

Drumflower Quarry, Dunragit: Archaeological Assessment

Data Structure Report

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Introduction

1. Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd are making application for planning permission for the expansion of an existing farm quarry into commercial use. Drumflower Quarry exists in unimproved land currently used for rough upland grazing. The surrounding area is known to contain several archaeological sites of potentially prehistoric and later date predominantly identified during survey works in the late 1980s.
2. Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd have commissioned this desk-based assessment and walkover survey to inform the determination of the likely impact from the expansion of the Quarry should it be given consent to proceed. This Data Structure Report presents the findings of this archaeological desk-based assessment, supported by a walkover survey, and considers the potential adverse impact and mitigation options.
3. This report draws heavily on information supplied by Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd (in terms of the extraction scheme and other improvements proposed), Canmore (RCAHMS records) and Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service. Recommendations are also made as to the most appropriate way forward.

Policy

4. Scottish Government policy is laid out in detail in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* (SHEP). This policy document explores many aspects of the interrelationship between the Historic Environment and the needs of the people of Scotland. One of the critical elements of the policy is that:

The protection of the historic environment is not about preventing change. Ministers believe that change in this dynamic environment should be managed intelligently and with understanding, to achieve the best outcome for the historic environment and for the people of Scotland. Such decisions often have to recognise economic realities.

Scottish Historic Environment Policy, October 2008

5. The responsibility for the implementation of this policy is laid down on all aspects of the state including planning authorities. Within the planning context, the concepts of this policy are defined more closely through Scottish Planning Policy 23 Planning and the Historic Environment. When dealing with non-statutory protected archaeological sites this advises that:

There are a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historical interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads which do not have statutory protection. These, however, are an important part of Scotland's heritage and Government policy is to protect and preserve these wherever feasible. Planning authorities should consider the potential to protect these resources through the planning process.

Scottish Planning Policy 23 Planning and the Historic Environment, 2008

6. The 1999 Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan identifies the protection of cultural heritage from inappropriate development as core policy:

Policy E12 Development Affecting Archaeological Sites There will be a presumption against development which would destroy or adversely affect the appearance, fabric or setting of Scheduled Ancient 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.

Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan, 1999

Project Works

7. The programme of works agreed with Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
8. A site inspection of the ground was undertaken on the 22nd July 2009 to assist in the characterisation of the monuments present. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Baseline

9. The desk-based assessment focuses solely on the archaeological and historic remains in the close vicinity of Drumflower Quarry. Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd have developed a proposal to commence commercial extraction at this traditional farm quarry.

Historic Sources

10. Historical information from the immediate vicinity of Drumflower Quarry comes almost exclusively from cartographic sources. The earliest informative mapping which provides an indication of the use of the area is William Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 (Figure 1a). The area is clearly mapped on Roy between the estates of Castle Kennedy and Dunragit. The area of Drumflower Quarry appears on Roy as uncultivated hillside. To the south-west of this area three farms appear one of which is identified as Chlenry. Comparison with modern mapping suggests that the names shown on Roy may have migrated since the compilation of his map.
11. Subsequent mapping shows the area in less detail although, for example, the name Drumflower does appear on Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland. It is only by the mid-19th century, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 1b) map of Dumfriesshire was surveyed, that the area is again shown in detail. These maps show the farmsteads of Old Hall and Old Hall Glen, the shell of which is still located to the south-west of the Quarry. However, the area of the Quarry is clearly described as uncultivated land. It is noteworthy that that area is shown to be covered with bedrock outcroppings (Figure 2a).
12. The depiction of the area on 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 2b) maps changes very little from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. In both cases Old Hall is still depicted, the area of Drumflower Quarry is still depicted as uncultivated hillside and on both maps the general area is referred to as Dunragit Moor. It is also possible from these maps to see how the names, such as Chlenry and Cults, seem to migrate across the landscape. The representation of the area changes little on modern mapping except that the area to north of Dunragit House is now plantation forestry named Glenwhan Moor.

Archaeological Background

13. Much of the information for the archaeological background of the area surrounding Drumflower Quarry comes from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). Several sites have been located in the immediate



Figure 1a: William Roy's Military Map of 1747-55

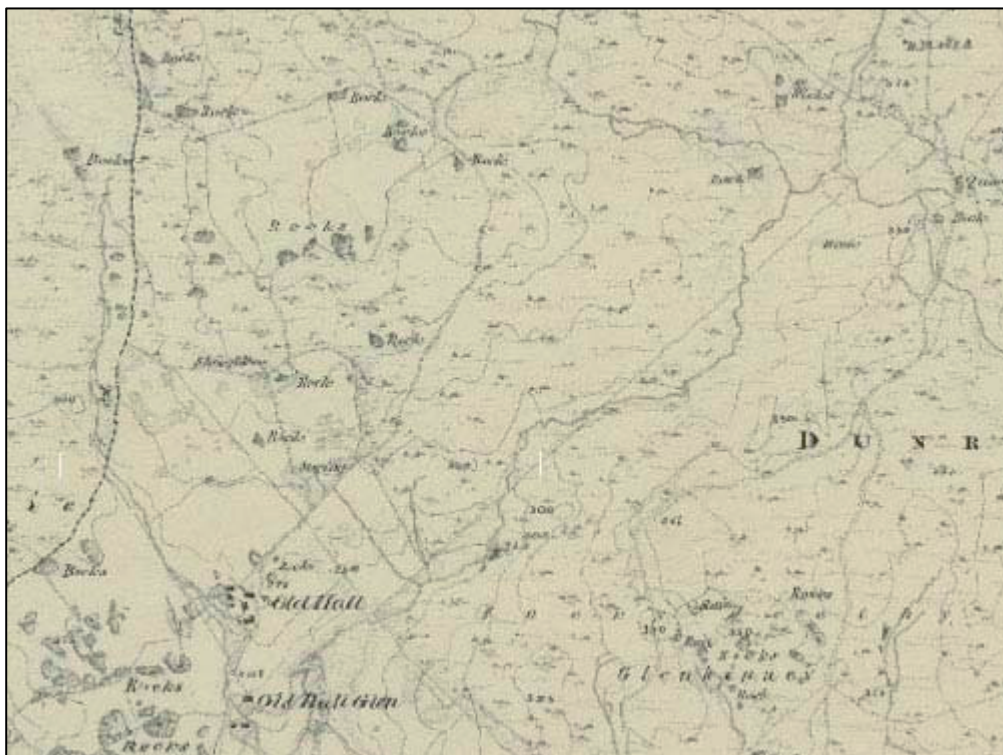


Figure 1b: 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1854-58

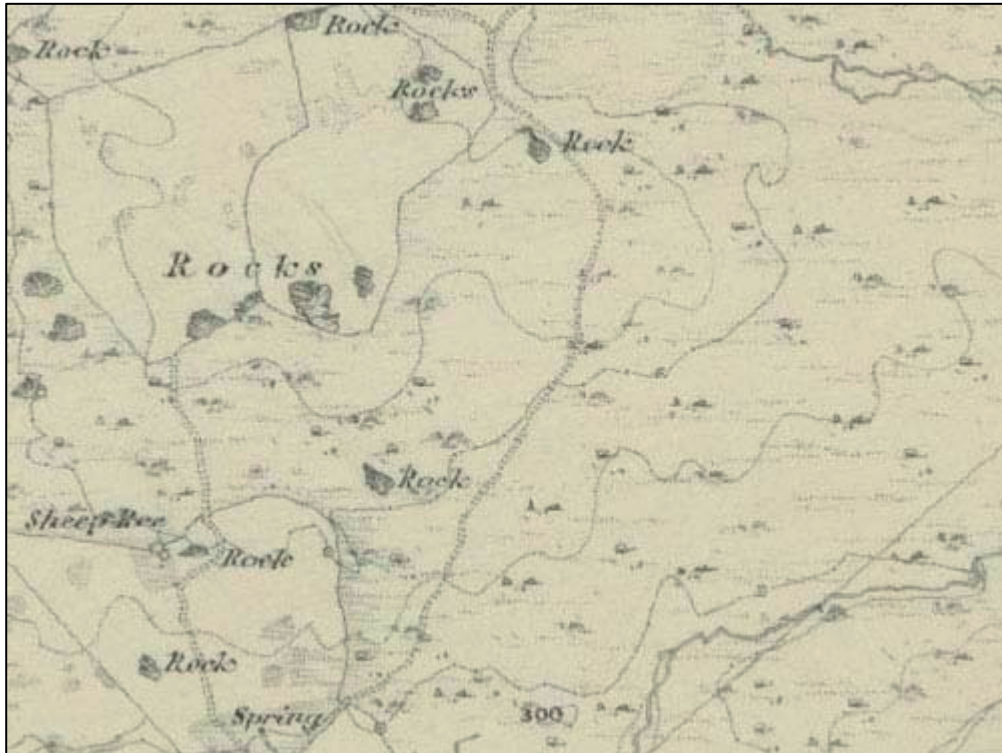


Figure 2a: 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1854-58 (detail)



Figure 2b: 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1903-12

vicinity of the development area in the course of a survey carried out by RCAHMS in 1986 during the preparation of the Sites and Monument Series volume for the East Rhins (RCAHMS 1987).

14. As such the known sites may be split into three groups in relation to Drumflower Quarry; several roundhouses to the north-east, a cairnfield to the north-west and two shieling huts to the south-east. Additional detail on these sites is available in the appendices of this document.
15. Three roundhouses (Site 4A, Site 4B and Site 5) are described as being in rough pasture to the north-east of the farmhouse at Old Hall. In terms of the proposed quarry works the most significant of these is Site 5 which is located close to the north-eastern edge of the quarry, with the red line planning boundary is shifted south to avoid conflict. It was described in 1987 as being 10m in diameter, the southern portion destroyed by a farm track and associated with numerous clearance heaps. As a matter of interest it appears possible to locate this feature on Google Maps. The other two roundhouses, further to the north-east, are similarly described with some evidence of them being reduced or robbed and in the vicinity of clearance heaps.
16. A cairnfield (Site 6) has been identified to the north-west of Drumflower Quarry. This is described as containing at least fifteen small cairns varying in diameter from 2m to 3m. Most notably a single large cairn (Site 3) is also identified as an element of this field. This is measured at about 11m diameter and 0.6m in height and shown evidence of having been robbed.
17. Site 2A and Site 2B refer to shieling huts which are located by the RCAHMS and simply described as existing in rough pasture to the south-east of Drumflower Quarry.
18. Additional archaeological and historical remains are known to exist in the wider landscape, for example, Castle Kennedy and Dunragit House both of which are depicted on historic mapping. However the evidence for historic mapping shown nothing in the area of Drumflower Quarry after the mid-18th century. One additional note is that there is a late 19th century reference to a now destroyed manor house in the area occupied by Old Halls farmstead. Subsequent surveys, including our own walkover survey, failed to locate any trace of this structure.

Site Walkover

19. A walkover survey took place on the 22nd July 2009 which inspected the character of the ground within and immediately surrounding the red line planning application boundary. The walkover survey was guided in part by the information gained from historical and archaeological sources and as such was able to locate sites which had been identified in previous surveys. The purpose of the walkover survey was to locate any previously unknown sites with the proposed extraction area further to locate any known or unknown sites in the immediately surrounding area. Detailed descriptions of the sites can be found in Appendix 1 and Figure 3 shows site locations.
20. For ease of understanding the results of the walkover survey may be split into four sections which will combine to give an overall understanding of the condition of the area and the archaeological sites located:
 - ❖ Site 5 and other Roundhouses;
 - ❖ Shieling Huts and southern area;
 - ❖ Extent of the Cairnfield; and
 - ❖ Quarry works and application area.

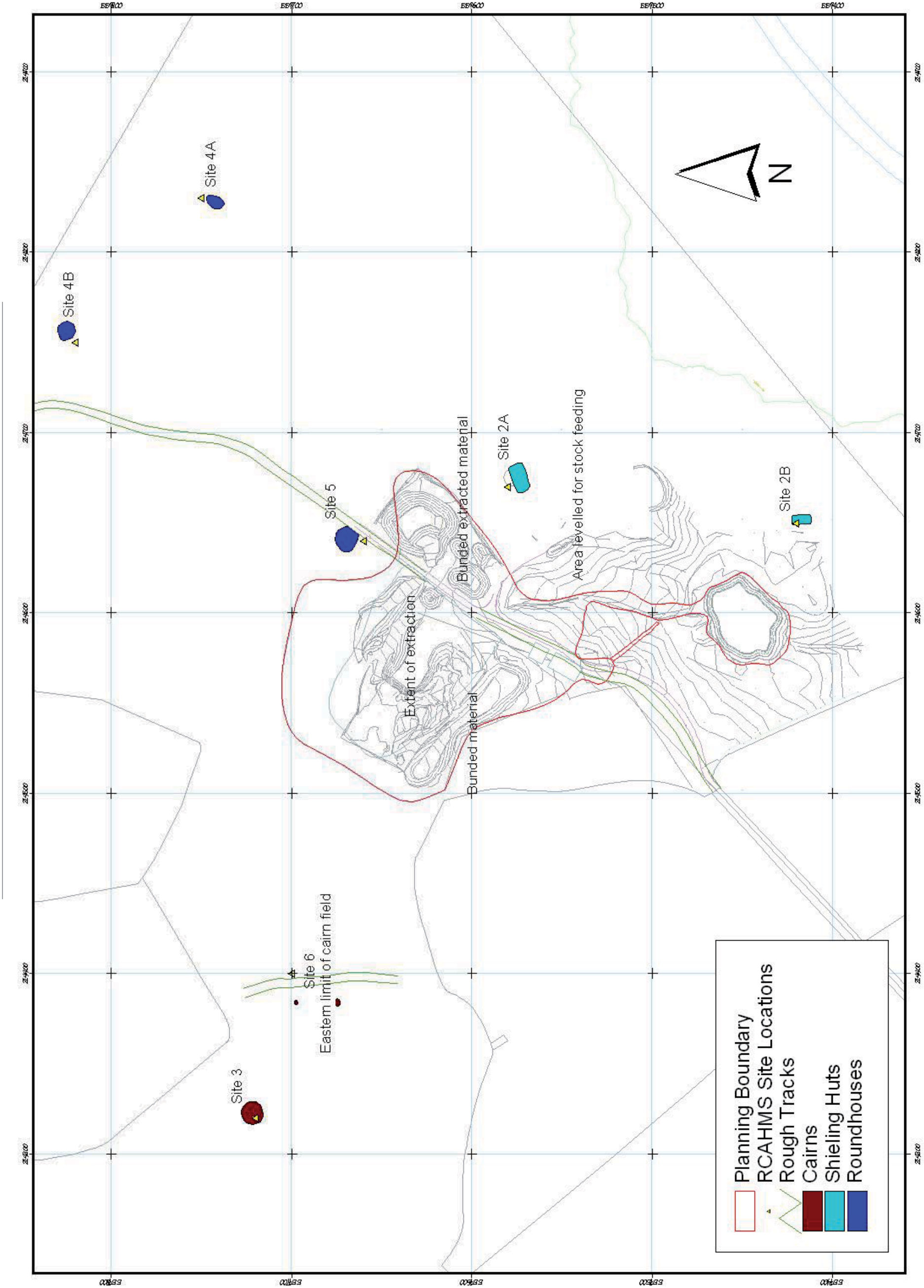


Figure 3: Site location plan



Figure 4a: Existing Drumflower Quarry



Figure 4b: Site 5 looking north-east



Figure 5a: Site 4A looking north



Figure 5b: Ground at Site 4A



Figure 6a: Site 4b looking south-east



Figure 6b: Area of exposed bedrock and trample (not archaeological feature)

Site 5 and other Roundhouses

21. The location of Site 5 (Figure 4b) was previously known from information provided by the RCAHMS; in support of this information it was possible to locate a potentially recognisable circular structure from modern aerial photographic coverage. In practice the site proved harder to locate due to the fact that the entire area was both covered with high grass and bracken and had suffered from poaching by stock. Site 5 was identified in this case by observing a roughly circular area of slightly raised ground partially covered with bracken.
22. The area was approximately 12.5m in diameter and existed to a height of 400mm above surrounding ground level. The feature has been removed or severely truncated on its southern edge by the placement of a rough farm track. As far as is possible to determine given the ground conditions this survey concurs with the information provided by the RCAHMS.
23. Two additional roundhouses were identified by the RCAHMS approximately 200m to the north-east of Site 5; these are Site 4A (Figure 5a) and Site 4B (Figure 6a). It should be noted that the area surrounding these sites has been affected by poaching by stock and, where it had not been reduced by stock, was covered with grass or bracken often more than 1m high. As might be imagined this made the location of small or low-lying features almost impossible to spot.
24. In part Sites 4A and 4B were located by arriving at the location provided by RCAHMS and observing the most likely candidate in the immediate vicinity. Detailed examination of these features was impossible. Site 4A (7m diameter) was almost completely over grown and any observable stone on the surface is more likely to have been the result of small scale quarrying activity immediately to the north-west (Figure 5b). Similarly Site 4B (9m diameter) was overgrown to the point that no surface stone was observable but a likely, slightly raised area with a covering of bracken was taken to indicate a potential feature in the landscape.
25. With reference to the ground conditions of the area two other points are worthy of note. While observing the disturbance from stock it is apparent that some areas have been artificially levelled either by the constant passage of animals or mechanically for the placement of feeding bins. Secondly *in-situ* bedrock is exposed on the surface over almost the entire area. The combination of exposed bedrock and poaching by stock has occasionally created the appearance of regular features but are of wholly natural origin; such as circular areas where animals have sheltered or where feeding bins have been placed (Figure 6b).

Shieling Huts and southern area

26. Disturbance from the placement of feeding bins for livestock is also of importance when discussing the location of the shieling huts to the south-east of the red line planning area. Site 2A (Figure 7a) was identified as a low lying concentration of stones overgrown by bracken and high grass roughly 15m by 7m and surviving to approximately 40mm in height. However, there is some doubt as to the validity of this feature given that it appears on the north-eastern edge of an area which has been levelled for the placement of feeding bins. It is likely, therefore, that the original structure of the shieling hut has been partially demolished or severely truncated by the feeding of stock.
27. The area which has been landscaped for feeding continues to the south of Site 2A to include a place where a large linear feed bin is currently located (Figure 7b). To the south of this part of the hillside has been artificially built up to reduce runoff of stock waste by-products from the feed bin. This is worth noting as a current example of how the placement of stock has altered the landscape.
28. As with previous sites the location of Site 2B (Figure 8a) was provided by the RCAHMS. Site 2B was identified as a roughly rectangular (11m by 5m by approximately 400mm height) area of raised ground covered with patches of bracken. It was impossible, given the conditions of grass and bracken more than 1m high, to observe any structural



Figure 7a: Site 2a looking north



Figure 7b: Ground modified for feeding looking south



Figure 8a: Site 2B looking north-east



Figure 8b: Site 3 looking south-west



Figure 9a: South-eastern edge of cairnfield



Figure 9b: Possible cairn at south-eastern edge of cairnfield.

features on the ground.

Extent of the Cairnfield

29. To the north-west of the existing quarry the RCAHMS had previously located a cairnfield (Site 6) the edge of which had been mapped as well as one large central cairn (Site 3). Due to the potential for future expansion of the quarry it was thought prudent to locate and map where possible the south-eastern extent of the cairnfield as well as making some observation about its current state of repair.
30. Before commencing with a description of the located features it is important to understand the condition of the area. The area of the cairnfield is currently unimproved rough pasture. The field appears to be used for stock keeping and feeding and as such there is evidence of the placement of large feed bins along with poaching from stock. Exposed *in-situ* bedrock is apparent over the entire field with some of the outcrops being quite large. Also scattered large stones cover the entire area. Given these last two facts along with the disturbance from stock it is obvious that small cairn features can be extremely difficult to spot even if they still exist.
31. The edge of the cairnfield (Figure 9a), as identified by the RCAHMS, was located and appeared to consist of a single small cairn about 2m in diameter to about 300mm height. The ground level rose sharply to the south-east to expose outcroppings of bedrock. To the immediate north-west (into the cairnfield) a farm track cuts across from north to south. Just beyond this track it was possible to locate two similar small cairns (Figure 9b). Each of these cairns was in similarly poor repair showing signs of being disturbed by stock and with scattered stones all around as previously described.
32. Site 3 was noted as a particularly large cairn in the centre of the field (Figure 8b). This was located and proved to be a circular feature approximately 12m in diameter surviving to a height of about 600mm. It also showed signs of disturbance by stock. Outcropping bedrock in the immediately surrounding Site 3 suggests that the cairn may exaggerate a natural landscape feature as similar natural feature may be observed in the surrounding area. No other cairns were located in the course of the walkover survey.

Quarry works and application area

33. No previously unknown features were located in the course of the walkover survey and no archaeological features were located within the red line boundary of the planning application. Much of the planning application area has already been modified by the placement of mounds of spoil from the quarry works (Figure 4a). Only the extreme northern and southern portions of the application area have not yet been disturbed by the quarry works. No archaeological sites were located within either of these areas.

Discussion of Extraction Proposal

Proposed scheme

34. The works proposed by the Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd are designed to expand the existing farm quarry into a commercial concern. The physical extent of the proposed expansion is shown in red on Figure 3. It can be demonstrated from the results of the walkover survey that no part of the proposed quarry expansion impacts upon a known archaeological site.
35. Site 5, already noted as being disturbed by the placement of a track, is the closest site to the red line planning boundary. In this case the boundary has been specifically modified to avoid the site with the buffer proposed being of a suitable scale to avoid direct impact on the roundhouse and avoid any aggravated stock trampling issues through proximity to a fenceline.
36. The ground conditions during survey were such that none of the associated clearance heaps identified by the RCAHMS in the 1980s could be located in proximity to any of the three roundhouses. However, the farm use of the quarry in proximity to the Site 5 roundhouse is such that the survival of such ephemeral feature within the planning boundary is very unlikely.

Recommendations

37. We recommend that the Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd need undertake no further archaeological work in relation to the planning application for expansion of Drumflower Quarry as the expansion does not impact on known or identifiable archaeological sites.
38. To ensure the safeguarding of Site 5, we recommend that the northeast boundary of the quarry is defined by a stock proof fence to prevent inadvertent movement of plant across the site of this monument.
39. Confirmation that these recommendations are acceptable should be confirmed with Dumfries and Galloway Council and any appropriate heritage bodies prior to the implementation of any works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.

Conclusion

40. A programme of archaeological assessment and site inspection works was undertaken in respect of the proposed expansion scheme at Drumflower Quarry, Dunragit. Although several archaeological sites are known to exist within the local landscape and their existence was confirmed by the results of the walkover survey no sites will be directly impacted by the proposed expansion.

References

Documentary

- Learmont, Rev Mr W 1791-99 'Parish of Old Luce', *Statistical Account of 1791-99*, vol. 14, 490.
- McDowell, Rev Mr J 1839 'Parish of Old Luce', *New Statistical Account of 1834-45*, vol. 4, 66.
- Scot Gov 2008 SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment.
- SOEnv 1994 *Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology*, Scottish Office Environmental Department.
- RCAHMS 1987 *The archaeological sites and monuments of East Rhins, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region*, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 26, Edinburgh.
- Wilson, G 1899 'List of the antiquities of Glenluce, Wigtownshire, with descriptive notes', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol.33, 171.

Cartographic

Ainslie, J	1782	Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
Bartholomew	1912	Half-inch to the mile maps of Scotland
Roy, W	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1854-58	1 st edition map
Ordnance Survey	1856-91	One inch 1 st edition map
Ordnance Survey	1895	2 nd edition map
Ordnance Survey	1903-12	3 rd edition map

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Sites

Site No.	Site Name	Type	NMRS ref	D&GSMR ref	Description	Grid Ref
1	Old Hall, Dunragit	Manor House	NX15NW 7	MDG 1345	Old Halls of Dunragit' is the name of the farm (Old Hall) on which Meikle Dunragit manor house stood. There are only slight traces of its foundations (Wilson 1899) although the location of these traces are currently unknown. No evidence of this structure was located in the course of the walkover survey.	NX 143 592
2	Old Hall, Dunragit	Shieling Huts	NX15NW 45	MDG 1313	In rough pasture 350m ENE of Old Hall there are two shieling huts at NX 1467 5958 and 1465 5942 respectively (RCAHMS 1987). Site 2A has very likely been disturbed by modern activity. A possible identification can only be made by the location of scattered stones at the edge of an area which has been cleared and trampled for stock. 15m by 7m and surviving to approximately 40mm in height. Site 2Bis very overgrown in grass more than 1m high. It was identified by an small raised area with stones underfoot. 11m by 5m by approximately 400mm height.	NX 1467 5958 to NX 1465 5942
3	Old Hall, Dunragit	Cairn	NX15NW 46	MDG 1314	A cairn is situated within an area of small cairns (Site 6; NX15NW 49; MDG 1317) on rough ground 450m N of the abandoned farmhouse at Old Hall and 35m WSW of the S corner of a field of improved pasture. It measures about 11m in diameter by 0.6m in height, but it has been dug into for stone. The bank of a small enclosure overrides the edge of the cairn on the NNW, and a second bank runs away to the corner of the modern dyke on the E. Both banks appear to have been constructed after the cairn had been quarried for stone (RCAHMS 1987). Site 3 exists as a large cairn approximately 12m in diameter and surviving to a height of 600mm. It has been heavily trampled and possibly truncated by stock and is surrounded by scattered stones and bedrock outcroppings.	NX 1432 5972

Site No.	Site Name	Type	NMRS ref	D&GSMR ref	Description	Grid Ref
4	Old Hall, Dunragit	Round House	NX15NW 47		<p>A possible round house is situated at the foot of a crag 700m NE of the abandoned farmhouse of Old Hall and 50m SW of the edge of a forestry plantation. The round house measures about 7.3m in internal diameter, but the wall has been entirely removed on the NE, and elsewhere it has been reduced to a stony rim 1.3m thick by 0.2m high, with an arc of firm inner facing-stones surviving on the WNW. The entrance is probably on the ESE. About 100m to the NW and 30m SE of the forestry plantation. There is what may be a second round house (NX 1475 5982) reduced to little more than a circular spread of stones about 11m in diameter over all. The E half is bounded by a low bank about 1.6m thick and 0.2m high and there are two possible facing-stones on the SE. There is a scatter of clearance heaps in the vicinity of the hut circles (RCAHMS 1987).</p> <p>Site 4A is overgrown by grass and bracken more than 1m high. It was located only by used of GPS coordinates. It appears that one course of stones may survive in the ground although this may have been related to a nearby small quarry. No associated features were visible.</p> <p>Site 4B was not accurately located. The GPS coordinated refer to a patch of high bracken in close proximity to the coordinated provided by the RCAHMS. Raised ground to the west may have been leveled for feeding stock.</p>	NX 1483 5975 and NX 1475 5982
5	Old Hall, Dunragit	Round House	NX15NW 48	MDG 1316	<p>A probable round house is situated in rough pasture 520m NE of the abandoned farmhouse at Old Hall; it measures about 10m in diameter within a stony bank 2.7m thick and a maximum of 0.5m high. The entrance was probably on the SE where the bank has been obliterated by a track. There is a scatter of clearance heaps in the area around the round house (RCAHMS 1987).</p> <p>Site 5 is a circular raised area over grown by bracken and high grass. The south-east portion has been removed by a farm track. No stones are visible and no associated features were located. 12.5m in diameter and existed to a height of 400mm above surrounding ground level.</p>	NX 1464 5966
6	Old Hall, Dunragit	Cairnfield	NX15NW 49	MDG 1317	<p>At least fifteen small cairns are scattered along the SW flank of the hill 400m N of the abandoned farmhouse at Old Hall. The cairns measure between 2m and 3m in diameter by 0.3m in maximum height (RCAHMS 1987).</p> <p>The area of the cairnfield has been disturbed by a farm track along its south-eastern edge also a feed area has been placed to the</p>	NX 142 599 to NX 144 597

Site No.	Site Name	Type	NMRS ref	D&GSMR ref	Description	Grid Ref
					south. There is evidence of poaching by stock and areas for feeding livestock throughout the cairnfield. The entire area is covered with scattered stones and exposed bedrock. All topsoil has been poached by stock. Only three cairns were located (excepting Site 3) but these gave an indication of the eastern edge of the field. Due to the disturbance of the ground additional cairns were not located.	
7	Old Hall, Dunragit	Field System	NX15NW 112		A field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1850, sheet 17) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978).	NX 144 599

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the walkover survey.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	1	Quarry	SE	22/7/09
2	2	Quarry	SE	22/7/09
3	3	Quarry	SE	22/7/09
4	4	Site 5	E	22/7/09
5	5	Site 5	E	22/7/09
6	6	Site 5	NE	22/7/09
7	7	Site 5	NE	22/7/09
8	8	Site 5	NW	22/7/09
9	9	Site 5	NW	22/7/09
10	10	Site 5	SW	22/7/09
11	11	Site 5	SW	22/7/09
12	12	Site 5 and Quarry	NE	22/7/09
13	13	Site 5 And Quarry	NE	22/7/09
14	14	Small Quarry to NW	NW	22/7/09
15	15	Small Quarry to NW	NW	22/7/09
16	16	Site 4A	NE	22/7/09
17	17	Site 4A	NE	22/7/09
18	18	Site 4A	SW	22/7/09
19	19	Site 4A	SW	22/7/09
20	20	Site 4A	S	22/7/09
21	21	Site 4A	S	22/7/09
22	22	Site 4A Detail	N	22/7/09
23	23	Site 4A Detail	N	22/7/09
24	24	Pole at point for Site 4B	N	22/7/09
25	25	Pole at point for Site 4B	N	22/7/09
26	26	Ground to W of Site 4B	N	22/7/09
27	27	Ground to W of Site 4B	N	22/7/09
28	28	Possible Site 4B	N	22/7/09
29	29	Possible Site 4B	N	22/7/09
30	30	Area of feeding and bedrock W of Site 4B	NE	22/7/09
31	31	Area of feeding and bedrock W of Site 4B	NE	22/7/09
32	32	Circular bedrock and feeding area	NW	22/7/09
33	33	Circular bedrock and feeding area	NW	22/7/09

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
34	34	Area to NE of Quarry	NE	22/7/09
35	35	Area to NE of Quarry	NE	22/7/09
36	36	Pole at coordinates for Site 2A	NW	22/7/09
37	37	Pole at coordinates for Site 2A	NW	22/7/09
38	38	Site 2A	S	22/7/09
39	39	Site 2A	S	22/7/09
40	40	Quarry	S	22/7/09
41	41	Quarry	S	22/7/09
42	42	Feeding area and stock waste by-products between Sites 2A and 2B	NE	22/7/09
43	43	Feeding area and stock waste by-products between Sites 2A and 2B	NE	22/7/09
44	44	Proposed area of runoff pond	NE	22/7/09
45	45	Proposed area of runoff pond	E	22/7/09
46	46	Proposed area of runoff pond	SE	22/7/09
47	47	Proposed area of runoff pond	NE	22/7/09
48	48	Proposed area of runoff pond	E	22/7/09
49	49	Proposed area of runoff pond	SE	22/7/09
50	50	Site 2B	N	22/7/09
51	51	Site 2B	N	22/7/09
52	52	Site 2B	W	22/7/09
53	53	Site 2B	W	22/7/09
54	54	Area to S of Quarry	NE	22/7/09
55	55	Area to S of Quarry	NE	22/7/09
56	56	Road to S of Quarry	N	22/7/09
57	57	Road to S of Quarry	N	22/7/09
58	58	Quarry	W	22/7/09
59	59	Quarry	W	22/7/09
60	60	Quarry	W	22/7/09
61	61	Quarry	W	22/7/09
62	62	N of Quarry	N	22/7/09
63	63	N of Quarry	N	22/7/09
64	64	Area of cairnfield	E	22/7/09
65	65	Area of cairnfield	E	22/7/09
66	66	Site 3	E	22/7/09
67	67	Site 3	E	22/7/09
68	68	Site 3	S	22/7/09
69	69	Site 3	S	22/7/09

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
70	70	Site 3	W	22/7/09
71	71	Site 3	W	22/7/09
72	72	Site 3	N	22/7/09
73	73	Site 3	N	22/7/09
74	74	Area to W of Site 3	E	22/7/09
75	75	Area to W of Site 3	E	22/7/09
76	76	Area of edge of cairnfield	S	22/7/09
77	77	Area of edge of cairnfield	S	22/7/09
78	78	Area of edge of cairnfield	E	22/7/09
79	79	Area of edge of cairnfield	E	22/7/09
80	80	Area of edge of cairnfield	N	22/7/09
81	81	Area of edge of cairnfield	N	22/7/09
82	82	Possible cairn	E	22/7/09
83	83	Possible cairn	E	22/7/09
84	84	Possible cairn	S	22/7/09
85	85	Possible cairn	S	22/7/09
86	86	Possible cairn	E	22/7/09
87	87	Possible cairn	E	22/7/09
88	88	Possible cairn	S	22/7/09
89	89	Possible cairn	S	22/7/09

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Drumflower Quarry
PROJECT CODE:	09043
PARISH:	Old Luce
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Roundhouses, Cairnfield, shilling huts
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Roundhouses, Cairnfield, shilling huts
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NX 145 595
START DATE (this season)	22 nd July 2009
END DATE (this season)	22 nd July 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological assessment and site inspection works was undertaken in respect of the proposed expansion scheme at Drumflower Quarry, Dunragit. Although several archaeological sites are known to exist within the local landscape and their existence was confirmed by the results of the walkover survey no sites will be directly impacted by the proposed expansion.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Luce Bay Plant Hire Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

41. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
t.: 01294 542848
f.: 01294 542849
e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

42. Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service can be contacted through the details noted below:

Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service
Dumfries and Galloway Council
Newall Terrace
Dumfries
DG1 1LW

t.: 01387 260154
f.: 01387 260149
e.: jane.brann@dumgal.gov.uk

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