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Geophysical Survey

**Cliffhope Farm,
Scottish Borders**

**Archaeological Appraisal
Report No. 1774**

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**Cliffhope Farm,
Scottish Borders**

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in May 2010 by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Cliffhope Farm, Scottish Borders (NY 564 998 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 approx seven square kilometres, 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 2009) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2008).
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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). A scoping response was received from the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist, which further informed the study.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1948, 1961 and 1988 were available for examination.

- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken during May 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.
- 3.8 The field survey was conducted so as to provide good coverage of the area and hence provide a reliable indication of the archaeological potential. The field survey therefore also targeted bedrock outcrops, high contour points within the landscape and water courses to maximise the identification of prehistoric remains.
- 3.9 Site locations were recorded using a 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 Thirty-eight 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 Ten sets of buildings are recorded within the assessment area (**9, 13, 17, 19, 21, 27, 31, 33, 34** and **35**). Only the settlement at Cliffhope (**9**) is depicted on the early 19th century maps and the Ordnance Survey 1863 Edition map, suggesting that the other sites had fallen out of use by the time that that map was surveyed. Earlier maps, such as Roy (1747-55) or Stobie (1770) do not

depict any features in the study area. One of the buildings at Cliffhope (9) has been maintained and is still used today for storage of farming materials. Saughtree Farmhouse (17) was built in the early 20th century, and has been used as a summer house for the last 15 years.

4.2.3 Features such as rig and furrow (18 and 33) peat cutting (22 and 34) and field banks (11 and 24) are probably contemporary with the earlier phases of settlement in the area. A historic routeway (10) that is first recorded on the 1st edition map survives over part of its length as an upgraded farm track and, further north-west, as a narrow hollowway.

4.2.4 A 'Knocking Stone' (13) is recorded in close proximity to a building.

Abbey Knowe

4.2.5 Two 19th century find spots (15 and 16) of cross fragments have led to the suggestion that Abbey Knowe was the site of an Abbey or an early small chapel or church. Field survey identified no upstanding features on or around Abbey Knowe which may correspond to a religious building or structure. A bank which encircles the Knowe and an area of rig and furrow have been identified, but these features are more likely to be contemporary with the two nearby farmsteads (19 and 21), rather than associated with a religious centre.

Sheepfolds

4.2.6 Twelve sheepfolds (1 – 8, 11, 14, 20 and 28) have been recorded by the HER; their baseline condition suggests that some of them have been used fairly recently. The density of the sheepfolds, with most of them situated within small river valleys, suggests that in the last 150 years the assessment area has been mainly used for sheep farming. A sheep shelter (20) was also identified.

Miscellaneous

4.2.7 A cross-contour dyke (12) is recorded on the 1st edition map on a steep sided slope. No trace of this feature was identified by the field survey in an area that is now characterised by abundant sheep tracks and areas of soil creep and land slips. It is possible that subsurface traces of this dyke may survive.

4.2.8 Five quarries (23, 25, 29, 32 and 37) were recorded mostly as grassed over quarry scoops and are most probably associated with the adjacent track. One (23) may be the source of stone for a nearby sheepfold (11).

4.2.9 A possible kiln (38) was recorded by field survey.

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 Twelve 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 buildings (**9, 13, 17, 19, 21, 31, 33, 34** and **35**), an enclosure (**18**), a possible kiln (**38**) and an ancient trackway (**10**).
- 4.4.4 Twenty-six sites (**1-8, 11, 12, 14-16, 20, 22-30, 32, 36** and **37**) 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.

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. There are some areas of improved grassland along the burns near Saughtree Grain. Most of the area is criss-crossed by drainage, not all of which is effective.
- 4.5.2 Early settlement, potentially of medieval or post-medieval date, has been recorded by the study in the area, primarily in the area along Alison Sike. An abundance of sheepfolds, first recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1863 Edition map, suggests that the area has been used for sheep farming for last 150 years.
- 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 thirty-eight archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area.
- 6.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. Twelve sites are considered to be of local importance and 26 sites are considered to be of lesser importance.
- 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

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map 1863, *Roxburghshire* Sheet XXXIX, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map 1899, *Roxburghshire* Sheet XXXIX N.W, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map 1899, *Roxburghshire* Sheet XXXIX S.W, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1923 Edition Map *Roxburghshire* Sheet XXXV 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1988 Edition Map *Borders –Northumberland* Sheet NY59NE S.W,
1:10000

Stobie, M 1770 *A map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale*

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*

Tennant, N 1840 *Map of the County of Roxburgh*

Thomson, J 1822 *Roxburghshire*

Aerial Photographs

| Sortie | Frames | Date | Scale |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 541-A-0393 | 3255, 3257 | 18/05/48 | 1:10,000 |
| ASS/517/88 | 116, 117 | 18/6/88 | 1:24,000 |
| OS 61 053 | 004, 003 | 13/10/61 | 1:10,000 |

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

IFA 2009 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

IFA 2008 *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

APPENDIX 1: Cultural heritage features within the proposed development area

| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | Sheepfold | 356469 601539 | 3031541 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> <p>Field survey recorded an overgrown, denuded dry stone wall sheepfold, measuring 10m internal diameter, with walls 0.6m high and spread to 1m wide. An entrance is visible in the W side.</p> | Lesser |
| 2 | Sheepfold | 356639 600720 | 3031541 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a dry stone wall sheepfold, measuring 7m internal diameter, with walls 1m high and 0.5m wide. An entrance is visible in the E side.</p> | Lesser |
| 3 | Sheepfold | 356068 600563 | 3031541 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a dry stone wall sheepfold, measuring 10m internal diameter, with walls 1.2m high and 0.5m wide.</p> | Lesser |
| 4 | Sheepfold | 356412 600386 | 3031541 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a dry stone wall sheepfold, measuring 9m internal diameter, with walls 1.2m high and 0.5m wide. An entrance is visible in the W side.</p> | Lesser |
| 5 | Sheepfold | 355437 600438 | 3031541 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> | Lesser |

| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|----------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--|--------|
| | | | | | Field survey recorded a dry stone wall sheepfold, measuring 10m internal diameter, with walls 1.1m high and to 0.6m wide. | |
| 6 | Sheepfold | 355580 599863 | 3031541 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> <p>Field survey recorded an overgrown, denuded dry stone wall sheepfold, measuring 10m internal diameter, with walls 0.6m high and spread to 1m wide. A possible entrance is visible in the SW side.</p> | Lesser |
| 7 | Sheepfolds | 355912 599693 | 3031542 | HER Maps Field Survey | <p>Two ‘opposing’ sheepfolds are recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The features are still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded an oval sheepfold (13m by 9m and 1.3m high), on the south side of Alison Sike, with an entrance in the SSW side. A second, square sheepfold was recorded to the north of Alison Sike, measuring 20m by 20m, with dry stone walls 1.2m high. The shepherd said the sheepfold was used up to three years ago.</p> <p>A possible L-shaped wall, which may be the remains of a building were identified on a shelf above Alison Syke, directly below the square sheepfold. The denuded feature is 6m by 4m and 0.2m high.</p> | Lesser |
| 8 | Sheepfold | 356396 599798 | 3031542 | HER Field survey | <p>A sheepfold is recorded by the HER.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a five-compartmented sheepfold (30m by 20m). The dry stone walls are 1m high and 0.6m wide.</p> | Lesser |
| 9 | Cliffhope Settlement | 356449 599844 | 3031542 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>The HER records Cliffhope settlement.</p> <p>A single building is depicted at this location on Tennant’s 1840 and Thomson’s 1822 maps, annotated as ‘Grain’. Two buildings are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1863 Edition, but only one building by the Ordnance Survey 1899 edition map. A possible area of cultivation is also depicted on the opposite side of Cliffhope Burn.</p> | Local |

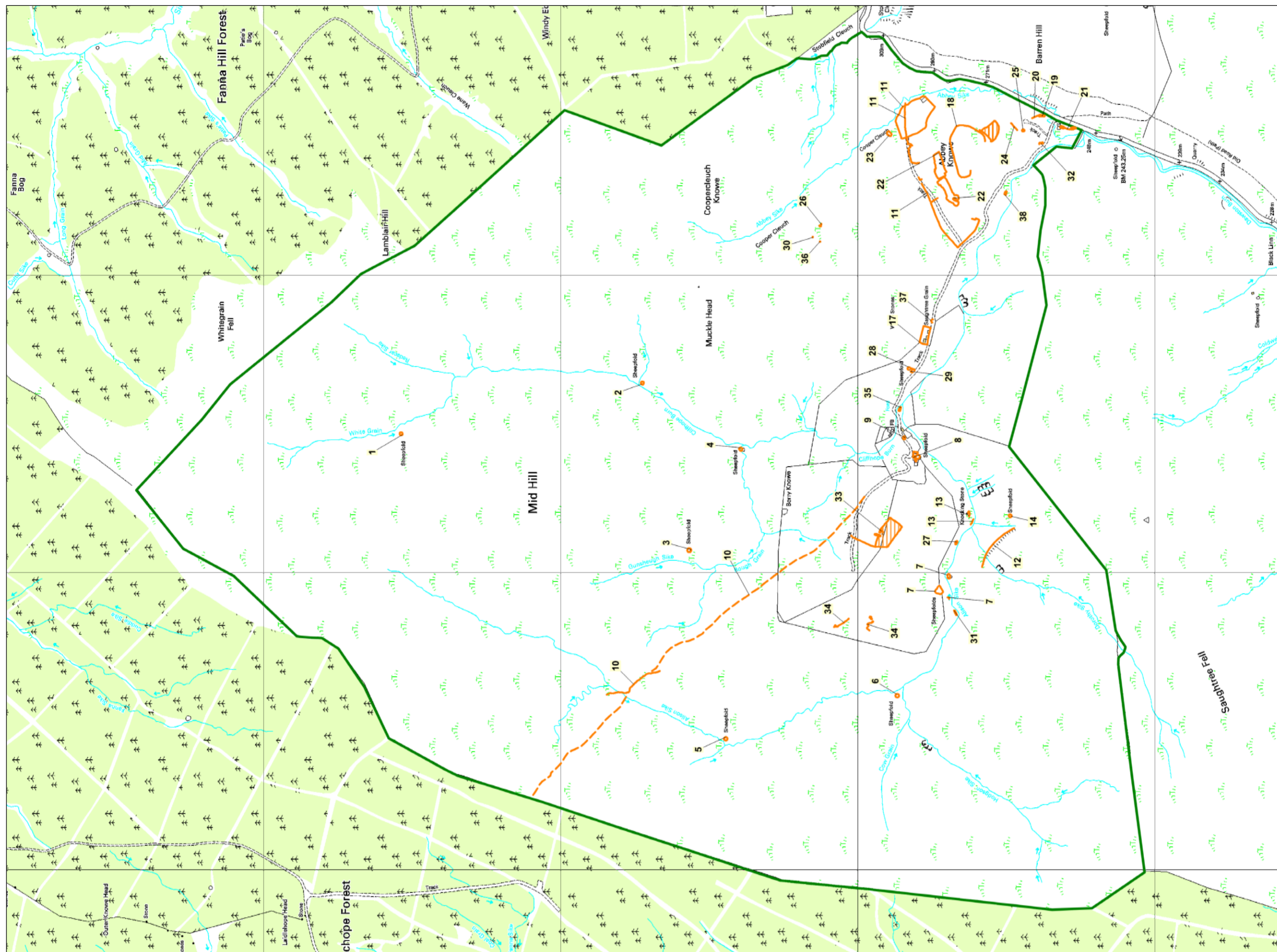
| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | | Field survey recorded the remains of a four compartmented rectangular building (15m by 8m and 0.3m to 1m high). An associated denuded enclosure also survives between the building and the burn, but has mostly been replaced by a modern post and wire fence. A second roofed rectangular building survives in good condition and appears to have recently been used to store farm products in, but may have originally been a dwelling structure. The possible cultivation patch has been wiped out by a modern sheepfold. | |
| 10 | Ancient Routeway | 35559 60080 | | HER Maps Field Survey | <p>An ancient routeway is recorded by the HER and depicted as a track on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the majority of the track has been upgraded to a rubble based farm access track. A small section of the track, crossing Alison Sike, was recorded as a hollowway (2m wide and 0.5m deep). Other sections of the track passed through areas that are now overgrown and boggy, and it is probable that the track no longer survives in these areas.</p> | Local |
| 11 | Sheepfold and bank | 35754 59986 | NY59NE 40; 3031543 | NMRS HER Maps Field Survey | <p>The NMRS and HER records a bank and a ditch which extends across the saddle on the watershed between Cliffhope Burn in the SW and Abbey Sike in the NE. The bank is about 0.75m in height and is spread to as much as 3m in thickness and the ditch is on the NW or upslope side. A drystone-walled sheepfold overlies the earthwork at its NE end, and an earthen-banked enclosure is attached to the bank at the SW end.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the bank and sheepfold is as described as by the NMRS, although the bank is now 0.4m to 0.6m high. The sheepfold has been built on top of the bank.</p> | Lesser |
| 12 | Earthwork, possible (site of) | 35609 59954 | 3031542 | HER Maps | <p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map depicts a curvilinear dyke that crosses the Dorothy Sike.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that there were no visible remains of the possible dyke, but did note there were extensive sheep tracks and soil creep in the area. It is possible that subsurface traces survive that relate to the dyke.</p> | Lesser |
| 13 | Knocking Stone and | 356196 599621 | NY59NE 6 3030109 | NMRS HER | The NMRS and HER records a knocking stone and the remains of two buildings. The stone is located on a narrow ledge above | Local |

| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|--|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| | two buildings | | | Maps Field Survey | <p>the Alison Sike. It is 1.2m by 0.6m and 0.3m high, and on its upper surface a circular cavity has been cut measuring 0.2m diameter and 0.2m deep. To the NE of the stone are the footings of a small building measuring 7.5m E-W x 3m. It is slightly hollowed out within, and the drystone wall that formed it is now reduced to 0.2m in height and 1.0m in breadth. The possible remains of a second building or structure are visible to the west.</p> <p>Field survey recorded no change in the baseline condition for both the stone and the first building. A L-shaped wall (at 356190 599624) was all that could be identified of the second possible building, measuring 2m by 9m and 0.2m high. A possible bank was recorded adjacent to the burn (possibly acting as a flood defence) 0.2m high and 1m wide. At 356149 599624 the remains of a bridge of crossing points were also recorded.</p> | |
| 14 | Sheepfold | 356188 599482 | 3031542 | HER Maps Field survey | <p>A circular sheepfold is recorded by the HER and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a denuded and overgrown sheepfold, 10m diameter and 1.2m high and 0.6m high.</p> | Lesser |
| 15 | Cross Fragment find spot; Farmstead (possible) | 35737 59945 | NY59NE 5 3030020 | NMRS HER | The NMRS records a farmstead and a find spot of a cross-head, discovered in the 1850s, which is now placed in Hawick museum. The Ordnance Survey recorded that in 1960, there were no visible traces of the farmstead at this location. | Lesser |
| 16 | Cross Head find spot | 35758 59961 | NY59NE 15 | NMRS HER | The NMRS records the find spot of round head of a cross, identified in 1880. The fragment now lies in Hawick Museum. | Lesser |
| 17 | Saughtgrain Farmstead | 356784 599763 | | Maps Field survey | <p>A rectangular roofed building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1923 Edition map and is annotated as Saughtgrain. The Ordnance Survey 1988 Edition map depicts three buildings.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the farmstead, consisting of a two-storey stone built farmhouse of early 20th century date, together with</p> | Local |

| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | | an outbuilding (of the same construction as the house) and corrugated iron barn. A local shepherd stated that the house has been used as summer retreat for the last 15 years. | |
| 18 | Enclosure; rig and furrow | 35740 59964 | NY59NE 42 3030020 | NMRS HER Field Survey | <p>The NMRS and HER records extensive rig and furrow on the top of Abbey Knowe and its gentle SE slopes. The top of the Knowe is encircled by a low earthen bank which overlies the rig on the SE of the hill.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the bank (0.7m wide and 0.2m high) which encircled the majority of the hill, together with an area of rig and furrow (25m by 50m, with a wavelength of 4m and 0.2m high). The bank does not, however cut the rig and furrow.</p> | Local |
| 19 | Farmstead | 357537 599381 | NY59NE 44 | NMRS Field Survey | <p>The NMRS records a farmstead on a rise to the N of the Abbey Sike. It comprises a single two-compartment building, which measures about 21m from N to S by 3.5m transversely within faced-rubble walls much mutilated by robbing, and now only 0.5m in maximum height and spread to 1.2m in thickness. A bank extends E from the SE corner and there is a drystone dyke leading up to a quarry to the N.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the building and found it as described by the NMRS. The bank has been severely truncated by a modern ditch and road improvements.</p> | Local |
| 20 | Sheep shelter | 357536 599393 | | Maps Field Survey | <p>A sheep shelter is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1863 Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the sheep shelter as a dry stone wall.</p> | Lesser |
| 21 | Abbey Sike farmstead | 357498 599313 | NY59NE 46 | NMRS Field Survey | <p>The NMRS records a farmstead comprising of a building and an enclosure on a terrace between the public road and the Abbey Sike to the S of the track to Saughtree Grain. The building which is round-ended on the SSW and slightly bow-sided, measures 22.5m in length by 8m in breadth over grass-grown stony banks spread to about 2m in thickness and 0.3m in height. The interior is slightly sunken, and there is a gap in the NNE end, possibly the outflow for a byre-drain; a slight dip in the crest of the bank on the WNW may mark the entrance. A bank that extends to the S of the building ends in a quarry scoop, and the enclosure, which lies to the NW, is only defined by a bank on its SE and SW and by the edge of the terrace on</p> | Local |

| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---|--------|
| | | | | | the other two sides. Field survey recorded that the feature is as described by the NMRS. | |
| 22 | Peat cutting | 357316 599730 (centered) | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded two areas of overgrown peat cutting below Abbey Knowe, one encompassing an area of 50m by 30m and the other 20m by 60m. | Lesser |
| 23 | Quarry | 357478 599893 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded a kidney shaped quarry scoop, 10m by 5m and 3m deep. | Lesser |
| 24 | Field Bank (possible) | 357504 599474 to 357489 599460 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded a small section of a possible field bank spread to 1m wide and 0.3m high. | Lesser |
| 25 | Quarry | 357484 599440 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded a small grassed over quarry scoop, 5m by 4m and 2m deep. | Lesser |
| 26 | Sheepfold | 357164 600124 | | Field Survey | Field Survey recorded a dry stone sheepfold (5m internal diameter and 1.1m high). | Lesser |
| 27 | Structure | 356099 599668 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded a possible structure, 5m by 7m and 0.2m high. The structure is within an area of rubble (10m by 7m). | Lesser |
| 28 | Sheepfold | 356690 599826 | | Maps Field survey | A circular sheepfold is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map. The feature is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899 Edition map, but is not annotated. Field survey recorded a dry stone sheepfold (9m internal diameter, with walls 1.2m high). | Lesser |
| 29 | Quarry | 356679 599818 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded a grassed over quarry scoop 4m by 3m and 2m deep. | Lesser |
| 30 | Shepherd's Cairn | 357129 600150 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded the base of a disused shepherd's cairn, 1m by 1m and 0.7m high. | Lesser |
| 31 | Building | 355871 599676 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded the denuded remains of a stone built rectangular 3-cell building, 13m by 5m, with walls 0.6m wide and 0.3m high. | Local |
| 32 | Quarries | 357439 599381 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded two grassed over quarry scoops each 3m in diameter and 2m deep. | Lesser |
| 33 | Building; bank; rig and furrow | 356144 599909 | | Field Survey | A building, rig and furrow and a bank was recorded by field survey on a south facing hill. The two-celled building (at 356124 599927) measures 20m by 3m, defined by grassed over stone walls, 0.3m high and spread to 2m wide. An L-shaped structure was recorded to the SW (at 356137 599923) which may be the remains of a second building. An associated area of rig and furrow (c. 80m by 60m) was recorded with a | Local |

| No | Name | Grid Co-ordinate | NMRS/HER | Source | Description | Status |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|--|--------|
| | | | | | wavelength of 2m. A bank (0.3m high and 1m wide) encloses the rig and furrow. | |
| 34 | Structure; peat cuttings | 355846 599956 | | Field Survey | Field survey recorded a square structure (4m by 4m) defined by grassed over banks 0.1m high and 0.5m wide. Two areas of peat cutting (each c. 20m by 5m) were recorded close by. | Local |
| 35 | Building | 356543 599859 | | Field Survey | Field Survey recorded the remains of a possible building or structure, delimited by grassed over stone banks, measuring 7m by 5m and 0.2m high. | Local |
| 36 | Shepherd's Cairn | 357113 600126 | | Field Survey | Field Survey recorded a shepherd's cairn 1m by 1m and 1.1m high. | Lesser |
| 37 | Quarry | 356850 599746 | | Field survey | Field survey recorded a grassed over, road side quarry scoop 3m in diameter and 2m deep. | Lesser |
| 38 | Kiln (possible) | 357277 599502 | | Field survey | Field survey recorded a possible kiln (4m by 3m and 1.2m high) visible as an area of stone rubble, with a cleared field. | Local |



- Key:
- Cultural Heritage Sites
 - Rig and Furrow
 - Cultural Heritage Study Boundary

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Title:
Cultural Heritage Sites

Project:
Clifhope Farm Archaeological Appraisal

Scale:
1:12,500 @ A3

Client:
UPM Tilhill

Drawn by:
KH

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