

# Selkirk Flood Prevention Scheme, Selkirk, Scottish Borders

Archaeological Evaluation, Metal Detecting Survey & Historic  
Building Recording Report

AOC 22700

22<sup>nd</sup> May 2014



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Selkirk Flood Prevention Scheme, Selkirk, Scottish Borders: Archaeological Evaluation, Metal Detecting Survey & Historic Building Recording Report

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	Scottish Borders Council Council Headquarters Newton St Boswells Melrose TD6 0SA
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	NT 44644 27669, NT 44907 27567 & NT 45893 28672
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
List of Figures.....	3
List of Plates .....	3
List of Appendices.....	3
Summary .....	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
<b>1.1 Project Background.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.2 Site Location.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.3 Historical background .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2 OBJECTIVES .....	10
3 RESULTS & METHODOLOGY .....	10
<b>3.1 Archaeological Evaluation.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.2 Historic Building Recording.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.3 Metal Detecting Survey .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS.....	15
5 REFERENCES .....	16
<b>5.1 Bibliographical references .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5.1 Cartographic references.....</b>	<b>16</b>
APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER .....	17
APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES .....	19
APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT .....	22

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location map, including site plan of evaluation areas, location of mill lade and areas of metal detecting survey

Figure 1a: Trench Locations Angles Field

Figure 1b: Trench Locations Old Mill Farm

Figure 2: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747 – 55

Figure 3: Extract from Thomson's map, 1824

Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1863

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1900

## List of Plates

Plate 1: Trench 2 west facing section

Plate 2: Trench 4 post excavation from east

Plate 3: Trench 11 post excavation from north-west

Plate 4: General view of the mill lade (northern end), from the east

Plate 5: General view of the mill lade (northern end), from the east, showing the wall to the south side

Plate 6: General view of the mill lade (northern end) from the west, showing the wall to the south side

Plate 7: Detail of the mill lade wall to the south side (northern end) from the north

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Photographic Register

Appendix 2: Trench Summaries

Appendix 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES) Entry

## Summary

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*AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Scottish Borders Council to undertake a phased programme of works consisting of an archaeological evaluation, metal detecting survey and historic building recording in advance of the Selkirk Flood Prevention Scheme.*

*The evaluation and metal detecting survey sought to locate physical evidence associated with the 17<sup>th</sup> century Battle of Philiphaugh (1645) and the Anglian and Medieval settlement at Philiphaugh within areas to be affected by the flood prevention works.*

*The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on two locations at Old Mill Farm and Angles Field (Long Phillip Burn) and consisted of 375 linear metres positioned in agreement with the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service.*

*The metal detecting survey found numerous artefacts although on inspection these were all found to be of modern date.*

*The archaeological evaluation revealed no significant archaeological features or artefacts. Further archaeological works in the form of an archaeological watching brief are required. Access to the mill lade was very restricted at the time of survey given vegetation levels and general access. It is therefore recommended that a closer examination of the lade be made during the archaeological watching brief stage of the works.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Scottish Borders Council to undertake a programme of phased archaeological works in advance of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme. The site lies within the administrative area of the Scottish Borders Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011) and consisted of a metal detecting survey, archaeological evaluation and historic building recording. A second phase of works consisting of an archaeological watching brief on all ground-breaking works, and closer examination of the mill lade, associated with the scheme is to follow.

## 1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The archaeological works took place along four main sections of the Ettrick Water, within Selkirk at Philiphaugh: Old Mill Farm (NT 44644 27669 and NT 44907 27567), Philiphaugh: Murray's Cauld to Ettrickhaugh, Philiphaugh: Angles Field (Long Philip Burn) NT 45893 28672, Bannerfield (Figure 1).

## 1.3 Historical background





1.3.1 The areas under investigation have previously been subject to an Environmental Statement (ES) which identified four main areas that required further archaeological mitigation. The site is known to have a close connection with the Battle of Philiphaugh in 1645 as well as having a strong industrial archaeology heritage.

1.3.2 The Battle of Philiphaugh was fought on the 13<sup>th</sup> September 1645 and was the last battle of the Marquis of Montrose's two year campaign to regain Scotland from the Covenanter's on behalf of King Charles I. The 1,200 foot-soldiers of the Marquis of Montrose camped at Philiphaugh on the night of the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1645, digging a shallow ditch for defence. On the following morning they were attacked by 2,000 Covenanter horse under General Sir David Leslie. Montrose, leading 150 men from Selkirk, where they had been quartered, twice attempted to charge across the river, but the Royalist force was completely overwhelmed. The battle was an overwhelming defeat for Montrose whose army, mostly Irish, were executed after the battle by David Leslie's forces.

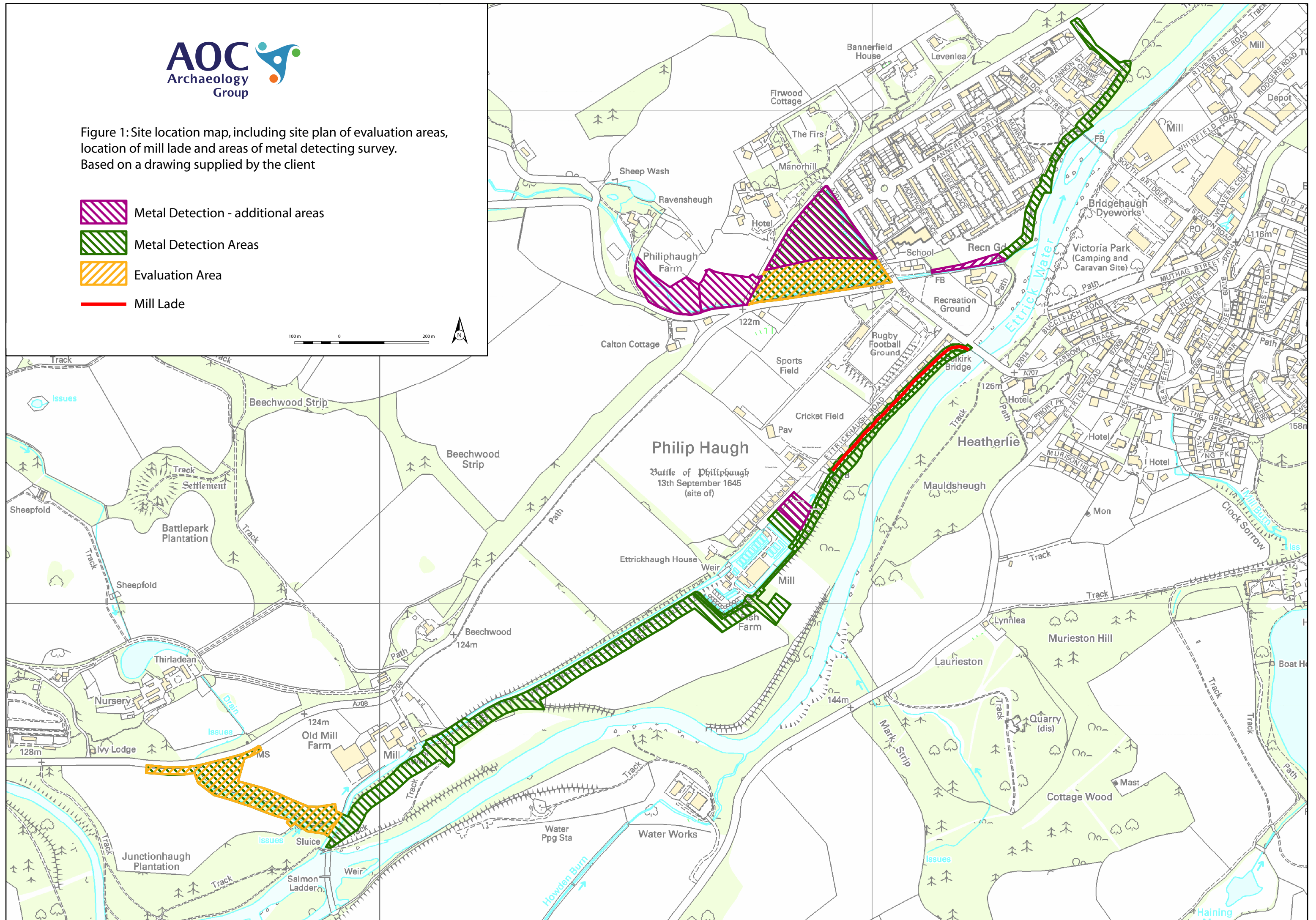
1.3.3 A previous archaeological investigation of the battlefield has already been undertaken in 2011 by GUARD. This consisted of a systematic metal detector survey, geophysical survey and a small-scale excavation. The following description of the archaeological Investigations conducted by GUARD are taken from the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland site records:

*'The geophysical survey, took place in the garden of Lauriston House (NMRS No. NT 45843 28280). According to the owners parch marks, comparable to building foundations appear on the lawn during dry spells. As the house was in close proximity to the proposed location of the former Philiphaugh House, built in 1535 and described as ancient by 1722 (NMRS No. NT42NW 50), there was a possibility that the parch marks described represented the foundations of the old house. As the house would have formed part of the terrain of the battlefield, locating it would assist in determining the location of the main engagement of the battle. Both magnetometry and resistivity techniques were used during the survey. However, the results were inconclusive and only indicated ground disturbance and the presence of utilities.'*

Figure 1: Site location map, including site plan of evaluation areas, location of mill lade and areas of metal detecting survey. Based on a drawing supplied by the client

-  Metal Detection - additional areas
-  Metal Detection Areas
-  Evaluation Area
-  Mill Lade

100m 0 200m



- 1.3.4 A small-scale excavation was also carried out as part of the 2011 works over a linear ditch feature located between Calton Cottage and the cricket field (NMRS No. NT 45623 28460). The ditch forms part of a series of field enclosures which divide the valley floor of Philiphaugh. Two contemporary accounts of the battle make reference to an 'unpassable ditch' and the Royalist army further fortifying their position by 'casting up ditches' (Bostock 1645). The Royalist cavalry are also said to have leaped over the ditch (Gordon 1649) pursuing the Covenanter cavalry in a counter attack. The aim of the excavation was to determine whether the ditch could have formed part of the contemporary landscape of the battle, and if so, was there evidence to suggest whether the ditch had been modified or indeed excavated in 1645. The close proximity of the ditch to an extensive Early Historic settlement (NMRS No. NT42NE 71) identified through aerial photography (and now protected as an ancient Scheduled Monument) was taken into consideration when excavating the feature. Two trenches were excavated with volunteer assistance over one week in July. Trench 1 was located over a broad and shallow section of the ditch, and Trench 2 over a narrower and deeper section closer to the A708 road. In Trench 2 the ditch was stone-lined and the stones extended beyond the ditch on the north-east side to form a rough cobbled surface. The base of the ditch had been re-cut in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the presence of a brick stamped 'Ludon' (ca. 1873) and 'Russell Newmains' (ca. 1970s) indicated that it had been stone-lined on the NE-facing side after 1873. In Trench 1 the ditch retained a broad and shallow profile and appeared to have three fills, the upper one filled with Victorian ceramics, glass and metallic objects. A coin of Charles II (ca. 1663–68) was recovered from a lower fill located just above the cut on the north-east-facing side, indicating the ditch is likely to be at least post-medieval in date, rather than a modern feature. A musket ball and evidence of lead smelting were recovered from the spoil heap with a metal detector. Although the excavation was hampered by excessive rain, the evidence gathered suggests that the ditch was at least a feature of the battlefield landscape and may well have been used during the battle as a defensive structure to protect against enemy cavalry.
- 1.3.5 The metal detector survey aimed to recover and accurately record the position of battle-related material located in the plough soil. The survey covered an extensive area despite being restricted by crops in some fields. It was anticipated that early material might be encountered and indeed a small sherd of Samian ware was recovered. As expected, the survey recovered a large volume of modern and agricultural related material such as horse fittings and Victorian coins. However, the survey also recovered a small but significant assemblage of lead projectiles, as well as some potentially related 17th-century material, including a double Tournais coin (ca. 1610–43). The lead projectiles included a musket ball, which had clearly jammed in the musket and was removed from the barrel using a worm, a drill like tool that is bored into the lodged ball to pull it out. A cluster of pistol balls were also recorded on an escarpment ridge situated above the valley floor, just south-west of Calton Cottage. This is significant as it represents a potential cavalry action, possibly to dislodge Royalist soldiers taking advantage of the higher ground. The survey team consisted of local metal detector users who made a significant contribution to the project. Their involvement was important as it was clear from the low volume of projectiles recovered during survey, as compared to the relatively high volume of projectiles handed in, that metal detecting over the last 25 - 30 years had negatively impacted on the archaeological survival of the battlefield. The project has, however, succeeded in promoting the importance and sensitivity of the battlefield, as well as encouraging a sense of stewardship within the local community. It is hoped that this awareness, along with the support of the Philiphaugh Estate, will reduce further metal detecting activity on the battlefield.
- 1.3.6 In 2013 the insertion of a Scottish water pipeline once again saw GUARD undertake work within the Philiphaugh battlefield site. On this occasion, remains associated with the original 14<sup>th</sup> century village of Philiphaugh were unearthed including such as the stone foundations of building walls and hearths along with numerous cobbled surfaces (Chris Bowles, pers comm)
- 1.3.7 To the north of the development area lies the Scheduled Monument known as 'Philiphaugh, Anglican settlement and burial ground' (NMRS No. NT42NE 71, SM No.129810), which lies 150m south of Calton Cottage. This site comprises the buried remains of an Early Historic settlement and burial site. Cropmarks on aerial photographs indicate the positions of at least seven rectangular timber buildings and a further seven



probable buildings with sunken floors, together with part of a substantial rectangular enclosure, a series of curved boundary ditches or enclosures, and an enclosed burial ground with around 90 graves laid out in rows.

- 1.3.8 In terms of the industrial heritage of the immediate area, it is clear that this goes back into at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century. General William Roy's Military Map of Scotland dating to ca. 1747 – 55 shows the settlement of Philiphaugh to the west of the town (Figure 2). Loch Hanning is shown and to the west of this, and to the south-west of the town is the Ettrick Water, with its island to the immediate south-east of Philiphaugh, which is probably an early farm settlement. The mill lade is shown as coming westwards from the Ettrick Water surrounded by agricultural land. However, no mills or buildings are depicted on the map along the length of the lade.



Figure 2: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747 – 55

- 1.3.9 By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the historic mapping shows us that a mill *has* been established along a mill lade. Thomson's 1824 map shows a water wheel to the north of the lade (see Figure 3) although it is unannotated. The settlement of Philiphaugh – the farm – is annotated to the north of the site and to the west of the town, as it is on Roy's mid-18<sup>th</sup> century map.



Figure 3: Extract from Thomson's map, 1824



Figure 4a: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1863

- 1.3.10 The 1863 Ordnance Survey map (First Edition) shows the mill in more detail as Philiphaugh Mill (see Figure 4). It is annotated as a woollen mill. The mill lade is clearly depicted to the west of the mill, although less so to the east side. The lade that is depicted to the east side, appears to be an earlier lade which meets up with the Ettrick Water much sooner than the later/present arrangement.

1.3.11 By the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, the mill lade to the east of the Philiphaugh had been more firmly established to meet up with the Ettrick Water further downstream, as can be seen in the 1900 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5a & 5b). The lade still comes around from the west in front of the mill, then turns sharply to the east side of it, and then follows a more determined and straight path to the Ettrick Water. The cottages to the north-west of the lade along Ettrickhaugh Road have also been established, with their rear gardens facing straight out on to the lade. The mill itself has also been greatly expanded by this time.

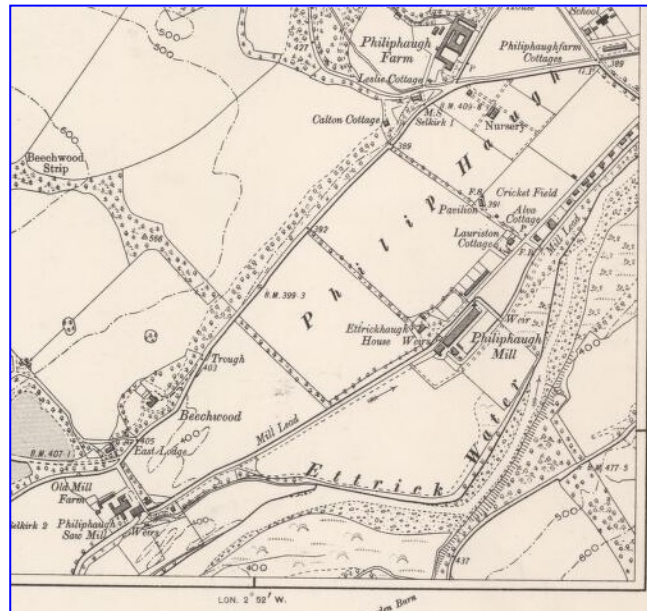
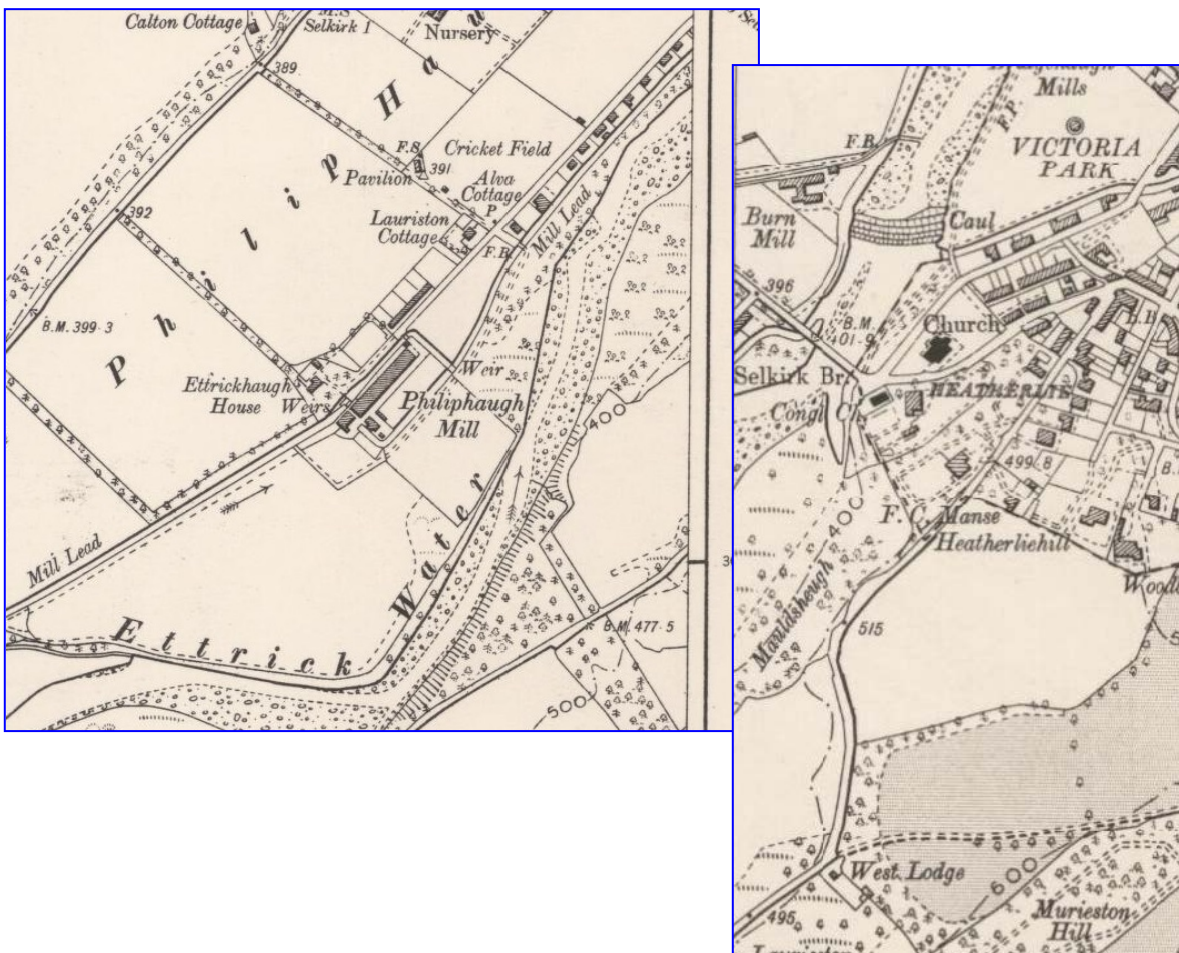


Figure 5: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey map, 1900



## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area and, should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy (2010)* and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011)*.
- 2.2 The strategy sought to:
- locate physical evidence of the Battle of Philiphaugh, including, but not exclusive to, artefacts and human remains;
  - locate physical remains associated with Anglican and medieval settlements in Philiphaugh;
  - locate historic agricultural features;
  - contribute to informing a narrative for the history of human activity along the Ettrick Water corridor through a report and a summary entry in *'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland'*, or through an appropriate publication in the event of significant archaeology being discovered.
- 2.2 The objective of the historic building recording was to undertake the 'preservation by record' of the mill lade (as highlighted in Figure 1) through written and photographic record

## 3 RESULTS & METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 Separate archaeological evaluations were required at Old Mill Farm (NT 44644 27669) and Long Philip Burn (45893 28672) (see Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 The works were conducted between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> April 2014 and the weather conditions during the evaluation were clear and dry and overall archaeological visibility was good. Two areas were evaluated, including eight trenches (250 linear metres) within the Angles Field (Long Philip Burn) with a further five trenches (125 linear metres) located within Old Mill farm. All trenches were restricted to 25m or 50m in length and were excavated by a tracked machine equipped with a 2m wide toothless bucket. The trenches were excavated in spits under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.1.3 Both areas of evaluation were covered with a red brown ploughsoil 0.30m - 0.40m in depth. Occasional white ceramics and glass were observed within the deposit. This directly overlay a natural sub-soil of river gravels set within a matrix of sand and pink brown silt clay (Plates 1 – 3).
- 3.1.4 No field drains or other features of modern farming practices were observed.

3.1.45 No archaeology was observed within any of the trenches.



**Plate 1: Trench 2, general view of west-facing section**



Plate 2: Trench 4, general post-excitation shot from the east



Plate 3: Trench 11, general post-excitation shot from the north-west

## 3.2 Historic Building Recording

- 3.2.1 The mill lade was extremely difficult to access at the time of survey and was very difficult to identify due to heavy vegetation. The lade meets the Ettrick Water to the north side on the latter's western edge and flows to the south-west just to the south of the present road bridge. The water today is relatively shallow compared to the Ettrick Water, and is extremely overgrown, bounded with water-borne rounded pebbles and boulders (Plate 4). On the south side is evidence of a purpose-built stone rubble wall, although this is very degraded and is covered in vegetation (Plates 5 - 7).
- 3.2.2 The lade was then limited in access through most of its length up to the former Philiphaugh Mill. Access from the rear of the houses along Ettrickhaugh Road may have been possible, although this is private land and no access was allowed at the time of survey. More direct access and visibility of the remains of the lade may be possible once works on the scheme begin and more of the vegetation is cleared away.



**Plate 4: General view of the mill lade (northern end) from the east**



**Plate 5: General view of the mill lade from the east, showing the wall to the south side (left)**



**Plate 6: General view of the mill lade (northern end) from the west, showing the wall to the south side**



Plate 7: Detail of the remains of the mill lade wall (south side, northern end), from the north

### 3.3 Metal Detecting Survey

- 3.3.1 A comprehensive metal detecting survey was undertaken within the areas shown in Figure 1 incorporating Old Mill Farm, Murray's Cauld to Ettrickhaugh, Long Philip Burn and Bannerfield. The survey was undertaken between the 7<sup>th</sup> April and 10<sup>th</sup> April 2014 under variable weather conditions.
- 3.3.2 Several areas were not accessible during the survey due to a variety of factors. These ranged from health and safety concerns (Area 3) to lack of permission to access the area from the landowner (Area 4). These areas have been highlighted in Figure 1.
- 3.3.3 Detection within Areas 1a and 1b was virtually impossible due to areas of heavily disturbed ground including demolition deposits and tarmac. Area 1b was the location of the recently demolished Philiphaugh Farm. The former associated garden was attempted, although thick undergrowth and tree cover made successful detecting difficult. This was also the case within Area 1a.
- 3.3.4 The survey utilised both Garret 250 and Whites M1 detectors. The survey was undertaken in 2m overlapping transects. All signals were investigated. With the exception of aluminium cans, ring pulls, nails and farm machinery all finds were marked and then electronically surveyed using a GPS Unit. Thirty small finds were bagged and brought back to AOC Archaeology for cleaning. All obvious modern detritus was then removed. A brief description of the remaining finds is given below.
- 3.3.5 Seven brass and lead objects were recovered during a metal detecting survey. However, none of the objects recovered are contemporary with the battle. With the exception of the lead repair patch (see below) which cannot be closely dated, the metal finds are all modern in date. They include:

- SF 6* Plain D-shaped cast brass buckle frame with slightly off-set pin bar.  
Iron staining on opposing points of the frame indicate former presence of an iron pin. The form of the frame is consistent with a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date and may be a horse harness fitting rather than a dress accessory. L 31mm; W 34.5mm; T 4.5mm. 11.3g
- SF 22* Disc-shaped brass stud, machine made.  
Thin disc shaped head is perforated centrally through which a short nail-headed pin with bipartite tip has been attached. The disc is slightly distorted and the pin is bent at right angles. Encircling the head of the central pin on the external face is the makers stamp, most of which is illegible



(.....ERNIT. LONDON). Tooling and form of stamp are consistent with a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date. Diam 25mm; T 0.4mm. 2.5g.

SF 23 Brass halfpenny coin  
Elizabeth II (1973 mint). 1.8g

SF 24 Brass penny  
George V (1921 mint). 5.3g.

SF 25 Brass keyhole escutcheon, modern.  
Cast in two-piece mould, hollow back with circular hollow (Diam 4mm) at tip of narrow end for attachment. Stub of iron peg *in situ* with iron staining on surrounding surface. L 46.5mm; max. W 17mm; T 16.5mm. 13.2g

SF 26 Brass three-pence coin  
George VI (1944 mint). 6.5g.

SF 27 Lead repair patch.  
Crudely cut sub-rectangular sheet of lead with central square nail hole for attachment. Bent across perforation and edges distorted from removal. L 31.5mm; W 28.5mm; T 2mm. 15.6g.

## 4 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The metal detecting survey revealed a limited range of modern finds. No material securely associated with the 1645 battlefield was recovered. Unfortunately, as with the previous survey undertaken by GUARD during 2011, ongoing public metal detecting appears to have denuded the battlefield of material evidence. Several local residents informed us that metal detecting within the area of the battlefield was extremely common.
- 4.2 The mill lade, although difficult to access, seems to be a reasonably substantial build to the south side at least, although is now in a poor state of repair, not least due to the heavy vegetation and trees along its length. Looking at the historic mapping, this latter phase of the mill lade's history was probably established in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century coinciding with an expansion of Philiphaugh Woollen Mill.
- 4.3 No significant archaeology was revealed during the evaluation. A second phase of archaeological works consisting of an archaeological watching brief on all ground-breaking works associated with the project is to follow. Given the lack of access to examine the mill lade at the time of survey, it is also recommended that a closer survey of this is undertaken during the watching brief phase also, with a photographic and written record made where possible of the remains, included within the final watching brief report.

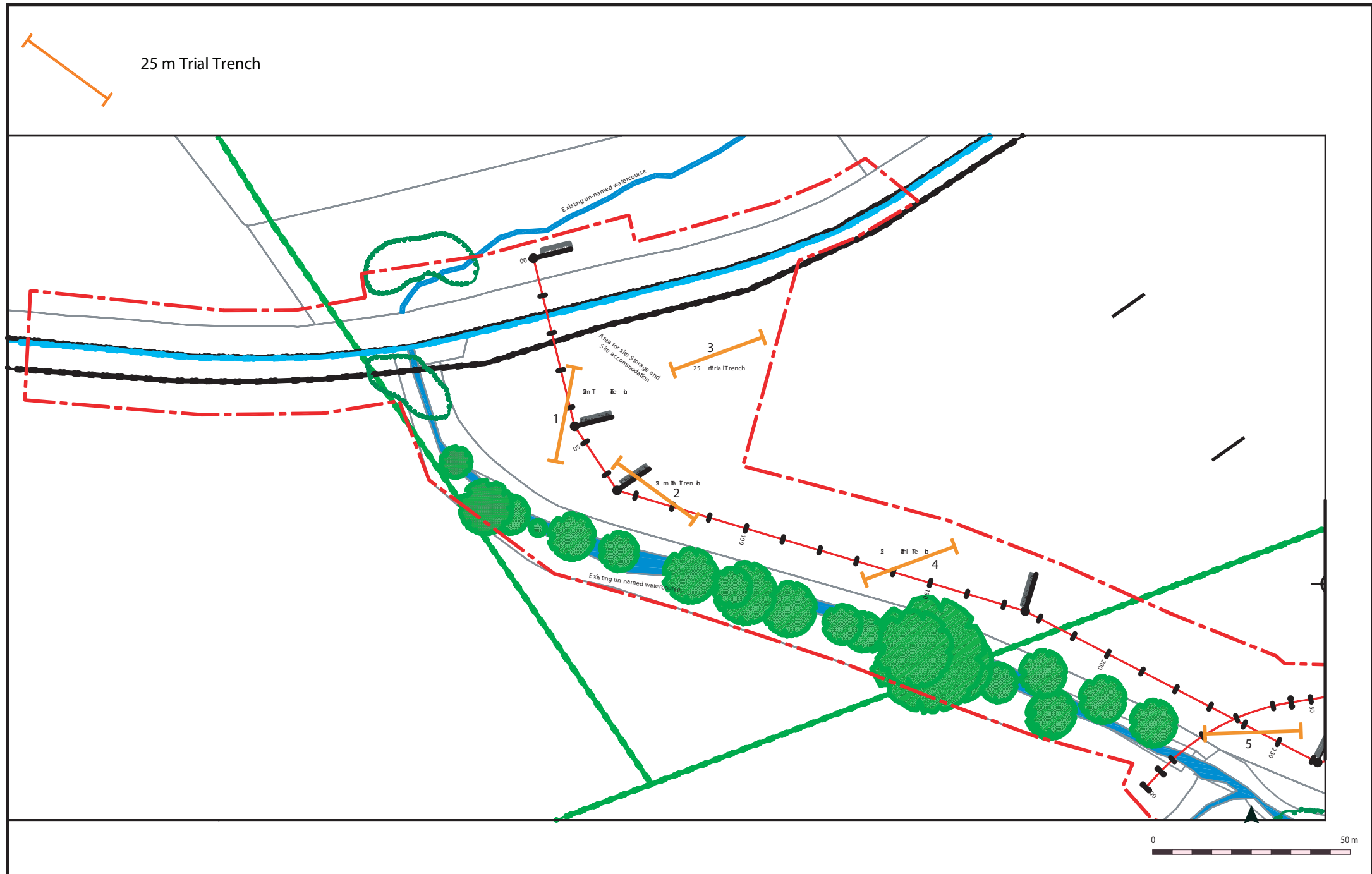


Figure 1a: Angles Field Evaluation Trench Locations

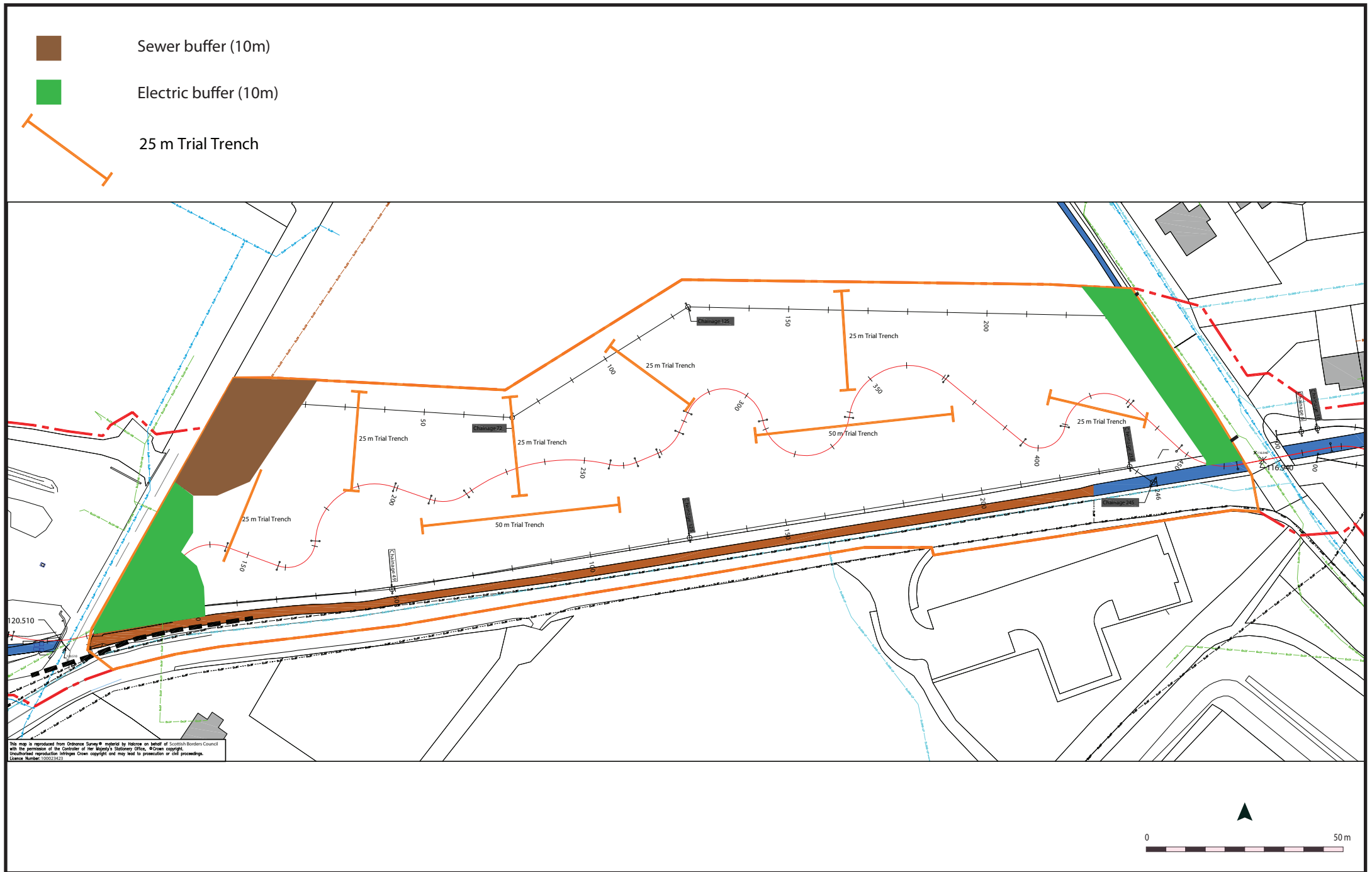


Figure 1b: Old Mill Farm Evaluation Trench Locations

## 5 REFERENCES

### 5.1 Bibliographical references

AOC Archaeology 2014 *Selkirk Flood Prevention, Scottish Borders: Archaeological Evaluation, Metal Detecting Survey and Historic Building Recording. Written Scheme of Investigation*. Client Method statement.

Bostock R 1645 Haddington report: W, H. and Balsome, R. (1645) A more perfect and particular relation of the late great victorie in Scotland obtained over Montrosse, Printed by M.B. for Robert Bostock at the Kings head in Pauls Churchyard., London. (Official report given at Haddington for Leslie)

Gordon, P. and Dunn, J. (1844) A short abridgement of Britane's distemper: from the yeare of God M.DC.XXXIX. to M.DC.XLIX, Printed for the Spalding club, Aberdeen.

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

Scottish Government 2011 *PAN 2/2011 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*.

### 5.1 Cartographic references

ca. 1747 – 55	William Roy	<i>Military Map of Scotland</i>
1824	John Thomson	<i>Selkirk Shire</i>
1863	Ordnance Survey	<i>Selkirkshire Sheet XI</i>
1900	Ordnance Survey	<i>Selkirkshire Sheet XI.NE</i>
1900	Ordnance Survey	<i>Selkirkshire Sheet XII.NW</i>

**APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER****Colour Digital (Archaeological Evaluation):**

Ref	Trench	Description	Taken From
1	-	Registration	-
2-3	-	Pre-excavation shots of area at Old Mill Farm	N
4	T1	Post excavation	N
5	T1	Trench west facing section	W
6	T2	Trench west facing section	W
7	T2	Post excavation	NNW
8	T3	Trench south facing section	S
9	T3	Post excavation	E
10	T4	Trench north facing section	N
11	T4	Post excavation	E
12	T5	Post excavation	W
13	T6	Trench south facing section	S
14	T6	Post excavation	E
15	T7	Trench south facing section	S
16	T7	Post excavation	E
17	T8	Post excavation	N
18	T9	Post excavation	N
19	T10	Post excavation	N
20	T11	Post excavation	NW
21	T12	Post excavation	W
22	T13	Post excavation	SE

**Colour Digital (Historic Building Recording of Mill Lade):**

Frame/Ref	Description	Taken From
1	Registration	-
2	General view (northern end)	E
3 – 4	General view showing wall to the south side (northern end)	E
5	General view of the N bank (northern end)	E
6 – 7	General view of the south side (northern end) showing remains of wall	W
8	General view (northern end)	E
9 – 10	Detail of the remains of the mill lade wall	N
11	General view	W
12 – 14	General view of the remains of the mill lade (very overgrown) at the far W end near the Fish Farm (outside of the development area)	Various

**Black & White Print # 1 (Historic Building Recording of Mill Lade):**

Frame/Ref	Description	Taken From
1 – 19	Unassigned	-
20 – 22	General view of the remains of the mill lade (very overgrown) at the far W end near the Fish Farm (outside of the development area)	Various
23	General view	W
24 – 25	Detail of the remains of the mill lade wall	N
26 – 27	General view (northern end)	E
28 – 30	General view of the south side (northern end) showing remains of wall	W
31 – 32	General view of the N bank (northern end)	E
33 - 34	General view showing wall to the south side (northern end)	E
35	General view (northern end)	E
36	Registration	-

## APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

### Trench 1

Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Made Ground	N/A
Depth of excavation	0.30m – 0.40m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	None

### Trench 2

Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30m – 0.40m
Made Ground	N/A
Depth of excavation	0.30m – 0.50m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	N/A

### Trench 3

Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	W-E
Depth of Topsoil	0.35m – 0.40m
Made Ground	N/A
Depth of excavation	0.40m – 0.50m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century white ceramics

### Trench 4

Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	W-E
Depth of Topsoil	0.30m – 0.40m
Made Ground	N/A
Depth of excavation	0.40m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	Occasional 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century white ceramics

Trench 5	
Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	N/A

Trench 6	
Dimensions	50.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	W-E
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m – 0.50 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 – 0.60 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	N/A

Trench 7	
Dimensions	50.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	W-E
Depth of Topsoil	0.30m – 0.50m
Depth of excavation	0.40m – 0.50m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century white ceramics

Trench 8	
Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	SSW-NNE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30m – 0.40m
Depth of excavation	0.40m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	N/A

Trench 9	
Dimensions	25.0m x 2.0m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.40m – 0.45m
Depth of excavation	0.40m – 0.50m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay
Finds	N/A



Trench 10  
Dimensions 25.0m x 2.0m  
Orientation N-S  
Depth of Topsoil 0.30m  
Depth of excavation 0.40m  
Features N/A  
Modern features N/A  
Subsoil River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay  
Finds N/A

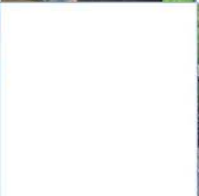
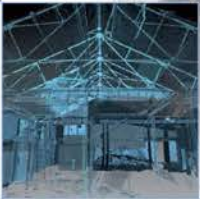
Trench 11  
Dimensions 25.0m x 2.0m  
Orientation NW-SE  
Depth of Topsoil 0.30m – 0.40m  
Depth of excavation 0.50m  
Features N/A  
Modern features N/A  
Subsoil River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay  
Finds N/A

Trench 12  
Dimensions 25.0m x 2.0m  
Orientation N-S  
Depth of Topsoil 0.30m  
Depth of excavation 0.50m  
Features N/A  
Modern features N/A  
Subsoil River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay  
Finds N/A

Trench 13  
Dimensions 25.0m x 2.0m  
Orientation NW-SE  
Depth of Topsoil 0.30m  
Depth of excavation 0.40m  
Features N/A  
Modern features N/A  
Subsoil River gravels within matrix of sand and silt clay  
Finds N/A

**APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT**

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Selkirk Flood Prevention, Selkirk, Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC 22700
<b>PARISH:</b>	Selkirk
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Rob Engl
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation, Metal Detecting Survey & Historic Building Recording
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> century Battlefield
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 44644 27669, NT 44907 27567 & NT 45893 28672
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> April 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> April 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	2011 & 2013
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</b>	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Scottish Borders Council to undertake a phased programme of works consisting of an archaeological evaluation, metal detecting survey and historic building recording in advance of the Selkirk Flood Prevention Scheme.</p> <p>The evaluation and metal detecting survey sought to locate physical evidence associated with the 17<sup>th</sup> century Battle of Philliphaugh (1645) and the Anglian and Medieval settlement at Philliphaugh within areas to be affected by the flood prevention works.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on two locations at Old Mill Farm and Angles Field (Long Phillip Burn) and consisted of 375 linear metres positioned in agreement with Dr Chris Bowles of Scottish Borders Council.</p> <p>The metal detecting survey found numerous artefacts however, on inspection these were all found to be of modern date.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation revealed no significant archaeological features or artefacts.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Archaeological watching brief
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Scottish Borders Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@aocarchaeology.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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