



**Queen's Road, Sanquhar:
Desk-Based Assessment
Project 4959**

Queen's Road, Sanquhar: Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of: Anderson Bell + Christie acting for Cunninghame Housing Association Ltd and the Earl of Bute

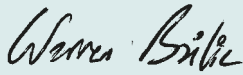
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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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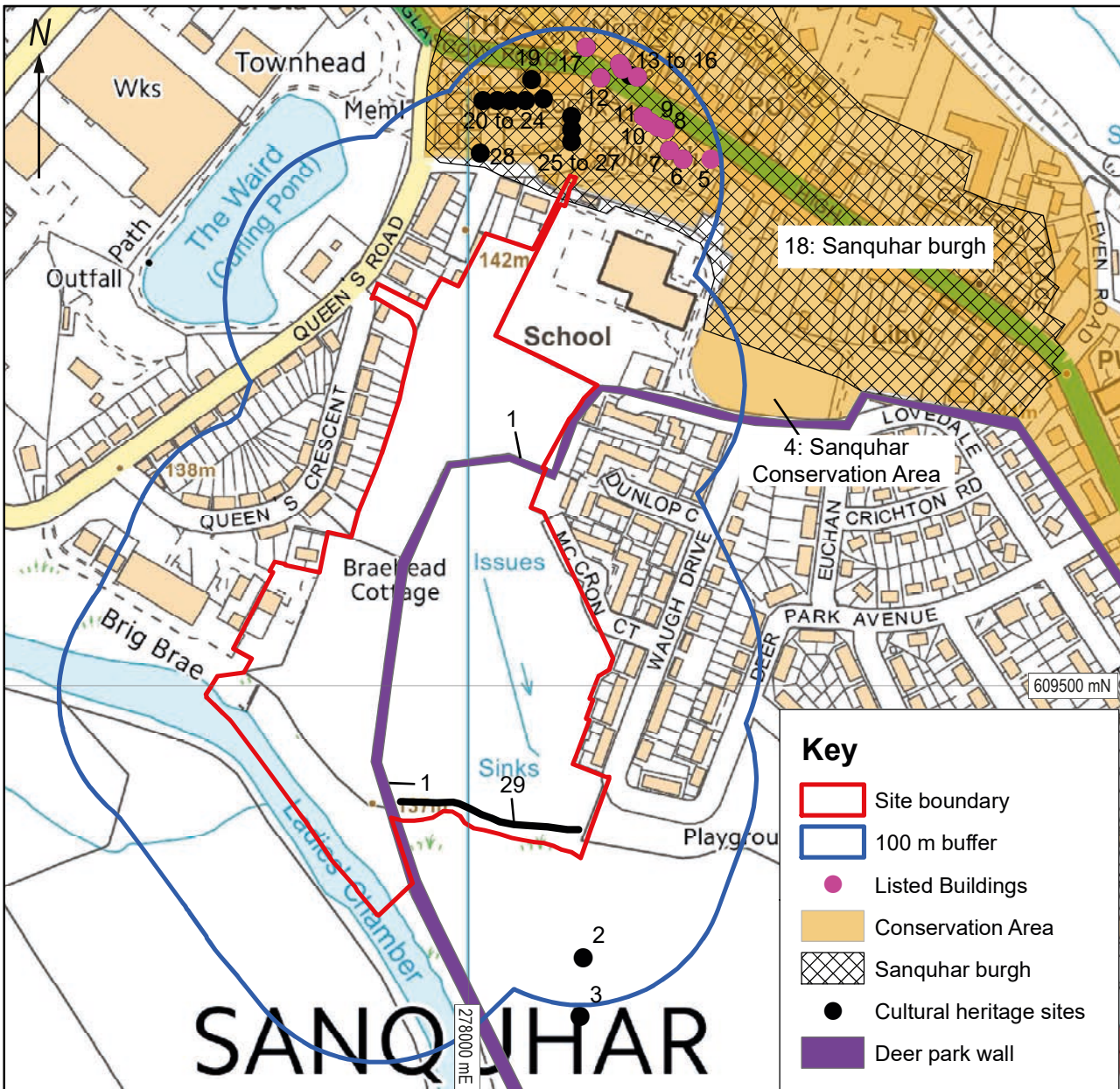
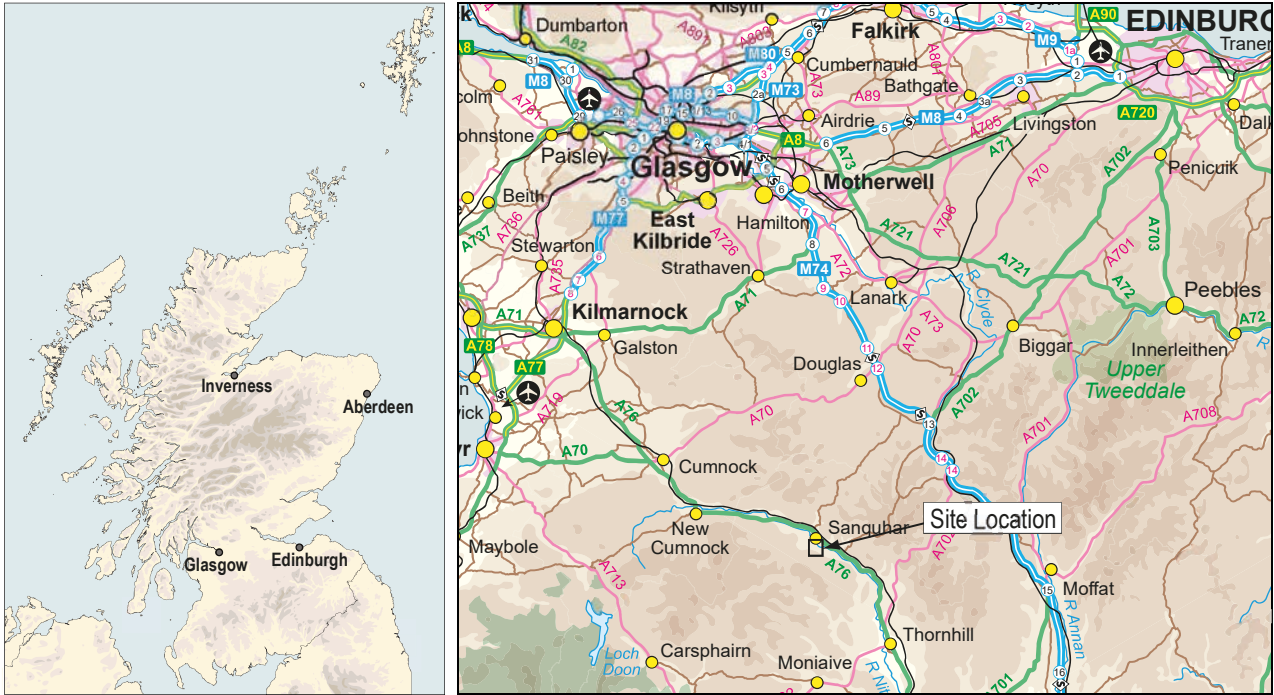


Figure 1: Site location plan.

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-top study of an area proposed for development at Queen's Road, Sanquhar in Dumfries and Galloway. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment found that the proposed development area includes part of a Medieval deer park and the Medieval burgh of Sanquhar, both of which are defined as areas of archaeological interest.
- 1.3 Cartographic regression and study of aerial photographs demonstrated that the proposed development area has been used solely for agriculture since at least the mid-eighteenth century and that no development is known to have taken place on the Site since that time.
- 1.4 Prehistoric burials are known within approximately 200 m of the proposed development and nationally important Medieval remains about 450 m from the proposed development. The presence of these cultural heritage remains within the locale increases the potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Accordingly, Dumfries and Galloway Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works that would aim to establish the presence or absence of significant remains within those areas of the proposed development that would be subject to groundworks. The precise specification for such works would be determined by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service.
- 1.5 A brief setting assessment found that the proposed development is unlikely to have any significant indirect effect upon the settings of 14 designated cultural heritage sites located within 100 m of the Site. There may be direct effects upon the setting of Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle Scheduled Monument.

Introduction

- 2.1 In April 2018, Anderson Bell + Christie, acting on behalf of Cunninghame Housing Association Ltd and the Earl of Bute, commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Queen's Road, Sanquhar in Dumfries and Galloway (NGR: centred at NS 77990 09584). The Site is located on an area of open land within the town of Sanquhar and comprises three agricultural fields (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The Site is bounded to the west, north and east by housing and a school. The River Nith lies to the south of the Site. The area proposed for development is approximately 6.64 ha in extent.
- 2.3 The bedrock over the north part of the Site is Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type, and over the south part of the Site is Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type. These are sedimentary rock types that formed in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The superficial deposits over the Site are Glaciofluvial Deposits of gravel, sand and silt (British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer).

Legislative Background

National Planning Legislation

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).

3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016, and comprise:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Marine Protected Areas;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and
- Historic Battlefields.

National Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.3 The implications of the acts noted above with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) (2016), the National Planning Framework (2014) and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HESPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.

3.4 Three paragraphs of *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment* are pertinent to this assessment of the proposed Queen's Road, Sanquhar development.

Listed Buildings

SPP paragraph 141 states: "Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting."

Conservation Areas

SPP paragraph 143 states: "Proposals for development within conservation areas and proposals outwith which will impact on its appearance, character or setting, should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals that do not harm the character or appearance of the conservation area should be treated as preserving its character or appearance. Where the demolition of an unlisted building is proposed through Conservation Area Consent, consideration should be given to the contribution the building makes to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Where a building makes a positive contribution the presumption should be to retain it."

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

SPP paragraph 150 states: "Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording."

3.5 **National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)**

Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in SHEP 2011 Annex 1) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.6 Local planning policy is defined in the Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (2014) and in the Dumfries and Galloway Council LPD Supplementary Guidance: Historic Built Environment (2017).

3.7 The Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2014 includes the following policies relating to cultural heritage that are pertinent to this assessment.

Policy HE1: Listed Buildings (extract)

a) Alterations

The Council will support development that makes effective, efficient and sustainable use of listed buildings. In considering development that impacts on the character or appearance of a listed building or its setting the Council will need to be satisfied that:

- the layout, design, materials, scale, siting and the future use shown in any development proposals are appropriate to the character and appearance of the listed building and its setting.

Policy HE2: Conservation Areas

The Council will support development within or adjacent to a conservation area that preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area and is consistent with any relevant conservation area appraisal. In considering such development the Council will need to be satisfied that:

- new development as well as alterations or other redevelopment of buildings preserves or enhances the character, appearance or setting of the conservation area through the appropriate design, use of materials, detailing, scale and general massing and arrangement of such development;
- the quality of views within, from and into the conservation area will be maintained or enhanced;
- in the case of the proposed demolition of any building in the conservation area, it can be shown that the demolition will not detract from the character of the conservation area and it can be clearly demonstrated that any redevelopment of the site will preserve or enhance the character of the area; and
- in the case of proposed works on trees, the tree is dead; or diseased or dying and presents a danger to people or property; or the position of the tree is inappropriate due to shading or damage to buildings and services and where an appropriate replanting scheme can mitigate or undo the negative impact of the loss of the tree or trees in question.

This policy is supported by supplementary guidance.

Policy HE3: Archaeology

a) The Council will support development that protects significant archaeological and historic assets, and the wider historic environment from adverse effects.

In considering development proposals the Council will need to be satisfied that:

- the development preserves or enhances the appearance, fabric or setting of the site or asset in-situ; and/or
- where there is uncertainty about the location, extent or significance of these assets an agreed scheme of assessment and evaluation to inform the application is included with the proposal; and/or
- due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the site or asset in relation to the long-term benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.

b) Where, due to exceptional circumstances, development is to proceed and the preservation of historic assets in-situ including buildings is not possible, a scheme of mitigation involving excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving and any other measures appropriate to the case has been agreed with the Council.

Other considerations

3.8 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Dumfries and Galloway which is advised on archaeological matters by the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service (DGCAS).

Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and the likely impact of any development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.

4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:

- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the Site area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the local Historic Environment Record;
- to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
- to carry out a walkover survey of the Site;
- to assess the potential impact of any development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
- to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

Methodology for baseline assessment

5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Site and a radius of approximately 100 m beyond its boundary (the Buffer Zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of

the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within the Site. The Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service was consulted for this assessment.

5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:

- GIS data on Conservations Areas and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
- GIS data on the local Historic Environment Record was received from DGCAS on 17th May 2018;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries;
- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were identified and examined via NLS;
- Vertical aerial photographs were viewed at The National Collection of Aerial Photography online facility to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest: Four series of vertical photographs, ranging in date from 1948 to 1988 were viewed;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 2nd May 2018.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 The NRHE, which contains references to the HER, was checked on 27th April 2018. Any additions to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.2 The baseline assessment found that there are two known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. These are defined on the HER as areas of archaeological interest and consist of a Medieval deer park and its wall and the boundary of the Medieval burgh of Sanquhar.
- 6.3 A further twenty-seven cultural heritage sites, including one Conservation Area, one category A Listed Building, two category B Listed Buildings and ten category C Listed Building, are located within 100 m of the Site.
- 6.4 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and Figure 1.

Prehistoric, Roman and early Medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early Medieval sites within the Site.
- 6.6 A rune stone (CHS 2) is located within 100 m of the Site. Without information from HER, this is assumed to be of prehistoric or early Medieval date.
- 6.7 Prehistoric remains in the form of burial barrows are known in the wider area around the Site. Euchan Foot barrow (NRHE: NS70NE 34) is located on the west side of the River Nith about 200 m south-west of the Site, while barrows may have existed close to Sanquhar Castle (NRHE: NS70NE 22), although this is by no means certain.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.8 There are two known cultural heritage sites of Medieval date within the Site and one within approximately 100 m of the Site.
- 6.9 Sanquhar deer park (CHS 1) was an enclosed area to the north, south and west of Sanquhar Castle that was surrounded by a drystone wall. Deer parks first appeared in Scotland in the later twelfth century “signalling the social arrival of a new elite that followed the trends and styles characteristic of mainland European aristocratic culture” (Malloy et al 2013, 68). The park was part of the castle policies and included a garden and fishpond. Writing in the late nineteenth century, Brown noted that the deer park:
- ‘...was surrounded by a beautifully-built stone dyke or wall seven feet high, which was surmounted by a loop-holed coping. A large part of this dyke still remains, and, till quite recently, some of the coping had not been removed. The last reference we can find to the deer is contained in a letter from the Earl of Queensberry, addressed to his cousin of Dornock, and dated from Edinburgh, 31st August, 1688, in which directions are given for the killing of two bucks, the one white and the other brown...’* (Brown 1891, 51-52).
- 6.10 Sanquhar was erected a burgh of barony in 1484 (CHS 18) prior to which, the settlement had been a burgh . . .from time immemorial (Ranken 1793, 444). Sanquhar became a royal burgh in 1598 “at the insistence of Robert Crichton, Lord of Sanquhar” (Ibid.).
- 6.11 The HER places St Conal’s chapel (CHS 3) just beyond the 100 m buffer. No further details of this site are known.
- 6.12 The remains of Sanquhar Castle (NRHE: NS70NE 3) are approximately 450 m to the ESE of the Site. The earliest part of the castle was the thirteenth century south tower which has been restored and is four storeys high. The north-east curtain wall was built around 1400 and the north-west wall, tower house and drum tower date from about 1450. The west range dates to the sixteenth century and the rubble wall enclosing the outer court is of seventeenth century date.

Post-Medieval and Modern sites (AD 1600- Present)

- 6.13 There are no known cultural heritage sites of post-Medieval or Modern date within the proposed development area. Twenty-five cultural heritage sites of post-Medieval or Modern date are located within the 100 m buffer surrounding the Site.
- 6.14 The earliest maps consulted did not specifically record the Site although Sanquhar Castle and settlement were noted. These were named as Sanchare Castle and Sanchare toun (Pont 1583; Gordon 1644). Pont and Blaeu’s 1654 map recorded Sanquhar Castle and a roughly circular enclosure that may have been the deer park in a very stylised form.
- 6.15 Moll’s 1745 map recorded Sanquhar castle with the present-day spelling, although the town was named as Sanchar. A curvilinear wall describing the arc of a circle lay to the north-west of the castle and was probably the deer park wall. The wall extended between the River Nith and an unnamed tributary to the north, which was most probably Crawick Water.
- 6.16 Roy’s mid-eighteenth-century map provided more detail of the Site and its surroundings. (Figure 2). The deer wall (CHS 1) was depicted and the shape of the wall at the south conformed to its present-day course. The Site was then unenclosed cultivated land. The settlement of Sanquhar had grown in size and was centred on High Street. The tollbooth or townhouse (CHS 12) was built by this time, but it is not specifically noted on the map. The houses at 2 Church Street (CHS 17) and 5 to 13 High Street (CHS 13 to CHS 16) date from the mid-eighteenth century and may be among those depicted by Roy at about the road leading north from High Street.



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.17 Crawford's early nineteenth-century map recorded the expansion of Sanquhar to the south of High Street and noted that Sanquhar Castle was in ruins. The land use over the Site was not recorded and the deer park wall was not depicted (Crawford 1804). An 1831 estate map by Crawford showing the property of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry recorded that the land on the west side of the deer park wall belonged to Mr Crichton. The deer park was divided into three land parcels (Figure 3).
- 6.18 The first editions of Ordnance Survey maps were the first to accurately depict the Site and showed that it was then agricultural land with a boggy area on the east side of the deer park wall (CHS 1; Figure 4). Although Sanquhar had grown in size, no houses had yet been built to the east or west of the Site. Within the 100 m buffer, the houses and bank at 14 to 38 High Street (CHS 5 to CHS 11) had been built. The bank was identified as Western Bank (Branch). The houses at West Lochan (CHS 20 to CHS 24) and South Lochan (CHS 25 to CHS 27) and the cottage on Queens Road (CHS 28) had also been built.
- 6.19 The 1900 Ordnance Survey map showed that the National Coal Board offices (CHS 19) had been built on Glasgow Road. Queen's Road was then named Queen Mary Road in recognition of Mary Queen of Scots being entertained by the Crichton family following her flight from the Battle of Langside (Brown 1891, 35). Subsequent maps demonstrated that the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and the whole of the twentieth century.
- 6.20 Sanquhar Conservation Area (CHS 4) was designated in 1970.

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.21 Four sets of aerial photographs from the twentieth century were consulted for this assessment (see Appendix A).



Figure 3: Excerpt from Crawford's 1831 Sketch of the Lands in the Parish of Sanquhar north of Nith with Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

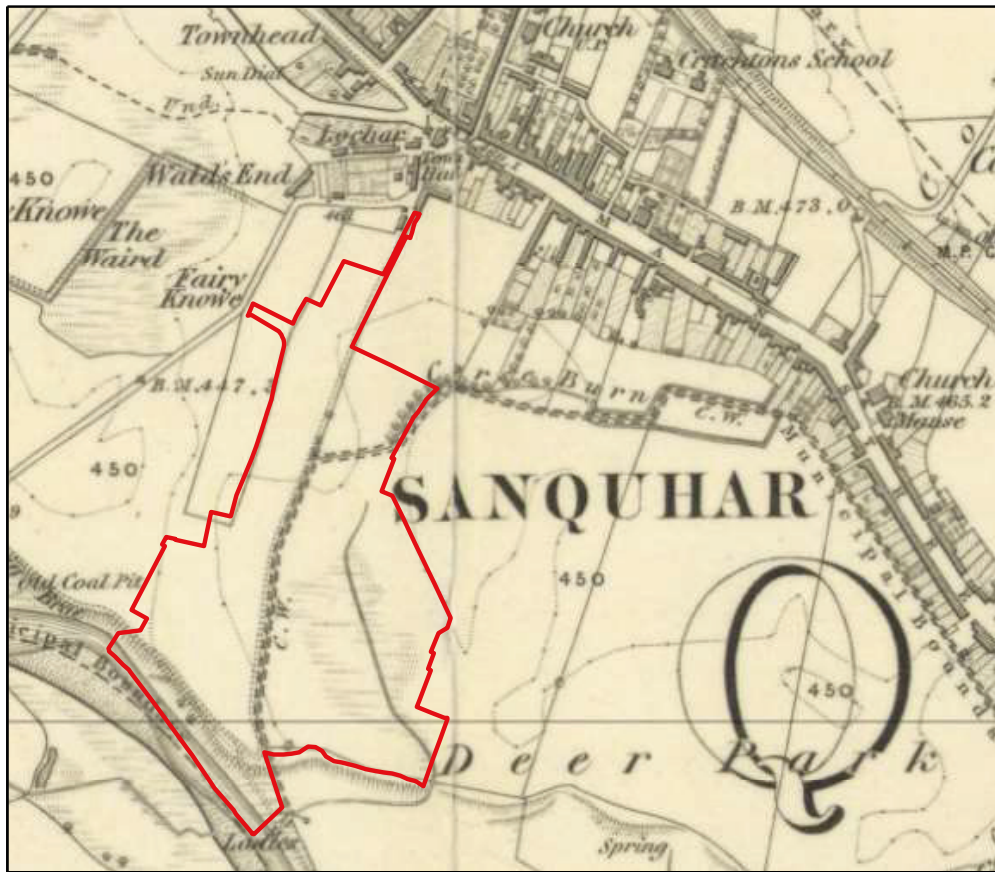


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1860 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI with Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

6.22 The aerial photographs demonstrated that the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the period 1948 to 1988 and the deer wall was visible on all images.

6.23 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

6.24 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the Site or within the 100 m buffer zone.

Walkover survey

6.25 A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 2nd May 2018.

6.26 The Site had different terrain on either side of the deer park wall. On the west side, was undulating terrain that also sloped down from west to east and descended sharply to the River Nith. Although some undulations could be seen at the north end of the east side (Plate 1), the land here generally sloped down towards a boggy area. The west side of the Site had been cultivated and the east side was used for pastoral farming.



Plate 1: General view of the north of the Site with deer park wall separating the west and east areas.

6.27 An old field bank (CHS 29) was noted close to the southern edge of the eastern area. This linear feature was visible for approximately 120 m and varied in height from approximately 0.6 m on the level ground at the west (Plate 2) to approximately 0.3 m on the sloping ground to the east (Plate 3). Cobble-sized stones were visible on the surface of the bank.



Plate 2: West section of field bank viewed from WSW.



Plate 3: East section of field bank viewed from WSW.

6.28 Those sections of the deer park wall (CHS 1) within the Site were inspected and were generally found to conform to the description at Appendix B. At the south of the site was a small section of wall with a mock castellated top (Plate 4). The wall was only approximately 1.4 m high, which does not accord with Brown's description of a 7 ft (2.13 m) high wall, and is not considered to be the original wall.

6.29 No other previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted during the walkover.

6.30 The walkover included a brief assessment of the potential effects of development upon the settings of the 14 designated cultural heritage sites located within 100 m of the Site. The assessment found that the undulating nature of the terrain coupled with intervening buildings meant that the proposed development would have no significant effect on any of the 14 designated cultural heritage sites located within the 100 m buffer.

6.31 The assessment noted that Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle Scheduled Monument was visible from the Site and that the proposal could have an indirect effect on the setting of this Scheduled Monument.



Plate 4: Deer park wall section with mock castellated top.

Conclusions

- 7.1 The cultural heritage assessment at Queen's Road, Sanquhar has shown that the Site was the location of a Medieval deer park associated with Sanquhar Castle. The deer park (CHS 1) is defined within the Dumfries and Galloway HER as an area of archaeological interest, although it is not designated. The route of the deer park wall crosses the Site and will be retained within the development.
- 7.2 A small part of the Medieval burgh of Sanquhar (CHS 18) lies within the north area of the Site. As was the case with the deer park, the Medieval burgh is defined within the Dumfries and Galloway HER as an area of archaeological interest, although it is not designated.
- 7.3 The remainder of the proposed development area has been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century and no development is known to have taken place on the Site during that period. However, there are two known cultural heritage sites of Medieval date within the Site, and the significant Medieval site of Sanquhar Castle, a Scheduled Monument, lies approximately 450 m from the Site boundary. Consequently, there is relatively high potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Dumfries and Galloway Council may therefore require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works that would aim to establish the presence or absence of significant remains within those areas of the proposed development that would be subject to groundworks. The specification for any such works would be determined by DGCAS but is likely to comprise a trial trench evaluation of the Site in the first instance.
- 7.4 The proposed development would have no significant indirect effect upon the settings of 14 designated cultural heritage sites located within 100 m of the Site. Historic Environment Scotland may require an assessment of potential indirect effects upon the setting of Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle Scheduled Monument.

Technical Information

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 As far as can be ascertained, there are no current management plans for the proposed development area.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.

- Code of Conduct (2014);
- Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and
- Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2017).

8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-317132) has been completed. Once the Planning Application has been determined by Dumfries and Galloway Council, and with the consent of Cunninghame Housing Association Ltd and the Earl of Bute, the desk-based assessment will be uploaded to OASIS. Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Queen's Road, Sanquhar:
Desk-Based Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Ordnance Survey 1955 *NS70 (includes: Sanquhar)*. 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain - 1937-1961

Other sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed 2/5/18. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Vertical aerial photographs consulted

Sortie	Date	Frame(s)
58/A/0404	30/11/1948	5161-5163
540/A/0476	3/4/1950	PFFO 0262
OS65/12	1/4/1965	175-177
ASS/62188	10/6/1988	0166

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

CHS No: 1

Name: Sanquhar, deer park and wall

NGR: NS 782 093

NRHE No: NS70NE 4

HER No: MDG60

Significance: Regional: Area of archaeological interest

Description: The deer park of Sanquhar Castle was enclosed by a high, dry-stone, coursed rubble wall, of which the greater portion, though in ruins, remained in 1938; a modern housing scheme now covers part of the line. The park was kept up after the castle was deserted, for in 1740-5 there are mentions of repairs to deer park walls, deer house, and dovecot. In the lower part of the deer park, under the west front of the castle, were the gardens and a fishpond, no traces of which survive. A walled enclosure to the south of the castle was the location of a bowling green, which corresponds to a levelled area centred at NS 78600916 and measuring 60.0m NW-SE by 55.0m.

In 1978, the following sections of wall were recorded by Ordnance Survey:

NS 78560940 to NS78370970: Incorporated in garden walls of housing estate, some fragments of the original wall remain.

NS 7837 0970 to NS 7798 0965: Modern mortared wall, no trace of original wall.

NS 7798 0965 to NS 7798 0932: Modern mortared wall; significant step in field levels with internal area rising sharply to meet wall line.

NS 7798 0932 to NS 7847 0898: Probably the original wall, dry built 2.1m high with

mock castellated top.

NS 7847 0898 to NS 7852 0919: Modern mortared wall, no trace of original wall.

NS 7852 0919 to NS 7856 0940: No trace.

CHS No: 2
 Name: Sanquhar, rune stone
 NGR: NS 78078 09315
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: MDG30
 Significance: Unknown
 Description: The current location of the rune stone is unknown.

CHS No: 3
 Name: Sanquhar, St Conal's chapel
 NGR: NS 78076 09275
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: MDG54
 Significance: Unknown
 Description: St Conal is a key figure in the story of Upper Nithsdale. Reputed to have been a fifth century missionary, he is credited with having converted the local population to Christianity and is remembered in local place names such as Kirkconnel. The actual location of the chapel is not known.

CHS No: 4
 Name: Sanquhar Conservation Area
 NGR: NS 78202 09944 (centred)
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: National: Conservation Area
 Description: The conservation area was designated in 1970 and modified in 1991.

CHS No: 5
 Name: 38 and 40 High Street, Sanquhar
 NGR: NS 78161 09850
 NRHE No: NS70NE 67
 HER No: MDG20314
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40556
 Description: Mid-nineteenth century building with a butcher's shop on the left.

CHS No: 6
 Name: 28-36 High Street, Sanquhar

NGR: NS 78146 09858
NRHE No: NS70NE 66
HER No: MDG20313
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40555
Description: Early nineteenth century building with three doors and a former shop window to the right, and a cafe to the left.

CHS No: 7
Name: 26 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland
NGR: NS 78137 09864
NRHE No: NS70NE 65
HER No: MDG20312
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB40554
Description: Earlier nineteenth century classical bank set back from the street.

CHS No: 8
Name: 22 to 24 High Street, Sanquhar
NGR: NS 78134 09878
NRHE No: NS70NE 92
HER No: MDG20311
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40553
Description: Mid-nineteenth century symmetrical pair of houses with shops filling the ground floor.

CHS No: 9
Name: 20 High Street, Sanquhar
NGR: NS 78129 09880
NRHE No: NS70NE 91
HER No: MDG20311
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40553
Description: Mid-nineteenth century symmetrical pair of houses with shops filling the ground floor.

CHS No: 10
Name: 16 to 18 High Street, Sanquhar
NGR: NS 78124 09883
NRHE No: NS70NE 90
HER No: MDG20311
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40553
Description: Mid-nineteenth century symmetrical pair of houses with shops filling the ground floor.

CHS No: 11

Name: 14 High Street, Sanquhar
 NGR: NS 78119 09887
 NRHE No: NS70NE 64
 HER No: MDG20311
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40553
 Description: Mid-nineteenth century symmetrical pair of houses with shops filling the ground floor.

CHS No: 12
 Name: Tollbooth/townhouse, High Street, Sanquhar
 NGR: NS 78090 09913
 NRHE No: NS70NE 21
 HER No: MDG41
 Significance: National: Category A Listed Building LB40540
 Regional: Area of archaeological interest

Description: Designed by William Adam and built in 1735-9, the townhouse stands on an island site in the market-place to the south of High Street. The present building replaced an earlier tolbooth on the same site, described as a two-storied building thatched with heather, which by 1731 was 'very insufficient and almost ruinous'. The new townhouse was built at the expense of the 3rd Duke of Queensberry, and materials were procured in 1735 to 'shew the people that the Duke is in earnest to make that building'. Construction began in 1736 and was completed in 1739. Stone was obtained not only from a newly-opened quarry at Cleughfoot but also from the ruins of Sanquhar Castle, and material from the latter is said to have been employed in the construction of the vaulted rooms on the ground floor.

In 1987-9 the town-house was converted into a museum.

CHS No: 13
 Name: 11 to 13 High Street, Sanquhar
 NGR: NS 78115 09914
 NRHE No: NS70NE 55
 HER No: MDG20301
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40543

Description: Two adjoining narrow houses each with shop at ground and a single first floor window to High Street.

CHS No: 14
 Name: 9 High Street, Sanquhar
 NGR: NS 78110 09915
 NRHE No: NS70NE 107
 HER No: MDG20301
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40543

Description: Mid-eighteenth century building with nineteenth century alterations.

- CHS No: 15
Name: 7 High Street, Sanquhar
NGR: NS 78105 09919
NRHE No: NS70NE 87
HER No: MDG20300
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40542
Description: Mid-eighteenth century building with Mary Millar's shop in the left bay.
- CHS No: 16
Name: 5 High Street, Sanquhar
NGR: NS 78103 09923
NRHE No: NS70NE 54
HER No: MDG20300
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB40542
Description: Mid-eighteenth century building with Mary Millar's shop in the left bay.
- CHS No: 17
Name: 2 Church Road, Sanquhar
NGR: NS 78080 09934
NRHE No: NS70NE 52
HER No:
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB40537
Description: Mid-eighteenth century building now neglected and in a derelict condition.
- CHS No: 18
Name: Sanquhar, town and burgh
NGR: NS 78198 09847 (centred)
NRHE No: NS70NE 36
HER No: MDG8958
Significance: Regional: Area of archaeological interest
Description: The only reference to the burgh of Sanquhar is to be found in the account of the English Sheriff of Dumfries for the year from October 1335, where there is mention of five burgages, described as 'waste'. It was erected a burgh of barony in 1484 "prior to which period it had been a burgh from time immemorial" (Ranken 1793, 444) and became a royal burgh in 1598 "at the instance of Robert Crichton, Lord of Sanquhar" (*Ibid.*).
- CHS No: 19
Name: National Coal Board offices
NGR: NS 78043 09912
NRHE No: NS70NE 43

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: This building was recorded on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1899 (*Dumfriesshire VI.14*).

CHS No: 20

Name: 8 West Lochan

NGR: NS 78051 09899

NRHE No: NS70NE 76

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 21

Name: 10 West Lochan

NGR: NS 78039 09898

NRHE No: NS70NE 97

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 22

Name: 12 West Lochan

NGR: NS 78029 09898

NRHE No: NS70NE 98

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 23

Name: 14 West Lochan

NGR: NS 78020 09898

NRHE No: NS70NE 99

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 24

Name: 16 West Lochan

NGR: NS 78010 09898

NRHE No: NS70NE 100

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 25

Name: 2 South Lochan

NGR: NS 78070 09887

NRHE No: NS70NE 101

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 26

Name: 4 South Lochan

NGR: NS 78070 09878

NRHE No: NS70NE 102

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 27

Name: 6 South Lochan

NGR: NS 78070 09870

NRHE No: NS70NE 103

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: One of a row of single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 28

Name: Queen's Road, cottage

NGR: NS 78008 09862

NRHE No: NS70NE 104

HER No:

Significance: Lesser

Description: A single storey cottages within Sanquhar burgh.

CHS No: 29

Name: Raised bank

NGR: NS 7794 0942 to NS 7807 0940

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: This old field bank was noted close to the southern edge of the eastern area. It was visible for about 120 m and varied in height from approximately 0.6 m on the level ground at the west to approximately 0.3 m on the sloping ground to the east. Cobble-sized stones were visible on the surface of the bank.

Appendix C: Archive material

	Description	Format	Number
Paper archive	Photographic record	A4	1
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	15
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	1
		.dbf	1
		.prj	1
		.sbn	1
		.sbx	1
		.shp	1
		.shx	1

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