

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Geophysical Survey*

## **Drone Hill Windfarm, Scottish Borders**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report No. 1954**

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### **Drone Hill Windfarm, Scottish Borders**

#### **Archaeological Watching Brief**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report represents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd between April and August 2011, to satisfy planning conditions 23 & 24 for Drone Hill Wind Farm. The work was commissioned by Natural Power Ltd on behalf of Drone Hill Wind Farm Limited.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the watching brief was produced by AOC Archaeology Group (AOC 2011).

The area proposed for Drone Hill Wind Farm contained six cultural heritage sites. These are the remains of a possible circular enclosure (Site 1), a line of circular pits / features of indeterminate function and probably 20<sup>th</sup> century origin (Site 3), a group of three cairns (Sites 4A, 4B & 4C), a post medieval cattle pen (Site 46), two linear banks (Site 50), and a post medieval farmstead (Site 140). The dates of the enclosure (Site 1), the cairn (Site 4), and the banks (Site 50) are not currently known.

### **1.2 Objectives**

The archaeological work was to consist of three components:

- A watching brief during ground-breaking associated with construction works.
- A historic buildings appraisal on Moor House farmstead (Site 140) (Mitchell 2011).
- The demarcation of a 20m buffer zone around Site 4C designed to protect the site from accidental damage during the wind farm construction process.

Archaeological monitoring was required during construction to ensure that any buried features disturbed by ground-breaking works could be identified and recorded as appropriate, should preservation in situ prove unfeasible. In accordance with the WSI (AOC 2011) the monitoring encompassed: all ground reduction associated with the construction of the wind turbine bases, anemometer mast, sub-station and site compound; at least one third of all ground reduction associated with the construction of access tracks to the north of the A1107 road; and at least 75% of all ground reduction associated with the construction of access tracks to the south of the A1107 road.

The historic buildings appraisal was undertaken in June 2011 and is reported on under separate cover (Mitchell 2011).

## 2. WORKING METHODS

### 2.1 General

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

The removal of soil deposits was carried out using tracked excavators equipped with smooth-bladed ditching buckets under archaeological monitoring. All further works to fulfil the conditions were carried out by hand.

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.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 3.1 Demarcation

Upon arriving at the location of Site 4C, it was decided that a 10 metre buffer zone was more appropriate (Fig. 2) due to the presence of a farmer's track passing close to the site, to allow continued passage along the track. The site was avoided during all construction works.

### 3.2 Watching Brief

The groundbreaking works associated with the construction of the contractor's compound by the site entrance south of the A1107, the substation north of the A1107, an anemometer mast, and the base and crane stances for 22 wind turbine generators (WTG) were monitored. The groundbreaking works associated with the construction of access roads was monitored according to the percentages laid out in the WSI.

The depth of topsoil varied from 0.08m to 0.15m over clay and sandy clay natural containing occasional boulders and stones (Fig. 3 & 6). The subsoil was heavily plough scored in places (Fig. 4-5).

#### 3.2.1 *The Features (Fig. 11-12)*

Four pits and two linear features were identified during the watching brief.

A small round pit (**100**) cut into natural was recorded in the stripped area for turbine 11 (WTG 11). It measured 0.3m in diameter by 0.15m at its maximum depth, and was filled with mid reddish-brown soft silty clay (**101**) (Fig. 7). No finds were recovered from the fill.

An irregular linear feature (**102**) cut into natural was recorded in the stripped area for the access road to WTG 10. It measured 2m long by 0.4m wide at maximum by 0.17m deep. This feature was most likely the result of a large boulder being dragged out of the subsoil. No finds were recovered from the fill (**103**).

A linear feature (**104**) was recorded in the stripped area for the access road to WTG 10 cut into natural. It measured 2.6m by 0.12m by 0.08m at its maximum depth, and was filled with mid greyish black soft silty clay (**105**) (Fig. 10). This is interpreted as a plough score of unknown date. Two pieces of prehistoric flint were found within the fill and are probably residual.

A small irregular oval pit (**106**) cut into natural was recorded in the stripped area for WTG 9. It measured 0.6m by 0.3m by 0.1m at its maximum depth, and was filled with mid brown compact silty sand (**107**) (Fig. 8). The pottery from this pit indicates an Early Bronze Age date.

A small irregular oval pit (**108**) cut into natural was recorded in the stripped area for WTG 18. It measured 0.5m by 0.36m by 0.1m at its maximum depth, and was filled with mid brown silty clay (**109**) (Fig. 9). Agate and flint were recovered from this feature.

Four linear features (**110**) were recorded in the stripped area for the access road to WTG 22 cut into natural, measuring 1.5m wide by 0.15m at their maximum depth. They were oriented north-east to south-west and were 6.5m apart. They are interpreted as evidence of rig-and-furrow cultivation.

A small oval pit (**112**) cut into natural was recorded in the stripped area for the access road to WTG 22. It measured 0.85m by 0.5m by 0.21m at its maximum depth, and was filled with dark grey stony peat (**113**). No finds were recovered from the fill.

### 3.3 The Finds, by Sue Anderson and Melanie Johnson

Table 1 summarises the finds quantities from the watching brief. These are quantified by small find number and context in Appendix 4.

<u>Find type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Wt/g</u>
Pottery: prehistoric	6	47
Lithics	14	48
Stone	1	1
Shale?	1	2
Iron	1	759

Table 1. Finds quantities.

#### *Pottery*

Six sherds of handmade pottery were recovered (SFs 4, 6 and 7) of which five were Early Bronze Age Beaker fragments including a rim. Two of these sherds came from Pit **106** while the others were unstratified topsoil finds. The decorated Beaker sherds are All-Over-Cord impressed (AOC), which generally dates towards the earlier part of the period, around 2500-2200 BC.

One of the unstratified sherds was of uncertain form and date but is unlikely to belong to the same period as the Beaker sherds.

The pottery has been catalogued and is described in Table 2 below.

Context	Cut	SF No	No Sherds	Weight (g)	Description
U/S		4	3	8	Body sherds, 2 different vessels, fine thin fabric, one is part of a concave neck, dark brown to black exterior, dark grey core and interior, closely spaced fine twisted cord in parallel lines. AOC Beaker.
U/S		4	1	15	Uncertain form, could be a foot ring/omphalos base or an incurving rim with a large internal ledge. Coarse fabric, grits up to 5mm and sand, greyish brown exterior, grey core and orange red interior, abraded. Unknown date.
107	106	6	1	12	Thin rounded rim sherd, fine fabric, sandy, slight sooting on interior, red brown exterior, dark grey core and interior, no decoration. Beaker.
107	106	7	1	12	Body sherd, part of concave neck, thin, fine fabric, some mica, dark red-brown exterior, dark grey core and interior, iron pan adhering to interior, closely spaced lines of fine twisted cord on exterior. AOC Beaker.

Table 2. Pottery assemblage

### *Lithics*

Fourteen flints were found, including tiny spalls, flakes and chunks. Identifiable tools include a scraper, a thumbnail scraper, a blade and a knife. Again this material is likely to be of Bronze Age date although there may also be Neolithic elements to the assemblage. Three of the lithics were recovered from features **104** and **108** while the rest were unstratified topsoil finds.

### *Stone*

One fragment of agate (SF 10) and a piece of ?shale (SF 19) were recovered. These may be worked but a specialist would need to determine this.

### *Metalwork*

A large iron spike with a looped head was recovered at WTG17 (SF 20). It is likely to be post-medieval in date although its function is unknown.

## **3.4 Sample Assessment, by Mhairi Hastie and Mike Cressey**

### *Methodology*

Seven bulk soil samples were retained during the watching brief (Appendix 5). The samples were processed through a system of flotation and wet sieving; the floating material (flot) was collected in a 300  $\mu$ m sieve and the remaining material in the tank washed (retent) was washed through a 1mm mesh. Once dried, the retents were sorted and any archaeological significant remains removed, and the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (mag. 10x-200x) for the presence of archaeological material.

The results are summarised in Tables 3 and 4 (below).

## *Results*

The amount of charred plant remains recovered from the samples varied throughout the different features. Only small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from all of the features and no other charred remains were present in the fill of two pits (**100**) and (**107**), and two linear features (**102**) and (**104**).

The fill of one pit (**106**) stands out due to the quantity of carbonised cereal grains recovered from its fill (Samples 4, 5 and 6), the samples comprising almost pure cereal grain, along with a small amount of charred hazelnut shell and wood charcoal.

A scan of the cereal grains from this pit indicates that the assemblage consists primarily of barley (*Hordeum* indet), although the remains of one or two possible (cf.) wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and cf. rye (*Secale cereale*) grains were also noted. An Early Bronze Age date is suggested for this pit due to the recovery of Beaker pottery fragments from its fill, and the cereal assemblage dominated by barley would be in keeping with this date.

Carbonised cereal grains are generally recovered from prehistoric features excavated throughout Scotland. In most cases the concentration of grain is low and is interpreted as being grain accidentally burnt during food preparation or corn processing activities. Where higher concentrations of grain are found these are usually associated with probable stores of grain that have been destroyed by fire. In this case, the quantity of grain recovered from the fill of the pit numbers well into the thousands suggesting that this may potentially be the remains of a burnt grain store. There is no suggestion from the archaeological record that any burning took place in or around the pit itself and therefore it is probable that the grain was burnt somewhere else and then dumped into the pit. Given the good condition of the carbonised grain, it is most likely that the grains were dumped not long after they had been destroyed by fire.

The high concentration of well-preserved cereal grains, recovered from Pit 106, is suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. No suitable material for AMS dating was recovered from any of the other samples.



Sample No.	Context No.	Context description	Est. flot vol (ml)	Cereal Grain	Hazelnut Shell	Charcoal	Comments
1	101	Fill of pit (100)	20	Archaeologically sterile			All modern root debris
2	103	Fill of linear (102)	50			+	Mostly modern root debris
3	105	Fill of linear (104)	20			+	Mostly modern root debris
4	107	Fill of pit (106)	50	++++	+	+	Barley indet. +++++ cf. Rye +
5	107	Fill of pit (106)	50	++++	+	+	Barley indet. +++++ Cf. Wheat indet +
6	107	Fill of pit (106)	40	++++	+	+	Barley indet. +++++
7	109	Fill of pit (107)	20			+	Lots of iron panning

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

Table 3. Carbonised plant remains recovered from the samples

Sample No	Context No	Species	No of ID's	Weight	Condition
<i>Retents</i>					
2	103	N/a	N/a	BLOI	N/a
3	105	N/a	N/a	BLOI	N/a
4	107	N/a	N/a	BLOI	N/a
5	107	N/a	N/a	BLOI	N/a
6	107	N/a	N/a	BLOI	N/a
7	109	N/a	N/a	BLOI	N/a
<i>Flots</i>					
4	107	<i>Betula</i>	7	3.0	Amorphous frags
4	107	<i>Corylus</i>	4	2.0	Amorphous frags
5	107	<i>Corylus</i>	5	3.0	Amorphous frags/RW
5	107	<i>Betula</i>	2	0.1	Amorphous frags
6	107	<i>Betula</i>	5	1.9	Amorphous frags
6	107	<i>Corylus</i>	6	1.0	Amorphous frags
6	107	<i>Quercus</i>	2	0.2	Amorphous frags
7	109	<i>Corylus</i>	7	0.4	Amorphous frags

Key: BLOI = below level of identification

Table 4. Composition of wood charcoal

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The features revealed by the groundbreaking works associated with the wind farm indicates prehistoric activity. There was no indication of prehistoric archaeology from the known cultural heritage resource within the windfarm boundary, although the cairns (site 4), banks (site 50) and enclosure (site 1), were of unknown date, and therefore the watching brief was successful in locating and recording a number of prehistoric pits and surface finds on the south side of the A1107 road. No features or finds were recorded to the north of the A1107.

A small pit (**106**) produced two sherds of AOC Beaker pottery of Early Bronze Age date and a large quantity of carbonised barley grain. A lithic and a piece of agate were also recovered from pit **108**. A possible plough score (**104**) contained two residual fragments of flint. Further flint and pottery was recovered from the topsoil, especially noteworthy at WTG 09 where further Beaker pottery was identified, and at WTG 18, west of WTG 17, and between WTG 21 and 22.

Sheridan's (2007) review of Scottish Beaker dates suggests that All-Over-Cord decorated Beakers date to the period 2500/2400 BC to 2200/2100 BC, comprising the earliest Beaker types found in Scotland. AOC Beakers are found in a variety of funerary and non-funerary contexts. The association in the pit of the Beaker pottery with a cache of burnt barley grain suggests domestic activity may have been taking place in the vicinity, with the presence of flint and pottery in the topsoil possibly having been disturbed from this or similar features.

Evidence for past cultivation was also recorded, in the form of rig-and-furrow cultivation and plough scores.

Any decision on further mitigation work rests with Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the Scottish Borders Council.

A summary statement of the results of this programme of work will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 6) and submitted online via the OASIS protocol.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

AOC 2011 *Drone Hill: Written Scheme of Investigation AOC Project No. 21487*. AOC Archaeology Group.

Mitchell, S 2011 *Moor House, Drone Hill, Coldingham Historic Building Appraisal*. CFA Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report no. 1915.

Sheridan, A 2007 'Scottish Beaker dates: the good, the bad and the ugly', in Larsson, M & Parker Pearson, M (eds) *From Stonehenge to the Baltic: living with cultural diversity in the third millennium BC*, 91-123. Oxford (= British Archaeological Reports International Series 1692).

## APPENDIX 1: Digital Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from
1	Site photo –pre-excavation	
2	Close up of WTG 11	
3	Work in progress WTG 11	
4	WTG 11 finished (later extended)	
5	Start of road between WTG 11 and 10	
6	Drainage ditch on east side of road WTG 11 – WTG 12	
7	Drainage ditch at south end of road to WTG 11	
8	WTG 11 – extension on south side	
9	WTG 11 – extension south-west corner of possible pit [100], (101)	
10	Road between WTG 11 and WTG 10 – possible trench	
11	(103) & [102] linear feature	South-east
12	Possible pit – south facing section	
13	WTG 10 are stripped next to road	
14	WTG 10 depth of topsoil	
15	WTG 10 extension on west side	South
16	WTG 10 ditch on north side of	North-west
17	WTG 10 south side next to access road	
18	Modern ditch mark cutting across access road	
19	(105) pre-ex	West
20	(105) pre-ex – close up from above	
21	(105) section	West
22	(107) showing depth beneath topsoil	
23	(107) pre-excavation	
24	(107) south facing section	South
25	(107) red pot in situ	
26	(107), [106] post-ex. North facing section	North
27	WTG 9 from north-west corner	North-west
28	WTG 9 from south-west corner – note different geology	South-west
29	WTG 9 showing depth of topsoil	North-west
30	Pre-excavation of north site (east)	South
31	Pre-excavation of north site (north)	South
32	Pre-excavation of north site (west)	South
33	Start of access road on north side of site	North-east
34	Plough marks east – west	South-west
35	Thin plough or track marks 100 metres north of road	South-west
36	Thickness of topsoil at junction to sub-station	West
37	Access road to substation looking west	East
38	Modern plough marks south-west – north-east WTG 6	North-east
39	Modern plough marks south-west – north-east WTG 6	North-east
40	Area being stripped WTG 7	North-west
41	Access road to edge of substation	North-west
42	Substation area stripped	North-east
43	Plough marks at turbine site WTG 5	North-west
44	Section through modern ditch WTG 12	South-west
45	Modern ditch (see photo 44) WTG 12	North
46	Modern ditch plus other south of WTG 12	North
47	Location of concrete flooring – WWII	West
48	Start of stripping out of plantation area	North-east
49	Access road to plantation area	South-west
50	Modern field water pipe WTG 12	South-west
51	Modern field water cock WTG 12	
52	Modern field improvement drainage ditch near WTG 17	South-west
53	WTG 12 – modern ditch	North-west
54	WTG 12 – modern ditch (early morning)	North-west

<b>Shot No.</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Taken from</b>
55	WTG 12 – smaller modern ditch on south-west side	South-east
56	WTG 12 – wider modern ditch on north-east side	South-east
57	Access road to WTG 18	South-east
58	WTG 18 area	North-west
59	Flint find in WTG 18 {9}	
60	Flint find in WTG 18 – close up {9}	
61	Flint find in WTG 18 {11}	
62	Flint find in WTG 18 – close up {11}	
63	Pre-ex of [108] – see photo 58	
64	Location of these finds at WTG 18	South
65	Half section of [108]	
66	WTG 18 area	South
67	Full ex of [108] (pencil points north)	East
68	Full ex of [108]	North-east
69	Access road south of WTG 17	West
70	Modern field drain on access road to 21 / 20	South
71	Access road to WTG 21	North-west
72	WTG 21	North-east
73	Turning point area to WTG 22	North-west
74	WTG 20 – final excavation of area	South
75	WTG 17 – north-east side, interface of clay and mud	West
76	WTG 17 – clay natural	South-south-east
77	WTG 5	South-east
78	WTG 6	South-east
79	WTG 6 – depth of topsoil	South-east
80	WTG 2	South
81	WTG 2 – WTG 3 – north-east – south-west plough marks	North-east
82	WTG 2 – WTG 3 – north-east – south-west plough marks	South-west
83	Turning point WTG 2 – WTG 3	North-east
84	Turning point WTG 2 – WTG 3 thin plough mark cuts thicker one	North-east
85	WTG 3 – Area	South-west
86	WTG 3 – depth of topsoil	South
87	Not used	
88	WTG 1 – very regular plough marks north-west – south-east	North-west
89	WTG 1 – location shot	North-west
90	WTG 1 – close up of plough marks	North-west
91	WTG 1	South-east
92	WTG 8 – location shot	South-west
93	WTG 8 – depth of soil	North-west
94	WTG 8 – plough mark	North-east
95	Access road towards ‘blanket bog’ WTG 15	West
96	Blanket bog – fenced off	West
97	Depth of peat onto clay – just west of bog	West
98	Turn towards WTG 15 from WTG 17	West
99	Mast area	East
100	WTG 14	South-east
101	Access road to WTG 14	South
102	Access road to WTG 14	South
103	WTG 19	South-east
104	WTG 19 – plough lines seen in vegetation and soil	South-west
105	Access road on west side of skylark part of area	West
106	WTG 20 – final excavation of area	West
107	WTG 13	South-west
108	WTG 13 – access road – drainage	South-west
109	Extension – south-west of WTG 17	South-west
110	Extension – south-west of WTG 17	South-west
111	Extension – south-west of WTG 17	North-east

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from
112	WTG 17 Close up of iron object	
113	Location of fabricator up slope of WTG 17	South-east
114	Location of fabricator next to store	
115	WTG 17 – clay on lower part of slope	North-west
116	WTG 17 – depth of soil	South-west
117	Access road to WTG 18	North-west
118	WTG 18	South-east
119	Access road to WTG 22	North-west
120	Plough marks east – west	East

## APPENDIX 2: Context register

Context no	Type	Fill of	Description
99	Layer		Topsoil
100	Cut		Cut of small round pit, 0.3m across and 0.15m deep
101	Fill	100	Fill, reddish-brown silty clay
102	Cut		Cut of linear feature, 2.1m long by 0.4m wide
103	Fill	102	Fill, reddish brown silt
104	Cut		Plough marks, 2.6m long by 0.12m wide by 0.08m deep
105	Fill	104	Fill, greyish black silty clay
106	Cut		Cut of irregular oval pit, 0.6m by 0.3m by 0.1m deep
107	Fill	106	Fill, mid brown silty sand
108	Cut		Cut of irregular oval pit, 0.5m by 0.36m by 0.1m deep
109	Fill	108	Fill, mid brown silty clay
110	Cut		Cut of rig and furrow, aligned SE-NW, 1.5m wide by 0.15m deep, spaced at 6.5m centre to centre
111	Fill	110	Fill of rig and furrow
112	Cut		Cut of sub-oval pit, 0.85m by 0.5m by 0.21m deep
113	Fill	112	Fill, dark grey peat, stony

## APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Dwg no.	Sheet no.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description / contexts
1	1	1:10	Section	Small tapered pit – possible natural
2	1	1:20	Plan	Small circular pit – possibly natural
3	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of linear feature – possibly natural
4	1	1:10	Section	Section through centre of linear irregular oval ‘trench’
5	1	1:10	Plan	Plough marks
6	1	1:05	Section	Plough marks
7	1	1:10	Section	Section of pit – scooped pit
8	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of pit – small irregular oval
9	1	1:10	Section	Section of pit – WTG 18
10	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of pit – WTG 18
11	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of 112
12	2	1:10	Section	Section of 112

#### APPENDIX 4: Finds Register

SF	Context	Site ref	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
1	105	0	Lithic	1	<1	tiny	preh
2	105		Lithic	1	<1	tiny	preh
3	topsoil	Track, WTG09-10	Lithic	1	6	flint scraper	BA?
4	topsoil	WTG09	Pot	4	24	3 Beaker, 1 preh	EBA
5	topsoil	WTG09	Lithic?	1	2	flint chunk	?
6	107		Pot	1	10	?Beaker rim	EBA
7	107		Pot	1	13	Beaker body	EBA
8	topsoil	WTG09	Lithic	1	3	thumbnail scraper, burnt	EBA
9	108		Lithic	1	2	flint flake	preh
10	108		Stone	1	1	agate frag	?
11	topsoil	WTG18	Lithic?	1	12	flake?	preh?
12	topsoil	WTG18	Lithic?	1	9	prob natural?	?
13	topsoil	N of WTG17	Lithic	1	2	flint blade	Neo/BA?
14	topsoil	Track, W of WTG17	Lithic	1	8	flint knife	Neo/BA?
15	topsoil	Track, W of WTG17	Lithic?	1	1	burnt flint	preh
16	topsoil	Track, W of WTG17	Lithic?	1	1	small flake	preh
17	topsoil	Track, W of WTG17	Lithic	1	1	flint flake?	preh
18	topsoil	Track, WTG21-22	Lithic?	1	1	flint	preh?
19	topsoil	Track, WTG21-22	Shale?	1	2		?
20	topsoil	WTG17	Iron	1	759	large spike with loop head	pmed

#### APPENDIX 5: Samples Register

Sample no.	Context	Fill of	Sample type	Volume
1	101	100	Bulk	1ltr
2	103	102	Bulk	1ltr
3	105	104	Bulk	2ltr
4	107	106	Bulk	2ltr
5	107	106	Bulk	1ltr
6	107	106	Bulk	2ltr
7	109	108	Bulk	2ltr

## APPENDIX 6: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Drone Hill Wind Farm
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	DRON
<b>PARISH:</b>	Coldingham
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Gary Savory & Stuart Mitchell
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief, Standing Building Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Cottage, pits
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Beaker pottery
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 843 679
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	2011
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	October 2011
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	-
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was carried out at Drone Hill Windfarm. The known site of a cairn was demarcated to prevent accidental damage during construction works.</p> <p>The archaeology revealed by the groundbreaking works associated with the wind farm indicates prehistoric activity. A small pit produced two sherds of AOC Beaker pottery of Early Bronze Age date and a large quantity of carbonised barley grain. A lithic and a piece of agate were recovered from another small pit. A possible plough score contained two residual fragments of flint. Further flint and pottery was recovered from the topsoil. Evidence for past cultivation was recorded, in the form of rig-and-furrow cultivation and plough scores.</p> <p>An historic buildings appraisal was carried out on Moor House. The house comprises a converted farm cottage with an adjoining barn. Three phases are discernible, the earliest being the construction of the house, followed by the barn which abuts the west gable. A third phase comprises the raising of the roof and the construction of extensions to convert the farmhouse into a modern dwelling. Much of the original fabric and character of the barn remains. Early map coverage indicates an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date of construction, although similar place-names depicted on maps dating to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century suggest that a farmstead may have existed in the area prior to the building of Moor House.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	-
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Natural Power
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.

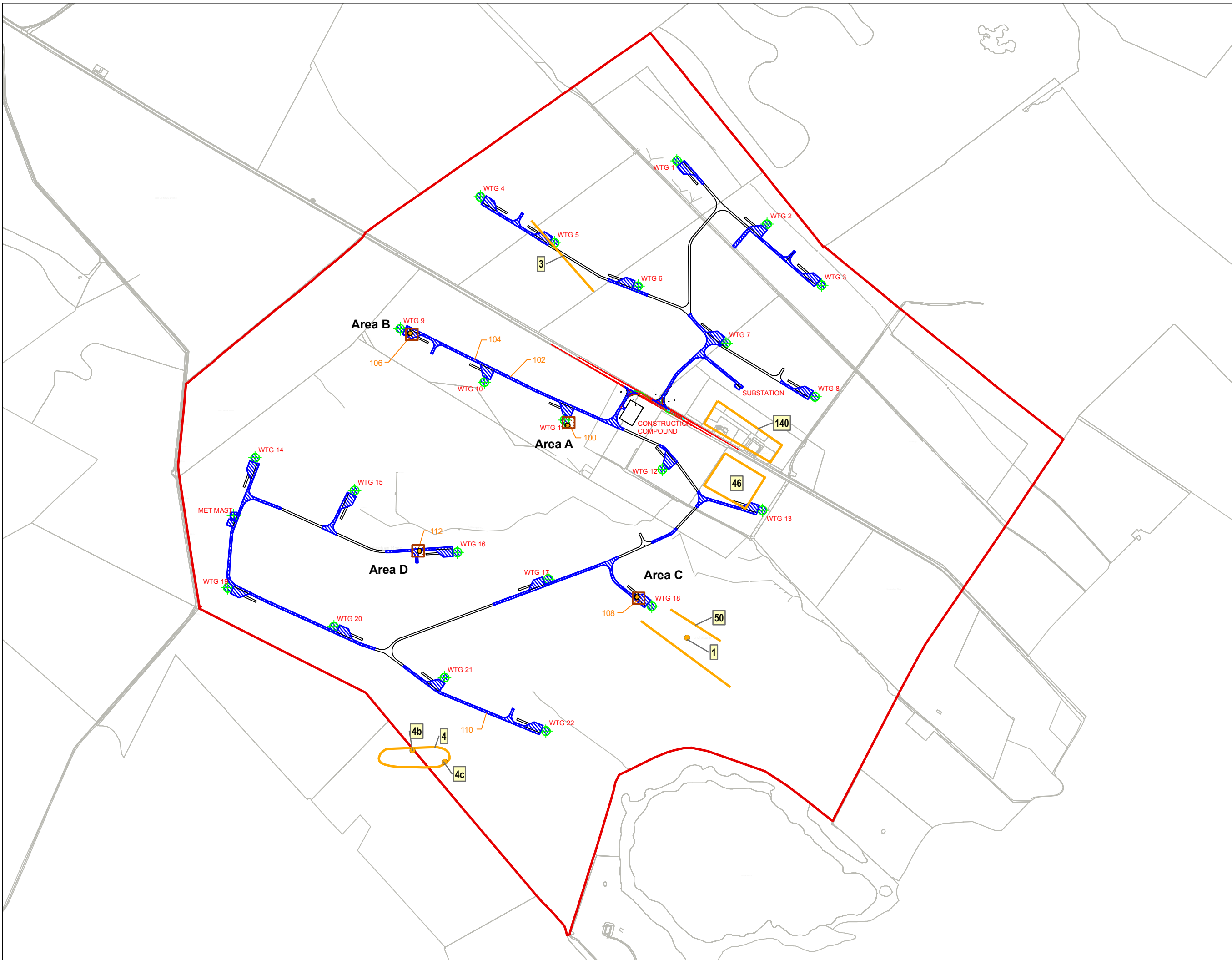






Key:

- Site Boundary
- Watching Brief Area
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)



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Fig. No: 1	Revision:
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Title:  
**Location of watching brief areas**

Project:  
**Drone Hill Windfarm**

Scale at A3:  
**1:8,000**

Client:  
**Natural Power**



Fig 2 - Site 4C demarcated



Fig 3 - General view of stripped area at WTG9


Key:	Fig. No:	2-3	Revision:	A	Client:	Natural Power	 <b>CFA</b> ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
	Title:	Plates					
Scale at A4: nts	Project:	Drone Hill Windfarm					Drawn by: KH Checked: LW Report No: 1954





Fig 4 - General view of stripped area at WTG6, showing plough scores



Fig 5 - General view of stripped area at WTG1, showing plough scores


Key:	Fig. No:	4-5	Revision:	A	Client:	Natural Power	 <b>CFA</b> CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk			
	Title:	Plates								
Scale at A4:	nts	Project:				Drone Hill Windfarm				
Drawn by:						KH	Checked:	LW	Report No:	1954





Fig 6 - Access track to WTG18

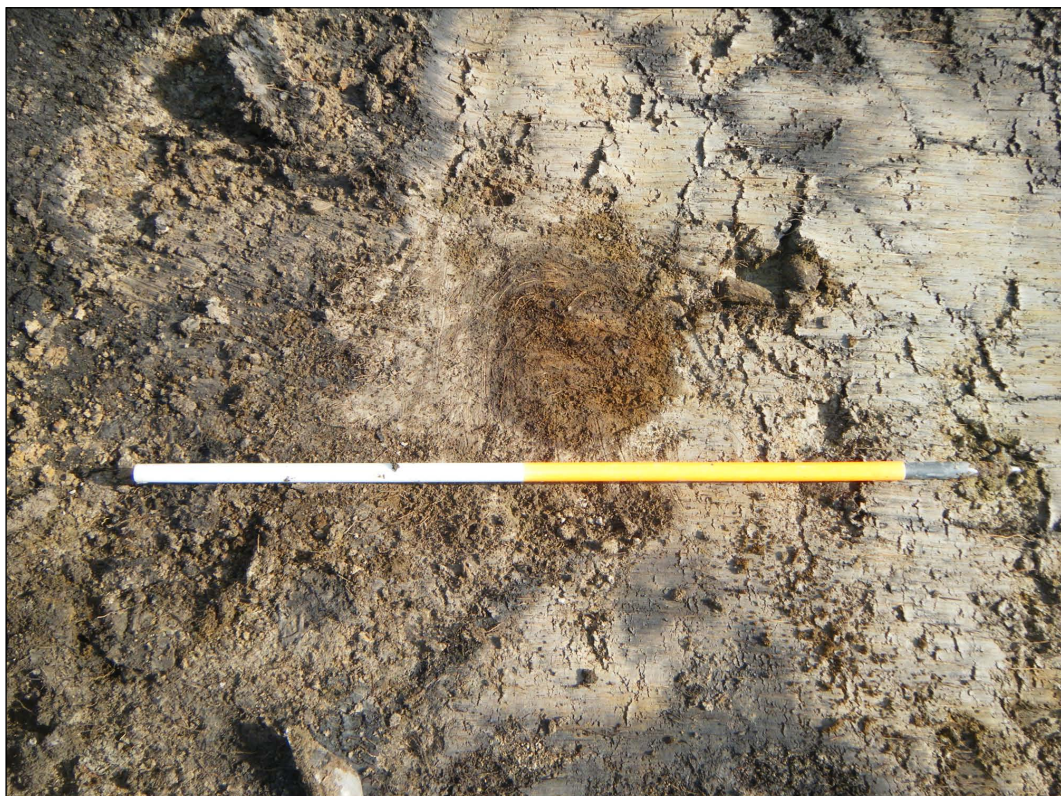


Fig 7 - Pit 100 in plan


Key:	Fig. No:	6-7	Revision:	A	Client:	Natural Power	 <b>CFA</b> CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk				
	Title:	Plates									
Scale at A4:	nts	Project:	Drone Hill Windfarm			Drawn by:	KH	Checked:	LW	Report No:	1954





Fig 8 - Pit 106, south-facing section



Fig 9 - Pit 108 south-east-facing section



Key:	Fig. No:	8-9	Revision:	A	Client:	Natural Power	 <b>CFA</b> CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk			
	Title:	Plates								
Scale at A4:	nts	Project:				Drone Hill Windfarm				
Drawn by:						KH	Checked:	LW	Report No:	1954



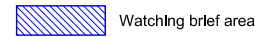


Fig 10 - Linear feature 104

Key:	Fig. No: 10	Revision: A	Client: Natural Power	 <b>CFA</b> ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
	Title: Plates			
Scale at A4: nts	Project: Drone Hill Windfarm			Drawn by: KH Checked: LW Report No: 1954



Key:



Watching brief area



Feature

WTG 11

Access Road

100  
A B

106  
C D

Area A

Area B

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Fig. No: 11 Revision: A

Title:  
Location of watching brief features

Project:  
Drone Hill Windfarm

Client:  
Natural Power

Scale at A3:  
1:100



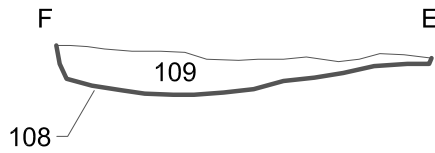
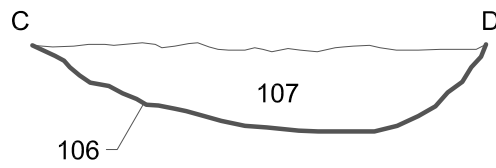
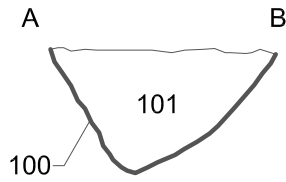
Area C

Area D

108  
E F

112  
G H





Key:



Fig No: 12      Revision: 0      Client: A

Title:  
Sections of Pits 100, 106, 108 and 112

Project:  
Drone Hill Windfarm

Scale at A4:  
1:10



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