

# Brown Moor Heights

*Selkirk, Roxburghshire*

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*Archaeological Survey and Assessment: August 2014*

for

UPM Tilhill

*August 2014*



*Area B, looking East (Photo 010)*



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# **Brown Moor Heights**

## *Selkirk, Roxburghshire*

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Archaeological Survey and Assessment: August 2014

Data Structure Report

AA 2133

by Andrew Morrison

edited by Tom Addyman

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# **Brown Moor Heights**

## *Selkirk, Roxburghshire*

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### Archaeological Survey and Assessment: August 2014

#### *Executive Summary*

Addyman Archaeology was contacted by UPM Tilhill in order to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area known as Brown Moor Heights near Selkirk in Roxburghshire.

Through an analysis of readily available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a detailed cartographic regression, the Desk Based Assessment identified a total of eight possible sites within the boundaries of the development. Four of these sites were identified during the walkover survey, with an additional three further sites recorded, bringing the overall total of identified sites to seven. The majority of these sites likely relate to the agricultural and pastoral history of the development area, deemed to be of low, or negligible significance.

It is recommended that all sites identified on the ground are avoided during the planting process, with the limits of the sites physically marked out by a team of qualified archaeologists. Two pre-improvement farmsteads noted during the DBA were located during the walkover and identified as of moderate significance. Mitigation measures will be required to ensure these remain unaffected by the development. Where planting is anticipated in these areas, it is recommended both sites are more thoroughly recorded through a process of topographical survey.

A record of the assessment has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal-179906) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

## ***1. Introduction***

### ***i. General***

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by UPM Tilhill (contact Ben Schofield) to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland creation scheme at Brown Moor Heights, near Selkirk in Roxburghshire.

An initial Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken prior to the walkover survey in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage interest within the proposed development area. The DBA also included consultation of historic maps, and any aerial photographs readily available on-line. This research was completed by assessing known cultural heritage sites immediately beyond the proposed development boundary. The assessed sites are detailed in *Table 3* and *Table 4* below.

A walkover survey of Brown Moor Heights was undertaken on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 2014 by Andrew Morrison and Jenni Morrison. Weather conditions were ideal: excellent visibility, with warm sunshine and high overcast cloud. Ongoing Sheep and Cattle grazing in Area B meant that there was little to no vegetation cover, leading to good ground surface visibility for the identification of archaeological features. In contrast, Area A contained much higher vegetation in places, though it was not felt that this hampered the ability to locate and assess archaeological features.

The walkover survey aimed to assess the character, extent and condition of any sites, monuments and landscape features identified by the DBA, but also aimed to identify any other features of cultural heritage interest not originally detected by the desk-based study.

All of the findings and conclusions in this report consider and adhere to all relevant legislation as well as the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) as laid out by the Forestry Commission.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk).

This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with guidelines as established by the Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*).



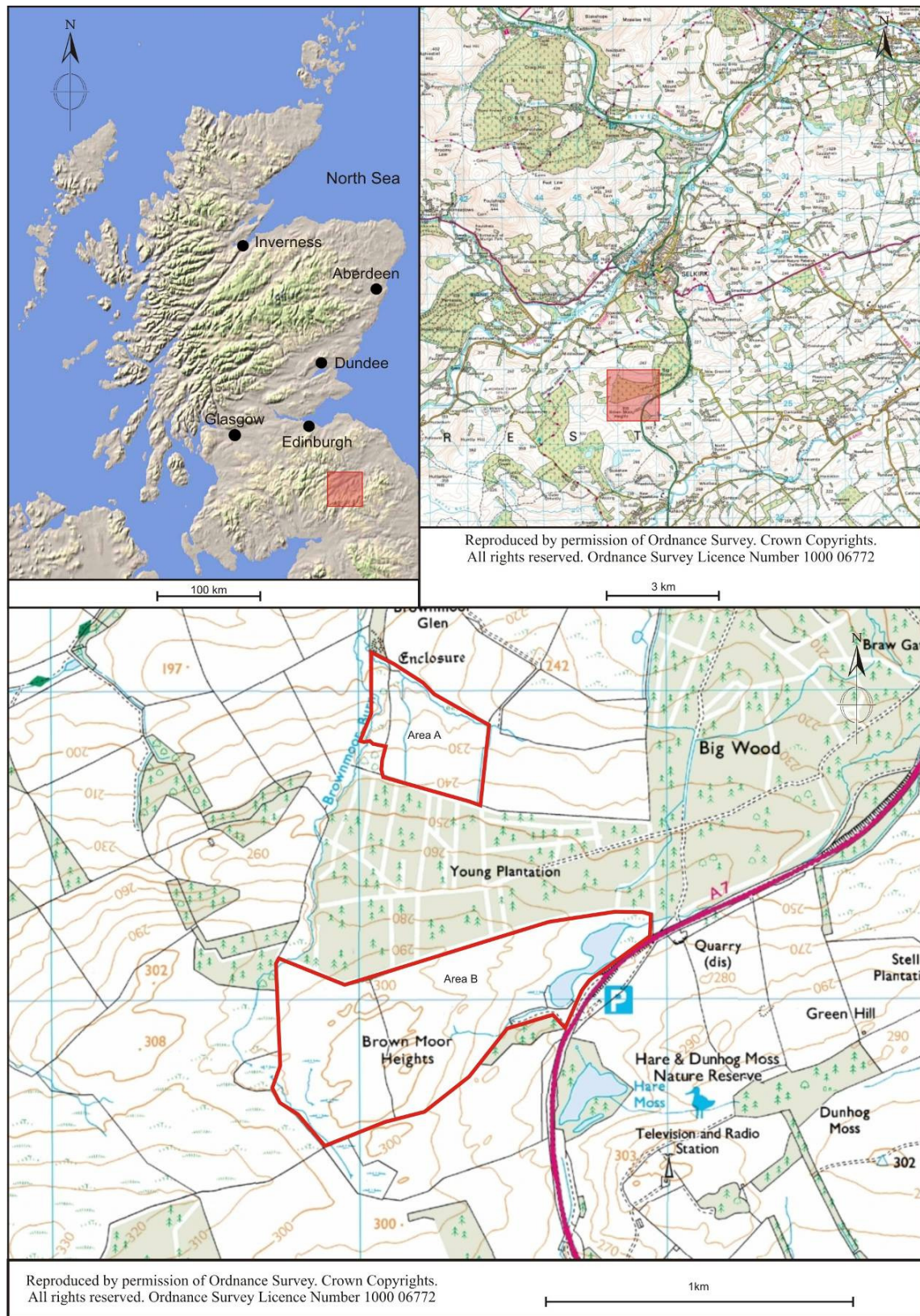


Figure 1 Site location

## ii. Setting and geology<sup>1</sup>

Located to the south of Selkirk in Roxburghshire, the Scottish Borders, the proposed woodland development at Brown Moor is split into two areas, separated by the Young Plantation adjacent to the Big Wood. The northern portion of the site, Area A, is centred on NGR NT 46108 25845, and has an area covering approximately 120m<sup>2</sup>. The southern portion, Area B, is roughly centred on NT 46110 24893, and has an area of 460 m<sup>2</sup>. Both areas are bounded by forestry plantation and pasture land.

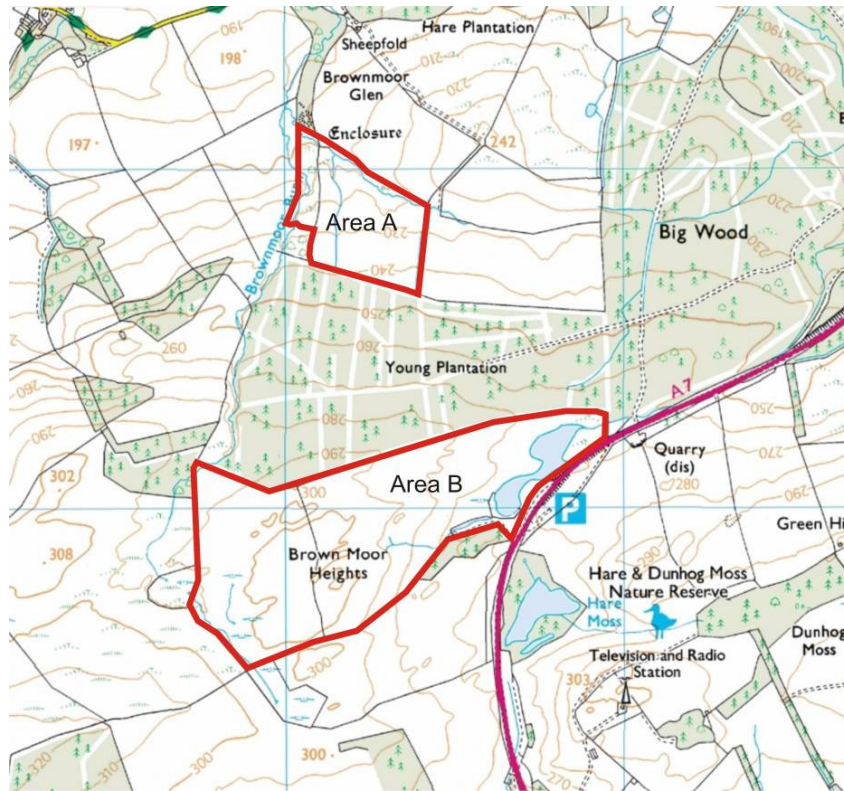


Figure 2 Detailed plan of the site showing the names assigned to each site area for ease of discussion. Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey. Reproduced by kind permission of the Ordnance Survey. Crown copyrights. All Rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence Number 1000 06772

### a. Area A

The smaller northern area (Area A) slopes gently from the south to north and is bounded by a coniferous plantation to the south, and field boundaries to the west, east, and north. It is also crossed by Brownmoor Burn to the west, and smaller tributaries feeding into Brownmoor Burn along the northern extent. The areas alongside both burns are tree-lined with moderately sloping banks, while the pastureland in the centre is covered in fairly dense, moderately high vegetation.

<sup>1</sup> Geological information taken from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 21/08/14





*Figure 3 Looking northwest across Area A (Photo 024)*

The underlying bedrock geology is predominantly waste of the Gala and Howick group. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 423 and 444 million years ago in the Silurian period, when the local environment was dominated by deep seas, and was formed as a series of sediments deposited in graded beds.

The overlying superficial geology is composed of Diamicton Devensian till, formed approximately 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period. This deposit was formed in ice age conditions, with glaciers abrading the landscape and depositing moraines of till, sand and gravel outwash from seasonal melting.

*b. Area B*

The larger southern area (Area B) is bordered by a coniferous plantation to the north, pasture land to the west and south, and by the A7 to the southeast. The western extent of the site is comprised of pockets of marshland, and moderate rolling hills with raised bedrock ridges and rocky outcrops. Sloping from the west, the eastern end of the site is dominated by a sizeable pond and surrounding marshland, with the adjacent fields showing signs of past cultivation. This area is currently used for Sheep and Cattle grazing, leading to a much thinner vegetation cover than seen in Area A to the north.



Figure 4 General view of Area B, looking west (Photo 011)

As in Area A, the underlying bedrock geology is made of the Gala and Howick group formed during the Silurian period. The raised bedrock ridges representative of the western portion of the site are the result of retreating glaciers during the Quaternary period, 2 million years ago, scouring the landscape and leaving deposits of glacial till behind as a sand and gravel topsoil.

### iii. United Kingdom Forestry Standard<sup>2</sup>

The United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS) defines a series of established standards and guidelines to ensure that forests and woodlands in the United Kingdom are properly and sustainably planned and managed. Written and developed by the Forestry Commission in Great Britain and the Forest Service within Northern Ireland, the UKFS addresses potential Historic Environment impacts by providing a series of requirements or standards which must be met when planning or maintaining woodland. These are complemented by a set of guidelines which set out how the requirements can be met and point to sources of practical guidance.

The UKFS identifies the following requirements and legislation which must legally be covered and adhered to by any forestry or woodland scheme:

<b>UKFS Reference</b>	<b>Level of Requirement</b>	<b>Relevant Legislation</b>	<b>Standard</b>
1	Legal Requirement	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Scheduled Monuments must not be damaged and consent must be obtained from the relevant historic environment authority for any works that have the potential to damage the monument.

<sup>2</sup> The Forestry Commission 2011, *The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's approach to sustainable forestry*

<b>UKFS Reference</b>	<b>Level of Requirement</b>	<b>Relevant Legislation</b>	<b>Standard</b>
2	Legal Requirement	Treasure Trove system. All treasure trove - which comprises any portable antiquity and not just those incorporating precious metals - are the property of the Crown at Scots common law.	The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds. Metal detectors must not be used where legally restricted or on a Scheduled Monument site.
3	Legal Requirement	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Listed building consent must be obtained from the local authority or relevant historic environment authority to demolish a listed building or structure or any part of it, or to alter it in any way which would affect its character, inside or out.

Table 1 UKFS requirements covered by legislation

In addition to those legal requirements covered by legislation outlined in *Table 1*, the UKFS also provides a list of required standards as justified by 'good forestry practice'. These are outlined in *Table 2* as follows:

<b>UKFS Reference</b>	<b>Level of Requirement</b>	<b>Standard</b>
1	Good forestry practice requirement	Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.
2	Good forestry practice requirement	Forests should be designed and managed to take account of policies associated with historic landscapes, battlefield sites, historic parks and gardens, and designed landscapes of historic interest.
3	Good forestry practice requirement	Steps should be taken to ensure that historic features, which may be adversely affected by forestry, are known and evaluated on an individual site basis, taking advice from the local historic environment services.

Table 2 Relevant UKFS requirements as required by good forestry practice

This archaeological survey and assessment incorporates and factors all the relevant UKFS guidelines.

## 2. Desk Based Assessment

### i. General

An analysis of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage significance. These included:

- The Borders Council Historic Environment Record (HER)
- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
- Historic Scotland database of Listed Buildings
- Historic Scotland database of Scheduled Monuments
- The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland
- The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- [www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk](http://www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk) – this website is working towards providing comprehensive coverage of air-crash sites in Scotland

Only one known site was identified within the development area (*Figure 5*) as recorded in the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Borders Council Historic Environment Record (HER). This site is identified as ‘Hare Moss’, the find site of a leaf-shaped arrowhead of Antrim porcellanite (OS grid ref. NT 465 252, Canmore ID 54224), and is indicative of prehistoric activity in the area.

A second site, not within the development area though directly bordering Area A to the northwest, is recorded in the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Borders Council Historic Environment Record (HER). This scheduled monument is identified as ‘Brownmoor Glen’, a circular mound enclosure with associated earthwork (OS grid ref. NT 4606 2614, Canmore ID 54215), lying on sloping ground to the east of the burn.

### ii. Statutory Designations

The following section outlines how the assessment meets the legal requirements and standards as outlined by the UKFS.

#### a. Scheduled Monuments

A Scheduled Monument is a monument that has been categorised as of national importance and is legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

There are no Scheduled Monuments recorded within the boundaries of the development area, though the enclosure Brownmoor Glen (*see above*) lies directly adjacent to Area A under the proposed development scheme.

#### b. Listed Buildings

Listing is the recognition through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 that a building or structure is of ‘special’ interest whether architecturally or historically.

There are no Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the proposed development or in the surrounding area.



*c. Designed Gardens and landscapes*

The Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes lists a series of sites that have been considered as of national importance in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no designated Gardens or Designed Landscapes recorded by Historic Scotland within the proposed site area, though they do exist in the vicinity. The Haining, located approximately 1km north of the proposed development area, is a late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century designed landscape incorporating an A-listed manor house and nationally important medieval castle site. In addition, the designated gardens or designed landscape area known as Bowhill is located approximately 3km to the northwest of the development area. Neither of these locations would be impacted by the current woodland creation scheme at Brown Moor.

*d. Inventory of Battlefields*

The Inventory of Battlefields held by Historic Scotland is a list of nationally important historic battle sites that have been selected as meeting the criteria as outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no battlefield sites recorded by Historic Scotland in the Inventory either within, or directly adjacent to the site boundary.

*e. Treasure Trove*

Any artefacts or objects recovered either during mitigation work associated with the development, or during the groundworks associated with the planting, will be reported to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer through the Treasure Trove process.

### iii. The History of the development area

#### a. General

Whilst there are no sites within the boundaries of the proposed development that are protected by statutory legislation, there is one site which is recorded on both the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and the Historic Environment Record (HER) of the Council. This can be viewed in Table 3 and Figure 5.

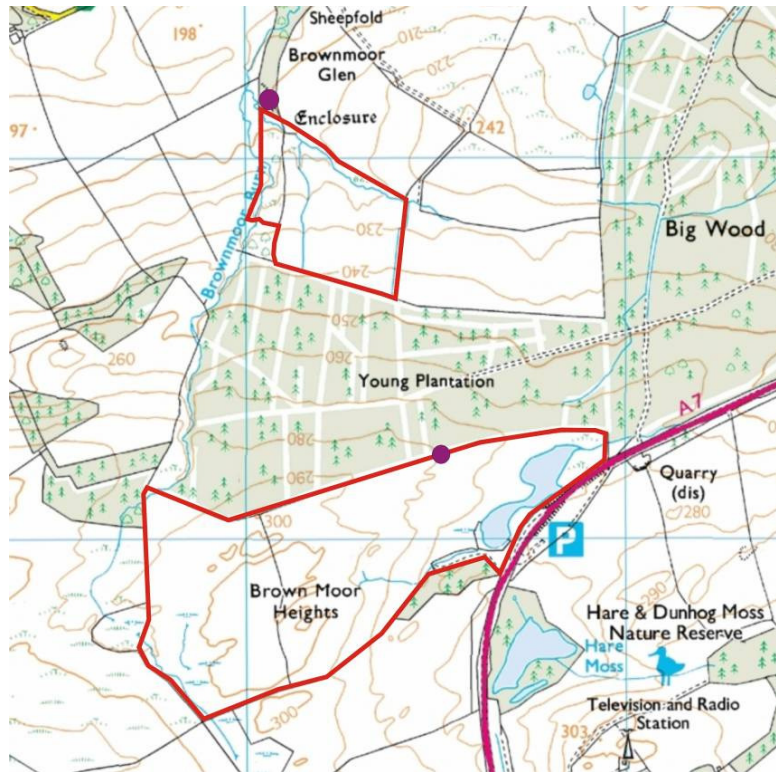


Figure 5 Indicative locations of sites (marked by purple dots) within, and directly adjacent to, the development area as taken from NMRS and Borders HER. (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772).

#### b. Prehistoric

The find site of Haremooss listed in Table 3 is of prehistoric origin, likely Neolithic in date, and is generally indicative of prehistoric activity in the area. The find of a leaf-shaped arrowhead 3.9cm in length and 2.1cm in width, is of a type most likely hafted on to a shaft and used as a projectile, possibly for hunting purposes. This particular artefact was discovered in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century during tree planting activities at the Young Plantation.

In addition to the find described above, numerous additional prehistoric sites are recorded in the NMRS in the immediate vicinity (see Table 4). The sites of Dryden Greenhill, Dunhog Moss, and Haremooss Loch have all produced numerous lithic artefacts representing prehistoric activity spanning from the Mesolithic up to the Bronze Age, a time period ranging from around 11,800-800 BCE<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> [www.scottishheritagehub.com](http://www.scottishheritagehub.com) accessed: 21/08/14.

The NMRS lists the finds of a ‘finely shaped barbed and serrated arrowhead’ typical of the Bronze Age (Canmore ID: 54319), as well as a knife and two scrapers found nearby from the site of Dryden Greenhill immediately southwest of the development site. In the same relative area, the site of Dunhog Moss (Canmore ID: 54317) has produced a large quantity of flint-working debitage represented by numerous flakes and cores. In addition, a number of tools including a horseshoe scraper and a leaf-shaped arrow head were also recovered. The leaf-shaped arrowhead is typical of the Neolithic period, and likely dates from 3800- 2500 BCE<sup>4</sup>. The site of Haremooss Loch and the fields surrounding (Canmore ID: 54307), also to the southeast of the development area, has produced a large quantity of lithic implements spanning from the Mesolithic up to the Bronze Age, including microliths and barbed arrowheads.

The large amount of lithic material recovered from the areas surrounding, and including, the development area represents a span of human activity in the region that reaches back over 11,000 years. The lack of evidence for development and intensive agriculture within the proposed development area increases the likelihood of survival for prehistoric finds and sites.

*c. Medieval*

None of the sites located thus far in the development area can be firmly dated to the medieval period. The landscape around the development area however, is rich in pre-improvement agricultural activity and trackways, some of which may have their origins in the medieval period.

*d. Post-Medieval*

There are no sites identified thus far that can be said to be post-medieval. When considered in the context of the surrounding sites (*Table 4*) it is apparent that the area is rich in pre-improvement agricultural activity. Numerous farmsteads, trackways, enclosures and field systems dot the landscape, indicating the post-medieval economy of the area. The relative lack of recorded clearance cairns in the vicinity of the development site indicates that the farming economy may have been more focussed on the rearing of livestock than the growing of crops, although evidence for rig and furrow has been recorded.

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<i>Site</i>	<i>Name, feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
<i>Table 3: Cultural heritage sites within the development area located in the DBA</i>					
<i>Area B</i>	Hare Moss (Leaf Arrowhead)	NT 465 252	ID: 54224	NMRS, HER	Likely Neolithic, c.4000-2500BCE

Table 3 Cultural Heritage Sites within the boundary of the proposed woodland creation scheme

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
<i>Table 4: Cultural heritage sites immediately adjacent to the development area</i>					
<i>n/a</i>	Brownmoor (Road)	NT 451 245	ID: 124803	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval? Survives as mound and ditch.
<i>n/a</i>	Brownmoor Burn (Field System)	NT 452 248	ID: 180449	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval? Shown on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition.
<i>Area A</i>	Brownmoor Glen (Enclosure)	NT 4606 2614	ID: 54215	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric? Circular earthen bank 34.0m in diameter. Borders Area A to NW. Scheduled.
<i>n/a</i>	Dryden Greenhill (Lithic Implement)	NT 47 24	ID: 54319	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric, likely Bronze Age arrowhead.
<i>n/a</i>	Dunhog Moss (Lithic Implement)	NT 474 246	ID: 54317	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric, Flint working debitage-flakes, cores, tools.
<i>n/a</i>	Hare Moss Loch (Lithic Implement)	NT 470 247	ID: 54307	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric, 20+ lithic implements from fields around Hare Moss Loch, likely Neolithic/ Bronze Age.
<i>n/a</i>	Hartwood Burn (Track)	NT 4591 2668	ID: 84617	NMRS, HER	?Medieval trackway following Hartwood burn.
<i>n/a</i>	Howden Motte (Motte)	NT 4584 2686	ID: 54204	NMRS, HER	Medieval? Listed in Blaeu's Atlas of 1654. Scheduled.
<i>n/a</i>	Middlestead (Cultivation Remains)	NT 448 258	ID: 91021	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval? Field systems west of development area.

Table 4 Cultural Heritage Sites immediately adjacent to the proposed woodland creation scheme

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<sup>5</sup> Canmore ID from NMRS (ID)



### 3. Map Regression

#### i. General

A large number of historic maps were consulted in order to assess the development of the site itself and pinpoint any features that may previously have gone unrecorded. A summary of maps consulted can be viewed in *Appendix A*.

Where new sites were located that had not been previously noted in the earlier desk based research, these were assigned a letter, alphabetically from A. The list of all sites recorded can be viewed in the *Gazetteer, Section 6*.

#### ii. Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area

The earliest map of the area consulted was that of Robert Gordon who lived from 1580-1661, entitled *“The Sherifdome of Etricke Forrest with the adjoining provinces”* (figure 6) published ca. 1636-52. This manuscript map shows Selkirk and Haining, with an unnamed loch (likely Haining Loch) to the north of the site. The farmsteads of Hartwoodburne (Hartwoodburn), and Hartwoodmyres are also shown, though incorrectly placed. The dotted line shown from the southwest corner of the map up to the northwest represents the Parish boundary, of which the development area lies directly to the north. The site itself is represented by a series of low rolling hills indicating the general terrain of the area.



Figure 6 Extract from *‘The Sherifdome of Etricke Forrest with the adjoining provinces’* by Robert Gordon, published ca. 1636-52. NLS

Published in 1654, Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (likely transcribed from an earlier work by Timothy Pont of the late 16<sup>th</sup> century) shows a number of recognisable features and place-names, though their locations on the map and their relationships with one-another are slightly skewed from their actual positioning. The accuracy of this map is sufficient to determine general features and place names of an area, but not sufficient enough to accurately determine their locations (Figure 7).

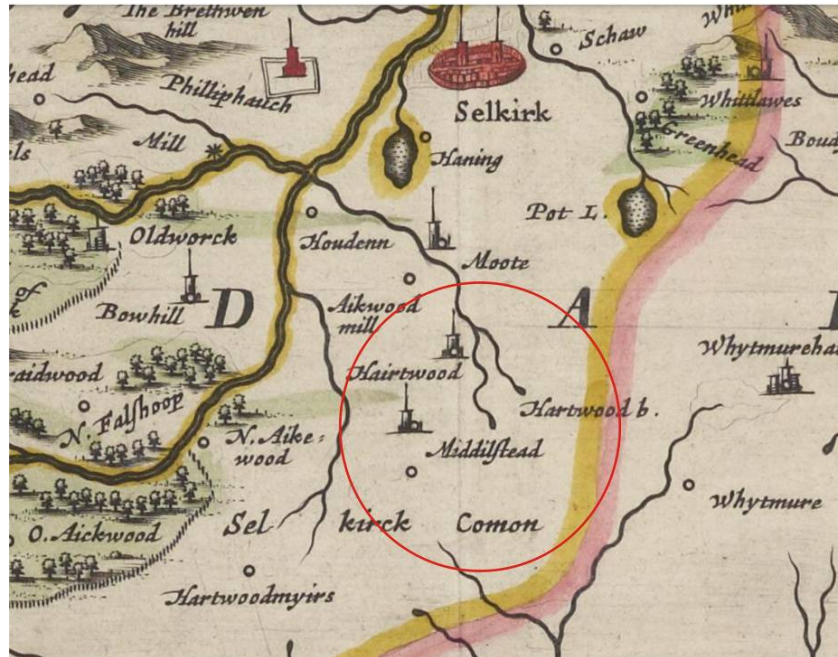


Figure 7 Extract from 'Teviotia, Vulgo, Tivedail/ auct. Tim. Pont, lo Blaeu excudit' from Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland- 1654 by Joan Blaeu (1596-1673), transcribed from the earlier cartographic works of Timothy Pont (?1560-1614?). NLS

Selkirk, Haning (Haining), and Haining loch are all shown; as are the farmsteads of Hartwoodburn, Middilstead (Middlestead), and Hartwoodmyirs (Hartwoodmyres). Howden Motte is depicted for the first time, and is shown as 'Moote'. The map also shows the Parish boundaries, to the north of which lies the development area likely represented here as 'Selkirck Comon'. The map's detail does not illustrate terrain or land-use, so it is difficult to determine the character of the proposed development area at this point.

William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* conducted 1747-1756 (Figure 8) revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a greater degree of terrain and land-use detail than had been seen previously. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'<sup>6</sup>, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail – a snap-shot of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Scotland.

Roy's maps of the area south of Selkirk show a fairly extensively cultivated landscape, with rig and furrow represented by parallel striations along the rolling hillsides. Planned garden landscapes of the Haining are shown along the southwest shores of Haining Loch, as well as the tree-lined plots around Harthopemyres to the west. Farmsteads are shown here as clusters of red dots (representing structures) at Heartyburn (Hartwoodburn), Middlestead, and the no-longer extant Little Haining. A small unnamed red dot positioned between Hartwoodburn and Middlestead may represent the Brownmoor farmstead, to the south of which is positioned the proposed development area.

<sup>6</sup> Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88.



Figure 8 William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland of Scotland' surveyed between 1752 and 1755 © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

A trackway running southwards from Loch Haining represents the course of what is now the A7. The area immediately to the north of this in the central portion of the map, between the two burns likely represents the location of the proposed development area. This region is shown as being free from human occupation and free from cultivated agricultural land. The lack of detail in this area could be the result of a scarcity of survey data when the map was compiled, or could signify that the fields around these low hills were used for grazing. It is difficult to precisely locate the survey area on Roy's map.

John Ainslie's map of 1772 (Figure 9) corresponds remarkably well with modern topography, and in this region, shows a greater level of detail than that of Roy. Ainslie's map also lists the proprietors of the individual farmsteads, while positioning them in the correct relationship to one another. Roads, trackways, and burns also take their correct courses, while mile markers along the roads mark the distances along their routes. As was shown in Blaeu's Atlas in Figure 7, the Motte to the north of the site is again represented, this time marked as 'Moat'.

According to Ainslie's map, by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Brownmoor farmstead had grown considerably from what was illustrated by Roy, and was under the proprietorship of a Mr. Curren Esq. The lands of Brownmoor are represented by the dotted terrain south of the Motte and Howden burn, and bordering what is likely Brownmoor Burn to the east. Though this map does not specify cultivation, it is clear that the property was divided into a series of field systems delineated by trees.





Figure 9 Extract from John Ainslie 'Map of Selkirkshire or Ettrick Forest' produced in 1772. NLS

The proposed development area lies to the west of the roadway marked in red (the route of the A7 to Howick) at approximately mile marker 38. The Marlepits likely form what is now the pond at the east end of Area B, with the west end of the site at the burn, and south end near to the parish boundary. Interestingly, a small structure listed as 'Aircastle' appears on Ainslie's map, the position of which would put it squarely within the development area. No mention of 'Aircastle' was seen in the earlier maps, and no mention of it is made in the later OS maps. What Aircastle represents is not known (possibly a folly structure within the policies of Brownmoor).

The first accurate depiction of the proposed development area's shape and boundaries comes from a map by William Crawford and William Brooke, produced in 1843 (*Figure 10*). The accuracy and detail of this map approaches that of the OS first edition, and the proposed development area is portrayed with the form that it takes today. The site boundaries of Areas A and B have been outlined in red for ease of identification.

Area A is bounded by a tree-lined Brownmoor Burn to the west, and tributary to the north. The southern extent is bordered by the Young Plantation in a form that it assumes today, while a line of trees marks the boundary to the east. This area is illustrated using hash-marks, perhaps indicating a denser vegetation cover than seen elsewhere.

The southern end of the site, Area B, is bordered to the southeast by a road that takes the course of what is now A7. The south is marked by the parish boundary, while the Brownmoorburn marks the western extent of the site. The field boundary between the Young Plantation to the north and Area B to the south follows the same trajectory that it does today.





Figure 10 Extract from William Crawford and William Brooke 'Map embracing extensive portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk & Midlothian and part of Northumberland. Minutely & accurately surveyed.' produced in 1843. Addyman Archaeology after NLS

To the east of the site, the pond has expanded in form from as it was portrayed in earlier maps, to take on its current shape. The expansion of the pond is likely due to the Marle extraction portrayed in Ainslie's map in Figure 9. Little else can be determined from the above map about Area B, except that the northwest corner of the site had sparse tree plantings and that the vegetation cover was different to that in Area A.

### iii. Ordnance Survey maps

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of this area were surveyed in 1858-59 and provide the first truly accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site. In Figure 11, the OS 6 inch to 1 mile of Roxburghshire, Sheet XIII, shows the proposed development area to a great level of detail. The eastern portion of Area B, shown below, portrays the site largely as it appears today, though interestingly, the pond at the eastern end has shrunk in size from what was shown in figure 10.

Sites identified while consulting the OS maps were listed alphabetically, highlighting areas to be investigated further during the walk-over survey. In the 6 inch 1<sup>st</sup> edition below, no sites were identified in the northern Area A or in the western part of Area B. In contrast, two sites of interest were identified in the eastern portion of Area B.

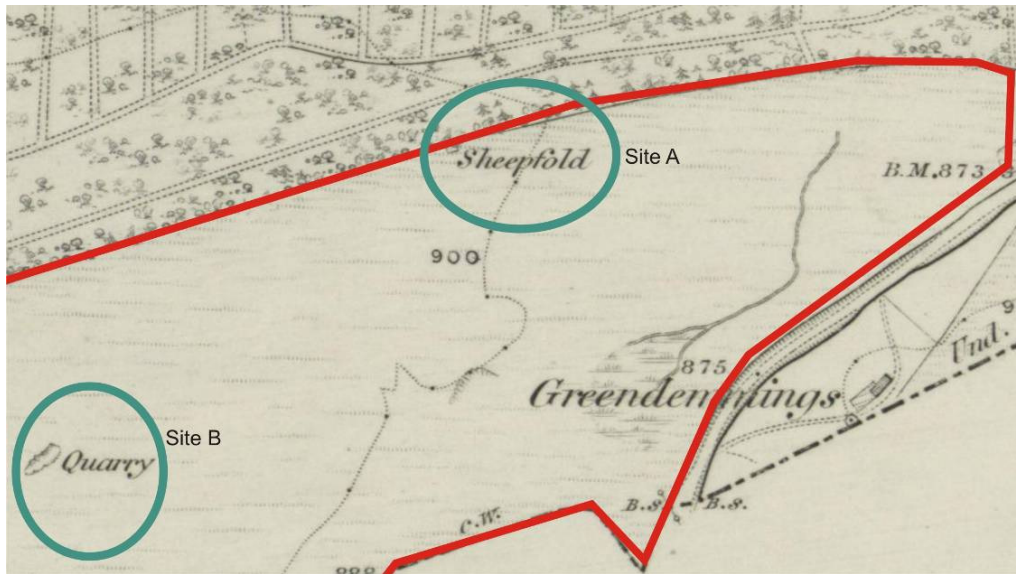
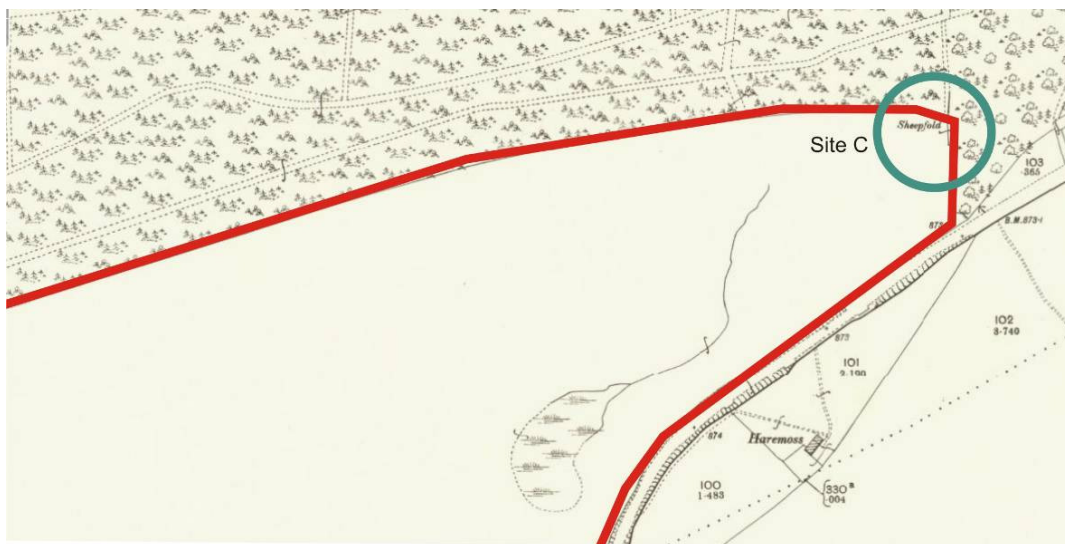


Figure 11 Indicative locations of sites identified during the map regression ( indicated green) using extracts from the OS 6 inch to 1 mile Roxburghshire Sheet XIII, surveyed in 1858-59. The limits of the proposed development are indicated red. Addyman Archaeology after NLS

Site A, a sheepfold, is at the northern extent of the site, along the field boundary with the Young Plantation. Small, rectangular, and likely dry-stone built, this sheepfold is indicative of this areas use as pastureland, specifically sheep grazing.

Site B represents a linear quarry near the centre of Area B. This quarry utilises the natural linear wacke outcroppings common to the site, and was likely used as a source of stone for the construction and repair of the dry-stone field walls that border the site.



The 25 inch to 1 mile OS map (*Figure 12*) confirms what was shown in Figure 11, that the lands encompassing what is termed Area B of the proposed development area were used predominantly for sheep grazing by the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Site C, shown above, represents a small rectangular sheepfold situated in the northeast corner of the site, bounded by the Young plantation to the north and east.

Of note is that the sheepfold at Site A, noted in Figure 11, is no longer shown in second edition OS. It is then possible that the sheepfold at Site A was a temporary structure, or that the lands around Site A were repurposed and the sheepfold was subsequently moved. The quarry at Site B is shown on the second edition OS, but was not included in Figure 12.

No further sites are recorded in later editions of the OS maps.

#### *iv. Summary*

The cartographic research of the proposed woodland planting scheme at Brown Moor revealed a landscape characterised by small scale subsistence farming and farmsteads, the origins of which can be dated back to at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The location of the proposed development area is shown in Gordon and in Blaeu to be undeveloped countryside with a series of burns and small farmsteads surrounding. Roy's military survey shows the area as developing farmland with growing farmsteads and an increase in cultivated lands. What is possibly Brownmoor farm is also shown, though unnamed.

Ainslie's map of 1772 shows the growth of Brownmoor farm and the formalised demarcation of associated fields and field boundaries. Crawford and Brooke are the first to show the level of detail that marks out the site boundaries as recognisable to what they are today. It also shows a differentiation in vegetation characteristics between Area A and Area B.

The OS 6 inch first edition, and the OS 25 inch second edition provide evidence for three sites to be investigated during the walk-over survey: a quarry towards the centre of Area B, and two sheepfolds (also Area B)- one along the northern boundary, and one in the northeast corner.

#### 4. Aerial Photographs

##### i. General

Aerial photographs of the proposed development area were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the boundary. For this exercise, the aerial images available from the National Library of Scotland's online map resources were used, along with readily available satellite imagery available on-line, and from Bing maps. Bing maps was found to provide a higher degree of resolution at the level required for a detailed analysis than was available from Google maps, so for this purpose, Google maps was not used for this study.

The aerial photographs were consulted with varying degrees of usefulness. A number of factors are important in revealing features on the ground in aerial photographs. The weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and height of the flight are all important factors affecting the usefulness of the picture, making it very important to view and assess as many images as possible. In addition the image itself may not be of great quality or sharpness, perhaps due to issues when the picture was taken.



*Figure 13 Indicative location of sites identified during the consultation of aerial images (indicated green) using extract from the 1944-50 Airphoto Mosaics. Addyman Archaeology after NLS*

The aerial photograph above (*Figure 13*), was taken between 1944 and 1950, and shows the northern end of the proposed development area referred to as Area A. The familiar shape of Area A can be seen, bordered as it is by the Young plantation to the south, Brownmoor Burn to the west, and fence lines to the north and east. The image shows a series of small drainage channels running through the site area from south to north, leading into the tributary to Brownmoor Burn, at the northern extent of the site. Consultation of this photo revealed to possible sites worthy of further investigation.



Site D, highlighted in the centre of the image, appears to be a circular-type feature on the eastern bank of the small burn. The image seems to show a lighter circular, or sub-circular, area with a darker region to its centre. Further investigation is warranted to determine its true nature.

Site E, to the western extent of Area A, marks a linear feature to the east bank of Brownmoor Burn that appears much lighter in colour than its surrounding features. It is suspected Site E represents a trackway, orientated north-south, and running along the eastern bank of the burn. Further investigation will determine if this is indeed the case, and whether or not it is modern or has fallen to disuse.

The 1944-50 *airphoto* mosaic consulted from the National Library of Scotland representing the southern region of the proposed development area did not reveal any new sites in need of further investigation. In consulting this photograph, it was noted that the quarry at Site B was present, though the sheepfolds representing Sites A and C could not be seen.

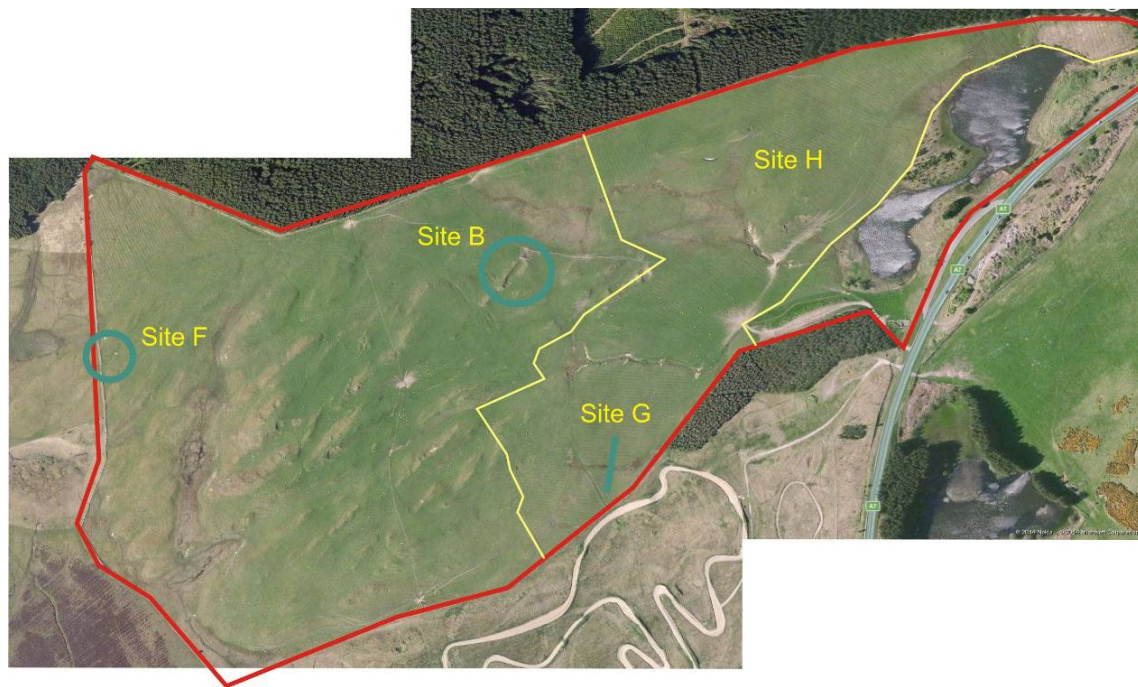


Figure 14 Indicative location of sites identified during the consultation of aerial images (indicated green) using a mosaic of images taken from Bing maps. [www.bing.com/maps/](http://www.bing.com/maps/) accessed 19/08/2014.

Figure 14 above, shows the southern section of the proposed development area known as Area B, and shows the appearance of the site as it exists today. These detailed satellite images enable for an accurate analysis of the site and its features, allowing for an in-depth overview of the site prior to conducting the walkover survey.

As was shown initially in the OS first edition 6 inch from 1858-59, the quarry at Site B appears in great detail. A linear quarry orientated northeast- southwest, it takes advantage of the rocky wacke outcrops as a source of material for the drystone field boundaries. Further to the southwest from Site B, numerous other circular depressions can be seen in the rocky outcroppings. Likely additional quarries, these features will be investigated during the walkover survey.

Site F, noted along the western field boundary, is seen to be a linear/ sub-rectangular feature extending to the northeast from the fence line. It is possible that this may be a section of fence not previously noted; it will be investigated further during the walkover.

Site G is located along the southern boundary of Area B, extending to the northwest up the hillside from the field boundary bordering the dirt-bike track to the south. Site G appears to be a linear feature represented by two, possibly mounded, parallel lines that may either be the remains of a trackway, or the delineation of a field system boundary.

Site H represents a linear feature extending westwards from the upper portion of the pond. Slightly mounded in shape, it may represent the delineation of a field system, or may be intended to improve drainage from the fields into the pond. Marked-off by the yellow lines shown above in *Figure 14*, a series of what appear to be rig and furrow appear to be confined to the eastern portion of Area B. Possibly associated with Sites G and H, this rig and furrow may be the remnants of cultivation activities, and will be further investigated and recorded during the subsequent walkover survey.

## *ii. Summary*

Five potentially new sites were revealed by the analysis of aerial imagery. These images showed the possibility of rig and furrow on site, which up to this point, had not been indicated by the cartographic evidence. The existence of Sites A and C were brought into question as they could not be located in either image, while the existence of Site B could be confirmed. Overall, eight sites have been identified through the map regression and aerial photo analysis which will be further investigated during the walkover survey.

## **5. Walkover Survey**

### *i. General*

The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site whilst specifically targeting those areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance. Undertaken over one day, the locations of sites identified in the walkover were plotted to within 3m accuracy by hand-held GPS and their dimensions recorded along with any other relevant impressions. Each site recorded was digitally photographed.

Where sites recorded during the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), analysis of aerial photographs and map regression were allocated a letter, those noted during the walkover were assigned a number. Where a site recorded in the DBA, aerial photography or map regression was noted in the walkover, the two are combined, i.e. Site 5E. A detailed record of each site and additional images can be viewed as part of the Gazetteer included as Section 6 within this report.

## *ii. Summary and Discussion*

A total of seven sites were recorded during the walkover survey (*Figure 16*). Of these, three were previously unrecorded.

### *a. Area A*

Across Area A, only a single site was recorded though two were investigated. Site D, identified during the analysis of the 1940s aerial photographs, was found to be a naturally circular mound, shaped in part by the flow of smaller burns running around a natural bedrock outcropping. Site 5E was identified on the ground as a trackway orientated north-south, and running along the eastern bank of Brownmoor Burn. The trackway is now disused and is considerable overgrown.



*Figure 15 Area A, showing a section of Site 5E, looking southeast. (Photo 029)*





Figure 16 Map showing indicative locations of sites from the walkover survey (indicated green) (Addyman Archaeology after [www.bing.com/maps/](http://www.bing.com/maps/))

b. Area B

Six sites were recorded in Area B, three of which were new sites. The sheepfolds of Sites A, and C were not located; these were likely temporary structures, or have since been dismantled. No evidence of these two sheepfolds remains. Site F, identified in the aerial images, was found to be an extension of the fence line along the western boundary, and was not recorded.

Site 1 is assigned to the rig and furrow that covers the eastern end of the site as outlined in Figure 14. It was found to be quite extensive, though is likely to be relatively modern, with even linear rows, and a constant spacing of 4m rig to rig over its entire extent. Site 2 is identified as a small circular quarry located just south of the field boundary. Also representing quarries, Site 3 has been divided into two sections: Site 3.1, and Site 3.2, due to the close proximity of these two features. Numerous other small quarries can be found in the western portion of the proposed development area but were not recorded.



Figure 17 Area B looking west, showing rig and furrow typical of Site 1, here, orientated north-south (Photo 002)

Site 4B has been assigned to the linear quarry first identified in the OS first edition (*Figure 11*). Sites 6G and 7H represent earthen mounded linear features identified during the analysis of aerial images. These features are possibly associated with the field systems of Site 1. All of these sites will be discussed further in the Gazetteer in *Section 6*.



Figure 18 Area B looking west, showing Site 7H: a long, linear low earthen mound extending from the pond towards the west. (Photo 007)

iii. *Potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the development area*



Although only seven recorded sites lie within the development boundary, the landscape is characterised by evidence of agricultural settlement. Clear field systems, including rig and furrow were noted during the walkover survey, as well as trackways and numerous quarries likely associated with the maintenance of field boundaries. Such field systems and agriculturally associated features could post-date the agricultural improvement, but may have routes in the post-medieval, or even medieval periods. Based on the evidence identified during the desk-based assessment, there is also a strong possibility of a prehistoric presence on-site, leading to an increased likelihood of the discovery of prehistoric artefacts and sites during the proposed works.

Any groundbreaking activities related to the proposed woodland development scheme could have a detrimental impact on buried archaeological features.

## **6. *Gazetteer – Baseline Survey***

### ***i. Introduction***

The following table provides an overview of the cultural heritage sites identified in the various exercises as part of the desk based assessment and the walkover survey. It also assesses the

significance of each of these sites and their possible sensitivity to development impacts together with an assessment of the type and magnitude of the proposed impact.

The categories of assessing the significance of the site are:

- Negligible
- Low
- Moderate
- High

Where the significance could not be assessed due to lack of information, this was identified as:

- Unknown (in combination with the most likely assessment)

The categories of assessing the magnitude of the proposed impact are:

- Negligible
- Low
- Moderate
- High

The sites are discussed in the following order:


- Sites with numbers as identified on the ground during the walkover survey
- Sites with letters as identified during the desk based assessment (including the map regression and aerial imagery assessment)


Where the two site types overlap, i.e. when a site identified in the walkover survey corresponds with a site identified during the desk based assessment, the site has been labelled with a walkover number and the corresponding letter code from the DBA added, e.g. Site 3N. To avoid duplication in the assessment, these sites are discussed within the walkover survey section of the table only.


As the assessment is primarily concerned with sites that survive above ground, on the whole those identified in the preliminary research but not noted during the walkover are assigned unknown significance. As a result, in keeping with UKFS guidelines, these are not considered subject to mitigation.

ii. *Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment*


Table 3: Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
1	Unknown.	NT 46920 25271	Walkover Survey  Aerial Photograph	N/A	Rig and Furrow	<p>Area B: Remains of Rig and Furrow seen across most of the eastern portion of Area B. Low, linear rig, mostly orientated NW-SE over majority of site. Uniform and evenly spaced, a constant 4m rig-to-rig over full extent. Exclusively to north and west of pond, eastern and southern slopes of hilly terrain. Possibly associated with sites 6G and 7H.</p> 	Moderate	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	High


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
2	Unknown	NT 46508 25157	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	<p>Area B: Small circular, dish-shaped quarry in exposed bedrock ridge. Measures 5.0m x 3.5m and has a maximum depth of 0.9m. No exposed rock faces and no obvious mouth. Likely utilised for construction and repair to surrounding field walls.</p> 	Low	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
3.1	Unknown	NT 45950 24845	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	<p>Area B: Moderately sized quarry pit, likely related to the construction and repair of the surrounding drystone field walls. Circular and dish-shaped, roughly facing NW. Measures 6m x 5m, and has a maximum depth of 1.2m.</p> 	Low	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible




Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
3.2	Unknown.	NT 45956 24820	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	<p>Area B: Moderately sized quarry pit, likely related to the construction and repair of the surrounding drystone field walls. Located due south of Site 3.1. Vertical wall with low mound at the quarry base. Measures 8m in length by 6m in depth, with a wall face up to 2.5 metres in height. Faces roughly SE.</p> 	Low	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
4B	Unknown.	NE extent : NT 46236 25006  SW extent : NT 46219 24974	Walkover Survey  Map Regression  Aerial Photograph	N/A	Quarry	<p>Area B: Large linear quarry quarry in exposed bedrock ridge. Appears on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition. Orientated NE-SW, with an opening in the NE corner. Has a dishd base with sloping walls, and an exposed rock face at the south-western end. Likely related to the construction and repair of the surrounding drystone field walls. Measures approximately 20m in length by 8m in width, and has a maximum depth of &lt;2.0m.</p> 	Low	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
5E	Unknown	South extent : NT 46060 25843  North extent : NT 46078 26104	Walkover Survey  Aerial Photograph	N/A	Trackway	<p>Area A: Disused and overgrown trackway terraced into the east bank of Brownmoor burn. Orientated north-south, trackway measures an average of 3.0m in width. Continues from woods to south of Area A, and likely continues through modern gate at north end of site boundary next to the scheduled monument of Brownmoor Glen. Could have origins in the medieval period, though likely connected Brownmoor farmstead to what is now Area B, and trackways further south.</p> 	Moderate	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Moderate

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
6G	Unknown	South extent : NT 46336 24720  North extent : NT 46310 24765	Walkover Survey  Aerial Photograph	N/A	Linear mound-Field system boundary?	<p>Area B: Long linear feature orientated north-south. Low, parallel earthen mounds stretching from field boundary to the south up the hillside to the north. Possibly a trackway between the two mounds. Identified in aerials as extending beyond the burn to the north, could not be identified beyond the burn during the walkover. Measures 33.0m in length, and has a maximum height of 0.30-0.40m. Mounds are 2m in width with the space between measuring 3.5m. Appears to terminate at field boundary to south.</p> 	Moderate	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Moderate



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
7H	Unknown	East extent : NT 46691 25149  West extent : NT 46547 25105	Walkover Survey  Aerial Photograph	N/A	Linear mound-Field system boundary?	<p>Area B: Long linear feature orientated east-west. Low earthen mound stretching from the pond to the east up the hillside to the west. Measures 114.0m in length, and has a maximum height of 0.20-0.30m. Mound measures 4m in width. Curves gently south at eastern extent, following the contour of the hill. Slight evidence of ditching on both sides. Unlikely prehistoric as it is respected by the surrounding rig and furrow. Likely intended to deflect field drainage into the pond to the east.</p> 	Moderate	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Moderate
A	Unknown	NT 46342 25191	Map regression	N/A	Sheepfold	<p>Recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS 6 inch. Located in what is referred to as Area B, directly along the boundary wall to the Young Plantation. Not located during the walkover survey.</p>	Unknown/ Negligible	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
C	Unknown	NT 46859 25270	Map regression	N/A	Sheepfold	Recorded on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS 25 inch. Located directly in the northeast corner of Area B, on the boundary of the and the Young Plantation.. Not located during the walkover survey.	Unknown/ Negligible	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible
D	Unknown.	NT 46190 25886	Aerial imagery	N/A	Circular feature	Visible as a circular feature in 1944-50 air photographs, appeared as a lighter ring with dark centre. Noted as a natural feature in the landscape during the walkover survey; a raised mound carved by field drainage into the burn.	Unknown/ Negligible	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible
F	Unknown.	NT 45661 24887	Aerial imagery	N/A	Linear feature	Visible as a linear feature orientated southwest-northeast, branching from the western field boundary of Area B. Noted as a modern fence extension to the field boundary next to a gate opening during the walkover survey.	Unknown/ Negligible	Located within an area proposed for plantation.	Negligible

iii. *Assessment of Significance and development impacts - Conclusion*

Assessment of the cultural heritage sites identified in the comprehensive desk based assessment and walkover survey has shown the majority of these to be of low significance. In line with UK Forestry Standard guidelines, the landowner is required to take into account all *upstanding* remains within the boundaries of the site. This emphasis will not be to the detriment of identified, buried archaeological remains. However as a result, those sites not identified during the walkover survey and thus not visible on the ground will on the whole been assessed as of unknown significance.

The landscape is clearly one dominated by pastoral farming and the majority of the sites relate to this activity. Amongst these, four potentially more significant sites survive – The rig and furrow of Site 1, Site 6G- the linear feature associated with the rig and furrow of Site 1, Site 7H- the long linear feature extending to the pond to the east of the site, and site 5E- the trackway beside Brownmoor Burn in Area A. It is likely that these field systems are not pre-improvement (and therefore would be of late 18<sup>th</sup> century or later in date), though the trackway may have roots into the late-medieval period. These are considered of moderate significance.

Accurate grid references could not be provided for those sites identified only by map regression, or through aerial photographs. Where provided, these can be used as a guide only

## **7. Overall Conclusion and Recommendations**

The DBA and associated research identified 8 known sites within the boundaries of the proposed Brown Moor woodland creation scheme. Four of these were also located during the walkover, where a further 3 previously unknown sites were recorded, giving a total of 7 identified cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the proposed development. These were of varying cultural heritage significance and the vast majority will be impacted by the development to some degree. The site is characterised as an upland one with the majority of sites associated with pastoral farming activity.

It is recommended that the planting avoids all visible, above ground sites recorded during the walkover, and care is taken where possible to avoid those not visible above ground. The known sites will be marked out on the ground by a qualified archaeologist prior to site works commencing.

Sites 5E, 6G, and 7H noted during the DBA were located during the walkover and identified as being of moderate significance. Mitigation measures may be required to ensure these remain unaffected by the development. Where planting is anticipated in these areas, it is recommended both sites are more thoroughly recorded through a process of topographical and detailed photographic survey.



## 8. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final draft form will be submitted to the NMRS as held by the RCAHMS. This will be accompanied by the project archive including select email correspondence, site records and digital copies of all site photographs.

A copy of the report will also be submitted to the Borders Council for inclusion on their Historic Environment Record.

An entry has been created on the online OASIS platform to ensure public access to the research and an entry will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, the annual journal produced by Archaeology Scotland charting fieldwork completed across Scotland.

## Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned to complete the project by Ben Schofield of UPM Tihill. Mr Schofield deserves our gratitude for his organisation and commitment to ensuring the archaeological resource is adequately protected.

Thanks are also due to the proprietor of Brownmoor farm for his help in facilitating access to the site.

## Abbreviations

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DES	Discovery and Excavation Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HS	Historic Scotland
LB	Listed Buildings
NMRS	National Monuments Record Scotland
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

## ***Bibliography***

### *Documents consulted include*

Cruft, K. Dunbar, J. Fawcett, R. (eds.) 2006, *The Buildings of Scotland: Borders*. London: Yale University Press, pp. 663-684.

Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, Edinburgh

The Forestry Commission 2011, *The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's approach to sustainable forestry*

### *Websites consulted include*

[www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk](http://www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk)  
[www.bing.com/maps/](http://www.bing.com/maps/)  
[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)  
[www.google.co.uk/maps/](http://www.google.co.uk/maps/)  
[www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk)  
[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

***Appendix A: Maps consulted; Brown Moor Heights - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey***

Maps consulted include:

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- ‘The Sherifdome of Etricke Forrest with the adjoining provinces’. Imprint c.1636-52

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

- ‘Teviotia, Vulgo, Tivedail/ auct. Tim Pont, lo Blaeu excudit’ Imprint 1654

William Roy (1726-1790)

- ‘Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland of Scotland’ 1752-1755

John Ainslie (1745-1828)

- ‘Map of Selkirkshire and Ettrick Forest’ 1772

William Crawford (1774-1828) and William Brooke (1835-47)

- ‘Map embracing extensive portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk and Midlothian and part of Northumberland’ 1843

Ordnance Survey (1857 – present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile, Selkirkshire 012.13. Published 1898
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Roxburghshire Sheet XIII. Surveyed 1859-59.

**Appendix B:**

**Photographic Thumbnails; Forrest Estate - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey**





2133 (031).JPG

2133 (032).JPG

2133 (033).JPG



**Appendix C:*****Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; Brown Moor Heights – Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey***

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Borders Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Brown Moor
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AA 2133
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkhope
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Andrew Morrison
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Addyman Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and walkover survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	-
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	-
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 45947 26087, NT 45840 24556 & NT 46856 25211
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> August 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> August 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	-
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology was contacted to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area known as Brown Moor Heights near Selkirk, Roxburghshire.</p> <p>Through an analysis of readily available historical records; historic and current aerial images; and a detailed cartographic regression, the Desk Based Assessment identified a total of eight possible sites within the boundaries of the development. Four of these were subsequently located during the walkover survey, with an additional three further sites recorded, bringing the overall total of identified sites to seven. Almost without exception these sites relate to the agricultural and pastoral history of the development area and the majority are deemed to be of low significance. It is recommended that all sites identified on the ground as being of moderate importance are avoided during the planting process. Where planting is anticipated in these areas, it is recommended both sites are more thoroughly recorded through a process of topographical survey.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	-
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	UPM Tilhill
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Borders HER.