

Desk-Based Assessment
and Walkover Survey
Proposed Tree Planting near
Buteland Farm, Balerno
Edinburgh
BN02



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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT &
WALKOVER SURVEY
PROPOSED TREE PLANTING NEAR
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EDINBURGH**

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Illustration 1: Site Location Plan

Illustration 2: Sites and Rig and Furrow within Area of Proposed Planting

Illustration 3: Upstanding Rigg and Furrow around the Pentlands Identified from Online Aerial Photography (2000-2012)

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ABSTRACT

Eamonn Wall on behalf of their client commissioned Alder Archaeology to carry out a walkover survey and update a previous archaeological report (a desk-based assessment and walkover by SUAT in 2003) on an area of land to be planted with trees 1.5km to the south-west of Buteland farm near Balerno. The walkover was carried out on the 17th of April in reasonable weather conditions. Only two new sites were discovered, a field boundary and a possible peat cutting of unknown date, but upstanding rigg and furrow was found to practically cover the entire area. The proposed area of planting is located within a well preserved pre-improvement period arable landscape extending right across the foothills of the N side of the Pentlands. A basic distribution map of this old arable landscape was created from aerial photography as part of this project.

The site code was BN02

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Eamonn Wall on behalf of their client commissioned Alder Archaeology to carry out a walkover survey and update a previous archaeological report on an area of land that is to be planted with trees 1.5km to the south-west of Buteland farm. The site is roughly 1.7 square km in extent, centred on NT123629 and is bounded by the Water of Leith and its tributary, the Dean Burn, to the west, and by a track, field boundaries and plantation strips to the north, east and south.

The current plantation scheme overlaps with a previous forestry scheme that was never implemented by Aspen Forestry Ltd. As part of this earlier project an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover was conducted by SUAT Ltd in 2003. This current document is essentially an updated version of SUAT's 2003 report, amended to reflect the changes in the proposed planting area. A small area not covered in the 2003 scheme was subject to a new walkover.

1.2 Objectives

The main aim of the desk-based assessment and walkover was to assess the archaeological implications of the current afforestation scheme.

2 Methodology and Approach

Alder Archaeology Ltd abides by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Institute for Archaeologists.

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based study of the proposed development area was undertaken, involving the examination of all readily available information sources relevant to the area. The following sources of information were searched:

- *Historic Scotland*: the Schedule was checked for any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within or close to the proposed development area. (In 2003)
- *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)*: sites recorded in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and vertical aerial photographs held in the Air Photographs Collection were examined. (In 2003)
- *The City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service's Sites and Monuments record* was also checked for information that may not be contained in the NMRS. (In 2003)
- *The Map Library of the National Library of Scotland*: all Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area were examined. (In 2003)
- *Current online Aerial Photography*. (In 2012)

2.2 Walkovers

There were two walkovers, one by SUAT for the earlier planting scheme (carried out on the 6th August 2003) and another by Alder for the current scheme on an area to the south of a water conduit (carried out on the 17th of April 2012). Both walkovers used a team of two archaeologists covering ground in a systematic manner. Weather conditions for both walkovers were reasonable. Archaeological features encountered were logged using monument record sheets, photographed (colour slide and B&W in 2003, digital SLR in 2012), planned in sketch, and their locations logged using a map (2003) or a handheld GPS (2012).

3 Results

Sites identified during this project are discussed below and significant sites summarised in Tables 1 (sites inside the study area) and Table 2 (sites outside the study area). Site locations are shown in Illus 2. A full gazetteer of sites identified in the both the Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover are given in Appendices 1-3 at the end of this report.

3.1 Historical Background

In the late 14th century, in the reign of Robert II (1371-90), the lands (or some of them) of Buteland were held of the Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem (NAS, GD230/568). In a rental of the Hospitallers' lands in 1539-40, the Hospitallers received 12 pennies from Buteland (Cowan et al 1983, 24). The place-name of Temple House to the north-east of the study area hints that the lands may have belonged to the Knights Templar in the 12th or 13th century, before being transferred to the Hospitallers when the Templar Order was dissolved in the early 14th century

3.2 Cartographic Sources

Early regional maps by Adair (1682 and 1735), Ainslie (1821), Armstrong and Armstrong (1773), Blaeu (1654), Elphinstone (1744), Forrester (1850), Hondius (1630 and 1636), Hunter and Anderson (1834), Johnson and Gellatly (1834), Kirkwood (1817), Knox (1812), Laurie (1763, 1766 and 1786), Moll (1745), Roy (1747-55), Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler (1828) and Thomson (1821) were examined.

Buteland Hill, along with W[est] Buteland (now Temple House?) and E[ast] Buteland (now Buteland Farm?), appears on all the early maps. Hondius (based on Pont's late 16th-century map) and Blaeu (also probably based on Pont) give the place-name but show no settlement. Adair is the first cartographer to show a settlement. Roy shows the rig and furrow agricultural field system, characteristic of the Scottish countryside before the agricultural improvements of the 18th and early 19th centuries, around Buteland. The Armstrongs show a road (Site 3) leading north-westwards across Buteland Muir from Bevelaw Mill to 'Buteland hill'. The long strip of trees next to the eastern edge of the study area has been in existence since Knox's plan in 1812.

The OS 'First Edition' shows a rectangular enclosure of 'Old Fences' (Site 2), an 'Old Fence' (Site 4) and an 'Old Sheepfold'. Settlements at Buteland Hill, Braefoot House (unnamed), Temple House and Buteland (now Buteland Farm) are shown. The study area is shown as Uncultivated Ground.

The revised 'First Edition' in 1894 no longer shows the enclosure (Site 2) and the Old Sheepfold. Three areas of fir trees have been planted (Sites 5, 6 and 7). Two enclosures have been built (Sites 8 and 9). A Water House and a series of Manholes mark the 'Course of Conduit (Edinburgh and District Water Trust)' (Site 10).

The OS Second Edition shows few changes, only that an enclosure (Site 8) is no longer shown.

By 1962 the only changes evident in the study area are the appearance of two small structures (Sites 11 and 12). Two plantations of firs (Sites 6 and 7) have been largely cleared of trees and the third plantation (Site 5) has been cleared entirely, although in all cases the outlines of the enclosures remain. Buteland House has been constructed to the north-east of the study area.

By 1970 the electricity pylons have been erected. A Drain (Site 13) has been dug along part of the west side of the boundary line (Site 4). The study area is shown as Rough Grassland through which flow several streams and drains.

3.3 Aerial Photographs

A range of vertical aerial photographs (1948–1988) from the Air Photographs Collection held by the RCAHMS was checked. The information recorded on these confirmed that recovered from other sources. Almost the entire study area is covered with rig and furrow. The rig and furrow is evident in the aerial surveys of 1948 and 1960, although it is best seen in the aerial survey of 1965. Areas of rig run in different directions, presumably respecting boundaries and features no longer surviving. The aerial photographs also show that the rig and furrow extends both east and west of the study area, particularly into an area east of the tree strip which has now been afforested (since 2003). The NMRS has recorded two areas of rig and furrow here, as well as six areas of rig and furrow to the west, on both sides of the Water of Leith, as well as another area to the south-east:

NT16SW 8	Buteland House, Rig
NT16SW 11	Little Vantage Quarry, Rig
NT16SW 12	Little Vantage Quarry, Rig
NT16SW 15	Bavelaw Burn, Rig
NT16SW 16	Cockburnhill, Rig
NT16SW 17	Little Vantage, Rig; Field System
NT16SW 18	Little Vantage, Rig
NT16SW 21	Temple Hill, Rig
NT06SE 23	Broom Hill, Rig; Field Systems

Since the 2003 report was written, high definition online aerial photography has become available, and with it the possibility of easily rectifying archaeological features. The old rigs and later drains on the current study area were found to be highly visible and have been transcribed for the purposes of this report (see illus 2).

3.4 Sites with Statutory Designation

None

3.5 Sites with no Statutory Designation

The following sites are noted in the NMRS in the study area.

Site 1 NT16SW 22 Buteland Hill, Rig and Furrow

Site 2 NT16SW 27 Buteland Hill, Enclosure

3.6 Results of Walkovers

3.6.1 General Description of site

The terrain is rough grassland used as pasture with abundant rushes, indicative of wet ground. Isolated patches of heather were noticed within the pasture. The only trees in the walk-over survey area are some Scots Pines, remnants of a larger plantation (Site 7), some hawthorn trees (see below) and a solitary tree on the slope of Buteland Hill. The northern end of the long tree plantation to the east of the site has been felled and re-planted. The terrain is a gently undulating landscape set above the valleys of the Water of Leith and Dean Burn. The ground slopes up gently from the edges of the valleys towards a hill to the south and east respectively. The land south-east of the conduit (Site 10) slopes up steeply to a knoll and then descends gently down to a boggy area at the south end of the site.

3.6.2 Description of sites

The rigg and furrow (Site 1) was visible as earthworks over most of the site. Where rigs are not particularly upstanding they are generally evident as broad lines of grass between narrow lines of rushes. The wavelength of the rigg and furrow is highly variable from as little as 3m to as much as 8m, and in some areas the furrows are up to 0.4m deep. The most upstanding area lies to the north and north-east of Site 8 on the slopes leading up to a knoll at the south end of the site.

No trace was seen of the former road (Site 3).

Sites 5 and 6, the former plantations were found to be treeless but there are still low turf walls marking their enclosures. All that remains of Site 7 (another former plantation) is a group of Scots Pines along its west side. The western edge of this enclosure is formed by an old field boundary (Site 14). At this end the boundary consists of a low turf bank on which stones are visible, but to the south-east the boundary becomes a large ditch with a turf bank on the east side and along it sporadic hawthorn bushes, the remains of an old hedge. Site 4 which lies much further to the east was found to be a very similar boundary with a large ditch and hawthorn bushes.

The course of the pipeline (Site 10) is marked by a series of chiselled stone manholes and the line of the pipe trench visible as a linear bank. The pipe trench seems to have done little damage to the rig and furrow (Site 1) in the field. At regular distances corresponding to the furrows, the grassed pipeline is crossed by linear channels and depressions, some cut for drainage, others formed by cattle/sheep tramping up the old furrows.

There were no visible remains of the enclosure (Site 9). One of the structures (Site 11) was found to be a water meter for a buried pipeline and the other (site 12) was found to be a water trough.

The only new sites found that had not been picked up in the DBA were the old field boundary mentioned above (Site 14) and a very irregular peat cutting of unknown date (Site 15).

3.7 Assessment of Significance (see Appendix 4 for criteria)

Sites inside the proposed area of tree planting, and neighbouring sites which will be indirectly affected by such work have been classified according to their archaeological significance. Only sites classified as having *some* or *little* archaeological value were identified in or around the study area; those of the former are listed below. These have been further sub-divided as having either local or regional importance.

3.8 Summary of Surviving Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest Inside the Study Area

Table 1

<i>Post-Medieval – 19th century</i>				
<i>No</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Significance</i>
1	NT16SW 22	Buteland Hill	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
4	-	Buteland Hill	Field Boundary	Some (local)
10	-	Buteland Hill	Conduit	Some (regional)
14	-	Buteland Hill	Field Boundary	Some (local)

3.9 Summary of Sites of Cultural Heritage Interest Outwith the Study Area whose setting or significance may be affected by the tree planting.

Table 2

<i>Post-Medieval – 19th century</i>			
<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Significance</i>
-	Buteland Hill	Farmstead	Some (local)
-	Buteland Hill	Sheepfold	Some (local)
NT16SW 8	Buteland House	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT16SW 11	Little Vantage Quarry	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT16SW 12	Little Vantage Quarry	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)

NT16SW 15	Bavelaw Burn	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT16SW 16	Cockburnhill	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT16SW 17	Little Vantage	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT16SW 18	Little Vantage	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT16SW 21	Temple Hill	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)
NT06SE 23	Broom Hill	Rigg and Furrow	Some (regional)

4 Impacts of Tree Planting and Recommended Mitigation

4.1 Sites inside the Study Area

Site 1 - Rig and Furrow

It will be difficult to avoid damaging the rigg and furrow when crossing the site by vehicles, erecting deer fences and tree planting as it practically covers the entire study area. We recommend driving vehicles up the rig strips rather than across them where possible. Planting trees by hand will have the least impact on the remains (as can be seen at the former plantations, sites 5, 6 and 7, where the rigg and furrow is still upstanding) and machine ploughing and planting the most.

Sites 4 and 14 - Old Field Boundaries

These field boundaries seem to relate to the old rigg and furrow field system and should be avoided if possible. We recommend that no planting or ploughing takes on these boundaries and that a limited number of crossing points are used for vehicles.

Site 10 - Conduit

The scheme should avoid planting on top of this feature as the conduit is still in use and, depending type of trees planted, roots may possibly affect the pipeline. If tree planting takes place nearby, care should be taken to avoid damaging the stone manholes.

4.2 Sites Outwith the Study Area

The Water House

It is unlikely that this structure will be affected by the tree planting.

The Farmstead of Buteland Hill

The planting scheme will affect the inter-visibility and therefore the relationship between the farmstead and its early agricultural field systems.

The Sheepfold

The planting of trees may possibly restrict views to the east of the sheepfold across the old arable landscape. However, as the sheepfold is situated part way into a valley, the visual impact may be relatively low.

Surrounding rigg and furrow (See Illus 3)

The upstanding rigg and Furrow at Buteland Hill is part of a wider landscape of surviving pre-improvement field systems which can be found around foothills of the Pentlands. The 9 areas of rigg and furrow noted outside the study area in the 2003 desk-based assessment are just part of this wider landscape.

Using online aerial photography, a basic distribution map of this surviving landscape has been created in order to put the site's agricultural remains into their wider context. This was achieved through careful study of online aerial photography using knowledge gained from comparing aerial photography with remains seen on the ground for the current study area. Areas of upstanding Rigg and Furrow stand out from general hill drainage and forestry ploughing as rig lines are generally narrower, gently curved and smoother. Drainage lines by comparison are generally widely spaced often in a rectilinear pattern, whilst forestry ploughing lines are generally sharply defined (reflecting well cut steep ditches) and very straight. The study marked likely areas of upstanding Rigg and Furrow, not all *traces* of rig and furrow, which means crop / soil marks of rigg in improved arable fields around the Pentlands have been excluded. Though it was possible to create a distribution map, it was much more difficult to assess the precise quality and nature of the surrounding rigg from aerial photography alone. A variety of widths, orientations and degrees of curvature were noted when creating the map, but in general the variety seen in the wider surviving landscape was similar to that seen in the current study area.

The distribution map shows that there is far more surviving rigg on the northern foothills of the Pentlands. There are two main reasons for this, firstly the slopes on this side of the Pentlands are gentle and suitable for arable agriculture, while those on the south side are steep and much more difficult to cultivate so would have been mainly pasture. Secondly, the decisions of the agricultural improvers of the 18th and 19th century have affected what has survived. It seems that that it was cheaper to turn arable land on the north side of the Pentlands into pasture rather than investing in it to keep it as arable. This suggests that they regarded this land as rather unproductive for growing crops, probably due to its height, its northern aspect and the fact that most of it is poorly drained.

The area under study stands out as a very large block of rigg and furrow half way along the wider surviving landscape. The planting of trees will effectively broaden the partition in this landscape initiated 200 years ago when the plantation of trees down the east of the site was created, and more recently when the neighbouring plot of land destroyed half of NT16SW8 through forestry. How exactly the inter-visibility of the old landscape is affected by the planting will depend upon the layout of the proposed scheme.

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Appendix 1 Sites inside the Study Area Identified in Desk-Based Assessment

No	Name	Type of Monument	Significance	Period	NMRS No	NGR	Statutory Designation
1	Buteland Hill	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 22	NT 1200 6280	None

Description: The rig and furrow is clearly visible as earthworks and vegetation marks (broad lines of grass between narrow lines of rushes). Its wavelength is highly variable from as little as 3m to as much as 8m; in places it is 0.4m deep. The most upstanding area lies around site 8 on the slopes leading up to a knoll at the S end of the site. Generally the riggs are aligned down the slopes of hills and appear to end where very wet ground and areas of natural drainage are encountered. A series of straight drainage channels which have been cut through the rig and furrow marks an attempt to keep the land drained after it was given over to pasture.



<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
2	Buteland Hill	Enclosure	Some (local)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 27	NT 122 636	None
<i>Description:</i> Not visible / found							
3	Buteland Hill	Road	Some (local)	Post-Medieval	-	NT 1181 6353 to NT 1300 6295	None
<i>Description:</i> Not visible / found							
4	Buteland Hill	Old Boundary	Some (local)	Post-Medieval	-	NT 12615 62355 to NT 12430 63495	Local
<i>Description:</i> A long stright field boundary comprising a ditch and bank (on the E side) running N-S for 1.4km. Together the ditch and bank are 5m wide and the ditch is roughly 0.7m deep. A series of hawthorn trees along the boundary mark the former location of a hedge.							
							

No	Name	Type of Monument	Significance	Period	NMRS No	NGR	Statutory Designation
5	Buteland Hill	Fir Plantation	Little	19 th century	-	NT 12122 62310	None

Description: The only clue that this area was a former plantation are the sawn tree stumps, 0.1-0.2 m diameter and a small tree. A low turf bank, c 0.3m high and 1m wide, runs around the perimeter of this site. Rig and furrow is visible inside this former plantation.



<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
6	Buteland Hill	Fir Plantation	Little	19 th century	-	NT 12454 63042	None


Description: No trees were found at this former plantation, but a low turf and stone bank, c 0.3m high and 1m wide, runs around the perimeter of this site.



<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
7	Buteland Hill	Fir Plantation	Little	19 th century	-	NT 11541 62664	None

Description: All that remains of this plantation is a group of trees (Scots Pines?) along its western edge. The western edge of the tree compartment is formed by an old field boundary, a low turf bank on which stones are visible.




No	Name	Type of Monument	Significance	Period	NMRS No	NGR	Statutory Designation
8	Buteland Hill	Enclosure	Little	19 th century	-	NT 11496 62139	None
<i>Description:</i> No trace was seen of this former enclosure except for the dilapidated stone boundary wall above the Dean Burn.							
9	Buteland Hill	Enclosure	Little	19 th century	-	NT 12061 62564	None
<i>Description:</i> Not visible / found							
10	Buteland Hill	Conduit	Some (regional)	Late 19 th century	-	NT 12003 62356	None
<i>Description:</i> The route of the conduit is marked by a very low linear bank 3-4m wide covered with short grass. A number of manholes are located along its length. These are made from large blocks of chiselled sandstone. Rigg and furrow appears to ride over the bank but presumably this is not the case as this kind of agriculture had gone out of use by the time the conduit was built. Instead it seems likely that the farmer cut channels across the bank in line with the early agricultural furrows to prevent water building up behind it.							
							

No	Name	Type of Monument	Significance	Period	NMRS No	NGR	Statutory Designation
11	Buteland Hill	Structure	Little	20 th century	-	NT 11965 62679	None

Description: A small rectangular brick structure with a concrete roof housing a rusty water meter. This structure is situated part way along a large water pipe which has been dug across the site, presumably a branch from the conduit to the S. There is no sign of the route of this pipeline on the ground.



No	Name	Type of Monument	Significance	Period	NMRS No	NGR	Statutory Designation
12	Buteland Hill	Structure	Little	20 th century	-	NT 12305 63065	None
<p><i>Description:</i> A rectangular post and wire fence enclosure with a small square brick structure at its NE end. The structure appears to be a drinking trough for animals. At the SW end of the enclosure is a vertical cast iron pipe sticking up out of the ground covered in grass and moss. It is likely that this pipe is connected to the buried pipeline at Site 11.</p>							
							
13	Buteland Hill	Drain	None	20 th century	-	NT 12448 63296	None
<p><i>Description:</i> Not recorded.</p>							

Appendix 2 Important Sites Outside the Study Area

These sites are listed as their setting / significance may be affected by the proposed planting

<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>	<i>Visited</i>	<i>Distance from study area</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>
Buteland Hill	Farmstead	Some (local)	Post-Medieval	-	NT 11818 63498	Yes	150m	None
<i>Description:</i> The farm steading of Buteland Hill is an abandoned, overgrown ruin. The walls are coursed rubble and mortar with dressed door and window surrounds and quoins. The ruins generally stand to a height of 2.3 m, with only one gable end standing to its full height.								
Buteland Hill	Sheepfold	Some (local)	Post-Medieval	-	NT 11351 62463	Yes	140m	None
<i>Description:</i> The Old Sheepfold survives as a circular stone enclosure, 15 m diameter across walls 1.1 m wide. The walls comprise large boulders, up to 0.6 m high, turf-covered in places. An iron trough is situated inside the north end of the enclosure.								
Buteland Hill	Water House	Some (regional)	Late 19 th century	-	NT 11769 61958	Yes	70m	None
<i>Description:</i> The Water House is a rectangular stone structure aligned NW/SE with gables at each end. The walls are constructed of regularly coursed squared stones. The side walls are pierced by two windows and three narrow blind recessed slits. The NW gable has a window and the doorway is in the SE gable. There are plain skews at roof level on each gable. The apex of each gable forms a (probably faux) chimney head. On the north-west, north-east and south-east side of the building is a roughly paved area, 1.22 m wide. Set centrally on the south-west side is a low rectangular extension of similar masonry.								
Buteland House	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 8	NT 1300 6350	No	340m	None
Little Vantage Quarry	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 11	NT 1025 6315	No	1.34km	None
Little Vantage Quarry	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 12	NT 1017 6390	No	1.67km	None
Bavelaw Burn	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 15	NT 1460 6180	No	2.12km	None
Cockburnhill	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 16	NT 1360 6350	No	1.02km	None
Little Vantage	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 17	NT 108 623	No	873m	None

Little Vantage	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 18	NT 1000 6240	No	1.46km	None
Temple Hill	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT16SW 21	NT 1140 6160	No	530m	None
Broom Hill	Rig & Furrow	Some (regional)	Post-Medieval	NT06SE 23	NT 0971 6038	No	2.5km	None

Appendix 3 Further Sites Discovered in Walkover Surveys

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NGR (NN)</i>
14	Buteland Hill	Field Boundary	Some (local)	Post Medieval	NT 12234 61835 to NT 11421 62649
<i>Description:</i> A field boundary running for 1km on a NW-SE alignment. The N end is a low turf and stone bank but for most of its length the boundary is a large ditch with a turf bank on the east side (together c 6m wide) with sporadic hawthorn trees, the remains of an old hedge.					
15	Buteland Hill	Peat Cutting	Little	Post Medieval - Modern	NT 12366 62073
<i>Description:</i> A very irregular peat cutting (c 40m by 30m) in a partly waterlogged natural depression. Some of the cut faces are straight, but others are curved; faces are up to 0.35m deep. The irregular shape and relatively shallow nature of the cutting suggests it may have been a one off event. Its date is unknown.					

Appendix 4 Photographic Register

2003 (From BN01)

Image Number	VIEW	DESCRIPTION	DATE	B/W	COL
16_1	SW	Rig and furrow, W side of site	6/8/03	1/16-17	11-12
18_1	SW	as above, from electricity pylon (Site 7 in background)	6/8/03	1/18-19	13-14
20_1	NW	Rig and furrow on Water of Leith floodplain	6/8/03	1/20-21	
22_1	W	as above, further south	6/8/03	1/22-23	15-16
24_1	SE	General of rig and furrow on hill slope	6/8/03	1/24-25	17-18
26_1	SE	Turf field bank at Site 10, with hawthorn trees continuing along boundary in distance	6/8/03	1/26-27	19-20
28_1	NW	General of rig and furrow on W side of Water of Leith	6/8/03	1/28-29	22-21
30_1	NE	Old Sheepfold	6/8/03	1/30-31	23-24
32_1	SE	Water House	6/8/03	1/32-33	25-26
34_1	NW	as above	6/8/03	1/34-35	27-28
1_2	N	General of rig and furrow	6/8/03	2/0-1	29-30
2_2	N	Hawthorn trees N of water house	6/8/03	2/2	31-32
3_2	N	General of rig and furrow NE of water house	6/8/03	2/3-4	33-34
5_2	NW	General of rig and furrow near the centre of the site.	6/8/03	2/5-6	35-36
7_2	W	Ruins of Buteland Farm	6/8/03	2/7-8	37-38
9_2	NW	Ruins of Buteland Farm	6/8/03	2/9-10	39-40
11_2	NE	Ruins of Buteland Farm	6/8/03	2/11-12	41-42
13_2	SW	General of rig and furrow	6/8/03	2/13-14	43-44
15_2	SE	Rig and furrow at the N end of the site.	6/8/03	2/15-16	45-46
17_2	S	Rig and furrow at the N end of the site.	6/8/03	2/17-18	47-48

2012

<i>Number</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-6	NW-NE	Looking at rigg and furrow at the N end of the site around the northern most drainage channels.
DSC_0007-10	SE-SW	Panorama of the middle part of the site taken the powerlines.
DSC_0007	SE-SW	Panorama of the northern part of the site taken from just NE of Site 6.
DSC_0014-7	W, SW, S, SE	Panorama of the middle part of the site looking at Site 4, the old field boundary.
DSC_0018	N	Shot looking towards the N end of the site from an old ruined railway carriage.
DSC_0019	NE	Close up of old railway carriage.
DSC_0020	NE	Shot looking at Site 4, the old field boundary.
DSC_0020a	S	Shot looking along W boundary wall of Site 6, a plantation
DSC_0020b	NW	The brick structure at Site 12
DSC_0020c	SW	The enclosure at Site 12
DSC_0020d	NW	The grass and moss covered pipe at Site 12
DSC_0021	S	Photo looking at the S end of the site.
DSC_0022	SW	Photo of the S end of the site near the peat cutting (Site 15).
DSC_0023-7	S, SE, SW	Photos looking at heather to the S of the site where traces of rigg and furrow can be seen as dark strips.
DSC_0028	NW	Looking at rigg and furrow to the E of the site
DSC_0032-4	S	Photos looking at heather to the S of the site where traces of rigg and furrow can be seen as dark strips.
DSC_0035	S	Shot of site 15, peat cutting
DSC_0036-8	SE	Shots of site 15, peat cutting
DSC_0038a	SE	Looking along Site 14, an old boundary
DSC_0038b	SW	Shot showing where channels have been cut through the conduit bank in line with the early agricultural furrows
DSC_0039	W	Shot looking at the water house from a distance.
DSC_0040-42	E-SE	Photos showing the well preserved section of rigg and furrow to the NE of the water house.
DSC_0043-6	NW	Panorama of the well preserved rigg and furrow to the NE of the water house.

DSC_0046a	SW	An old collapsed railway carriage near Site 5.
DSC_0046b	SW	The N boundary around Site 5, a former plantation.
DSC_0046b	SE	The W boundary around Site 5, a former plantation.
DSC_0047	NE	Shot of stone man hole for the conduit (Site 10)
DSC_0048-51	SW, NW, NE	Shots showing rigg and furrow and the conduit bank.
DSC_0051a	SE	Photo taken from the dense area of drainage channels to the W of Site 11
DSC_0051b	W	Site 11
DSC_0051c	NW	The water meter inside site 11
DSC_0051d	W	The submerged water pipe running through site 11.
DSC_0052-3	N	Photo of rigg and runrow at the N end of the site.
DSC_0054-55	S	Shot looking at the rigg and furrow to the E of Site 6
DSC_0056-58	SE	Shots of old ruined railway carriage.
DSC_0059-60	NNW	Photos of old field boundary with hawthorn bushes
DSC_0062-64	S-SW	Shots looking at the ridge and furrow just to the E of Site 13.
DSC_0065	N	Photo of rigg and runrow at the N end of the site.
DSC_0066	N	Shot showing an improved field to the N of the site where no rigg and furrow is visible.
DSC_0067	SE	Shot looking at the forestry planted to the E of the site since 2003. The plantation has destroyed half of Site NT16SW8

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Proposed Tree Planting near Buteland Farm, Balerno
PROJECT CODE:	BN02
PARISH:	Currie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T, Perry D
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Desk-Based Assessment & Walkover Surveys
NMRS NO(S):	NT16SW 22, NT16SW 27, NT16SW 8, NT16SW 11, NT16SW 12, NT16SW 15, NT16SW 16, NT16SW 17, NT16SW 18, NT16SW 21, NT06SE 23
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Rigg and Furrow, Water Conduit, Sheepfold, Enclosure, Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 123 629
START DATE (this season)	17-04-12
END DATE (this season)	17-04-12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	BN01, Vol 4 (2003) p74
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Eamonn Wall on behalf of their client commissioned Alder Archaeology to carry out a walkover survey and update a previous archaeological report (a desk-based assessment and walkover by SUAT in 2003) on an area of land to be planted with trees 1.5km to the south-west of Buteland farm near Balerno. The walkover was carried out on the 17 th of April in reasonable weather conditions. Only two new sites were discovered, a field boundary and a possible peat cutting of unknown date, but upstanding rigg and furrow was found to practically cover the entire area. The proposed area of planting is located within a well preserved pre-improvement period arable landscape extending right across the foothills of the N side of the Pentlands. A basic distribution map of this old arable landscape was created from aerial photography as part of this project.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Eamon Wall
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 6 Criteria for Assessment of Significance

6.1 Levels of significance

Four levels of significance have been used, derived from previous work carried out, notably by national and international conservation bodies. They deal with how worthy the particular asset is in terms of its importance, or alternatively, how dispensable it is. The terminology largely follows that outlined in the *Burra Charter*, and is as follows:

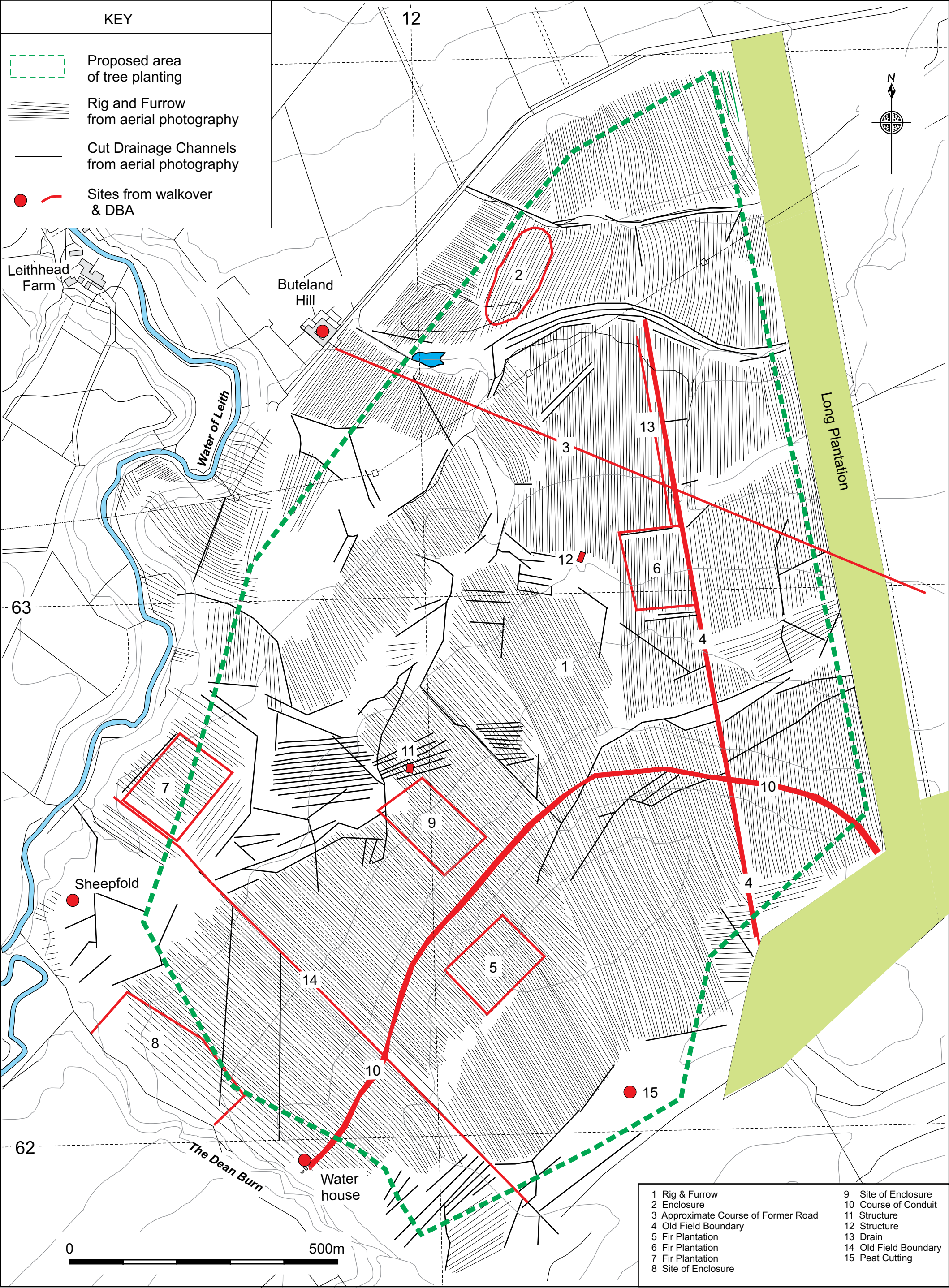
- *Exceptional* Widely regarded as an indispensable archaeological asset.
- *Considerable* A key feature, worth preserving if at all possible.
- *Some* Of interest – should normally be protected.
- *Little* Features which are thought to have relatively low archaeological value.

There is often no clear division between the above definitions; assessment of significance largely depends on underlying knowledge and understanding of the various attributes of the resource. Value judgements are an inevitable part of the process, and the evaluation may change as values develop.

6.2 Assessment Criteria

Criteria used by English Heritage and Historic Scotland to determine the significance of archaeological sites for scheduling purposes have been used by Alder to define the grounds on which the assessment of significance is made. These are not exhaustive, and other criteria may be applicable.

- *Survival*: the quality of the survival of a site can be of importance, and the survival potential of below- and above-ground remains is crucial to the importance of the site.
- *Period*: whether the site is a good example of its period, or whether it shows evidence of long-term or multi-period use. Contemporary sites of different types also complement each other in terms of the information and evidence they show.
- *Group Value*: the value of a single site is enhanced greatly by being part of an associated group of related sites. In such cases preservation of not just the group, but also the context of the group should be seriously considered.
- *Rarity*: some sites, due to the overall rarity of the type, merit raised importance despite not appearing to be particularly good examples.
- *Situation*: some sites are more abundant in different geographical areas than others, and accordingly may have higher potential value if geographically more rare.
- *Diversity of Form*: whether the style is different from others of its type in terms of style or function perhaps, or according to regional variations.
- *Multiperiod / single period*: sites showing evidence of successive reuse can have special value because they may contain particularly fine evidence of phasing and stratigraphy. Likewise, a single period site will generally have more evidence of the different functions carried out within it through having well-preserved archaeological relationships. Good examples of both site types are important in terms of their overall informational value.
- *Documentation*: a site may have particularly extensive supplementary information, such as charters or estate maps, which informs and enhances our overall understanding of it, yet cannot be seen through archaeological research. This information can serve to flesh out the evidence gathered by other means.
- *Potential*: the site may be viewed as having significant potential for providing further information on the past, or predictions may suggest that undiscovered deposits may have high informational value.
- *Amenity value*: the site may easily accessible by the general public, and its preservation may therefore be of benefit as an amenity.



Upstanding Rigg and Furrow around the Pentlands Identified from Online Aerial Photography (2000-2012)

Illus 3

