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Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

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Geophysical Survey

Gorrenberry Farm, Near Newcastleton, Scottish Borders

Desk-Based Assessment Report No. 1909

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in May 2011 by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Gorrenberry Farm, near Newcastleton, Scottish Borders (NY 45718 98140 centred; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by UPM Tilhill. The proposed application covers an area of 420.74 hectares, the extent of which was outlined on maps provided by UPM Tilhill.
- 1.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:
- identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposed development area;
 - assess the proposed afforestation areas in terms of their 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 afforestation areas 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 Sites
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments 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 Ministers 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 with 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 Scheduled Monuments, other Historic Environment Interests, Listed Buildings and Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

2.3 Scheduled Monuments

2.3.1 Scheduled Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would affect a Scheduled Monument. Impacts upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent. Further information on development control procedures relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in SPP and in Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology (PAN 42).

2.4 Other Historic Environment Interests

2.4.1 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.

2.5 Listed Buildings

- 2.5.1 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C(S), in decreasing order of importance. Sustainable development is the principle underlying Government policy towards the historic environment. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. The term 'setting' has no definition in the Act, although the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998 (Memorandum; published by Historic Scotland) advises planning authorities to interpret the term broadly. The Memorandum states that a Listed Building should at all times remain the focus of its setting, and that attention should not be distracted from it by the presence of any new development. Government policy and guidance is also stated in National Planning Policy Guideline 18, Planning and the Historic Environment (NPPG 18).

2.6 Conservation Areas

- 2.6.1 Under the 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas.

2.7 Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

Structure Plan

- 2.7.1 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. Policy N18 states that 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 will not support any development which is considered likely to have an adverse impact on a Conservation Area.

Local Plan

- 2.7.2 The Scottish Borders Local Plan (December 2005) sets out the Council's approach to the development and use of land, with one of the main functions of the Local Plan being to protect the environment from inappropriate development (paragraphs 1.2 & 1.3). Policies governing aspects of cultural heritage include BE1 (Listed Buildings), BE2 (Archaeological Sites and

Ancient Monuments), BE3 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) and BE4 (Conservation Areas).

2.8 Forestry Guidelines

- 2.8.1 The Forests & Archaeology Guidelines (1995) set 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.
- 2.8.2 The UK Forestry Standard (2004) recognises the importance of protecting heritage features within areas of forestry, and notes the importance of clearly recording archaeological sites; protecting archaeological sites from damage; developing sound principles to integrate archaeological sites in woodland; and to ensure that the cultural and historical character of the countryside is taken into account when creating new woods and when making changes to existing woods.
- 2.8.3 The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006) is the Scottish Government's framework for taking forestry forward over the next half century, but focussing on the key priorities for the current decade. It recognises the importance of: managing the historic environment sensitively; valuing the cultural history and meaning of forests, woodlands, trees and the historic environment; identifying and safeguarding significant evidence of the historic environment, including historic landscapes, through both the forest design planning process and through the sensitive management of forest operations; encouraging and supporting the active management, enhancement and interpretation of the most significant elements of the historic environment; and working with partners to integrate online historical, landscape and environmental data sources.

3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 2010) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2008).
- 3.2 Consultation letters and requests for information on cultural heritage resources relevant to the assessment were sent to Historic Scotland and Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service.
- 3.3 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations either within or in the vicinity of the proposed development. Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development area were obtained from Historic Scotland. Data was provided in a digital GIS format. Additional information was provided on known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area

- 3.4 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area was obtained from the online Pastmap resource maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>), and from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).
- 3.5 Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land-use changes.
- 3.6 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1948, 1949, 1950, 1958 and 1971 were available for examination.
- 3.7 Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information. No attempt was made within the remit of this study to conduct detailed historical analysis.
- 3.8 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (<http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/~ajn/spad>) which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites within Scotland and the online Historic Land-Use Assessment Data for Scotland maps, maintained by the RCAHMS (<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/>) were consulted. No information relevant to the proposed development area was found.
- 3.9 A reconnaissance field survey of the proposed development area was undertaken during May 2011 in order to:
- assess the baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features, previously identified through the desk-based assessment;
 - identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk study and identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains; and
 - assess the potential effects of the construction of the proposed development on cultural heritage sites and areas, and their settings, where appropriate.
- 3.10 Site locations were recorded using a Differential Global Positioning System (GPS). The grid references thus provided are accurate to less than 1m.

4. EXISTING CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE – DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

4.1 General

4.1.1 Twenty-one 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. Numbers in bold and in brackets in the following sections refer to site numbers as identified on Figure 1 and in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments present within the proposed development area, and no part of the proposed development area lies within a Conservation Area or Historic Garden and Designed Landscape.

4.1.8 Field reconnaissance survey allowed the character and condition of the sites located through the desk-based assessment to be assessed. It also led to the identification of a further previously unrecorded site, a sheepfold (**21**).

4.2 Possible Prehistoric Features

4.2.1 Two adjoining circular enclosures (2) at Bught Shank are suggested by the NMRS to be the remains of stock pens. Field survey found that they are crossed by a number of linear features which appear to form a field system which post-dates the enclosures. A number of platforms, which may be the remains of hut platforms are also evident, and it is therefore not possible to exclude the possibility that the enclosures are of prehistoric date.

4.3 Medieval and later land use features

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

Farmsteads/settlements

4.3.2 Billhope farm (4) lies at the south-western corner of the proposed development area. Aerial photography reveals a number of former field boundaries surrounding the modern building of Billhope farm, but these were very difficult to distinguish during the field survey, often being obscured by more recently dug drainage channels. Billhope (Billup) is depicted on Roy's military survey of 1747-55 and is marked as two enclosures with a number of small red marks, usually used to depict buildings. It seems likely that the remains comprise a farmstead and its associated field system. To the south-east of Billhope farm is Billhope Cottage (3) which is first visible on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

4.3.3 Gorrenberry lies to the south-east end of the proposed development area. Both the NMRS and SMR record the site of Gorrenberry Tower (1), which is also marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Field survey recorded the site of the tower situated on a natural platform overlooking the river, and with

good views up and down the valley. A buried wall of approximately 5m in length and surviving to a height of approximately 0.3m was also recorded on this platform as well as a small mound of stone which may result from the intentional demolition of the tower. To the west of the location of the tower a field boundary running in a north-south direction remains partially upstanding, and partially visible as a buried wall. This boundary conforms to the boundary which is depicted surrounding the tower on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. To the south of the site of the tower is a dry-stone wall sheepfold (6) which is also depicted on the First Edition Map, and which field survey found surviving in good condition. This sheepfold is directly adjacent to a group of modern buildings.

- 4.3.4 Further to the east is the site of Gorrenberry House (19), a large farmhouse with a number of farm buildings to the north. Gorrenberry House lies at the centre of a number of enclosed fields which extend both to the south-east (outside of the proposed development area) and to the west, and which are depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, indicating that the area surrounding Gorrenberry House has undergone very little alteration since the mid 19th century.

Enclosures and sheepfolds

- 4.3.5 Fifteen enclosures and sheepfolds are depicted within the proposed development area on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Five sheepfolds (12, 13, 15, 16 & 17) lie along the course of Billhope Burn within an area which has already been devoted to forestry plantation. These sheepfolds were all found to survive in fair condition, with the exception of the most northerly sheepfold (17) which lies immediately adjacent to the burn at a point where erosion of the bank is occurring. The sheepfold appeared to have been intentionally partially demolished, and a large pile of stone lay to the south-west of the upstanding remains of the eastern part of the sheepfold. To the immediate north of sheepfold (15) are the remains of an enclosure (18) which was first depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Field survey recorded that the enclosure remains in place, although the original dry-stone walls forming the enclosure are now partially collapsed and survive only to a height of c.0.4m, supplemented by a modern wire fence. Sheepfold (12) was the only example to survive in poor condition; it is preserved as a low turf bank of c.0.3m in height.
- 4.3.6 A further concentration of sheepfolds lies along the course of Gorrenberry Burn. Sheepfold (8) was not located by the field survey, large amounts of material deposited by the river are believed to have obscured any remains of this sheepfold. Sheepfold (10) was found to still be in use, the dry-stone wall circular sheepfold had been supplemented by a number of internal wooden fences, and a small shed and a destroyed old railway carriage lay to the south of the sheepfold.
- 4.3.7 Field survey recorded an additional sheepfold (21), which was in very good condition. The circular sheepfold of dry-stone wall construction appeared to have no entrance, and was surrounded on the exterior by an additional barbed

wire fence. It lay to the east of sheepfold (7) which also survived in good condition.

- 4.3.8 Two rectangular enclosures (6, 20) survived in good and fair condition respectively. The location of these two enclosures close to the site of Gorrenberry Tower (1), and within its field system supports the suggestion that Gorrenberry Tower functioned as a farmstead. Field survey failed to identify any remains of sheepfold (5) which is depicted to the south of enclosure (6) on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 4.3.9 Two adjoining circular enclosures (2) are recorded at Bught Shank, and are suggested by the NMRS to be the remains of stock pens. Field survey recorded that the site survives as a number of grass-covered banks. The two circular enclosures are crossed by a number of linear features which may form part of a former field system which post-dates the enclosures. Within the enclosures a number of platforms are evident, and may represent the remains of hut platforms. The SMR suggests the enclosures resemble some other nearby examples on Ninestone Rig which are understood to be stock pens; however, it is not possible to exclude the possibility that the enclosures are of an earlier prehistoric date.
- 4.3.10 The presence of a large number of sheep management features in the area, dating from the mid / late 19th century, indicates that the proposed development area was principally used for grazing animals during this period and this has continued into the present.

4.4 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 consider 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.
 - The Memorandum states that Category A Listed Buildings are of national or international importance, Category B buildings are of regional or more than local importance and Category C(s) structures are local importance.
- 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 Four sites are considered to be of local importance. These sites are Billhope Cottage (**3**), Billhope (**4**), Gorrenberry House (**19**) and the site of Gorrenberry Tower (**1**).
- 4.4.4 Sixteen sites are considered to be of lesser importance on the basis that they are either of little or no importance, unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest, or poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature. These include fourteen sheepfolds (**5 – 17 & 21**), and two enclosures (**18, 21**).
- 4.4.5 One site is of unknown importance as there is currently insufficient baseline information by which its importance can be assessed. The enclosures at Bught Shank (**2**) are thought to represent stock pens, however, it is possible that the enclosures provide evidence of prehistoric activity in the area.
- 4.5 Assessment of archaeological potential of the proposed development area as a whole**
- 4.5.1 The proposed development area is predominantly occupied by rough pasture farmland. The Historic Landuse Assessment Map does not currently have data for the most northerly section of the site, but indicates that the rest of the proposed development area is primarily occupied by rough grazing dating from the prehistoric period through to the present day. Areas close to Billhope farmstead and to the north of Hermitage Water are described as rectilinear fields having been enclosed during the 18th or 19th centuries, with further new fields having been enclosed during the late 20th century. The earliest settlement in the area is evident on Blaeu's Atlas (1654) which marks *Goranberry* (Gorrenberry) and *Billop foote* (Billhope). Roy's Military Survey also indicates settlement at Billhope and Gorrenberry.
- 4.5.2 Possible prehistoric settlement in the area is indicated by the presence of the two conjoining circular enclosures (**2**) at Bught Shank, which although thought to be stock pens of medieval or later date, may represent earlier prehistoric settlement.
- 4.5.3 The area has not been extensively developed in recent times and has been principally used for grazing animals during the later 19th and 20th centuries.

The features recorded within the study area are predominantly associated with stock control.

5. CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION

- 5.1 The guidelines for new planting presented in The Forestry Commission document Forests and Archaeology Guidelines (1995, under review), The UK Forestry Standard (2004) and The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006) would be followed. Any mitigation measures for non-scheduled areas 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 Mitigation works may involve preservation *in situ*, and evaluation/excavation. The Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist would be consulted to determine which sites would require further mitigation in advance of development and what form this would take.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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

7. REFERENCES

Historical maps

Blaeu, J 1654 *Atlas of Scotland*

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, 1863, *Dumfriesshire*, Sheet XXVIII 6 inches to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map 1899, *Roxburghshire*, Sheet XXXVIII.SW 6 inches to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey Map, 1962, NY49NE 1:10560

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

Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib.
05/58/31	013-016	04/07/1958	1:20,000	OS_75_064
OS 71/356	025-035	1971	1:7,000	OS_71_492
OS 71/492	215-225	1971	1:7,000	OS_71_492
OS_71_356	028-035	1971	1:7,000	OS_71_356
541/A/526	3239-3233, 4240-4234 & 4302-4306	13/05/1950	1:10,800	B_0302
541/A/468	3210-3216 & 4211-4217	26/04/1949	1:10,000	B_0264
541/A/440	3240-3250	30/07/1948	1:10,000	B_0251

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Forestry Commission 1995 *Forestry and Archaeological Guidelines*

Forestry Commission 2004 *The UK Forestry Standard. The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry.*

Forestry Commission, Scotland 2006 *The Scottish Forestry Strategy.*

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

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

APPENDIX 1: Cultural heritage features within the proposed development area

Number	Name	Easting	Northing	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Importance
1	Gorrenberry Tower, site of	346360	597290	NY49NE 6, 303003600	NMRS, Maps, Field Survey	<p>The NMRS records that Gorrenberry Tower stood near the source of the Hermitage Water, about two miles above the castle (NY49NE 5); it belonged to the Elliots. Remains of the tower existed until the early to mid 19th century, when they were demolished to build farm offices. No structural remains of a tower were visible when the site was visited in 1960, but a slight mound, rectangular in plan, and measuring about 11.0m east-west by 4.5m transversely was observed. It was suggested at the time of the visit that numerous small field enclosures which lie adjacent may indicate that this was the site of a farmhouse rather than a tower. Local enquiries failed to confirm the existence of a tower.</p> <p>Field survey recorded some buried wall remains. A single wall c.5m in length, 1m width and 0.3m high ran in a north-east to south-west direction and at its northern end a small mound of stones was recorded, presumably resulting from the destruction of the tower. The remains survive in poor condition and are covered by grass. They lie on a natural platform which overlooks the river and has good views up and down the valley. Parts of the field boundary surrounding the castle, and visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map remain upstanding, although the northern part of this boundary where it reaches the Gorrenberry Burn has been reused and with addition of some walls built from breeze blocks now forms a sheep pen area.</p>	Local

2	Enclosures, Bught Shank	345880	597260	NY49NE 2, 303004700	NMRS, Maps, Aerial Photography, Field Survey	<p>The NMRS records two contiguous enclosures defined by much worn banks of earth and stone, on the SE slope of Bught Shank. The enclosures are approximately circular in shape, the upper one being about 130 ft. (40 m) in diameter and the lower one about 75 ft. (23 m). They were visited by RCHAMS in 1948 and were considered to probably be stock-pens.</p> <p>A visit in 1960 confirmed that these enclosures are as described above. The larger one contains two almost square platforms which may denote the sites of huts. There are entrances in the E side of each enclosure, but a later field bank has mutilated that of the larger one. c.40.0m ESE are the remains of a square enclosure (12 x 12m) formed by a turf bank 2.0m broad and 1.0m high, partially destroyed on the E side. It is probably an old sheepfold. Field survey recorded the remains as described above. Two linear banks, presumably field boundaries, cut across the enclosures in a north-north-west to south-south-east direction, and a north-west to south-east direction. The banks survive to a maximum height of c.1m. To the south a number of additional linear features are evident on aerial photographs. An additional possible hut platform of c.3m x 3m was recorded in the smaller enclosure.</p>	Unknown
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3	Billhope (Cottage)	34455	59750	NY49NW 16	NMRS, Maps, Field Survey	Field survey recorded the house of Billhope, as marked on the Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey Map. It survives in very good condition and has been recently renovated, featuring double-glazing. It is set within a small enclosed garden, and although currently unoccupied, the property is being advertised for letting.	Lesser
4	Billhope (Settlement)	344600	597600	3032031	SMR, Aerial Photography, Maps, Field Survey	<p>The SMR records that the settlement of Billopfoste is recorded on Pont's Map of the 1580s/1590s.</p> <p>Aerial photography indicates a number of former field boundaries, but is not suggestive of any further buildings, suggesting that the site would be best understood as a farmstead.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the site of a single house with two sheds to the south-east and a set of sheep pens to the north-west. Earthworks relating to the former field-system as identified from aerial photography were not clear. Locals maintain that a settlement was formerly located in this area, but could not provide any substantial detail.</p>	Local
5	Sheepfold	346392	596989		Maps, Aerial Photography, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey did not record any remains of this sheepfold, which lies within a new area of forestry.</p>	Lesser

6	Sheepfold	346279	597167		Maps, Aerial Photography, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of this sheepfold, surviving in fair condition, adjoining the more modern farm buildings to the east. The rectangular enclosure is constructed of dry-stone wall to a height of <i>c.</i>1.2m, and remains in use, as a store area for items of farm equipment.</p>	Lesser
7	Sheepfold	344993	596841		Maps, Aerial Photography, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified a circular sheepfold, <i>c.</i>13m in diameter, constructed of dry-stone walls and surviving in good condition. The walls survive to a height of <i>c.</i>1.2m and 0.8m width.</p>	Lesser
8	Sheepfold	345844	597623		Maps, Aerial Photography, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of a low turf bank in poor condition, surviving to a height of <i>c.</i> 0.3m and a width of approximately 0.8m.</p>	Lesser
9	Sheepfold	345960	597989		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of a sheepfold in fair condition. The sheepfold measured <i>c.</i>14m in diameter, with walls surviving to a maximum height of 1.3m and a width of <i>c.</i>1m. Several parts of the sheepfold had partially collapsed.</p>	Lesser

10	Sheepfold	345944	598591		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified a circular sheepfold, which remains in very good condition, and is still in use. The sheepfold which measures <i>c.</i>17m in diameter is of drystone wall construction, and features a number of internal wooden fence structures. The fold has two entrances, one to the south-east and one to the north-west. To the south of the sheepfold are a small modern barn, which is partially unroofed, and the remains of a railway carriage, presumably used for shelter.</p>	Lesser
11	Sheepfold	345451	598759		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of a circular sheepfold with a single linear wall running off the sheepfold in a southerly direction for a distance of <i>c.</i>7m. The sheepfold is <i>c.</i>9m in diameter and survives in poor condition with some areas of collapse. The drystone walls survive to a maximum height of <i>c.</i>1.3m and are <i>c.</i>1m in width.</p>	Lesser
12	Sheepfold	344569	597701		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field Survey identified the remains of a circular sheepfold surviving in poor condition as a series of grass-covered walls. The walls survive to a maximum height of <i>c.</i>0.3m, and the sheepfold has a diameter of 10m.</p>	Lesser

13	Sheepfold	344394	598543		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the sheepfold, surviving in good condition, and including a corrugated iron shelter at its north-western edge. The sheepfold is <i>c.</i> 13m in diameter and is of dry-stone wall construction. The walls survive to a height of <i>c.</i> 1.3m and a width of <i>c.</i> 0.8m.</p>	Lesser
14	Sheepfold	346007	599001		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of this dry-stone wall sheepfold, which is <i>c.</i> 10m in diameter, and features a linear wall running off from it in a south-easterly direction.</p>	Lesser
15	Sheepfold	344102	599099		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of this circular sheepfold which survives in poor condition, being partially ruined, and lying within a new area of forestry plantation. The dry-stone walls survive to a maximum height of <i>c.</i> 0.5m.</p>	Lesser
16	Sheepfold	344316	599352		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of a sheepfold surviving in fair condition. The sheepfold is of dry-stone wall construction and is <i>c.</i> 17m in diameter. It features a single linear wall running off from the sheepfold in a westerly direction. The sheepfold had two main areas of collapse, and no entrance was obvious, although it may have been</p>	Lesser

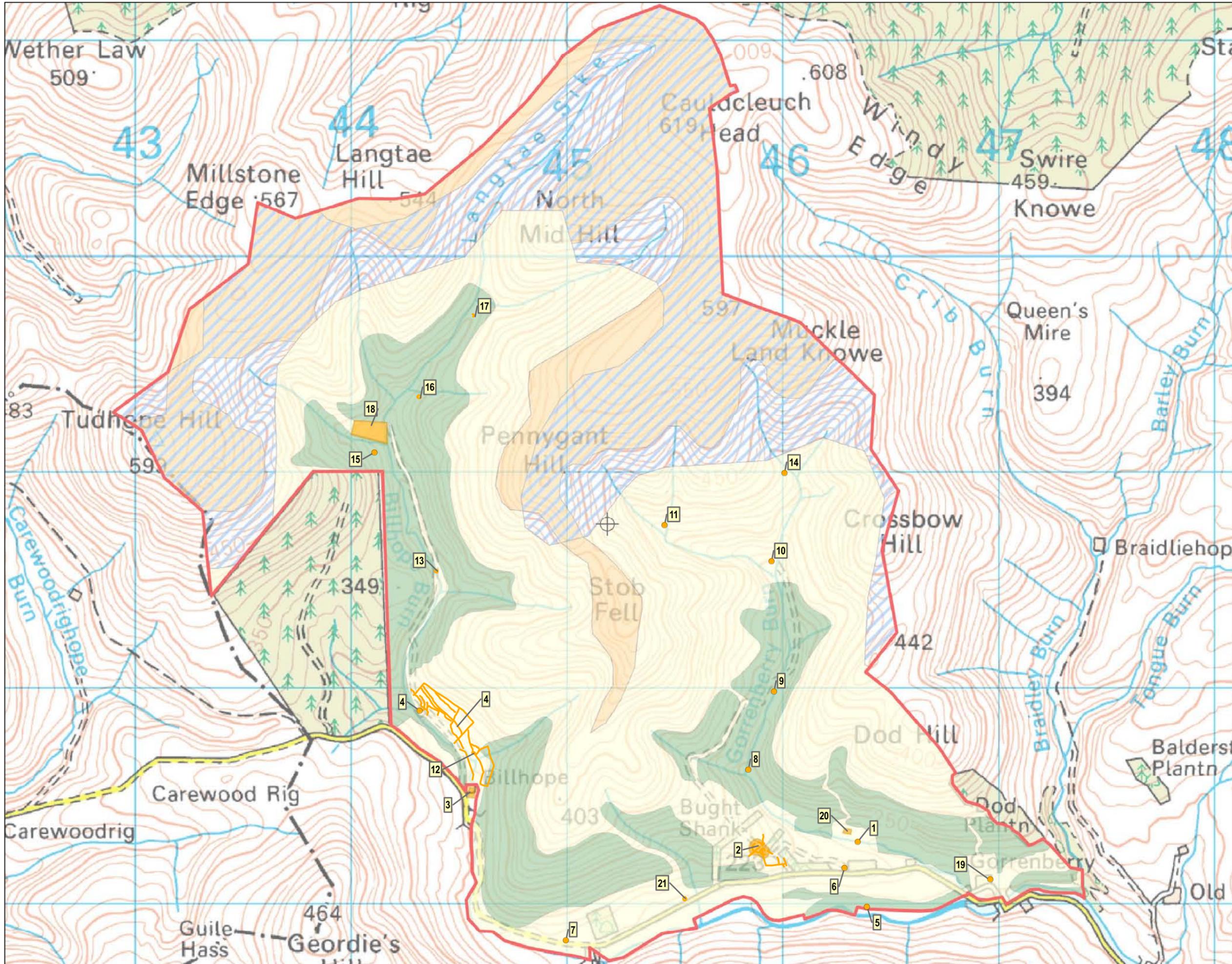
						obscured by the collapsed areas.	
17	Sheepfold	344567	599728		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of sheepfold identified from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field Survey identified a sheepfold surviving in poor condition. It lies next to the river, but the bank at this point is being eroded away. As a result it seems that the western part of the sheepfold has been deliberately demolished, and now a large pile of stone lies to the south of the remains of the sheepfold. The remaining part of the sheepfold is constructed of dry-stone walling and is <i>c.</i> 1.1m in diameter. The walls survive to a maximum height of <i>c.</i> 1m, and to a width of <i>c.</i> 0.80m.</p>	Lesser
18	Enclosure	344073	599207		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site of enclosure marked on 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey identified the enclosure which was originally constructed as dry-stone wall. The wall survives in poor condition to a height of <i>c.</i> 0.4m. The wall has now been replaced/ supplemented by a modern wire fence. In the north-eastern corner of the enclosure three collapsed modern buildings were evident.</p>	Lesser
19	Gorrenberry (Farmstead)	346964	597090		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Gorrenberry is depicted on Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55, apparently indicating a small cluster of buildings with an area of cultivated land to the south.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a large farmhouse with a set of farm buildings located to the north. The farmhouse is set back from the road.</p>	Local

20	Enclosure	345548	597025		Maps, Field Survey	<p>An enclosure is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of a rectangular enclosure surviving in a poor condition. The enclosure measures <i>c.</i>20m x 20m and the walls survive to a height of <i>c.</i>1.30m.</p>	Lesser
21	Sheepfold	345547	597025		Field Survey	<p>Field survey recorded the site of a sheepfold in very good condition. The sheepfold was constructed of dry-stone wall but supplemented by a barbed wire fence which surrounded it on the exterior. The sheepfold appeared to have no entrance.</p>	Lesser



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 The Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 t: 0131 273 4380
 f: 0131 273 4381
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	
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Title:
Cultural Heritage: Constraints

Project:
**Gorrenberry Farm,
 Near Newcastleton,
 Scottish Borders.
 Desk-Based Assessment.**

Scale:
1:16,000 A3

Client:
UPM Tilhill

Drawn by: **SW** Report No: