



# ARCUS

## **SHEPHERDS' RIG - CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**OCTOBER 2018**

**Cultural Heritage Technical Report Number: 033**



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## DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION			
<b>Project Title</b>	Shepherds' Rig Wind Farm		
<b>Description</b>	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy services Ltd. ('Arcus') on behalf of Infinergy ('client') of land between Craigengillan Hill and Marscalloch Hill in Dumfries and Galloway. The purpose of the DBA is to inform the Planning Authority for a proposed wind farm development (herein referred to as 'the Development'), for which a planning application is to be submitted in 2014.</p> <p>The Site (Figure 1, Plate 1) is located off the B729, which connects the B7000 to Moniaive. The land is predominantly covered by commercial plantation forestry at various stages of growth (Plate 1). The entire site has been under commercial plantation forestry at one point or another and the land shows signs of significant disturbance caused by tree root movement and growth.</p> <p>The data collection exercise has identified a total of 116 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the Site boundary. These features include three Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings.</p> <p>It is considered that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon, previously undiscovered archaeological remains.</p>		
<b>Report Type</b>	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
<b>Project Start Date</b>	01/10/2013	<b>Project End Date</b>	03/10/2018
<b>Contractor Name</b>	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd.		
<b>Client</b>	Infinergy		
SITE LOCATION INFORMATION			
<b>Site Address</b>	Shepherds' Rig		
<b>Unitary Authority/District</b>	Dumfries and Galloway		
<b>Grid References</b>	NGR 262492 59636 & NGR 262441 593767		
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PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY			
<b>Type of Publication</b>	Grey Literature		
<b>Title</b>	Shepherds' Rig Wind Farm, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy services Ltd. ('Arcus') on behalf of Infinergy ('client') of land between Craigengillan Hill and Marscalloch Hill in Dumfries and Galloway. The purpose of the DBA is to inform the Planning Authority for a proposed wind farm development (herein referred to as 'the Development'), for which a planning application is to be submitted in 2018.

The Site (Figure 1, Plate 1) is located off the B729, which connects the B7000 to Moniaive. The land is predominantly covered by commercial plantation forestry at various stages of growth (Plate 1). The entire site has been under commercial plantation forestry at one point or another and the land shows signs of significant disturbance caused by tree root movement and growth.

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 98 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the Site Boundary. These features include three Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings. Within the Site, 18 heritage assets were identified from data provided by the Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environment Record.

It is considered that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon, previously undiscovered archaeological remains.

There is potential for indirect impacts to affect sites in the proposed Development site and within and beyond the wider study area. This will be fully investigated in the EIA, taking into account the way in which the proposed Development will affect the setting of significant sites.

This report was originally prepared by J. Barnes, on behalf of Arcus in December 2013, it has subsequently been revised and updated by R. Humphreys, on behalf of Wessex Archaeology, in October 2018.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DATA ENTRY FORM .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 The Development .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.2.1 Legislation .....	1
1.2.2 National Policy .....	2
1.2.3 Local Policy .....	2
1.2.4 Relevant Guidance .....	2
<b>2 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.1 Aims.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.2 Methodology.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.1 Sitestudy area description.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.2 HER and NMRS results summary.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.3 Cartographic Analysis.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.4 Aerial Photography.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.5 Walkover Survey .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.6 Statistical Accounts for Scotland .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.1 The Prehistoric Period .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.2 Roman - Early Medieval Period .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4.3 Medieval Period .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4.4 Post-Medieval Period .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4.5 Modern Era .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.1 Overview .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.2 Archaeological Potential.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.3 Potential Impacts .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.4 Potential Mitigation.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6 CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7 SOURCES .....</b>	<b>8</b>

<b>7.1</b>	<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Maps .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Aerial Photography .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>FIGURES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>PLATES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>APPENDIX I - ARCHIVE AND WALKOVER RESULTS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>12.1 Catalogue of archaeological sites and historic buildings .....</b>	<b>15</b>

### Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – HER/NMRS Feature Locations

### Plates

Plate 1: General View of site

Plate 2: Sheepfold (MDG25437)

Plate 3: Previously unknown feature identified during site walkover (U3).

Plate 4: General view of potential earthworks (MDG3930)

Plate 5: A collection of stones immediately east of Craigengillan Cairn, potentially from drystone wall, potentially older feature (U2).

Plate 6: View of Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238). Note the Sheepfold crossing the cairn (107).

Plate 7: Detail view of Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238), showing construction.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy services Ltd. ('Arcus') on behalf of Infinergy ('client') of land between Craigengillan Hill and Marscalloch Hill in Dumfries and Galloway. The DBA has been updated and revised in 2018 by Wessex Archaeology on Behalf of Arcus. The purpose of the DBA is to inform the Planning Authority for a proposed wind farm development (herein referred to as 'the Development'), for which a planning application is to be submitted in December 2018.

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology a study area was defined. The core of the study area is the Development site and is referred to hereafter as the "Site", the boundary of which is shown on Figure 1. The Development is to be situated on land centred on NGR NX 62492 93636 approximately 5 km east of Carsphairn (Figure 1). The "Site" covers an area of approximately 15.6 km<sup>2</sup> and is predominantly covered by commercial plantation forestry.

A wider study area, which includes the Site and land within a 1 km radius (Figure 2) of it, has been used to aid the assessment for potential unknown archaeology to survive within the Development footprint. Together, the Site and the Wider Study Area constitute the Core Study Area as described in Chapter 11 of the Environmental Statement which will accompany the forthcoming Application.

### 1.1 The Development

The Development would consist of up to 19 turbines with a maximum height of 146.5 metres (m) to blade tip, with associated turbine foundations, crane hardstanding, access road, cabling and grid connection.

The wind turbines would be operational for up to 25 years and hence will not be considered a permanent feature within the landscape. At the end of 25 years the site will be decommissioned. Once decommissioned all above ground equipment would be dismantled and removed. Alternatively, the Developer may apply for planning permission to extend the operational life of the Development.

During construction and operation, the Development may have direct or indirect impacts upon the archaeological features within the area. The effects of the Development will be fully assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

#### 1.2.1 Legislation

- Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)<sup>2</sup> as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011)<sup>3</sup> and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required before any work affecting the fabric of a Scheduled Monument can be carried out; and

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<sup>1</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011, [online], Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/1824/made> [Accessed on 03/12/2013]

<sup>2</sup> Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> (Accessed on 10/10/2013)

<sup>3</sup> Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/3/contents/enacted> (Accessed on 10/10/2013)

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997<sup>4</sup> (As amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (2011) details the duties of National and Local Authorities regarding the desirability of preserving and enhancing settings.

### **1.2.2 National Policy**

- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)<sup>5</sup>, paragraphs 110 to 124 set out how all types of historic environment assets are to be dealt with within the planning framework;
- Detail on how this high-level policy should be applied in practice is detailed in the *Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016*<sup>6</sup>, this replaces the operational practices which were set out in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011)*.

### **1.2.3 Local Policy**

- The Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan was adopted in September 2014<sup>7</sup>. Policies HE1 - HE6 relate to the safeguarding of the historic environment, with policies HE3 and HE4 relating specifically to the protection of archaeological remains.

### **1.2.4 Relevant Guidance**

- Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>8</sup> advises that the aim of a DBA is to gain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the planning application site boundary (The Application site) and that from this an appraisal can be made on the presence of absence of archaeology.

## **2 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES**

### **2.1 Aims**

The Aim of this DBA is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology in the Site and wider study areas;
- To establish the archaeological potential and significance of the Site; and
- To assess the potential for the Development to harm archaeological resources, either directly or indirectly, within the Site and wider study area.

### **2.2 Methodology**

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014, revised 2017)<sup>9</sup>.

The DBA comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic

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<sup>4</sup> Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents> (Accessed on 10/10/2013)

<sup>5</sup> Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy (SPP): Available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/02/03132605/0> [Accessed on 10/10/2013].

<sup>6</sup> Historic Environment Scotland 2016. Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications> [Accessed on 23/02/2018]

<sup>7</sup> Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (2014). Dumfries and Galloway Council. Available at: <https://www.dumgal.gov.uk/ldp> [Accessed on 23/02/2018]

<sup>8</sup> The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, Revised 2017) Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. CIfA: University of Reading.

<sup>9</sup> The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, Revised 2017) Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. CIfA: University of Reading.



character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of proposed development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource and potential mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in 2.1 above.

To inform this DBA an archive search was undertaken in order to identify records of known archaeological features which have the potential to be affected by the Development. This archive search also collected data falling within the wider study area, to inform the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the site. The following sources were consulted in accordance with the best practice guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>10</sup> (CIfA).

- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) including;
  - Aerial Photography Collection, consulted 22/11/2013;
  - Archaeological Records, received 05/11/2013;
  - Database of World Heritage Sets, dataset downloaded 08/10/2013;
  - Database of Scheduled Monuments, dataset downloaded 08/10/2013;
  - Database of Listed Buildings, dataset downloaded 08/10/2013;
  - Database of Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscape, dataset downloaded 08/10/2013;
  - Database of Inventoried Battlefields, dataset downloaded 08/10/2013; and
  - Database of Conservation Areas, dataset downloaded 08/10/2013.
- The Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environment Record, data received 05/04/2018;
- The Statistical Accounts of Scotland; and
- Cartographic Evidence as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), consulted on 22/11/2013.

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of any recent fieldwork.

To accompany this consultation, a site walkover has also been conducted to verify the written records, to assess the character of the site and to note any archaeological features not previously identified. Any previously unknown sites were recorded by use of digital photography, an appropriate scale, and a hand-held GPS.

The results of this work have informed the archaeological baseline and archaeological potential of both the archaeological and wider study areas. This baseline has then been cross-referenced with the proposed Development scheme to assess the potential for the Development to harm archaeological resources situated with the Development footprint.

### **3 RESULTS**

The results of the DBA are summarised below. Site number references correlate to Table 1.3 found in Appendix I.

#### **3.1 Site study area description**

The Site study area (Figure 1, Plate 1) is located off the B729, which connects the B7000 to Moniaive. The land is predominantly covered by commercial plantation forestry at various stages of growth (Plate 1). The entire site has been under commercial plantation forestry at one point or another and the land shows signs of significant disturbance caused by tree root movement and growth.

The solid geology primarily consists of Wacke, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 451 to 461 million years ago in the Ordovician period. Superficial deposits

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<sup>10</sup> The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, Revised 2017) Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. CIfA : University of Reading..

across the majority of the study area are made up of Devensian till however there are some small pockets of peat across the site<sup>11</sup>.

The site rises from a height of approximately 200 m AOD in the valley to the east to 401 m AOD to the tip of Craigengillan Hill and 381 m AOD to the tip of Marscalloch Hill.

### 3.2 HER and NMRS results summary

Consultation of the HER and NMRS has identified a total of 98 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the Site boundary. These features include three Scheduled Monuments (1043, 1095, 2238), two Listed Buildings (3628, 3627), two non-designated features considered to be of national importance (MDG3944, MDG3956) and one Archaeological Sensitive Area (ASA). There are no Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventoried Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the core or wider study areas.

Of the above, 18 records of features located within the Site area were returned. These include the Scheduled Monument Craigengillan Cairn (2238) a substantial prehistoric cairn situated on the eastern boundary of the Site (Plates 2-3). There are no further features considered to be of national importance within the Site. Other features considered to be of local to regional significance situated within the Site include numerous sheepfolds, enclosure and field systems as well as isolated examples of buildings and possible cairns.

### 3.3 Cartographic Analysis

The National Library of Scotland's map collection was consulted on the 16/04/18. The following summarises findings for both the Site and wider study areas.

- Crawford, William - Map of Dumfries-shire (north west section) 1804 – the Craigengillan Hill appears on this map and a rough topography of the area is depicted. There are no further details.
- Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland (left side) 1821 – Craigengillan Hill appears on this map and a rough topography of the area is depicted. There are no further details.
- John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland - Dumfriesshire (top left section) 1832 – Craigengillan Hill appears on this map and a rough topography of the area is depicted. There are no further details.
- Ordnance Survey - Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheets 5-6 1853 – The study area is shown and includes landscape features such as the rock formations at Goat Craig. There is a 'Sheep Bee' to the south-west of the core study area (referenced as a Sheep Fold by the DGHM MDG25437). Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238) is depicted within the Site.
- Ordnance Survey - Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII NW 1893 – no further features of archaeological interest are shown within the study area.
- Ordnance Survey - Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII NW 1907 – no further features of archaeological interest are shown within the study area.

It is concluded that with the exception of large scale, commercial plantation forestry the land use and character of the area has changed little from 1804 to the present day and the wider study area remains a rural area characterised by isolated farmsteads, sheepfolds and rough pasture land.

<sup>11</sup> British Geological Society (2013) Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>. [Accessed on 13/11/2013]

### **3.4 Aerial Photography**

Records held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) were consulted. No additional features of archaeological significance were identified. A full list of aerial photographic records consulted is presented in section 7.3.

### **3.5 Walkover Survey**

A walkover survey was conducted on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2013. The weather was dry and visibility was good. The sites of any known archaeological features were visited and information from the Dumfries and Galloway HER and NMRS was confirmed. A general walkover of the Site study area was conducted to assess the site for any potentially undiscovered archaeological features. Three additional features were identified during this site walkover. These sites are detailed in Table 1.3, Appendix I of this report.

### **3.6 Statistical Accounts for Scotland**

The study area is covered by the Parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire Statistical Account. The 1834-45 account reports that the parish is characterised by farmland, the River Ken and plantations of oak. Antiquities reported in the Statistical Accounts include Stroanfreggan Cairn (SM 1043) which is situated within Stroanfreggan Farm. The Statistical account also highlights two standing stones within close proximity of the cairn. No further details of antiquities within the statistical accounts can be attributed to the Site or wider study areas.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 116 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the Site boundary. These features include three Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings.

Of the 116 features situated within the wider study area, 18 of them are located within the Site. The following section gives a brief description of the wider study area's archaeological and historical sites within the context of the area's background history, presented by period.

The following section refers to the features detailed in Table 1.3, Appendix I and shown in Figure 2.

### **4.1 The Prehistoric Period**

The HER and NMRS hold numerous records relating to finds and features with a confirmed prehistoric date. A number of these records relate to isolated Mesolithic findspots, usually flint scatters consisting of worked and waste flakes (MDG3956, MDG3927, MDG3932, MDG3953, MDG3962, NMRS64361, NMRS64344, MDG3935 and NMRS64362 ). These flint scatters are often found as the result of mole activity or erosion scarring.

In addition to these isolated Mesolithic findspots there are numerous pre-historic cairns including the Scheduled Stroanfreggan Bridge Cairn (1043), a cairn situated at Smittons Bridge (MDG3937), Round Craigs a nationally important non-designated cairn (MDG3944) and the site of a former cairn at Furmiston (MDG3968 ) are all examples of Early Neolithic - Early Bronze Age cairns. A further cairn was also recorded on the first edition OS map at Muirdrochwood, however there is now no trace of the cairn due to ploughing and afforestation. Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238) is the only example of an Early Neolithic – early/Late Bronze Age cairn situated within the Site. This cairn is a substantial kerb cairn measuring approximately 3-4 m in height and 24 m across. The cairn is surrounded by plantation forestry and a sheep shelter is positioned on top of the cairn. The cairn was visited during the site walkover and was found to be in good condition (Plates 6-7).

The HER and NMRS also returned records of several potential prehistoric cairn groups. These include cairn groups at Round Craigs (MDG25732 and MDG3940 ), Marscalloch Hill

(MDG3936), Craigengillan (MDG3930) and Culmark Moss (MDG3943, NMRS 64353 and NMRS 64339 ). It is thought that the majority of these cairns are agricultural in nature. In addition to these clearance cairns there is extensive evidence of prehistoric agricultural activity at Glenhead Rig (MDG3915), where evidence of lynchets, a homestead, and a partly banked oval enclosure survive as well as at Smittons Bridge (MDG25737), where a small area of rig overlies a low-banked enclosure.

Finally the HER records a substantial prehistoric settlement at Stroanfreggan (MDG3931; Stroanfreggan Archaeologically sensitive area ) which includes clearance cairns and enclosures ( MDG3931 and MDG3940), Lithic Scatters (MDG3956), a kerb cairn at Smittons Bridge (MDG3937), Stroanfreggan Bridge Cairn (SM 1043) and Stroanfreggan Craig (SM 1095) an Iron Age fort.

#### **4.2 Roman - Early Medieval Period**

The HER returned no known records of features with a confirmed Roman or Early Medieval date.

#### **4.3 Medieval Period**

The HER returned eight records of features located within the wider study area with a potential medieval date. These records include farmsteads at Scalloch/Little Auchrae (MDG11404), Smittons (MDG3947) Bridgemark (MDG3949). Other medieval sites include ruined buildings at Glen (MDG12788) and evidence of buildings and rig and furrow at Marchhouse (MDG15834). Further evidence of agriculture includes two enclosures one at Moorbrock (MDG12790) one at Smittons (MDG3965). Further evidence of medieval settlement is located at Craigmitchel/Stonehouse (MDG3917). This settlement was deserted in the post-medieval period; however, evidence of earth and stone banked enclosures has survived and is visible in aerial photography.

#### **4.4 Post-Medieval Period**

The majority of features associated with this period are agricultural and include farmsteads ( MDG27061, MDG15819, MDG15820, MDG15823, MDG15847, MDG15852, MDG15861, MDG25436 and NMRS 177470), enclosures (MDG15827, MDG15828, MDG15832, MDG15866, MDG15867, MDG25733, MDG26152, MDG26171 and NMRS 64344 ), Field systems (MDG15837, MDG15848, MDG15849, MDG15854 and MDG15863), a Hay Ree (MDG25355) and numerous sheepfolds (MDG15850, MDG15848, MDG15849, MDG15866, MDG15868, MDG25354, MDG25356, MDG25357, MDG25359, MDG25434, MDG25435, MDG25437, MDG25731, MDG25734, MDG25736, MDG25742, MDG26169, MDG26170, MDG26172, MDG26173, MDG26174, MDG26175, MDG26176 and MDG3918 ). Of these agricultural, post-medieval features, 23 are situated within the Site area. A number were identified on the ground the majority of which survive are sheepfolds (Plate 2, MDG25437 ). There was no evidence of former field systems within the site boundary.

In addition to the above sites the HER and NMRS returned records relating to bridges (LB3628, LB3627, MDG19687, and MDG19688 ), various single cell buildings annotated on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS maps (MDG15824, MDG15826, MDG15835 and MDG15836 ), a kiln (MDG15831), a watermill (MDG23020) and a school (NMRS 64356). All of these features suggest an agrarian community stretched across a wide landscape.

#### **4.5 Modern Era**

The HER returned three single sites attributed a modern date. The first is a clearance cairn situated at Knockaughlie Hill (MDG15825), the second is a pump located at Bridgemark (MDG3950) and the third, a possible crash site of a Blenheim bomber. Despite this low return of records there are operational farmsteads which surround the site have modern elements and there are modern features related to the plantation forestry throughout the

area. None of these features are currently considered to be of any archaeological significance.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

### 5.1 Overview

The following section summarises the potential for further sub surface archaeological remains to occur within the study area, outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, and suggests appropriate further work as well as potential mitigation strategies.

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 115 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the Site boundary. These features include three Scheduled Monuments and two Listed Buildings.

### 5.2 Archaeological Potential

**Table 1.2: Archaeological Potential**

Period	Visibility within 1 km study area	Presence or Absence of sites within 1 km study area	Likelihood of Discoveries within the Development
<b>Prehistoric</b>	Single Prominent Pre-historic feature, Craigengillan Cairn – in good condition	Present	Low – due to ground disturbance from plantation forestry
<b>Roman- early medieval</b>	Absent	Absent	Low
<b>Early Medieval - Medieval</b>	Poor	Present in limited numbers	Low
<b>Post-Medieval</b>	Good _ remains still present and good cartographic coverage – low archaeological significance	Good - remains still present and good cartographic coverage – low archaeological significance	Low
<b>Modern</b>	Good but not of archaeological significance.	Good but not of archaeological significance.	Low

### 5.3 Potential Impacts

Potential impacts from the Development fall into two categories, direct and indirect impacts.

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried or otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction or decommissioning of a site. Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint (yet to be finalised) where associated earthmoving and excavation occur and not to the full extent of the Site within the redline boundary. Excavations for the turbine foundations are anticipated to reach a depth between 2-4 m. Excavation depths for cable runs and access tracks are anticipated to reach c. 500-

750 mm it is therefore unlikely that any archaeology situated at a depth of more than 1 m has the potential to receive a direct impact, other than at the turbine locations.

The Development has the potential to cause indirect effects, primarily visual, upon the settings of nationally important cultural heritage assets within and beyond the study areas of this DBA. Due to the height and visibility of the turbines it is considered that these indirect effects have the potential to be significant (i.e., they may have the potential to so alter the settings of some cultural heritage assets that the significance of these assets is changed or harmed). These effects will be assessed and reported in full within the Environmental Statement (ES).

#### **5.4 Potential Mitigation**

It is considered that preservation *in-situ* is the preferred method of mitigation for known archaeological remains. However, where this is not possible, or where there is a likelihood of encountering locally important unknown subsurface archaeological remains a programme of archaeological works leading to preservation by record is considered appropriate.

Due to there being low potential for further unknown archaeology within the Site it is proposed that should planning permission be granted, a watching brief during construction of the Development is undertaken. This would need to be agreed with the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service.

### **6 CONCLUSION**

The DBA has revealed that there is low potential for further, unknown, archaeological remains within the Site. The situation of the Site within plantation forestry largely accounts for the low return of known archaeological remains, with high levels of ground disturbance. Where records of known archaeological remains could be located on site survival was limited to post-medieval sites (usually sheepfolds), or to the Scheduled and protected Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238). New features considered to potentially be archaeological in nature were limited to the forestry ride immediately south-east of the cairn.

As the Development will be situated away from the Craigengillan Cairn and beyond its immediate vicinity, it is considered that any archaeological remains likely to be encountered will be post-medieval in date, related to agriculture and of local- regional significance. It is considered that there is limited potential for remains of a prehistoric or medieval date to survive within the Site.

In conclusion it is considered that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon, previously undiscovered archaeological remains.

There is potential for indirect impacts to affect sites in the proposed Development site and within and beyond the wider study area. This will be fully investigated in the EIA, taking into account the way in which the proposed Development will affect the setting of significant sites.

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#### **7.1 Bibliography**

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## 7.2 Maps

- Roy Military Map of the Lowlands 1747-55
- Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 5: Surveyed: 1850-51, Published: 1853
- Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 6: Surveyed: 1850, Published: 1853
- Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 9: Surveyed: 1849-50, Published: 1853
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.SW: Surveyed: 1894, Published: 1895
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.NW: Surveyed: 1893, Published: 1895
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.NE: Surveyed: 1893, Published: 1895
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.SE: Surveyed: 1894, Published: 1895
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.SW: Surveyed: 1907, Published: 1910
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.NW: Surveyed: 1907, Published: 1909
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.NE :Surveyed: 1907, Published: 1909
- Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet VIII.SE: Surveyed: 1907, Published: 1909
- 1:25,000 Map of Great Britain NX69 1956

## 7.3 Aerial Photography

**Table 1.2: Aerial Photographs Consulted**

Sortie	Frame	Date	Scale
ASS_623_88	0170	10/06/1988	24000
ASS_623_88	0171	10/06/1988	24000
ASS_623_88	0172	10/06/1988	24000
ASS_622_-88	0017	10/06/1988	24000
ASS_622_88	0018	10/06/1988	24000
ASS_622_88	0019	10/06/1988	24000

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## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **10 FIGURES**

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – HER/NMRS Feature Locations



## 11 PLATES

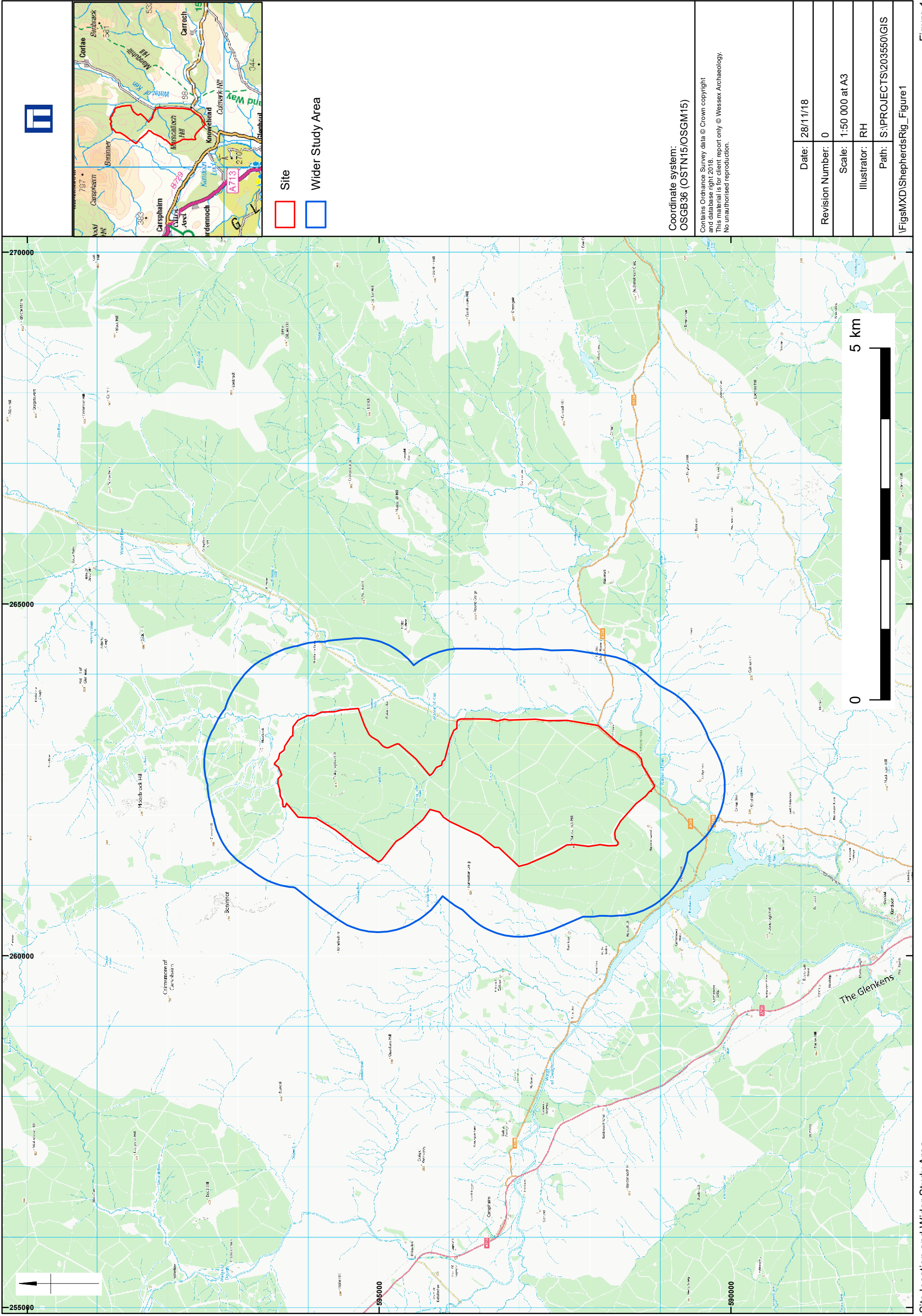


**Plate 1:** General View of site



**Plate 2:** Sheepfold (MDG25437)

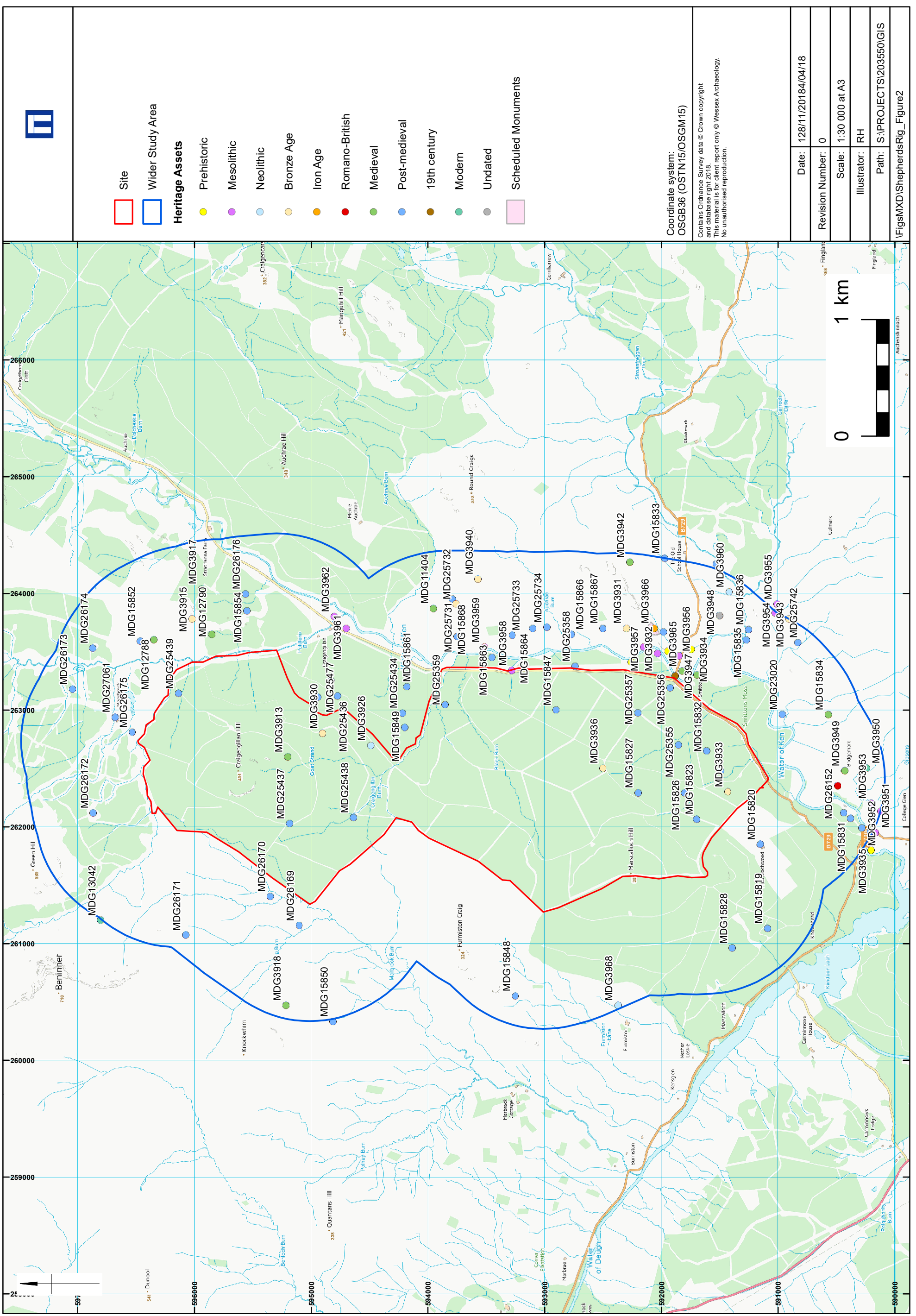




Site location and Wider Study Area

Figure 1





Site, Wider Study Area and location of Heritage Assets

Figure 2





**Plate 3:** Previously unknown feature identified during site walkover (U3)



**Plate 4:** General view of potential earthworks (MDG3930)





**Plate 5:** A collection of stones immediately east of Craigengillan Cairn, potentially from a drystone wall, potentially older feature (U2).



**Plate 6:** View of Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238). Note the Sheepfold crossing the cairn (U3).





**Plate 7:** Detail view of Craigengillan Cairn (SM2238), showing construction.

## 12 APPENDIX I - ARCHIVE AND WALKOVER RESULTS

### 12.1 Catalogue of archaeological sites and historic buildings

The following catalogue summarises the records for the Site and wider study area as held by the NMRS and Dumfries and Galloway HER. Three additional sites were identified during the walkover survey, aerial photographic and cartographic analysis. The Site ID number relates to the sites location in Figure 2.

**Table 1.3: Shepherds' Rig heritage assets situated within the Site and wider study area**

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
SM number 1043 NMRS 64370	Stroanfreggan Bridge, Cairn	Early Neolithic - Early Bronze Age	A cairn situated on the edge of a bank on low-lying ground. The cairn is circular measuring 25.4 m in diameter and surviving to a height of 1.6 m. The cairn has been heavily robbed. <sup>12</sup>	Scheduled Monument – Nationally important	264013	591418
SM number 1095 NMRS 64376	Stroanfreggan Craig, fort, Smittens Bridge	Prehistoric	A fort occupying the summit of Stroanfreggan Craig. The fort is thought to be entirely Iron Age in date. It survives as a number of stone walls and a later dyke. <sup>13</sup>	Scheduled Monument – Nationally important	263690	592071
SM number 2238 NMRS 64336	Craigengillan, Cairn	Prehistoric	A circular cairn surrounded by forestry ploughing. The ploughing has damaged the western edge of the cairn.	Scheduled Monument – Nationally important	262696	594489

<sup>12</sup> RCAHMS (2013) Canmore, Stroanfreggan Craig Record. Available at RCAHMS (2013) Canmore, Stroanfreggan Cairn Record. Available at <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/64370/details/stroanfreggan+cairn/> [Accessed on 09/10/2013] [Accessed on 09/10/2013]

<sup>13</sup> RCAHMS (2013) Canmore, Stroanfreggan Cairn Record. Available at <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/64370/details/stroanfreggan+cairn/> [Accessed on 09/10/2013]

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
LB number 3628 NMRS 64357	Smeatons Bridge over Water of Ken	Post-medieval	A single depressed- arch bridge with splayed abutments. Constructed c. 1830.	Category B Listed Building	263295	591881
LB number 3627 NMRS 213402	High Bridge of Ken	Post-medieval	An eighteenth-century bridge, consisting of two semi-circular arches separated by a wide spandrel, long abutments with a narrow carriageway.	Category B Listed Buildings	261954	590211
MDG3944	Round Craigs	Early Neolithic - Late Bronze Age	A possible cairn situated on a prominent outcrop at the north edge of an area of field clearance. The cairn measures approximately 8.5 m in diameter and survives to 1 m in height.	Nationally Important	264486	593525
MDG3956	Smittons Bridge/Water of Ken	Mesolithic	In a small erosion scar in the terrace south-east of Smittons Bridge over 100 flakes, blades and microliths were found (in 1980).	Nationally Important	26463	591848
MDG11404 NMRS 104686	Scalloch / Little Auchrae	Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Well-preserved remains of a farmstead and field system. The farmstead is noted on Blaeu's map of 1654, Roy's Map of 1755 and Ainslie's map of 1797.	Regional	263870	593950



Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG12788	Glen	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map (1850) shows buildings and a field marked as "Glen, ruins of". The features survive as earthworks and stone foundations.	Regional/Local	263604	596345
MDG12790	Moorbrock	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	A circular enclosure including the remains of two rectangular structures. The enclosure measures approximately 20 m in diameter and was discovered during forestry ploughing in 1991.	Other	263648	595852
MDG15819 NMRS 177456	Muirdrochwood / 'Marscalloch'	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS Map depicts a farmstead comprising one partially roofed L-shaped building, one unroofed building marked 'ruin'. Also depicted is an enclosure and a field. The farmstead is also depicted on Blaeu's 1654 map and Roy's map of 1755.	Regional	261130	591090
MDG15820 NMRS 177457	Muirdrochwood	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a farmstead consisting of three roofed buildings and on unroofed L-shaped building and four enclosures. The current OS map shows five roofed buildings and two enclosures.	Unknown	261850	591150

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG15823 NMRS 177460	Muirdochwood	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a farmstead comprised of three unroofed buildings annotated 'Ruins' and a head-dyke annotated 'Old Fence' are depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map. One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS map.	Unknown	262064	591695
MDG15824 NMRS 177461	Bell's Craig, High Bridge of Ken	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a single unroofed building labelled 'Ruin'. The building is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	262120	590440
MDG15825 NMRS 177462	Bell's Craig, High Bridge of Ken	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a single unroofed building labelled 'Ruin'. The building is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	261990	590280
MDG15826 NMRS 177463	Dry Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts what may be a single unroofed building. There is one unroofed structure which also may potentially be a building shown on the current OS map.	Unknown	262290	591800
MDG15827 NMRS 177464	Dry Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Two enclosures annotated as 'Old Fences' are shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Current OS Mapping does not depict them.	Unknown	262290	592200

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG15828 NMRS 177465	Marscalloch	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a single enclosure annotated as 'Old Fence'. The enclosure is also depicted on the 1853 and current edition OS map.	Unknown	260960	591390
MDG15831 NMRS 177468	High Bridge of Ken	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts an unroofed structure annotated as 'Old Kiln (corn)' it is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	262070	590380
MDG15832 NMRS 177469	Dry Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	An enclosure depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map as well as the 1852 and current OS map.	Other	262650	591610
MDG15834 NMRS 177471	Marchhouse	Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A single unroofed building depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition and the 1853 OS map but not on current OS mapping. It is thought that the building may equate to the 'Muidrochatt' on Roy's map of 1755 and 'Mrkdrochat' on Blaeu's map of 1654. Recent aerial photography shows evidence of rig cultivation the north of the farm.	Regional/Local	262960	590570

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG15835 NMRS 177472	Culmark moss	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a single unroofed building annotated 'Ruin'. The building is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	263600	591270
MDG15836 NMRS 177473	Culmark Moss	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a single unroofed building annotated 'Ruin'. The building is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	263690	591250
MDG15837 NMRS 177474	Image Pool, Stroanfreggan Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Aerial photography shows clear evidence of field walls which form the field system annotated as 'Old Fences' on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The field system is not depicted on the current OS map.	Unknown	264250	591530
MDG15847 NMRS 177484	Marscalloch Hill / Smeaton	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS Map depicts a farmstead annotated as 'ruins of'. It is comprised of three unroofed buildings, one enclosure and a field system, annotated 'old fences' as well as a sheepfold.	Unknown	263000	592900

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG15848 NMRS177485	Big Loskie	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a field system annotated as 'Old Fences' as well as three sheepfolds, two of which are annotated as 'Sheep Ree' and the third as 'Old Sheep Ree'. Two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS map.	Unknown	260550	593250
MDG15849 NMRS 177486	Craigengillan Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A small field system depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map annotated 'Old fences'. The map also shows a sheepfold annotated as 'Old Sheep Ree'.	Unknown	262850	594200
MDG15852 NMRS 177489	Glenhead Rig	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A farmstead annotated 'ruins of' comprising two unroofed buildings and two enclosures on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The map also shows a field system annotated 'Old Fences' and a sheep fold annotated 'sheep ree' are also shown. Two unroofed buildings and a field-system are shown on the current edition OS map.	Unknown	263590	596460
MDG15854 NMRS 177491	Glenhead Rig	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a field-system annotated as 'Old fences' on the first edition OS map. This is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	263850	595550

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG15861 NMRS 177498	Black Burn Bridge	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map but is not shown on the current OS map.	Unknown	263200	594180
MDG15863 NMRS 177500	Black Burn Bridge	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a field-system and a head-dyke annotated 'Old Fences'. It is not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	263450	593450
MDG15864 NMRS 177501	Little Auchrae Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts two enclosures and four lengths of wall annotated as 'Old Fence'. They are not shown on current OS mapping.	Unknown	263700	593100
MDG15866 NMRS 177503	Little Auchrae Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	An enclosure annotated as 'Old Sheep Ree' is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and current OS mapping.	Unknown	263650	592770
MDG15867 NMRS 177504	Stroanfreggan Craig	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	An enclosure or field annotated as 'Old Fence' is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map but not current OS mapping.	Unknown	263700	592500
MDG15868 NMRS 177505	Scalloch	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A single unroofed structure annotated as 'Old Sheep Ree' is shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition of the OS map and current OS mapping. The sheepfold is still visible on recent aerial photography.	Local	263950	593790

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG23020	Newmill Of Culmark	Post Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	A watermill with extant lade system. The buildings are shown as in use on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map and an unnamed group of buildings is shown at approximately this location on Roy's map of 1755. The mill is annotated on Ainslie's map of 1797.	Regional/Local	262963	590962
MDG25354	Muirdrochwood	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	An enclosure with two offshoot walls on the north-western corner. The enclosure is annotated as a 'Sheep Ree' on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and on current OS digital mapping.	Unknown	262478	591492
MDG25355	Dry Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A field boundary wall with a rectangular feature attached to its east is annotated as a 'Hay Ree' on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. It is not shown on any mapping subsequent to this.	Unknown	262700	591855
MDG25356	Smeaton Bridge	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Five linked enclosures annotated 'sheep ree' depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and shown as a single enclosure on current OS digital mapping.	Other	263189	591926
MDG25357	Shepherds' Rig	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A circular enclosure with three offshoot walls annotated as a 'sheep ree' is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and current OS digital mapping.	Unknown	262976	592202

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG25358	Water of Ken	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a circular enclosure with one offshoot wall annotated as a 'sheep ree'. Current OS mapping depicts the enclosure with two offshoot walls.	Unknown	263375	592738
MDG25359	Hare Strand	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A circular enclosure with three offshoot walls annotated as 'sheep ree'. The feature is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and on current OS digital mapping.	Unknown	263047	593850
MDG25434	Craigengillan Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map depicts a circular enclosure with three offshoot walls annotated as a 'sheep ree'. Current OS mapping depicts the enclosure with two offshoot walls.	Other	262974	594217
MDG25435	Craigengillan	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Circular sheep enclosure with three out-shot walls, shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.	Other	263250	594826



Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG25436	Craigengillan	Post Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a farmstead comprised of two long, parallel buildings aligned north-west to south-east with three or four small enclosures surrounding them. The buildings are annotated as ruins on the 5 <sup>th</sup> edition OS map and the outlines of the structures are still shown on current OS digital mapping.	Other	263120	594772
MDG25437	Craigengillan Hill	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A circular sheep enclosure with two out-shot walls, shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map on the south-western flank of Craigengillan. The feature still stands within the forestry but has been reduced to an S-shaped feature.	Other	262028	595184
MDG25438	Craigengillan Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a rectangular sheep enclosure (Potentially overlying a circular one), with a singular out-shot wall to the north-east. The sheepfold is shown in part on current OS digital mapping.	Other	262079	594636

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG25439	Dores Knowe	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A circular sheep fold annotated as a 'Sheep Ree' on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows the enclosure with two outshot walls. The feature is not shown on current OS mapping.	Other	263143	596135
MDG25477	Craigengillan	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A polygonal sheep enclosure situated within plantation forestry is also shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.	Other	263110	594940
MDG25731	Scalloch	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS mapping shows a circular sheep fold with three out-shot walls. The feature is still standing and is visible on recent aerial photography.	Other	263630	593750
MDG25732	Round Craigs	Early Bronze Age to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Ten small cairns and several linear clearance spreads extending over approximately 1 hectare (ha) of sloping pasture. The features form no coherent pattern or discernible field plots. The cairns range from circular to oval in shape measuring approximately 4 m in diameter.	Regional/Local	263910	593760
MDG25733	Little Auchrae Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and current OS mapping shows an enclosure annotated as 'Old Fence'. The enclosure can also be seen on recent aerial photography.	Other	263642	593278

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG25734	Little Auchrae Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and recent aerial photography shows a circular sheep enclosure with three out-shot walls.	Other	263710	592980
MDG25736	Low Door of The Craig	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and recent aerial photography shows a circular sheep enclosure with two out-shot walls.	Other	263670	591980
MDG25737	Smittons Bridge	Late Prehistoric to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A small area of rig overlying a low-banked enclosure. This has been truncated on the western side by recent quarrying activity.	Unknown	263504	591943
MDG25742	Culmark Moss	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A hexagonal sheep enclosure with two out-shot walls is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The feature is still visible on recent aerial photography.	Other	263577	590831
MDG26152	Bridgemark	Roman to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Aerial photography shows a possible square enclosure formed by two linear banks at ninety degrees to each other. The feature is situated on the top of a steep bank overlooking the Water of Ken. It does not match any features on previous or current OS mapping.	Unknown	262350	590490

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG26169	Polshagg Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A 'sheep ree' is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map as a rectangular sheep enclosure with three offshoot walls. The feature is also recorded on current OS digital mapping and can be seen on recent aerial photography.	Other	261154	595102
MDG26170	Polshagg Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A 'sheep ree' is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shown as a circular enclosure with three offshoot walls. The feature is also depicted on current OS digital mapping with a polygonal enclosure added.	Local	261404	595347
MDG26171	Beninner	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Two sections of an old field or enclosure boundary meeting at ninety degrees. The feature is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and is annotated as 'Old Fences'.	Other	261072	596075
MDG26172	Minnick Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A 'sheep ree' is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The enclosure has two out shot wall and a small square enclosure on its north-western side. The feature is also shown on current OS mapping.	Other	262116	596865

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG26173	Polifferie Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map shows a rectangular sheep enclosure with internal divisions annotated as 'sheep ree'. The sheep fold is also shown on the current OS digital mapping.	Other	263178	597044
MDG26174	Polifferie Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A square sheep enclosure annotated as a 'sheep ree' is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and on the current OS digital mapping.	Other	263530	596867
MDG26175	Soms Knowe	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	The remains of a square sheep enclosure abutting a field boundary wall is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and is visible on recent aerial photography.	Other	262810	596530
MDG26176	Polifferie Burn	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A square sheep enclosure annotated as a 'sheep ree' on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and on current OS digital mapping. The feature can also be seen on recent aerial photography.	Other	263994	595562
MDG3913 NMRS 64323	Goat Craig Hill	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	A hoard of 2,225 silver, English, Scottish, Irish, Anglo-Gallic and foreign coins mainly of Edward I-II, contained in a 14 <sup>th</sup> century pottery jug was found whilst cleaning surface drains in 1913.	N/A	262600	595200

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3915 NMRS 64325	Glenhead Rig	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Prehistoric enclosure and cultivation remains including clearance cairns, lynchets, a homestead and a partly banked oval enclosure. The features are confused by a probable post-medieval settlement on its eastern side.	Regional	263780	596020
MDG3917 NMRS 64327	Craigmitchel / Stonehouse	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	The OS survey of 1978 noted an area of ruined post-medieval desertion. Including sporadic rectangular structures and earth and stone banked enclosures. A later site visit undertaken in 1991 identified no features worthy of preservation, however a substantial rectangular structure was noted at NGR NX 6490 9594. This feature is also shown on the 1850 OS map and is annotated as 'Stonehouse'. An area of desertion to the north-west was also noted. The features were again noted during site visits for Moorbrook Woodland Grant Scheme.	Regional/Local	263900	595800

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3918 NMRS 64328	Knockwhirm	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	A sheep shelter situated within the northern area of a circular area, covering an area of approximately ¾ of an acre. There is also a turf walled house outlined by a low stone circumference and measuring approximately 7 m by 5 m.	Regional/Local	260470	595215
MDG3927 NMRS 64337	Water of Ken	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Several flint and chert flakes have been recovered from mole-casts on the river terrace west of the Water of Ken, above Smeeton Bridge.	Regional/Local	263410	592258
MDG3930 NMRS 64350 NMRS64340	Craigengillan	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	58 small cairns in groups north-west, north and north-east and east of Craigengillan cairn. In close proximity to this group was a large ring cairn and four rectangular structures dug out the ground and surrounded by turf covered stone embankments. By 1978 no recognisable remains of these features were evident due to ploughing and afforestation.	Unknown	262800	594900
MDG3931 NMRS 64342 NMRS 64342	Stroanfreggan Craig	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	A scooped settlement, including a complex of banks of large stones some forming circles, amorphous enclosures both linear and circular clearance cairns and scooped hollows.	Regional/Local	263700	592300

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3932	Craig Pool	Mesolithic	Mesolithic implements including an angled chert point, a flint scraper and various flint and chert waste were found on a ploughed river terrace on the western bank of the Water of Ken.	Regional/Local	263483	592033
MDG3933 NMRS 64343	Muirdrochwood	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	A cairn is noted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map and although still visible in 1872 there is now no trace of the cairn since ploughing and afforestation of the area.	Other	262300	591430
MDG3936 NMRS 64346	Marscalloch Hill	Early Bronze Age to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Three groups of small cairns, numbering 30 in all. These cairns were situated between the eastern slope of Marscalloch Hill. There is now no evidence of these features since ploughing and afforestation of the area. The site visit confirmed the condition of the site as state in the OS survey of 1978. A high number of stones were spread across this area however there were no discernible features.	Other	262500	592500



Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3937 NMRS 64347	Smittons Bridge	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	A cairn noted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The cairn survives as a round cairn on a level terrace above the Water of Cairn. It has a levelled profile with a metalled track crossing it.	Regional/Local	263402	591892
MDG3940	Round Craigs	Early Bronze Age to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	A ring feature visible on recent aerial photographs. Early OS surveys noted twelve clearance cairns and several linear clearance spreads extending over approximately 1 ha of sloping pasture. These were not positioned in a coherent pattern.	Regional/Local	264247	593400
MDG3942 NMRS 64352	Stroanfreggan Craig	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	The 1978 OS survey noted a ruined post-medieval settlement extending along the base of the vertical cliffs to the south of Stroanfreggan Craig. In addition to this were numerous field clearance heaps.	Regional/Local	264266	592272
MDG3943 NMRS 64364	Culmark Moss	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Two small groups of clearance cairns extending over approximately 1/2 ha. The majority were noted as being crude stone heaps however one which was symmetrically domed with a possible stone kerb around its south side may have been a burial cairn.	Regional/Local	263781	590906

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3947	Smittons	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	The farmstead of Smittons is recorded as 'Smytoun' on Blaeu's 1654 map. It is not recorded on either the Roy or Ainslie maps but is shown as in use on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.	Local	263300	591692
MDG3948 NMRS 64358	Stroanfreggan Mote	Unknown	A prominent drumlin with no apparent archaeological significance or local historical association.	None	263810	591500
MDG3949 NMRS 64359			A farmstead noted as 'Brigmark' on Blaeu's map of 1654 and as 'Brigomark' on Roy's map of 1755. The farmstead is also depicted on the first edition OS map as a U-shaped farmstead with a detached building to the north-west. Sheep rees are shown to the west and south and a hay ree to the south-west. In current aerial photography only the sheep ree to the south of the farm is visible. The farm is however, still in use today.	Unknown	262480	590430
MDG3950 NMRS 64360	Bridgemark	Modern	A pump	None	262503	590238
MDG3953 NMRS 64363	High Bridge of Ken / Water of Ken	Mesolithic	Several flakes were discovered in mole hills near the southern end of the High Bridge of Ken.	Regional/Local	262200	590200

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3954 NMRS 64365	Culmark / Water of Ken	Mesolithic	A number of flakes were found in mole hills on either side of a tributary stream joining the Water of Ken.	Regional/Local	263831	591023
MDG3955	Culmark / Water of Ken	Mesolithic	A number of flakes were found in mole hills on either side of a tributary stream joining the Water of Ken.	Regional/Local	263907	591009
MDG3957	Long Knowe / Water of Ken	Mesolithic	Scattered flakes, blades and cores were found in plough soil of a river terrace.	Regional/Local	263539	592154
MDG3958 NMRS64368	Black Burn / Water of Ken	Mesolithic	A number of flakes were found in mole hills on the terrace.	Regional/Local	263339	593283
MDG3959 NMRS 64369	Black Burn Bridge / Water of Ken	Mesolithic	A number of flakes were found in mole hills on the terrace.	Regional/Local	263540	593513
MDG3961 NMRS 64371	Craigengillan / Craigengillan Bridge; Water of Ken	Mesolithic	A number of flakes were found in mole hills on a terrace either side of the stream confluence below Craigengillan Bridge.	Regional/Local	263700	594700
MDG3962 NMRS 64372	Craigengillan / Craigengillan Bridge; Water of Ken	Mesolithic	A number of flakes were found in mole hills on a terrace either side of the stream confluence below Craigengillan Bridge.	Regional/Local	263800	594800

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG3965 NMRS 64375	Smittons Bridge	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	An enclosure defined by a circle of low boulder walling 2.7 m wide. The enclosure is 16.7 m in diameter and has a 1 m wide entrance to the west.	Regional/Local	263333	591825
MDG3968 NMRS 64378	Furmiston	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	A cairn is noted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map however it is also recorded that the remains are barely visible the stones having been removed for other purposes. The 1978 OS Survey noted no material presence of the cairn and no local knowledge of a cairn.	Other	260470	592370
MDG13042	Beninner	Modern	Crash site of a WW2 Blenheim bomber.	Regional/Local	261200	596800
MDG15850	Marbrack Burn	Post-medieval	Two enclosures and a short length of wall annotated 'Old Fences' are depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1853, sheet 5), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).	Local	260330	594810
MDG19687	High Bridge of Ken	18 <sup>th</sup> Century	Earlier 18 <sup>th</sup> century bridge, possibly of earlier origin spanning Water of Ken at narrow ravine on Dalry/Carsphairn parish borders.	Other	261957	590209

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
MDG19688	Smeatons Bridge Over Water of Ken	19th Century	Bridge over Water of Ken near Smeatons Farm on Dalry/Carsphairn parish borders.	Other	263294	591883
MDG27061	Moorbrock / 'Muirbrock'	Post-medieval	A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings and five enclosures is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It is shown as 'Muirbrock' on Roy's map of 1755	Unknown	262938	596679
MDG3935	High bridge of ken / 220	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	Flakes in mole hills near the southern end of High Bridge of Ken indicate the presence of Mesolithic working deposits below.	Regional/Local	261800	590200
MDG3960	Stroanfreggan cairn	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Stroanfreggan Cairn, situated at the edge of a bank on low-lying ground, is a large circular cairn, 73 ft N-S by 76 ft transversely.	National	264013	591418
NMRS 64356	Stroanfreggan Schoolhouse	Post-medieval	The Old School House at Stroanfreggan.	Unknown	264348	591805
NMRS 64361	High Bridge of Ken	Mesolithic	Flakes of flint were discovered in mole hills at the southern end of High Bridge of Ken in 1983	Unknown	261900	590200
NMRS 64366	Smittons Bridge	Mesolithic	Over 100 flakes, blades and microliths were found in a small erosion scar in the terrace south-east of Smittons Bridge.	Unknown	263400	591800

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
NMRS 64367	Long Knowe	Mesolithic	Scattered flakes, blades and cores found in plough soil of river terrace.	Unknown	263500	592100
NMRS 64344	Smittons	Post-medieval and Mesolithic	A later enclosure overlay Mesolithic occupation material, including flint and chert cores, blades, scrapers, microliths, debitage and hazelnut shells.	Unknown	263520	591740
NMRS 64353	Culmark Moss	Pre-historic	Two small groups of clearance cairns each extending over approximately ½ ha. One of the cairns is believed to be an isolated example of a clearance cairn.	Unknown	263800	590900
NMRS 64339	Culmark	Unknown	Over twenty clearance cairns extending over an area of approximately 2 ha on the north facing slope of Culmark Hill	Unknown	263500	590200
NMRS 64362	High Bridge of Ken	Mesolithic	Flakes in mole hills near the southern end of High Bridge of Ken.	Unknown	262100	590100
NMRS 177470	Stroanpatrick	Post-medieval	A farmstead comprising two roofed buildings and one unroofed building annotated 'ruin' and two enclosures is depicted on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.	Unknown	264300	591970

Reference Number	Name	Period	Description	Significance	Grid Reference	
					X	Y
NMRS 177459	High Bridge of Ken	Post-medieval	Two roofed Buildings annotated on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.	Unknown	262000	590180
N/A - Archaeologically sensitive area	Stroanfreggan Archaeologically sensitive area	Prehistoric – Post Medieval				
N/A – Site Walkover (U1)	n/a	Unknown	A collection of stones situated to the north-east of Craigengillan Cairn.	Unknown	262860	594823
N/A – Site Walkover (U2)	n/a	Unknown	A collection of stones situated to the south and in alignment with Craigengillan Cairn. The stones may be potentially connected to the drystone wall boundary or is perhaps an older feature.	Unknown	262706	594454
N/A – Site Walkover (U3)	n/a	Unknown	Sheepfold crossing Craigengillan Cairn	Unknown	262696	594489