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**Newton Farm,
Near Moffat**

**Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment
Report No. 1823**

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1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment and targeted reconnaissance field survey were undertaken in September and November 2010 by CFA Archaeology Ltd in advance of proposed forestry planting at Newton Farm, near Moffat (NT 095 120; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by UPM Tilhill and the proposed application covers an area of c.6km².

The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:

- identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposed development area;
- assess the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines.

Figure 1 depicts the proposed development area and the locations of archaeological sites and monuments identified by the study. A gazetteer of those sites is provided in Appendix 1.

2. PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

2.1 Context

Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the target of improving the state of Scotland's historic buildings, monuments and environment, and is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment.

1. That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
2. To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
3. That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand, and enjoy the historic environment.

Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as set out in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP): Planning and the Historic Environment.

Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments.
- Listed Buildings.
- Conservation Areas.
- Designated Shipwrecks.

Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites.
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Historic Battlefields
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

Cultural heritage resources relevant to this assessment are Scheduled Monuments and other Historic Environment Interests.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a scheduled of monuments considered to be of national importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in the SHEP, SPP and Planning Advice Note (PAN 42).

Other Historic Environment Interests

There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads that do not have statutory protection. Sites without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority, and SPP and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural heritage resources in situ, where possible and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognized in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

2.2 Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

Structure Plan

The Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan (Approved 1999) contains policies that provide a framework for the conservation and enhancement of the urban and rural environment and protection of the diversity of the natural and cultural heritage.

Policy E12-Development Affecting Archaeological Sites states that there will be a presumption against development which would destroy or adversely affect the appearance, fabric or setting of Scheduled Monuments, sites of national importance and other areas of significant archaeological interest. In exceptional circumstances, where it is not possible to secure the preservation of archaeological remains, the Council will require an appraisal of the impact of the development on the site. The developer will be responsible for securing an agreed programme of archaeological

work to the satisfaction of the Council. The policy places archaeological remains into three categories: Sites of National Importance, Regional and Local Importance, and other sites. Where there is no overriding case for preservation, development proposals which affect a site must be programmed to ensure that recording of the site can be undertaken prior to development of the site.

- Sites of National Importance - development which would have an adverse effect on National Important Sites should not normally be permitted and proposals should seek alternative locations or adopt construction techniques which do not cause an adverse impact. Where development is proposed it is particularly important that the site is preserved in an appropriate setting.
- Sites of Regional Importance: where development is proposed, priority should be given to the preservation of the site within an appropriate setting. Where on balance it is considered appropriate to approve a planning application which would result in damage or alteration to a site, provision must be made for the recording of any part of the site affected.
- Other sites: sites of lesser archaeological importance will be considered on a case by case basis.

Local Plan

The Annandale and Eskdale Local Plan (October 2006) aims to support and protect the built environment.

Under General Policy 54: Known Archaeological Sites - Including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Planning Authority will assess development proposals within or adjacent to these sites, in accordance with Structure Plan Policy E12.

2.3 Forestry Guidelines

The Forests & Archaeology Guidelines 1995 sets out the Forestry Commission's advice on archaeological conservation in the creation of new forests and in the management of existing woodlands. It is the Forestry Commission's policy that sites of archaeological importance should be conserved.

3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IfA 2010) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2008).

Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations within and within 500m of the proposed development. Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development area were sought from Historic Scotland.

Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area were obtained from the online Pastmap resource maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>), and from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).

Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land-use changes.

An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1946, 1950, 1951, 1972, 1973, 1975 and 1983 were available for examination.

Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information. No attempt was made within the remit of this study to conduct detailed historical analysis.

A field reconnaissance survey of the proposed plantation area was undertaken by RCAHMS in the early 1990s and reported on in 1997 (RCAHMS 1997).

A targeted reconnaissance field survey was undertaken to locate cultural heritage sites, monuments and features, identified during the desk-based assessment, and record their character, extent and current condition. Sites that are visible on modern aerial photographs were not visited as they are assumed to still exist.

Site locations were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). The grid references thus provided are accurate to around 1-2m.

No intrusive archaeological interventions have been carried out as part of this assessment.

4. EXISTING CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE

4.1 General

Thirty-two sites have been identified by the study within the proposed development area. Appendix 1 provides detailed gazetteer information on the character and baseline condition of each site identified by the study.

Numbers in bold and in brackets, in the following sections, refer to site numbers identified on Figure 1 and in Appendices 1 and 2.

Prehistoric Activity

There are eight possible sites of prehistoric origin (**1, 4, 5, 8, 17, 19, 20, 29**): Frizles Linn settlement (**1**); burnt mounds (**4, 5, 8, 17**); cairnfields (**19, 20**); and a copper mine (**29**). Frizles Linn settlement is prehistoric in date and survives as a settlement of hut circles enclosed by a turf bank. The burnt mounds are located close to burns and

survive as low turf covered mounds of stone. Burnt mounds are interpreted as prehistoric cooking sites and are generally dated to the Bronze Age, although several in Dumfries and Galloway have been dated to the medieval period (Russel-White, 1990). The cairnfields lie on steep west and south facing slopes, the cairns surviving as low mounds, their date and function is unknown. The area of alleged copper mining comprises scree gullies on a steep south facing slope. It was not possible to ascertain whether these scree were the result of mining or natural erosion.

Two scheduled prehistoric settlements (**6139, 6192**) lie within 500m of the boundary of the proposed plantation. These sites were not visited during the field survey as they lie outside the limit of planting and will not be directly affected by the forestry operations.

Pastoral Remains

There are numerous sheepfolds (**2, 7, 12, 14, 16, 18, 25, 30**) and sheep shelters (**10, 13, 21**) recorded across the lowland area of the development site. They provide evidence of the use of this area for rough pasture. The majority of the sheepfolds and sheep shelters are depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. Most of the sheepfolds and sheep shelters are visible as stone structures on modern aerial photographs and were not visited as part of the survey. Only sheep shelter 10 was not identified and may have been robbed of stone to build other shelters and sheepfolds or other agricultural features. Their presence suggests that the area has not been developed since at least the mid 1800s and the predominant use of land in this area is pastoral.

Several groups of shieling huts (**11, 22, 24, 26, 27**) and associated structures have been recorded, predominantly along the watercourses. Shieling huts were used as temporary housing during summer pasturing of livestock. As these examples attest to, they are usually found close to water sources in upland areas. The huts are of stone construction but are all in a poor state of repair.

An enclosure (**9**) is recorded to the north-west of a sheepfold (**16**), but is possibly of modern date. Field survey noted several drainage ditches with upcast banks in this area suggesting that these enclosures are not actually enclosures but drainage features.

Miscellaneous sites

Hartfell Spa well (**31**) is reported to have been discovered in the mid-1700s and was exploited for its reputed healing properties. The well is shown on Crawford's 1804 map, Ainslie's 1821 map, Thomson's 1828 map and the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861). The entrance to the well has been restored and is clearly marked.

A flint blade (**32**) was found along the Auchencat Burn in 1966. The exact location is not known therefore no attempt was made to visit the findspot.

Two tracks (**6, 28**) are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861). The first (**6**) runs north from Newton Farm and continues northwards across the higher ground. No trace of this track could be found during the field survey. The second (**28**)

comprises a rough track running from the main road to Hartfell Spa and is presumably the access track for the well.

Three foot bridges (**3, 15, 23**), depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861), provide access across the Whitehope Burn. Only one of these foot bridges (**23**) was noted during the field survey as it lies close to other cultural heritage features. The other footbridges were not visited as their locations are across burns and the bridges themselves are unlikely to be affected by the forestry planting.

4.2 Assessment of significance of cultural heritage features

As a basis for conducting an assessment of the predicted impacts of the development upon cultural heritage resources, the significance of sites, monuments and landscapes has been assessed according to the main thresholds of archaeological significance proposed in SPP.

- Sites of national significance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of “schedulable quality”. Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of “schedulable quality” are currently scheduled.
- Sites of regional and local significance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their significance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. The 1979 Act makes provision for local authorities to protect such sites.
- Sites of lesser significance may constitute component parts of a landscape rich in archaeological monuments, and thereby gain greater significance.

Using the thresholds described above in 4.2.1, Appendix 1 contains a final column indicating the assessment of significance of each cultural heritage feature identified by the study.

Three sites are of national significance: the scheduled prehistoric settlements of Frizles Linn (**1**), Broad Tae (**6139**) and White Hill (**6192**).

Thirteen sites are considered to be of local significance. These are four burnt mounds (**4, 5, 8, 17**), two cairnfields (**19, 20**), sheiling huts (**11, 22, 24, 26, 27**), Well Rig copper mine (**29**) and Hartfell Spa well (**31**).

Eighteen sites (**2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12-16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 32**) are considered to be of lesser importance.

4.3 Assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area as a whole

The proposed development area comprises a lowland area of rough pasture and enclosed fields, and an open upland moorland with numerous water courses including the Lochan Burn, Auchencat Burn and Whitehope Burn. It is along these water courses that the majority of cultural heritage features have been identified.

Eight possible prehistoric sites or features were found within the proposed development area. They are generally located close to water courses, although the cairnfields are located on a south facing slope. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area includes the scheduled settlements at Auldhousehill Wood (NT01SE 7), Broad Tae (NT01SE 4), White Hill (NT01SE 6), and Ericstane Fort (NT01SE 3); a flint scraper found at Bushel Beck (NT00NE 2); further settlements at Moorland (NT00NE 19) and Mote Knowe (NT01SE 20); a possible settlement at Granton (NT00NE 268); a ring-ditched enclosure and tanged arrowhead at Black Type (NT01SE 14); and an enclosure and possible hut circle at Linshaw Knowe (NT01SE 45). There are also numerous Roman remains in the vicinity, mostly associated with the Roman Road which runs north-south to the west of the proposed development area.

It seems likely that the proposed plantation area was used in the prehistoric era and, hence, it is considered possible that hitherto undiscovered remains of prehistoric date may be preserved as subsurface traces. It is considered that remains are more likely to have survived in those zones that have not been improved and, given the altitude of the proposed development area, it seems more likely that archaeological deposits will be present in the lowland zone than in the remote upland zone.

5. CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION

The proposed plantation would not have an effect on the cultural heritage resource that has been recorded in the area and the archaeological potential of the zones proposed for planting is considered to be low. It is, therefore, recommended that no further work need be carried out in advance of planting. However, any archaeological mitigation work that was considered appropriate would be presented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), drawn up in consultation with the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeologist and presented for approval by the planning authority. The mitigation works would be carried out at an appropriate stage in the development works programme, as agreed with the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeologist. The guidelines for new planting presented in The Forestry Commission document *Forests and Archaeology Guidelines* (1995, under review) would be followed.

Identified cultural heritage features would be avoided by the forestry planting. If required, written guidelines would be issued for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known archaeological sites. Those guidelines would contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional archaeological support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest were discovered. The guidance would make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The cultural heritage desk-based assessment was carried out over the whole of the proposed development area. Information was obtained on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations within the proposed development area. A reconnaissance survey had been carried out by RCHAMS in the early 1990s (RCAHMS 1997) and a further targeted reconnaissance survey was carried out in November 2010 of those sites not visible on modern aerial photographs.

The appraisal identified 32 archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, one of which is a scheduled monument. Two further scheduled sites lie within 500m of the boundary of the proposed plantation.

Mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and offset the likely effects of the proposed development would need to be agreed in advance of planting.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Historical maps

Ordnance Survey 1861 1st Edition *Dumfriesshire* sheet IX six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1900 2nd Edition *Dumfriesshire* sheet IX NE six inches to one mile.

Ordnance Survey 1900 2nd Edition *Dumfriesshire* sheet IX SE six inches to one mile.

Thomson, J. 1828 *Dumfriesshire*.

Ainslie, J. 1821 *Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland*.

Crawford, W. 1804 *Map of Dumfries-shire*.

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

7.2 Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale
106G_UK_0141	4056-4062 3176-3182	11/07/46	1:10000
541/A/0530	4179-4185	14/05/50	1:11000
541/A/549	3297-3301	12/06/50	1:10000
581798	3225-3229 4223-4229	09/10/51	1:10000
OS_72_275	024-027	19/07/72	1:7300
OS_73_431	172-172	11/09/73	1:7300
OS_76_179	244	23/05/75	1:13000
OS_83_088	001-002	06/06/83	1:13000

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7.3 Bibliography

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

IFA 2010 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

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

Truckell, A.E. 1966 'Small Finds', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

Welsh, T C 2005 'Well Rig (Moffat parish), shielings' *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

Name Book 1857 *Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey Book No. 38*, 114.

Brown, A. 'Parish of Moffat' in the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, Vol.2, 285-298.

Johnstone, A. 1834 'Parish of Moffat' in the *New Statistical Account*, Vol.4, 102-123.

RCAHMS 1997 *Eastern Dumfriesshire: an archaeological landscape*.

Russel-White, C.J. 1990 'The East Rhins of Galloway', in V. Buckley (ed), *Burnt Offerings: International Contributions to Burnt Mound Archaeology*, Dublin: Wordwell Ltd.

APPENDIX 1: Cultural heritage features within the proposed development area

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
1	Frizles Linn, settlement 850m ESE of Newton	NT01SE 8 / MDG382	30825	61058	NMRS	<p>This site is a Scheduled Monument (Index no.6193).</p> <p>This settlement is situated in pasture at the S end of a broad terrace about 850m ESE of Newton steading. It lies in the angle formed by the steep N bank of the Auchencat Burn and the W edge of the terrace, and can be approached along fairly level ground from the N and NE. An irregular D-shape on plan, with the chord of the D drawn along the steep N bank of the burn, the settlement measures about 68m from NE to SW by a maximum of 62m transversely within a grass-grown stony bank up to 8m thick and 1.5m high. On the SE, however, along the top edge of the burn-gully, the bank is little more than a low mound. On the N and W the external ditch measures up to about 9.5m in breadth and 1m in depth, and there are the remains of a very low counterscarp bank. The entrance (about 3.2m wide) is situated on the SW, where the inner and counterscarp banks unite to form opposed hairpin terminals. The interior has been levelled into the slope to a depth of up to 1m on the NE, and the wet ground in the lowest part has recently been drained. Evidence for internal structures is restricted to the higher ground on the N and E, where there are the remains of up to seven circular or oval house-stances, the largest measuring 10m in diameter.</p> <p>The settlement is depicted and annotated 'Fort (remains of)' on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).</p> <p>The settlement is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.</p>	National
2	Sheepfold		30801	61099	Aerial photographs	<p>A circular sheepfold is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900).</p> <p>A stone walled, circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.</p>	Lesser
3	Footbridge		30809	61117	Maps	<p>A footbridge is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).</p>	Lesser
4	Newton burnt	NT01SE 28.0,	30792	61139	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records that two burnt mounds (4 and 5) are situated on</p>	Local

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
	mound	NT01SE 28.01 / MDG4988, MDG4989				<p>the S side of, and in the angle of, a stream about 190m NE of Newton Farm Cottage. The nature of both mounds was tested by the removal of a turf revealing in each case a mass of reddened angular fragments of stone within a matrix of loose brown earth.</p> <p>This burnt mound at is roughly oval on plan and measures about 6.3m in diameter from N to S by 4.6m transversely and up to 0.5m in height.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that this burnt mound is as previously described and currently stands in an improved pasture field.</p>	
5	Newton burnt mound	NT01SE 28.0, NT01SE 28.02 / MDG4988, MDG4990	30794	61139	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records this as the second of two burnt mounds, which is situated about 9m upstream from the first, (4), is a roughly circular mound measuring about 5.3m in diameter and 0.3m in height.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that this burnt mound is as previously described and is bisected by a post and wire fence.</p>	Local
6	Track		30788	61168	Maps	A track running north from Newton between NT 0788 1134 and NT 0803 1215 is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).	Lesser
7	Sheepfold		30786	61190	Aerial photographs	<p>A circular sheepfold is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900).</p> <p>A stone walled, circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.</p>	Lesser
8	Rob's Gutter burnt mound	NT01SE 27 / MDG8723	30807	61185	NMRS	The NMRS records that this burnt mound is situated in rough pasture on the NW bank of a stream. The mound is roughly oval on plan with a flattened SE side. It measures about 5m in diameter from NE to SW by 3.1m transversely and up to 0.15m in height. The nature of the mound was tested by the removal of a turf revealing a mass of reddened angular fragments of stone in a matrix of loose black earth.	Local
9	Rob's Gutter enclosure	NT01SE 21 / MDG8190	3081	6117	NMRS	The NMRS records that this enclosure is one of a number of small turf-walled enclosures which are situated to the NW of the sheepfold at NT 0835 1158. It is probably of comparatively modern date.	Lesser
10	Sheep shelter		30818	61142	Maps	A sheep shelter comprising two walls set at a T shape is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).	Lesser
11	Well Rig shieling	NT01SE 64 /	3085	6110	NMRS	Welsh (2005) records that on a south-facing slope at 300mOD are the	Local

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
	huts	MDG23084				remains of five shieling huts, with open views to the S. Field survey recorded five circular huts on a south facing slope. The huts are as follows: a) NT 08570 11028 – a circular turf hut approximately 2.5m in diameter over a turf bank 0.1-0.2m high. b) NT 08629 11066 - a circular turf hut approximately 5m in diameter over a turf bank 0.2-0.3m high. c) NT 08635 11072 - a circular turf hut approximately 3m in diameter over a turf bank 0.2-0.3m high. d) NT 08638 11085 - a circular turf hut approximately 3m in diameter over a turf bank 0.2-0.3m high.	
12	Sheepfold		30869	61122	Aerial photographs	A stone walled, circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and on modern aerial photographs.	Lesser
13	Sheep shelter		30849	61138	Maps	A sheep shelter comprising a length of wall is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861). Field survey recorded a length of collapsed wall measuring approximately 5m in length and 0.5m high.	Lesser
14	Sheepfold		30850	61138	Aerial photographs	A stone walled, circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and on modern aerial photographs.	Lesser
15	Footbridge		30835	61141	Maps	A footbridge is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).	Lesser
16	Sheepfold		30836	61158	Aerial photographs	The turf covered footings of a circular sheepfold are visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.	Lesser
17	Black Knowe burnt mound	NT01SE 26 / MDG8722	30829	61194	NMRS	The NMRS records that there are the remains of a burnt mound situated in the angle of a boggy stream some 50m SW of a circular sheepfold. Crescentic on plan with a shallow hollow on the SE, it measures about 7m in diameter from NE to SW by 6.1m transversely and up to 0.3m in height. The nature of the mound was tested by the removal of a turf revealing a mass of reddened angular fragments of stone within a matrix of loose black earth. Field survey recorded that this burnt mound is as previously described.	Local
18	Sheepfold		30834	61198	Maps	A circular sheepfold is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1861) and 2nd (1900) Edition map.	Lesser

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
						A circular stone walled sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.	
19	Scaw'd Law cairnfield	NT01SE 31 / MDG8727	30865	61196	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records a group of at least four small cairns, measuring up to 5m in diameter, situated close to the southern end of the ridge known as Scaw'd Law.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of two small cairns, at NT 08638 11941 and NT 08653 11985 respectively, in poor condition surviving up to a maximum height of 0.5m.</p>	Local
20	Scaw'd Law cairnfield	NT01SE 32 / MDG8728	30866	61178	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records a group of about eight small cairns, measuring up to 5m in diameter, situated on the relatively steep W face of the ridge.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the group of small cairns is as previously described and survive to a maximum height of 0.5m. A discreet group of five cairns was recorded at NT 08679 11773, with three further cairns recorded at NT 08671 11778, NT 08697 11795 and NT 08670 11825.</p>	Local
21	Sheep shelter		30882	61204	Maps	<p>A sheep shelter comprising a length of wall is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).</p> <p>A slightly curving length of wall with a small compartment attached to the northeastern edge is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.</p>	Lesser
22	Lochan Burn enclosure, shieling hut	NT01SE 35 / MDG8707	30903	61194	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records that there are the remains of a hut and an enclosure beside the Lochan Burn, close to its confluence with Bill's Cleugh. The hut (NT 0906 1203) is situated immediately to the S of a foot-bridge (23) over the Lochan Burn, on the left bank of the burn. It measures 6.6m from N to S by 3.3m transversely over turf-covered stone wall-footings. There are traces of a pen at its S end. The enclosure (NT 0903 1194), occupies a narrow terrace some 30m to the S. It measures 3.9m from N to S by 3.5m transversely internally. At the SW angle of the enclosure, at the foot of a prominent boulder, there is what may be a plinth.</p> <p>Field survey noted that only the southeast corner of the hut survives,</p>	Local

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
						the remainder having been truncated by a modern track. There is no sign of the adjoining pen. The enclosure is as previously described.	
23	Footbridge		30906	61206	maps	<p>A footbridge is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).</p> <p>A footbridge is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and on modern aerial photographs.</p>	Lesser
24	Whitehope Burn shieling huts	NT01SE 36, NT01SE 36.01 / MDG8719, MDG8720	30907	61230	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records two shieling huts close to the Whitehope Burn. The shieling-hut at NT 0907 1230 is situated in broken ground on the left bank of the Whitehope Burn, close to its confluence with the Lochan Burn. It measures 7m from N to S by 3.4m transversely over turf-covered stone wall-footings.</p> <p>The shieling hut at NT 0911 1235 is located some 80m downslope from the first hut and 23m N of a sheepfold, there are the turf-covered rubble wall-footings of a second hut, which measures 7.9m from N to S by 4.1m transversely overall.</p> <p>Field survey recorded two shieling huts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) NT 09098 12401 – a turf walled hut measuring approximately 6m by 4m with turf banks approximately 0.3m high. b) NT 0911 1235 – this hut is a previously described with walls surviving to approximately 0.4m high. <p>No shieling hut was identified at NT 0907 1230 and it may be that the co-ordinates are incorrect as the description of the location does not match them.</p>	Local
25	Sheepfold		30910	61233	Maps	<p>A circular sheepfold is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1861) and 2nd (1900) Edition maps.</p> <p>A stone walled, circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.</p>	Lesser
26	Lochan Burn building, pen (possible)	NT01SE 36, NT01SE 36.02 / MDG8719, MDG4655	30910	61242	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records the remains of a building and possible pen close to the Lochan Burn.</p> <p>At NT 0910 1242 on the right bank of the Lochan Burn, 80m to the</p>	Local

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
						<p>N of a sheepfold, and 20m S of a building there are the wasted remains of what may be a pen, measuring some 3.5m across.</p> <p>At NT 0910 1244, on a terrace on the right bank of the Lochan Burn, and 20m N of the possible pen, there are the turf-covered stone wall-footings of a three compartment building. It measures 12.8m from N to S by 4.2m transversely overall, and there are traces of what may be an enclosure at its S end (9m overall). It is unclear whether all three compartments are contemporary; that on the S may be the result of later remodelling.</p> <p>Field survey noted that the pen and building are as previously described and are very poorly preserved. The location of the building was recorded as NT 09098 12450. The building is as previously described.</p>	
27	Lochan Burn enclosure, pen, shieling huts	NT01SE 37 / MDG8706	30950	61290	NMRS	<p>The NMRS record that on the right bank of the Lochan Burn, there are the remains what may be three huts, pens and an enclosure.</p> <p>On the right bank of the Lochan Burn (NT 0953 1287) there are the remains of what may be a shieling-hut or a pen. It measures 5.6m by 4.7m overall.</p> <p>Some 30m NE (at NT 0955 1290) and on a narrow terrace beside a post-and-wire fence, there are the rubble remains of a shieling-hut. It measures 5m overall and there is a small pen at its WNW end.</p> <p>Towards the foot of the slope (NT 0960 1293),and built partially into the scree, there are the remains of a well-proportioned shieling-hut with an enclosure on its ENE side and a twinning-pen at its SSW angle. The hut measures 6.5m from NNW to SSE by 4.2m transversely over stone walls reduced to their lowest course 0.9m in thickness and up to 0.4m in height. The enclosure measures 11.7m by 9.1m internally.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of three shieling huts and an enclosure as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) NT 09514 12853 – a shieling hut measuring approximately 6m by 4m. The drystone walls measure approximately 0.5m high. This shieling hut is in a poor condition. 	Local

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
						<p>b) NT 09534 12879 – shieling hut as previously described as a) with drystone walls surviving up to 0.3m high. This shieling hut is in a poor condition.</p> <p>c) NT 09576 12919 – twinning pen as previously described, lying to the SSW of shieling hut d).</p> <p>d) NT 09591 12963 – the shieling hut and enclosure are as previously described but are in a poor condition.</p>	
28	Track		30882	61100	Maps	<p>A track running north from the main road to Hartfell Spa, between NT 0826 1061 and NT 0967 1160 is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861).</p> <p>A track is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1946 to 1983 and modern aerial photographs.</p>	Lesser
29	Well Rig Copper Mine(s)	NT01SE 15 / MDG374	30935	61155	NMRS	<p>Crawford, in his notes on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1861), records that these are doubtless the copper mines of Mr Grampton (Granton) referred to by Bishop Pococke in 1760.</p> <p>The NMRS records that a large mound of shale and loose stone is visible at NT 0935 1155, and is probably the result of quarrying along the sides of the gully. There is no evidence for a mine-shaft.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a series of gullies cut into a south facing hill slope. It is unclear whether these are natural or artificial. No shale mound was identified.</p>	Local
30	Sheepfold		30956	61134	Maps	<p>A sheepfold comprising a large irregular enclosure with a small rectangular enclosure attached to the south-east edge is depicted beside the Auchencat Burn and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1861) and 2nd (1900) Edition maps.</p> <p>The sheepfold and enclosure are visible on modern aerial photographs as stone walled structures.</p>	Lesser
31	Hartfell Spa well	NT01SE 16 / MDG375	30968	61159	NMRS	<p>The Name Book (1857) records that Hartfell Spa (Chalybeate) was discovered in 1748.</p> <p>Brown (1791-99) notes the existence of ‘Hartfell Spaw’ which issues from the foot of Hartfell. He notes that it was ‘discovered by John Williamson, more than 50 years ago’.</p>	Local

No	Site name / type	NMRS / SMR	Easting	Northing	Source	Site description	Sensitivity
						<p>Hartfell Spa is depicted and annotated on Crawford's map of 1804, Ainslie's map of 1821 and Thomson's map of 1828.</p> <p>Hartfell Spa (chalybeate) is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st (1861) and 2nd (1900) Edition maps.</p> <p>Field survey noted that the well is marked by a mortared stone entrance, approximately 1.5m high and a maximum 0.7m wide, leading into the hillside. A post and wire fence enclosure surrounds the entrance. A plaque outside states 'Hartfell Spa, Discovered in 1748 by a John Williamson, whose memorial can be found in the Old Moffat cemetery. The water from this spring contained chalybeate, reputed to contain mainly iron and calcium deposits. Restored by Moffat and District Community Council and Countryside Commission for Scotland'.</p>	
32	Auchencat Burn findspot	NT01SE 11 / MDG372	3083	6107	NMRS	Truckell records that a flint blade was found at Auchencat Burn by Mr W F Cormack in 1966.	Lesser

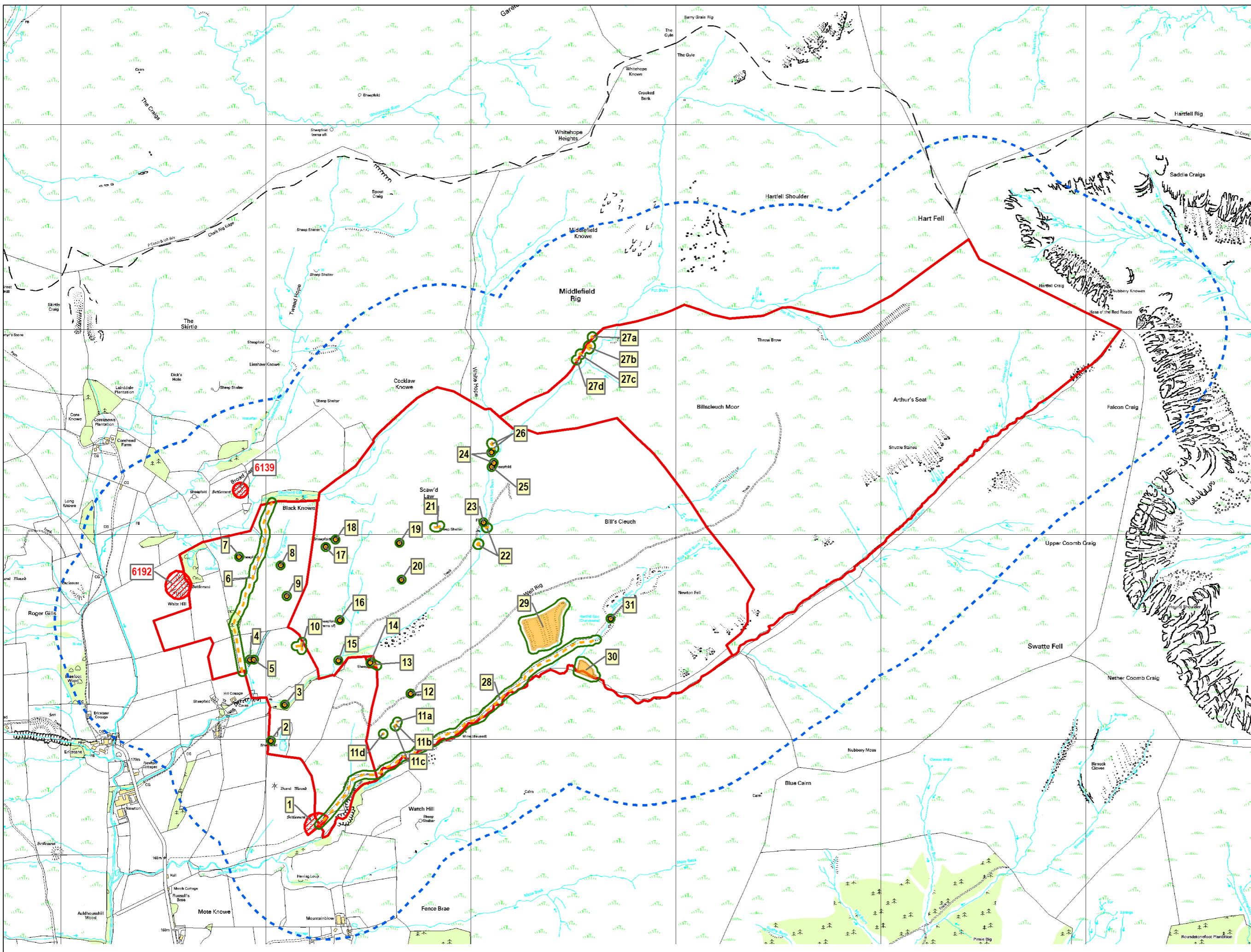
APPENDIX 2: Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the proposed development area

Ref No	Site	Easting	Northing	Status	Sensitivity
6139	Broad Tae, settlement 650m ESE of Corehead	30787	61221	Scheduled	National
6192	White Hill, settlement 700m SSE of Corehead	30757	61175	Scheduled	National



Key:

- Proposed Development Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Track
- 500m Buffer
- 20m Buffer



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Fig. No: **1** Revision: **A**

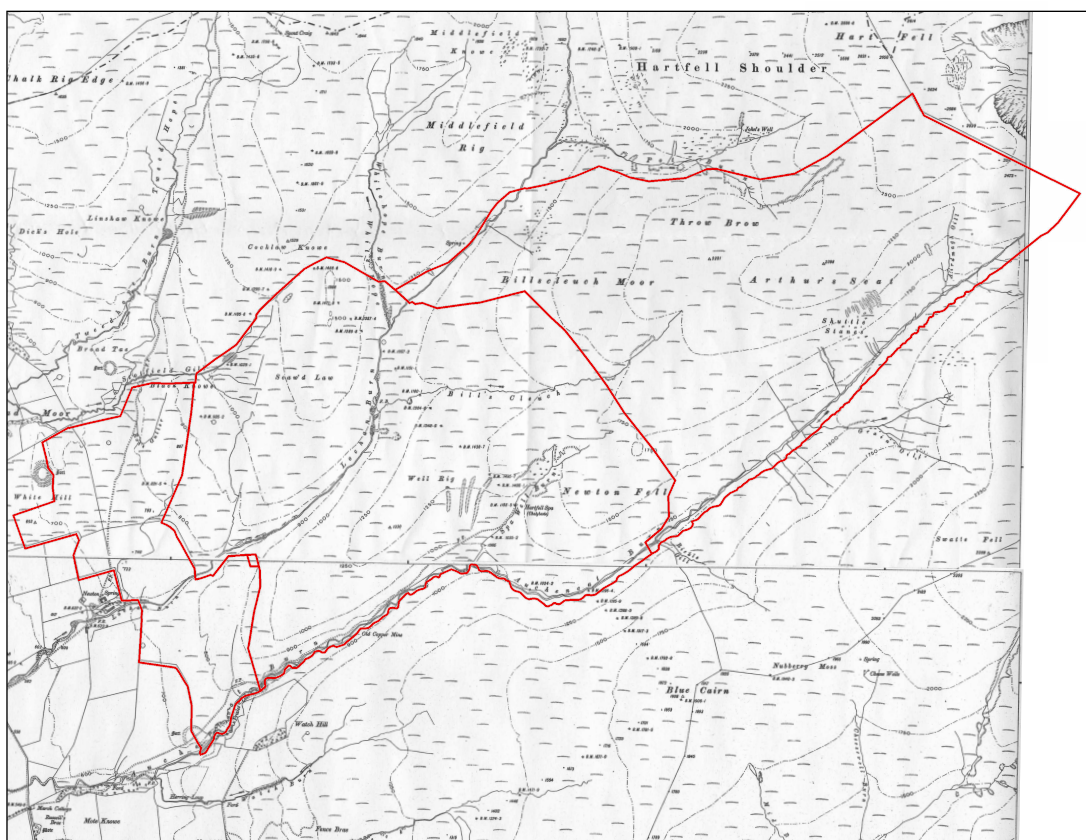
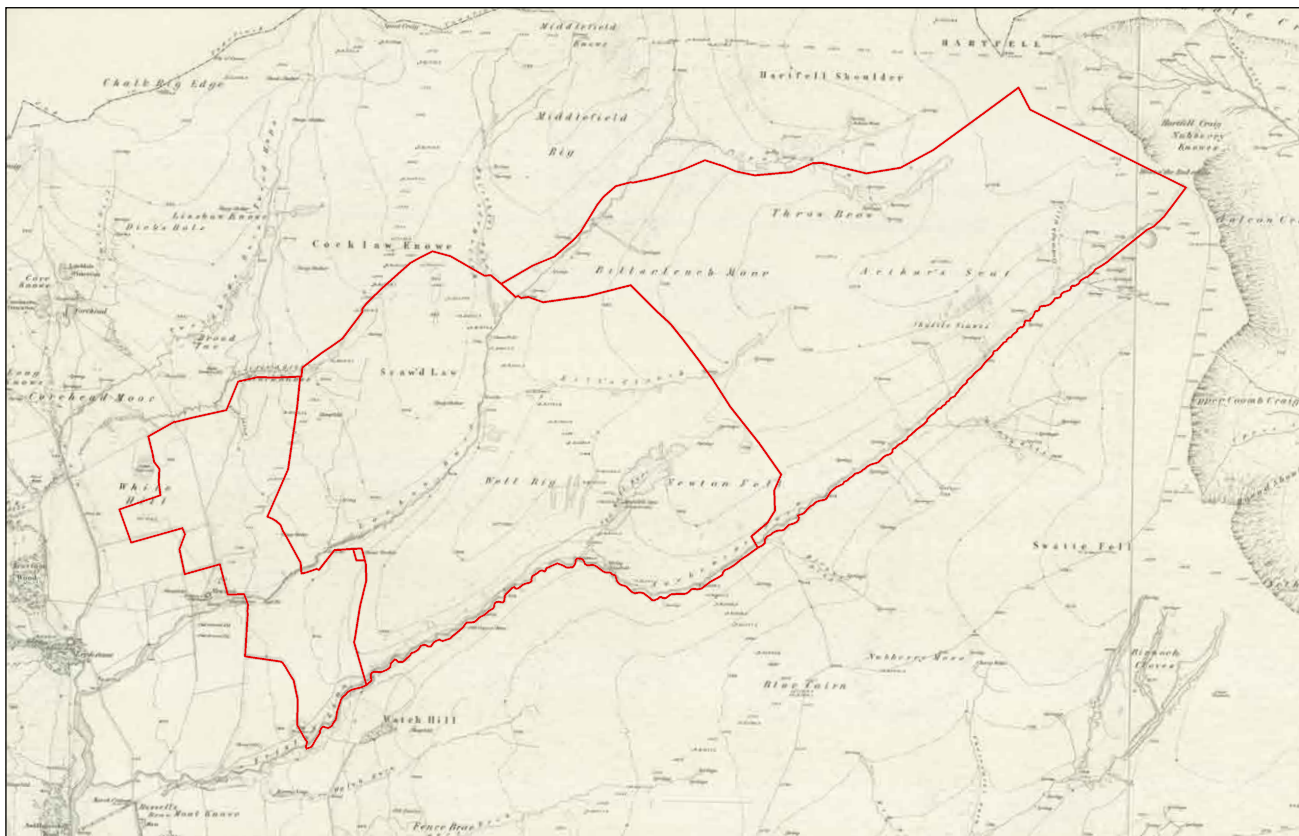
Title:
Cultural Heritage: Constraints

Project:
Newton Farm Desk Based Assessment

Scale:
1:17,000 @ A3

Client:
UPM Tilhill

Drawn by: **SW** Report No:



Key:



Fig. No: **2** Revision: **A** Client: **UPM Tilhill**

Title: **Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (top)
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (bottom)**

Project: **Newton Farm Desk Based Assessment**

Scale: **Not to Scale**

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Drawn by: **SW** Page No: Report No: