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## **Rothes Windfarm Extension Moray**

### **Archaeological Walkover and Instrument Survey**

**Report No. 1955**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological works undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in September 2011 at the site of Rothes Windfarm Extension, Moray (NJ 18039 50999 centred) (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Natural Power Consultants Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 25 August 2011 was produced by CFA on behalf of Natural Power Consultants Ltd. and was agreed in advance by the Archaeology Officer for Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS), who are archaeological advisors to Moray Council. The WSI provided a method statement for an archaeological walkover survey, instrument survey and watching brief on groundbreaking and constituted Phase 1 of what may be a multiphase response to the archaeological implications of this development.

### **1.2 Background**

Planning permission has been granted under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 for an extension to the existing windfarm at Rothes. The proposed development comprises 18 turbines with provision for new access tracks, upgrading existing tracks and cable laying operations.

The archaeological work required by ACAS was;

- A walkover survey in advance of felling of known cultural heritage sites (Sites 2-6); with mitigation measures proposed as necessary depending on the findings.
- An instrument survey of Site 1 which required surveying and elements clearly identified and marked off with high visibility fencing if the remains were deemed to be under immediate threat from construction activity or preparatory works including felling.

No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this scheme of works.

### **1.3 Objectives**

1.3.1 The aims of this scheme of works were:

- To complete a walkover survey in advance of known cultural heritage sites (Site 2-6), with mitigation measures proposed as necessary depending on the findings.
- To produce an instrument survey of Site 1 and advise on mitigation measures, if any, depending on the findings.
- To produce an illustrated report outlining the results of the work.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 Instrument Survey of Site 1**

A topographic instrument survey of Site 1, known as ‘Whiterashes’ was carried out using DGPS and Total Station. This record was supplemented by a digital photographic record and written descriptions of the surviving features.

### **2.2 Walkover Survey**

A walkover survey was conducted prior to development. The survey targeted the known locations of Sites 2-6. This was done in order to identify any surviving remains of these sites that might be affected by the construction of the proposed windfarm.

The survey provided a written and graphic account of any surface remains present. All individual features were recorded in plan, photographed and sketched, and were given an OS grid reference using DGPS where possible.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 3.1 Instrument Survey of Site 1 'Whiterashes'

##### *Background*

The SMR records the remains of a rectangular croft, an attached rectangular garden, a 'D' shaped sheepfold, a quarry, a well, and associated trackways. The record relates to the remains of 'Whiterashes' which is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1871) (NGR NJ 16104 49830). It appears that the farmstead was unroofed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map and was probably out of use as a dwelling at that time.

##### *Description*

Field survey located the remains of Whiterashes farmstead (Fig. 1 & 2). The remains were generally in a fair state of preservation although some elevations, mostly to the east of the building, were heavily denuded and assessed as poor. The main farm building comprised 6 compartments, a terraced enclosure (1b), a stone built outbuilding terraced into the terrain (1d), a sheepfold (1e), a quarry (1f), the footprint of a demolished structure (1i), a well (1g) and some associated trackways (1j, k, l). The remains are discussed in detail below.

##### *Site 1a (Fig. 2)*

Site 1a comprised the remains of a building divided into six compartments. The remains were orientated north to south. Room 1 (Fig. 3-5) was c 4.7m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.94m. This part of the building comprised the south-west corner and south-east corners of the building which showed no evidence of quoining. The relationship with enclosure 1b could not be determined due to overlying vegetation. Room 1 had two opposing entrances c. 0.8m in width to the east and west. The western entrance provided access into enclosure 1b (Fig. 3). The walls were c 0.6m in width and of drystone construction. The exterior was roughly faced and roughly brought to course. There was a partition wall into Room 2 which comprised largely of tumble, 0.35m in height by c. 0.7m in width. The interior of Room 1 was covered by thick vegetation and a high proportion of stone tumble which prohibited the identification of any internal features (Fig. 5).

Room 2 (Fig. 5) had an east-facing entrance 0.8m in width. The stonework survived to a maximum height of 0.9m, but was generally in the region of 0.7m. The entire internal area was covered by vegetation with a high degree of stone tumble obscuring any possible identification of further features. A dividing wall between Rooms 2 and 3 comprising a rubble spread c 0.7m in width showed no signs of any entrance.

Room 3 had no internal features that could be identified due to the high proportion of stone tumble (Fig. 8). The walls survived to a maximum height of c. 1.15m to the west (Fig. 7) and c 1.0m to the east. A badly denuded entrance c. 0.6m in width in the east-facing elevation could be identified. The abutment of the partition wall between Rooms 3 and 4 was clearly visible and therefore it was determined that the west-

facing elevation from Room 3 to 4 was continuous. The relationship means that Rooms 1 to 4 were also probably contemporary (Fig. 9-10).

Room 4 has an east-facing entrance which is largely blocked by stone tumble from the east wall. The entrance width is c 0.7-0.8m. The east wall is in poor condition and has slumped, exposing the sandstone rubble core. The width of the east wall including stone tumble is c 1.5m and survives to a height of c 0.8m. The west wall (Fig. 11) survives to a height of c 0.9m. The internal space was obscured by stone tumble and vegetation which prohibited the identification of any possible internal features. The partition wall between Rooms 4 and 5 was heavily denuded and survives as a low c 0.1m wide wall stub. It is unlikely there was access through this wall between the two rooms.

The east wall of Room 5 was heavily denuded (c. 1.5m wide), the tumble of which obscured the internal area. The west wall was better preserved and survived to a maximum height of c. 1.3m by c 0.7m in width. On the internal west-facing elevation of Room 5, two features were identified. The first feature is a probable aumbrey (Fig. 11) with a stone lintel, which measured 0.36m x 0.4m with a recessed depth into the wall of 0.22m. The partition wall dividing Rooms 4 and 5 was perpendicular to the aumbrey opening, which suggests the feature may not have been in use during a phase of building amendment or alteration. A second feature, possibly a blocked window (Fig. 12), was recorded in the east-facing internal elevation. It was distinguishable by two parallel running joints visible on the internal and external elevations. The feature survives to a truncated height of 0.8m. The west wall of Room 5 was wider and offset from the previously recorded Rooms 1-4 west wall, and was c. 0.7m thick (Fig. 13). There was also a pronounced running joint indicating an abutment between the west walls of Rooms 4 and 5 which may indicate phasing; possibly indicating the partition wall had previously been a gable end, indicating that Room 5 may have been a more substantial structure than Rooms 4. The partition wall between Room 5 and 6 survived to a maximum height of c. 1.5m. There were no features evident in the south-facing elevation. There was a clear abutment of the west walls of Room 5 and 6 (Fig. 21). The west-facing external elevation of Room 5 had a pronounced lean. To counter this, a deposit of stone which was c. 1.65m in length by 0.47m wide at its base, acted as a buttress (Fig. 22). A spread of stone tumble to the north, which was c. 4.4m in length, was probably the further denuded remains of the buttress.

Room 6 is probably the main dwelling at Whiterashes. The east wall was heavily denuded and survived as a 1.4m wide spread of rubble, c. 0.6m in height and covered by vegetation (Fig. 16). A roughly central 1m wide doorway was visible along wall. The wall itself was estimated to have been in the region of c. 0.7m wide. The north wall of the dwelling is c. 5.3m in length and is c. 0.8m in width. The extra width of the masonry is indicative of a load bearing gable end. The south-facing elevation of this wall has two running joints between which a deposit of stonework had blocked an opening (Fig. 14 & 17). It remains unclear as to the precise function of the opening, but possible interpretations include a disused fireplace. In the west wall (Fig. 18) of Room 6, a blocked opening, which was splayed inward, was recorded (Fig. 15 & 19). The feature, which was probably a window, had a wooden lintel and measured 0.72m in width by 0.55m in height. It was elevated c. 0.43m from the base of the wall. Room 6 had a c. 0.4m wide stub of wall which measured 1.45m in length creating an east to west partition or screen. The partition divided Room 6 into two unequal parts, with



the southernmost compartment obscured by thick vegetation and gorse which probing confirmed was obscuring a large deposit of stone debris. A large amount of stone tumble was resting against the north-facing internal gable obscuring the identification of further possible features. The exterior of Room 6 is roughly faced and coursed. The south-west corner had a clear abutment with Room 5 where a quoined running joint could be seen (Fig. 21). The quoins, one of which was quartz, were faced, with dressed straight edges. The collapsed buttress would have obscured the probable blocked window in the west wall; this again may indicate some form of phasing or secondary use of the site.

#### *Site 1b & 1c*

Site 1b (Fig. 2, 20) was located adjacent to Site 1a and is an enclosed area of land, the western boundary of which has been terraced into the naturally sloping terrain at Whiterashes. The enclosure walls survive as either rubble spreads or wall stubs with a rubble core. Entrance to the enclosure was probably in the south-west (Fig. 23) and north-west corners, where gaps in the stone perimeter are visible. There is also an entrance into the enclosure through the west wall of Room 6 (Fig. 3). The terrace is c. 0.6m high above the surrounding ground level, with the top of the wall truncated to the interior ground level (Fig. 25). The south wall is the best preserved example with an elevation that survived to a height of c. 0.75m. The base of the wall was c. 1m wide and tapered to its current truncated width of 0.6m. The precise purpose of the enclosure is unknown; however, possible interpretations include a stock enclosure or kaleyard.

Field survey failed to locate any remains of a possible second enclosure (Site 1c) depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1871).

#### *Site 1d*

Field survey recorded the remains of a structure (Fig. 2, 26) which had been cut into a slope to the north of Site 1a. The structure is better preserved to the west where it survived to a maximum height of c. 1.1m. The other elevations were much denuded and largely overgrown. The entrance to the feature would probably have been in the south-east corner, and is estimated to be c. 0.9m in width. The interior is c. 2m in width by 3.4m in length (east-west) and obscured by stone tumble and vegetation. The wall thickness is estimated to have been c. 0.6m. The purpose of the structure, which is annotated on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, is unknown.

#### *Site 1e*

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a sheepfold to the north-east of Site 1a. Field survey located the poorly preserved remains of this structure in what is now commercial forestry. It was possible to trace elements of the perimeter from the surviving fragmentary sections of drystone walling that have survived. The best preserved remains were to the west, where a 1.5m stretch of wall, c 0.4m in height, had survived. The internal part of the feature contained mature conifers with deep forestry ploughing also noted. Moss-covered stone debris on the forest floor in the vicinity of the site are probably the remnants of the former walls of Site 1e.

### *Site 1f*

Field survey located the remains of a disused quarry scoop within commercial forestry to the north of Site 1a. The quarry, which is annotated on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, has mature conifers within its interior. The sub-circular scoop is c. 20m x 14m (north-east to south-west), with the interior c. 3m deep on the north side of the quarry. Cartographic sources show that access to the quarry appears to have been via a track to the south and this was confirmed by field survey, which noted the sides of the quarry to the south-east were very shallow. There was no trace of the trackway.

### *Site 1g*

Field survey could not locate the well as seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map at the location given. However, a deep water filled depression surrounded by lush vegetation was recorded. The location of the feature is at lower datum below the southern escarpment of Whiterashes near to the base of a possible trackway or path from that location (Fig. 21). Close scrutiny of the feature was not possible, but the water was a minimum of c. 1m in depth. The feature is possibly an augmented natural spring and is therefore likely to be the 'well' depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map.

### *Site 1h*

Field survey could find no upstanding remains of Site 1h which was interpreted from rectified aerial photographs as an upstanding conjoined structure adjacent to Site 1a. However, a concentrated stone spread roughly in this location may be the denuded remains of Site 1h which is now covered by vegetation (Fig. 2, 27). The approximate area was surveyed by Total Station. The area was visible as a raised 'mound' c. 0.5m in height and c. 4.5m east-west by 6.0m north-south. The only possible feature was a slight sub-rectangular depression to the west of the spread. However, this was in close proximity to the heavily denuded east wall of Site 1a (Room 5) and the possibility remains that the surveyed area is tumble from this part of the former building.

### *Site 1i*

Field survey recorded the remains of a building footprint were located on level ground to the east of Site 1a (Fig. 2, 28). The footprint is probably the remains of hard standing associated with Site 1i and measured c. 3.9m by 6.7m east-west. Probing around the area suggested further deposits of stone hidden under low-lying vegetation. Debris including cast iron guttering, pipe-work, glass fragments and wood fragments were scattered in the immediate area.

### *Site 1j*

The remains of a probable trackway (Fig. 35) near to the Cold Burn which is probably a segment of trackway depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map heading east from Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a). The remains, which were orientated north-east to south-west, ran for c. 28m and were c. 3.5-4m in width. The feature disappeared in both directions into commercial forestry and could no longer be traced.

### *Site 1k*

Field survey recorded a small portion of a trackway which was stepped) into a pronounced ridge north of the Cold Burn and measured c. 0.6m deep by c. 3.25m wide (Fig. 24). The feature, which was orientated north-east to south-west, headed from level ground in the vicinity of Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1) to the north, towards the probable location of a well (Site 1g). The feature is probably a relict portion of a trackway depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### *Site 1l*

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a number of trackways associated with the farmstead of Whiterashes. Field survey was able to record part of the farm access track, which was c. 2.5m in width (Fig. 2, 37). The track is located within a forest ride and headed towards Scots Road (Site 4). Its projected route disappeared into commercial forestry plantation where no trace of the feature could be seen. A modern access road bisects the projected route of Site 1l as it heads towards Scots Road. Field survey failed to locate any remains of this feature beyond what was recorded. It is likely that part of the route of the track is now a later track which is depicted on current mapping. This secondary route is now gated and leads onto Scots Road to the west. There are deep (c. 0.35m) ruts in the trackway which are probably modern in origin and probably related to forestry activity.

### *Site 1m*

The remains of an east to west orientated track (Site 1m) was recorded on a ridge above the Cold Burn (Fig. 33). The track was seen as a level terrace in a cutting running along the northern edge of the ridge. The feature runs east to west possibly connecting Scots Road (Site 4) to Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1). A small berm of grass-covered compacted material ran along the edge of the track to the south. The track was cut (c. 0.3m) into what now heather moorland on the edge of forestry plantation. The track opened out onto a level area close to Scots Road

### *Site 1n*

A probable track or pathway (Fig. 34) headed toward the Cold Burn from the vicinity of Scots Road (Site 4) and Site 1m. The feature ran north-east to south-west in a distinct cutting (c. 1.35m max.) up a slope to level ground to the north and was c. 3.5m to 4m at its widest point. At lower datum near the vicinity of the Cold Burn, the track petered out and could no longer be traced. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map appears to show a narrow hachured feature, which is probably Site 1n, in this location

## **3.2 Walkover Survey**

### *Site 2*

Field survey recorded the location of a natural spring in a small clearing adjacent to commercial forestry (Fig. 29). The feature, a small irregular-shaped shallow body of water in marshy ground, was rich in iron deposits, which had stained the surrounding

area. The feature, which is c. 6m by 4m, is annotated on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map as a 'Chalybeate' well.

### *Site 3*

The desk-based assessment contained a record for a camp or possible Dun in the location of the Fairy Knowe. Field survey ascended the Fairy Knowe which is a pronounced natural knoll in the surrounding landscape and could find no evidence of any features (Fig. 30). The Fairy Knowe is within the commercial forestry plantation. Deep ploughing ruts were noted throughout the area.

### *Site 4*

Field survey followed the line of Scots' Road (Fig. 31). The track is c. 3.25m in width and has a c. 3m wide by c. 1.8m high bank to one side which suggested the track has been improved at some point after the depiction on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, possibly as a result of forestry activity. The field survey also noted modern underground service accesses at the road's edge. The route of Scots road is therefore the trackway depicted on current mapping.

### *Site 5*

The study of aerial photographs from 1946 for the previous desk-based assessment suggested a group of at least six features may be present in the location shown. Field survey failed to location any features in this area in what is now commercial forestry plantation. Any features that may have been present during the aerial survey are presumed to have been destroyed by deep forestry ploughing in the region of c. 0.75m in depth.

### *Site 6*

Field survey recorded the remains of a farmstead depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map in a clearing near to the location of Corr Hatnich (Fig. 32). The remains comprised a rectangular structure, measuring c. 12m north-south by 6m east-west. The range was divided by a roughly central internal wall. The surviving walls were much denuded and survived to a maximum height of c. 0.75m. The width of the walls at their base was c. 1.5m, which included a high proportion of stone tumble. Stone debris and vegetation obscured any internal features. The remains became more truncated and vestigial to the north. The survey could only locate a c. 3m length of the large enclosure shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition depiction, which projected from the north-west corner of the building.

No other remains related to the former farmstead were located in what is commercial forestry plantation; any associated remains are presumed to have been destroyed by deep forestry ploughing.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

An archaeological walkover and instrument survey was carried out on land at Rothes Windfarm Extension.

The walkover survey targeted known or possible sites previously identified in the ES. Of the six sites previously identified as being within the curtilage of the extension, field survey was not able to find any evidence of Sites 3 and 5 and those sites appear to have been destroyed by deep forestry ploughing and commercial plantation. Sites 1, 2, 4 and 6 were all located.

The Total Station instrument has resulted in a plan of the remains of Whiterashes farmstead (Sites 1a-n). This survey was augmented by a comprehensive written and photographic record of the site and its individual components. Sites 1a-n are currently not at risk from construction proposals to widen or construct new access roads and are situated outside of the proposed felling areas. However, mitigation measures might be required if the current construction and felling proposals were to change.

Sites 2 and 6 are situated within afforested areas which are earmarked for felling as part of the construction process (Turbine Core Area). An appropriate programme of mitigation will be agreed with ACAS prior to felling.

Site 4 has been previously upgraded for use as a forestry access track, which will be further upgraded as part of the extension works. The proposed upgrading would represent a minimal change of character to the baseline condition and no further mitigation measures are proposed,

A watching brief will be conducted on all ground breaking works outside of the commercial forestry and will be reported on separately.

The decision regarding any further mitigation lies with the Archaeology Officer for Aberdeenshire 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 Aberdeenshire Council Sites and Monuments Record.

## APPENDIX 1: Digital Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from	Conditions
1	Shot of Fairy Knowe (Site 3) from bottom of natural feature	West	Overcast
2	Shot of Fairy Knowe (Site 3) at summit	North	Overcast
3	Shot of Fairy Knowe (Site 3) at summit	South	Overcast
4	Shot from top of Fairy Knowe (Site 3) looking down slope of natural feature	North	Overcast
5-6	Shot of south-west corner of Corr Hatnich farmstead (Site 6)	South-west	Overcast
7	Shot of south wall of Corr Hatnich farmstead (Site 6)	South	Overcast
8	Shot of south compartment of Corr Hatnich farmstead (Site 6)	South-east	Overcast
9	Shot of partition wall of Corr Hatnich farmstead (Site 6)	South	Overcast
10	Shot of west wall of Corr Hatnich farmstead (Site 6)	North-west	Overcast
11-13	General shot of forest conditions in the supposed location of Site 5	-	Overcast
14	Shot of Scots Road (Site 4)	North	Bright
15	Shot of Scots Road (Site 4)	South	Bright
16	Shot of banking to west of Scots Road (Site 4)	South	Bright
17-18	Shot of modern amendments to Scots Road (Site 4)	Various	Bright
19	Shot of Scots Road parallel to the Cold Burn (Site 4)	East	Overcast
20-21	Shot of trackway on terrace above Cold Burn (Site 1m)	East	Overcast
22-23	Shot of trackway (Site 1m) on terrace above Cold Burn from Scots Road (Site 4)	West	Overcast
24	Shot of cutting for trackway/path (Site 1n)	South	Overcast
25	Shot of cutting for trackway/path (Site 1n)	North-east	Overcast
26	Shot of probable trackway (Site 1j)	North-east	Overcast
27-28	Shot of Chalybeate well (Site 2)	-	Overcast
29	Shot of Quarry scoop (Site 1f)	North-east	Overcast
30	Shot of Quarry scoop (Site 1f)	South-west	Overcast
31-32	Shot of surviving section of drystone wall of sheepfold (Site 1e)	East	Overcast
33-34	General shot of forestry location of sheepfold (Site 1e)	Various	Overcast
35	Shot of trackway (Site 1l) near Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a)	West	Bright
36	Shot of trackway (Site 1l) near Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a)	East	Bright
37	Shot of west facing elevation of Room 1 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
38	Detailed shot of west entrance of Room 1 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
39	Shot of walls and west entrance in plan (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
40	Shot of south-west corner of Room 1 (Site 1a)	South-west	Overcast
41	Shot of south-west corner of Room 1 (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
42	Shot of south facing external elevation of Room 1 (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
43	Shot of south-east corner of Room 1 (Site 1a)	South-east	Overcast
44	Shot of south-east corner of Room 1 (Site 1a) in plan	South-east	Overcast
45	Detailed shot of east entrance of Room 1 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
46	Shot of Room 1 interior (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
47	Shot of Room 1 interior and partition wall (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
48	Shot of partition wall dividing Room 1 & 2 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast

<b>Shot No.</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Taken from</b>	<b>Conditions</b>
49	Detailed shot of east entrance of Room 2 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
50	Detailed shot of east wall and entrance of Room 2 (Site 1a) in plan	North	Overcast
51	Shot of partition wall dividing Room 2 & 3 (Site 1a) in plan Shot of partition wall dividing Room 1 & 2 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
52	Shot of partition wall dividing Room 2 & 3 (Site 1a) with east facing internal wall in background	East	Overcast
53	Shot of Room 2 interior (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
54	Detailed shot of east wall (Room 2) in plan (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
55	Shot of internal east facing wall of Room 3 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
56	Shot of internal west facing wall of Room 3 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
57	Shot of east entrance of Room 3 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
58	Shot of east entrance of Room 3 in plan (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
59	Shot of east entrance of Room 3 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
60	Shot of east facing interior elevation (Room 3 & 4) and partition wall	East	Overcast
61	Shot of partition wall of Room 3 & 4 in plan (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
62	Shot of east entrance of Room 4 (Site 1a) in plan	North	Overcast
63	Shot of Room 3 interior (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
64	Shot of east facing external elevation of Room 4 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
65	General Shot of Site 1a from east wall of Room 4	South	Overcast
66	General shot of Site 1i from Room 4 (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
67	Oblique shot of Rooms 1-3 from Room 4 (Site 1a)	North-east	Overcast
68	Offset running wall joint of Room 4 & 5 (east wall Site 1a)	-	Overcast
69	Oblique shot of tumbled partition wall between Room 4 & 5	South-west	Overcast
70	General of tumbled east wall of Room 4 (Site 1a)	South-west	Overcast
71	Shot of east facing internal elevation of Room 4 & 5, aumbrey and partition wall (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
72	Detailed shot of aumbrey in west wall of Room 5 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
73	Detailed shot of blocked opening and probable window (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
74	General shot of off-set wall alignment of Room 1-4 (background) and Room 5 (foreground) (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
75	General shot of Room 4 interior (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
76	Shot of denuded east wall of Room 5 (Site 1a)	South-west	Overcast
77	Shot of south facing internal elevation of Room 5 (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
78	General shot of Rooms 1-4 from Room 5 (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
79	Shot of east wall abutment of Room 5 and 6 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
80	Shot of east entrance into Room 5 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
81	Oblique shot of area of possible feature (Site 1h)	North-west	Overcast
82	Shot of east wall and entrance to Room 6 (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
83	Shot of east wall and entrance to Room 6 (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
84	Shot of blocked feature in south facing elevation of north gable of Room 6 (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
85	Oblique shot of north-east corner of Room 6 (Site 1a)	South-	Overcast

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from	Conditions
		west	
86-87	Blocked feature, probably a window, with wooden lintel. West wall Room 6 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
88	Shot of turf covered east wall of Room 6 (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
89	General shot of interior of Room 6 (Site 1a)	North-east	Overcast
90-91	Shot of remnants of north gable of Room 6 and blocked feature (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
92	Shot of running joint of blocking / feature in south facing elevation of north gable in plan (Room 1 / Site 1a)	-	Overcast
93	Shot of running joint and blocking of feature in south facing elevation of north gable in plan (Room 1 / Site 1a)	South	Overcast
94	Shot of external north-east corner of Room 6 (Site 1a)	North-east	Overcast
95	Shot of external north-east corner and east facing elevation of Room 6 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
96-97	Shot of external tumble and surviving north facing elevation of Room 6 (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
98	Shot of north-west corner of Room 6 (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
99	Oblique shot of interior north-west corner of Room 6 (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
100	Shot of west wall of Room 6 in plan (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
101-102	Shot of blocked feature/ probable window in external west facing elevation of Room 6 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
103	General shot of Site 1a	North-west	Overcast
104	General shot of Site 1b interior	North-east	Overcast
105	General shot of Site 1b interior	North	Overcast
106	Shot of Quoining where Room 6 abuts Room 5 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
107	Shot of stub of partition wall within interior of Room 6	East	Overcast
108	General shot of west facing elevation of Room 6 (exterior) (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
109	Oblique shot of west facing external elevation of Room 6 (Site 1a)	South-west	Overcast
110	Oblique shot of stone deposit/buttressing against west facing external wall of Room 5 (Site 1a)	South-west	Overcast
111	Shot of west facing external elevation of Room 5 (inc. stone buttressing) (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
112	Detailed shot of stone buttressing against west wall of Room 5 (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
113	Oblique shot of stone tumble/ buttressing remnants and west wall of Room 5 (Site 1a)	North-west	Overcast
114	Shot showing offset alignment / wall return of Room 5 & 4 (Site 1a)	South-west	Overcast
115	Shot of west facing external elevation of Room 4 (Site 1a)	West	Overcast
116	Shot of west wall of Room 4 in plan (Site 1a)	South	Overcast
117	Shot of south-east corner of enclosure Site 1b	East	Overcast
118	Shot of probable entrance in south-west corner of Site 1b	West	Overcast
119	Location of probable well (Site 1g) through trackway cutting (Site 1k)	North-east	Overcast
120	Site 1k viewed from bottom of terrace in vicinity of Site 1g	South	Overcast
121	Shot in plan of west wall of enclosure Site 1b	South	Overcast
122	General shot of terraced Site 1b and west facing enclosure wall	West	Overcast



<b>Shot No.</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Taken from</b>	<b>Conditions</b>
123	Oblique shot of terraced enclosure Site 1b	South-west	Overcast
124	General shot of outbuilding Site 1d	East	Overcast
125	Oblique shot of outbuilding Site 1d	North-east	Overcast
126	Shot of outbuilding Site 1d	West	Overcast
127	Oblique shot of location of Site 1h	North-west	Overcast
128	Possible rectangular feature adjacent to Room 5 (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
129	Possible rectangular feature adjacent to Room 5 (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
130	Turf covered remnants of probable Site 1h	East	Overcast
131	Shot of footprint of Site 1i	West	Overcast
132	Oblique shot of building footprint of Site 1i	South-east	Overcast
133	Shot of area adjacent to Site 1i and former location of trackway	North-west	Overcast
134	Concentration of stone rubble to the east of Site 1a	North	Overcast
135	Concentration of stone rubble to the east of Site 1a	West	Overcast
136	Possible cutting for enclosure entrance into Site 1b with Site 1a to left	North	Overcast
137	General shot of Site 1b and north facing external wall	North-east	Overcast
138	Shot of supposed location of Site 1c on lower ground below terrace of Site 1b	North-east	Overcast
139	General shot of terraced enclosure (Site 1b) with Site 1a in background	North-west	Overcast
140	Shot of turf covered north wall of Site 1b in plan	East	Overcast
141	Shot of internal north facing gable end of Room 6 and associated tumble (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
142	Shot of internal north facing gable end of Room 6 and associated tumble (Site 1a) in plan	East	Overcast
143	General shot of Room 6 interior	South	Overcast
144	General shot of Rooms 1-5 from Room 6 (Site 1a)	North	Overcast
145	Working shot of field survey and enclosure (Site 1b)	North-west	Overcast
146-147	Shot of trackway (Site 1l) near Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a)	East	Overcast
148	Shot of trackway (Site 1l) near Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a)	West	Overcast

## APPENDIX 2: Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments

No	Site	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR	Sources	Status	Baseline data and description
1a	Whiterashes	316100	849800	NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	<p>The SMR records the remains of an un-named rectangular croft with an attached rectangular garden and a D-shaped sheepfold. The farmstead of 'Whiterashes' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1871) comprising one large rectangular building (a) with two enclosures to the west (b and c), a small square building immediately to the north (d), a sheepfold to the north east (e), a quarry to the north (f) and a well to the south (g). A number of tracks are also depicted. The buildings are depicted as unroofed on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map and the quarry is annotated as an 'Old Gravel Pit'. An additional unroofed building or enclosure (h) is shown lying to the east of the large rectangular building. A single building named 'Whiterashes' is depicted on Bartholomew's map of 1912. The large rectangular building (a), enclosure (b), building (d) and an additional building (i) attached to the SE corner of (a) are depicted on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the upstanding remains of the large rectangular building (1a) which comprised 6 rooms. The northern most room was larger and had a blocked window and possible fireplace. Quoining survived on the south-west corner of what is interpreted as the main dwelling at Whiterashes. The range in general is rectangular in plan and is c. 40m in length by c. 5m wide. The walls are of drystone construction and survive to a maximum height of c. 1.5m and are c. 0.6m in width.. Evidence of possible phasing could be seen by a series of wall abutments and offset wall alignments. This was clearly seen between Room 6 and 5, and there was an offset sunning joint between the west walls of Rooms 1-4 and 5. An aumbrey feature and another blocked opening were recorded in Room 5. The aumbrey was directly opposite a partition wall which suggests the feature may not have been in use during a stage of building amendment</p>
1b	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	<p>Field survey recorded the remains of Site 1b which was located adjacent to Site 1a. Site 1a is an enclosed area of land, the eastern boundary of which has been terraced into the slope at Whiterashes. The enclosure walls survive as either rubble spreads or wall stubs with a rubble core. Entrance to the enclosure was probably in the south-west and north-west corners, where gaps in the stone perimeter are prominent. There is also an entrance into the enclosure through the west wall of Room 6 (1a). The terrace is c. 0.6m high with the top of the wall truncated to the interior ground level. The south wall is the best preserved example and survived to a height of c. 0.75m. The base of the wall was c. 1m wide and tapered to its current truncated width of 0.6m. The precise purpose of the</p>

						enclosure is unknown; however, possible interpretations include a stock enclosure or kaleyard
<b>1c</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated Field survey failed to locate any surviving remains of this enclosure.
<b>1d</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated Field survey recorded the remains of structure which had been cut into a slope to the north of Site 1a. The structure is better preserved to the west where survived to a maximum height of c. 1.1m. The other elevations were much denuded and largely overgrown. The entrance to the feature would probably have been in the south-east corner, and is estimated to be c. 0.9m in width. The interior is c. 2m in width by 3.4m in length (east-west) and obscured by stone tumble and vegetation. The wall thickness is estimated to have been c. 0.6m. The purpose of the structure which is annotated on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map is unknown
<b>1e</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated The 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a sheepfold to the north-east of Site 1a. Field survey located the poorly preserved remains of this structure in what is now commercial forestry. It was possible to partially trace elements of the perimeter from the surviving fragmentary sections of dry stone constructed walling that have survived. The best preserved remains were to the west, where a 1.5m stretch of wall, c 0.4m, in height had survived. The internal part of the feature contained mature conifers with deep forestry ploughing also noted. Moss covered stone debris on the forest floor in the vicinity of the site are probably the remnants of the former walls of Site 1e
<b>1f</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated Field Survey located the remains of a disused quarry scoop within commercial forestry to the north of Site 1a. The quarry, which is annotated on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, has mature conifers within its interior. The sub-circular scoop is c. 20m x 14m (north-east to south-west), with the interior c. 3m below the north side of the quarry. Cartographic sources show that access to the quarry appears to have been via a track to the south and this was confirmed by field survey, which noted the sides of the quarry to the south-east were very shallow. There was no trace of the trackway
<b>1g</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated Field survey could not locate the well as seen on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map at the location given. However, a deep water filled depression surrounded by lush vegetation was recorded. The location of the feature is at lower datum below the southern escarpment of Whiterashes near to the base of a possible trackway or path from that location. Close scrutiny of the feature was not possible, but the water was a minimum of c. 1m in depth. The feature is possibly an augmented natural spring as is

							therefore likely to be the 'well' depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map
<b>1h</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	Field survey could find no upstanding remains of Site 1h which was interpreted from rectified aerial photographs as an upstanding conjoined structure adjacent to Site 1a. However, a concentrated stone spread roughly in this location may be the denuded and remains of Site 1h which is now covered by vegetation. The approximate area was surveyed by Total Station. The area was seen as a raised 'mound' c. 0.5m in height and c. 4.5m east-west by 6.0m north-south. The only possible feature was a slight sub-rectangular depression to the west of the spread. However this was in close proximity to the heavily denuded east wall of Site 1a (Room 5) and the possibility still remains that the surveyed area is tumble from this part of the former building
<b>1i</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	Field survey recorded the remains of probable building footprint located on level ground to the east of Site 1a. The footprint is probably the remains of hard standing associated with Site 1i and measured c. 3.9m by 6.7m east-west. Probing around the area suggested further deposits of stone hidden under low lying vegetation. Debris including; cast iron guttering and pipe-work, glass fragments and wood fragments were scattered in the immediate area
<b>1j</b>	Whiterashes			NJ14NE0016	SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	Field survey recorded the remains of a probable trackway near to the Cold Burn which is probably a segment of trackway depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map heading east from Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a). The remains which were orientated north-east to south-west and ran for c. 28m and were c. 3.5-4m in width. The feature disappeared in both directions into commercial forestry and could no longer be traced.
<b>1k</b>	Whiterashes				SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	Field survey recorded a small portion of a trackway which was cut c. 0.6m deep by c. 3.25m wide into a pronounced ridge north of the Cold Burn. The feature orientated north-east to south-west headed from level ground in the vicinity of Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a) to the north towards the probable location of a well (Site 1g). The feature is probably a relict portion of a trackway depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map.
<b>1l</b>	Whiterashes				SMR; Maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey depicts a number of trackways associated with the farmstead of Whiterashes (Site 1) Field survey was able to record part of the access track which was c. 2.5m in width. The track is located within a forest ride and headed towards Scots Road (Site 4). Its projected perambulation disappeared into commercial forestry plantation where no trace of the feature could be seen. A modern access road bisects the projected route of Site 1l as it heads towards Scots Road. Field Survey failed to locate any remains of this feature beyond the commercial forestry. It is likely that part of the

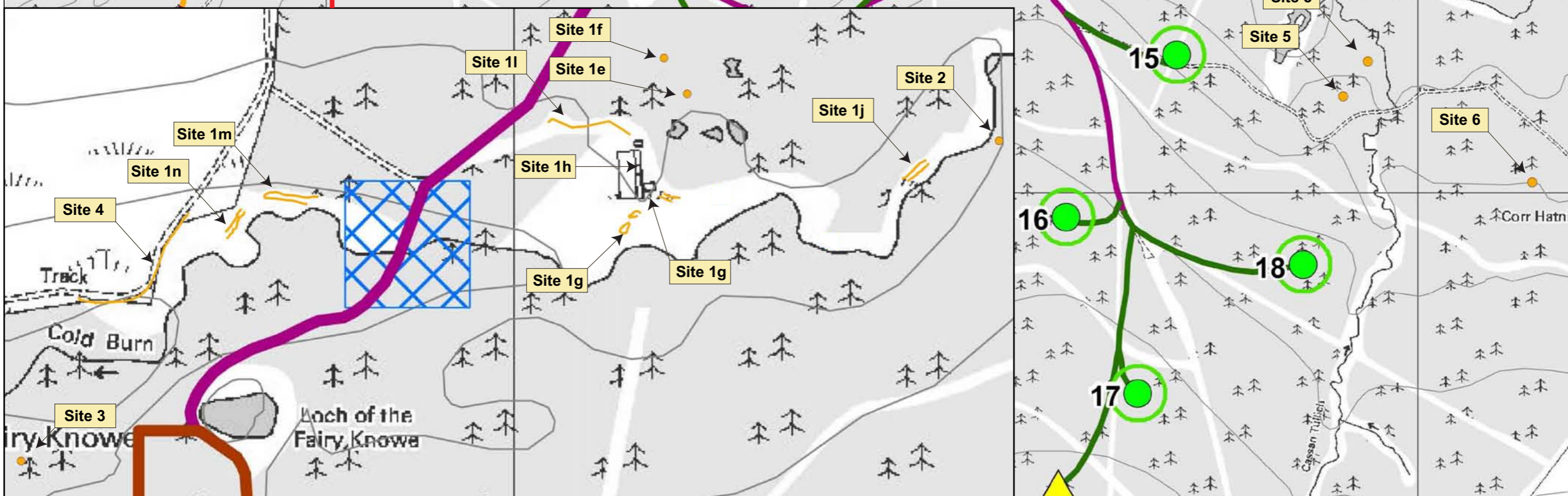
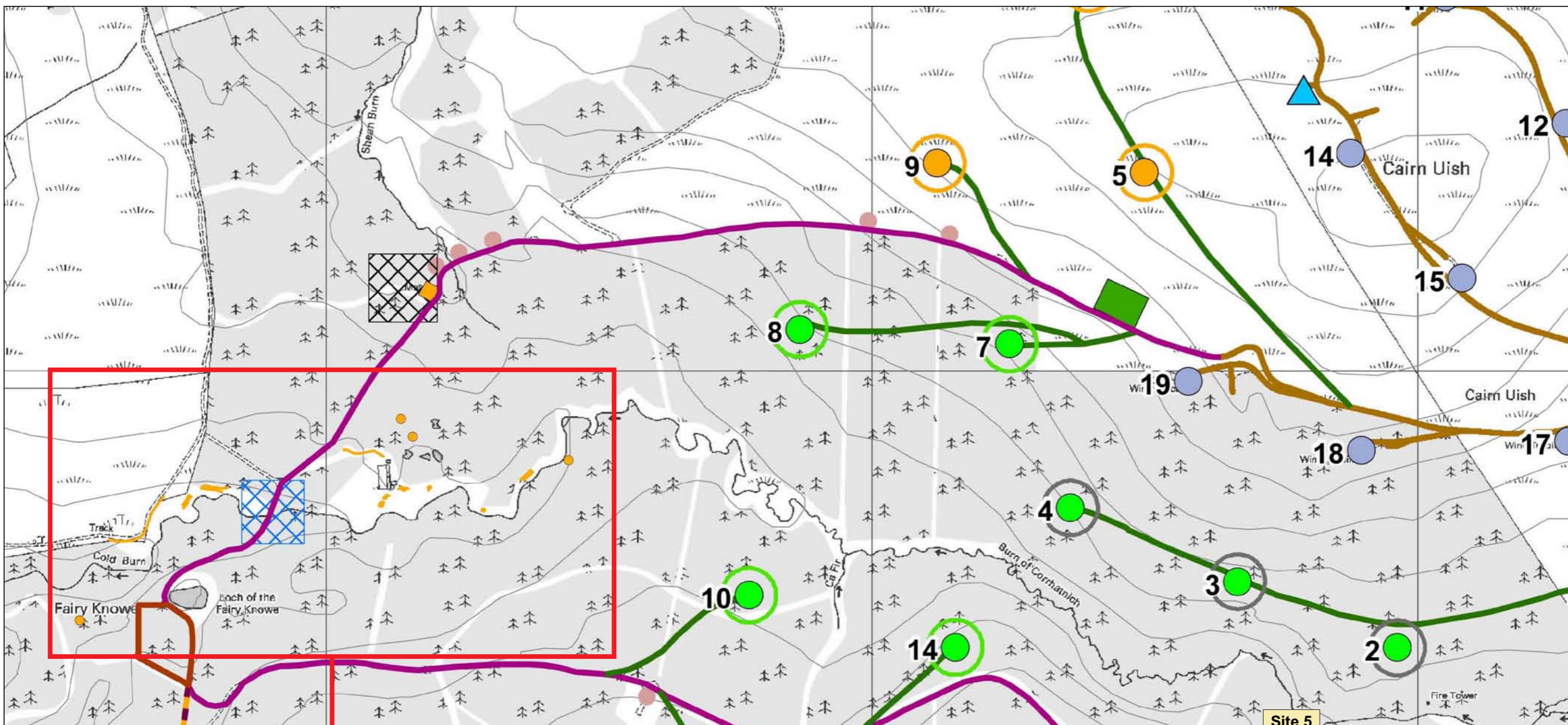
							route of the track is now a later track which is depicted on current mapping. This secondary route is now gated and leads onto Scots Road to the west.
<b>1m</b>	Trackway				Maps; field survey	Non-designated	Field survey recorded the remains of two probable tracks. The remains of an east to west orientated track was recorded on a ridge above the cold burn. The track was seen as a level terrace in a cutting running along the northern edge of the ridge. The feature runs east to west possibly connecting Scots Road (Site 4) to Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1). A small berm of grass covered compacted material ran along the edge of the track to the south. The track appeared cut (c. 0.3m) into the surrounding ground in what is now heather moorland on the edge of forestry plantation. The track opened out onto a level area close to Scots Road.
<b>1n</b>	Trackway				Maps; field survey	Non-designated	Field Survey recorded the remains of a probable track or pathway which headed toward the cold burn from the vicinity of Scots Road (Site 4) and Site 8a. The feature ran north-east to south-west in a distinct cutting (c. 1.35 max) up a slope to level ground to the north and was c. 3.5m to 4m at its widest point. At lower datum near the vicinity of the cold burn, the track petered out and could no longer be traced. The 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map appears to show a narrow hachured feature which is probably Site 8b in this location.
<b>2</b>	Chalybeate well	316440	84982	NJ14NE0017	SMR; maps; field survey	Non-designated	The SMR records that a 'chalybeate' well, a natural spring with water containing iron salts, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps. Field survey recorded the location of a natural spring in a small clearing adjacent to commercial forestry. The feature seen a small irregular shaped shallow body of water in marshy ground was rich in iron deposits, which had stained the surrounding area. This is the feature which is c. 6m by 4m and is annotated on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map as a 'Chalybeate' well.
<b>3</b>	Fairy Knowe	315520	849530	NJ14NE 1 / NJ14NE0002	NMRS; SMR; maps; aerial photograph; field survey	Non-designated	R. Douglas (1928) recorded that a 'camp' was said to exist at the Loch of the Fairy Knowe, which was known as the 'Loch at Wallace Camp'. However, the NMRS note in 1946 that the most likely site for this 'camp' appears to be the 'Fairy Knowe' itself at NJ 1552 4953, which might conceivably be a dun. The Ordnance Survey recorded in 1971 that there was no trace or local knowledge of a 'camp' in the vicinity of the Loch of the Fairy Knowe. The Fairy Knowe is a natural knoll with no trace of antiquity. Field survey ascended the knoll and found no trace of antiquity. It was recorded that the area was densely planted with commercial forestry.
<b>4</b>	Scot's Road	315770	850000	NJ15SE 11	NMRS; maps; aerial	Non-designated	The Ordnance Survey Name Book records a drove road known as 'Scot's Road' which runs south from Kellas to the Burn of Tipochs. 'Scot's Road' is depicted as a track

					photograph; field survey		between Kellas and the Burn of Tipochs on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps. It is also depicted on Bartholomew's map of 1912. It is shown crossing the proposed wind farm extension area between NJ 1576 5034 to NJ 1571 4900. Field survey recorded that part of this road has been upgraded and is now used as a forestry access track from the Loch of the Fairy Knowe to the unclassified road between Dallas and Upper Knockando.
5	Circular features	318850	849200		Aerial photographs; field survey	Non-designated	A group of at least six roughly oval or circular features is visible on aerial photographs dating to 1946. The features are all roughly the same scale order or size (10-15m) and appear to be small enclosed areas defined by possible banks. They are all located on a gentle north facing slope above Corr Hatnich. Field survey visited the area and recorded that this area is now under commercial forestry and these features are likely to have been destroyed by deep ploughing.
6	Corr Hatnich	318210	849020		Aerial Photographs; maps; field survey	Non-designated	An unroofed farmstead comprising a long rectangular building with three attached enclosures is visible on aerial photographs dating to 1946. The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map (1976) as a rectangular, unroofed building with two compartments. Field survey located the above site which comprised the remains of a rectangular structure, measuring c. 12m north-south by 6m east-west. The range was divided by a roughly central internal wall. The surviving walls were much denuded and survived to a maximum height of c. 0.75m. The width of the walls at their base was c. 1.5m, which included a high proportion of stone tumble. Stone debris and vegetation obscured any internal features. The remains became more truncated and ephemeral to the north. The survey could only locate c. 3m of the large enclosure shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition depiction which projected from the north-west corner of the building. No other remains related to the former farmstead were located beyond the clearing in what is commercial forestry plantation. Any associated remains are presumed to have been destroyed by deep forestry ploughing.
7	Stone	317825	850270		Maps	Non-designated	A stone is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, close to the summit of Cairn Uish. Field survey identified and recorded an upright stone measuring c.0.25m wide, c.0.4m high and c.0.1m thick. It is inscribed with the letter 'B' on the NE face and either the letter 'C' or 'G' on the SW face. There are no other visible markings on the stone and it is assumed that this stone is a marker for the land boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition map.



Key:

 Cultural Heritage Sites



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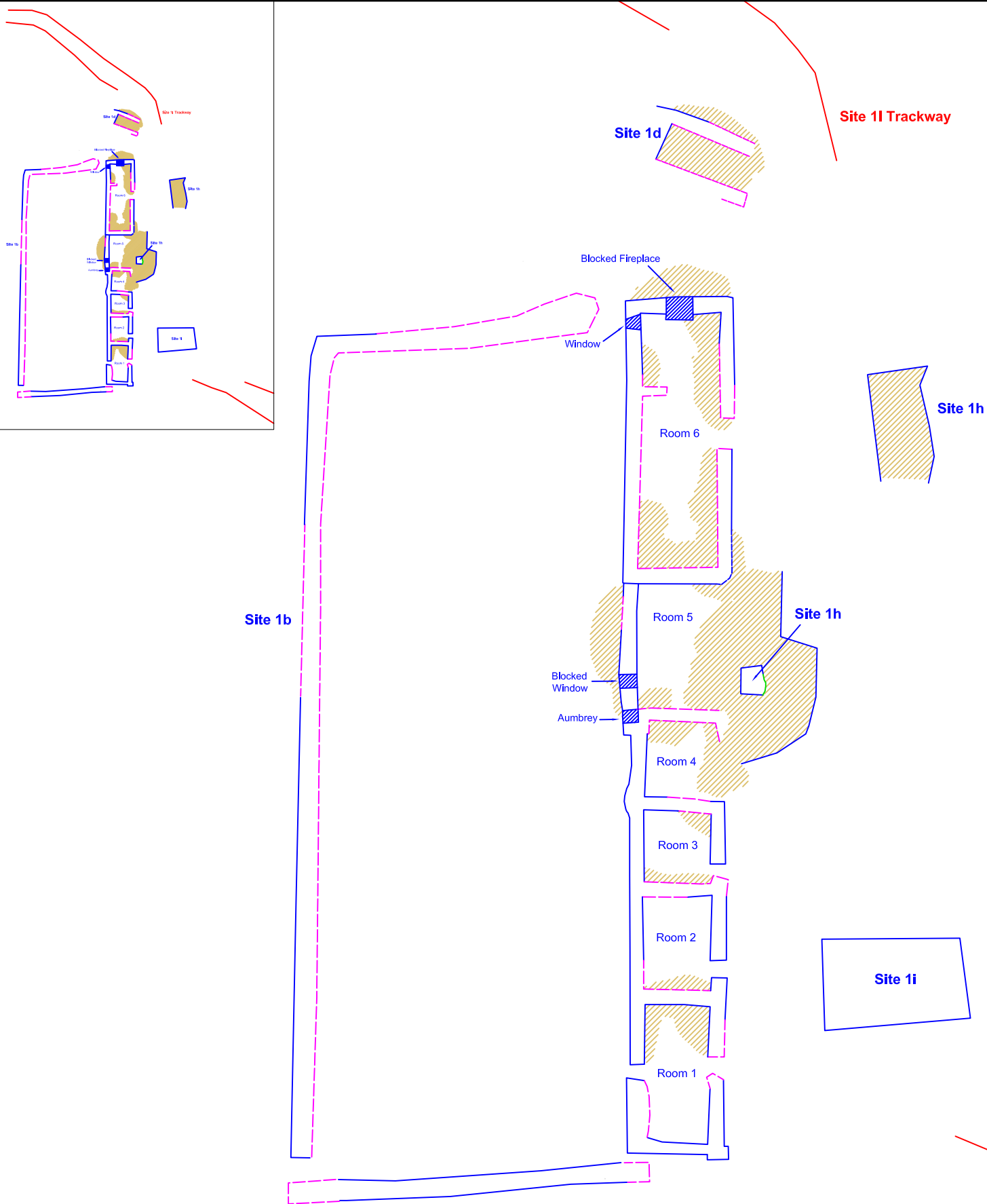
Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
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Title:  
 Site plan showing Cultural Heritage Sites

Project:  
 Rothes Windfarm Extension

Scale at A3:  
 Main map 1:8000  
 Inset 1:4000

Client:  
 Natural Power Consultants



Key:  
 Rubble  
 Wall  
 Obscured Wall



Fig No: <b>2</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Client: <b>Natural Power Consultants</b>
Title: <b>Topographic survey of Site 1 'Whiterashes'</b>		
Project: <b>Rothes Windfarm Extension</b>		

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Scale at A4:  
**1:250**

Drawn by: <b>LW</b>	Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>1955</b>
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Fig.3 - Shot of west-facing elevation of room 1 (Site 1a)



Fig.4 - Shot of south-west corner of Room 1 (Site 1a)



Fig.5 - Shot of Room 1 & 2 interior and partition wall (Site 1a)



Fig.6 - Shot of internal east facing elevation of wall in Room 3 (Site 1a)



Fig.7 - Shot of Room 3 interior (Site 1a)



Fig.8 - Shot of Site 1a from the east wall of Room 4 (Site 1a)


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Fig.9 - Oblique shot of Rooms 1 to 3 from Room 4 (Site 1a)



Fig.10 - Shot of east facing internal elevation of Room 4 & 5 including Aumbrey and partition wall (Site 1a)



Fig.11 - Detailed shot of blocked opening & probable window Room 5 (Site 1a)



Fig.12 - General shot of offset wall alignment of Room 1-4 with Room 5 in foreground (Site 1a)



Fig.13 - Shot of blocked feature in south-facing elevation of former north gable of Room 6 (Site 1a)



Fig.14 - Blocked feature, probably a window, with wood lintel; west wall Room 6 (Site 1a)


Key:	Fig. No:	9-14	Revision:	A	Client:	Natural Power Consultants	
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	Project: Rothes Windfarm Extension						
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Fig.15 - Shot of turf covered east wall of Room 6 (Site 1a)



Fig.16 - Shot of running joint and blocked feature in south-facing elevation of north gable (Site 1a)



Fig.17 - Shot of west wall of Room 6 in plan (Site 1a)



Fig.18 - Shot of blocked feature/ probable window in external west-facing elevation of Room 6 (Site 1a)



Fig.19 - General shot of Site 1b



Fig. 20 - Shot of quoining where Room 6 abuts Room 5 (Site 1a)


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	Title:			
	Project: Rothes Windfarm Extension			
Drawn by: LW			Checked: LW	Report No: 1955



Fig.21 - Detailed shot of drystone buttressing against west wall of Room 5 (Site 1a)



Fig.22 - Shot of probable entrance in south-west corner of Site 1b



Fig.23 - Location of probable well (Site 1g) viewed through trackway (Site 1k)



Fig.24 - General shot of terraced Site 1b & west-facing enclosure wall



Fig.25 - General shot of Site 1d



Fig.26 - Oblique shot of possible location of Site 1h


Key:	Fig. No: 21-26	Revision: A	Client: Nautural Power Consultants	 <p>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</p>
	Title:			
	Project: Rothes Windfarm Extension			
Drawn by: LW			Checked: LW	Report No: 1955



Fig.27 - Oblique shot of building footprint (Site 1i)



Fig.28 - Shot of Chalybeate well (Site 2)



Fig.29 - Shot from top of 'Fairy Knowe' (Site 3)



Fig.30 - Shot of Scots Road (Site 4)



Fig.31 - Shot of south wall of Corr Hatnich farmstead (Site 6)



Fig.32 - Shot of cutting for trackway/path (Site 1m)


Key:	Fig. No:	27-32	Revision:	A	Client:	Natural Power Consultants
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	Project:	Rothes Windfarm Extension				
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Drawn by: LW    Checked: LW    Report No: 1955						



Fig.33 - Shot of probable trackway (Site 1n)




Fig.34 - Shot of probable trackway (Site 1j)



Fig.35 - Shot of quarry scoop (Site 1f)



Fig.36 - Shot of trackway (Site 1l) near Whiterashes farmstead (Site 1a)

Key:	Fig. No: <b>33-36</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Client: <b>Natural Power Consultants</b>	 <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
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	Project: <b>Roths Windfarm Extension</b>			
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>		Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>1955</b>	