

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Aikengall Community Windfarm
Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation
Report No. 1521

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Fig. 14 General shot of marking off at site 25

Fig. 15 General shot of marking off at south-eastern end of site 29

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological mitigation works undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between February and June 2008 during the construction of Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian (NGR: NT 695 695 (centred); Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Community Windpower.

1.1.2 Planning permission for Aikengall Wind Farm was granted (05/00216/FUL), subject to the conduct of a programme of archaeological works prior to and during development. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CFA which set out the programme of archaeological work necessary to meet the mitigation measures detailed in CFA Report No. 1399 (Rev. 1) (Neighbour 2007). Those mitigation measures were agreed in meetings with the East Lothian Council Heritage Officer.

1.1.3 The WSI provided a detailed method statement of what was the first stage in a possible multiphase response to the archaeological condition on planning consent. This first stage was used to identify the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeologically sensitive deposits which may lie within the proposed development area.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The aims of the project were:

- To excavate a section across a track (Site 5) that will lie beneath a wind farm access track, to assess its nature and test that the cartographic evidence for its probable recent origins is correct.
- To excavate a section across a track (Site 30) that will be crossed by a wind farm access track.
- To mark out and fence off two cairns (Site 11) and two field systems (Site 25 and Site 29) that will lie close to development features to prevent accidental damage during construction.
- To conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works in the vicinity of Sites 11, 25, 29 and 30.
- To carry out a programme of monitoring during the construction of the wind farm, to consist of a watching brief during ground breaking works on one day in every five.
- To assess the needs for further work.

2. METHODS STATEMENT

2.1 General

2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

2.1.2 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. The stratification was noted in the site diary (depths of topsoil to natural subsoil and the composition of topsoil and subsoil) even if no deposits of archaeological significance were discovered.

2.1.3 The sites in the following text refer to gazetteer entries originally in Neighbour (2007), an extract of which is given in Appendix 4.

2.2 Excavation

2.2.1 Two tracks (Sites 5 and 30) were to be crossed by wind farm access roads. Sections were excavated across each of the two tracks and their construction recorded (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 The sections were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

2.2.3 During the course of the construction project, the alignments of some of the proposed access roads changed. The visible remains of track Site 30, as recorded during the reconnaissance survey, were originally going to be cut by an access road at its southern extremity. The construction engineers notified CFA that they had moved the line of the access road to the south, away from the known remains. Nevertheless, a section was excavated across the projected line of Site 30 where the access road would cut it.

2.2.4 The construction engineers also informed CFA that the original plan was for the main spine access road to follow track Site 5. This plan then changed in order to preserve as much as possible of the track. The access road line was moved to the NE side of Site 5, and ran perpendicular with it, approximately 5m from the top of the bank of the sunken track. A section was excavated, under archaeological supervision, perpendicularly across Site 5.

2.3 Marking off Sites

2.3.1 Three sites (Sites 11, 25 and 29) were fenced off to prevent any accidental damage (Fig. 1). The sites, and a suitable buffer around them, were marked out on the ground by CFA archaeologists and the construction contractor erected fence posts around the marked areas.

2.4 Watching Brief

2.4.1 The watching brief was divided into two parts:

1. Watching brief at four specified locations previously identified in Neighbour (2007); at Site 11, at Site 29, at Site 30 and at Site 25.
2. Watching brief intended to monitor 20% of all ground breaking works

2.4.2 A total of approximately 7670m of linear access road was constructed. CFA were required, as part of the agreed WSI, to monitor 20% of this, approximately 1 day in every 5 during ground breaking works. In the end, CFA monitored c.3530m of linear excavation – 45% of the total length (Fig. 1). The turbine bases were also monitored. CFA also monitored the stripping of one of the four borrow pits (Borrow Pit C; Fig. 9).

2.4.3 A permanent presence watching brief was maintained in the vicinity of Sites 11, 25, 29 and 30, as shown in Figure 1.

2.4.4 A construction statement, supported by a short verbal archaeological induction, was issued to all contractors to ensure that any archaeological remains were reported that may have been encountered on those parts of the development that were not monitored by the watching brief. This was carried out in the early stages of the construction project.

2.4.5 All ground-breaking work was carried out using a 360°-tracked excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed bucket. The new access road was approximately 5m wide.

2.4.6 The construction engineers informed CFA that Borrow Pits E and F were not needed and were therefore not going to be excavated.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Excavation

3.1.1 Numbers in bold in the following text refer to context numbers assigned to each deposit encountered. Full descriptions of contexts are given in Appendix 1.

Site 5

3.1.2 Trench 1 was excavated perpendicularly across track Site 5, measuring 18.7m by 1.9m and aligned SW to NE (Fig. 2, 4, 8). The track appeared as a sunken linear feature running NW to SE. The track was most visible in the SE of the development area, where it was c.0.6m deep. The base of the track measured approximately 1.6m wide. Topsoil (**100**) was removed and measured 0.48m deep. This overlay the natural subsoil (**101**). In the centre of the track was a thin (0.08m deep) layer of mid to light brown loamy sand with approximately 50% inclusions of small pebbles (**102**). This deposit was fairly loosely compacted, but would have been enough to form a rudimentary surface for walking over. The pebbles did not appear to have been deliberately or carefully placed, rather they were probably exposed by repeated usage of the track and erosion.

Site 30

3.1.3 Trench 2 was excavated perpendicularly across the projected line of track Site 30 where the new access road would cut it (Fig. 2, 5). This trench measured 6m by 1.8m and was aligned east to west. The track was not discernible here as the obvious remains lay further to the north; the new position of the access road avoided the known remains, so the line had to be projected. The remains that were to be affected appeared on the surface as a linear cut with steeply sloping sides which was approximately 0.4m wide by 0.4m deep. No identifiable remains were encountered within the excavation trench that could be associated with the feature being a track, such as a metallised surface. The linear cut identified on the surface was probably a drainage feature. No datable artefacts were recovered from the excavation of the feature.

3.2 Marking Off Sites

3.2.1 Site 11 had already been fenced off by the landowner using a wire and post fence. Sites 25 and 29 were demarcated using wooden posts placed at 20m intervals and painted red (Fig. 14, 15). A buffer zone of 10m was given around the extent of the cultural heritage sites.

3.3 Watching brief at Specified Locations

3.3.1 The watching brief between Turbines 11 and 12 revealed no further features associated with track Site 30, or any other archaeological remains. Topsoil (**100**) was 0.43m deep in this area and overlay the natural subsoil (**101**).

3.3.2 A watching brief was undertaken on the access road between Turbines 8 and 13 as it crossed the NW corner of Site 29, a field system (Fig. 2). A ditch (200) was identified aligned NW to SE, cutting the natural subsoil (101). It was 1.1m wide, 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 3, 6). It was filled with damp peat (201), similar to the topsoil material in this area. This ditch corresponds with the ditched enclosure remains identified from aerial photographs and walkover survey. A second ditch, (202), lay 3m to the NE of the first ditch. It was aligned N to S and measured 1.08m wide and 0.19m deep with shallow sloping sides and a curved base (Fig. 7). It was filled with a moderately compacted grey clay (203) with more than 50% inclusions of small angular pebbles. The function of this ditch was not ascertained, but it probably represents the remains of a feature associated with the rest of enclosure Site 29. No datable artefacts were recovered from either of the ditches.

3.3.3 The watching brief near Site 11 revealed no archaeological remains.

3.3.4 The watching brief that was to be conducted to the SW of Turbine 16 did not take place as changes to the construction plans meant that the access road was halted at Turbine 16, and no roads approached Site 25. Monitoring of the topsoil stripping around the base of Turbine 16 revealed no traces of archaeological remains (Fig. 10).

3.4 Watching Brief to Monitor Minimum 20% of All Ground Breaking

3.4.1 No sub-surface finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the course of the general watching brief (Fig. 11, 12, 13). Figure 1 shows the areas that were monitored by CFA.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Twenty-three sites of archaeological and cultural heritage significance were identified within the proposed windfarm site boundary during the compilation of the Environmental Statement. These sites consisted of clearance cairns, fords (now culverts), a spring, trackways, field boundaries, a field system, the site of a burial of a Packman or Peddler, enclosures, farmsteads and a mill dam. A summary of the sites relevant to this report are listed in Appendix 4 and shown on Fig. 1.

4.2 The baseline study showed that most of the sites identified related to medieval and post-medieval settlement activity. The majority of these sites were located in the eastern half of the development area and would not be directly affected by the windfarm's construction.

4.3 The final layout of the windfarm was altered so that a number of the sites which were to be impacted upon were avoided (Sites 11, 25, 30). In the end, only Sites 5 and 29 had a direct impact, and excavation work and a watching brief ensured a record of the features was made.

- 4.4 The informal nature of track Site 5 is typical of what is found of many such upland trackways upon excavation; i.e. that there is no formal construction and the opportunity for dating such features is limited. Such trackways appear to develop through repeated use of the same route over time rather than as a planned and constructed roadway.
- 4.5 At Site 29 there was assumed to be two sides of a ditched enclosure within the new access track corridor, forming the northern end of a field system identified from aerial photographs and walkover survey. The discovery of two small ditches at Site 29, one of which corresponded to one of the alignments recorded during the desk-based work, confirmed the presence of the feature, but did not aid in its functional interpretation or provide any dating material. The return arm of the feature was not identified.
- 4.6 It is perhaps unsurprising that track Site 30 did not continue beyond its visible surface remains, as this was described during field survey as being very badly eroded. The windfarm access track avoided the visible remains by some 10-15m.
- 4.7 The project has demonstrated that the potential for discovery of unknown archaeological remains is small in an upland landscape such as that at Aikengall. In general, the access roads were narrow (c.6m), limiting the possibility of finding sites along these corridors. The site itself was located on very unsheltered ground, with steep slopes into the narrow gullies of the Lammermuir Deans SSSI. Attempts had clearly been made to improve the land with areas of drainage ditches and systems identified in Neighbour (2007), but the ground was generally still very wet. The site's exposed position, whilst being ideal for a windfarm, would not have lent itself to supporting high concentrations of human activity in the past other than, for example, sheep or cattle grazing.
- 4.8 The only sub-surface discoveries during the course of the project were the two ditches at Site 29 and the track Site 5, and these sites were previously known from Neighbour (2007). No other unexpected discoveries were made. In a wider context, the project has therefore suggested that the archaeological resource of this upland area may be fairly well represented by upstanding remains and that the likelihood of previously unidentified sub-surface remains being present is relatively low.

5. SUMMARY

- 5.1 A watching brief and excavation was carried out during construction works at Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian.
- 5.2 The watching brief recorded two ditches in the vicinity of the field system Site 29. No other finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the rest of the watching brief.
- 5.3 The excavation across the track Site 5 showed that it was a slightly sunken (up to 0.7m deep in places) trackway with no formal metalled surface. No datable evidence was recovered from the track, therefore the cartographic evidence suggesting that the track is of fairly recent origins cannot be fully corroborated. The track was not totally destroyed within the development area as the construction company moved their access road away from the track alignment as much as possible.
- 5.4 The excavation and watching brief at the track Site 30 failed to find any evidence of a trackway; the visible remains here are likely to be a drain associated with attempts at land improvement. It is also possible that the track has eroded away in this area.
- 5.5 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).
- 5.6 An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 5) and an online *OASIS Scotland* record will be sufficient to disseminate the results of this work.

6. REFERENCES

Neighbour, T. 2007 *Windfarm at Aikengall: Updated Desk-based Assessment and Field Reconnaissance Survey*. CFA Report No. 1399 (Rev. 1)

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Description
100	Topsoil across the site, peaty
101	Orange sandy clay with light grey mottles, moderately compacted with 10% inclusions of sub-angular and degraded pebbles and cobbles. Natural subsoil across the site, drier in some places.
102	0.08m deep deposit of mid to light brown loamy sand with 50% inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles. Loose to moderately compacted. Base of track Site 5. Does not appear to be a deliberately laid surface, rather it probably represents trample, colluvium and/or erosion deposits at the base of the sunken track.
200	Cut for shallow ditch associated with Site 29. 1.1m wide, 0.3m deep, steep sloping sides, irregular base, aligned NW to SE.
201	Fill of 200 . Moderately compacted peat, similar to the topsoil in this area.
202	Cut for shallow ditch associated with Site 29. 1m wide, 0.2m deep, shallow sloping sides, curved base, aligned N to S.
203	Fill of 202 . Moderately compacted sandy grey clay with more than 50% inclusions of angular pebbles. Possibly the remains of a drain.

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Shot No.	Description	Taken From	Conditions	Digital Photo No.
-	General shots of sites being demarcated	-	-	1 - 10
<i>Film 1</i>				
1	Film Registration	-	-	-
2 - 3	General view of access road progress from Substation up to Turbine 1	E	Bright	DSCN0548
4 - 5	General view of access road stripping in progress	E	Bright	DSCN0549
6 - 7	Representative section of access road strip showing (100) and (101)	S	Bright	DSCN0550
8 - 9	General view of stripping of access road down to Turbine 1	S	Bright	DSCN0551
10 - 11	General view of progress to date	W	Bright	DSCN0552
<i>Film 2</i>				
1	Film Registration	-	-	-
2 - 3	General view of stripped access road near Turbine 5	SW	Bright	DSCN0694
4 - 5	General shot of Borrow Pit C area after stripping	N	Bright	DSCN0695
6 - 7	General shot of Borrow Pit C area after stripping	SW	Bright	DSCN0696
8 - 9	General shot of stripped access road	E	Bright	DSCN0701
10 - 11	General shot of stripped access road	W	Bright	DSCN0702
<i>Film 3</i>				
1	Film Registration	-	-	-
2 - 3	General shot of Trench 1	N	Overcast	DSCN0706
4 - 5	General shot of Trench 1	W	Overcast	DSCN0707
6 - 7	General view from Trench 1 up the trackway	NW	Overcast	DSCN0708
8 - 9	NW facing section of sunken trackway and 102 in Trench 1	NW	Overcast	DSCN0709
10 - 11	General view of access road stripping, looking back from the junction at Turbine 6 & 7	SE	Overcast	DSCN0710
<i>Film 4</i>				
1	Film Registration	-	-	-
2 - 3	NW facing section of 200	NW	Bright	-
4 - 5	N facing section of 202	N	Bright	-
6 - 7	General view of ditch 202	S	Bright	-

8 – 9	General view of ditch 202	N	Bright	-
<i>Film 5</i>				
1	Film Registration	-	-	-
2 – 3	Work in progress towards Turbine 9	SW	Bright	DSCN0752
4 – 5	View from Turbine 9 back up access road	NE	Bright	DSCN0753
6 – 7	Turbine 16 area after stripping	NNE	Bright	DSCN0754
8 – 9	Turbine 10 area after stripping	NW	Bright	DSCN0755
10-11	Site 30 continuing S from access road	SE	Bright	DSCN0756

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Description
1	1	1:50	NE facing section of Trench 1
2	1	1:50	N facing section of Trench 2
3	2	1:20	NW facing section of 200
4	2	1:20	N facing section of 202
5	2	1:100	Plan of features at Site 29

APPENDIX 4: Gazetteer of Relevant Archaeological Sites and Monuments (from Neighbour 2007)

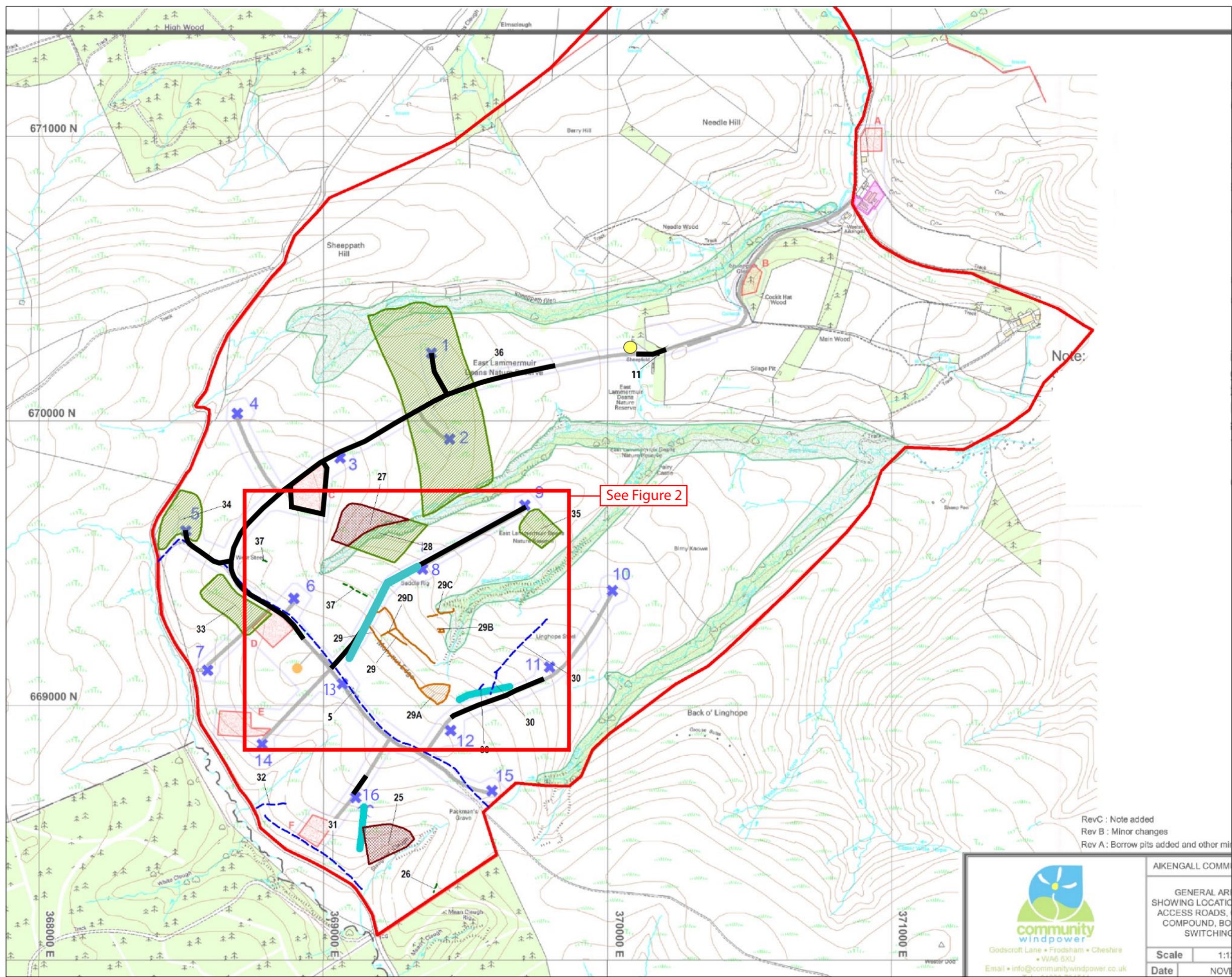
No	NGR	Source	Class	Description / baseline
5	NT 6955 6863 – 6842 6951	Current OS edition, field survey	Track	A track crosses the windfarm area from SE to NW. It can be detected over most of its length as a vegetation change (a 3m wide strip of grass and reeds through an area of heather and bracken). The track has been eroded in places by water damage; in occasional locations this erosion is 0.5 deep. The track is not recorded on any of the early map editions.
11	NT 7016 7012	Field survey	Clearance cairns	Two cairns are present at this location. One is crescent shaped and measures 7m NS by 5m EW, the second is 1m by 0.5m.
25	NT 6919 6854	APs / Fieldwalking	Field system	An area of curvilinear bracken and grass covered rig and furrow was recorded from vertical aerial photographs on the north side of Slaughter Cleugh. Fieldwalking confirmed that the rig and furrow forms part of a more extensive field system which includes strips of grass defined by shallow ditches on a different alignment. A larger ditch runs along the north side of the field system and diverts surface water to the east, into Slaughter Cleugh. The rigs have a width of 6-8m.
26	NT 6939 6836 – 6952 6861	Fieldwalking	Bank and drainage ditch	A slight linear bank and associated ditch were recorded on a north-south alignment in heather moorland on the ridge to the south-east of Slaughter Cleugh. The bank has a width of 1m to 1.5m and the ditch is reed filled.
27	NT 6911 6961 – 6918 6971 – 6931 6969	APs / Fieldwalking	Field system	An area of curvilinear bracken and grass covered rig and furrow was recorded from aerial photographs on the north side of Burn Hope, and was confirmed by fieldwalking. The northern extent of the rig and furrow may be defined by a shallow ditch to divert surface water to the east into the burn. The rigs have a width of 7-8m.
28	NT 6916 6959 – 6928 6955	APs / Fieldwalking	Drainage	An area of grass and bracken on the south side of Burn Cleugh is visible on an aerial photograph. Fieldwalking revealed no rig and furrow or field system. Two clear drainage ditches defining the eastern extent of the bracken are aligned ENE-WSW and may serve to divert surface water away from the bracken covered area.
29	NT 694 692 (centre)	APs / Fieldwalking	Field system	An area of cultural remains is apparent on an aerial photograph at the southern extent of Bladdering Cleugh. The presence of remains at this location was confirmed by fieldwalking. The remains include an area of drained grassland comprising linear strips of grass defined by deep, narrow ditches (29A). The grassy strips have a width of 10m-11m. To the north of this in an area of grass and bracken, further ditch defined cultivation areas and a possible enclosure were identified (29B-C). The enclosure was ditch defined and measured 10m by 11m. Part of this area was cut through by a deeper drainage ditch. The northern extent of the cultural remains is defined by a substantial bracken covered field bank which is aligned ENE-WSW (29D).

No	NGR	Source	Class	Description / baseline
30	NT 696 691 (centre)	APs / Fieldwalking	Track	A series of trackways is visible on an aerial photograph of the area around the head of Bladdering Cleugh. Field survey revealed one substantial, very badly eroded track. No metalled surface was recorded and the tracks are unusable due to erosion.
31	NT 6915 6832 – 6845 6950	Fieldwalking	Track	A linear feature, probably a trackway but possibly a drain was recorded running along the edge of the break of slope parallel to and to the immediate east of the modern road that forms the western boundary of the wind farm.
32	NT 6870 6865 – 6876 6832	Fieldwalking	Track	A trackway with a width of 3m and an eroded depth of 0.5m was identified running east from the unnamed cleugh opposite White Cleugh.
33	NT 688 693	APs	Drainage	A rectangular area of remains that were considered to possibly be the traces of rig and furrow was identified from aerial photographs. Fieldwalking revealed this to be a wet area in the upper part of slight valleys within which were a number of modern drainage ditches. No cultural heritage remains were recorded.
34	NT 685 697	APs	Drainage	A rectangular area of remains that were considered to possibly be the traces of rig and furrow was identified from aerial photographs. Fieldwalking revealed this to be a wet, low-lying, grassy area within which no cultural heritage remains were recorded.
35	NT 698 696	APs	Drainage	A small area of probable drainage was identified from aerial photographs on the ridge between Burn Hope and Bladdering Cleugh. Fieldwalking revealed this to be within an area of bracken in an otherwise heather covered moorland. Several sheep tracks lay within the bracken.
36	NT 694 701	APs	Drainage	An extensive area of probable drainage was identified from aerial photographs on the gently sloping ridge between Aikengall Water and Burn Hope. Fieldwalking revealed this area to have been drained several times. It was noted that several of the differently aligned drains were parallel and 5m apart. The area was criss-crossed by sheep tracks and shooting butts were also recorded.
37	NT 6895 6945 – 6940 6915	APs	Track	A trackway was identified from aerial photographs running between the head of Burn Hope and the head of Bladdering Cleugh. Fieldwalking revealed this path to be a sheep path without a formal surface and that it continues to the west, passing to the north of T6.

APPENDIX 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Aikengall Windfarm
PROJECT CODE:	ACOW
PARISH:	Oldhamstocks
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross White
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief and Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Track, Enclosure
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)	NT 6950 6950 (centred)
START DATE (this season)	February 2008
END DATE (this season)	June 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	DBA, Field-walking
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works were conducted by CFA Archaeology Ltd between February 2008 and June 2008 prior to and during construction works at Aikengall Community Windfarm. Prior to construction, three sites were demarcated to protect them from accidental damage by site plant.</p> <p>A trench was excavated across the line of a track recorded in the desk-based assessment and field reconnaissance survey. It appeared as a sunken track with sloping sides, up to 0.7m deep in places, and was approximately 8m wide from top of bank to top of bank. Excavation revealed that it had no formal surface. A trench was excavated across the projected line of a second recorded track where it would have intersected with a windfarm access track; no archaeological remains were identified; a drainage feature was recorded here instead.</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out on c. 45% of the ground-breaking works on the site. This included where the new access roads passed close to or through three sites identified from the desk-based assessment and field reconnaissance survey. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded in two of the areas, but two ditches were identified below and within a rectangular enclosure. The first ditch corresponded with the position of the ditched enclosure remains identified from aerial photographs and fieldwalking. A second ditch lay 3m to the NE of the first ditch. The function of this ditch was not ascertained, but it probably represents the remains of a feature associated with the rest of the enclosure.</p> <p>No other finds, deposits or features of archaeological significance were encountered during the work.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Community Windpower
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian. EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS & East Lothian Council SMR
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- Key:
- Probable Rig & Furrow
 - Trackway
 - Drainage (Linear)
 - Drainage (Region)
 - Cultural Heritage (Region)
 - Cultural Heritage (Linear)
 - Permanent Watching Brief Area
 - Development Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine (Approx location)
 - Construction Compound
 - Switching Station
 - Turbine Road Strips
 - Lammermuir Deans SSSI
 - Metrological Mast
 - Laybys
 - Borrow Pit Location
 - Construction Boundary
 - Areas monitored during watching brief
 - 11** Cultural Heritage Site Number (after Neighbour 2007)

Note:

See Figure 2

Rev C : Note added
 Rev B : Minor changes
 Rev A : Borrow pits added and other m...

Godscroft Lane • Frodsham • Cheshire
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AIKENGALL COMM	
GENERAL AR SHOWING LOCATI ACCESS ROADS, COMPOUND, BO SWITCHING	
Scale	1:1
Date	NOV

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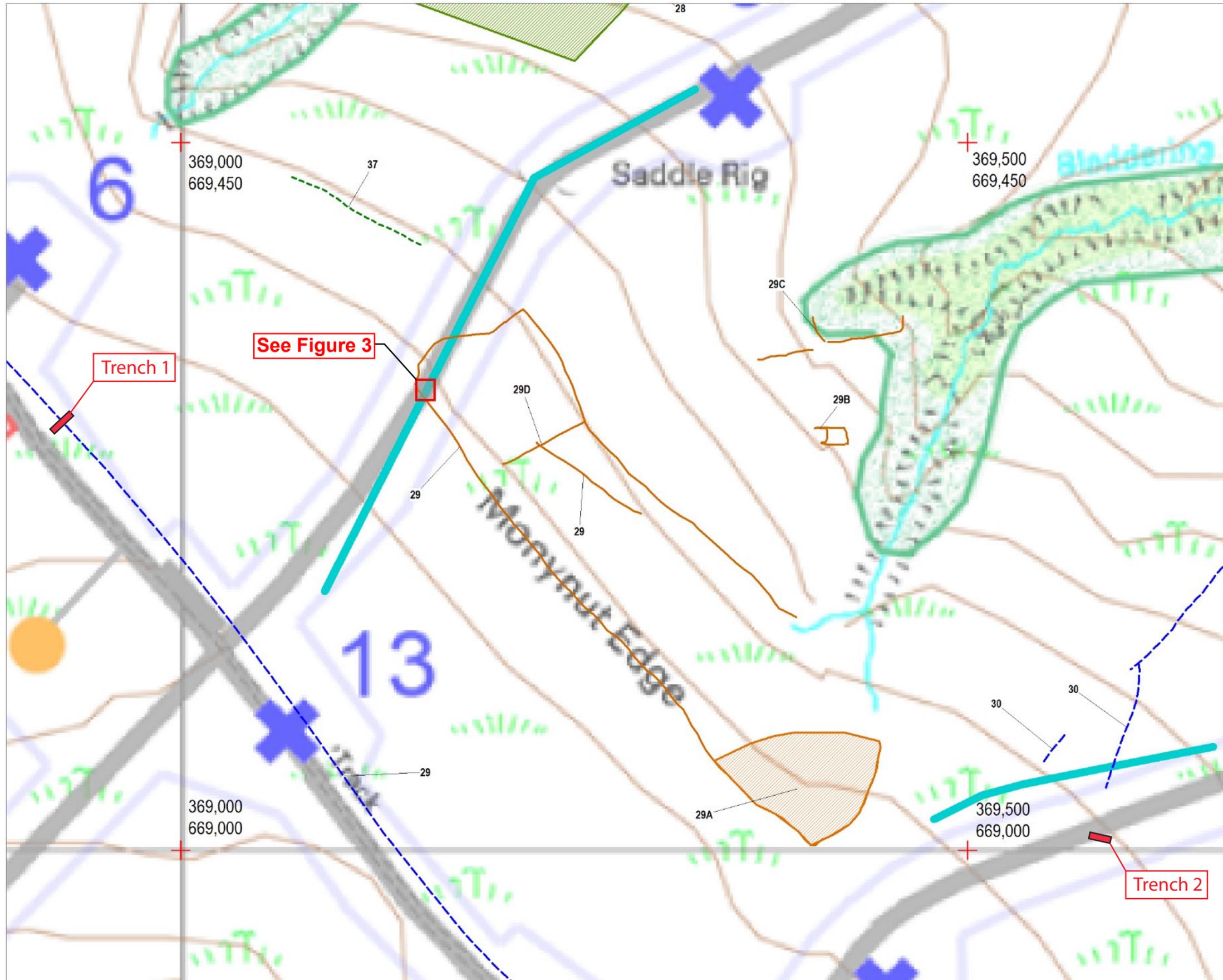
Fig. No: **1** Revision: **B**

Title:
 Map of windfarm showing relevant cultural heritage sites, and areas monitored during watching brief

Project:
 Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian

Scale:
 1:12,500 @ A3

Client:
 Community Windpower



Key:

- Probable Rig & Furrow
- Trackway
- Drainage (Linear)
- Drainage (Region)
- Cultural Heritage (Region)
- Cultural Heritage (Linear)
- Permanent Watching Brief Area
- Development Boundary
- Proposed Turbine (Approx location)
- Construction Compound
- Switching Station
- Turbine Road Strips
- Lammermuir Deans SSSI
- Metrological Mast
- Laybys
- Borrow Pit Location
- Construction Boundary
- Areas monitored during watching brief

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Fig. No: 2 Revision: A

Title:
 Map of windfarm showing relevant cultural heritage sites and trench locations

Project:
 Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian

Scale:
 1:2500 @ A3

Client:
 Community Windpower

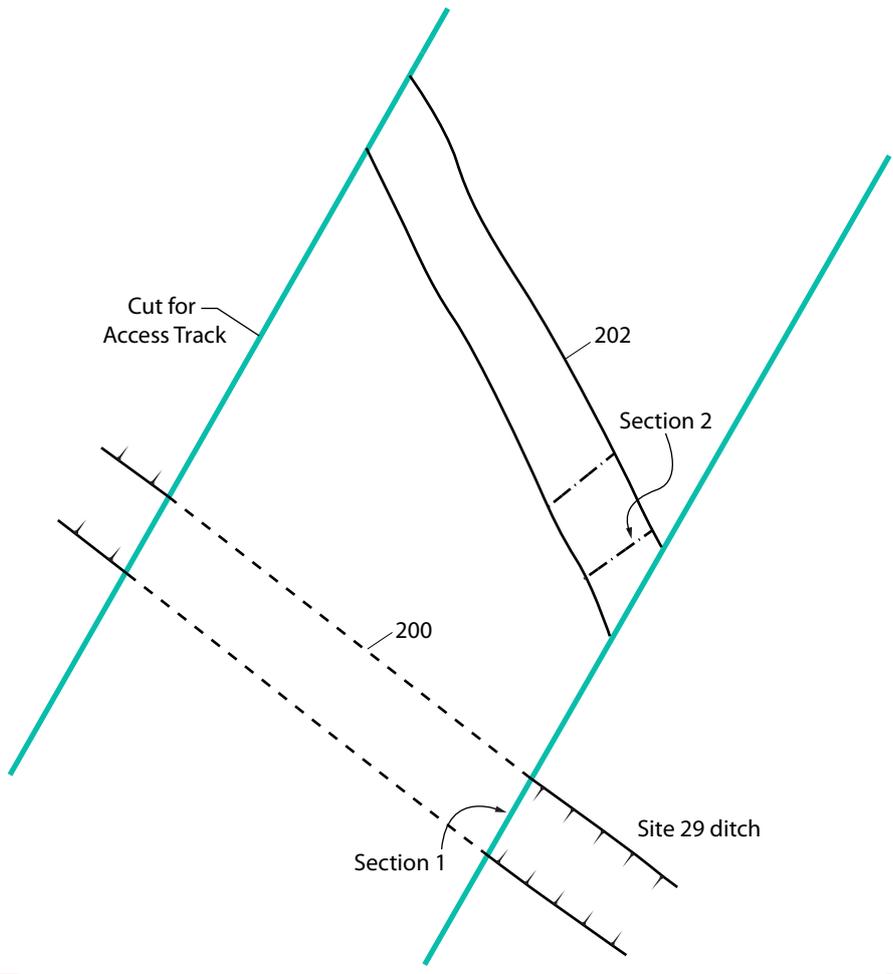
Drawn by: RW Page No:

369,149.36
 669,299.25

369,161.39
 669,299.25

369,149.36
 669,286.23

369,161.39
 669,286.23



Key:



Fig. No: **3** Revision: **A** Client: **Community Windpower**

Title:
Plan of features at Site 29

Project:
Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian



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Scale: **1:100 @ A4**

Drawn by: **RW**

Page No:

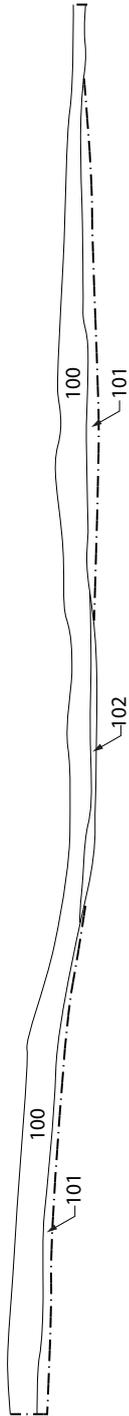


Fig 3 - North-east facing section of Trench 1



Fig 4 - North facing section of Trench 2

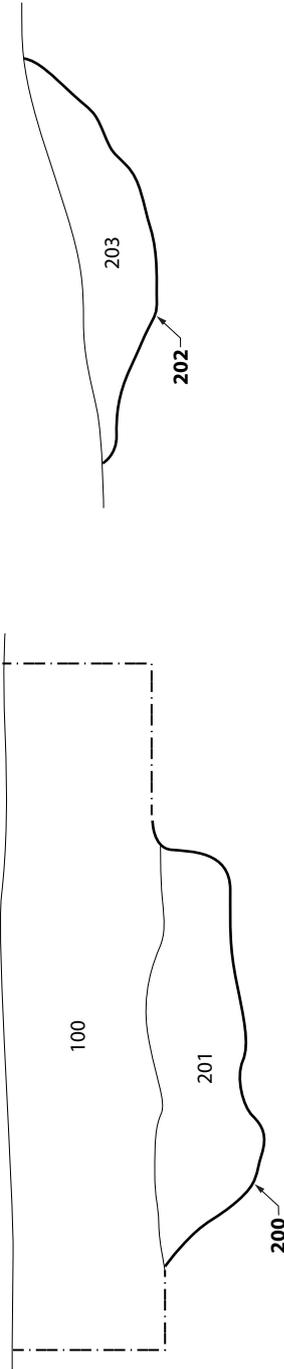


Fig 5 - North-west facing section of feature 200

Fig 6 - North facing section of feature 202



Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:	4-7	Revision:	A	Client:	Community Windpower
Title:	Sections				
Project:	Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian				



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Fig 8 - General shot of Trench 1, NW facing section



Fig 9 - Topsoil stripping at Borrow Pit C

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:	8 & 9	Revision:	A	Client:	Community Windpower
Title:					
Project:	Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian				



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Fig 10 - Stripped area at Turbine 16



Fig 11 - General shot of work in progress, looking towards the access road from the junction at Turbines 6 & 7

Key:

Fig. No: 10 & 11

Revision: A

Client: Community Windpower

Title:

Project:

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Scale:



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Fig 12 - General shot of work progressing towards Turbine 9



Fig 13 - General shot of access track towards Turbine 1

Key:

Fig. No: 12 & 13

Revision: A

Client: Community Windpower

Title:

Project: Aikengall Community Windfarm, near Innerwick, East Lothian

Scale:



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Fig 14 - General shot of marking off at site 25



Fig 15 - General shot of marking off at south-eastern end of site 29

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No: **14 & 15**

Revision: **A**

Client:
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Title:

Project:
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