

CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Intpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation


Historic Building Recording


Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey


**Annelshope Farm,
Ettrick, Scottish Borders**

**Archaeological Appraisal
Report No. 1769**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380
Fax: 0131 273 4381
email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Helena Gray MA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD FSA Scot
Editor	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA Scot MifA
Commissioned by	UPM Tilhill
Date issued	April 2010
Version	1
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-77839
Planning Application No	-
Grid Ref	NT 30940 15510

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

**Annelshope Farm,
Ettrick, Scottish Borders**

**Archaeological Appraisal
Report No. 1769**

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Planning and Legislative Background	2
3.	Approach to the Assessment	5
4.	Existing Cultural Heritage Baseline	7
5.	Constraints and Mitigation	10
6.	Summary and Conclusions	10
7.	References	11

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area	12
-------------	--	----

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site Location Map
-----------	-------------------

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in April 2010 by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Annelshope Farm, near Ettrick, Scottish Borders (NT 330940 615510 centred; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by UPM Tilhill to form part of an Environmental Statement and Forestry Commission grant application for the site. The proposed application covers an area of 474 hectares, the extent of which was outlined on maps provided by UPM Tilhill.
- 1.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:
- identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposed development area;
 - assess the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines; and
 - propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects
- 1.3 Figure 1 depicts the proposed development area and the locations of archaeological sites and monuments identified by the cultural heritage study. A gazetteer of those sites is provided in Appendix 1.

2. PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

2.1 Context

2.1.1 Cultural heritage resources include:

- World Heritage Site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument and other archaeological features;
- Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance;
- Conservation Areas and other significant historic townscapes; and,
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes and other significant historic landscapes.

2.2 Scheduled Monuments and other Archaeological Features

- 2.2.1 Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) document sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. Through the SHEP Scottish Minister's are determined to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment.

1. That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
2. To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
3. That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand, and enjoy the historic environment.

2.2.2 Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as set out in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2010).

Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Designated Shipwrecks

Sites without non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Other Historic Environment Interests

2.2.3 Cultural heritage resources relevant to this assessment are other Historic Environment Interests.

2.3 Other Historic Environment Interests

2.3.1 Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. Scottish Planning Policy SPP (2010) Planning and the Historic Environment and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, *in situ* where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the document that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

2.4 Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

Structure Plan

2.4.1 Scottish Borders Structure Plan 2001-2011 (paragraph 2.26 and Policies N14-N16) seeks to preserve and give protection to archaeological sites of national, regional and local importance. Development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the proposal outweigh the archaeological value of the site or feature. Under Policy N17 the Council seeks to preserve Listed Buildings and their settings and through Policy N18 the Council will support development affecting Conservation Areas that is of a quality and design which will preserve and enhance the special character and appearance of these areas but presumption against development which is considered likely to have an adverse impact on a Conservation Area.

Local Plan

- 2.4.2 The Scottish Borders Local Plan (December 2005) sets out the Council's approach to the development and use of land; together with the Structure Plan it forms the statutory Development plan for Scottish Borders. One of the main functions of the Local Plan is to protect the environment from inappropriate development (paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3). Policies governing aspects of the cultural heritage include BE 1 (Listed Buildings), BE 2 (Archaeological Sites and Ancient monuments), BE 3 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) and BE 4 (Conservation Areas).

2.5 Forestry Guidelines

- 2.5.1 *The Forests & Archaeology Guidelines 1995* sets out the Forestry Commission's advice on archaeological conservation in the creation of new forests and in the management of existing woodlands. It is the Forestry Commission's policy that sites of archaeological importance should be conserved.

3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 2006) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2001).
- 3.2 Consultation letters and requests for information on cultural heritage resources relevant to the assessment were sent to Historic Scotland and Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service.
- 3.3 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations either within or in the vicinity of the proposed development. Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development area were sought from Historic Scotland. Additional information was provided on known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area from Scottish Borders Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The data was provided in digital GIS format.
- 3.4 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area was obtained from the online Pastmap resource maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>), and from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).
- 3.5 Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land-use changes.

- 3.6 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1945, 1946, 1950, 1988 and 1989 were available for examination.
- 3.7 Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information. No attempt was made within the remit of this study to conduct detailed historical analysis.
- 3.8 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (<http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/~ajn/spad>) which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites within Scotland and the online Historic Land-Use Assessment Data for Scotland maps, maintained by the RCAHMS (<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/>) were consulted.
- 3.9 A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken during April 2010 of the proposed development area in order to:
- assess the baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features, previously identified through the desk-based assessment;
 - identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk study and identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains; and
 - assess the potential effects of the construction of the proposed development on cultural heritage sites and areas, and their settings, where appropriate.
- 3.10 The field survey was conducted so as to provide good coverage of the area and hence provide a reliable indication of the archaeological potential. Recent field survey over nearby Thirlestane Hill, Ward Law and Cowan's Croft identified several probable prehistoric sites including a standing stone with a cup and ring mark decoration. The field survey therefore also targeted bedrock outcrops, high contour points within the landscape and water courses to maximise the identification of prehistoric remains.
- 3.11 Site locations were recorded using a Differential Global Positioning System (GPS). The grid references thus provided are accurate to less than 1m.

4. EXISTING CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 Twenty-six sites have been identified by the study within the proposed development area. Appendix 1 provides detailed gazetteer information on the character and baseline condition of each site identified by the study.
- 4.1.2 Numbers in bold and in brackets, in the following sections, refer to site numbers identified on Figure 1 and in Appendix 1.

4.2 Medieval and later land use features

- 4.2.1 The majority of features and structures identified within the proposed development are associated with medieval or later agricultural activity.

Farmsteads/settlements

- 4.2.2 Field survey recorded drystone walls that survived to their full height and enclose a pattern of fields that appears on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) (**4**). The enclosed land is associated with farm buildings depicted as ‘Annelshope’ on the 1st Edition OS map (**4.1**). Also recorded were relict field boundaries associated with rig and furrow remains (**4.2**) a stock enclosure (**4.3**), small lengths of revetment walls along Annelshope Burn (**4.4**) and a trackway (**4.5**)
- 4.2.3 The buildings are consistent with that shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map indicating that the farmstead has undergone little alteration since the mid 19th century. The relict field banks, stock enclosure and trackway correspond to those shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map and suggest that much of these remains are likely to be of 18th-19th century date. The walls identified at Annelshope Burn (**4.4**) are not present on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, but are likely to be associated with the settlement. A further field bank (**25**) and an area of small bedrock quarry scoops (**13**) were identified through field survey and aerial photographs and were located further to the southwest of the cultivation remains, (**4.2**) and these may also relate to Annelshope settlement.
- 4.2.4 A settlement annotated as ‘Angesop’ is shown on Roy’s Military Survey map (1747-55), surrounded by cultivation areas. However, this corresponds more closely to the location of three ruinous buildings annotated as ‘Flockfield’ on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map (**5**).
- 4.2.5 The settlement at Flockfield (**5**) is very poorly preserved, visible only as a low rectangular platform delimiting an area of stone tumble much denuded by cattle trample. A trackway visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map is partially visible and still in use as a farm track. Further remains of turf banks (**16**, **14**) and a drystone field wall (**15**), exist to the south-east and south-west of Flockfield, that are not recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map.

Field systems

- 4.2.6 Drystone walls in varying states of preservation surround the majority of the proposed development area boundary and also sub-divide the proposed development area and define fields around Annelshope Farm. Some of the walls are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map and indicate that the area was progressively enclosed during the mid and late 19th century.

Clearance cairns

- 4.2.7 A clearance cairn was recorded to the north of Annelshope Farm (17) within a small area forestry plantation. The cairn is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map and was not heavily turfed or overgrown indicating that it may be of fairly recent antiquity.

Rig and furrow cultivation

- 4.2.8 Other than the rig and furrow noted as part of the Annelshope settlement, few other traces were identified. A small patch of rig was recorded at the northern extent the study area and was only visible as faint outlines on a river floodplain. A small extent of denuded curvilinear field bank/enclosure (20) was recorded immediately to the south of this rig and furrow on a river terrace.

Enclosures and sheep shelters

- 4.2.9 Ten enclosures (1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19) were recorded within the proposed development area. Seven of these (3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) are recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) as sheepfolds. They are all in a fair to poor state of preservation with no walls seeming to survive to their original height and were much tumbled and denuded in places. Site 3 was a large sub-rectangular enclosure with a smaller rectangular enclosure attached to its southwest corner, the others were all circular drystone wall sheepfolds.
- 4.2.10 Aerial photographs show the remains of three enclosures (1, 2, 19). Site 1 was identified as low circular turf and stone sheepfold of similar form to those noted above. Site 2 was a turf bank enclosing an oval shaped area, possibly the remains of an animal pen. Site 19 was a double-banked circular enclosure within a shelter belt. It was much denuded with only the inner bank visible as a complete circle.
- 4.2.11 The presence of a large number of sheep management features in the area, dating from the mid to late 19th century, indicates that the proposed development area was principally used for grazing animals during this period and this has continued into the present.
- 4.2.12 One of the enclosures is morphologically distinct. The double ditch and bank of a 10m diameter enclosure (19) indicate that it was unlikely to have been a sheepfold.

Quarries

- 4.2.12 Four further quarries (**18, 22, 26, 27**) were identified through field survey running along the south-western limit of the study area. These were similar in form to those identified as site **13** and maybe of similar date.

Other features

- 4.2.13 Two small lengths of relict field bank (**14, 16**) were identified through field survey to the southwest and southeast of Flockfield farmstead. A small length of drystone wall (**15**) was also recorded in this area. A possible structure or shattered bedrock knoll (**23**) was identified through field survey.

4.3 Sites of non-antiquity

- 4.3.1 A modern slate/shale quarry dug into a bedrock knoll and a trackway (**21, 6**) were identified through field survey between the quarrying (**13**) and the field bank (**25**). The trackway was constructed of the same material as that in the quarry suggesting that the two features are associated with each other. A similar modern trackway was identified cutting through the field bank/enclosure surrounding the rig and furrow associated with Annelshope settlement (**4.2**).

4.4 Assessment of importance of cultural heritage features

- 4.4.1 As a basis for conducting an assessment of the predicted impacts of the development upon cultural heritage resources, the importance of sites, monuments and landscapes has been assessed according to the main thresholds of archaeological significance proposed in SPP.
- Sites of national importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of “schedulable quality”. Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of “schedulable quality” are currently scheduled. A number of local authorities maintain Non-Statutory Registers (NSR) of archaeological sites that they considered to be of schedulable quality; Scottish Borders do not maintain a Non-Statutory Register.
 - Sites of regional and local importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. The 1979 Act makes provision for local authorities to protect such sites.
 - Sites of lesser importance may constitute component parts of a landscape rich in archaeological monuments, and thereby gain greater significance.

- 4.4.2 Using the thresholds described above in 4.4.1, Appendix 1 contains a final column indicating the assessment of importance of each cultural heritage feature identified by the study.
- 4.4.3 Fourteen sites are considered to be of local importance on the basis that they are historical features contributing to the present character of the landscape. These include Annelshope Settlement and Flockfield Farmstead (4, 5); field banks (14, 25), enclosures and sheepfolds (1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12); an area of quarrying is considered to be of lesser to local importance (13).
- 4.4.4 Eleven sites are considered to be of lesser importance on the basis that they are either in no way distinctive or make little contribution to the character of the historic environment, or are no longer present. These include a clearance cairn (17), several quarry scoops (18, 21, 22, 26, 27), small lengths of field boundary (15, 16, 20); a possible structure/shattered bedrock knoll (23) and a modern trackway (6).
- 4.4.5 One site is of unknown importance as there is currently insufficient baseline information by which its significance can be more fully determined (19).

4.5 Assessment of archaeological potential of the proposed development area as a whole

- 4.5.1 The proposed development area is an upland landscape with steep slopes. Ground cover is predominantly reeds and moss and much of it is marshy and waterlogged. Grass is found in isolated patches at the western edge of the area and on the tops of the hills in the centre of the area. Most of the area is criss-crossed by drainage.
- 4.5.2 Settlements in the area are first depicted on early historic maps, with detail shown on Roy's Military Survey map (1747-55) depicting a settlement at Annelshope surrounded by areas of cultivation. An area of enclosed land and fields associated with farm buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). It is likely that the cultivation area and settlement depicted on Roy's map refers to Flockfield farmstead rather than the current Annelshope settlement and the one also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862).
- 4.5.3 No prehistoric sites or features were found within the proposed development area.
- 4.5.4 The archaeological potential of the area is, therefore, considered generally to be low.

5. CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION

- 5.1 The guidelines for new planting presented in The Forestry Commission document Forests and Archaeology Guidelines (1995, under review) would be followed. Any mitigation measures would require to be agreed with the Scottish Borders Archaeologist. All mitigation works would take place prior to development and would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved in advance by the planning authority.
- 5.2 The Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist would be consulted to determine what further mitigation would be required in advance of development.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The cultural heritage assessment included a desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey covering the whole of the proposed development area. Up-to-date information was obtained on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations within the proposed development area.
- 6.2 The appraisal identified twenty-six archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area.
- 6.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. Fourteen sites are considered to be of local importance, eleven sites are considered to be of lesser importance and one site is of unknown significance.
- 6.4 Mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and offset the likely effects of the proposed development would need to be agreed with the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer.

7. REFERENCES

Historical maps

Ainslie, J 1821 *Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland*

Bleau, J 1654 *Atlas of Scotland*

Gordon, R 1636-52 *A map of the Clyde and Tweed basins*

John, A 1688 *The Sherrifdome of Etrick Forrest*

Mitchell, T 1851 *Map of the County of Selkirk and District of Melrose*

Moll, H 1745 *The North Part of ye Shire of Roxburgh and the Shire of Selkirk called also Ettrick Forest*

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map 1862, *Selkirkshire*, Sheet 18, 1:10560

Roy, W 1747-55 *A Military Survey of Scotland*, Sheet 04/3b

Thomson, J 1820 *Selkirkshire*

Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib.
1069/UK/0141	4087;4089;4091, 4145-4142	11/07/46	1:10,000	B-0127
541/A/0523	4125-4142; 3191; 3189; 3187	13/05/50	1:10,000	B-0297
1069/UK/0433	3044; 3046;3048; 4124; 4121	24/06/45	1:10,000	B-0657
1069/UK/1309	1075; 2075;1070;2070	27/03/46	1: 23,000	C-0064
ASS/506/88	055; 054	05/05/88	1: 24,000	C-0266
ASS/610/89	062; 063	05/05/89	1:24,000	C-0285
0S76-199	077; 078	09/09/76	1:26,000	OS-76-199

Bibliography

Forestry Commission (1995) '*Forestry and Archaeological Guidelines*'

IFA 2001 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

IFA 2006 *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

APPENDIX 1: Cultural heritage features within the proposed development area

Site no	Site name / type	NMRS/SMR no	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Importance
1	Hazel Rig, enclosure, sheepfolds	NT31SW20 257429	33030	61430	NMRS, Field survey	<p>The NMRS holds oblique aerial photographs showing the remains of sheepfolds and a enclosure to the south of an unnamed burn (Obliques – D45251-61).</p> <p>Field survey records a circular sheepfold within an area of rough pasture, of drystone wall construction, enclosing an area of 10m in diameter and surviving to a height of 0.3m with a NW facing entrance. In poor condition, with walls collapsed to a width of 1m. A possible curvilinear field bank aligned E-W, 22m long by 1.5m wide by 0.2m high was also recorded c. 10m to the south-east of the sheepfold, NGR 330410 614279 to 330133 to 614270.</p>	Local
2	Hazel Rig, pen	NT31SW 19 257428	33102	61476	NMRS, Field Survey	<p>The NMRS holds oblique aerial photographs showing possible pens adjacent to a building and enclosures (NT31SW 18) (Obliques – D45244 -50).</p> <p>Field survey records an oval turf-covered bank within an area of rough pasture, aligned N-S, 21m long by 8m wide by 0.8m maximum height. Occasional stones protruding from vegetation suggest it may have originally been a stone-built structure. In poor condition. May be the remains of an animal pen. NGR centred 330413 614300</p>	Local
3	Hazel Rig, building, enclosure	NT31SW 18. 257427	33120	61481	NMRS, Field Survey	<p>The NMRS holds oblique aerial photographs centred on the remains of buildings and an enclosure with possible adjacent pens (NT31SW 19). (Obliques – D45244-50).</p> <p>One large sub-rectangular structure with two smaller enclosures attached to the SW corner is annotated as ‘sheepfold’ is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map.</p> <p>Field Survey records a sub-circular structure within an area of rough pasture, of drystone wall construction enclosing an area of 38m by 33m, with walls surviving to a height of 1.3m in places and entrances to the north and south. In fair condition with walls 0.4m thick tapering to 1m at the base. A series of internal wooded posts suggest later re-use. A modern corrugated iron and wood hut/shelter of 7m by 4m exists in the west side interior. A rectangular drystone wall pen/enclosure is attached to the south-west corner, 12m by 4m wide.</p>	Local
4	Annelshope, settlement	2062002	3303	6158	SMR, Field Survey	<p>4.1</p> <p>The SMR states that a settlement is depicted as ‘Andshope’ on Pont’s map. Bleau’s map depicts ‘Andshop’ and the settlement dates potentially from the medieval period. Later maps depict ‘Annalshope’ and ‘Anleshope’. Roys Map depicts a settlement named ‘Angesop’</p>	Local

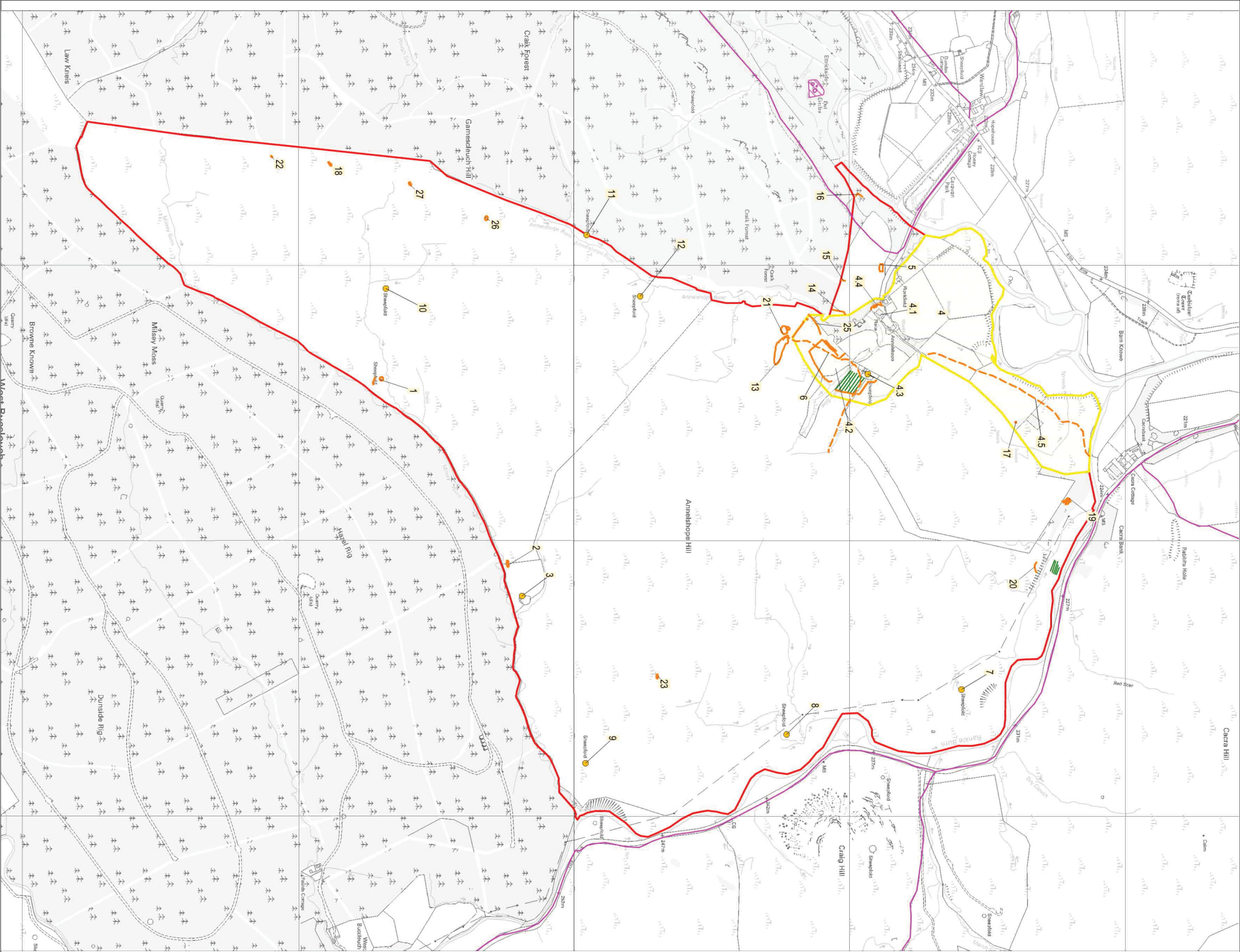
Site no	Site name / type	NMRS/SMR no	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Importance
						<p>surrounded by area of rig and furrow.</p> <p>Farm buildings named 'Annelshope' are depicted on the 1st Edition OS map.</p> <p>4.2 An enclosure and field boundaries are depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Areas of rig, enclosures and possible structures are visible on aerial photographs.</p> <p>Field survey records a turf bank enclosure/field boundary (NGR 331489 615299) to the SW of Holly Sike within an area of rough pasture. The bank encloses an area of c. 85m by 60m and is 2-2.5m wide by 0.4m high. A small turf bank of c.20m runs perpendicular to this on its north-western end. The main bank is cut by the modern trackway associated with site 21. A series of five quarry scoops, of up to 5m in diameter by 1.5m deep exist on the north-western side of the main bank. The main bank continues into young plantation running along Holly Sike. On the northern side of Holly Sike, an area of rig-and furrow of 5m wide by 0.15-0.2m high, is enclosed by a curvilinear turf bank of 2.5m wide by 0.6m high (NGR 330419 616007). The bank is cut by a modern trackway. The turf banks correspond to those noted on the 1st Edition OS Map.</p> <p>4.3 A rectangular stock enclosure, sub-divided at its south western corner is recorded on the OS 1st Edition map associated with field boundaries/enclosure.</p> <p>Field survey records a rectangular stock enclosure/sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough grass pasture, enclosing an area of 40m by 15m with walls surviving to a height of 1m. Some capping stones present, surviving to 8-10 courses. A gate exists on the NW corner and the structure appears to be still in-use and part of a drystone wall field boundary (NGR 330396 616066).</p> <p>4.4 Field survey records two largely collapsed drystone walls running roughly parallel on either side of Annelshope Burn immediately to the south-west of Annelshope farm buildings. The walls are 10-20m in length by 0.5m wide, surviving to a height of 0.5-1m and are in poor condition largely overgrown with vegetation. The most southerly wall is revetted into the burn bank (NGR 330145 616090).</p>	

Site no	Site name / type	NMRS/SMR no	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Importance
						<p>4.5</p> <p>A trackway is shown on the OS 1st Edition map, running north from Annelshope Farm. Vertical aerial photographs show a curvilinear trackway to the north of Annelshope Farm.</p> <p>Field survey records a trackway c.500m in length by 3m wide, slightly sunken and cut through topography in places. The trackway is mostly grassed but occasional patches of metalling are visible. The trackway is still in use as a farm track.</p>	
5	Flockfield, Farmstead	NT31NW 10 180423	33003	61611	NMRS, Field Survey	<p>The NMRS notes that the remains of a small farm house are recorded at Flockfield in the Name Book of 1862-3.</p> <p>A farmstead annotated 'Flockfield (in ruins)', is depicted on the OS 1st Edition map. The ruined farmstead comprises three unroofed buildings surrounded by an enclosure. The buildings are situated N of a track that runs from Annelshope to Gamescleuch.</p> <p>Field Survey records the possible remains of the farmstead as a low rectangular platform, within an area of rough grass pasture, delimiting a high concentration of un-dressed/rough stone rubble, aligned N-S, 30m by 15m. No structural elements are visible and the area has been heavily denuded by cattle trampling. Five large sub-angular stones exist c. 20m to the NE, these are possible cattle rubbing stones.</p>	Local
6	Trackway		330228	615765	Field survey	Field survey records a modern shale trackway associated with a quarry site 21. The trackway extends from site 4.2 to site 21.	Lesser
7	Sheepfold		331538	616406	Historical maps, APs, Field Survey	<p>A circular 'sheepfold' is annotated on the OS 1st Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey records an 11m diameter circular sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough pasture, with walls surviving to a height of 1m and an entrance to the SW. In fair condition with a drystone wall extending out from the entrance, 15m in length.</p>	Local
8	Sheepfold		331704	615772	Historical maps, APs, Field Survey	<p>A circular 'sheepfold' is annotated on the OS 1st Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey records an 11m diameter, circular sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough pasture, with walls surviving to a height of 1m and an entrance to the W. In poor condition with the walls completely collapsed in places. A drystone wall extends out from the entrance for 13m.</p>	Local
9	Sheepfold		331807	615041	Historical Maps, Field Survey	<p>A circular 'sheepfold' is annotated on the OS 1st Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey records an 11m diameter, circular sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough pasture, with walls surviving to a height of 1m with an entrance to the NW. In fair to poor condition,</p>	Local

Site no	Site name / type	NMRS/SMR no	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Importance
						quite denuded and tumbled in places.	
10	Sheepfold		330084	614317	Historical maps, APs, Field Survey	A circular 'sheepfold' is annotated on the OS 1 st Edition map. Field survey records a 15m diameter, circular sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough pasture, with walls surviving to a height of 1m in places with an entrance to the SW. It is connected to a drystone wall running N-S which forms the western boundary of the study area. There is evidence of re-use in the form of wooden fence posts erected inside the sheepfolds circumference. In fair to poor condition, quite denuded and tumbled in places.	Local
11	Sheepfold		329889	615047	Historical maps; APs	A circular 'sheepfold' is annotated on the OS 1 st Edition map. Field survey records an 11m diameter, circular sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough pasture, with walls surviving to a height of 1m with an entrance to the west. In poor condition with the walls completely collapsed in places. A drystone wall extends out from the entrance for 13m.	Local
12	Sheepfold		330112	615241	Historical maps, APs, Field Survey	A circular 'sheepfold' is annotated on the OS 1 st Edition map. Field survey records a 10m diameter, circular sheepfold of drystone wall construction within an area of rough pasture, with walls surviving to a height of 0.8m with an entrance to the ESE. In poor condition with the walls completely collapsed in places.	Local
13	Quarries		330288	615754	APs, Field Survey	Aerial photographs show a series of sub-circular scoops to the south-east of Annelshope Farm. Field survey records an area of several small quarry scoops and exposed bedrock faces of between 5-10m long and 1.5m deep. Six quarry locations identified in total. Immediately to the W lies a larger modern quarry (Site 21) and modern trackway to the N. The quarry scoops are close to Annelshope settlement remains (Site 4).	Lesser/Local
14	Field boundary		330161	615939	Field survey	Field survey records a curvilinear turf made field boundary within a rough pasture field that also contains Site 5. The bank is 55m in length by 3m wide, upstanding to a height of 0.5m and is quite denuded by cattle trample in places. It curves off at its NE end into woodland along Annelshope Burn bank where it is no longer visible. The bank is visible from 330161 615939 to 330176 615983	Local
15	Field boundary		330051	615969	Field survey	Field survey records the remains of a drystone wall field boundary or enclosure within a rough pasture field that also contains Site 5. The wall survives for 15m in length by 2m wide and to a height of 0.4 and is quite tumbled and damaged by tree growth. Its southern end runs into a drystone wall forming the sturdy area boundary. The wall is visible from 330051 615969 to 33054 61598	Lesser

Site no	Site name / type	NMRS/SMR no	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Importance
16	Field boundary		329747	616022	Field survey	Field survey records a curvilinear turf made field boundary within rough deciduous forest cover. The bank is 32m in length by 3m wide, upstanding to a height of 0.4m and is quite denuded and overgrown in places. It curves off at its SE end where it is truncated by a modern trackway, but probably connects to a field boundary marked on the current OS map and visible on the ground running into forestry plantation	Lesser
17	Clearance cairn		330568	6166604	Field Survey	Field survey records a sub-circular field clearance cairn on the edge of a small area of forestry plantation. The cairn is 4m in diameter and exists to a height of 0.4m and is moss covered in places but in fair condition.	Lesser
18	Quarry		32961	614112	Field survey	Field survey records a bedrock quarry scoop of 15m by 7m and 4m by 2m located at 32961 614112, and 329604 613901.	Lesser
19	Enclosure		330859	616789	APs, Field Survey	Vertical aerial photographs show a double ditched circular enclosure at the northern limit of the survey area. Field survey records two low concentric circular turf and stone banks visible within a shelter belt. The inner bank is better preserved with a diameter of 10m and a bank width 2m, upstanding to a height of 0.2-0.3m. The outer bank is only really visible on the NE side of the feature, for a length of 10m with a width of 2.5-3m and upstanding to 0.15m. It has a projected diameter of 15-20m. Both banks are heavily overgrown and disturbed by tree growth.	Unknown
20	Field Bank		331113	616677	APs, Field Survey	Vertical aerial photographs show a curvilinear field bank at the northern limit of the survey area. Field survey records a curvilinear bank within rough pasture of 42m by 2m wide, upstanding to a height of 0.4m in places. The bank is visible from 331113 616677 to 331077 616678.	Lesser
21	Quarry		330228	615765	Field survey	Field survey records a large circular modern quarry scoop within rough pasture. The scoop is 20m in diameter with a depth of 4-5m and is associated with a modern trackway site 6.	Lesser
22	Quarry		329604	613901	Field survey	Field survey records a bedrock quarry scoop of 4m by 2m..	Lesser
23	Structure/bedrock knoll		331489	615299	Field survey	Field survey records a low ovular mound of grassed over bedrock with an area of exposed shattered rock at its eastern end. The mound is 15m in length by 2.5 to 5m in width and 0.5-0.8m in height. May be the remains of a structure or shattered bedrock.	Lesser
24						Not used	
25	Field boundary, quarry		330193	615846	Field survey	Field survey records a low linear bank aligned NE-SW running along the contour of a slope within rough pasture. The bank is 90m in length by 2m wide and is upstanding to a height of 0.5m. A shallow narrow ditch of 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep exists on its eastern side. The bank is probably part of Annelshope settlement, Site 4. A small quarry scoop	Local

Site no	Site name / type	NMRS/SMR no	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Importance
						exists c. 6m to the SE of the bank, 3m wide by 1m deep.	
26	Quarry		329829	614684	Field survey	Field survey records a shallow quarry scoop cut into the north face of a bedrock outcrop within rough pasture. The scoop is 6m in diameter and 2.5m deep	Lesser
27	Quarry		329703	614401	Field survey	Field survey records a shallow quarry scoop cut into the south face of a bedrock outcrop within rough pasture. The scoop is 8m in length by 4m wide and 1.2m deep.	Lesser



- Key:
- Development Boundary
 - Cultural Heritage Site
 - Cultural Heritage Site (Linear)
 - Cultural Heritage Area Site 4
 - Trackway
 - HER Site (Linear)
 - HER Site (Area)
 - Rig and Furrow

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

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
Title:	Site Location Map		
Project:	Annelshope Farm		
Scale:	1:1,250 @ A3		
Client:	UPM Tillhill		