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Penmanshiel Wind Farm, Scottish Borders

Archaeological Works (Phase 2 and Phase 3)

Report No. 3342

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Penmanshiel Wind Farm, Scottish Borders

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological works undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between April 2015 and September 2015 during Site Enabling Works (Phase 2) and On-site Construction Activities (Phase 3) at the site of Penmanshiel Wind Farm, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 818 678 centred, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by RES UK and Ireland Ltd (RES).

Planning consent (Ref: 11/01464/FUL) has been granted for the construction of 14 turbines together with associated infrastructure on land east of Penmanshiel Farm, Grantshouse, Scottish Borders.

1.2 Background

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) - Overarching Principles (Doc Ref: 01711-003948), dated 11 December 2013, prepared for RES Ltd by CFA Archaeology Ltd, sets out the scope of works needed to meet the requirements of the Planning Conditions presented in the Planning Appeal Decision Notice (PPA-140-2035) for archaeological mitigation works. That WSI summarises the different staged phases of work which will be carried out to fulfil these planning conditions.

A report on Phase 0 and Phase 1 was prepared in February 2014 (Cressey 2014).

The WSI for Phases 2 and 3, dated 20 February 2014, covered the requirements of the Planning Conditions set out in the Planning Appeal Decision Notice (PPA-140-2035) for the archaeological mitigation works, specifically in respect of the Site Enabling Works (Phase 2) and the On-site Construction Activities (Phase 3).

The WSIs contain reference numbers, which refer to gazetteer entries in the Cultural Heritage Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement (ES) for the wind farm. The site numbers shown in Figure 1 also correspond to the gazetteer entries (Hastie 2010 and Appendix 6). Where necessary, this report should be read in conjunction with that chapter.

This report is concerned with Phases 2 and 3.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of works were:

- **Fencing-off Sites.** Site 15, if located post-felling, shall be demarcated.
- **Post-felling Survey.** Following felling of the commercial woodland, a post-felling field survey was to be undertaken and any newly identified sites recorded, clearly identified and marked off with high visibility fencing, or subjected to further mitigation measures if they cannot be preserved in situ.
- **Archaeological Watching Brief.** A watching brief was to be maintained throughout all ground breaking works on all infrastructure components with below ground impacts outside of the afforested areas.

- **Tool box talk.** A tool box talk prepared by a senior archaeologist was to be issued to all site personnel who may be working in the vicinity of fenced-off sites and/or within the afforested areas without archaeological supervision

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork. Recording of all elements followed established CFA methods.

2.1 Demarcation

Sites 13 and 31 were demarcated prior to works beginning with robust, visible fencing and signage, according to the specification of Scottish Borders Council.

Prior to tree felling for the access to T14 and felling at the turbine location, a detailed and thorough search of the area of proposed felling was carried out in order to find Site 15 (NMRS no: NT86NW 39). However, due to the dense forest cover within the vicinity of the site, it was not possible to locate Site 15 prior to the felling operations. Therefore, it was decided, after consultation with the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist, that the post-felling survey would attempt to locate this site and, if found, was subsequently to be demarcated.

2.2 Post-felling Survey

A post-felling survey was undertaken which consisted of a walkover of the proposed access routes, turbine bases and crane pads. Any identified sites were recorded using GPS surveying equipment and photography, and visibly marked out.

2.3 Watching Brief

A watching brief was carried out during all ground-breaking works associated with Site Enabling Works and On-site Construction Activities which lay outside of the afforested areas. Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavations undertaken to assess potential archaeological remains were carried out by hand.

2.4 Toolbox Talks

Toolbox talks were provided to personnel engaged in Site Enabling Works and On-site construction activities. The talks provided guidance regarding the identification of archaeological features and the actions required if such archaeology was discovered in the absence of a watching brief archaeologist.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Penmanshiel Wind Farm sits within an area of upland arable land that rises to an altitude of 200m AOD. The north-eastern side of the site was afforested as far as Penmanshiel Moor. The parent rock is mudstone and sandstone providing friable sand and gravel-rich subsoil with overlying dark brown silt and clay-rich topsoil.

The cultural heritage sites shown on Fig. 1 are listed in Appendix 6.

3.1 Demarcation and Post-felling Survey

Sites 13 and 31 were demarcated with robust fencing and signage and were not affected by any of the on site operations.

A post-felling survey was carried out of both the wind farm infrastructure and the wider felling area within the development boundary (Figs. 3-5).

A possible burial cairn (Site 15), which lies within Penmanshiel Wood, was described as being 3.7m in diameter and 0.4m high and situated on the south-east end of a low ridge immediately south-west of Penmanshiel Moss (provisional NGR: NT 82500, 67900). The location of this site is imprecisely recorded in the Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and as its recorded location was within commercial forestry cover it was not located during an initial walkover survey.

During post-felling survey a small mound, approximately 3m in diameter and 0.3m high, was identified at NGR: NT 82500 67904. The mound was situated at the south-east end of a low ridge and the north-west edge had been slightly damaged during forestry ploughing operations. Fencing with signage was erected around the site with a 10m buffer zone and construction workers were informed of its location (Fig. 2).

An additional site, Cairn 34 (Fig. 6) was identified during the post-felling survey (NGR: NT 80906 67510), which was recorded and then demarcated in a similar fashion to Site 15. The irregular cairn measured 20m by 12m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The interior of the cairn was slightly hollow. It was located next to an area of improved fields and is likely to be recent clearance.

3.2 Watching Brief

Number in bold in the following text refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

Across the development area the natural subsoil varied throughout but generally consisted of either dark brown silty topsoil (**001**) overlying compact, light brown silty sand and gravels or mottled light brown/orangey sand or silty clay natural (**000**) (Figs. 7-9).

A single irregular pit (**004**) was identified which measured 1.1m by 1.1m and contained two fills (**005** & **006**) (NGR: NT 80602 67322) (Fig. 10-12). The primary fill consisted of grey-black silty peat and charcoal (**005**) and the secondary fill

consisted of a thin layer of burnt mound material, heated stones and mottled clayey silt containing charcoal fragments (006). No finds were recovered.

No other features of archaeological interest were uncovered.

4. CONCLUSION

A watching brief, demarcation and post-felling survey was carried out during the Site Enabling Works and On-site Construction. During the post-felling survey an additional cairn was identified, recorded and demarcated (Site 34). A small fire-pit (004) was identified during the watching brief. Otherwise, no further features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* on completion of the whole project and an OASIS entry will be submitted.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record.

5. REFERENCES

Cressey, M 2014 *Penmanshiel Wind Farm, Scottish Borders. Archaeological Watching Brief (Phase 0 and Phase 1)*. CFA Archaeology Ltd Report no. 3122.

Hastie, M 2010 *Penmanshiel Wind Farm Cultural Heritage Assessment*. CFA Archaeology Ltd Report.

APPENDIX 1: Digital Photographic Register

Demarcation Pre-Construction

Shot	Description	From	Conditions
1-11	Cairn 13, showing netlon fencing and signage in place	Various	Sunny
12-24	Site 31, showing netlon fencing and signage in place	Various	Sunny
25	Cairn 13, showing alternate fencing and signage	SE	Overcast

Watching Brief

Shot	Description	From	Conditions
4	Post ex shot of temporary compound area stripped to natural	NE	Overcast
5	Dry stone wall prior to dismantling	SE	Overcast
7	Dry stone wall prior to dismantling	SSE	Overcast
8	profile of wall looking north	S	Overcast
9	profile of wall looking north	N	Overcast
13	View of existing track, pre ex	E	Sunny
14	Working shot	SE	Overcast
20	Working shot	SE	Sunny
22	Working shot	NW	Overcast
23	GFZ surface on existing track	W	Overcast
24	Access road looking SE from site 25	NW	Sunny
25-26	Drystone wall to be demolished to south of Moss Maw	SE	Sunny
27	Drystone wall to be demolished to south of Moss Maw	N	Sunny
30	As 25-26, wall to NW of Moss Maw	NE	Sunny
31	As 25-26, wall to NW of Moss Maw	NE	Sunny
32	As 25-26, wall to SE of Moss Maw	S	Sunny
33-45	Working shots, Site 16 – soil storage and substation area	Various	Sunny
46-47	Field wall assoc with site 22	SSE/S	Sunny
48	Working shot	NW	Bright
49	Working shot	E	Bright
50	Pit 004 cleaned	N	Sunny
51-52	Pit 004 section	E	Sunny
53-54	Post-ex of Pit 004	E	Overcast
57-70	Working shots 10 and 11/6/15	Various	Sunny
75-76	Field wall NE of T1, pre-demolition	SW/W	Sunny
77	Field wall NE of T1, section	SE	Overcast
83	Access track towards T4	SW	Sunny
84	Access track looking away from T4	NNE	Sunny
85	T4 base + hard stand	SW	sunny
87	General shot of B.P. next to Andrew's cairn woods	S	bright
88	General shot of B.P. next to Andrew's cairn woods	S	bright
89	Working shot of access track to borrow pit (above)	ESE	Sunny
90	Access track from B.P. Linear marks are tracks from farmer	WNW	Bright
92	General shot of T8/T12 access area	S	Overcast
93	Post-felling survey: Looking towards T3 hard stand	NW	Overcast
94	Post-felling survey: From T3 looking towards T7	W	Overcast
95	Post-felling survey: Location of T2	N	Overcast
96	Post-felling survey: access track to T2/T3	NW	Overcast
97	Post-felling survey: access track to T1	SW	Overcast
98	Post-felling survey: access track to T5/T6/T7	NW	Overcast
99	Post-felling survey: location of T5	SE	Overcast
100	T8, post-stripping, general shot	NW	Overcast

101	Site 15, post-demarcation shot	S	Sunny
102	Site 15, post-demarcation	N	Sunny
103	Looking from Site 15 with views across to Sites 13, 10 and 8 in the background.	E	Sunny
104	Looking towards T8, post-felling	SE	Sunny
105	Post-felling survey: access track location and T9/T10	N	Sunny
106	Post-felling: Toward T12 from green field to the west	W	Low
107	Post-felling: T12 base location	E	Dull
108	Post-felling: toward T13	W	Dull
109	Post-felling: T13 pad location	WNW	Dull
110	Post-felling: T13 pad location	NW	Dull
111	Post-felling: Quarry (Site 20)	NNW	Dull
113	Post-felling: Quarry (Site 20)	N	Dull
114	Post-felling: Towards T13 from T14	SE	Dull
115	Post-felling: T13	NW	Dull
116	Post-felling: T13	NE	Dull
117	Post-felling: Toward T14 from T13 access road	SE	Dull
119	Post-felling: T14 approach	W	Dull
120	Post-felling: T14 pad	W	Dull
121	Post-felling: Towards T15 from T14	W	Dull
122	Post-felling: T15 pad	SE	Dull
123	Post-felling: T15 pad	SSE	Dull
124	Post-felling: T15 pad	SE	Dull
125	Post-felling: Track through T15 pad	S	Dull
127-129	Post-felling :Toward T11	NW	Dull
130	Post-felling: T11 pad	N	Dull
131-133	Post-felling survey, Cairn 34	Various	Bright
134-136	Post-felling survey, Cairn 15	Various	Bright
137-139	Post-felling survey, Cairn 34	Various	Bright

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context No.	Description
000	Natural subsoil – varying between light brown, compact sandy gravels and light brown/orange mottled sandy and silty clays
001	Topsoil – dark brown silty or sandy soils
002	<i>void</i>
003	<i>void</i>
004	Cut of irregular pit (fire-pit)
005	Grey/black silty peat and charcoal fill of pit
006	Burnt material , heated stones and mottled clayey silt and charcoal chunks

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Dwg No	Sheet No	Description	Sec/plan	Scale
1	1	E-facing section of pit 004	S	1:10
2	1	Post-ex plan of pit 004	P	1:10

APPENDIX 4: Samples Register

Sample No	Context	Fill of	Sample	Reason	Volume
1	006	004	Bulk	Environmental	12L

APPENDIX 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Scottish Borders Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Penmanshiel Wind Farm, Scottish Borders Archaeological Watching Brief (Phases 2 and 3)
PROJECT CODE:	PEMA
PARISH:	Coldingham
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Gary Savory
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT86NW 39
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cairns
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 818 678
START DATE (this season)	May 2015
END DATE (this season)	August 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundbreaking works for Site Enabling Works and On-site Construction as part of the proposed Penmanshiel Wind Farm development. All groundbreaking activities, outwith forestry areas were subject to constant archaeological monitoring. The vestigial remains of a small firepit were identified and a previously unknown cairn was identified during the post-felling survey. Otherwise, no other archaeological features were identified.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	RES UK and Irleand Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.

APPENDIX 6: Gazetteer of Sites

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
1	Penmanshiel, find-spot	NT86NW 54 / 105014900	380200	667100	The NMRS and HER record that a large circular flint scrapper (Anderson and Black 1888) and whetstones, scrapers and piercers have been found at Penmanshiel (Thomson 1908).
2	Craw's Cairn, cairn, cinerary urn	NT86NW 16 / 105004900	380450	667260	The NMRS and HER record that Craw's Cairn (Tumulus), comprising a small mound or hillock, at Penmanshiel was formerly much higher but that the land had been cultivated for a number of years and the cairn has been reduced in size (Name Book 1856). A later record of the cairn (Hardy 1856, Craw 1923) notes that the last vestiges of this cairn were removed in 1823. An urn is said to have been in the cairn. Survey carried out by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 recorded that the site of the cairn is situated in an arable field just below the summit of a hill. The cairn is still visible as a very slight, grass covered rise surmounted by a slight scatter of stones. Later survey carried out in 1979 by the Royal Commissions (RCAHMS) did not find any trace of the cairn. The location of this cairn is in an area that now forms part of a working piggery; access to the piggery area during the recent field survey was denied by the farmer and the baseline condition of the cairn is unknown.
3	Penmanshiel, cairn	NT86NW 17 / 105007100	380340	667540	The NMRS and HER record that before the cairn was broken up in 1832 the cairn was horse-shoe shaped in plan with an entrance on the SW side. On being broken, it was found that the cairn contained six or seven graves, formed of huge slabs or rock overtopped with a mound of earth and gravel. All the graves were empty (Hardy 1856). No visible surface remains of this cairn were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantially ploughed.
4	Penmanshiel, 'The Chesters', cist, fort, cairn	NT86NW 15 / 105008500 – 502	380140	667550	The NMRS and HER record that this fortification, known as 'The Chesters', was situated at the head of a bank in a field west of Old Penmanshiel. The fort comprised of two compartments and occupied an area of about an acre, bounded by a single bank. It was removed in about 1831. At the time two or three 'slab-formed graves' (cists) were turned up and a quern was also recovered from the ruins (Hardy 1856). Later field survey carried out by the RCAHMS and Ordnance Survey in 1909 and 1954 respectively identified the almost obliterated remains of the fort and by 1965 (field survey carried out by the Ordnance Survey) no trace of the fort could be seen. No visible surface remains of this fort or associated structures were identified during the recent field survey.
5	Penmanshiel, settlement	NT86NW 14 / 105007200-201	380300	667750	The NMRS and HER record that this is the traditional site of a British Camp (Name Book 1856). No remains of this settlement were seen during field survey in 1956, 1965 and 1979 carried out by both the Ordnance Survey and the RCAHMS. A circular enclosure,

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
					measuring c.50m in diameter, is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) as a dotted line. No visible surface remains of this settlement were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantially ploughed.
6	Penmanshiel, cairn(s)	NT86NW 22 / 105007300 & 105007202	380400	667800	The NMRS and HER record that a large, conspicuous cairn stood close to the settlement earthworks (5), while there were many smaller heaps on the adjacent moorland. All have now been removed by ploughing. Some of those cairns recently removed contained graves (Hardy 1856). Later field survey by the Ordnance Survey (1965) and RCAHMS in 1979 did not find any trace of these features. No visible surface remains of the cairn(s) were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantially ploughed.
7	'Lady's Folly' Penmanshiel, cairn	NT86NW 23 / 105001400	380640	668130	The NMRS and HER record a much mutilated cairn, measuring about 5.8 m in diameter and 0.3m in height, within a shallow ditch up to 2 m broad, was visible during field survey carried out by the Ordnance Survey in 1966. No visible surface remains of the cairn were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantially ploughed.
8	'Lady's Folly' Penmanshiel, enclosure, mound	NT86NW 50 / 105011600	380700	668200	The NMRS and HER record that a roughly circular enclosure was recorded during field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979. The enclosure measures about 10 m in diameter within a bank 0.4 m high and spread to a thickness of 5.7m. There is possibly an original entrance on the south-east. An irregular mound of stones, 3.4m in length, 1.9 m in breadth and 0.3 m high, is located 70m to the ESE of the enclosure. No visible surface remains of the enclosure or mound were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantially ploughed.
9	'Lady's Folly' Penmanshiel, barrow	NT86NW 45 / 105001500	380700	668300	The NMRS and HER record that what may be the remains of a barrow were recorded during field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979. The barrow measures 4.2 m in diameter and 0.2m in height. It has been disturbed by cultivation. There are two small irregular mounds about 10 m to the south-east of the barrow. No visible surface remains of the barrow or associated mounds were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantially ploughed.
10	'Lady's Folly' Panmanshiel, cairn	NT86NW 46 / 105001600	380800	668300	The NMRS and HER record that the possible remains of a cairn was identified during field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979. The cairn which measure 5.7m in diameter and 0.3m high, is situated within a slight hollow about 180m south-west of St Andrew's Cairn (13). No visible surface remains of this cairn were identified during the recent field survey; this area has been substantially ploughed.
11 a/b	'Lady's Folly' Penmanshiel, barrow, cairn	NT86NW 47 / 105001700	380800	668400	The NMRS and HER record that a cairn (11a) and barrow (11b) were recorded approximately 145m south-west of Andrew's Cairn (13) during field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979. The cairn (11a) measures 3.8m in diameter and 0.2m high. A

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
					possible barrow (11b), measuring approximately 2.6m in diameter and 0.2m high, is located about 30m to the north-east of the cairn. No visible surface remains of the cairn or barrow were identified during the recent field survey; this area has been substantially ploughed.
12	Mill lade		382010	666760	A mill lade is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) running from Winding Burn to Harelaw Burn. The faint outline of the mill lade, as shown on the 1st Edition map, is visible on modern aerial photographs (http://maps.google.co.uk).
13	Andrew's Cairn, cairn	NT86NW 20 / 105000700	380887	668554	The NMRS and HER record that Andrew's Cairn is situated on Penmanshiel Moor at the north-west end of the cultivated area known as Broad Bog at an elevation of about c.220 m (730 ft) AOD. The cairn is about 9 m (30 ft) in diameter. Some stones protrude from its top and it appears to have been excavated. Later field surveys carried out by the Ordnance Survey in 1954 and 1966 record that Andrew's Cairn measures 10.5m in diameter and 0.8 m high with a slight hollow in the centre. Field survey identified the turf covered remains of Andrew's Cairn, 10m by 7m and 0.2m high with a slight depression at its centre. Half of the cairn sits within an area of conifer plantation and the other half lies within a rough pasture field.
14	Penmanshiel Moor, cairn	NT86NW 48 / 105000600	381400	668600	The NMRS and HER record that a cairn was identified during field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979. The cairn which measures 2.8m in diameter and 0.3m high, is situated on sloping moorland about 600m E of Andrew's Cairn (13). No visible surface remains of this cairn were identified during the field survey.
15	Blegden Burn, Penmanshiel, cairn	NT86NW 39 / 10500400	382500	667900	The NMRS and HER record that a possible small cairn was identified during field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979. The cairn which measures 3.7m in diameter and 0.4m high, is situated on the south-east end of a low ridge immediately south-west of Penmanshiel Moss. This site lies within an area of dense commercial forestry plantation: field survey was not carried out in this area.
16	Moss Maw, Penmanshiel, cairn(s), knife (flint) and polished axehead (flint)	NT86NW 18 / 105006900 - 902	380700	667000	The NMRS and HER record that in the 19th century about thirty tumuli, apparent as mere rounded conical eminences of varying sizes were recorded in this general area. Some of the larger tumuli covered cists. Two large cairns, about 21 m in diameter and 3 m high, one surrounded by a stone wall, were also recorded in a hollow a short distance north of St David's Cairn (NT86NW 19). Field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1965 records only two cairns, at NT 8064 6687 and NT 8065 6682, situated in an area of rough ground. These are field clearance heaps constructed by the local farmer, although they may lie upon the sites of the cairns previously recorded. The cairns measure approximately 20m by 29m. Nearby are four or five very slight, grassy eminences, approximately 2m-3m in

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
					diameter and 0.2m high. No trace of any stones was found in these features and their purpose cannot be ascertained. The site of the tumuli shown on the Ordnance Survey 1858 map has been under the plough for many years and no traces of any features can be seen in this area. Later field survey carried out by the RCAHMS in 1979 could not find any cairns. No visible surface remains were identified during the recent field survey; the area has been substantial ploughed.
17	Penmanshiel, farmstead		380270	667130	A settlement at Penmanshiels is first depicted on Roy's Military Survey map of Scotland (1747-55), annotated as 'Pemeys Shiell'. The settlement is also shown on later maps, annotated as 'Penmahsiled' on Armstrong's map (1771) and 'Penmanshiel' on Sharp <i>et al's</i> map (1826). The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) depicts a farmstead comprising of two square ranges and a roofed L-shaped building, to the south of the ranges, surrounded by a series of enclosed fields. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1908) the square ranges have been consolidated to form two large square roofed structures or a series of barns, the L-shaped building present to the south is still depicted unchanged. The farmhouse is currently occupied and is a working farm. Field survey indicated that the farm layout has changed from that depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps. The most northerly range of buildings has been reduced in size, although the second square range of buildings and the L-shaped structure to the south remain unchanged. Additional buildings have been added to the south of the farmstead and a large modern piggery has been constructed immediately east of the farmstead.
18	Penmanshiel, farm building		380122	667162	A single building, orientated north-east to south-west, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1858 & 1908) to the north side of a track leading to Penmanshiel Farm. The location of a well is shown immediately to the north-east of the building. Field survey recorded four derelict conjoining roofed stone and mortar cottages with an overall dimension c.40m in length and 10 m wide. The buildings originally formed farm worker cottages and are in a general good state of repair. The cottages are all two-storey and still have intact slate roofs. They are currently used as kennels for farm dogs. No surface trace of the well, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps, remains.
19	Sheepfold		380704	668084	A large square enclosure, annotated as 'sheepfold', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) at The Lady's Folly. The sheepfold is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1908). No visible surface remains of this sheepfold were identified during the field survey.
20	Old Quarry		382026	668486	An old quarry, annotated as 'Old Quarry (Whinstone)' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
	(whinstone)				1st Edition map (1858) at Little Blacklaw. The quarry is also shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1908) annotated as 'Old Quarry'. This site now lies within an area of commercial conifer plantation and was not visited during the field survey.
21	Track		380444 to 380665	66682 to 668541	A track is depicted on Armstrong's map (1771). It runs from Grantshouse in the south and towards Old Cambus in the north. It is depicted on subsequent maps. Field surveyed did not identify any obvious track, although a modern farm gate is present at the sheepfold where the track would have crossed.
22	Enclosure		380615	667392	A small rectangular enclosure, abutting the north-west side of a field boundary, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1908). This is most likely a small temporary sheep pen used for stock control. No visible surface remains of this enclosure were identified during the field survey.
23	Cockburnspath and Coldingham Parish boundary		382953	667830	A pecked line shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) indicates the alignment of the parish boundary between Cockburnspath and Coldingham. Several 'piles of stones' are depicted along the length of the parish boundary. A dry-stone wall now follows the alignment of the parish boundary as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition. There were no visible remains of the 'piles of stones'; these were probably incorporated into the dry-stone wall during its construction.
24	Field boundaries		see map for location	see map for location	A series of field boundaries defining several fields surrounding Penmanshiel Farm (17) are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps. Field survey recorded several well-preserved dry stone walls following the alignment of the field boundaries as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps.
25	St David's Cairn, cairn	NT86NW 19 / 1060087	38069	66649	The NMRS and HER records that a cairn measuring approximately 21m in diameter and 3m high, which covered a cist, was removed in 1820 and no remains of the cairn are now visible. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) shows the former site of St David's Cairn.
26	St David's Cairn, find-spot, saddle quern	NT86NW 58 / 1060180	3806	664	The NMRS and HER record that at the side of the wall, on the road from St David's Cairn (25), there use to lie a slab of greywacke stone hollowed out into a smooth circular concavity, like a shallow dish, which had come from the stones of the St David's Cairn. The stone may have been the remains of a saddle quern.
27	Grantshouse, find-spot, cup and ring marked stone	NT86NW 27 / 1060098	3809	6659	The NMRS and HER record that in 1910 a cup and ring marked stone were found at the top of a field wall around a quarter of a mile NNW of Grantshouse Church. The stone was of greenstone measuring 0.5 m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick. It was incised with two cup marks which were surrounded by two incised rings and an incised grid of shallow parallel lines. The stone is now in the Museum of The Antiquities of Scotland. Craw

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
					(1932) recorded that the same combination of markings had been found on a stone during quarrying at Traprain Law around 1930.
28	Grantshouse, cairn(s), enclosure(s)	NT86NW 26 / 1060084	3811	6658	The NMRS and HER record that there was a former collection of camps and cairns at the top of the field east of Grant's House, almost in line with the upper field wall. The features were removed before 1881 (Hardy 1882). Later survey in 1965 carried out by the Ordnance Survey found no trace of the features.
29	Harelawside, find-spot, cairn, cinerary urn	NT86NW 32 / 1060178	3814	6658	The NMRS and HER record that an urn was found in a cist at the bottom of a large cairn on Harelawside Farm. The urn was presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1830. The NMRS records that the cairn from which the cist was removed may either be the St David's Cairn (25) or one of the Moss Maw cairns (16).
30	Old quarries (whinstone)		38224	66670	Four quarries, annotated as 'Old Quarries (Whinstone)', are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) on the east banks of Harelaw Burn. The former quarries are visible on modern aerial photographs (http://maps.google.co.uk).
31	Winding Cairn, cairn	NT86NW 11 / 1060065	38166	66691	The NMRS and HER record that the remains of a large burial cairn survive in an area of rough pasture to the north of Harelawside Farm. All that remains of the cairn is a 7 m thick ring of cairn material measuring 26m in diameter overall. The interior of the cairn has been entirely removed during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Formerly, it measured approximately 29 m in diameter and may have been surrounded by a rough kerb. It is known locally as the 'Winding Cairn'. The site is a Scheduled Monument (Index no 12469). The extent of the Winding Cairn is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858).
32	Harelawside Farmstead		381454	665842	A farmstead at Harelawside is first depicted on Sharp et al's map of 1826 and on subsequent maps. The farmstead is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) as comprising two roofed buildings and two rectangular steadings. The farmstead is visible on modern aerial photographs (http://maps.google.co.uk). The farm's layout has changed since that shown on the 1st Edition map. The rectangular steading shown on the 1st Edition map has been replaced by large modern barns and additional farm buildings have been constructed around the main farmstead area. The farmhouse is however the same as that depicted on the 1st Edition map. Harelawside Farmhouse is a Category C(S) Listed Building (Index no 46625).
33	Purdie's Grave, grave	NT86NW 64 / 1060176	38235	66736	The NMRS and HER record that a pile of stone on the boundary between Coldingham and Cockburnspath Parishes is said to mark the spot where a packman, named Purdie who was killed and robbed here about 150 years ago, was buried (Name Book 1856). The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858, 25 inch to 1 mile) depicts a 'pile of stone' annotated as

Site	Site name and type	NMRS no / HER no	Easting	Northing	Description
					'Purdie's Grave'. The pile of stone is one of many that are shown defining the Coldingham and Cockburnspath Parish boundary (see Cultural Heritage Site 23). A dry-stone wall now follows the alignment of the parish boundary as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition and none of the 'piles of stones' are visible having probably been incorporated into the dry-stone wall during its construction. The exact location and condition of 'Purdie's Grave' is unknown.



Fig. 2 Site 15, demarcation posts with signage



Fig. 3 General view of post-felling survey area looking towards T13



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Fig. 4 General view of post-felling survey area looking towards T15



Fig. 5 Post-felling survey: Site 20, quarry



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Fig. 6 Site 34 from the south-east



Fig. 7 Access track from T4



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Fig. 8 T4 Turbine base and hardstanding



Fig. 9 Soil stripping within Site 16



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Fig. 10 Pit 004

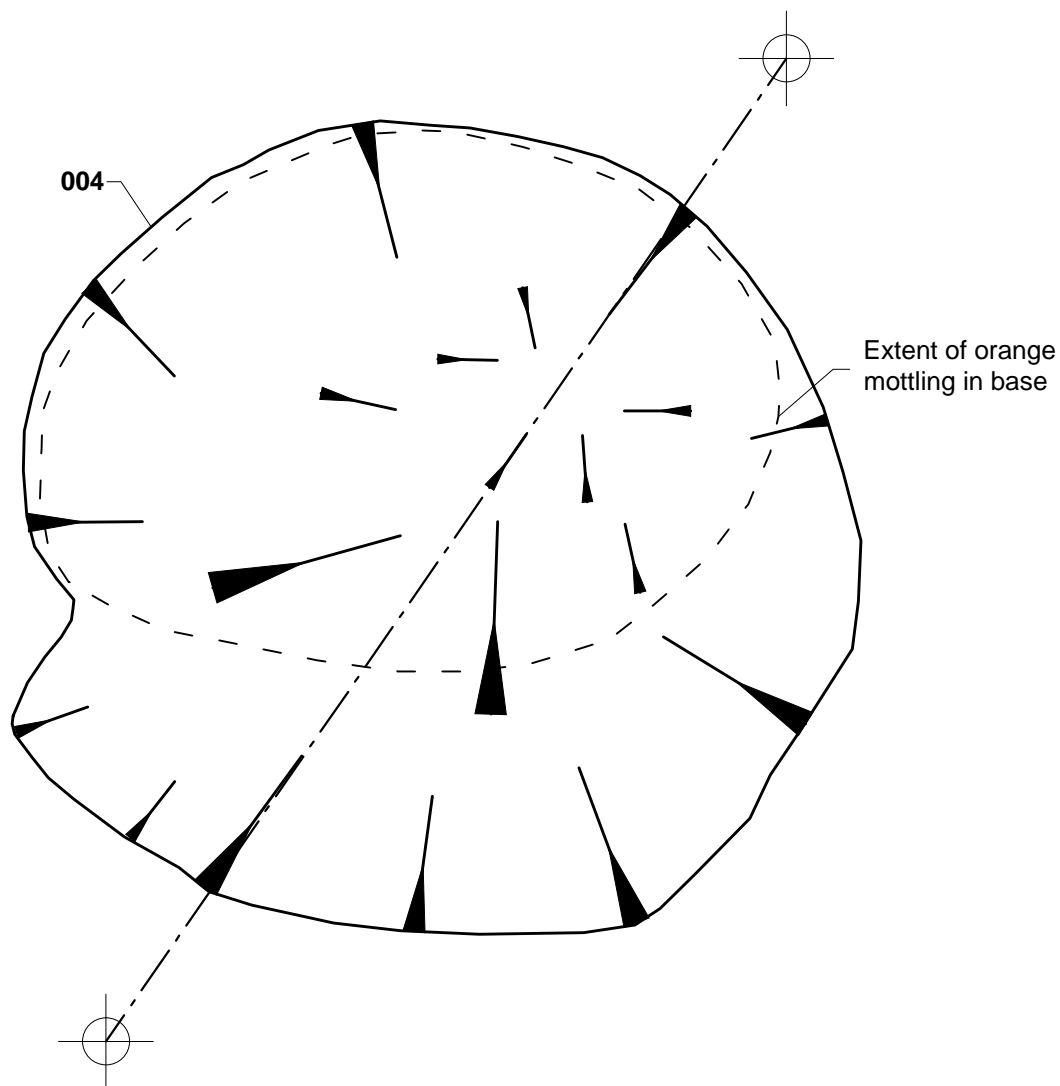


Fig. 11 East-facing section of Pit 004



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Title:
Pit (004)

Scale:
1:10

Fig No: **12** Report: **3342** Drawn by: **SW** CKD: **GC** Date: **12/10/2015**

Client:
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Project:
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