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## **Crystal Rig II Wind Farm, Lammermuir Hills, East Lothian and Scottish Borders**

**Report No. 1579.2**

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September 2009

*Commissioned by Natural Power Consultants Ltd*

OASIS Reference No: cfaarcha1-52014

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA standard operating procedures.

Author:	Date
Approved by:	Date
Draft/Final Report Stage:	FINAL

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief and a subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between July and October 2008 during the construction of Crystal Rig II Wind Farm, in the Lammermuir Hills, near Dunbar, East Lothian and Scottish Borders Council areas (NGR: NT 6635 6930 centred; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Natural Power Consultants Ltd.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission for Crystal Rig II Wind Farm and extension IIa was granted and subject to the conduct of a programme of archaeological works prior to and during development. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological works was produced by CFA on behalf of Natural Power Consultants Ltd, which set out the programme of archaeological work necessary to meet the mitigation measures detailed in CFA Report No. 1433 (Jones 2008). The mitigation measures were agreed following consultation with the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) and Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service (SBCAS).
- 1.1.3 In total, planning permission was given for fifty-one new turbines, with nine further turbines due to be constructed during the extension phase IIa. Access to the turbines is provided by *c.* 28km of access roads, some of which required the removal of soil deposits, others required locally quarried stone ‘floated’ on geo-textile or geo-grid membranes, whichever was deemed more suitable.
- 1.1.4 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.
- 1.1.5 The sites in the following text refer to gazetteer entries originally in the Updated Desk-based assessment and Field Reconnaissance Survey report (Jones 2008), and this report should be read in conjunction with Jones 2008.

## **1.2 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.2.1 The aims of the project were:
- To determine the location, character, extent and quality of any features or objects of archaeological importance that may survive, within the proposed development area which may be damaged or destroyed due to the construction process.
  - To ensure that Sites **4, 15, 16, 26, 28, 41, 43, 45** and **55** were avoided during the construction of access tracks.

- To ensure that Sites **7, 14, 44** and **58** were avoided during the construction of turbines.
- To ensure that Site **56** was avoided during the construction of the sub-station.
- To provide a watching brief during groundbreaking works affecting Sites **11, 31, 35, 39, 45** and **51**.
- To provide a watching brief during groundbreaking works in the vicinity of Sites **4** and **26**.
- To carry out a programme of monitoring during the construction of the wind farm and conduct mitigation excavations on any features identified.
- To assess the need for further work.

## **2. METHODS STATEMENT**

### **2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, 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 removal of soil deposits was carried out using 360° excavators equipped with smooth-bladed ditching buckets. The use of bulldozer on previously disturbed ground was occasionally used to remove extensive surface debris by prior consent within the Crackingshaw Forest. All further works required to fulfil the terms of the brief were carried out by hand.

### **2.2 Marking off Sites**

- 2.2.1 Four sites (**7, 9, 14, 41,** and **58**) were marked out and fenced off in an appropriate manner to prevent any accidental damage (Fig 2 – 6). The sites, and a suitable buffer zone around them, were marked out on the ground by CFA archaeologists, and the location checked against the known National Grid Reference. Fencing or a temporary barrier was erected around the marked areas by the construction contractor or another representative of the client. The buffer zone around the sites and the nature and permanence of the fencing was agreed with ELCAS and SBCAS.
- 2.2.2 One site, Yadlee Stone Circle (**26**), is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM4443). Scheduled Monument Consent was granted (AMH/4443/1/1) in

order to widen an existing access track by 1.8m in the direction of the monument in order to avoid 400kv overhead lines. In agreement with Historic Scotland, an exclusion zone was surveyed in by GPS using sub-metre accuracy and a Heras fence erected along the southern edge of the track to prevent any further encroachment (Fig. 7). The upgrading of the track was achieved by ‘floating’ stone on top of the existing vegetation. As a consequence no excavation or groundbreaking work was carried out in the area.

## **2.3 Watching Brief**

- 2.3.1 A watching brief was maintained during the groundbreaking works, with the frequency of attendance agreed with ELCAS and SBCAS (Fig. 1).
- 2.3.2 The frequency of attendance was formulated in response to the known archaeology of the development area, the proposed impact upon any remains, and the likelihood of any surviving remains, as yet unknown.
- A 1 day in 5 (20%) frequency was adopted in areas known to have no cultural heritage associations and particularly in areas already heavily disturbed by plantation.
  - A frequency of 5 days in 5 (100%) required a continuous presence during groundbreaking operations. This permanence of attendance was concentrated around areas of known cultural or historical importance, or areas identified in the DBA (Jones 2008) of unknown archaeological potential.
  - The remainder of the watching brief required an attendance of 3 days in 5 (60%). However the frequency of attendance was flexible depending on the nature of any discoveries encountered during monitoring.
- 2.3.3 A construction statement, supported by a short verbal archaeological induction, was issued to all contractors to ensure that any archaeological remains that may have been encountered on those parts of the development that were not monitored by the watching brief were reported. This was carried out in the early stages of the construction project.
- 2.3.4 The Phase II and Phase IIa extension comprised a total of 60 turbines. In addition, construction required an extensive infrastructure of connecting access tracks, borrow pits, construction compounds and office areas.
- 2.3.5 Effective consultation with the client and site contractor enabled proper monitoring, by ensuring that CFA were timeously informed of the work programme in advance of any groundbreaking activity. As far as possible, surfaces were left clean for archaeologists to inspect on days of attendance
- 2.3.6 Soil deposits were removed to the depth required for construction or the geological natural, whichever was reached first. All groundwork was carried out using 360° excavators equipped with smooth-bladed ditching buckets. In

certain areas within the Cracking Shaw Forest where a significant amount of surface brash was evident, or where activity from forestry plant had disturbed the ground surface through plant movement or the uprooting of tree stumps, the use of bulldozer was permitted in localised areas. This use was monitored at all times, clearing surface detritus and removing disturbed deposits. On occasion this removed peat deposits that were disturbed due to the weight of plant movement. All surfaces were subsequently cleaned to facilitate archaeological inspection.

- 2.3.7 A total of *c.* 28km of linear access road was constructed. CFA were required, as part of the agreed WSI, to monitor construction of this infrastructure where groundbreaking was required. In addition, all access routes were subject to an archaeological walkover prior to their construction, ‘floated’ or otherwise.

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

#### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 Numbers in bold and parentheses refer to contexts, a list of which is contained in Appendix 2. All references to individual turbine locations will be prefixed **T**, followed by the relevant number. A gazetteer of all new sites, including grid reference, is found in Appendix 1.
- 3.1.2 The overlying soil deposits encountered during the watching brief invariably consisted of soft humic peats, predominantly dark greyish black in colour. The overall depth of deposits varied considerably with thin deposits encountered at higher datum. Deposits greater than 1m deep were occasionally encountered, and typically occurred in waterlogged conditions. The deepest deposit of this nature was removed under constant archaeological supervision during soil removal for the access road from **T60** to **T59**, where waterlogged deposits in excess of 1.5m in depth were encountered. As a mean average, the topsoil was 0.40m in depth.
- 3.1.3 The underlying natural predominantly consisted of a glacial till, orangey grey in colour and comprising sandy clay subsoil with gravel inclusions of moderate frequency. The only notable exceptions to the above were in areas of lower datum where the overlying peat deposits covered white, bluish-grey, firm clay. A good example of this was noted during groundbreaking from **T12** to **T10**, where construction works followed the course of a burn in this area.
- 3.1.4 The development site contained a large area of coniferous plantation, which was deforested before construction work began. As a consequence of this procedure a large amount of overlying brash was encountered which required removal before groundbreaking could commence. It was noted that root action and cultivation, as expected, had severely disturbed deposits in these areas.
- 3.1.5 Very rarely, natural rocky outcrops were encountered; all of which were assessed as geological in formation. These outcrops, such as the examples noted at **T58** and **T4**, consisted of predominantly angular and sub-angular

slabs of sandstone, medium to large in size and usually located at natural crests in the topography.

- 3.1.6 The rest of the development site was covered by dense vegetation, particularly marsh grass, sedge and moss. Pasture was rarely encountered, with the only exceptions being areas of past and present agricultural activity such as the disused farmstead at Friardykes (CFA Site **15**).

### **3.2 Marking Off Sites**

- 3.2.1 Five sites (**7**, **9**, **14**, **41**, and **58**) were required to be marked out in an appropriate manner prior to construction work in these areas; **T8**, **T2**, **T42**, **T58** and **T8** respectively (Fig 1, 2 – 6). The sites, including a suitable buffer zone, were marked out on the ground by the attending archaeologist. Fencing or other temporary barrier was then erected around these marked areas by the contractor or client representative.
- 3.2.2 Aerial photography identified the remains of a circular feature (CFA Site **7**, NGR: NT 648 694) with a diameter of about 100m, on the NW-facing slope of Cracking Shaw above Mossy Burn. The feature is not recorded in the NMRS nor is it depicted on any maps. The feature is visible as a vegetation mark when viewed at a distance from the NE but is less evident on the ground at close quarters. It is defined by a discontinuous ring of rushy sedge vegetation. The site was marked on the ground by the attending archaeologist, allowing for a buffer zone of 10m around the entire diameter. Coloured fence posts at 10m intervals delimited the entire area (Fig. 2).
- 3.2.3 Aerial photography identified the remains of an enclosure (CFA Site **9**) (Jones 2008) with an approximate diameter of 50m (NGR: NT670 691). The enclosure was seen as low relief earthworks *c.* 20m south west of **T2**. The site was marked on the ground by the attending archaeologist, allowing for a buffer zone of 10m around the entire diameter. Coloured fence posts at 10m intervals delimited the entire area and bunting was erected to cordon the area off (Fig. 3). Soil removal in the vicinity of **T2** was monitored in its entirety and the site was not compromised.
- 3.2.4 The remains of an upstanding drystone built sheepfold (CFA Site **14**) (NGR: NT 6489 6839) were located at the bottom of a ravine *c.* 100m east of **T42**. Monitoring of this area confirmed construction activity did not impinge on the preservation of the monument. The topography and ground conditions at this time prohibit heavy plant from entering this area, and the site is located beyond the safe working distance of machinery. Site traffic or further groundbreaking is not envisaged; however, the site was cordoned off with a minimal 5m buffer zone (Fig. 4).
- 3.2.5 A small 9m diameter earthwork sheepfold (CFA Site **41**) is situated in close proximity to area **T58**. The area was located, pegged at four corner points and cordoned with hazard tape (Fig. 5). There was no construction work to the east of this site, with only the western circumference coming into close contact with groundbreaking and soil spoiling activity. As a consequence, a 10m

exclusion zone was marked out on this side of the monument. Close monitoring during topsoil removal in this area confirmed that no encroachment of this buffer zone occurred.

- 3.2.6 CFA Site **45** was identified from field survey as a turf bank, flanked by two ditches. The site was cut perpendicular to its current northeast-southwest alignment during groundbreaking activity to removal soil for the crane pad of **T35**. The attending archaeologist excavated and recorded the remains of Site **45**, and the findings are presented in section 3.3 (Fig. 8 & 9). All other access tracks required for construction activity in this area were 'floated' on geotextile or similar. The site is c. >600m in length and therefore the integrity of the monument was not deemed to be adversely affected.
- 3.2.7 Field survey identified the possible remains of an 8m by 7m enclosure (Site **58**) (Fig. 6). Before soil removal commenced the attending archaeologist located the site, which was situated approximately 20m to the north of **T8**. Construction activity was separated from the site by an existing 1m high stock-fence. This fence, in good repair, effectively created a permanent 15m buffer zone between the site and any soil removal. As a consequence, further fencing was not required and the current provision was deemed more than adequate.
- 3.2.8 The extensive remains of a large farmstead (CFA Site **4**) (NGR: NT 6620 0271 centred) are situated c. 350m northwest of **T8** (Fig. 1). Due to the remote distance of the current and expected proximity of work in the future, this site was not fenced off. The archaeological assessment made during the watching brief concluded that this site is not currently affected or under threat from construction activity.

### **3.3 Field Survey of Site 11**

- 3.3.1 The WSI detailed the need to produce an accurate plot of CFA Site **11** which had been identified from aerial photographs as a large circular enclosure, comprising a bank, with internal and external ditches. The enclosure was last observed in 1983 on oblique aerial photographs which suggested the site was approximately 60m in diameter, with an entrance in the southwest arc.
- 3.3.2 The location of the site placed it directly in the path of the proposed route for the **T45** and **T46** access track (Fig. 1). The location was within a wider area of dense coniferous plantation which required felling before work could continue. Due to the dense forestation, a baseline assessment could not be made before deforestation.
- 3.3.3 After deforestation, the attending archaeologist conducted a thorough visual inspection of the area; however, no traces of Site **11** remained on the surface. Deforestation had produced a large amount of brash which may have covered any surviving remains. This overlying detritus was removed by mechanical excavator prior to ground breaking activity under watching brief conditions; again confirming the absence of any archaeological features. The lack of any surviving sub-surface remains attributed to site **11** within the ground breaking

area for the development was confirmed after soil deposits of *c.* 0.25m deep were removed to natural.

- 3.3.4 It is therefore the conclusion that Site **11** has been destroyed by forestry activity during the intervening years between 1983 and the present day. As expected, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Cracking Shaw forest was low, confirmed by the lack of surviving evidence for Site **11** within the area monitored.

### **3.4 Watching brief**

- 3.4.1 A number of isolated features were recorded during the watching brief. These are as follows:

*T2*

- 3.4.2 Three linear features (**005**, **007**, **009**), orientated north–south and spanning the working width of 5.5m, were recorded during groundbreaking along the access track to **T2** (Fig. 1 & Fig. 10-14). The largest of these (**007**) had a depth of 0.2m and a maximum width of 1.84m (Fig 10 & 11). The smallest of these features (**009**), measured 1.36m E-W by 0.12m in depth. Feature **005** measured 1.4m E-W by 0.18m deep. All the features were filled by sterile and homogenous deposits (**006**, **008**, **010**) comprising mid grey, organic soft silt.

- 3.4.3 The preferred interpretation offered is that **005** and **009** represent possible wheel ruts from a disused trackway or the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation. The interpretation of this feature as a trackway is based on a distance of 2.4m between each rut and a primary deposit of dried root matter was found with compacted stony material within each feature. Feature **007** may represent the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation, given the elongated and shallow concave profile. All features remain undated, although they are presumed to be post-medieval in origin.

*T1*

- 3.4.4 The remains of a probable path or sheep track (**011**) were recorded striating the location of the crane pad of **T1**. The shallow feature was 0.25-0.3m wide and was visible for a length of 15.5m in a northeast-southwest direction, and truncated in both directions. A single, sterile, mid-brown stony fill (**012**) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.1m (Fig. 17).

- 3.4.5 The remains of a flat-based drainage cut (**013**) filled by a soft deposit of residual peat with occasional rounded to sub-rounded cobbles was also excavated. The overall depth was approximately 0.1m, width was 0.6m, and with a truncated length of 11.5m, northeast-southwest (Fig. 15 & 16).

*T5*

- 3.4.6 The remains of a linear feature (**015**) orientated northeast-southwest, up to 1m wide and >15m in length was uncovered during soil removal for the crane

base in **T5**. A friable fill was recorded to a depth of 0.1m; this feature is likely to be the remains of a drainage cut or a cultivation furrow (Fig. 18 & 19).

#### *T12*

- 3.4.7 Prior to topsoil removal for the crane pad at **T12**, a 15m by 2m wide evaluation trench was excavated to assess and record CFA Site **35**, which was seen as a low lying earthwork. The evaluation revealed the well-preserved remains of Site **35**. These were observed and excavated at NGR: NT 66307 68233 (Fig. 25 & 26). This excavation revealed the convergence of two tracks (**019** and **021**). Track **019** was 2m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.1m. It contained a single deposit (**020**), comprising a stony fill of angular and sub-angular stones in a friable matrix of re-deposited natural and silt. Feature **021** had similar physical properties, however the single fill (**022**), comprised a mix of small to large cobbles.
- 3.4.8 During this evaluation, the remains of a shallow-sided, flat bottomed circular pit (**017**) were uncovered at NGR: NT 66335 68236 (Fig. 20 & 21). The pit measured 0.7m in diameter and contained a single mixed fill of loose mid grey silt and abundant angular to sub-angular stone fragments to a depth of 0.1m. The exact purpose and precise date remain unknown, although the physical properties suggest a later, and probably post-medieval, date which is reinforced due to the close proximity of a disused track (CFA Site **35**) leading to Friardykes farmstead (CFA Site **15**).
- 3.4.9 The preferred interpretation is that **019** represents the truncated remains of a track which had been truncated by an improvement along the existing route by **021**. Both track ruts show signs of repair, seen in the stony infill of these depressions, probably to stop further erosion. The track was in effect terraced on a slight slope, and erosion or subsidence was clearly a consideration evident in the more substantial repair work of **022** which would have bolstered the running surface and facilitated drainage. This right of way passes Friardykes Farm to the south where field observations noted crudely coursed stonework shoring the track and forming a rudimentary embankment. The trackway is presumed to date from the post-medieval period, although agriculturalism at Friardykes is known to date from the medieval period, which possibly suggests the route may be much older in origin.
- 3.4.10 At NGR: NT 66354 68268 a circular pit (**080**) of 1m diameter by 0.26m deep was excavated (Fig. 22 & 23). The steep-sided, concave feature contained a charcoal-rich fill (**082**), surrounding a clast of heat-affected stones. A thin primary deposit of brown silt (**081**), suggests the pit may have been open for an archaeologically insignificant amount of time before burnt material **082** was added. The purpose and date remain unknown, although the loose compaction of the upper fill probably indicated the feature did not belong to antiquity.

#### *T24*

- 3.4.11 Two, presumably converging linear drainage ditches (**083** & **085**) were recorded in a waterlogged area of **T24**, during soil removal (Fig. 27, 28 & 29).

Excavation revealed steep-sided, flat-based trenches, presumed to be post-medieval in origin.

#### T26

- 3.4.12 A small vertical-sided, flat-based pit (**076**) located at NGR: NT 65213 69637 was excavated in the vicinity of **T26**. The feature had a north-south long axis measuring 0.52m by 0.46m east-west, with an overall depth of 0.22m. It contained a single mixed fill of moderately compacted brown silt and large sub-rounded cobbles **077** and was fully excavated (Fig. 30 & 31). Excavation of this fill yielded a single piece of worked flint. Analysis of the flint suggests this is a fragment of a scraper. From the fragmentary remains, the precise typology could not be ascertained, although the tool is broadly dated to the Bronze Age. A soil sample was retained from **077** for further analysis.

#### T35

- 3.4.13 A perpendicular trench (Fig. 8 & 9) cut to gain access to the crane pad of **T35** revealed two parallel ditches and a central earthwork bank previously identified from field survey (CFA Site **45**, Fig 1). The central banked material **087** measured *c.* 2.5m northwest-southeast and was flanked either side by ditches (**088** & **090**) measuring approximately 1m to 1.3m wide respectively with an excavated depth of 0.4m. Both were filled by dark sandy material (**089** & **091** respectively) predominated by compacted sub-rounded pebbles at basal levels.
- 3.4.14 The location and route of Site **45** suggests this may be a segment of ‘*The Herring Road*’ between Cracking Shaw forest and Watch Law. Field survey and map regression place the route southeast of this location, arcing toward Friardykes Dod (CFA Site **51**, Fig 32, 33 & 34). However Forrest’s map of *c.* 1802 illustrates a smoothed-out more consistent route in the location of Site **45**. The proposed route may be the original course, passing CFA Sites **43** & **44** (Fig.1) which are assessed as boundary marker stones (Jones 2008), strengthening this possible interpretation. The purpose of the flanking ditches would presumably have been threefold: to provide up-cast to create the central mound or track, to provide a method of drainage and to delimit the route.

#### T9

- 3.4.15 Three linear features were identified during soil removal at **T9**, (**092**, **095** & **097**) (Fig. 1). Ditch **092** (Fig 35, 36 & 37) had a concave profile with moderately steep sides. The base and sides were rough due to cobbles protruding from the natural, cut material. The ditch measured 0.9m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.23 and continued in a northeast-southwest orientation for a minimum of 14m. Excavation removed a sterile primary fill (**093**) of re-deposited orangey sandy silt with degrading sandstone fragments to a depth of 0.11m. This was covered by **094**, a light to mid-grey compact deposit of silty sand with mixed gravel inclusions.

- 3.4.16 The truncated remains of a linear gully (**095**) orientated northeast-southwest measuring >12m in length by 0.62m wide and 0.25m in depth was uncovered at **T9** (Fig. 38). This was filled by **096**, a single mixed fill of re-deposited natural with stonier inclusions on the northwest slope possibly suggesting backfilling or slumping from this direction. The date and purpose remain unknown, although the steep sides and cobble inclusions would tend to suggest the feature was connected to attempts at drainage, whilst providing a land or field demarcation boundary.
- 3.4.17 Ditch **097** orientated north-south was located on the periphery of the crane pad at **T9** (Fig. 39 & 40). The overall length uncovered during soil removal was approximately 15m. Horizontal truncation by mechanical excavator had removed a substantial amount of the feature, allowing for hand excavation of 0.2m of the remainder. This excavation revealed shallow sides 2m wide tapering to a rough, slightly concave base. Section evidence confirmed the presence of two fills (**098** & **099**). Both deposits were archaeologically sterile, with **098** comprising mixed sandy silt with common stone inclusions becoming more prevalent on the western side. In contrast **099** was predominantly silty in composition and relatively inclusion free.
- 3.4.18 Field observations beyond **T9** and above the level of truncation showed **097** to be a substantial depression in the land surface which continued for approximately 20m in a northward direction (Fig. 39). The feature continued through **T9** curving southwest and continuing down slope for an approximate distance of 60m. A south facing section of **097** seen at the northern extent of **T9** showed that **099** had been truncated in the region of 0.2- 0.3m. This also gave an estimated depth of 0.75m for **097** in total, with the uppermost c. 0.25m visible on the ground surface as a grassed depression presumably covering **099**. The feature remains undated, although the preferred interpretation is a large ditch which probably acted as drainage ditch and field boundary of post-medieval origin.
- 3.4.19 A walkover of the area south of **T9** revealed the area is occupied by blanket bog, with a substantial number of drainage channels incised into the landscape, often accompanied by linear turf banked earthworks. It is therefore likely that all the features found during soil removal in this area are earlier attempts at land drainage or reclamation.

#### *Herring Road*

- 3.4.20 The route of the Herring Road (Site **51**) was only directly impacted upon in one location and so consequently only one section was excavated across it. It was crossed obliquely by an access track near **T26**. On the surface the track was visible as a change in vegetation with slight reed-filled depressions to either side. The track bed measured 1.4-1.5m wide. There was no formal structure to the track and in plan and section at the crossing point there were no identifiable deposits, layers or cuts to distinguish the track from the topsoil and natural subsoil. (Fig. 32, 33 & 34)

- 3.4.21 It seems likely, given the lack of archaeological remains at CFA Site 51, that the original route of the Herring Road is further to the west along the line of CFA Site 45 (see sections 3.3.13 and 3.4.14 above) (Fig. 8 & 9).
- 3.4.22 Between **T42** and **T43** and between **T53** and **T57** there was an existing access track in use and so there was no new cutting required across the Herring Road. Between **T34** and **T35** the road was floated apart from at the turbines themselves so where it crossed the Herring Road it was floated and not excavated. The new access track to **T58** sprang from the side of the existing track and so again it did not cut the existing Herring Road.

### 3.5 Mitigation Excavations

- 3.5.1 The farmstead at Friardykes first appears on Roy's mapping of 1747-55 but is actually considered to be of medieval origin, and of monastic inception. Documentary references to the banishment of refractory priests from Melrose to this location during the period can be found and the site was identified in CFA Report No. 1433 (Jones 2008) as Site **15**.
- 3.5.2 The land around Friardykes is still given to pasture. Access can be gained from an existing track to the north. The current locations of the remaining buildings are centred at NGR: NT 6618 6804 being situated at the foot of a moderately steep slope which crests to the north. Northeast-southeast, the area is bound by a large, relatively flat field. Access can also be gained from the southwest via a track which passes the late 19<sup>th</sup> century remains of Beltonod farm (CFA Site **16**) before crossing the Mossy Burn en-route.
- 3.5.3 Soil removal was done in two phases. The first phase removed deposits for the access road to Borrow Pit 1, which became the location of a batching plant for construction materials. The second phase involved the removal of soil deposits to allow access to **T12** and beyond that **T11**. Both construction roads can be accessed via the existing track to the east.
- 3.5.4 During soil removal for these access tracks a number of negative features (Fig. 41 – 47) were uncovered which required two phases of archaeological mitigation to be instigated.

#### *Phase I*

- 3.5.5 Soil removal revealed the remains of what appeared to be three large linear features (**023**, **030**, and **032**) (Fig. 41, 42, 43, 45, 46 & 47). Excavation revealed **023**, a substantial rock-cut ditch to be the largest of these. The ditch was orientated north-south, had steep sides which tapered to a rounded base. The exposed length at this juncture was 5.90m, although a concave linear depression in the ground surface to the north could be traced for >20m and is interpreted as a continuation of **023**. The ditch had a width of 2.5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m.
- 3.5.6 Ditch **023** had been filled by six deposits **024**, **025**, **026**, **027**, **028** and **029** (Fig. 43 & 46). The primary fill consisted of a sterile deposit of sandstone fragments which formed a poorly sorted tip of material, suggesting a rapid or

deliberate backfill from the west, possibly from banked material on this side. **025** comprising silty sand with sandstone inclusions is presumed to have been deposited soon after **024**.

- 3.5.7 Deposit **026**, seen predominantly as a 0.24m wide band of soft dark grey and black silts is somewhat problematic, and remains an anomalous deposit with regards to its depositional origin. In section, the deposit contrasts strongly with the surrounding deposits. The position of the deposit may suggest a rapid backfill. However, the composition would tend to suggest a more natural depositional process and **026** remains enigmatic with regards to interpretation. A soil sample was retained for further analysis.
- 3.5.8 Two sterile and homogenous deposits (**027** & **028**) of sand and silt are attributed to natural silting action. The stratigraphic interpretation, in allowing the ditch to silt up in this way, suggests **023** was possibly disused, or, that its primary function had changed.
- 3.5.9 Deposit **029** was recorded as bands of greyish black silts, with occasional lenses of gravel intermixed and is therefore interpreted as a product of natural episodic silting. The clarity of the eastern extent is assessed as poor, although this could be largely due to the disturbance in this area caused by **045** a linear trench, which runs parallel to and within the eastern edge of ditch **023**. Initially **045** was only recorded as a straight-sided feature in section. However, further work revealed a 0.2m wide linear cut to a depth of 0.4m which continues along the excavated extent of **023** for > 2m.
- 3.5.10 Channel **045** (Fig. 42 & 43) has two fills, a primary deposit of mixed sand and stone (**046**) and a friable, dark grey, silty deposit (**047**) which is sealed by topsoil. The preferred interpretation is that this represents the cut of a channel, which in effect truncated the original eastern side of **023**, cutting **026** and **025** in the process. The channel was probably the location for a fence line or similar partition boundary, which was then subsequently removed.
- 3.5.11 A second rock cut ditch (**030**) (Fig 41 – 43, & 45) with moderate sides and a roughly concave base was recorded west of, and parallel to **023**. The ditch 1.6m wide and 0.3m in depth, continued in a north-south direction beyond the working width of the access road. It was filled by **032**, a sterile and homogenous mix of silts and stony re-deposited natural material. There was no suggestion of a tip line which may have indicated the presence of an accompanying earthwork.
- 3.5.12 To the west of **030**, a ‘V’ shaped ditch (**032**) with a width of 1.8m was excavated to a depth 0.6m. Further excavation revealed that this ditch truncated an earlier ‘V’ shaped ditch (**035**) (Fig. 41 - 43 & 45), orientated northwest-southeast, 1.50m in width and 0.5m in depth. **032** was filled by deposits **033**, a poorly sorted mix of silt and stone fragments, possibly indicating a rapid backfill, and **034**, a natural silting deposit similar to **029**, washed into the ditch after its closure. Ditch **035** runs at a tangent to **023**, **030** and **032**, which appear parallel and evenly spaced, and is interpreted as the earlier of these features; possibly belonging to a separate phase of activity at Friardykes.

3.5.13 Continuing westward along the access track and in the direction of the existing track to Friardykes (Fig. 1), three further linear features were uncovered and excavated. **039** and **041** are both interpreted as the shallow wheel ruts for a disused right of way. A meandering shallow gully (**037**) which runs parallel to the above is interpreted as a possible drainage feature. All three features were filled by a generic compacted deposit of predominantly stony material (**040**, **042** and **038**).

#### *Phase II*

3.5.14 Following the soil removal for the access road to **T12**, a second phase of mitigation was required to assess a number of linear features and place them in context with those found in Phase I (Fig. 1).

3.5.15 The remains of a ditch (**064**) have been interpreted as a continuation of ditch **023**, excavated in Phase I. The feature at this juncture was excavated to a depth of 0.85m, but in other respects had similar physical properties. It was filled by four deposits (**065**, **066**, **067** and **068**), which were devoid of anthropogenic material. Stony deposit **068** is assessed to be the same as **024** and is further evidence of possible banked material on the western side which may have slumped into the ditch. The other deposits all appear to be the product of natural silting action.

3.5.16 The remains of a substantial 2m wide by 0.9m deep, steep-sided, flat-bottomed rock-cut ditch (**069**) (Fig. 44) revealed three sequential fills (**070**, **071** and **072**). Deposits **070** and **072** are interpreted as the product of natural silting and slumping, however, stony deposit **071** appears as a slump of material from the western side which may indicate the presence of banked material. The evidence for a bank is not as strong as that associated with (**023** & **064**). There is a suggestion this ditch may be a continuation of **032** excavated in Phase I.

3.5.17 The eastern extent of **069** had been truncated by a shallow gully (**073**), which diverged southeast-northwest. The 0.35m deep concave feature was filled by **074** and **075**, with **074** forming a crude construction of tabular sandstone fragments that suggest this feature's primary function was for drainage purposes.

3.5.18 Soil removal revealed two 0.2m deep parallel linear ditches (**052** and **100**) filled by **053** and **101** which were similar in composition, containing a large amount of stony material. The ditches run north-south, and are probably a continuation of the track interpreted from Phase I features **039** and **041** which ran parallel to the existing track in the direction of Friardykes.

3.5.19 To the west of here, two enigmatic features were partially excavated. These were: **054**, a 3.4m diameter by 0.2m deep sub-circular depression filled by a black silty deposit (**055**); and a V-profile curvilinear feature (**056**) with an internal diameter of 0.4m. It is possible **054** may be a natural feature, **056** is however of anthropogenic origin, although the precise date and function remain uncertain. Hand cleaning of the presumed interior revealed no other features.

- 3.5.20 The western extent of the T12 access track was categorised by well-defined features (**058**) and (**062**). Both features were orientated north-south and were filled by loose stony deposits (**059** and **063** respectively). **058** is probably a drainage gully, and is interpreted as a continuation of **043**, excavated during Phase I. Ditch **062** is, however, more substantial with an excavated width of 1.3m by 0.4m in depth. As with many of the linear features in this area, the precise date and purpose remain unknown, although a land boundary of some description seems the likely interpretation. The stony, moderately compacted single fill (**063**), may suggest this was constructed later than its larger contemporaries.
- 3.5.21 Truncated remains of a very shallow 1.1m wide by 0.1m deep feature (**060**) were partially excavated in close proximity to drainage gully **058**. Any physical relationship could not be ascertained as this feature was not recorded during Phase I, presumably due to continuing truncation higher up the south-facing slope at Friardykes.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 Sixty-six 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 possible prehistoric cairns; standing stone and stone circle; field boundaries; sheepfolds; rig-and-furrow cultivation; a spring; boundary stones; a memorial stone; a ford; and the Herring Road. The sites are shown on Fig. 1.
- 4.2 A field reconnaissance survey and trial trenching evaluation were carried out in November 2007 within the Planning Application Boundary of the proposed substation (Hill & Suddaby 2007). Two potential areas of rig-and-furrow had been identified by the East Lothian Council Heritage Officer on aerial photographs (**49** and **67**). A number of ditches of two different forms, all interpreted as drainage ditches, were identified during the field reconnaissance survey. The evaluation corroborated this interpretation, demonstrating that the features were a series of drainage ditches relating to past land management which appeared to be relatively modern.
- 4.3 The mitigation excavations at Friardykes revealed a number of negative features, dominated by linear ditches and gullies, most of which were north-south orientated. A lack of anthropogenic material, by way of material finds or organic remains, makes the site interpretation subjective. However it is possible to discuss these features in general terms and offer an interpretation.
- 4.4 The largest feature recorded was ditch **023/064**. This ditch was cut through natural, tabular rock, which would have required a substantial amount of labour, time and possible resources to complete. Although a small proportion of the feature was uncovered, field observations noted its continuance, by way of a shallow depression, for some distance to the north. The fills of **023** and **064** indicate that an earthwork may have accompanied this ditch on the

western side. This accumulation of material and the depth of the ditch itself would have formed a substantial boundary or barrier in the Friardykes landscape. The shallow trench **045** would probably have held a fence line, in effect re-using what was left of the large ditch, after its primary use had ceased.

- 4.5 Ditches **030** and **032**, along with **023**, form a parallel arrangement, probably suggesting their primary function was the same and, possibly, chronologically contemporary. It is reasonable to suggest ditch **032** (Phase I) can be seen in Phase II as **069**. Therefore it is presumed ditches **030** and **035** either converge with **023**, or terminate beyond the working width.
- 4.6 Ditch **035** is possibly the earliest feature encountered. Its orientation, which in effect runs at a tangent to the parallel ditches **023**, **030** and **032**, in a northwest-southeast direction, and the presence of a compacted stony fill, free of the loam typically found on site, suggests this feature may belong to a separate phase of activity. This is also inferred from its truncation by **032**, one of three presumed contemporary ditches.
- 4.7 It is suggested that the route to Friardykes currently in use has been one of a series of well used routes in times past. Excavation revealed the remains of a track parallel to the one now used, evidenced by well-worn wheel ruts (**039**, **041**, **052** and **053**). The watching brief conducted at **T12** also confirmed CFA Site **35** was probably a well traversed route towards Friardykes from the east. There was also evidence to suggest this route had undergone a degree of repair work, after the area had become eroded by use.
- 4.8 Occupation at Friardykes is purported to date to the medieval period, and the excavations found no evidence to either support or contradict this. What is suggested is the complex of ditches at Friardykes probably required some form of communal effort or multiple human resource to dig them, and that they were probably excavated to provide a boundary of some permanence, possibly to enclose land.
- 4.9 Whether this inception occurred during the medieval period is not known, and it remains possible some ditches and their perambulations were reused landmarks from a previous age. In this respect, Friardykes in its plural form alludes to the presence and subsequent discovery of these ditches.
- 4.10 The project has demonstrated that the potential for discovery of unknown archaeological remains is small in an upland landscape such as that at Crystal Rig. In general, the access roads were narrow, limiting the possibility of finding sites along these corridors. The site itself was located on very unsheltered ground, around the hills of Bransly Hill, Friardykes Dod, Belton Dod and Rook Law, with incised gullies carrying burns. 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. The potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Cracking Shaw forest was found to be low,

highlighted by the lack of any remains associated with Site **11** within the areas of ground breaking.

- 4.11 The majority of the sites recognised during the ES were field boundaries, sheepfolds and rig-and-furrow cultivation, dating to the medieval or later period and relating to a time when farming settlement was considerably more extensive than today, particularly across the higher ground around the proposed wind farm site. The sites identified during the watching brief, with the exception of the ditches recorded at Friardykes, were generally isolated examples of ditches (typically for drainage), trackways and sheep tracks, and a single pit containing a flint scraper. 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 were carried out during construction works at Crystal Rig Windfarm Phase II.
- 5.2 A number of sites in close proximity to or deemed to be under threat from construction work were cordoned off by bunting or similar prior to the removal of soil deposits. CFA Site **45** was exposed due to constructional necessity, however the monument's integrity had not been compromised and all the exposed archaeological features were preserved by record.
- 5.3 The watching brief confirmed that there were no remains of CFA site **11** within the area of ground breaking.
- 5.4 The watching brief recorded a number of features, predominated by evidence of land use, alteration and drainage activity attributed to post-medieval and modern farming practices. Three ditches were excavated in the vicinity of **T9** and found to be associated with attempts at land drainage.
- 5.5 A section was excavated across the route of the Herring Road (Site **51**) near **T26**. This section did not reveal any formal structure to the track at this point, although it was visible on the surface as a change in vegetation with slight reed-filled depressions to either side. A section excavated across CFA Site **45** slightly to the west at **T35** did reveal the remains of an earthwork trackway with ditches to either side. It is possible that the location and route of Site **45** is in fact the Herring Road, with the current marked route a more recent alteration.
- 5.6 A section of disused track (CFA Site **35**) was excavated at **T12** which showed evidence of several phases of repair.
- 5.7 The remains of a probable prehistoric pit were excavated at **T26**, yielding the remains of a probable Bronze Age flint scraper.
- 5.8 Scheduled Monument Consent was sought and granted to allow the contractor to expand the current road provision, on health and safety grounds, immediately southeast of Yadlee Stone Circle (SMR No. 4443) (CFA Site **26**). The monument was further protected by Heras fencing.
- 5.9 Following the watching brief on the access road to the batching plant at Friardykes, a phase of archaeological mitigation was instigated. These excavations revealed the remains of a track, parallel to that still used, and several substantial rock-cut ditches which possibly span several phases of occupation in this area.
- 5.10 During the watching brief on the access road to **T12**, and as expected, the ditch complex recorded during Phase I of mitigation was discovered. Excavation confirmed the probable continuance of these features in this area including several large rock-cut ditches, a number of probable drainage gullies and the aforementioned trackway.

- 5.11 No dating evidence, organic or otherwise, was recovered to corroborate the documentary accounts of medieval monasticism at Friardykes. However, some of the features were substantial, with several showing evidence of accompanying earthwork banks. Excavation of these features suggests they are unlikely to be of modern origin, and in all probability, due to dimensional and depositional evidence, probably pre-date the post-medieval period. The exceptions are the excavated trackways, which probably indicate these routes were well travelled into the modern era.
- 5.12 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the relevant Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs).
- 5.13 An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 6) and an online *OASIS Scotland* record will be prepared. The requirement for any work in post-excavation lies with the respective Council Archaeologists.

## 6. REFERENCES

Hill, I and Suddaby, I 2007 *Crystal Rig Wind Farm (Phase II Substation), Lammermuir Hills, East Lothian*. CFA Report No. 1422.

Jones, C 2008 *Crystal Rig Wind Farm, Lammermuir Hills, East Lothian and Scottish Borders: Updated Desk-based assessment and Field Reconnaissance Survey*, CFA Report No. 1433.

## APPENDIX 1: Updated Gazetteer of Sites

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
1	NT 648 701	Farmstead; enclosure	NMRS (NT67SW 16) Aerial Photographs Field survey	<p>The NMRS records the site of an enclosure situated c. 1km SW of the summit of Watch Law. The site is identifiable on aerial photographs but is not depicted on any maps. The NMRS archive comprises four oblique aerial photographs from 1983. These show a large square enclosure and a second, large sub-rectangular enclosure with a small structure/enclosure to the NE, lying between two watercourses.</p> <p>Field survey identified a small farmstead comprising at least two enclosures and one building. The building consists of a roughly rectangular feature and measuring 11m N-S x 6m E-W and is defined by a turf bank c. 2m wide x 0.4m high. There is no discernible entrance. To the W of the building is a short stretch of low turf bank 1m wide x 0.3m high connecting the SW corner of the building to the SE corner of a large enclosure 44m E-W x 35m N-S. This sub-rectangular enclosure consists of a turf bank 2m wide x 0.4m high with a broad shallow ditch (3m wide x 0.4m deep) on the inside of the bank. The central area of the enclosure has at least three possible building structures distributed around the edge of the plateau area. The largest is 11m E-W x 6m wide along the S side. on the N side are two smaller possible structure 6m x 3.5m aligned ESE-WNW and 5m x 3m aligned SSE-NNW respectively. A second, roughly square enclosure 35m x 34m with a turf bank 2m wide x 0.4m high lies a short distance to the SW of the first. To the S of the first building there is a group of four distinctive low mounds varying in size from c.4m dia x 0.5m high to 6m x 3m x 0.9m high. These may be natural features or they may conceal buried features of archaeological interest. The location of this farmstead accords with that of a farmstead depicted on Roy's map (1747-55) and named as Fryer Dykes.</p> <p>Field survey identified the three enclosures (including an oval enclosure 44m by 35m set within banks 1m wide and up to 1m high), four structures (all approximately 10m by 6m set within banks 1.5m wide and 0.3m high) and an area of rig-and-furrow. There is a further sub-square enclosure to the SW, measuring 35m by 32m, set within banks 1.2m wide and 0.3m high.</p>
2	NT 6578 7021	Cairn	NMRS (NT67SE 1) Field survey	<p>On Watch Law the NMRS notes a disturbed turf-covered mound 7m in diameter and 0.4m high. Some stone is evident in its damaged east side but there is no trace of a kerb nor positive indication that it is a burial mound. The mound may conjecturally be associated with the name Watch Law.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a grass-covered cairn (which looked to be clearance) and found it as described by the NMRS.</p>

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
3	Not Used			
4	NT 66620 70271	Farmstead	NMRS (NT67SE 19, NT67SE 20) Maps Aerial Photographs Field survey	The current 1:25,000 OS map depicts a small rectangular enclosure on the west side of Boonslie Burn. This site is mentioned in the NMRS (NT67SE 19) and is identifiable on the oblique aerial photographs. This farmstead and large enclosure is situated on the west side of the Boonslie Burn. The RCAHMS oblique vertical aerial photographs shows the site to consist of two rectangular dwellings with a square- shaped enclosure running from the buildings down slope to the burn. The buildings and dwellings survive as earthworks which are estimated to be about 1m high. A small area of rig and furrow is also visible to the south of the enclosure. Immediately N of the site there is a large linear earthwork running E-W for about 100m. None of these remains are depicted on the early maps but the recent 1:25,000 OS map (1987) shows the position of the large enclosure further to the north. Field survey identified a settlement consisting of at 3 enclosures and at least eight structures with associated ditches and banks to the SW of Boonslie.
5	NT 6711 6968	Building	Maps Aerial Photographs	A small rectangular building is situated 650m SW of the summit of Bransly Hill. The building is depicted as Branslieshiel on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map from 1895, although subsequent editions do not show the site as named. The building is visible on the 1946 and 1965 vertical aerial photographs.
6	NT 670 696	Farmstead	NMRS (NT66NE 19) Aerial photographs	The NMRS notes the presence of a farmstead and enclosure that are visible on oblique aerial photographs. The building and enclosure are not depicted on the cartographic sources. Note that this may be the same site as site 5.
7	NT 648 694	Enclosure	Aerial Photographs Field survey	A circular feature with a diameter of about 100m is visible on a 1965 aerial photograph (recorded during Phase II). The feature appears to be of low relief and is possibly a former type of stock enclosure. The feature is not recorded in the NMRS nor is it depicted on any maps. Field survey identified a large circular feature on the NW-facing slope of Cracking Shaw above Mossy Burn. The feature is readily visible as a vegetation mark when viewed at a distance from the NE but is less evident on the ground at close quarters. The feature is defined by a discontinuous ring of rushy sedge vegetation.
8	NT 6700 6953	Sheepfold	Maps Aerial Photographs	A circular sheepfold is situated 800m SW of the summit of Bransly Hill. This feature is only depicted on the 1:10,000 OS map and is visible on the 1965 vertical aerial photographs.
9	NT 670 691	?Enclosures	Aerial Photographs	Two circular features are situated approximately 350m east of Tay Burn. These features are visible on the 1965 vertical aerial photographs as low relief earthworks and both have

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				a diameter of c.50m. These features are not depicted on any of the cartographic sources. Soil removal in the vicinity of Turbine 2 was monitored in its entirety and the site was not compromised.
10	NT 6412 6898	Sheepfold	Maps Aerial photographs	A sheepfold is situated alongside the West Burn and is not shown on the 1st Edition OS map but first appears on the 1895 2nd Edition. It is shown on current 1:10,000 OS maps. The site is visible on the 1965 vertical aerial photographs. Not visited by field survey.
11	NT 6442 6871	Enclosure	NMRS (NT66NW 25) Aerial photographs Watching brief	The NMRS records the position of an enclosure c.500m NE of the summit of Cracking Shaw. The NMRS holds an archive of five oblique aerial photographs from 1983 showing a large circular enclosure consisting of a circular bank with a broad ditch on the outside and a narrower ditch on the outside. The feature, which appears to be approximately 60m in diameter, is cut by two linear drainage ditches. There appears to be a possible entrance in the SW arc. The site is visible on the 1946 and 1965 vertical aerial photographs but is not depicted on any of the cartographic sources. Not visited. Due to the dense forestation, a baseline assessment could not be made before deforestation. The location of the site placed it directly in the path of the proposed route for the Turbine 45 and Turbine 46 access track. The location was within a wider area of dense coniferous plantation which required felling before work. After deforestation, a thorough visual inspection of the area was undertaken; however, no traces of Site 11 remained on the surface. Deforestation had produced a large amount of brash which may have covered any surviving remains. This overlying detritus was removed by mechanical excavator prior to ground breaking activity under watching brief conditions; again confirming the absence of any archaeological features. The lack of any surviving sub-surface remains attributed to site 11 within the ground breaking area for the development was confirmed after soil deposits of c. 0.25m deep were removed to natural. It is therefore the conclusion that Site 11 has been destroyed by forestry activity during the intervening years between 1983 and the present day.
12	NT 6689 6857	Sheepfold	Maps Aerial photographs	A circular sheepfold is situated 200m east of the Tay Burn. This feature is depicted on the 1859 1st Edition OS map and subsequent editions. The sheepfold is visible on the 1946 and 1965 vertical aerial photographs.
13	NT6557 6845	Sheepfold	Maps	A circular sheepfold situated is situated alongside Mossy Burn. The sheepfold is depicted

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
			Aerial photographs	on the 1895 2nd Edition OS map and the current 1:10, 000 OS map. The feature is also visible on the vertical aerial photographs.
14	NT 6489 6839	Sheepfold	Maps Aerial photographs	A sheepfold is situated alongside the West Burn. The sheepfold is first depicted on the 1895 2nd Edition OS map and also appears on the current 1:10,000 OS map. The site is visible on the 1946 vertical aerial photograph but not on later sorties owing to afforestation which has effectively masked the site. The remains of an upstanding drystone built sheepfold were located at the bottom of a ravine c. 100m east of Turbine 42.
15	NT 6618 6804 (centred)	Farmstead, ditches	NMRS (NT66NE 11) Maps Aerial photographs Watching brief	The NMRS notes that there was a religious house at Friardykes (NT 661 680) to which a priest from Melrose was banished in the medieval period. A wall or dyke was built to enclose the portion of land which was afforded to him. No trace of the dyke can now be seen. The place name Friardykes first appears on Roy's map of 1747-55. The 1859 1st Edition OS map depicts two small buildings. The 1965 vertical aerial photographs show one of the buildings to be roofed. The 1999 OS 1:10,000 map depicts three buildings, one of which lies within a triangular enclosure. One of the buildings appears to be a rectilinear with an approximate length of 30m on a N-S alignment. The other two buildings are rectangular and both measure approximately 6m by 5m. The excavations at Friardykes revealed a number of negative features (023, 030, 032, 037, 039, 041, 045, 052, 054, 056, 058, 060, 062, 064, 069, 073, 100) at Turbine 12 centred at NT 66238 68205. These were dominated by linear ditches and gullies, most of which were north-south orientated. A lack of anthropogenic material, by way of material finds or organic remains, makes the site interpretation subjective. Occupation at Friardykes is purported to date to the medieval period, and the excavations found no evidence to either support or contradict this. What is suggested is the complex of ditches at Friardykes probably required some form of communal effort or multiple human resource to dig them, and that they were probably excavated to provide a boundary of some permanence, possibly to enclose land.
16	NT 6598 6786	Farmstead	Maps Aerial photographs	Two buildings are depicted on the 1895 2nd Edition and current 1:10,000 map. The 1999 OS 1:10,000 map shows two rectilinear buildings each with a small enclosure. The buildings are visible on the 1965 vertical aerial photographs.
17	NT 661 678	Rig-and-furrow	Aerial photographs	A small plot of rig and furrow is situated on a south facing slope 150m SE of Beltondod dwellings (23). The rig and furrow is visible on the 1965 vertical aerial photographs. These cultivation remains are not depicted on any of the cartographic sources
18	NT 646 678	Standing stone	NMRS (NT67NW 17)	The NMRS mentions that a standing stone is noted on Farmer's map of 1748 as being

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				near a stone circle on the summit of Spartleton Ridge (NT66NW 18). Nothing was found of this site during a survey by RCHAMS in 1979 nor was the stone circle (23) located in this year.
19	NT 6526 6778	Sheepfold	Maps Aerial photographs	The sheepfold is situated alongside the West Burn about 250m NW of Yadlee (23). The sheepfold is depicted on the 1859 1st Edition OS and 1:10,000 map. The site is visible on the 1946 and 1965 vertical aerial photographs.
20	NT 6536 6763	Farmstead	NMRS (NT67SE 25) Maps Aerial photographs	The 'Yadlee' dwelling appears on the 1st Edition 1859 OS map and subsequent editions. The 1895 2nd Edition shows a rectangular building and associated field system immediately to the west. The building is visible on the 1946 and 1965 vertical aerial photographs. The settlement is named "Zadlee" on the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS maps
21	NT 6547 6753	Well	NMRS (NT67SE 25)	The NMRS records a small spring named Pict's Well that issues from the base of a steep scarp. There is no tradition associated with the site.
22	NT 64066 67507	Cairn	NMRS (NT66NW 30) Maps Field survey	The NMRS records a Memorial Stone (NAT) depicted on the OS 6" map (1958). A visit by the OS found no trace, and no local knowledge of this stone. Visited by OS 30 April 1979. The OS 1st Edition map depicts this memorial stone and notes that it is inscribed 'In memory of Wm. Hall 1802'. Field survey identified a small stone cairn comprised of a surface collection of small, sub-angular boulders measuring 1.5m x 1m x 0.3m high. These are the probable remains of the memorial stone.
23	NT 646 675	Stone circle (possible)	NMRS (NT66NW 18)	A stone circle is recorded in the NMRS situated close to the summit of the Spartleton Edge approximately 350m east of the Herring Road track. The site was first visited in 1913 when it was recorded as being c.14m in diameter. Five pointed stones were found protruding from the peat. A visit by RCHAMS in 1979 failed to locate the site. The circle is not visible on any of the aerial photographs and maps.
24	NT 6572 6748	Ford	Maps	A ford is shown on the 1st Edition map at Yadlee. A bridge now crosses the burn at this point.
25	NT 6469 6728	Sheepfold	Maps Aerial photographs	A circular sheepfold is located within c.500m W of Gullians Cleugh. The sheepfold is depicted on the 1895 2nd Edition OS map and on the current 1:10,000 OS map. The site is visible on the 1946 and 1965 vertical aerial photographs
26	NT 6540 6732	Yadlee Stone Circle	NMRS (NT66NE 3)	This stone circle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 4443) and is situated on level though undulating moorland in an area of heather or pasture. On plan, the stones describe an oval measuring overall 9.0m E-W by 8.0m N-S. The significance of four earth-fast stones outside the northern arc and a random group of five others about 10.0m west of the

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				circle is uncertain, but they do not appear to have formed part of a larger or more complex monument. The boundary of the scheduled area is circular and passes through NGRs NT 65375 67322 (west), 65433 67324 (east), 65404 67352 (north) and 65404 67294 (south).
27	NT 659 671	Enclosure	NMRS (NT66NE 25)	An enclosure, recorded from oblique aerial photographs, is listed in the NMRS. No further description is given.
28	NT 6467 6700	Cairn	Maps Field survey	Described as a 'shepherds cairn' on the 1st Edition map, no trace of this feature now survives.
29	NT 652 666	Enclosures	NMRS (NT66NE 9)	Four turf-banked enclosures, all within 30m of each other, are situated at 380m OD on a slight S-facing pasture slope above Hazelly Burn. They range in overall dimensions from approximately 20m by 25m to 30m sub-square, and comprise low spread banks 0.1-0.3m high, with single and double grooves indicating former palisade or fence lines. The sloping interiors are featureless and amorphous breaks in grooves or bank suggest all had west-facing entrances. The form and positions of these enclosures do not suggest antiquity, but their construction is not typical of post-medieval and depopulation enclosure work in this region. Recorded from oblique aerial photographs.
30	NT6645 6723	Cairn	NMRS (NT66NE 1) Maps	The site of a cairn is situated in Crystal Forest on the crest of a SW-facing slope and is recorded as measure 21.0m in diameter with a maximum height of 1.0m. Much of the stone has been robbed and an Ordnance Survey trigonometry station is present on the site. Witches Cairn is named on the current OS 1:10,000 which shows a hachured mound at the intersection of a series of forest rides.
31	NT 657 676	Track	Maps Field survey	An old track is visible as a hollow-way traversing the south facing slope of Belton Dod, upslope from the current farm track and on the NE bank of the West Burn, close to Yadlee. The track measures c.2m in width and terminates close to the West Burn, where a ford is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map.
32	NT 656 673	Sheepfold	Field survey	A circular sheepfold is located c.400m SE of Yadlee. It measures c.17m in diameter and has drystone walls upstanding to a maximum height of 1m. The sheepfold is not shown on early editions of the OS maps, nor is it depicted on the current 1:10,000 OS map.
33	NT 6525 6818	Farmstead	Maps Field survey	A rectilinear building measuring 11m by 4m, aligned NW-SE and comprising collapsed drystone walls, is situated above the NE bank of the West Burn. The building has an attached enclosure measuring 26m by 11m on its SE side. The site is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition maps as a roofed building and enclosure.
34	NT 6544 6696	Clearance cairns	Field survey	A series of small clearance cairns forms a linear alignment running parallel to a modern fence on the ENE spur of Ling Rig, above Hazelly Cleugh. It has a maximum width of

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				0.5m and is 0.2m high
35	NT 66257 68239	Trackway	Maps Field survey Watching brief	<p>A hollow trackway cut into SE facing slope leads NE from Friardykes. The track is 2.2m wide and is cut into the slope c.0.3m deep. This trackway may be a continuation of Site 31.</p> <p>An evaluation trench was excavated to assess Site 35 prior to topsoil removal at Turbine 12 at NT 66307 68233. The evaluation revealed the well-preserved remains of Site 35, surviving as the convergence of two tracks (019 and 021), each about 2m wide. The preferred interpretation is that 019 represents the truncated remains of a track which had been truncated by an improvement along the existing route by 021. Both track ruts show signs of repair. The track was terraced on a slight slope, and erosion or subsidence was clearly evident in the repair of 022. This right of way passes Friardykes Farm to the south where field observations noted crudely coursed stonework shoring the track and forming a rudimentary embankment. The trackway is presumed to date from the post-medieval period, although agriculture at Friardykes is known to date from the medieval period. A single shallow-sided, flat bottomed circular pit (017) was also recorded during this evaluation at NT 66335 68236. The purpose and date remain unknown, although the physical properties suggest a later, and probably post-medieval, date which is reinforced due to the close proximity of the track</p>
36	NT 6652 6864	Stone	Field survey	A single large stone lies in pastureland c.700m NE of Friardykes. It measures c.0.6m by 0.6m by 0.25m and has a shallow depression in its upper surface measuring c.0.15m by 0.05m. The depression does not appear to be anthropogenic.
37	NT 6616 6885	Sheepfold	Field survey	The probable remains of a circular sheepfold lie c.800m north of Friardykes. The remains comprise a collapsed curvilinear dry stone wall and measure c.11m long.
38	NT 6612 6868	Clearance cairn	Field survey	A small cairn comprising several angular stones and orthostats surrounding a low mound. The mound measures c.1m in diameter and is 0.2m high. Probing suggested that further stones lay within the mound.
39	NT 653 679	Wall	Maps Field survey	A drystone boundary wall mostly following the course of West Burn and continuing for c.1km. The wall is generally in good condition with few collapsed sections. A single constructed break comprising a faced terminus was noted at 6526 6778 where the wall crossed a meander in the West Burn. The wall is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition maps and follows the current administrative boundary separating the East Lothian and Scottish Borders Council regions.
40	NT 63878 67386	Sheepfold	NMRS (NT66NW 23) Field survey	The NMRS records that the mutilated remains of a circular enclosure are situated at 350m OD on a slight NE-facing slope in heather-covered moorland. It measures 14.0m in

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				<p>diameter over a peat and stone bank averaging 2.5m wide and 0.4m high. A number of small earth-fast stones protrude from the bank but there is also an abundance of loose stone. A 1.5m wide break in the bank in the SE quadrant appears to be an original feature, although there are also a few mutilated gaps. There is no evidence of a ditch. The interior is at surface level and is featureless apart from some small stones and a stone slab 0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.1m thick. The origin and purpose of this enclosure are not evident from the surviving ground evidence. It could be prehistoric, but it may be a type of sheepfold. (The site corresponds to the description but not the location of NT66NW 18). Visited by OS 24 April 1979.</p> <p>The field survey identified these remains as a probable sheepfold. The feature is broadly as described by the OS, with the following exceptions. Firstly, there is a break c.1m wide in the SW arc that appears to be an entranceway; the break in the SE quadrant referred to by OS is not considered to be an original feature, but is rather the result of erosion of the enclosing bank (the bank is generally much eroded throughout). The break in the SW arc is a sharp and distinct break in the bank structure. Secondly, the small stones and stone slab noted by OS constitutes a small marker cairn close to the probable entrance in the SW.</p>
41	NT 64244 67605	Sheepfold	Field survey	Field survey identified a small, circular enclosure 9m in diameter over a low turf bank 2m wide x 0.4m. There is no discernible entrance. The feature sits on a level terrace on a SE facing slope. Close monitoring during topsoil removal in this area confirmed that no encroachment of this site occurred during construction.
42	NT 6355 6792	Cairn	Maps	<p>The OS 1st Edition map shows a shepherd's cairn a few metres to the E side of a boundary fence on Rook Law. The cairn is not marked on current OS maps.</p> <p>Field survey found no trace of this feature on a heather covered hillside.</p>
43	NT 64857 68926	Boundary stone	Maps Field survey	Field survey identified a roughly worked, oblong stone block measuring 0.9m x 0.4m x 0.15m lying on the ground surface at the junction of two trackways (51, 52). The block has evidently fallen from an upright position and is in all respects similar to the upright stone at site (50).
44	NT 65193 69287	Boundary stone	Maps Field survey	Field survey identified a worked boundary stone buried within the bank (45) across which runs the present footpath alignment of the Herring Road. The feature is similar in shape and form to the boundary marker (46) with the exception that no incised number is visible.
45	NT 64857 68926 – 65220 69330	Bank	Field survey Watching brief	Field survey identified a broad turf bank c.3m wide x 0.4m high with a ditch on either side c.2m wide x 0.4m deep. The bank runs NE from the corner of the conifer woodland at NT 64857 68926 to the Mossy Burn at NT 65220 69330. The present footpath alignment of

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				<p>the Herring Road (51) runs along the top of the bank.</p> <p>The site was cut at NT 65038 69124, perpendicular to its current northeast-southwest alignment, during groundbreaking activity to removal soil for the crane pad of Turbine 35. The section was excavated and recorded. There were two parallel ditches and a central earthwork bank. The central banked material (087) measured c. 2.5m northwest-southeast and was flanked either side by ditches up to 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep.</p> <p>The location and route of Site 45 suggests this may be a segment of 'The Herring Road' between Cracking Shaw forest and Watch Law. Field survey and map regression place the route southeast of this location, arcing toward Friardykes Dod (Site 51). However Forrest's map of c. 1802 illustrates a smoothed-out more consistent route in the location of Site 45. The proposed route may be the original course, passing Sites 43 &amp; 44, which are assessed as boundary marker stones, strengthening this possible interpretation.</p>
46	NT 64277 69513	Boundary stone	Maps Field survey	The OS 1st Edition map depicts a boundary stone. Field survey identified an orthostat, 0.8m high x 0.4m x 0.15m, embedded in a substantial boundary bank (47).
47	NT 64000 69760 – 64277 69513 – 63460 68720	Bank	Maps Field survey	Field survey identified a field boundary bank measuring c.3m wide x 0.9m high defining the SE corner of a large enclosure to the NW of the forestry plantation.
48	NT 64750 70080 – 64277 69513	Bank	Maps Field survey	Field survey identified the remains of a substantial field boundary bank running between the Mossy Burn NT 64750 70080 and the north corner of a forestry plantation at NT 64277 69513. The bank measures c.3m wide and has a ditch along its NW side 2m wide x 0.4m deep. There are also indications of a possible ditch on the SE side, although this may be the result of turf removal for the bank construction rather than a deliberately constructed ditch.
49	NT 655 699	Drainage	Aerial Photographs Field survey	An area of possible cultivation remains were identified by the East Lothian Cultural Heritage officer through aerial photographs. Field survey visited the area and found extensive drainage. Although it is possible that vegetation may have obscured possible rig and furrow, elsewhere on site (67) these possible cultivation remains were proved to be drainage.
50	NT 65476 70141	Boundary stone	Maps Field survey	The OS 1st Edition map depicts a boundary stone at this location. Field survey identified a roughly worked oblong orthostat 1m high x 0.4 x 0.2m in section standing on the E side of the Herring Road
51	NT 65600 70420 – 64250 67280	The Herring Road	Maps Aerial photographs Field survey	A track can be traced running E of Hartside Edge passing the summit of Watch Law and then running SW through Cracking Shaw Forest. The track is named Herring Road on the 1859 1st Edition OS map and on subsequent maps. The track was formerly used by the

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
			Watching brief	<p>inhabitants of Lauderdale and others for the conveyance of herring from Dunbar hence its name (Hall 1996). No trace of the track is visible north of Mossy Burn within the proposed development area. The track is clearly visible running south from Mossy Burn to Cracking Shaw forestry plantation. It comprises a raised bank c.2m wide and 0.2m high with narrow ditches running along both sides.</p> <p>The Herring Road is named on the 1859 1st Edition OS map and on subsequent maps. The track was formerly used by the inhabitants of Lauderdale and others for the conveyance of herring from Dunbar hence its name (Hall 1996). It is first depicted on Forrest's map (1802) and named as 'Herron Road'.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the trackway follows a sinuous course from Watch Law southwards to Ling Rig. To the N of Mossy Burn, the track is visible on the ground as a slight hollow way and green track approximately 2.5m wide. Between Mossy Burn and West Burn the track runs in a straight line along the top of a broad bank (45). From West Burn the track runs through a ride in the Yadlee forestry plantation, emerging to join a farm track on the W slope of Wool Hill.</p> <p>The route of the Herring Road (Site 51) was only directly impacted upon in one location and so consequently only one section was excavated across it. It was crossed obliquely by an access track near Turbine 26 at NT 65298 69556. On the surface the track was visible as a change in vegetation with slight reed-filled depressions to either side. The track bed measured 1.4-1.5m wide. There was no formal structure to the track and in plan and section at the crossing point there were no identifiable deposits, layers or cuts to distinguish the track from the topsoil and natural subsoil. It seems likely, given the lack of archaeological remains at CFA Site 51, that the original route of the Herring Road is further to the west along the line of Site 45.</p>
52	NT 64000 69820 – 65000 68800	Trackway	Maps Field survey	<p>Forrest's map (1802) and subsequent maps depict a trackway aligned NW-SE crossing Dunbar Common.</p> <p>Field survey identified the route (now in use as a footpath running from Stenton to Duns) but there are no surface traces of any note along the route, which skirts the NE side of the Yadlee forestry plantation.</p>
53	NT 6375 6892	Cairn	Maps	<p>The cairn is not shown on the OS 1st Edition map, but first appears on the 1895 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. It is shown on current OS 1:10,000 maps.</p> <p>Not visited by field survey</p>
54	NT 6417 6829	Sheepfold	Maps	<p>The sheepfold is not shown on the OS 1st Edition map and first appears on the 1981 Edition. It is shown on current OS 1:10,000 maps.</p>

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
				Not visited by field survey
55	NT6538 6942	Sheepfold	Maps	A roughly oval sheepfold is marked on current 1:10,000 OS maps on the W side of West Burn. It is not shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map, first appearing on the 1981 Edition. Not visited by field survey.
56	NT 66399 69151	Bank	Field survey	Field survey identified the degraded remains of small section of a possible turf bank to the E of Friarsdyke. The bank was 0.3m high and 1.5m wide and was orientated E –W.
57	Not used			
58	NT 66222 69679	Enclosure (possible)	Field survey	Field survey identified the remains of a sub-square enclosure S of Watch Law. The enclosure was 8m in length and 7m wide, enclosed by banks 0.4m high and 1m wide. There was a small, grass-covered mound within the enclosure, which was 1m in diameter and 0.4m high.
59	NT 65300 69833	Sheepfold	Maps Field survey	Field survey identified a modern sheepfold, which is depicted on the current Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map. There are no signs of any earlier remains in the area.
60	NT 65488 68928	Well	Maps Field survey	A well, named as Davies Well is marked on Forrest 1802 map, Thomson and Johnson 1820 map and the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1854). Field survey records no upstanding remains in this area. It is possible that the name is in reference to a natural spring, rather than an actual well.
61	NT 6665 7067	Farmstead	Field survey	The remains of the Boonslie farmstead are marked on the current OS 1:10000 map. The farmstead comprises two buildings (now unroofed) connected by a central enclosure, with a second enclosure to the WSW. One building, directly next to the track, has two internal compartments with ashlar blocks capping the windows and door and was probably the main farmhouse. The second building seems less formal and has no internal compartments which suggests this building was the stock house for the steading.
62	NT 665536 70533	Bank, rig-and-furrow	Field survey	Field survey identified an area of rig and furrow to the NNW of site 4. Encompassing an area of roughly 50m by 50m, the rig measured 4m wide and 0.1m high, and the furrow was 2.5m wide and 0.2m deep. There is a grass covered clearance cairn to the NE at NT 66537 70532, which was 2m by 1.5m and 0.2m high. To the S of the rig-and-furrow there is an earthen bank, perhaps originally enclosing or demarcating the cultivation. The turf covered bank is orientated E-W and is 15m wide and 0.4m high.
63	NT 65972 70600	Boundary stone	Field survey	Field survey identified an upright boundary stone situated next to an existing track. Now slightly listing towards one side, the hewed sandstone block is 1m high, 0.3m wide and 0.1m thick.
64	NT 66005 70421	Bank	Field survey	Field survey recorded turf covered earthen bank on a NNW-SSE alignment, which was 2m wide and 0.7m high.

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
65	NT 65775 70287	Trackway	Field survey	Field survey identified a disused, grass covered trackway running across the moorland. The track was seen as a slight hollow, which was 2m wide and 0.2m deep.
66	NT 66599 70432 (enclosure) NT 66299 70432 (Rig and furrow)	Enclosure, rig-and-furrow	Field survey	Field recorded a turf bank enclosure, of which only three sides now remain, which 7m in width. The banks were grass covered and were 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. ESE of the enclosure was an area of rig and furrow. The rig was 3m wide and 0.2m high, with the furrow 2m wide and 0.2m deep. The cultivation was aligned E-W on SE facing slope.
67	NT 663 693	Drainage	Aerial photographs Field survey	Aerial photographs show possible cultivated remains W of an existing farm track. Field survey visited the area and, although hard to discern, recorded linear vegetation change which may indicate the cultural remains. However since the field survey, an archaeological evaluation has taken place in that area (Hill and Suddaby 2007) which identified an extensive drainage system and therefore it is probable that the remains seen on the aerial photograph's area is drainage.
68	NT 65830 70469	Bank	Field survey	Field survey identified a grass covered, earthen field bank 2m wide and 0.3m high. It follows the existing fence line and is probably the old land/ field boundary.
69	NT 66781 69112 NT 66770 69107	Ditches	Watching brief	Linear shallow ditches (011, 013) were recorded at the crane pad of Turbine 1. 011 was a probable path or sheep track. 013 was a flat-based drainage cut.
70	NT 66990 69210	Ditches	Watching brief	Three parallel linear shallow ditches were recorded along the access track to Turbine 2 (005, 007, 009). The preferred interpretation offered is that 005 and 009 represent possible wheel ruts from a disused trackway or the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation. Feature 007 may represent the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation, given the elongated and shallow concave profile. All features remain undated, although they are presumed to be post-medieval in origin.
71	NT 67292 68788	Ditch	Watching brief	The remains of a linear shallow ditch (015) were recorded at the crane pad for Turbine 5. This feature is likely to be the remains of a drainage cut or a cultivation furrow.
72	NT 65950 69290	Ditches	Watching brief	Three linear shallow ditches (092, 095, 097) were recorded at Turbine 9. Field observations beyond T9 and above the level of truncation showed 097 to be a substantial depression in the land surface which continued for approximately 20m in a northward direction. A walkover of the area south of Turbine 9 revealed the area is occupied by blanket bog, with a substantial number of drainage channels incised into the landscape, often accompanied by linear turf banked earthworks. It is therefore likely that the features found during soil removal in this area are earlier attempts at land drainage or reclamation.
73	NT 66354 68268	Pits	Watching brief	A circular pit was recorded (080) near Turbine 12, containing a charcoal-rich fill.
74	NT 65616 68982	Ditches	Watching brief	Two converging linear drainage ditches (083, 085) were recorded in a waterlogged area of Turbine 24. Presumed to be post-medieval in origin.

No	NGR	Class	Source	Description / baseline
	NT 65213 69637	Pit	Watching brief	A small, vertical-sided, flat-based pit (076) was recorded in the vicinity of Turbine 26. Excavation of the fill yielded a single piece of worked flint. Analysis of the flint suggests this is a fragment of a scraper.

## APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context no.	Site	Description
000	-	Natural, geological tills, boulder clays
001	-	Topsoil
002	-	Peat
003	-	Subsoil
004	-	Palaeosol
005	T2	Cut of linear, probable trackway
006	T2	Fill of 006
007	T2	Cut of linear, probable trackway
008	T2	Fill of 007
009	T2	Cut of linear
010	T2	Fill of 009
011	T1	Cut of probable sheep track
012	T1	Fill of 011
013	T1	Cut of drainage feature
014	T1	Fill of 013
015	T5	Cut of probable sheep track
016	T5	Fill of 015
017	T12	Cut of circular pit
018	T12	Fill of 017
019	T12	Cut of trackway (CFA Site 35)
020	T12	Fill of 019
021	T12	Cut of trackway (CFA Site 35)
022	T12	Fill of 021
023	T12	Cut of large rock cut ditch near Friardykes
024	T12	Fill and stone tip of 023
025	T12	Fill of 023
026	T12	Fill of 023
027	T12	Natural silted fill of 023
028	T12	Natural silted fill of 023
029	T12	Natural silted fill of 023
030	T12	Cut of rock cut ditch near Friardykes
031	T12	Fill of 030
032	T12	Cut of rock cut ditch near Friardykes
033	T12	Fill of 032
034	T12	Natural silted fill of 032
035	T12	Cut of rock cut ditch near Friardykes, truncated by 032
036	T12	Stony fill of 035
037	T12	Cut of probable drainage gully / track boundary near Friardykes
038	T12	Fill of 037
039	T12	Cut of track rut (1 of 2) heading south towards Friardykes
040	T12	Fill of 039
041	T12	Cut of track rut (2 of 2) heading south towards Friardykes
042	T12	Fill of 041
043	T12	Cut of gully (same as 058)
044	T12	Fill of 043
045	T12	Narrow cut of slot within ditch 023 near Friardykes
046	T12	Fill of 045
047	T12	Fill of 046
048	-	<i>Not used</i>

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Description</b>
049	-	<i>Not used</i>
050	-	<i>Not used</i>
051	T12	Fill of 035
052	T12	Cut of track rut near Friardykes
053	T12	Fill of 052
054	T12	Cut of semi-circular feature near Friardykes
055	T12	Fill of 054
056	T12	Cut of curvilinear feature near Friardykes
057	T12	Fill of 056
058	T12	Cut of gully near Friardykes
059	T12	Fill of 058
060	T12	Cut of truncated ditch near Friardykes
061	T12	Fill of 060
062	T12	Cut of ditch near Friardykes
063	T12	Fill of 062
064	T12	Cut of large rock cut ditch near Friardykes (same as <b>023</b> )
065	T12	Fill of 064
066	T12	Fill of 064
067	T12	Fill of 064
068	T12	Primary fill and stone tip of 064
069	T12	Cut of rock cut ditch near Friardykes
070	T12	Fill of 069
071	T12	Fill of 069
072	T12	Fill of 069
073	T12	Cut of drainage gully diverging from 069 near Friardykes
074	T12	Fill of 073
075	T12	Stone drainage channel within gully 073
076	T26	Cut of oval pit
077	T26	Fill of 076
078	-	<i>Not used</i>
079	-	<i>Not used</i>
080	T12	Cut of circular pit near batching plant
081	T12	Fill of 080
082	T12	Fill of 080
083	T24	Cut of linear drain
084	T24	Fill of 083
085	T24	Cut of linear drain
086	T24	Fill of 085
087	T35	Central bank of CFA Site 45, and probable trackway
088	T35	Cut of ditch parallel to 087
089	T35	Fill of 088
090	T35	Cut of ditch parallel to 087
091	T35	Fill of 090
092	T9	Cut of linear ditch
093	T9	Fill of 092
094	T9	Fill of 092
095	T9	Cut of linear ditch
096	T9	Fill of 095
097	T9	Cut of truncated ditch
098	T9	Fill of 097
099	T9	Fill of 097
100	T12	Cut of track rut near Friardykes

Context no.	Site	Description
101	T12	Fill of 100
102	T35	CFA Site 45, thin layer of light grey silty sand and pebbles between ditches 088 and 090

### APPENDIX 3a: Photographic Register

Shot No.	Description	Taken From	Conditions
<i>Film 1</i>			
1	Film Registration	-	-
2 - 3	East facing section of road cut showing drain 083 from east	W	Overcast
4 - 5	General view of 083	NW	Overcast
6 - 7	General view of 085	NE	Overcast
8 - 9	General view of T24 after soil removal	N	Overcast
10 - 11	General view of access track to T7 after soil removal	NE	Overcast
12 - 13	General view of T7 area after soil removal	E	Overcast
14 - 15	General view of T7 area after soil removal	S	Overcast
16 - 21	General view of Stone Folds Rig Borrow Pit	NE	Bright
22 - 23	General view of stripped track beyond T24	SW	Bright
24 - 25	General view of T6 area after soil removal	E	Bright
26 - 27	General view of T6 and T7 during soil removal	N	Bright
28 - 29	General view of T2 after expansion	NW	Overcast
30 - 31	Pre-excavation shot of Herring Road (CFA Site 51) at T26	S	Bright
32 - 33	South facing section of access track at Herring Road (CFA Site 51) crossing T26	S	Bright
<i>Film 2</i>			
1	Film Registration	-	-
2 - 3	General view of area T13 after soil removal	NE	Rain
4 - 5	General view of area T16 after soil removal	NE	Fog
6 - 7	General view of area T15 after soil removal	SE	Fog
8 - 9	General view of area T14 after soil removal	S	Fog
10 - 11	Pit 076, T26 west facing section	E	Dull
12 - 13	Pit 076, T26, post-ex shot	S	Dull
14 - 15	General view of area T17 after soil removal	SE	Rain
16 - 17	General view of area T16a after soil removal	E	Rain
18 - 19	General view of area T16b after soil removal	S	Rain
20 - 21	General view of area T29 after soil removal	SW	Rain
22 - 23	General view of area T30 after soil removal	N	Rain
24 - 25	General view of tracks to T29 & T30 after soil removal	N	Overcast
<i>Film 3</i>			
1	Film Registration	-	-
2 - 3	General view of track to T35 after soil removal	SW	Overcast
4 - 5	General view of Herring Road (CFA Site 45) at T35 pre-excavation	SW	Overcast
6 - 7	Herring Road, CFA Site 45, southwest facing section	SW	Overcast
8 - 9	Ditches 089, 091 and bank 087, Herring Road (CFA Site 45), area T35	NE	Bright
10 - 11	General view of area T35 after soil removal	N	Overcast
12 - 13	General view T36, towards Herring Road (CFA Site 45)	W	Overcast
14 - 19	Panoramic view of CFA Site 7 cordoned off	SW	Overcast
20 - 21	General view of area T36 after soil removal	E	Overcast
22 - 23	General view of area T34 after removal	W	Overcast
24 - 25	General view of area T15 & T14 during soil removal	SE	Bright
26 - 27	General view of area T45 after soil removal	NW	Overcast
28 - 29	General view of tracks to T45 and T46 after soil removal	SE	Overcast
30 - 31	General view of area T46 during soil removal	NW	Misty

### APPENDIX 3b: Digital Photographic Register

Photo No.	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	General shot of access track area T2	-	Overcast
2	Wheel rut (005), access track area T2 after soil removal	S	Overcast
3	General view of access track area T2	NE	Overcast
4	Linear features (005 and 009), after topsoil removal	NE	Overcast
5	Cut of probable track rut (005), partially excavated	N	Overcast
6	Cut of probable track rut (007), partially excavated	N	Overcast
7	General view of wheel rut (007) in plan	N	Overcast
8	General view of access track area T2	NE	Overcast
9	General view of area T2 after soil removal	SE	Overcast
10	General view of access track area T2 after soil removal	NW	Overcast
11	Soil profile of area T2 including buried turves	-	-
12	Linear feature (009), area T2 partially excavated	N	Overcast
13	Panoramic view of CFA Site 9 cordoned off	E	Overcast
14	General view of area T2 after soil removal	SE	Overcast
15	General view of access track area T2 with site compound in the distance	E	Overcast
16	General view of route of floating road across Friardykes Dod	W	Overcast
17	Shot of earthwork, (CFA Site 65) on route of floating road across Friardykes Dod	N	Overcast
18	Shot of track, (CFA Site 64) on route of floating road across Friardykes Dod	N	Overcast
19	General view of trackway on route of floating road across Friardykes Dod	N	Overcast
20	Shot of stone embankment, (CFA Site 35)	-	-
21	Shot of stone embankment and possible structure (CFA Site 35)	-	-
22	Farm wall at Friardykes, with CFA Site 35 in background	SW	Overcast
23	Panoramic view of area T2 after soil removal	S	Clear
24	Probable sheep track (011), area T1	-	Sunny
25	Probable sheep track (011), area T1 in plan	-	Sunny
26	General view of area T1 during soil removal	E	Sunny
27	Probable drainage cut (013), area T1	N	Sunny
28	Probable drainage cut (013), northeast facing section, area T1	N	Sunny
29	General view of 'Thorter Cleugh' from Bransly Hill (CFA Site 4)	E	Overcast
30	General view of area T4 after soil removal	SW	Overcast
31	General view of access track to area T4 after soil removal	NE	Sunny
32	General view of access track area T5 during soil removal	SE	Overcast
33	Probable sheep track (015), area T5	NW	Clear
34	Probable sheep track (015), northwest facing section	NW	Clear
35	General shot of 'Batching Plant' area before excavation	-	-
36	General shot of trackway (CFA Site 35) pre-excavation	NE	Cloudy
37	Possible undulating feature observed during walkover of areas T12 - T10	E	Cloudy
38	General view of area T11 showing cattle denuded surface	NE	Sunny
39	General view of access track to areas T11 - T10 after soil removal	S	Sunny
40	Field drain fragments observed during walkover of areas T12 - T10	-	-
41	General view of access track towards area T11	N	Clear
42	General view of access track towards area T10	S	Clear
43	Shot of natural depression showing depth of peat deposit, access track T11	SE	Clear
44	General view of water logged conditions, area T11 after soil removal	NW	Cloudy
45	General shot of drainage 'grips' along existing site track during construction	-	-
46	General shot of disused trackways at Beltondod	SW	Cloudy

Photo No.	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
47	Shot of sheepfold (CFA Site 32) from Friardykes	NE	Overcast
48	Shot of sheepfold (CFA Site 32) close up	-	-
49	General view of Friardykes from Beltondod including multiple trackways	SW	Overcast
50	General view of Yadlee borrow pit prior to soil removal	SW	Overcast
51	Shot of track still in use at Yadlee borrow pit prior to soil removal	SE	Overcast
52	General shot of Cracking Shaw plantation partially felled from Yadlee	SE	Overcast
53	Yadlee stone circle (CFA Site 26)	-	-
54	Yadlee stone circle (CFA Site 26)	-	-
55	Yadlee farm (CFA Site 21) viewed from the existing site track	NW	Overcast
56	Shot of ford and bridge (CFA Site 24)	NE	Overcast
57	Unknown feature adjacent to the West Burn south of CFA Site 24	-	-
58	Shot of Beltondod Farm (CFA Site 16)	N	Overcast
59	Shot of Beltondod Farm (CFA Site 16)	E	Overcast
60	Evaluation trench through CFA Site 35, area T12	NW	Cloudy
61	Pit (017), area T12, pre-excavation	-	-
62	Pit (017), area T12, part excavated southwest facing section	SW	Overcast
63	Pit (017), area T12, part excavated in plan	-	Overcast
64	Track (019), area T12, part excavated northeast facing excavation	NE	Overcast
65	Ditch (023), access track to batching plant, after soil removal	S	Clear
66	Ditch (030), access track to batching plant, after soil removal	S	Clear
67	Converging ditches (032, 035), access track to batching plant, after soil removal	S	Clear
68	Ditch (023), part excavated by machine	S	Clear
69	Fence channel (045), within ditch (023), south facing section	S	Clear
70	Ditch (032), access track to batching plant, south facing section	S	Overcast
71	Ditch (035), mitigation excavation Phase I, southeast facing excavation	SE	Overcast
72	Converging ditches (032, 035) in plan, mitigation excavation Phase I	E	Overcast
73	Converging ditches (032, 035) in plan, mitigation excavation Phase I	S	Overcast
74	Track rut (039) and gully (037), mitigation excavation Phase I	N	Overcast
75	Track ruts (039, 41) and gully (037) in plan, mitigation excavation Phase I	N	Overcast
76	Track rut (039), mitigation excavation Phase I, north facing section	N	Overcast
77	Gully (037), mitigation excavation Phase I, north facing section	N	Overcast
78	Trackway (039, 041) and gully (037), working shot	-	Overcast
79	Intersecting ditches (032, 035), mitigation excavation Phase I, north facing section	N	Overcast
80	Ditch (023), viewed in plan, mitigation excavation Phase I	S	Overcast
81	Ditch (023) and fence channel (045), mitigation excavation Phase I, south facing section	S	Overcast
82	Ditch (023) and fence channel (045), mitigation excavation Phase I, south facing section	S	Overcast
83	Ditch (023), viewed in plan, mitigation excavation Phase I	S	Overcast
84	Ditch (023), mitigation excavation Phase I, south facing section	S	Overcast
85	General Shot of ditches (023, 030, 032 and 035), mitigation excavation Phase I	E	Overcast
86	Ditches (023, 030, 032 and 035), working shot, mitigation excavation Phase I	SE	Overcast
87	Ditches (023, 030, 032 and 035), working shot, mitigation excavation Phase I	NW	Overcast
88	Gully (043), mitigation excavation Phase I, north facing section	N	Overcast
89	Fence channel (045), within ditch (023), post excavation south	S	Overcast

Photo No.	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
	facing section		
90	Repaired wheel rut (022), CFA Site 35, northeast facing section	NE	Overcast
91	Wheel rut (022), CFA Site 35, part excavated	SE	Overcast
92	Wheel rut (022), CFA Site 35, fully excavated	SE	Overcast
93	Trackway (019), merging with trackway (021), (CFA Site 35)	NE	Overcast
94	Trackways (019, 021), (CFA Site 35), southeast facing section	NE	Overcast
95	Trackway (021), post excavation, CFA Site 35	SE	Overcast
96	Trackways (019, 021), (CFA Site 35), southeast facing section	NE	Overcast
97	General view of Borrow Pit 3	-	-
98	Pit (080), near Batching Plant, southeast facing section	SE	Clear
99	Pit (080), near Batching Plant, partially excavated and viewed in plan	-	Clear
100	Pit (080), near Batching Plant, post-excavation	-	Clear
101	Working shot of soil removal uncovering features at access track T12	NE	Clear
102	Working shot of soil removal uncovering features at access track T12	NE	Clear
103	CFA Site 58 marked out, prior to soil removal area T21	W	Cloudy
104	General shot of uncovered features on access track T12	SE	Cloudy
105	Working shot of soil removal uncovering features at access track T12	NE	Sunny
106	Working shot of soil removal uncovering features at access track T12	NE	Sunny
107	Working shot of soil removal uncovering features at access track T12	NE	Sunny
108	Working shot of soil removal uncovering features at access track T12	NE	Sunny
109	Ditch (069) and drainage gully (073) after soil removal, access track T12	N	Sunny
110	Probable trackway (052, 100), after soil removal, access track T12	N	Sunny
111	Curvilinear feature (056) after hand cleaning, access track T12	NE	Sunny
112	Curvilinear feature (056) part excavated, viewed in plan, access track T12	-	Sunny
113	Heras fencing at Yadlee Stone Circle (CFA Site 26) prior to road upgrading	SW	Cloudy
114	Heras fencing viewed from Yadlee Stone Circle (CFA Site 26) prior to road upgrading	SE	Cloudy
115	Heras fencing at Yadlee Stone Circle (CFA Site 26) after road upgrading	SW	Overcast
116	Heras fencing at Yadlee Stone Circle (CFA Site 26) after road upgrading	SW	Overcast
117	Heras fencing viewed from Yadlee Stone Circle (CFA Site 26) after road upgrading	SE	Overcast
118	Heras fencing at Yadlee Stone Circle (CFA Site 26) after road upgrading	NE	Overcast
119	General view of area T50 after soil removal	W	Rain
120	Shot of T50 turbine housing	SE	Sunny
121	General view of access road T45 after soil removal	S	Rain
122	General view of access road T55 after soil removal	W	Rain
123	General view of area T55 after soil removal	W	Rain
124	General view of access road T53 after soil removal	W	Rain
125	General view of area T54 after soil removal	NE	Overcast
126	CFA Site 41 cordoned off, prior to soil removal at area T58	NW	Rain
127	CFA Site 14 cordoned off, prior to soil removal at area T42	W	Rain
128	General view of area T3 during soil removal	N	Sunny
129	General view of area T60 during soil removal	SE	Sunny

Photo No.	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
130	General view of area T3 after soil removal	S	Sunny
131	General view of area T59 during soil removal	W	Sunny
132	Shot of dense peat coverage, access road T59	-	-
133	General view of area T59 after soil removal with drainage channel in foreground	N	Sunny
134	General view of area T59 after soil removal	SE	Sunny
135	General view of access road T59 during soil removal	SE	Sunny
136	Natural rock outcrop cresting at T58	NW	Sunny
137	CFA Site 41 cordoned off, showing proximity of spoil	-	Sunny
138	Ditch (092), area T9, pre-excitation	NE	Sunny
139	Ditch (092), area T9, northeast facing section	NE	Sunny
140	Gully (095), area T9, southwest facing section	SW	Sunny
141	Truncated ditch (097), area T9, south facing section	S	Sunny
142	Ditch (097), viewed as an earthwork near area T9	N	Sunny
143	General view of area T9 with Ditch (097) in foreground	E	Sunny
144	General view of area T8 during soil removal	W	Overcast
145	Track (052, 100), mitigation excavation Phase II, south facing section	S	Overcast
146	Ditch (062), mitigation excavation Phase II, south facing section	S	Overcast
147	Sub-circular feature (054), mitigation excavation Phase II, southeast facing section	SE	Overcast
148	Curvilinear feature (056), mitigation excavation Phase II, northwest facing section	NW	Overcast
149	Ditch (064), mitigation excavation Phase II, southwest facing section	SW	Overcast
150	Gully (058), mitigation excavation Phase II, south facing section	S	Overcast
151	Truncated ditch (060), mitigation excavation Phase II, south facing section	S	Overcast
152	Ditch (069) and drainage gully (073), mitigation excavation Phase II, southeast facing section	SE	Overcast
153	Ditch (069), mitigation excavation Phase II, southeast facing section	SE	Overcast
154	Stone filled drainage gully (073), mitigation excavation Phase II, southeast facing section	SE	Overcast
155	General view of modern drainage channel (083), area T24	E	Overcast
156	General view of modern drainage channel (085), area T24	NE	Overcast
157	General view of access track T7 after soil removal	NE	Overcast
158	General view of area T7 after soil removal	NE	Overcast
159	General view of Stonefolds Rig Borrow Pit	-	Sunny
160	General view of access track T24 after soil removal	SW	Sunny
161	General view of area T6 during soil removal	E	Sunny
162	Shot of Herring Road (CFA Site 51), area T26, pre-excitation	S	Sunny
163	Shot of Herring Road (CFA Site 51), area T26, after soil removal	S	Sunny
164	Herring Road (089, 091, 087) (CFA Site 45), area T35 southwest facing section	SW	Overcast
165	Herring Road (089, 091, 087) (CFA Site 45), area T35 after soil removal	SW	Overcast
166	Panoramic view of CFA Site 7 cordoned off	SW	Overcast
167	Pit (076), area T26, west facing section	W	Overcast
168	Pit (076), area T26, post excavation	-	Overcast
169	General view of access track T20 after soil removal	E	Sunny
170	General view of access track T21 after soil removal	W	Sunny
171	General view of ground conditions/brush after tree felling at Cracking Shaw	-	Sunny

## APPENDIX 4: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Description
3	1	1:20	Continuous section of ditches (023, 030, 032, 035) and trench (045), Friardykes, south facing section
4	1	1:20	Trackway (039, 041) and gully (037), Friardykes, south facing section
5	1	1:20	Gully (043), Friardykes, north facing section
16	2	1:20	Ditch (069) and stone filled drain (073), Friardykes, southeast facing section
7	3	1:20	Merging tracks (019, 021), Friardykes, northeast facing section
6	4	1:50	Plan of track (039, 041) and associated gully (037), Friardykes
1	5	1:50	Plan of ditches (023, 030, 032, 035) and trench (045) Friardykes
2	5	1:20	Ditch (035), Friardykes, southeast facing section
18	6	1:100	Plan of ditches (064, 069) and drainage gully (073), Friardykes
19	7	1:100	Plan of gully (058), ditch (062) and truncated ditch (060), Friardykes
17	8	1:100	Plan of probable trackway (052, 100), curvilinear (056) and feature (054), Friardykes
8	9	1:20	Probable trackway (052, 100), Friardykes, south facing section
9	9	1:20	Ditch (062), Friardykes, south facing section
10	9	1:20	Feature (054), Friardykes, southeast facing section
11	9	1:20	Feature (054), Friardykes, northeast facing section
12	9	1:20	Curvilinear feature (056), Friardykes, northwest facing section
13	9	1:20	Gully (058), Friardykes, south facing section
14	9	1:20	Truncated ditch (060), Friardykes, south facing section
15	9	1:20	Ditch (064), Friardykes, southwest facing section
20	10	1:10	Pit (076), area T26, west facing section
21	10	1:10	Plan of pit (076), area T26, post excavation
22	11	1:20	Track (088, 090, 087), area T35 (CFA Site 45), probably a continuation of 'Herring Road'
23	DB	1:100	Plan of ditches 005, 007 and 009 near T2
24	DB	1:20	North-facing section of 007
25	DB	1:20	North-facing section of 005
26	DB	1:20	North-facing section of 009
27	DB	1:100	Plan of drains 083 and 085
28	DB	1:20	East-facing section of 083
29	DB	1:20	East-facing section of 085
30	DB	1:10	South-facing section across Herring Road at T26
31	DB	1:10	NE-facing section of 092
32	DB	1:10	SW-facing section of 095
33	DB	1:10	South-facing section of 097

DB = scale drawing within site daybook

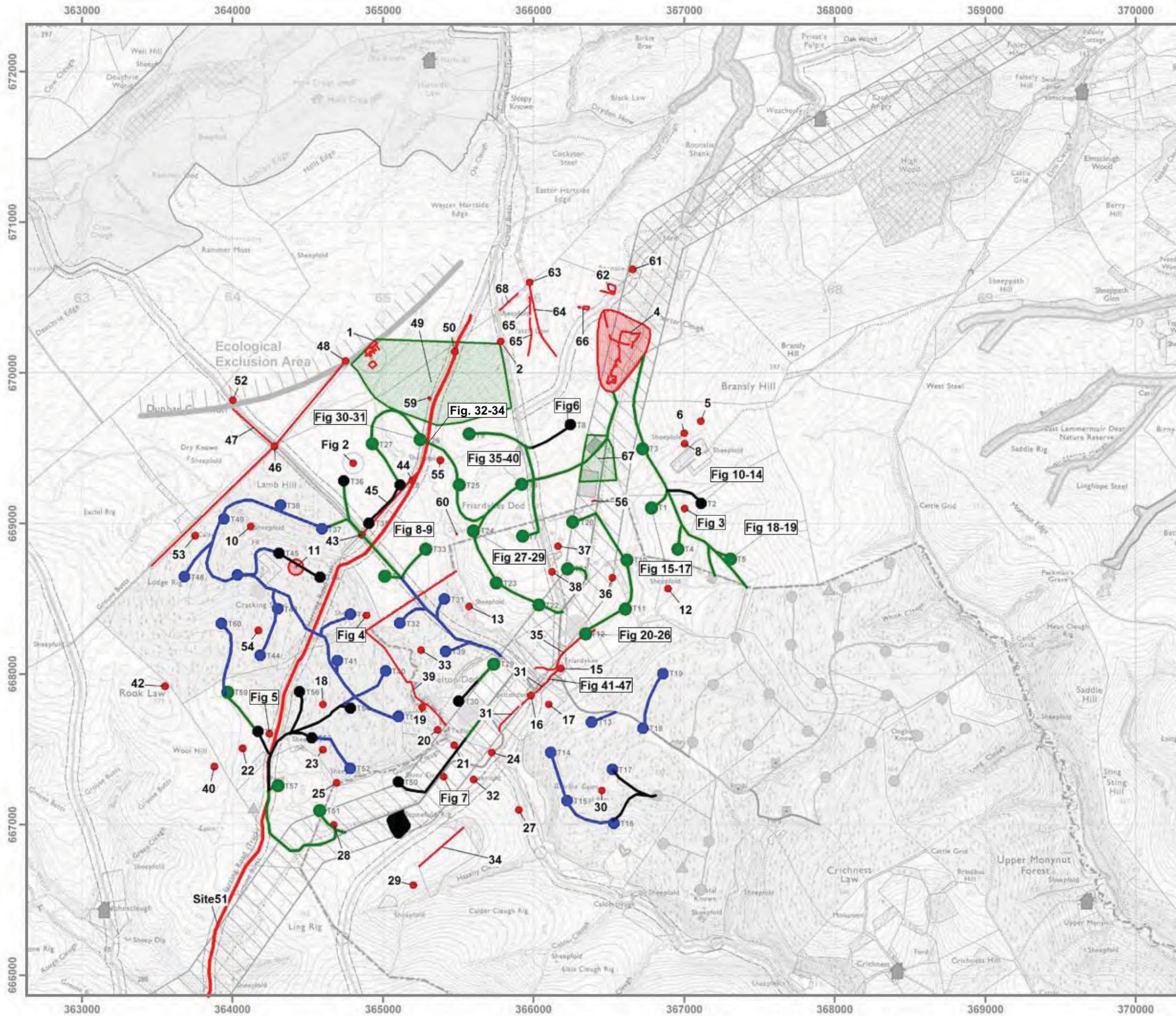
## APPENDIX 5: Samples Register

Sample No.	Area	Context	Feature	Sample type	Volume
1	T12	26	Ditch	Bulk	10l
2	T12	81	Pit	Bulk	10l
3	T26	77	Pit	Bulk	10l

## APPENDIX 6: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Lothian Council, Scottish Borders Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Crystal Rig II Windfarm
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	MONY4
<b>PARISH:</b>	Spott, Innerwick, Stenton
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Phil Moore
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief and Excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Ditches, Pits, Tracks and Drainage
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)</b>	NGR: NT 6635 6930 (centred)
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	July 2008
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	October 2008
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)</b>	DBA, Field Survey and Evaluation
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was conducted by CFA Archaeology Ltd between July 2008 and October 2008 prior to and during construction works at Crystal Rig II Windfarm.</p> <p>Areas within the development site were assessed on several criteria in order to gauge the required frequency of site visits. The criteria were: the importance of known archaeological sites, the threat to these sites from construction activity and the potential of unexpected archaeological finds in all areas. As a consequence, all groundbreaking activity underwent archaeological inspection ranging from 20%-100% of work in any given area.</p> <p>Prior to construction, a number of sites were demarcated to protect them from accidental damage by site plant. Construction required the removal of soil deposits to natural geology or the required construction level; whichever was reached first. Overlying deposits generally consisted of organic peats of varying depths.</p> <p>During the watching brief, several features of low archaeological significance were identified, typified by drainage channels, ditches and disused farm tracks. The remains of a possible prehistoric pit was partially excavated, the fill of which yielded a single piece of flint. Excavation of CFA Site 45 suggested this may be the route of the 'Herring Road', which is currently identified to the south-east of this location.</p> <p>The substantial remains of several large rock-cut ditches were uncovered at Friardykes associated with buried and reused tracks and a series of ditches. Excavation of these features formed the basis of two phases of mitigation. Dating evidence, by way of material finds, was not recovered, although documentary evidence infers a medieval date for a proposed monastic dwelling at Friardykes; which is presumably the namesake of the ditch complex at this location. Whether these features pre-date the medieval period could not be proved, although it remains possible some of these features originate from an earlier period and were reused in the more recent past.</p> <p>A substantial area of the construction site had been subjected to intensive forestry plantation, and required tree felling before work could commence. As expected, the watching brief confirmed this had badly disturbed these areas, limiting the potential for surviving archaeology.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument Consent was sought and granted on health and safety grounds in order to expand the existing track past Yadlee Stone Circle. A</p>

	Heras fence was erected from surveyed data to provide a buffer zone between the monument and track to protect the area from the movement of heavy plant.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Natural Power Consultants Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian. EH21 7PQ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	NMRS & East Lothian and Scottish Borders Council SMRs



- Key:**
- Watching brief area 100%
  - Watching brief area 20%
  - Watching brief area 60%
  - Cultural heritage sites identified in DBA
  - Areas of drainage
  - Council boundary East Lothian / Scottish Borders

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Fig. No: 1      Revision: B

Title:  
 Map of windfarm showing cultural heritage sites, monitoring frequency, and archaeological sites discovered during the watching brief

Project:  
 Crystal Rig II Wind Farm

Scale:  
 1:25,000

Client:  
 Natural Power Consultants Ltd



Fig. 2 - CFA Site 7



Fig. 3 - CFA Site 9



Fig. 4 - CFA Site 14



Fig. 5 - CFA Site 41



Fig. 6 - CFA Site 58



Fig. 7 - CFA Site 26 after road improvement



IFA-registered archaeological organisation

Key:

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Fig. No: **2-7** Revision:

Title:  
**Marked off sites**

Project:  
**Crystal Rig II Wind Farm**

Scale:

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**Natural Power Consultants Ltd**

Drawn by: **NK** Page No: Report No: **1579**

Key:



Fig 8. CFA Site 45, south-west-facing section

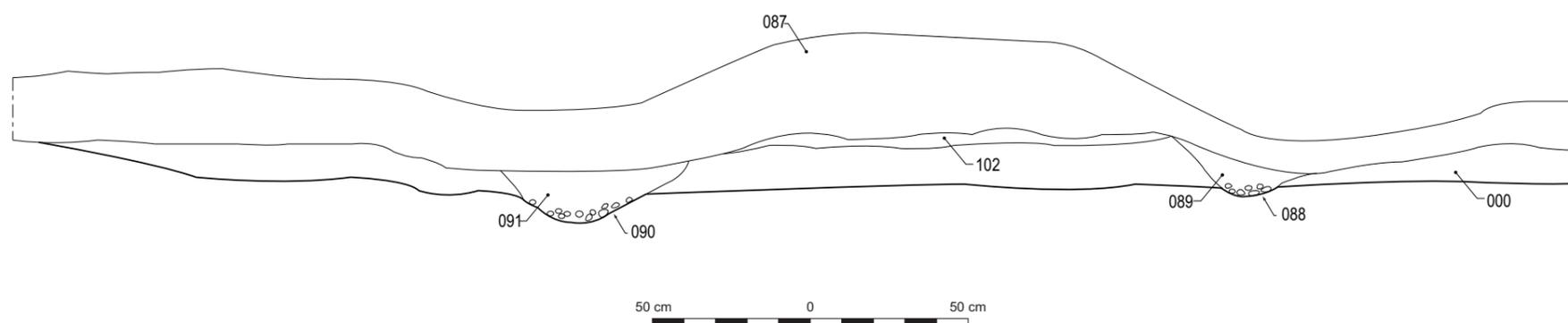


Fig 9. CFA Site 45, south-west-facing section  
NGR NT 65038 69124

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Fig. Nos: **8-9** Revision: **0**

Title:  
**Features recorded at T35**

Project:  
**Crystal Rig II Wind Farm**

Scale:

Client:  
**Natural Power Consultants Ltd**

Drawn by: **NK**

Report No: **1579**

Key:



Fig 10. General Shot of Feature 007



Fig 12. General Shot of Features 005 and 009 in plan

Fig 11. Feature 007 north-facing section

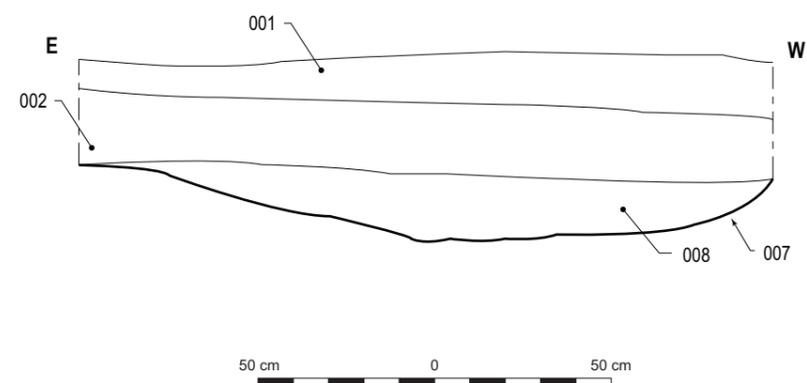


Fig 13. Feature 005 north-facing section

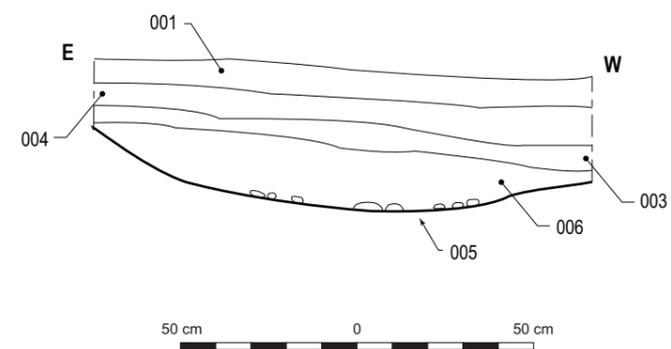
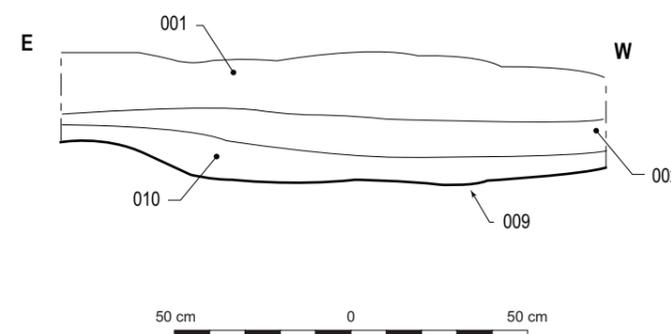


Fig 14. Feature 009 north-facing section



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Fig. Nos: **10-14** Revision:

Title:  
**Features recorded at T2**

Project:  
**Crystal Rig II Wind Farm**

Scale:

Client:  
**Natural Power Consultants Ltd**

Drawn by: **KC** Report No: **1579**



Fig 15. General Shot of Feature 013 in plan



Fig 17. General Shot of Feature 011 in plan



Fig 16. General Shot of Feature 013 in Section

Key:

Fig. No: **15-17** Revision: Client: **Natural Power Consultants Ltd**

Title: **Features recorded at T1**

Project: **Crystal Rig II Wind Farm**

Scale:



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Fig 18. General Shot of Feature 015 in plan



Fig 19. Feature 015 in section

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No:	18-19	Revision:		Client:	Natural Power Consultants Ltd
Title:	Features recorded at T5				
Project:	Crystal Rig II Wind Farm				



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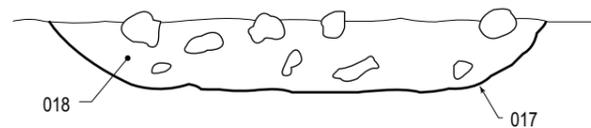
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Fig 20. Pit 017 in section

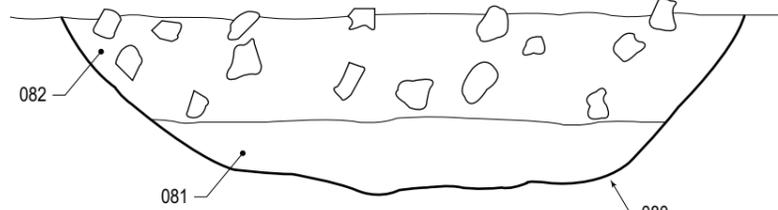


Fig 22. Pit 080 in section



NGR NT 66335 682336

Fig 21. South-west-facing section of Pit 017



NGR NT 66354 68268

Fig 23. South-east-facing section of Pit 080



Fig 24. General shot of soil removal for access track to T12



Fig 25. General shot of merging trackways 019/021, NE-facing section

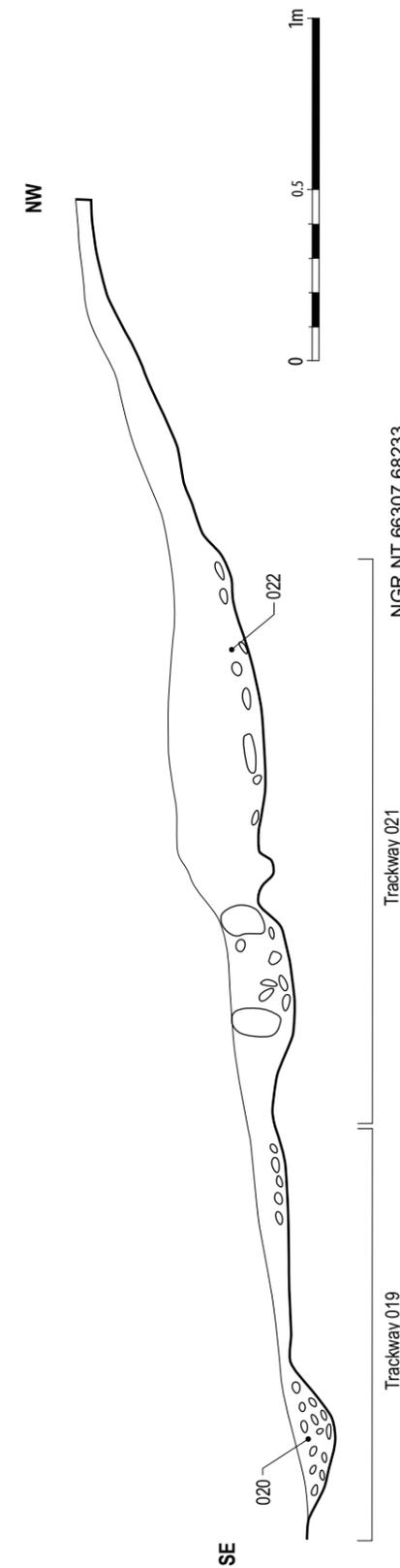


Fig 26. NE-facing-section of merging trackways (019,021) CFA Site 35 near Friardykes

Key:

Key:



Fig 27. Drainage ditch 083 in plan



Fig 28. Drainage ditch 085 in plan

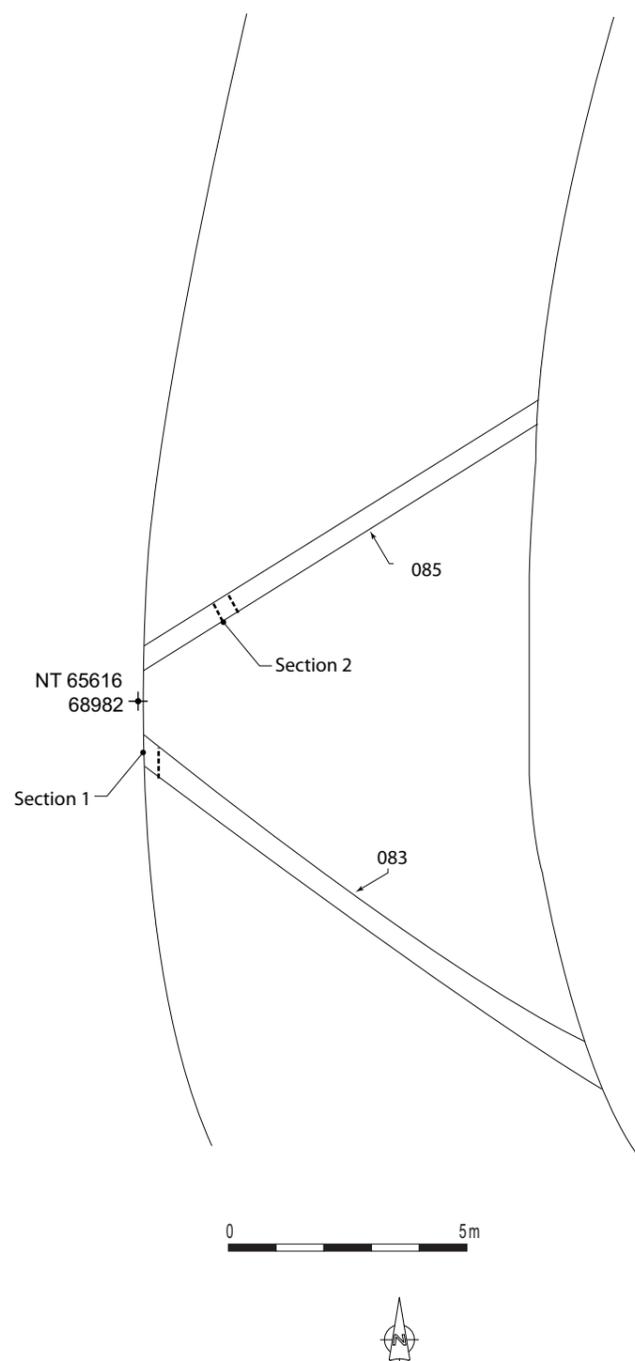
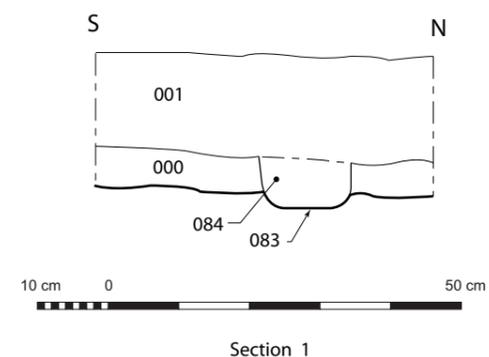
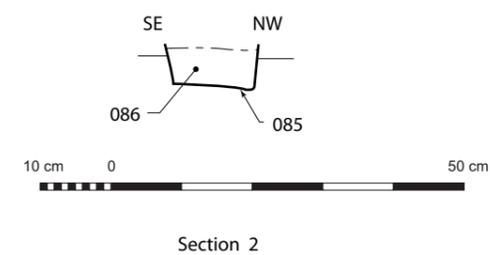


Fig 29. Plan and section drawings of drainage ditches 083 and 085



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Fig. Nos: **27-29** Revision: **0**

Title:  
**Features recorded at T24**

Project:  
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Fig 30. Shot of Pit 076 in section

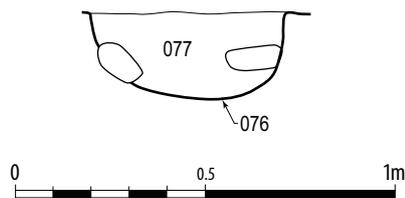


Fig 31. Pit 076 west-facing section

NGR NT 65213 69637

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Key:



Fig 32. General view of Herring Road, CFA Site 51



Fig 33. General view of topsoil removal at CFA Site 51, Herring Road

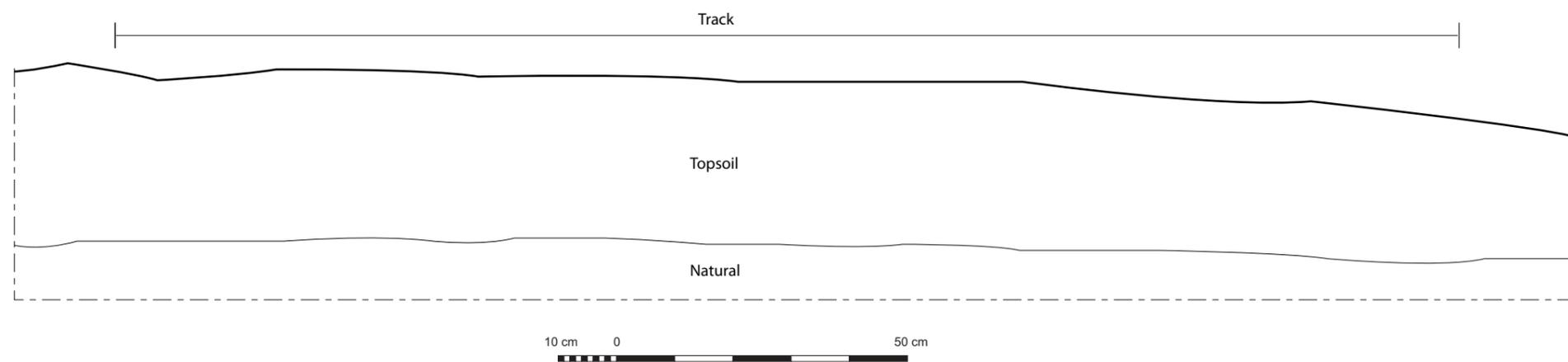


Fig 34. South-west-facing section of CFA Site 51, Herring Road  
NGR NT 65298 69556

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Fig. Nos: 32 - 34      Revision:

Title:  
**Herring Road Site**

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Fig 35. General shot of ditch 092 in plan



Fig 36. South-facing section of ditch 092

Fig 37. NE-Facing section of ditch 092

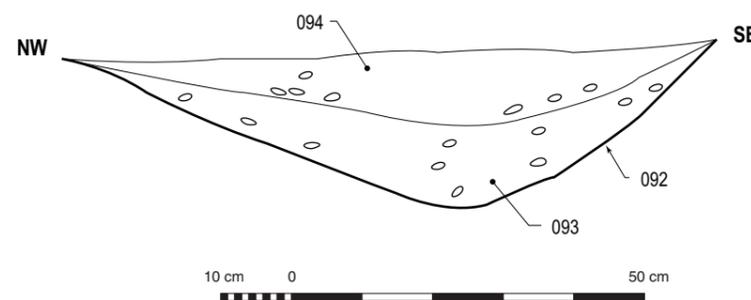


Fig 40. S-facing section of ditch 097

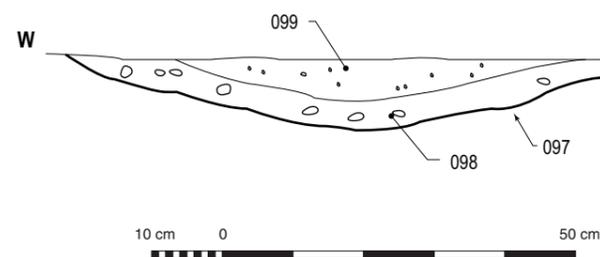


Fig 38. SW-facing section of ditch 095

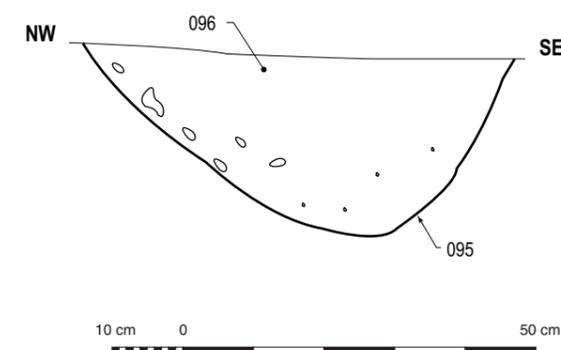


Fig 39. General shot of ditch 097 beyond the limit of excavation

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Fig. Nos: 35 - 40 Revision: 0

Title:  
Features recorded at T9

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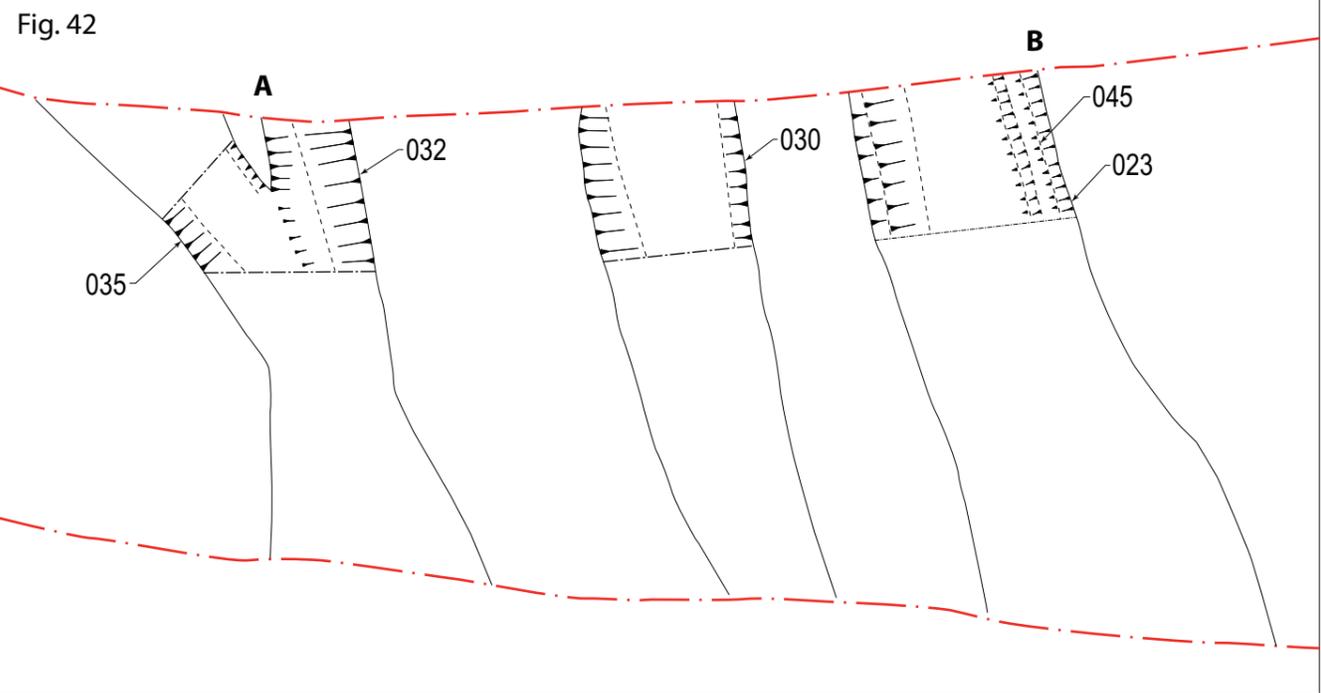
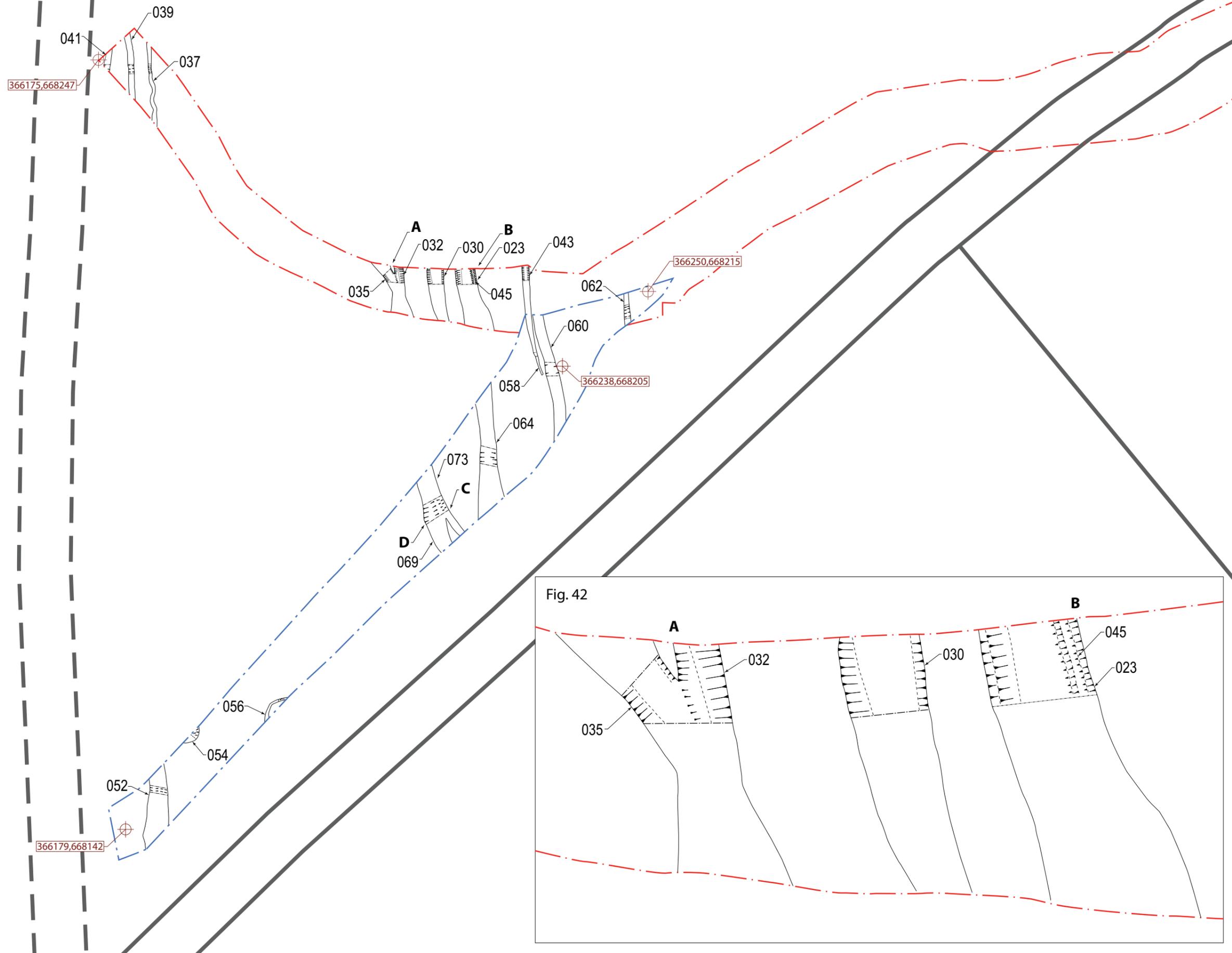
Fig. 41



IFA-registered archaeological organisation

Key:

- Phase 1
- Phase 2



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Fig. Nos: **41 - 42**      Revision: **0**

Title:  
**General plan of features near Friardykes**

Project:  
**Crystal Rig II Wind Farm**

Scale:  
Fig. 2 - 1:500 @ A3  
Fig. 3 - 1:100 @ A3

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Drawn by: **NK**      Page No:

Key:

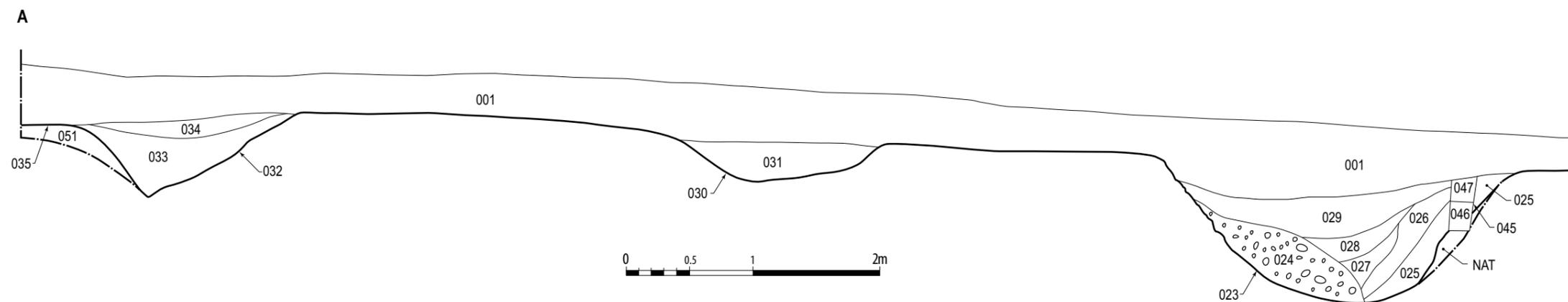


Fig. 43 - Continuous south-east-facing section of ditches 023, 030, 032, 035 and 045

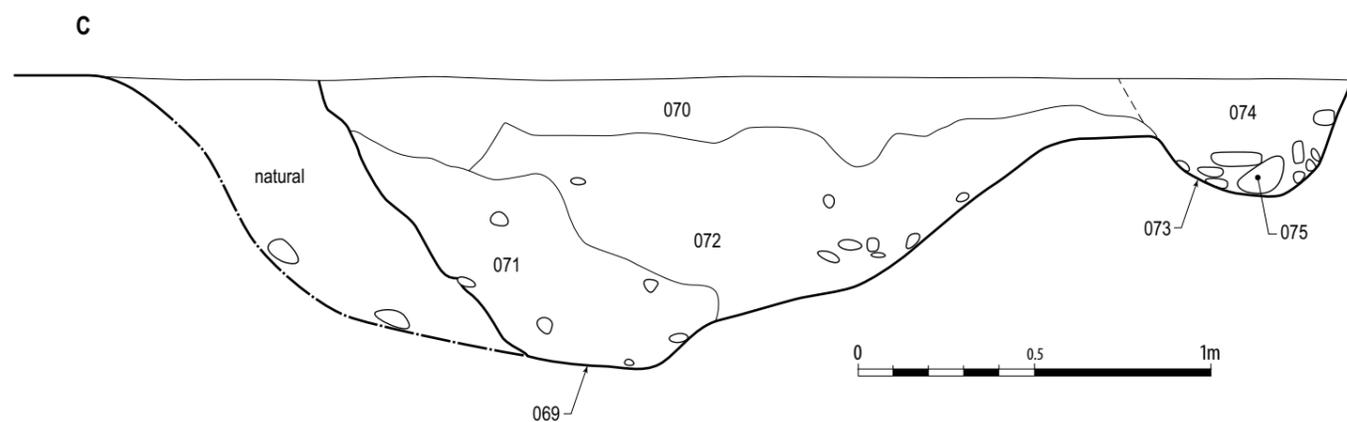


Fig. 44 - South-east-facing section 069, 073 near Friardykes

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Fig. Nos: 43 - 44      Revision:

Title:  
**Friardykes**

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**Crystal Rig II Wind Farm**

Scale:

Client:  
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Fig. 45. Working Shot of Ditch Complex near Friardykes, Mitigation Phase 1



Fig. 46. - South-facing section of ditch 023



Fig. 47. North-facing section of Intersecting Ditches 032 and 035

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Fig. Nos: **45-47** Revision:

Title:  
**Friardykes**

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Key:



Fig. 48. Soil Removal at T2



Fig. 49. T4 After Soil Removal



Fig. 50. E Facing Shot of T9 Crane Pad



Fig. 51. Topsoil Removal at T58 Crane Pad



Fig. 52. General View of Ground Conditions Following Felling at Cracking Shaw

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Fig. Nos: 48 - 52      Revision:

Title:  
General working shots

Project:  
Crystal Rig II Wind Farm

Scale:

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