE-SSW	Very degraded	Unknown	170	248818	849817	-
11a	Auchmore	Shieling	A sub-circular shieling comprising moss-covered stone. It measures 2m x 1m internally with a 1m wide entrance on the ENE side. Walls are spread over 1m and stand 0.5-0.6m high.	NNW-SSE	Degraded	Post-medieval	180	248829	849770	24-25
11b	Auchmore	Shieling?	A possible shieling. Only two sides are visible.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	180	248832	849720	-

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Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
11c	Auchmore	Clearance cairn	A moss-covered clearance cairn standing to about 0.5m high and measuring c. 1.5m in diameter.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	185	248788	849738	-
12	Auchmore	Hut circle ?	A possible hut circle platform c.5m in diameter with a dip in the centre. A stone edge is visible on the N side.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	195	248801	849694	26
13a	Auchmore	Mound-structure	A natural feature that has been modified for use as shielings? There are two compartments: NW measures 3m long and SE measures 5m long to an open end.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	215	248771	849589	27
13b	Auchmore	Mound-structure	A bank standing to c. 1.5m high at the SE end of 13a.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	215	248783	849588	-
13c	Auchmore	Shieling	Located on the SW side of a knoll are three visible stone-built compartments c. 2.5 x 2m with partition walls 0.2m high and 0.5m wide. A turf and stone bank runs round on their SW side, which is spread up to 1.5m wide and stands up to 0.8m high.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	215	248811	849559	28-29
14	Auchmore	Channel	A channel running from the Allt Fionnaidh to a small stream. Approximately 0.5m wide.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	215	248553	849384	28-29
15	Auchmore	Dyke	A turf and stone bank/dyke running towards the base of Cnoc Udais. It is spread up to 2m wide and stands up to 0.4m high. It peters out at the SE end.	NNW-SSE	Very degraded	Unknown	250	248440	849582	30
16	Auchmore	Hut circle	Hut circle platform with a later building overlying it. The house has a twinning pen in the NE end and a stone platform at the SW end.	NE-SW	Degraded	Unknown	220	248595	849693	31-32

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Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
17	Auchmore	Lazy beds	An area of possible lazy bed cultivation.	NNE-SSW	Very degraded	Unknown	-	248810	849761	-
18	Auchmore	Dyke	A double-skinned stone dyke with a rubble core standing up to 0.6m high.	-	Ruinous	Unknown	-	-	-	34-41

APPENDIX 2 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken by	Date
1	SSE	1	Drystone dyke on the northeast side of the proposed access track	MKP	26/03/2014
2	SSW		Large clearance cairns at the end of the proposed access track and in the vicinity of the proposed powerhouse	MKP	26/03/2014
3	SW	2	Drystone dyke on the southeast side of the Allt Fionnaidh	MKP	26/03/2014
4	NE	2	Drystone dyke on the southeast side of the Allt Fionnaidh	MKP	26/03/2014
5	NE		Location of the proposed powerhouse	MKP	26/03/2014
6	SW		Large clearance cairns at the end of the proposed access track and in the vicinity of the proposed powerhouse	MKP	26/03/2014
7	SSW	3	Drystone dyke on the northwest side of the Allt Fionnaidh	MKP	26/03/2014
8	NW	4	A degraded drystone dyke	MKP	26/03/2014
9	W	7a	Large spread of stone - most likely field clearance	MKP	26/03/2014
10	SE	5	Low stone dyke showing some double-facing	MKP	26/03/2014
11	NE	5	Low stone dyke with upright set stones	MKP	26/03/2014
12	ENE	5	Low stone dyke with upright set stones	MKP	26/03/2014
13	NNW	5	Low stone dyke showing some double-facing in the construction	MKP	26/03/2014
14	SSE	5, 7b	Low stone dyke with stone spread (7b) in the background	MKP	26/03/2014
15	NE	6, 7a	Stone and turf dyke with stone spread (7a) in the background	MKP	26/03/2014
16	NNW	7a	Large spread of stone comprising a base of small stones topped with boulders	MKP	26/03/2014
17	N	8	Large stones / boulders forming a relict wall overlain by the present wall	MKP	26/03/2014
18	S	8	Large stones / boulders forming a relict wall overlain by the present wall	MKP	26/03/2014
19	WSW	9a-c	Stone and turf footings of buildings (9b in the foreground, 9a in the centre and 9c in the background)	MKP	26/03/2014
20	W	9b	Stone and turf footings of a house	MKP	26/03/2014
21	NNW	9b	Showing the stone platform at the W end of the house	MKP	26/03/2014
22	NNW	9b	Showing the stone platform at the W end of the house	MKP	26/03/2014
23	ENE	9c	Structure 9c with the W end cut into the bank. 9b can be seen in the background.	MKP	26/03/2014

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No.	Direction facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken by	Date
24	W	11a	Sub-circular shieling	MKP	26/03/2014
25	W	11a	Sub-circular shieling	MKP	26/03/2014
26	N	12	Possible hut circle platform	MKP	26/03/2014
27	W	13a	A modified natural feature with two compartments that may have been used as shielings	MKP	26/03/2014
28	SE	13b	Small compartments built at the base of the knoll	MKP	26/03/2014
29	SE	13b	Small compartments built at the base of the knoll	MKP	26/03/2014
30	N	15	Turf bank / dyke running towards the base of Cnoc Udais	MKP	26/03/2014
31	N	16	Hut circle with a later structure built over it	MKP	26/03/2014
32	N	16	Hut circle with a later structure built over it	MKP	26/03/2014
33	SSW	5	Pre-ex shot of the area to be excavated	LF	25/07/2014
34	SSE		Stone dyke prior to being breached	LF	25/07/2014
35	ESE		Stone dyke prior to being breached	LF	25/07/2014
36	SE		NW-facing wall and soil profile	LF	25/07/2014
37	SE		NW-facing wall and soil profile	LF	25/07/2014
38	SE		NW-facing wall and soil profile	LF	25/07/2014
39	ENE		NW-facing wall and soil profile	LF	25/07/2014
40	NW		Wall and soil profile on the WNW side of the breach	LF	25/07/2014
41	NW		Wall and soil profile on the WNW side of the breach	LF	25/07/2014
42	SE	5	NW-facing section	LF	25/07/2014
43	SE	5	NW-facing section	LF	25/07/2014
44	SE	5	NW-facing section	LF	25/07/2014
45	W	5	SE-facing section - no bank or wall visible	LF	25/07/2014