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Glen Feshie



Archaeological Walk-over Survey and Mitigation for
Cable Undergrounding Project

Final Report



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Summary

An archaeological walkover survey was carried out on 29 April 2010 to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the removal of existing overhead electricity cables and cable undergrounding in Glen Feshie, south of Kincaig, in Cairngorm National Park.

The survey revealed that the proposed cable trench route crosses through several areas of archaeological interest and we recommended re-routing the trench under archaeological supervision. This is the final report of the survey results and mitigation procedures followed.

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Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was carried out by Mary Peteranna, and trench re-routing was monitored by Mary Peteranna and Lynn Fraser. This report was authored by Mary Peteranna and Lynn Fraser and edited by John Wood. We wish to thank Meryl Marshall for her help and for providing information from the NOSAS survey carried out in 2001 (*Marshall 2004*) and Colin Wallace of SSE for his help on site. Background mapping has been reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey under Licence 100043217. Detailed plans have been kindly supplied by SSE.

Aims and objectives

- To minimise any possible delay or cost to the development by anticipating archaeological requirements as far as possible, timetabling and integrating archaeological recording work with the project, and dealing with any issues arising quickly and efficiently.
- To determine as far as possible the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeologically significant remains; and to recommend mitigation where appropriate so that they can be preserved where possible and recorded where necessary in line with national and local policies and standards.

Location

Glen Feshie is situated south of Kincaig in the northern part of Cairngorm National Park. The survey covered the section of cabling to be undergrounded between Pole 11, Stronetoper (NN 849 970) at about 334m above sea level to Pole 69, Glenfeshie Lodge (NN 842 933) at about 380m above sea level.

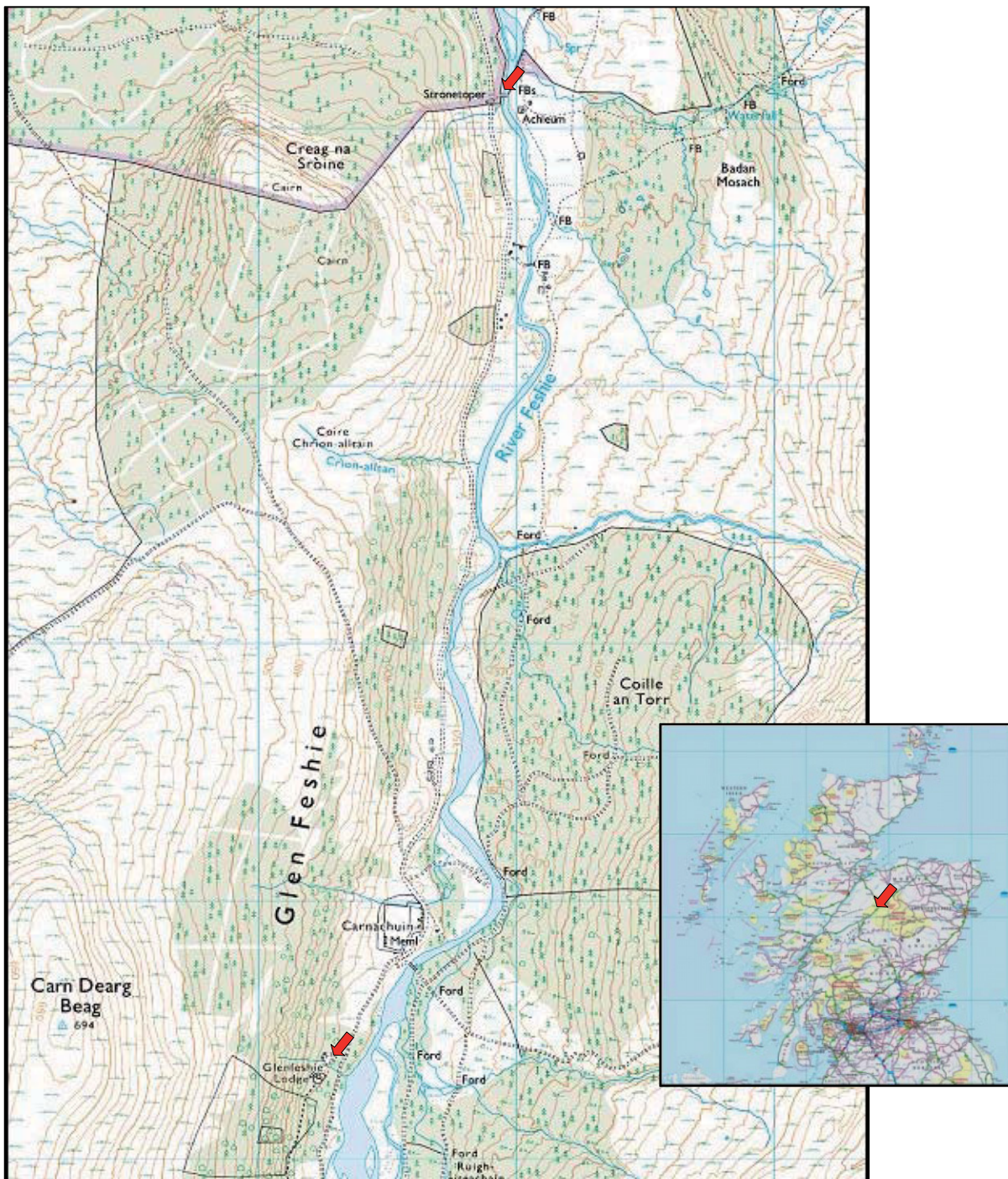


Figure 1 Site location

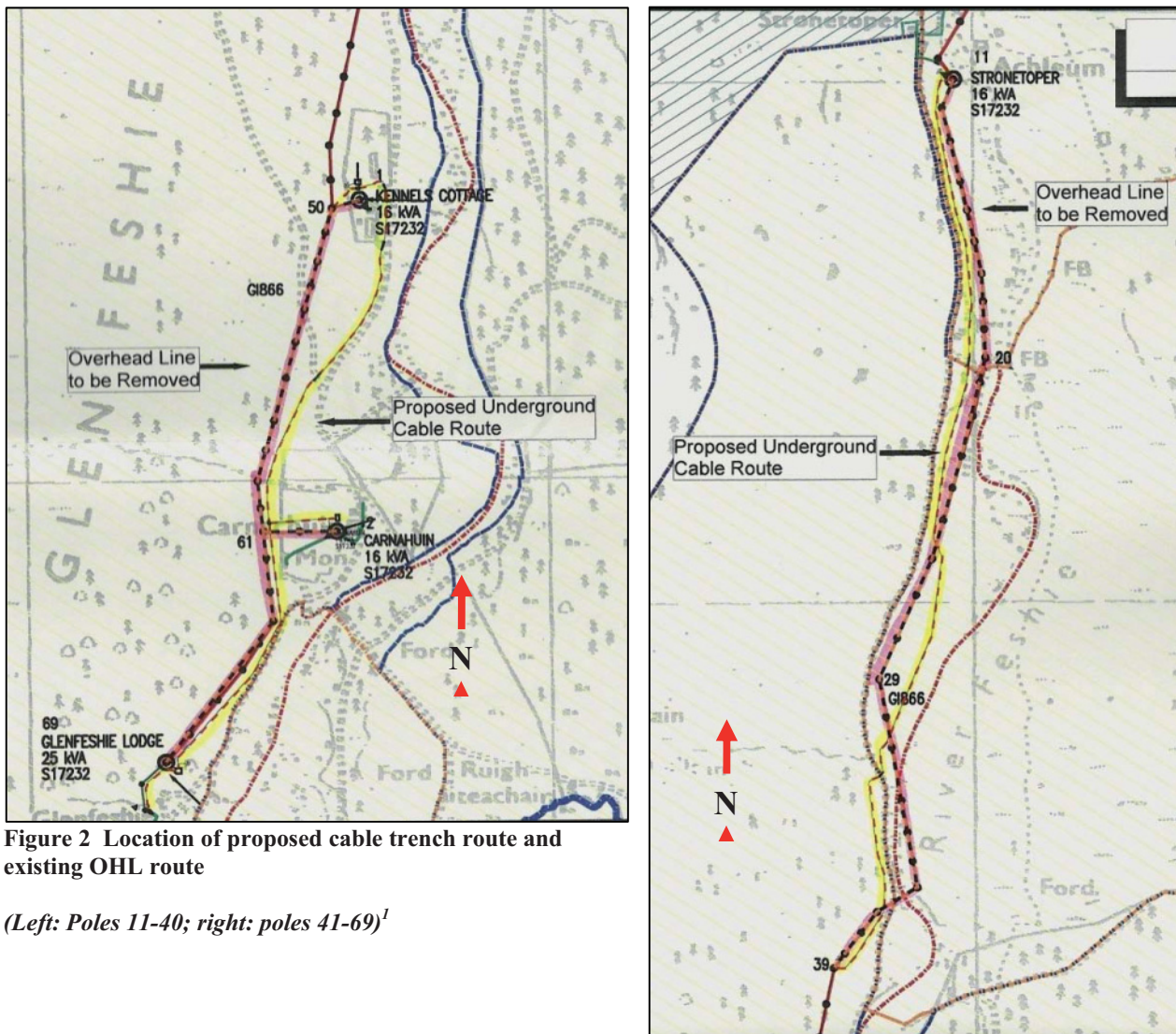


Figure 2 Location of proposed cable trench route and existing OHL route

(Left: Poles 11-40; right: poles 41-69)¹

Introduction

An archaeological walkover survey was conducted by Mary Peteranna on behalf of Highland Archaeology Services for Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE). A 20-metre corridor around a proposed underground cable trench route and existing overhead line route was walked and monitored for any archaeological features. An interim report was submitted in between the walk-over survey and the implementation of mitigation procedures due to the impending works.

Mitigation recommendations were implemented on 3, 5, 6, 11 and 12 May 2010 by Mary Peteranna and Lynn Fraser. This is a final report of the entire survey and mitigation results.

¹ Plans in Fig.2 supplied by SSE. Note: Cable trench route highlighted in yellow, although route between Poles 39-50 not indicated. It had been marked on the ground with pegs at the time of survey.

Policy and Project Background

Archaeological fieldwork was requested in this case because there is considered to be potential for finds or features of interest to be discovered during site works. Glen Feshie has been the subject of extensive survey work by Meryl Marshall for the North of Scotland Archaeology Society (NOSAS) which identified a number of previously unrecorded features. Some of these are located close to the proposed cabling route.

The Electricity Act 1989², as amended by the Utilities Act 2000³, requires Electricity companies to preserve ‘amenity’ including the cultural heritage, and to minimise impacts of new infrastructure works. The wider planning and policy framework includes the Highland Council’s *Structure Plan*⁴, and the Scottish Government’s *Scottish Planning Policy SPP 23: Planning and the Historic Environment* (2008)⁵. The fundamental principles underpinning the above policies are set out in *Passed to the Future: Historic Scotland’s Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2002)⁶ and the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1999).⁷

Archaeological and historical background

Glen Feshie is a typical glaciated U-shaped valley through which the River Feshie flows from south to north. The flat valley floor rises to steep heathery hillsides on the west and the Cairngorm Mountains on the east; the river is braided in places due to flash flooding during the winter months⁸.

The glen has been extensively surveyed by Meryl Marshall and North of Scotland Archaeology Society (NOSAS) and the reports of their findings have been published on the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)⁹ and in the publication ‘*Glen Feshie: The History and Archaeology of a Highland Glen*’ (Marshall 2006). Prehistoric sites were not found during this survey¹⁰; however, absence of evidence of such activity does not mean that there will not be any such sites in the area.

William Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland (1747-1755) shows the upper end of Glen Feshie as being wooded along the banks of the river. Settlement begins to appear as the valley broadens out with small areas of cultivation on the river banks and becomes more intense as the River Feshie meets the River Spey¹¹. All that remains of these small 18th-19th century townships today are the low heather-covered structural footings scattered along the river terraces of the glen.

The archaeological survey from 1998-2002 charted the evolution of the glen from use for transhumance, to settlement, cultivation and sheep farming and finally a sporting estate¹². As early as 1812 the forest of Glen

² http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1989/ukpga_19890029_en_1

³ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/en/ukpgaen_20000027_en_1

⁴ <http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/planning/developmentplans/structureplan/thehighlandstructureplan.htm>

⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/10/28135841/0>

⁶ [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/HHER #EHG1113, EHG1368uk/pasttofuture.pdf](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/HHER/#EHG1113, EHG1368uk/pasttofuture.pdf)

⁷ <http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>

⁸ Marshall, M. 2006, p.7

⁹ HHER #EHG1113, EHG1368

¹⁰ Marshall, M. 2006, p.63

¹¹ NLS

¹² Marshall, M. 2006, p.63

Feshie was being advertised for sale as summer grazing for black cattle or shooting ground¹³. This placed a negative pressure on the land and contributed to the de-population of the valley¹⁴.

Methodology

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.

The drawings of the area, as supplied by the client, were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked and the map collections of the National Library of Scotland were studied. Other literary sources were also consulted.

Survey

The survey and recording methods of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)¹⁵ were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct*¹⁶.

Whenever possible, each individual feature was recorded using digital photography, sketch plans and DGPS positioning.

Results

Desk-based assessment

The Inverness Archive was visited on 5 May 2010. The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and historical cartography were consulted online.

Roy's Map of Scotland 1745-1763

A township and cultivated ground at *Stronlia* is visible alongside the cable route.

¹³ Barron, J. 1903, p.49

¹⁴ Richards, E. 2000, pp187-188

¹⁵ RCAHMS, 2004.

¹⁶ IfA, 2009.

First Edition Six-Inch Ordnance Survey Map

The First Edition 6-in. to the mile OS map shows two roofed buildings, one with an associated enclosure set in open heathland, at *Stronetoper*.

A possible unroofed shieling is also shown on the map near Stronelia (see HHER # MHG40935).

The township at *Carnachuin* is depicted with three roofed buildings, one large enclosure and four smaller enclosures set in open heathland.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The Second Edition OS map shows three roofed buildings at *Stronetoper* and three roofed buildings and one large enclosure at *Carnachuin*.

Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

HHER #MHG32828

Stronetoper

NN 849 971

The settlement on this site does not appear on Roy's Military Map of Scotland but it is shown on the First Edition OS map.

Structure NN 84895 97073

A rectangular building on N-S axis, situated to the south of the cottage and the cattle grid, measuring internally 7m x 3m

The structure is recessed into slope at its west side. Its east wall is formed by a broad earth bank roughly 0.1m in height, although it is indistinct in places particularly at the north and south ends. There may be an entrance in north end of east wall.

Store (?) NN 84890 97142

A small circular (possibly square) feature to the north of the main cottage

The structure has a diameter of 1.5m, surrounded by turf and stone bank 0.3m in height and 1m in width with a possible small entrance in the west.

HHER# MHG45824

Enclosure

NN 84925 97002

A rectangular improved area, roughly 150m x 20m to the SE of the cottage at Stronetoper

The remains of a rough stone wall are to be seen enclosing it on its west side, being particularly evident at the north end where it is 0.5m in height. The east side is formed by a steep bank dropping towards the river. There is a section of wall in the centre but this appears to be largely formed of clearance material. At the south end a line of stones forms the wall. There is a further stone setting on the edge of the terrace to the south, but it is difficult to discern the line that the wall takes thereafter, it may drop down to a lower level where there is a clearance cairn and a further section of wall.

HHER #MHG45825**Clearance cairn****NN 84989 96830**

A low cairn in the heather, on a raised area in the valley floor.

The cairn is rectangular in shape, aligned N-S, measures 8m x 4m and is 0.3m above the surrounding ground level. From its south end, a section of linear wall extends to the south and ends abruptly after 25m. This is 0.3m in height and heather-covered.

HHER # MHG4553**Stronetoper (township) NN 8490 9650**

The settlement, comprising two groups of buildings on the west bank of the River Feshie is depicted on Roy's military survey. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map but is depicted on the current 1:25000 Ordnance Survey map. The site was surveyed by NOSAS (see Figure 6, below).

Stronetoper North

- A) A rectangular structure lies on a slight mound on a N-S axis. The turf and stone footings rise to a height of roughly 0.5m and are about 1m thick. The walls are heather-covered and the internal area dished. A possible entrance is located in the west wall in its southern half and there is no evidence of internal partitions.

To the west of the structure there is a shallow depression and then an enclosure, both of which appear to be associated with the structure. The enclosure measures roughly 16metres square and the surrounding wall footings of turf and stone are very wasted rising only to a height of 0.1m or so in places. A heather-covered stone wall stretches away from the SW corner of the structure towards the river in the east.

- B) A corn-drying kiln and barn lies on an E-W axis. The kiln on the eastern down slope is 2m in diameter and 0.8m deep whilst the barn measures 3m by 2.5m internally. The heather-covered footings of the walls are very evident and rise to 0.5m, being 0.5m thick and there appears to be an entrance in the northwest corner.
- C) An ovoid-shaped building, lies on an E-W axis and has an internal measurement of 7 x 3m, "tapering" at the east end to 2m. The wall footings are quite grossly covered with heather and rise to a height of 0.4 to 0.5m with a width of approx. 1m. There is evidence of an entrance in the eastern part of the north wall.
- D) A rectangular structure lies on a N-S axis and has an internal measurement of 10m by 2m. There could be evidence of an internal partition dividing the north end off. The heather-covered footings of the walls rise to a height of 0.4m, and are 0.5 to 1m thick, the west wall being more complete. There could be an entrance in the centre of the west wall and another in the east wall towards the south end.
- E) A rectangular structure lies on a N-S axis, parallel to and only 1m from the above structure. Internal measurement 9 x 2m and divided into two compartments by an internal partition, the northern compartment is the most intact. The heather-covered, turf and stone footings of the walls rise to 0.3 to 0.4m in height and are 0.5 to 1m thick. There is evidence of an entrance in the east wall of the north compartment. The wall footings of the south compartment are barely visible, rising to a height of 0.1m in place. There is no evidence of an entrance.

Stronetoper South

- F) This rectangular structure with definite rounded corners lies on a N-S axis, on a terrace at a lower level to the other two structures in this group. The substantial turf and stone walls rise to 1m (W wall) in height and are 1m thick; there is a small entrance in the northern half of the west wall
- G) A rectangular structure lies on an E-W axis, on a higher terrace than the previous structure, and has an internal measurement of 8 x 3m. There are two compartments, the east being 5 x 3m and the west 2.5 x 3m. The substantial turf and stone walls are grass covered with some heather, rise to 0.3m (0.4m in places) and are 1m thick walls. The corners of the building are rounded and there is evidence of an entrance in the east end of the north wall.
- H) A rectangular structure lies to the south of the above structure, on a N-S axis and has an internal measurement of 5 x 2.5m. The grass covered turf walls rise to a height of 0.5m and are 1m thick. The corners of the structure are rounded and there could be an entrance in the west wall.

HHER # MHG24927***River Feshie******NN 8480 9540***

Two buildings lie close to a bend in the road, on the west bank of the River Feshie at its junction with the Allt Garbhlach.

Rectangular structure NN 84835 95432

Easternmost of two structures on the west bank of the river, beside the road

This substantial rectangular building is aligned N-S and measures 12m x 3m internally. It is defined by substantial earth banks 0.6-0.8m in height and 1.5-2m in width and there is no evidence of an entrance.

Rectangular structure 25m to the west of the previous structure

The remains of a rectangular building on a NE-SW axis

Within a small plantation of trees (obvious shelter for deer during the winter), the remains of this building measure 7m x 3m internally and the walls, although variable, are 0.3m in height and 1m in width. It is overplanted with trees.

HHER # MHG30675***Carnachuin North******NN 8470 9475***

Two rectangular structures are located on the west side of the road:

- A) This structure lies beside and parallel to the road on a NNW-SSE axis. The obvious low turf and stone footings are covered with short heather. There are two compartments, the northerly one measuring 9 x 3m internally and that in the south 2 x 3m.
- B) This structure lies on an E-W axis and measures 10 x 2.5m internally. The low stone footings are 0.5m thick and rise to 0.2m in height, there are no internal walls but there could be an entrance in both the north and the south walls.

Walk-over survey

The walkover survey of the current overhead line route and proposed trench route for underground cables (Figure 2) was carried out on 29 April 2010. The weather was partly cloudy with short, intermittent squalls. Eleven sites of archaeological interest located alongside the proposed trench route were surveyed and recorded (see Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 below). Sites 4-8 correspond with structures previously in Stronnetoper Township (HHER #MHG4553) shown in Figure 6, below. Sites 11 and 12 correspond with structures previously recorded in Carnachuin North Township (HHER #MHG30675) shown in Figure 7, below. Sites 1-3 and Site 10 were also previously recorded (HHER # MHG32828 and MHG24927).

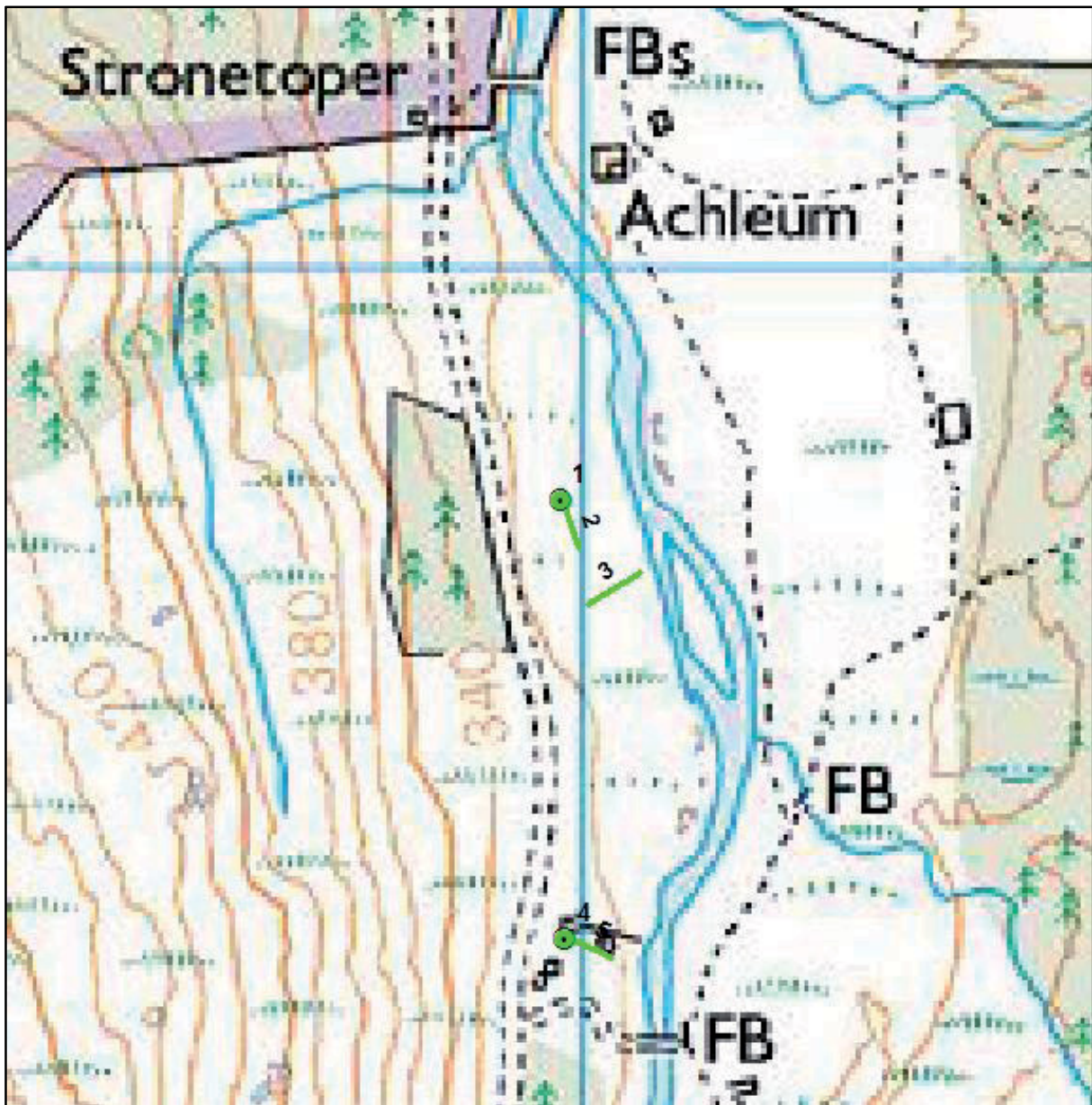


Figure 3 Sites 1-5

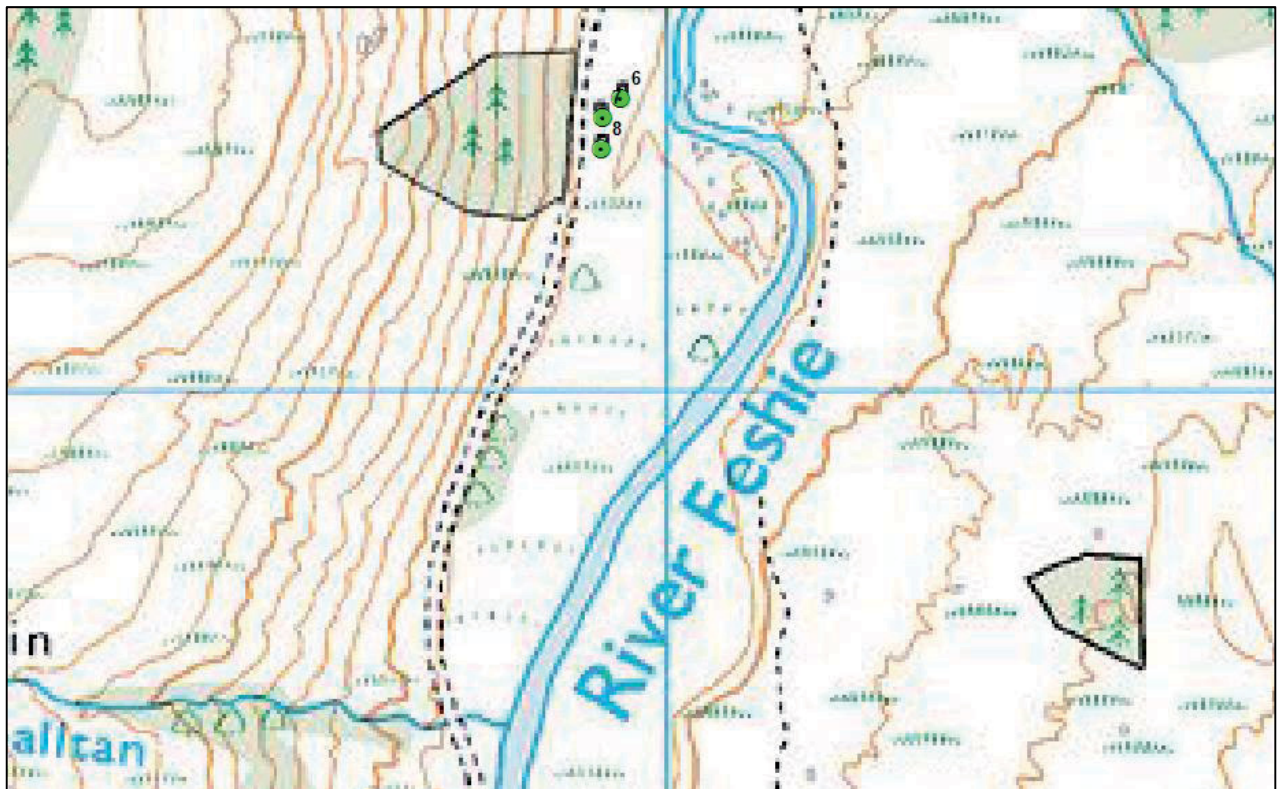


Figure 4 Sites 6-8

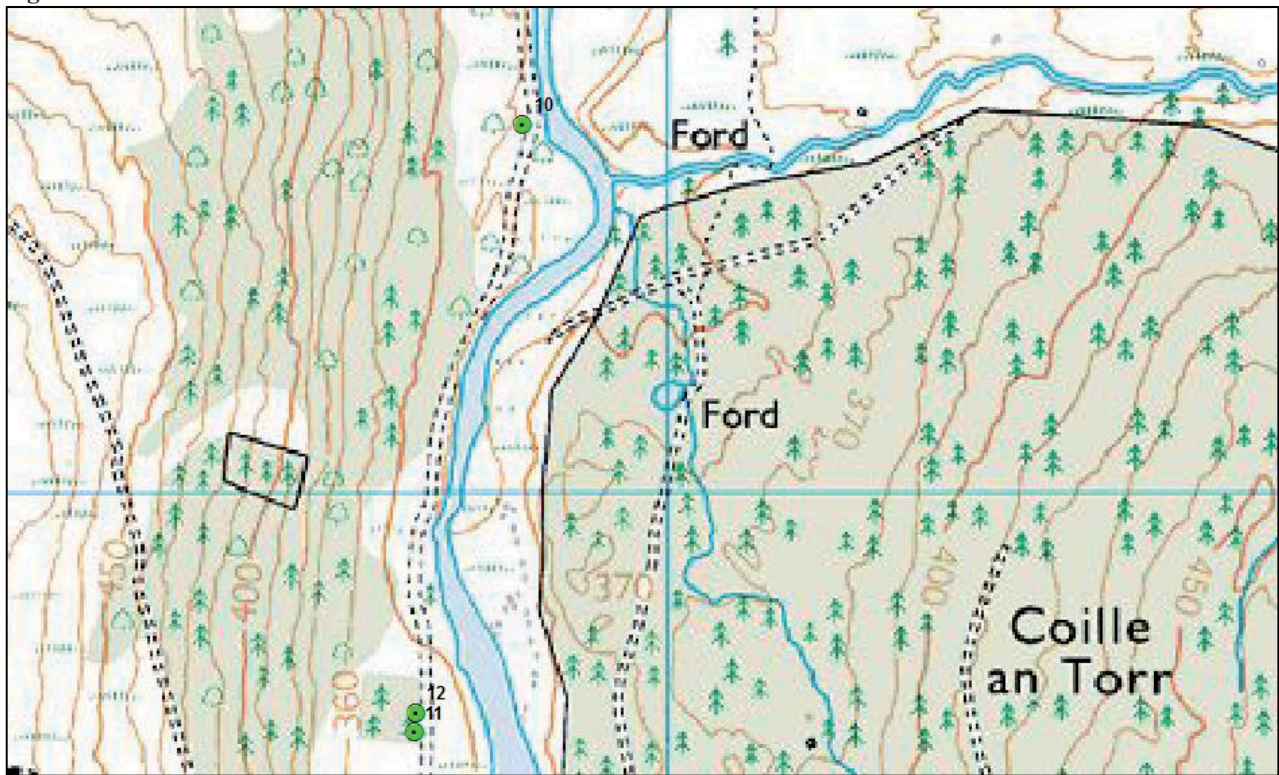


Figure 5 Sites 10-12

Sites 1-3

Three sites of archaeological interest were identified in close proximity to the trench route between poles 13 and 15 (see Figure 3) on the west side of River Feshie at approximately 330m OD. They correspond with previously recorded sites found during the desk-based assessment.

Site 1

A subrectangular cairn (HHER #MHG45825), orientated north-south measuring 7m by 5m with a height of 0.5m above ground

The cairn consists of moss- and lichen-covered rounded large- and medium-sized stones situated on a platform on a wide, heather-covered river terrace. A drystone curvilinear wall extends southward from the south end of the cairn (see Plan 1 in Appendix 3).

Site 2

Remains of a linear drystone wall (HHER #MHG45825) approximately 15m long by 1m wide, 0.5m-1.0m high

A length of drystone walling, covered by heather, extends from south edge of a cairn (Site 1) and ends abruptly at edge of a heather-covered platform. It appears to be a boundary wall or enclosure built into the pre-existing cairn. It might once have extended to a similarly-built wall (Site 3) twenty metre to the south, and formed a complete enclosure or boundary on the terrace.

Site 3

Remains of a low, linear drystone wall (HHER #MHG45824), approximately 33m long by 1m wide, 0.5-1.0m high

A heather- and turf-covered drystone wall, orientated E-W, runs from the edge of the River Feshie and ends about twenty metres from the base of the river terrace. It is either a boundary wall or an enclosure, which might once have linked up with the similar wall at Site 2.



Plate 1 Subrectangular cairn facing south, Site 1

Sites 4 and 5

Two buildings, forming a part of a much larger township were identified in close proximity to the proposed trench route between poles 18 and 20 (see Figure 3). Situated on a heather-covered terrace on the west side of the River Feshie at approximately 340m OD, they correspond with two previously recorded sites (Str. A and B in Figure 6) within Stronetoper Township North (HHER #MHG4553).

Site 4

Remains of a rectangular drystone building, interior 8m by 3m, 1.5-2.0m high

Site 5

Remains of a drystone boundary wall 20m long by 1m wide, 0.75m high

The heather-covered walls (1-1.5m wide) of the building were located one metre to the west of the proposed trench route. A boundary wall, twenty metres in length, extended eastward from the southeast corner of the building to the base of the river terrace and was located in the line of the proposed trench. The building, aligned N-S had a possible entrance on its west side and there was no evidence of internal partitioning in the turf-covered interior. Wasted remains of stone and turf footings of a possible enclosure were located on the west side of the building and were difficult to identify in the extremely high heather.

A kiln (2m wide) and kiln-barn (3m long by 2.5m wide) were located fifteen metres to the east of the building, at the very edge of the river terrace (see Plan 5 in Appendix 3).

Sites 6, 7 and 8

Three sites of archaeological interest were identified in close proximity to the trench route near Pole 23 and Pole 24 (see Figure 4). Situated on a turf- and heather-covered terrace on the west side of the River Feshie at approximately 330-340m OD, they correspond with three previously recorded structures (Str. F, G and H in Figure 6) forming part of Stronetoper Township South (HHER #MHG4553).

Site 6

Remains of rectangular turf and drystone building, interior 8m long by 3m wide, 1.0-1.5m high

The structure, aligned N-S with an east-opening entrance, is comprised of turf-covered stone footings approximately 1m wide with a heather-covered interior showing no signs of internal partitioning (see Plan 2). It is situated on grassy river terrace and the wasted remains of a curvilinear turf enclosure disappears north-westward from north side of building at the base of the terrace.



Plate 2 Turf and stone building facing east, Site 6

Site 7

Remains of rectangular turf and drystone building, interior 9m long by 3m wide, 1.0-1.5m high

The heather-covered structure, aligned E-W with opposing north-south entrances, is comprised of 1m-wide turf-covered stone footings with one internal partition. It is situated on a grass- and heather-covered river terrace above the location of Site 6 and north of Site 8 (see Plan 2).

Site 8

Remains of rectangular turf and drystone building, interior 5m long by 2m wide, 1.0m high

The heather-covered footings, aligned N-S, had no visible entrance and the heather- and turf-covered interior had no visible partition. It is situated on grass- and heather-covered river terrace above the location of Site 6 and south of Site 7 (see Plan 2).

Site 9

A possible cairn was recorded north of Site 10. It was later determined to be a natural deposit of boulders and stone.

Site 10

A rectangular, low turf-walled building, interior 10m long by 4m wide, 0.75-1.0m high, 1.5-2.0m wide walls

The turf structure was recorded in line with the proposed trench route north of Pole 36 (see Figure 5) and corresponds with previously recorded site HHER #MHG 24927. It was situated on the west side of the River Feshie at approximately 350m OD, to the east of a tract of forested land and 3m west of the present-day road. The turf- and heather-covered structure, aligned N-S was significantly degraded, particularly to the west side and showed no visible entrance. There were no other structures found with it.

Sites 11 and 12

Two sites of archaeological interest were identified on the line of the proposed trench route near Pole 45 and Pole 46 (see Figure 5). Situated on a turf- and heather-covered terrace on the west side of the River Feshie at approximately 360m OD, they correspond with two previously recorded structures (Str. A and B in Figure 7) forming part of Carnachuin Township North (HHER #MHG30675).

Site 11

Remains of rectangular drystone building, interior 9m long by 3m wide, 1.0m high

The structure, aligned E-W with possible N-S opposing entrances, is comprised of heather-covered stone footings approximately 1m wide with a heather-covered interior showing one internal partition (see Plan 3). It is situated eight metres south of Site 12.

Site 12

Remains of rectangular drystone building, interior 11.5m long by 3m wide, 0.5m high

The structure, aligned N-S with an eastern entrance, is comprised of heather-covered stone footings approximately 1m wide with a heather-covered interior showing one possible internal partition (see Plan 3). It is situated eight metres north of Site 11.

Conclusions

The archaeological sites recorded had all been previously identified by survey work conducted by NOSAS and date to the 18th and 19th centuries. The subrectangular cairn identified at Site 1 could be an exception. The shape and size of the cairn is not like a prehistoric burial cairn but at the same time looks like more than just a clearance cairn. The boundary wall extending from the south end appears to have been built into the cairn, taking advantage of a pre-existing structure for the placement of the wall. One possibility is that the cairn is a Medieval- or Pictish-period grave.

The other sites recorded during the survey are consistent with the type of historical rural settlements that typify the glens in the north of Scotland, where isolated, self-sufficient communities relied on the land for survival. According to the Old Statistical Account of 1792 for the parish of Kingussie and Insh, "sheepfarming has not as yet made any considerable progress, black cattle is the primary object." Thus, it seems that the inhabitants of Glen Feshie had not yet been forced from the land in the 18th century. However, the demand for cattle and sheep did fall in the early 19th century, after which the land was leased to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford for sport shooting in 1830¹⁷. This would have been the likely period when the population of Glen Feshie went into rapid decline and the settlements abandoned.

Recommendations

The walk-over survey identified eleven sites located in-line with or in very close proximity to the proposed trench route. Immediately following the survey, an interim report of the results with mitigation recommendations were made to the Highland Council Archaeology Unit (HCAU) and the client in order to proceed with the underground cabling.

Sites 1-3 were located on a wide river terrace in close proximity to the proposed cable trench. It was recommended that the sites be flagged with high visibility tape and that the trench be routed around the sites under archaeological supervision.

Sites 4 and 5 were the only two structures in the Stronetoper Township that would be directly affected by the original cable trench location. The proposed route crossed over the boundary wall (Site 5), running very close to the structure at Site 4 and about 10 metres from the kiln-barn to its east. It was recommended that the trench be rerouted to the base of the terrace in order to avoid all of the structures in the township. If this was not possible, and the trench had to cross the township, truncating the boundary wall (Site 5), the walling could be dismantled by hand and the sections recorded. Due to the machinery and vehicle movement on the site, it was also recommended that each of the structures in the settlement be demarcated with high visibility tape and for all work in the vicinity to be conducted under archaeological supervision.

Sites 6-8 were located in very close proximity to the proposed trench, which was routed across the enclosure wall north of Site 6 and along the west side of Sites 7 and 8. It was recommended that the sites be flagged with high visibility tape and that the trench be routed around the sites under archaeological supervision.

Site 10, a turf structure, was in-line with the proposed trench route. It was recommended that the site be flagged with high visibility tape and that the trench be re-routed around the sites under archaeological supervision.

Site 11 and Site 12 were also in-line with the proposed trench route. It was recommended that the sites be flagged with high visibility tape and that the trench be re-routed around the sites under archaeological supervision.

There were no other archaeological features identified along the trench route or below the overhead line route beyond Pole 47. However, it was also recommended that the locations of vehicular access to the site be identified by the client to ensure that all known features would be avoided during the trenching work and during the pole removal.

¹⁷ Marshall, M. 2004.

Mitigation

On 3 May 2010, the route of the proposed cable trench and all points of vehicular access were walked with the SSE site manager, Colin Wallace, to identify the results of the walk-over survey. Mr. Wallace was able to reroute the trench around all of the archaeological sites. The underground cabling work in the vicinity of Sites 1-8 and 10-12 was conducted under archaeological supervision on 5, 6, 11 and 12 May 2010. All of the sites safeguarded from any disturbance.

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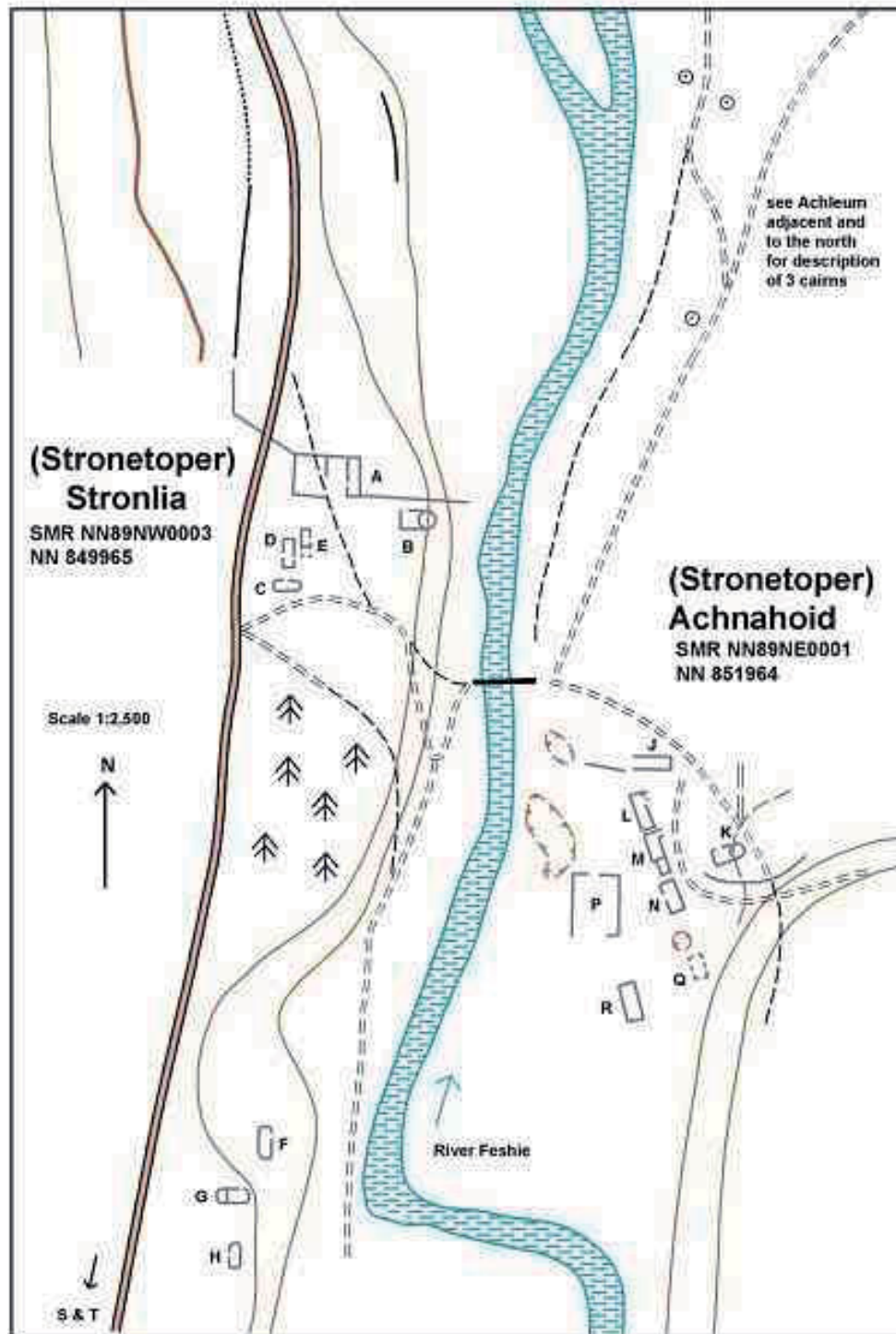


Figure 6 Stronlia and Achnahoid Plan (M Marshall 2001)

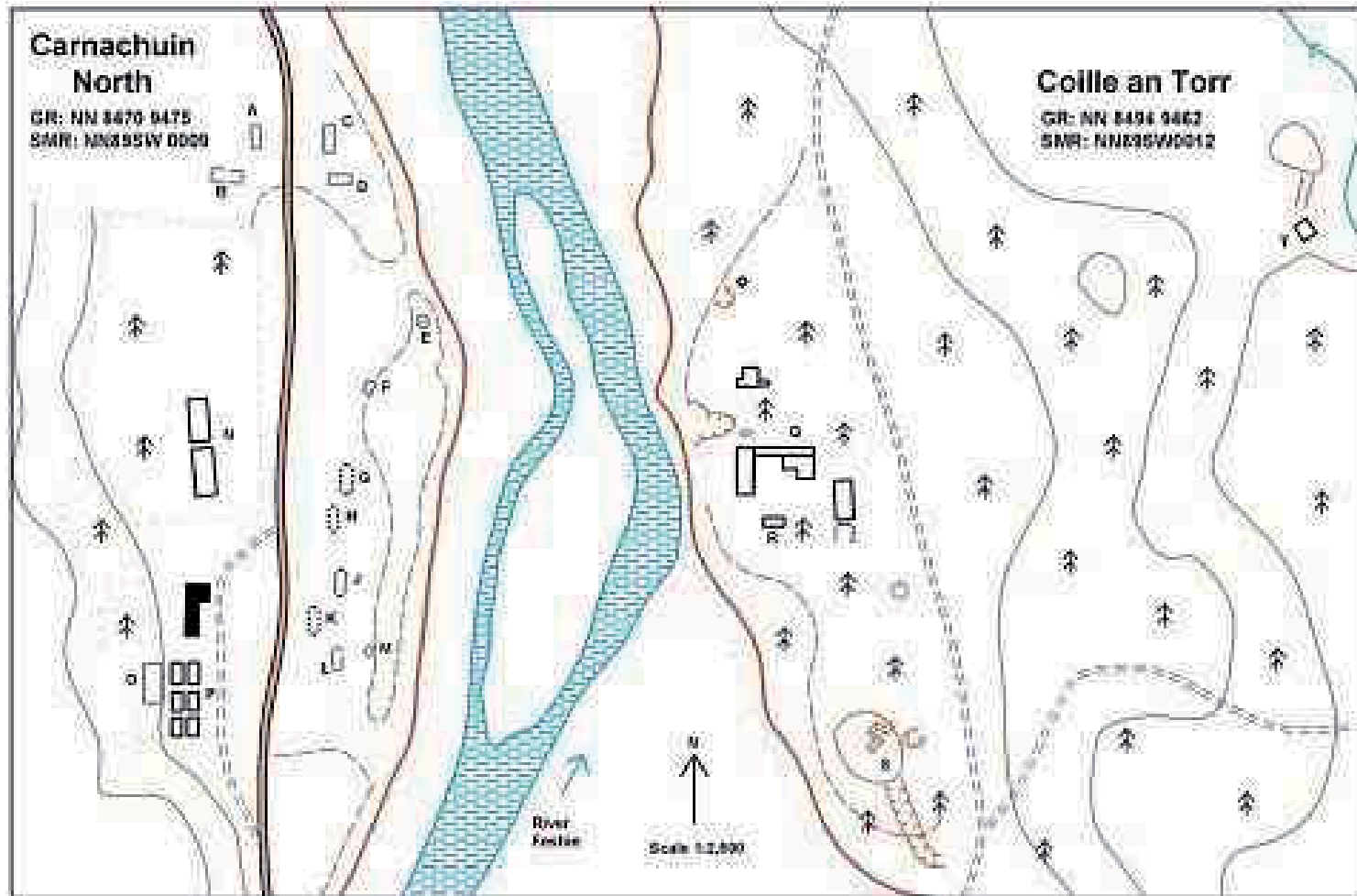


Figure 7 Carnachuin North and Coille an Tor Plan (M Marshall 2001)

Appendix 1 GFS10 Index of Archaeological Sites

No.	Type	HHER #	Description	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Location	Photo No.
1	Cairn	MHG 45825	Subrectangular cairn orientated N-S; composed of round large and medium river stones; moss-covered with heather around perimeter; situated on natural platform on low, heather-covered river terrace; drystone wall extends 25m from south edge of cairn to edge of natural platform	5 x 7, 0.5 high	Unknown-Medieval? Pictish?	Ruinous	NN 284988 796840	2
2	Boundary	MHG 45825	Drystone length of linear walling extending southward from south edge of cairn (Site 1) and ending abruptly at edge of natural platform; covered in high heather, some moss	15 x 1, 0.5-1 high	Post-medieval	Ruinous	NN 28500 796808 to NN 28499 796830	3
3	Boundary	MHG 45824	Remains of a low, linear drystone boundary wall running east-west from River Feshie where it disappears across the river terrace; covered in high heather and low grass	33 x 1, 0.5-1 high	Post-medieval	Degraded	NN 285005 796769 to NN 285042 796791	4
4	Building	MHG 4553	Remains of rectangular drystone building with western entrance, no visible partitioning, but possible structure to west side and drystone boundary extending from SE corner; heather-covered footings, turf/grass in building interior	8 x 3 internal, 1.5-2 high	Post-medieval	Degraded	NN 284991 796540	5-7

No.	Type	HHER #	Description	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Location	Photo No.
5	Boundary	MHG 4553	Remains of linear drystone boundary extending from SE corner of building (Site 4) eastward 20m to River Feshie; runs alongside another drystone structure (kiln and kiln-barn) situated at terrace edge; heather-covered	20 x 1, 0.75 high	Post-medieval	Degraded	NN 285021 796526	-
6	Building	MHG 4553	Remains of rectangular drystone building, N-S orientation, with eastern entrance, situated on second river terrace in open grass; heather- and turf-covered footings, turf in building interior; low remains of a grass/turf-covered curvilinear enclosure extends from north side of building north-westward along terrace base	8 x 3 internal, 1-1.5 high	Post-medieval	Degraded	NN 284958 796264	8-10
7	Building	MHG 4553	Remains of rectangular drystone building, E-W orientation, with internal partition and possible northern entrance; heather-covered footings and heather- and turf-covered interior	5 x 3 internal, 1-2 wall width, 1.5 high	Post-medieval	Degraded	NN 284942 796246	11
8	Building	MHG 4553	Remains of rectangular drystone building, N-S orientation, with no visible entrance; heather-covered footings and heather- and turf-covered interior	5 x 2, 1 wide, 1 high	Post-medieval	Degraded	NN 284941 796218	14
9	Stone mound	-	Asymmetrical group of large boulders and stone, natural deposit	Up to 3m high	?	Natural	NN 284824 793476	-

No.	Type	HHER #	Description	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Location	Photo No.
10	Building	MHG 24927	Remains of rectangular building with turf footings, N-S orientation, no visible entrance, possible internal partition; heather- and moss-covered footings to east; heather- and turf-covered footings to west and in interior	10 x 4, 1 wide, 0.75-1 high	Post-medieval	Very degraded	NN 284833 795432	16
11	Building	MHG 30675	Remains of rectangular drystone building, E-W orientation with possible opposing N-S entrances and internal partition; only very base of footings remain, heather-covered	9 x 3, 1 wide, 1 high	Post-medieval	Very degraded	NN 284703 794719	18
12	Building	MHG 30675	Remains of rectangular drystone building, N-W orientation with possible eastern entrance and possible internal partition; heather-covered	11 x 3, 1 wide, 0.75 high	Post-medieval	Very degraded	NN 284711 794747	-

Code for condition of site: Well-preserved (in original condition), Ruinous (some disturbance or collapse), Degraded (very disturbed or completely collapsed), Very degraded (difficult to tell what the site is).¹⁸

¹⁸ Terminology for site condition borrowed with permission from Martin Wildgoose (AALS), 14-4-10.

Appendix 2 GFS10 Index of Photographs

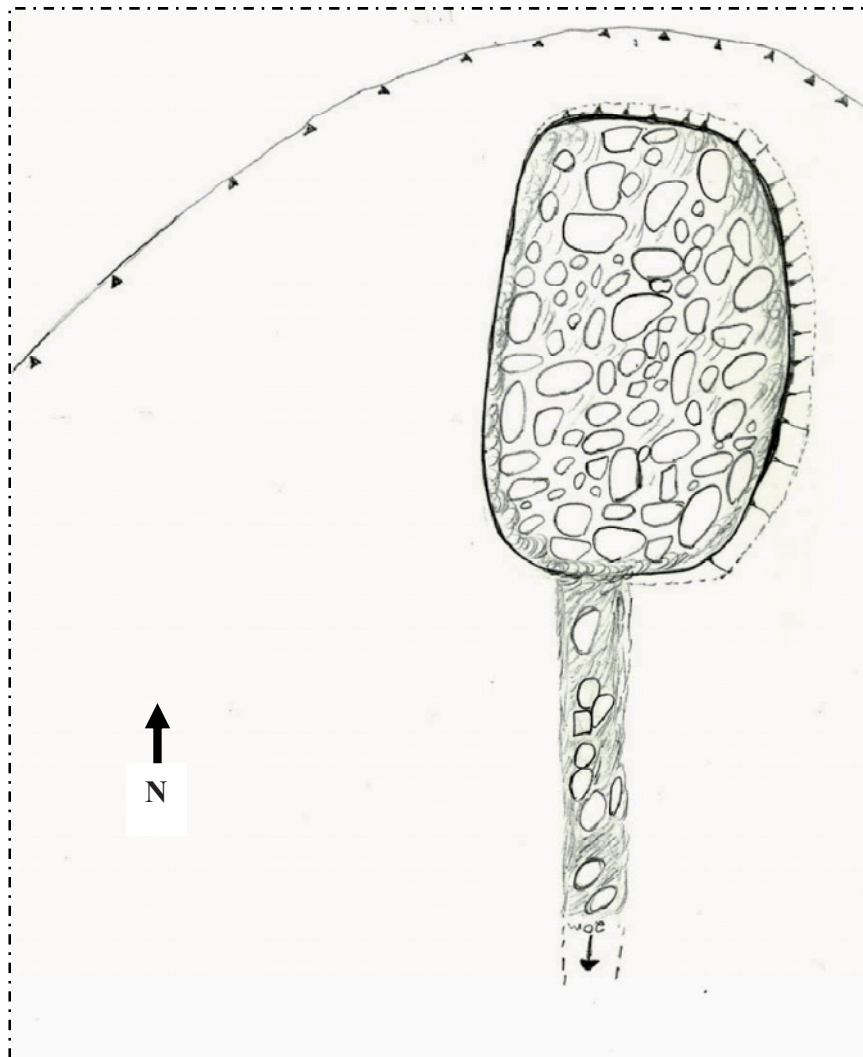
No.	Direction Facing	Location	Site #	Site Type	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	S	Pole 11	-	-	View down overhead line route in Glen Feshie, from Pole 11	MKP	28/04/2010
2	S	NN 8499 9684	1	Cairn	Subrectangular cairn (HHER #MHG45825) situated on heather-covered, low river terrace	MKP	28/04/2010
3	SSE	NN 8499 9684	2	Boundary Wall	Drystone wall extending 25 metres southward from Site 1 southern edge	MKP	28/04/2010
4	ENE	NN 8500 9677	3	Boundary Wall	Drystone boundary wall (HHER #MHG45824) extending from River Feshie across first terrace to base of second river terrace	MKP	28/04/2010
5	N	NN 8499 9654	4	Drystone building	Remains of drystone rectangular building orientated N-S (Site 4) in Stronetoper Township (Str. A on HHER #MHG4553), heather-covered footings with heather-covered boundary wall extending eastward from SE corner of building	MKP	28/04/2010
6	SW	NN 8499 9654	4	Drystone building	Heather-covered footings of drystone building (Site 4) appearing at some height above the surrounding terrain	MKP	28/04/2010
7	SW	NN 8499 9654	4	Drystone building	Remains of drystone rectangular building (Site 4) in Stronetoper Township (HHER #MHG4553), heather-covered footings; this was the closest structure in the township to the proposed cable trench route	MKP	28/04/2010
8	S	NN 8496 9626	6	Drystone building	Remains of heather- and turf-covered drystone building orientated N-S (Site 6) in southern half of Stronetoper township (Site F on HHER #MHG4553)	MKP	28/04/2010

No.	Direction Facing	Location	Site #	Site Type	Notes	Taken By	Date
10	NE	NN 8496 9626	6	Drystone building	Remains of heather- and turf-covered drystone building (Site 6) in southern half of Stronetoper township (Site F on HHER #MHG4553); low remains of an enclosure wall (left centre of photo) extend northward on river terrace from the building	MKP	28/04/2010
11	E	NN 8494 9625	7	Drystone building	Remains of heather- and turf-covered drystone building orientated E-W (Site 7) in southern half of Stronetoper township (Site G on HHER #MHG4553)	MKP	28/04/2010
12	NE	NN 8494 9625	-	-	View over southern half of Stronetoper township river terrace situation	MKP	28/04/2010
13	SE	NN 8494 9625	-	Agricultural	View from southern half of Stronetoper township across low terrace / floodplain in Glen Feshie; faint remains of probable lazy beds visible on plain	MKP	28/04/2010
14	S	NN 8494 9622	8	Drystone building	Remains of heather- and turf-covered drystone building orientated N-S (Site 8) in southern half of Stronetoper township (Site H on HHER #MHG4553)	MKP	28/04/2010
15	E	W side of Glen Feshie	-	-	View eastward across River Feshie floodplain	MKP	28/04/2010
16	S	NN 8483 9543	10	Turf building	Remains of heather-covered turf footings of building orientated N-S (HHER #MHG24927)	MKP	28/04/2010
17	W	NN 8477 9527	-	Quarry	Disused quarry	MKP	28/04/2010

No.	Direction Facing	Location	Site #	Site Type	Notes	Taken By	Date
19	W	NN 8466 9542	-	Building	Kennel cottage under renovation	MKP	28/04/2010
20	E	Pole 61	-	Estate buildings	Glen Feshie estate buildings at Carnachuin	MKP	28/04/2010
21	SSE	Pole 61	-	-	View southward along overhead line route in Glen Feshie from Carnachuin	MKP	28/04/2010
22	S	-	-	Estate house	Glen Feshie Lodge	MKP	28/04/2010
23	SE	Above Pole 11	-	-	Plough used for undergrounding the cables	MKP	06/05/2010
24	E	Pole 18	-	-	Plough for underground cabling in operation	MKP	06/05/2010
25	NE	Pole 19	-	-	Plough for underground cabling in operation; track re-routed here to terrace below Stronetoper (N) township	MKP	06/05/2010
26	NE	Pole 19	-	-	Plough for underground cabling in operation; track re-routed here to terrace below Stronetoper (N) township	MKP	06/05/2010
27	W	Pole 19	-	-	Pit for join of cable along re-routed track; stratigraphy shows layers of riverine deposition over sandy clay	MKP	06/05/2010
28	N	Pole 19	-	-	Faint line of ploughed trench, re-routed to terrace below Stronetoper township	MKP	06/05/2010
29	S	Pole 19	-	-	Line of ploughed trench through natural stony soil south of Stronetoper township	MKP	06/05/2010
30	SW	Pole 36	-	-	Trench plough at work, west side of Site 10	LF	12/05/2010

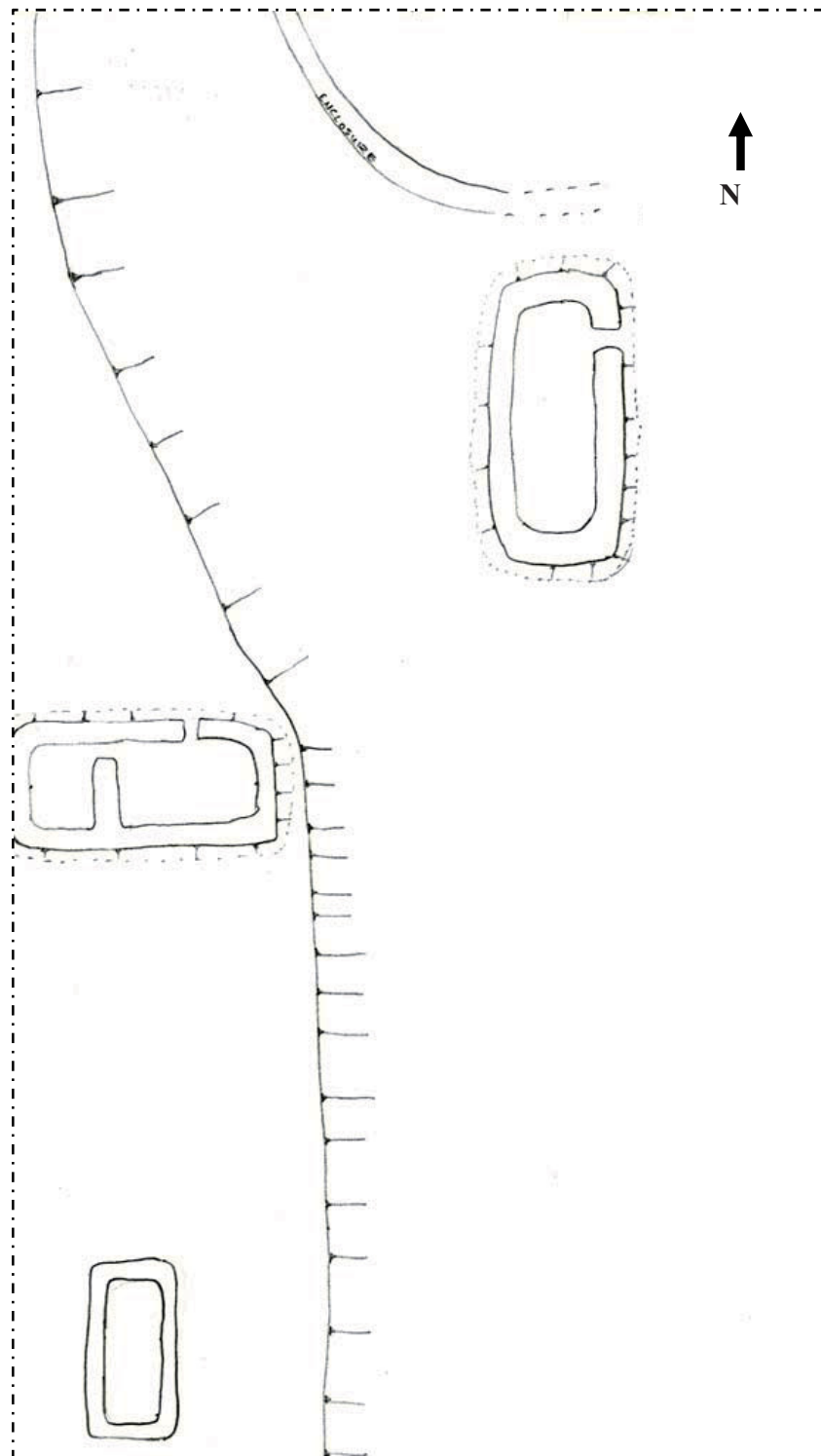
Appendix 3 GFS10 Site Sketch Plans

Plan 1 Cairn (Site 1)



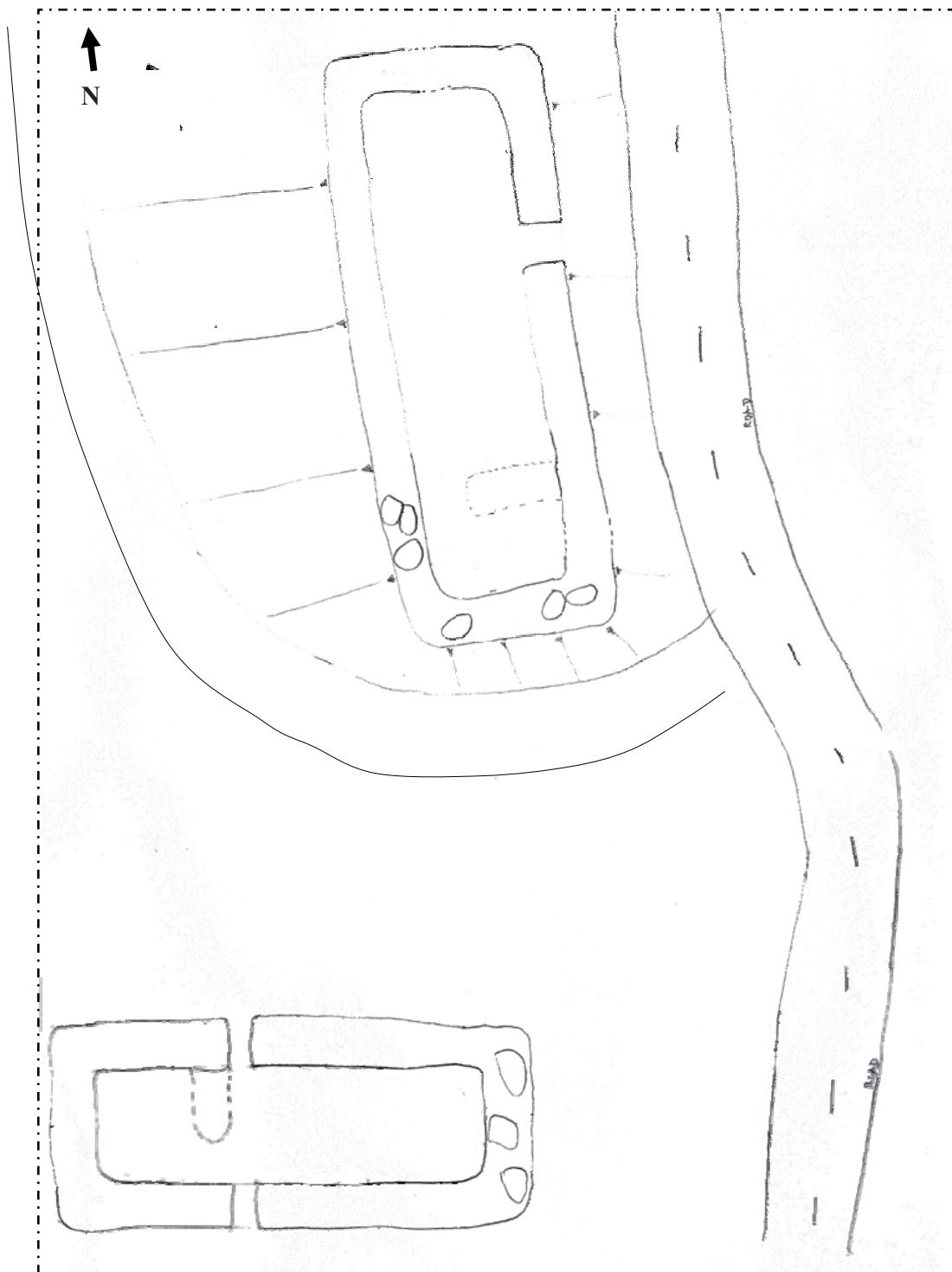
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Plan 2 **Stronetoper South (Sites 6, 7, 8)**



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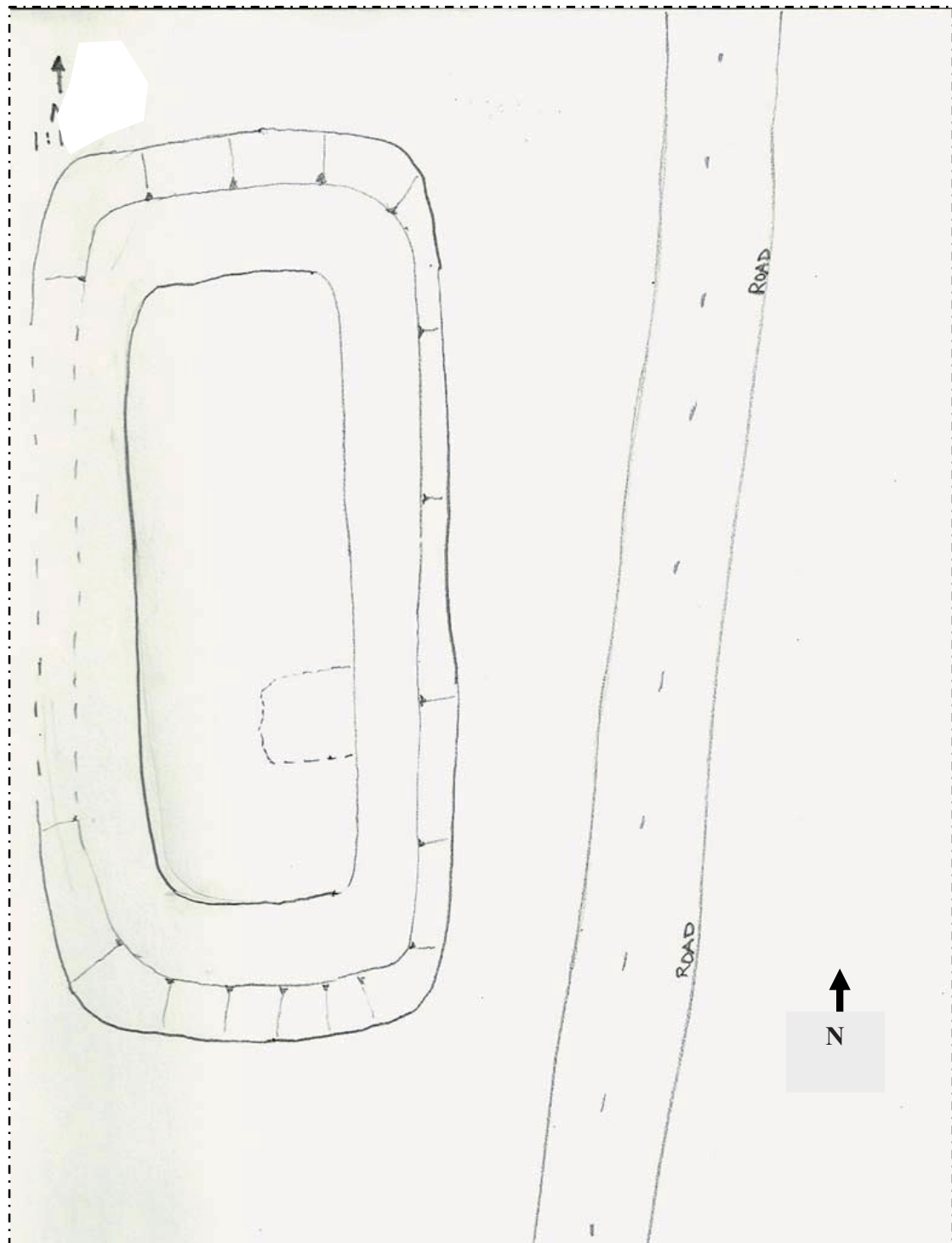
Plan 3 Carnachuin North (Sites 11 & 12)



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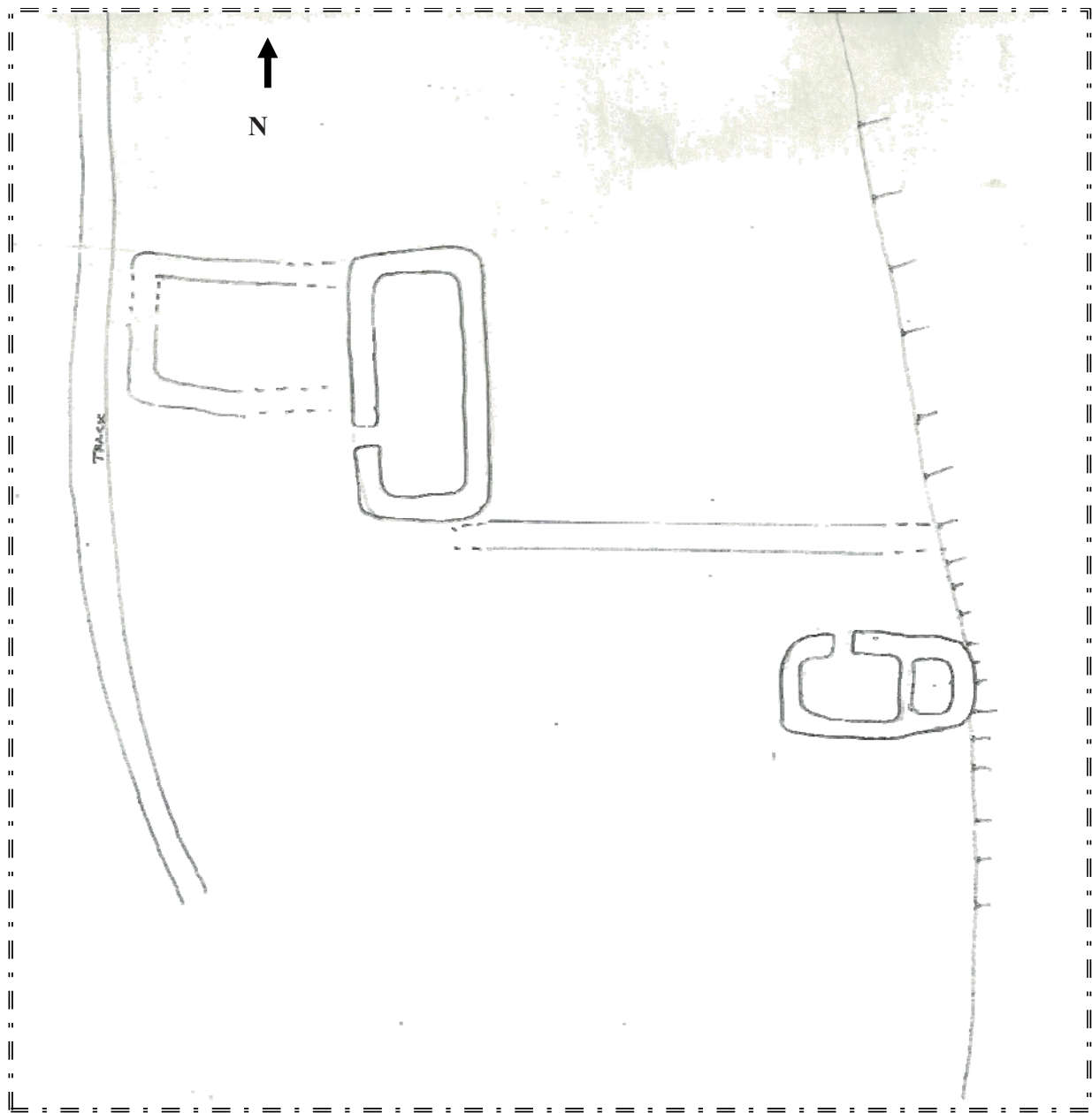
Plan 4

Site 10



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Plan 4 **Stronetoper North (Sites 4& 5)**



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