









Berry Burn Wind Farm Extension Borrow Pits

Cultural Heritage Technical Advice Note

for BB2 Wind Farm Ltd

18/12/2024



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December 2024

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PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P24-350
NGR	307585, 845207
PARISH	Edinkillie
COUNCIL	Moray Council

PROJECT TEAM:

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VERSION COMMENTS	Version for Client Review





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CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

1.1.1. BB2 Wind Farm Ltd has requested a Cultural Heritage Technical Advice Note (TAN) to identify potential archaeological constraints associated with an application for planning permission for the following Proposed Development:-

'Proposed 2 no. borrow pits within the consented but unbuilt Berry Burn Wind Farm Extension'.

- 1.1.2. The purpose of the Proposed Development is to extract hard rock from two borrow pits to facilitate construction of the consented but unbuilt Berry Burn Wind Farm Extension.
- 1.1.3. Section 36 consent and deemed planning permission for the Berry Burn Wind Farm Extension (BB2) was granted on 8 December 2021 (reference: 20/01026/S36). The permission included for two borrow pit search areas known as Borrow Pit 1 (hereafter refer to as BP1), and Borrow Pit 2. A Ground Investigation (GI) was undertaken by The Natural Power Consultants Limited between October 2023 and December 2023 to provide information on the type and quality of borrow pit material and the depth of peat and overburden available within the footprint of these two consented borrow pits.
- 1.1.4. The results of the GI indicated at Borrow Pit 2 did not have sufficient viable material for use as a borrow pit. In order to source the track and compound aggregate for wind farm construction works from an onsite source, it was decided to extend the area of BP1 and to create a new borrow pit (Borrow Pit 2a, hereafter refer to as BP2a) at National Grid Reference (NGR): 307585, 845207. The application for BB2 was subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), with the cultural heritage assessment carried out in 2020 by Headland Archaeology.
- 1.1.5. The objective of this TAN is to identify the known and potential archaeological resource within the now proposed borrow pit locations and their immediate vicinity and the extent to which archaeological remains may constrain their working.

1.2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. BP1 is located on land within the boundary of BB2 (Illustration 1). BP1 is a mixture of existing peat land and conifer plantation immediately to the north and east of two existing turbines. The proposed borrow pit is located on the 380 metre above ordnance datum (mAOD) contour.
- 1.2.2. The proposed location of BP2a is also within the BB2 boundary (Illustration 1), on the western edge of an existing plantation forestry.
- 1.2.3. The local bedrock geology of the borrow pit locations is recorded as metamorphic rock of the Nethybridge Psammite Formation. This bedrock was laid down between 1000 and 541 million years ago during the Tonian and Ediacaran Periods. Superficial deposits of peat are recorded¹.
- 1.2.4. The national soil map for Scotland² records the ground conditions as Dystrophic blanket peat typical of uplands and northern lowlands with gentle and strong slopes.

¹ British Geological Survey 2024

² https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=1

1.3. SOURCES CONSULTED

- 1.3.1. A study area of 2 kilometres (km) has been defined to inform this TAN as shown on Illustration 2. Sources consulted include:
 - Historic Environment Scotland (HES) heritage datasets on all designated heritage assets within the study area, downloaded on 04/11/2024.
 - National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) datasets within the study area, downloaded 04/11/2024.
 - The Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) Historic Environment Record data for all non-designated heritage assets within the study area (received 04/11/2024).
 - British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer (2024).
 - Scotland's Soils Maps (2024).
 - Available online historic map data (The National Library of Scotland 2024).
 - Other readily available online resources.

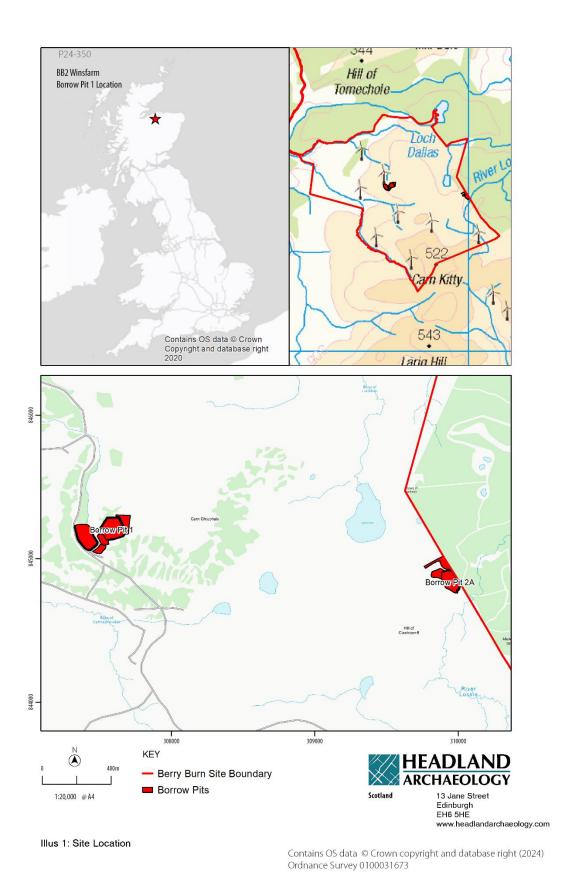


Illustration 1: Location of Proposed Borrow Pit 1 & Borrow Pit 2A

EXISTING CONSTRAINTS

1.4. DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

1.4.1. There are no designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas, Inventory Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites) within the footprint of the proposed borrow pits or within the 2 km study area.

1.5. NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 1.5.1. There are no known non-designated heritage assets within the footprint of the proposed borrow pits.
- 1.5.2. The National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) records 20 heritage assets within the study area (Illustration 2).
- 1.5.3. The ACAS Historic Environment Record (HER) records 11 non-designated heritage assets within the study area (Illustration 3).
- 1.5.4. The ACAS HER classifies three assets as being part of the regionally significant Rochuln Rocks complex approximately 850 metres (m) to the north of BP1, as follows;
 - A sub-square pit approximately 1.5 m across with low surrounding bank at Rochuln Rocks (NJ04NE0018).
 - A hut circle situated on a slight knoll on a break of slope measuring 9 m in diameter at Rochuln Rocks (NJ04NE0005). The interior appears to be platformed and the entrance is to the southeast with a bank running off to the north-northeast.
 - The remains of at least 212 heather covered cairns measuring between 2 m and 8 m in diameter which were revealed by heather burning in 2013 at Rochuln Rocks (NJ04NE0002). Fragmentary banks or linear clearance heaps are interspersed around the fringes of the cairns.
- 1.5.5. Further cairn sites are recorded c. 1 km to the west (NJ04NE0013) of BP1 near the abandoned farm of Berryburn. At least six of the recorded cairns measure up to 4 m in diameter and to the south-east is a further group of at least 20 cairns measuring up to 5m in diameter and 0.4m in height. It should be noted that a walkover survey, in advance of the construction of the Berryburn Wind Farm in 2012, identified six heather covered cairns of the northern group. Only one cairn of the southeast group was identified.
- 1.5.6. A group of seven boundary cairns are recorded on the 1st and 2nd Ed. Ordnance Survey (OS) maps running across the lower north facing slope of the Hill of Feakirk (NJ04SE0004) approx. 940 m to the south-west of BP1. The HER records that although a few survive and are shown on modern OS maps, it is unknown if all survive.
- 1.5.7. The 1st Ed. OS map depicts the remains of two houses with a circular enclosure at the Burn of Calfnashalvack (NJ04SE0002), approx. 790 m to the north-west of BP1. The remains are likely to be a small medieval farmstead or settlement. A walkover survey carried out in 2012 identified a section of a medieval or Post-medieval bank which may have been a hollow-way or ditch (NJ04SE0006).
- 1.5.8. The nearest heritage asset to the location of BP2a is a recorded spring (NJ14NW0016) approx. 1.1 km to the north-east. There are no other heritage assets within 2 km of Borrow Pit 2A.

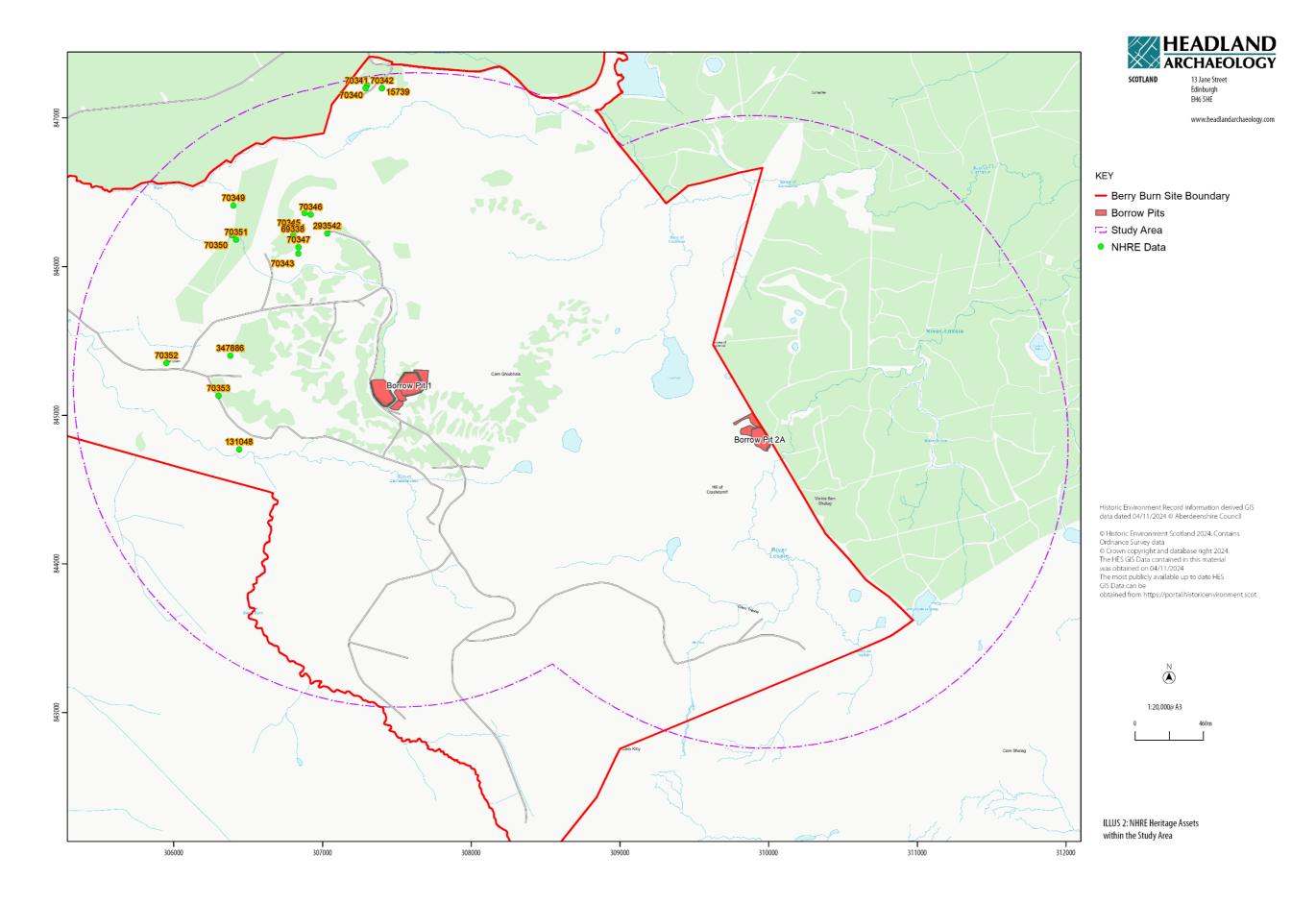


Illustration 2: NHRE Heritage Assets within the Study Area

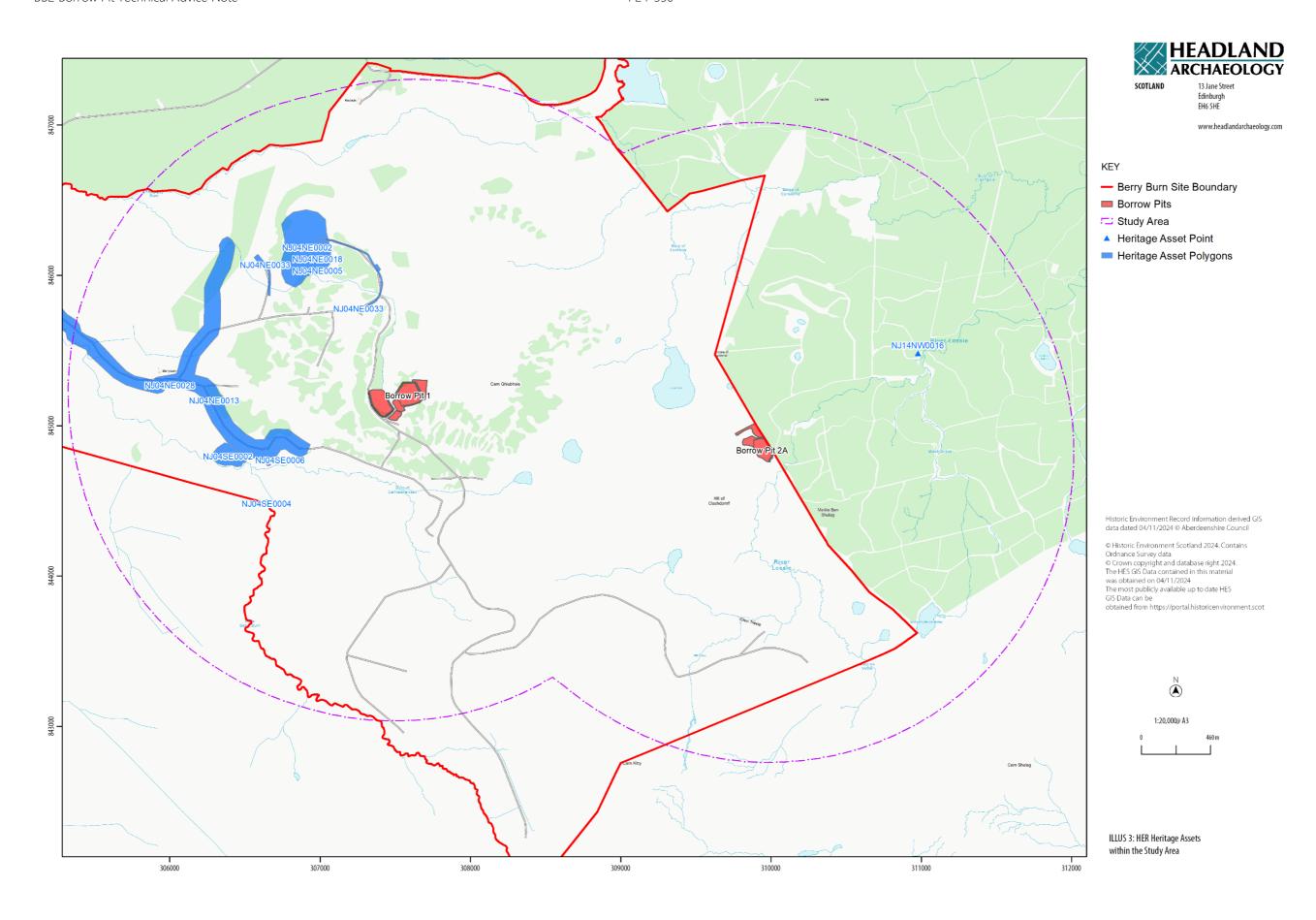


Illustration 3: ACAS HER Heritage Assets within the Study Area

1.6. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 1.6.1. The HER records two previous archaeological investigations within the study area, neither of these are within the borrow pits footprint.
- 1.6.2. One record is for the previous archaeological desk-based work carried out prior to the consenting and construction of the Berryburn Wind Farm (BB1), initially in 2012 (NJ04NE0028) and again in the 2020 EIA, for BB2, (Headland Ref: BBX EIAR 2020) approx. 500 m to the west of BP1.
- 1.6.3. The other record is for archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks for three turbine bases and associated access tracks during construction of the Berry Burn Wind Farm in 2013 (NJ04NE0033) over 550 m to the north of BP1. No archaeological remains, features, or deposits were identified during the work.

1.7. HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1.7.1. Available online historic mapping data was consulted for analysis of potential impacts resulting from the proposed borrow pits throughout the later historic period. Historic maps referred to in this section are reproduced below.
- 1.7.2. Historic mapping demonstrates that the site of the Proposed Development comprises undeveloped upland area since at least the mid-19th century.
- 1.7.3. The earliest map consulted was Roy's Map of the Highlands (1747-1752) which shows that the site of the proposed BP2a is located on the north-facing slope of an unnamed hill just to the south of Loch Truvie (Now named Loch Nior). The land is shown as unimproved peat or bog land.
- 1.7.4. BP1 is located on the south facing slope of an unnamed hill. The land is shown as unimproved peat or bog land.
- 1.7.5. The 1st Ed. OS map of Elginshire (1874) shows no change to the landscape at the location of either borrow pit. The later 2nd Ed. Map (1905) continues to show no change to the landscape at either borrow pit location.

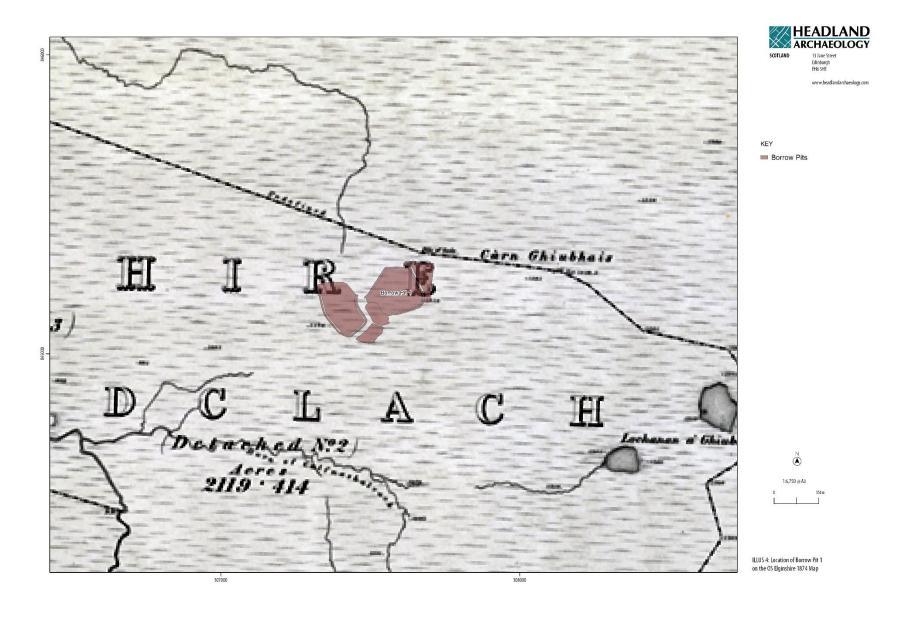


Illustration 4: Location of Borrow Pit 1 on the OS Elginshire 1874 Map

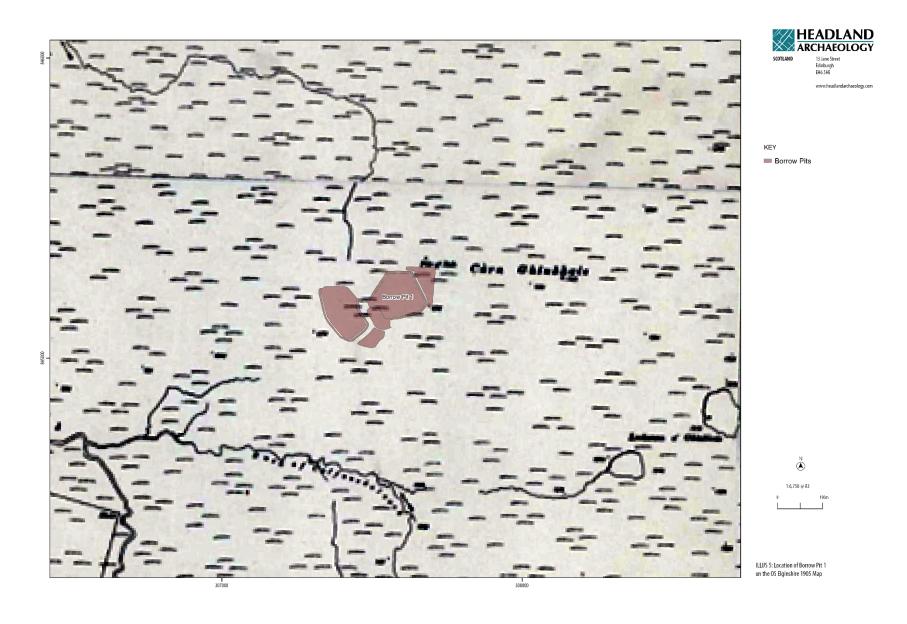


Illustration 5: Location of Borrow Pit 1 on the OS Elginshire 1905 Map



Illustration 6: Location of Borrow Pit 2A on the OS Elginshire 1874 Map

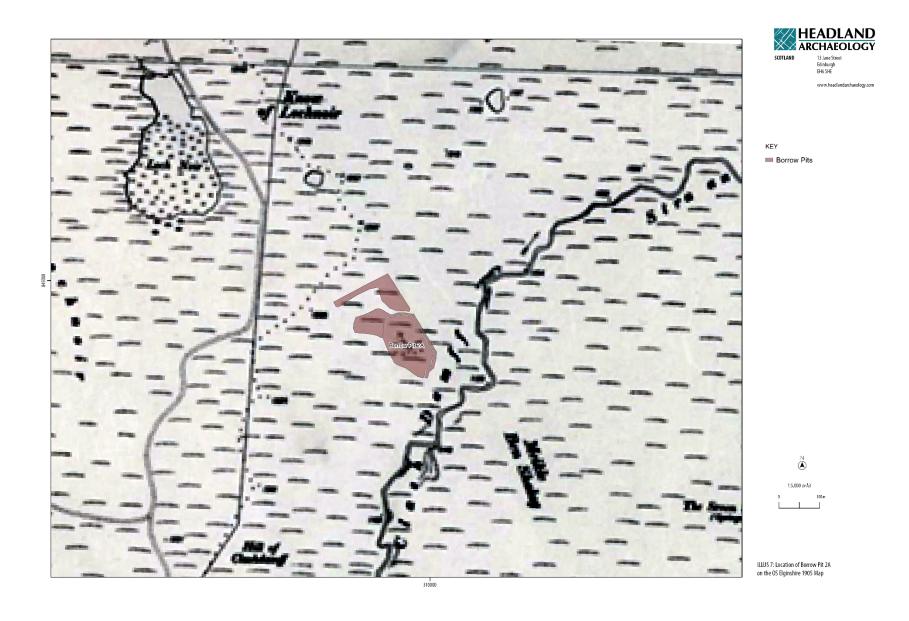


Illustration 7: Location of Borrow Pit 2A on the OS Elginshire 1905 Map

HERITAGE RISK ASSESSMENT

1.8. POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

- 1.8.1. Excavation for the two borrow pits has the potential to disturb or expose archaeological remains.
- 1.8.2. There are no known heritage assets within either borrow pit footprint. Historic map regression indicates that the landscape has been part of a rural upland landscape since at least the Post-medieval period and likely the medieval periods.
- 1.8.3. There is a moderate potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains from the Prehistoric, Early medieval, medieval and Post-medieval periods to be present within the 2 km study area. However, it is considered that should construction plant and other vehicle movements be limited to using the existing tracks, then no heritage assets will be directly impacted.
- 1.8.4. The proposed BP2a location is sited at the 380 m AOD contour. Areas above 330 m AOD are considered to be of negligible archaeological potential, and they are highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance. A direct construction impact on unknown heritage assets in these areas is highly unlikely. Any effect resulting from such an impact is unlikely to be of greater than negligible significance.
- 1.8.5. It is assessed that the archaeological potential of the borrow pits footprint is negligible, and no impacts to buried archaeological remains are anticipated as a result of the construction of the proposed borrow pits at either location.

2. CONCLUSION

2.1. CONCLUSION

- 2.1.1. There are no known heritage assets within either borrow pit footprint.
- 2.1.2. It is assessed that the archaeological potential of both borrow pit footprints is negligible, and no impacts to buried archaeological remains are anticipated as a result of the excavation works at the proposed borrow pit locations.
- 2.1.3. However, it is considered possible that the local planning authority archaeological advisor will request archaeological monitoring and recording of the peat stripping across BP2a primarily due to the size of the area to be disturbed. Any proposed monitoring works can be undertaken within the scope of the archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) required by a condition of the Berry Burn Wind Farm Extension consent.
- 2.1.4. This would be appropriate and is considered best practice.
- 2.1.5. It should be noted that these conclusions are based on readily available evidence and have not been substantiated with the more extensive research and sources typically used in the preparation of a formal desk-based assessment suitable for submission with a planning application.

TERMS

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.

Term	Definition
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE

Term	Definition
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
ВН	Borehole
C	Century
C.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order

DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
НА	Headland Archaeology
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

REFERENCES

HISTORIC MAPS

Roy's Map of the Highlands (1747-1752)

1874. Ordnance Survey Elginshire Sheet XXI 6 inch to the mile.

1905. Ordnance Survey Elginshire Sheet XXI.SW 6 inch to the mile.

APPENDIX 1: NHRE HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
15739	ROCHULN	307400	847200	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE (PREHISTORIC) - (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
69338	ROCHULN	306800	846200	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE (PREHISTORIC)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70340	ROCHULN	307300	847220	BUILDING (POST MEDIEVAL), ENCLOSURE (POST MEDIEVAL), HORSE ENGINE (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70341	ROCHULN	307290	847200	BUILDING(S) (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL), ENCLOSURE (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70342	ROCHULN	307400	847200	CAIRNFIELD (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL), FIELD SYSTEM (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL), RIG AND FURROW (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70343	ROCHULN	306837	846087	HUT CIRCLE (PREHISTORIC)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70344	ROCHULN	306803	846211	HUT CIRCLE(S) (PREHISTORIC)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70345	ROCHULN	306880	846360	HUT CIRCLE (PREHISTORIC)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70346	ROCHULN	306920	846350	PIT (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
70347	ROCHULN	306840	846130	BANK (EARTHWORK)(S) (PREHISTORIC), CAIRNFIELD (PREHISTORIC), CORD RIG	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant

				(PREHISTORIC)(POSSIBLE), PIT (PERIOD UNKNOWN)		
70349	REENLARIG	306400	846410	BUILDING (POST MEDIEVAL), ENCLOSURE (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
70350	REENLARIG	306390	846210	BURNT MOUND (PREHISTORIC)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
70351	REENLARIG	306420	846180	BUILDING (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
70352	BERRYBURN	305950	845350	FARMSTEAD (POST MEDIEVAL), HORSE ENGINE (POST MEDIEVAL), STACK YARD (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
70353	BERRYBURN	306300	845130	CAIRNFIELD (PERIOD UNKNOWN)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
70354	BERRY BURN	305023	846029	FARMSTEAD (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL), KILN BARN (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
70355	BERRY BURN	305250	845980	HUT (MEDIEVAL) - (POST MEDIEVAL), HUT CIRCLE(S) (PREHISTORIC)(POSSIBLE)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
131048	BERRY BURN	306440	844770	farmstead (period unassigned)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low
293542	ROCHULN	307032	846223	BANK (EARTHWORK)(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), WALL(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Regionally Significant
347886	BERRYBURN	306380	845400	NO CLASS (EVENT)	Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Low

APPENDIX 2: ACAS HER HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
NJ04SE0006	BURN OF CALFNASHALVACK	306623	844775	Remains of a section of heather covered bank recorded by walkover survey by CFA in 2012 ahead of proposed access track upgrading. The bank measures 1.2-1.5 m in width, and circa 0.5 m high. A possible hollow-way or wide ditch was identified along the north side, measuring 1.5-2 m in width and 0.3-0.4 m deep.	Standing Structure	Low
NJ04SE0004	HILL OF FEAKIRK	306644	844486	Seven boundary cairns are depicted on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps as running across the lower north facing slopes of the hill. A few still survive and are depicted open modern maps, but it is unknown if anything still survives of the others. They probably represent estate boundaries, or earlier parish boundaries, as they now all lie within Edinkillie Parish. They stand or stood at NJ0503 4493, NJ0518 4489, NJ0537 4483, NJ0561 4977, NJ0595 4468, NJ0622 4460 and NJ0665 4448.	Standing Structure	Low
NJ04NE001 8	ROCHULN ROCKS	306930	846160	At the centre of the east side of the field system NJ04NE0002 is a sub-square pit about 1.5m across with a slight surrounding bank. Probing indicated a depth of at	Earthwork	Regionally Significant

				least 1.5m. Recorded by the Royal Commission, 4th July 1991.		
NJ04NE003 3	BERRY BURN WIND FARM	306634	846023	A watching brief was carried out by CFA in 2013 during groundworks for three turbine bases and associated access tracks. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified during the watching brief.	Documentary Record Only	Low
NJ04NE001 3	BERRY BURN	306295	845172	Two groups of small cairns lie to the east of the abandoned farm of Berryburn. To the north of the track, in the angle at NJ 0605 4535, are at least six small heather-covered cairns measuring up to 4m in diameter and 0.3m in height. To the southeast is a further group of at least 20 cairns measuring up to 5m in diameter and 0.4m in height. Recorded by the Royal Commission, 4th July 1991. Walkover survey was carried out by CFA in 2012 in connection with proposed windfarm access. The survey identified six heather covered cairns of the northern group. Only one cairn of the southeast group was identified.	Standing Structure	Low
NJ04NE000 5	ROCHULN ROCKS	306840	846080	A hut circle is situated on a slight knoll on a break of slope to the south-southeast end of a ridge. It measures 9m in diameter within a heather-covered stony bank. The interior appears to be platformed and the entrance is to the southeast with a bank running off to the north-northeast.	Standing Structure	Regionally Significant
NJ04SE0002	BURN OF CALFNASHALVACK	306395	844801	Depicted on the 1st edition OS map are the remains of two houses and a circular enclosure, at NJ0631 4479. On the 2nd edition a further structure is depicted to the east, at NJ0644 4477, also shown as incomplete. Depicted on the current edition (2006) as ruins.	Standing Structure	Low
NJ04NE000 2	ROCHULN ROCKS	306897	846191	Remains of at least 212 heather-covered cairns, measuring from 2 m to 8 m in diameter and up to 0.8 m in height, revealed in heather burning. Fragmentary banks or linear clearance heaps are interspersed around the fringes of the cairns. Recorded by the Royal Commission, 4th July 1991. Hut circles on south west side (NJ04NE0005, NJ04NE0006).	Standing Structure	Regionally Significant

				Hut circle with stony bank and pit at the north end (NJ04NE0007, NJ04NE0008). Sub-square pit on the east side (NJ04NE0018). Furrows, possibly the remains of cord rig, towards the south (NJ04NE0017).		
NJ04NE003 3	BERRY BURN WIND FARM	307250	846062	A watching brief was carried out by CFA in 2013 during groundworks for three turbine bases and associated access tracks. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified during the watching brief.	Documentary Record Only	Low
NJ04NE002 8	BERRY BURN WIND FARM	305827	845553	Desk based assessments and walkover surveys were carried out by ASH in 2011 and CFA in 2012 in connection with proposed Wind Farm access. This identified a number of existing sites and new features: see NJ04NW0008, NJ04NE0014, NJ04NW0104, NJ04NE0029, NJ04.	Documentary Record Only	Low







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