



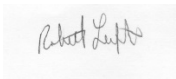
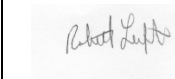
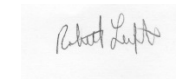


**Furmiston Woodland Creation,
Carsphairn,
Dumfries and Galloway,
Archaeological Walkover Survey**



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	Originator	Illustration by	Reviewed by	Approved by
NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME
13/2/2020 Robert Lenfert	Robert Lenfert	Robert Lenfert	Alastair Rees	Alastair Rees
SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
				
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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Athole McKillop of the Galbraith Group to undertake an archaeological inspection and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland creation scheme at Furmiston, near Carsphairn in Dumfries and Galloway.

The archaeological works followed discussions with the client which identified concerns with the effect the proposals would have on any archaeological sites, including possible cairns and field systems recorded on the NMRS and HER within the limits of the proposed woodland creation scheme. These sites were recorded and the survey commissioned to adequately record these sites, while assessing their extent, condition and significance.

The survey noted an extensive system of upstanding drystone dykes, as well as stock enclosures and relict field boundaries. Where appropriate, suitable buffer zones have been recommended to avoid any direct impact upon these monuments.

A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-391099) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd (hereafter ARCHAS) were commissioned by the Galbraith Group to undertake an archaeological inspection and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland development scheme at Furmiston near Carsphairn in Dumfries and Galloway (NGR: NX 60533 93229 centred).
- 1.1.2 The aim of the archaeological inspection and walkover survey was to investigate the proposed development area within which three known archaeological sites were recorded by the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environment Record (HER). The survey inspected those sites, to assess their survival, extent, and condition. The entire development area was comprehensively surveyed to try and identify any previously unknown sites which may potentially be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 This survey recorded a series of six drystone sheep shelters known as “Rees”, extensive drystone dykes and a relict field system.
- 1.1.4 Prior to completing the inspection, ARCHAS investigated all readily accessible records for the development area in order to provide some degree of context to the features located during the archaeological inspection.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological inspection and walkover survey was completed from Jan 14th to 16th, 2020 by Dr Robert Lenfert. Weather conditions were mixed with heavy rain, periodic sunny spells and high winds following the passing of Storm Brendan off the Atlantic Ocean.
- 1.1.6 ARCHAS conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents. Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance on Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (2014). This assessment is completed in conjunction with the standards and guidance outlined in the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (hereafter UKFS).

1.2 Site Location and Setting

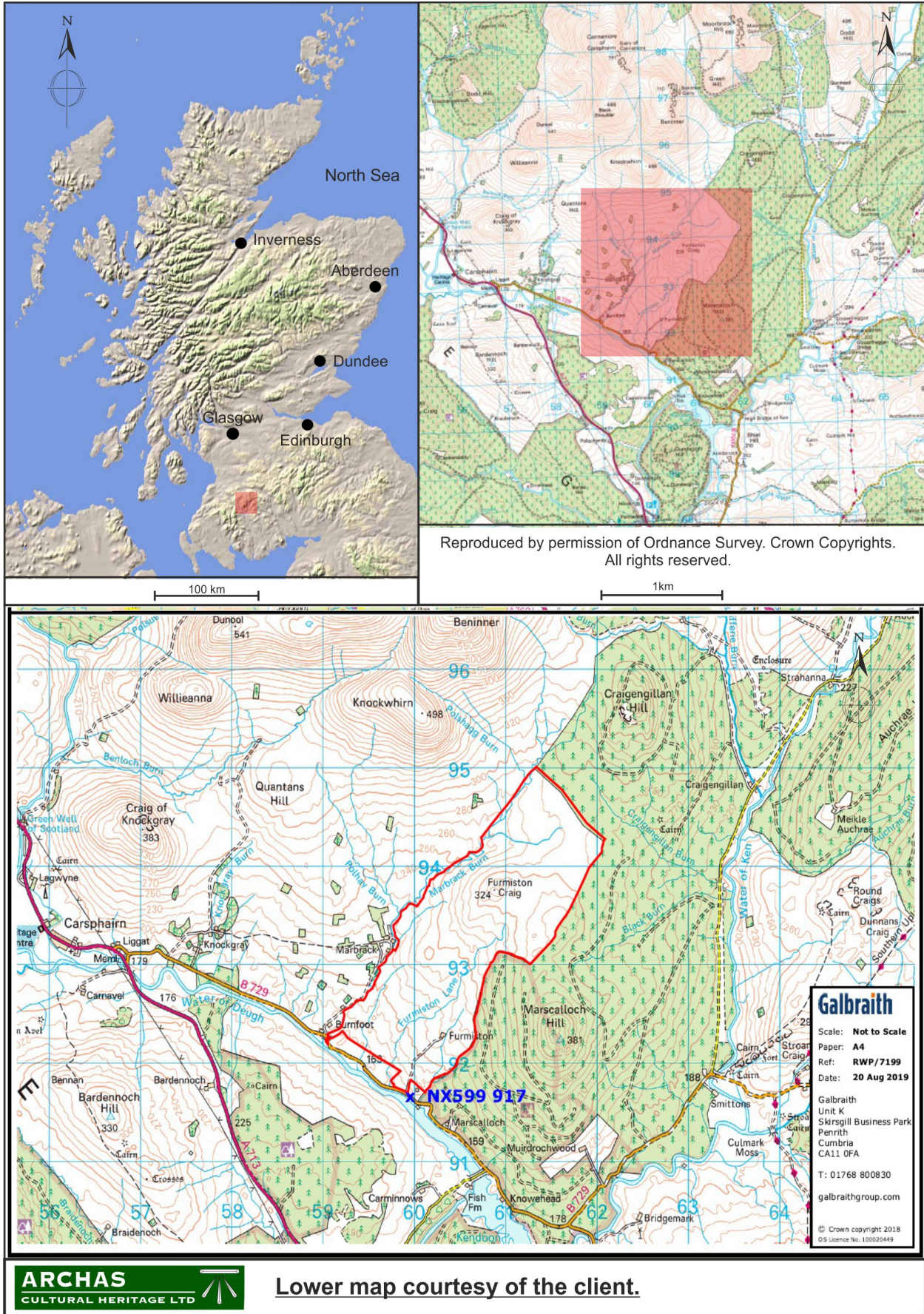


Figure 1: Site location

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed woodland creation scheme at Furmiston lies some 3km ESE of Carsphairn in Dumfries and Galloway (centred on NGR: NX 60533 93229). The site is roughly sub-rectangular and rises NE from the Water of Deugh, with elevations ranging from 161-324m (Figure 1).

Study Area

- 1.2.2 The development area comprises a sub-rectangular plot of land on south-east facing slopes located W-NW of Marscalloch Hill and SW of Craigengillan Hill. The total area comprises roughly 400Ha and comprises a substantial portion of blanket peatbog interspersed with small streams which bypass higher grassy knolls (Figure 1).

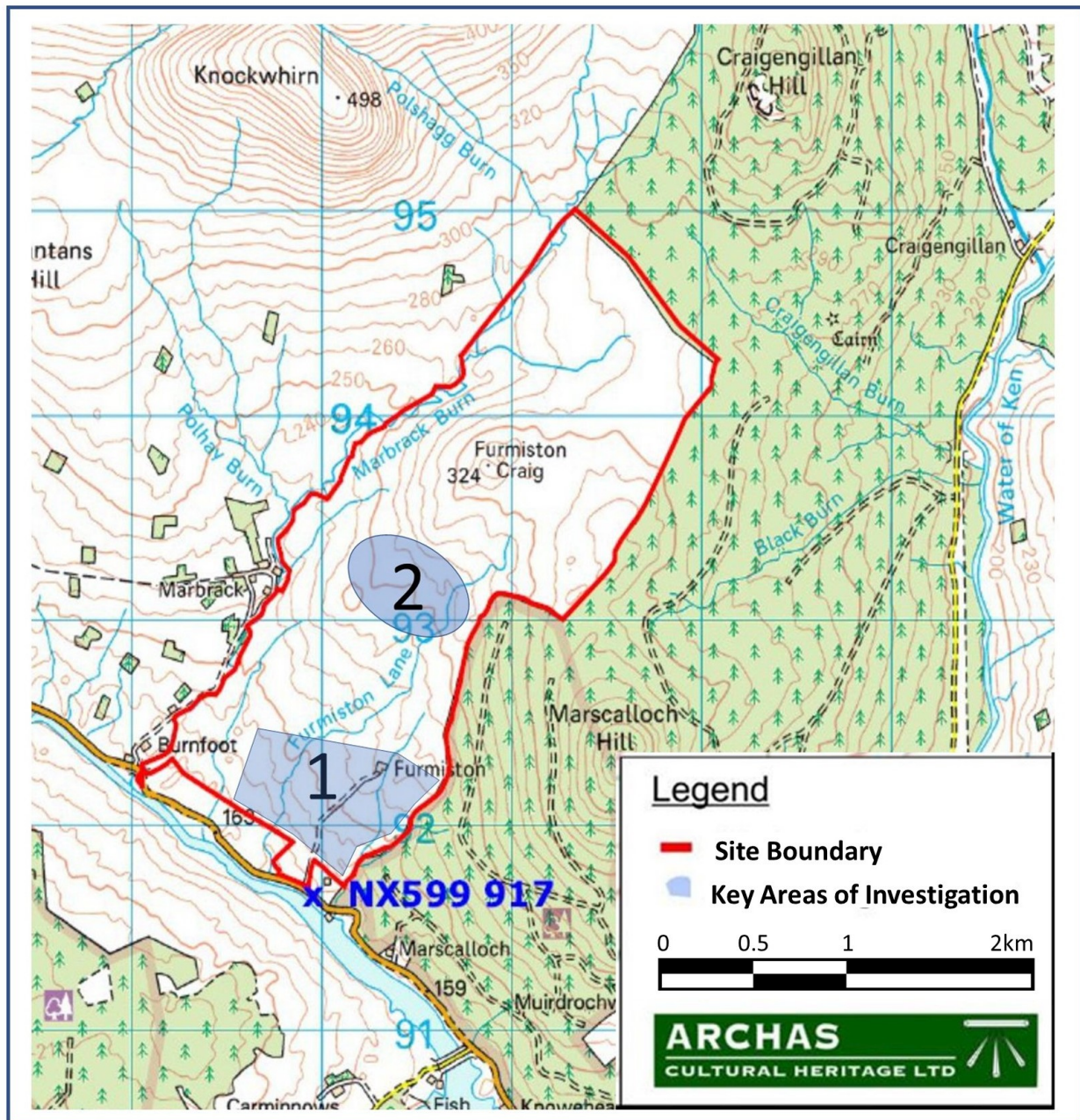


Figure 2: Archaeologically sensitive areas are highlighted in grey as identified on the NMRS and Dumfries and Galloway HER (1 & 2) wider development area outlined in red.

Geology, Soils and Vegetation Cover

- 1.2.3 The superficial drift geology of the proposed development site has not been recorded. The bedrock unit geology is composed of the Leadhills Supergroup of Unidifferentiated Sandstone (LGH-SDST) formed during the Llanvirn-Ashgill epoch (set within the Ordovician period) some 471 to 464 MYA. The specific bedrock-type consists of the Wacke variety, with superficial deposits of Diamicton, Sand and Gravels (XDSV).
- 1.2.4 The soil comprises a sandy loam which gives way in many areas to well-developed blanket peats rich in sphagnum mosses. In turn, better-drained areas also comprise a sandy loam, but are covered with tufts of wild grasses and plants. These drier areas, predominately situated in the north/north east of the site, are currently being partially grazed by sheep belonging to a neighbouring farmer.

2 Planning and Legislative Background

2.1 General

2.1.1 This assessment was prepared with reference to all relevant statutory and planning frameworks for the Historic Environment as well as Standards and Guidance for Forestry in the United Kingdom.

2.1.2 The most relevant of these for a woodland creation scheme such as Furniston, is the United Kingdom Forestry Standard.¹

2.2 The United Kingdom Forestry Standard

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

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

Table 1: UKFS requirements as covered by existing legislation

<i>UKFS Reference</i>	<i>Level of Requirement</i>	<i>Relevant Legislation</i>	<i>Standard</i>
1	Legal Requirement	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Scheduled Monuments must not be damaged and consent must be obtained from the relevant historic environment authority for any works that have the potential to damage the monument.
2	Legal Requirement	Treasure Trove system. All treasure trove - which comprises any portable antiquity and not just those incorporating precious metals - are the property of the Crown at Scots common law.	The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds. Metal detectors must not be used where legally restricted or on a Scheduled Monument site.
3	Legal Requirement	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Listed building consent must be obtained from the local authority or relevant historic environment authority to demolish a listed building or structure or any part of it, or to alter it in any way which would affect its character, inside or out.

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

¹ The Forestry Commission 2011, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - www.forestry.gov.uk/theukforestrystandard

Table 2: Relevant UKFS requirements as defined by good forestry practice

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

2.2.4 The UKFS also provides a series of Guidelines for the Historic Environment.

2.2.5 ARCHAS Ltd have adhered to the UKFS in preparing the Furniston Woodland Scheme, while this archaeological survey and assessment incorporates all the relevant UKFS guidelines.

2.2.6 The archaeological survey is partly a response to UKFS Guideline 5, which states the developer will 'commission specialist surveys where evidence is significant.'²

² *Ibid.* 67

3 Methodology

3.1 The Development

- 3.1.1 The proposed development is a woodland creation scheme involving planting over an area comprising approximately 400 hectares.
- 3.1.2 Extensive works on this scale have the potential to impact upon upstanding and buried archaeological remains.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 Through discussions with the client it was agreed that an archaeological walkover survey would be required across the proposed development area. The objective of this study is to identify, assess and record any known or previously suspected archaeological features recorded in the NMRS and HER, defining their extent, condition and importance.
- 3.2.2 The results of the study will be used to compile recommendations and formulate a mitigation strategy to preserve the archaeological features should this be required.

3.3 Historical Research

- 3.3.1 Prior to attending site, standard ARCHAS procedure is to undertake a degree of historical research. This research is designed to ensure that all known and, where possible, previously unknown archaeological remains are identified, forming a Historic Environment baseline for the area.
- 3.3.2 Sources consulted for this study include:
- *National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)*
 - *The Dumfries and Galloway Council Historic Environment Record (HER)*
 - *Early editions of Ordnance Survey and earlier mapping held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland (NLS)*
 - *Historic and current aerial imagery as held by the National collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) and displayed on readily available online platforms*
 - *Published and unpublished archaeological reports, articles, journals and books, including the Statistical Accounts of Scotland.*

3.4 Archaeological Inspection and Walkover Survey

- 3.4.1 The purpose of the archaeological site inspection and walkover survey was to assess the extent, condition and survival of those known archaeological sites identified by the NMRS and Dumfries and Galloway HER within the site boundary. In addition, the walkover survey aimed to identify the presence or otherwise of any previously unrecorded archaeological features within the development area.
- 3.4.2 Known archaeological sites were visited by following those grid references provided by the NMRS and HER on a hand-held GPS. Once these locations were reached these areas were comprehensively surveyed through the systematic walking of the areas in transects where appropriate. The nature of the underlying and unstable blanket peats, which were frequently encountered onsite, overlie water courses and water bodies of unknown depth. These walking hazards necessitated frequent detours around these areas for safety reasons (i.e.

becoming mired or falling through blanket peats into deeper pools of water). As a result, higher areas of ground and vantage points were utilised to assess wider areas.

- 3.4.3 Although the time of year was ideal for an upland survey and large areas in the south and central portion of the site were covered in short (<0.3m) grasses, many areas of either bog, bracken, or higher grasses in un-grazed areas made the assessment of low-lying features difficult in places. While the limitations of an upland survey on a mix of boggy and solid land which has only been partially grazed and is covered by vegetation must be noted, the methodology ensured that as far as is possible, no visible or upstanding archaeological remains were unrecorded.
- 3.4.4 The results of the archaeological inspection and walkover are used to determine the need for any further archaeological mitigation in relation to the proposed development. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd provide recommendations as to any further work required, but the responsibility of deciding appropriate mitigation measures rests with Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service.

4 Archaeological Sites

4.1 General

Site Areas

- 4.1.1 Six previously known sites were identified in the project area through examination of the Local and National HERs. In addition, nine new sites were recorded as part of this walkover survey. All fifteen sites can be viewed in Figure 3 and are categorised for ease of discussion in Table 3.

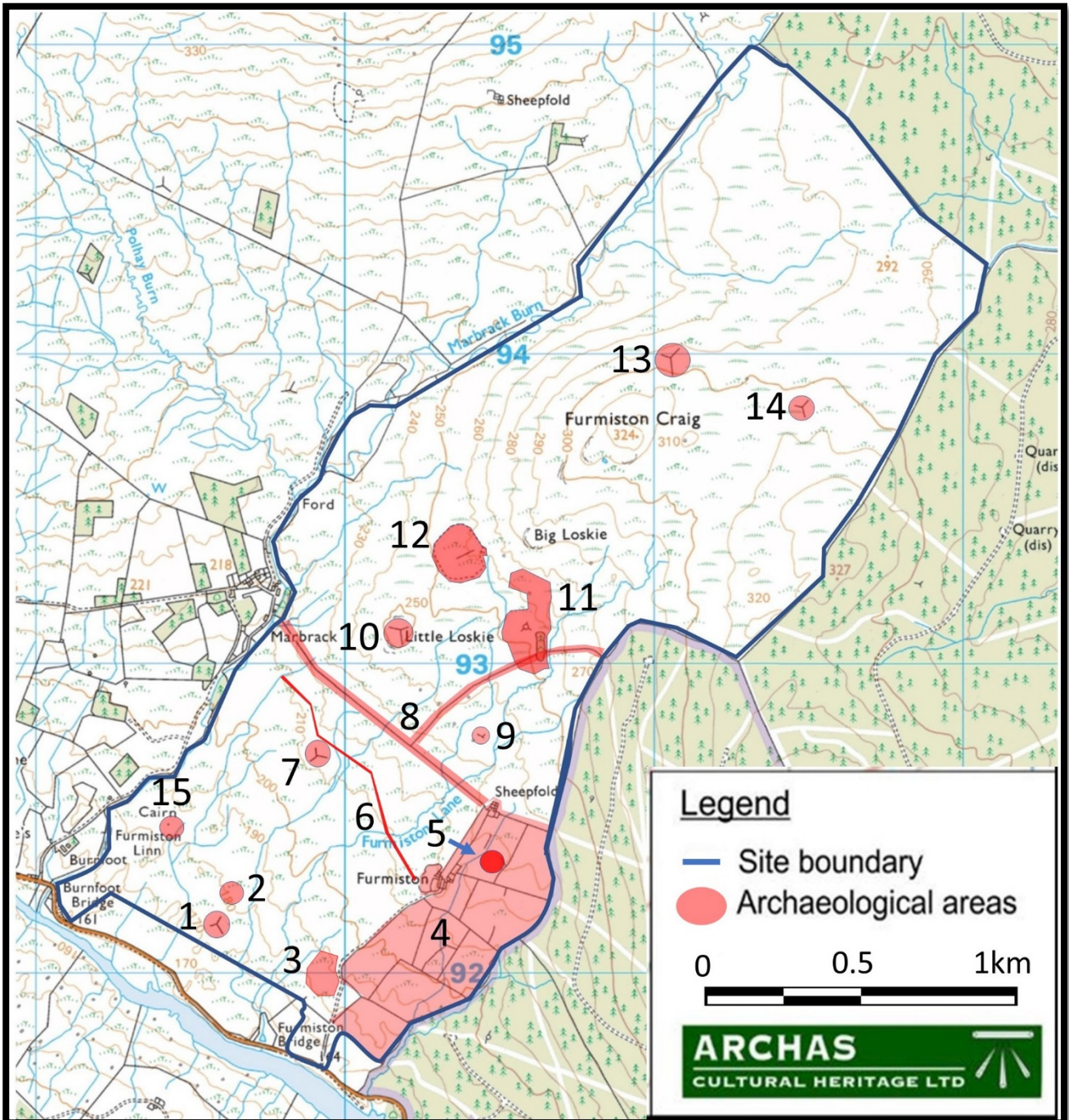


Figure 3 Location of archaeological sites at Furrmiston.

Table 3: Archaeological sites or features investigated during the inspection and walkover survey. Sites listed below without an HER identifier were previously undocumented prior to this survey.

Name	Site Number	NMRS (Canmore ID)	HER Identifier	OS NGR
Furmiston Bridge 'Old Sheep Ree'	1	--	--	NX 59586 92154
Furmiston Bridge (Structure)	2	159674	MDG13627	NX 59599 92201
Furmiston Bridge (Field System)	3	159674	MDG13625	NX 59600 92200
Furmiston Drystone Dyke Enclosure System	4	--	--	NX 60463 92532 (NW) NX 60658 92455 (NE) NX 59962 91830 (SW) NX 60119 91701 (SE)
Furmiston (Possible Cairn)	5	64378	MDG3968	NX 60470 92370
Furmiston (Boundary Dyke)	6	202764	MDG17317	NX 60100 92502
Marbrack Sheep Ree	7	--	--	NX 59911 92698
Furmiston Head Dyke and Northern Branch	8	--	--	NX 60463 92532 (NW) NX 60658 92455 (NE) NX 59962 91830 (SW) NX 60119 91701 (SE)
Little Loskie Sheep Ree South	9	--	--	NX 60444 92764
Little Loskie Sheep Ree North	10	--	--	NX 60178 93109
Loskie East Field System	11	177485	MDG15848	NX 60554 93255
Loskie West Field System/Sheepfold	12	177485	MDG15848	NX 60368 93356
Furmiston Craig West Sheep Ree	13	--	--	NX 61052 93994
Furmiston Craig East Sheep Ree	14	--	--	NX 61477 93832
Furmiston Linn Cairn	15	--	--	NX 59430 92479

4.1.2 Each of the sites will be discussed below under a series of defined headings.

4.1.3 Detail of all of the sites and features recorded during the walkover survey can be viewed in Appendix A, the Gazetteer.

4.2 Archaeological Sites

The map locations and Her references for all sites are given in Figure 3, while NGR locations are also provided in Table 3 and Appendix A.

4.2.1 Site 1: The Old Sheep Ree (NX 59586 92154 – HER159674/MDG13627)

The 'Old Sheep Ree' is a tripartite sheep shelter or enclosure depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Site inspection

The Old Sheep Ree comprises a three-pronged sheep ree measuring 65.0m x 46.0m in maximum dimensions, with a maximum height of 1.30m in the centre where the three walls intersect. Each wall then gradually tapers to one or two courses of drystone at each terminus. The sheep ree is constructed from undressed stones and appears to have been maintained up until relatively recently (perhaps post-WWII) and remains useable.

4.2.2 Site 2: Furmiston Bridge Structure (NX 59599 92201 - HER 159674/MDG13627)

This appears as an unroofed structure on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

Site inspection

The walkover survey did not reveal any remaining traces here for the unroofed structure. The coordinates are now located within an area of substantial, waterlogged blanket peats which appear to cover a small pool fed by an upstream burn. Immediately to the north was a small dry knoll with short grasses, the most likely spot for a structure, but again, no visible traces of any structure or archaeological features were noted here.

4.2.3 Site 3: Furmiston Bridge Field System (NX 59918 92000 - HER 159674/MDG13625)

This field system was depicted as a dotted line forming a sub-circular enclosure or field system on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inches to the mile Map of 1853.

Site inspection

The walkover survey, combined with inspection of aerial photos, did not reveal any remaining traces here of a field system or dykes, most likely due to vegetation, erosion or weathering, as the area appears to have not been under plough in the past.

4.2.4 Site 4: Furmiston Drystone dyke and enclosures (NX 60316 92080 - centred on)

Site inspection

Furmiston Drystone dyke and enclosures represent a rather more complex group of coarse through robust, well-built drystone dykes and enclosures which dominate the SE of the site, immediately due east of Furmiston farmstead. A total of ten adjacent drystone enclosures (Figure 3) runs from NX 60463 92532 (NW) and NX 60658 92455 (NE) respectively and terminates at the northern edge of the Nether Loskie cottage property boundary adjacent to the far SE of the site near the B729 at NX 59962 91830 (SW) and NX 60119 91701 (SE). During the survey, it was noted that as one walks further from the farmstead, increasing sections of the dykes are increasingly denuded or collapsed, although those around the

farmstead itself appear to have been better-maintained. The maximum recorded height was 1.4m.

4.2.5 **Site 5: Furmiston Cairn** (NX 60470 92370 – HER 64378/MDG3968)

Furmiston Cairn was described in 1849 as follows: 'The remains of this ancient cairn are hardly visible; its stones having been removed for other purposes'³ and later in 1978 as follows: 'The site falls on a pastured hummock in an undulating marshy area. There is no trace of cairn material and no local knowledge of the cairn.'⁴

Site inspection

This walkover survey confirms no visible trace of a cairn now exists. The location is atop a small knoll NE of Furmiston farmhouse, on dry ground with a low covering of well-grazed grasses. No stones or earthworks in or around the area were evident. It is likely the stone was robbed for the construction of the extensive drystone dykes in the general area.



Plate 1: General view of the 'Old Sheep Ree' associated with Furmiston Bridge Field System looking NW.

4.2.6 **Site 6: Furmiston Boundary Dyke** (NX 60100 92502 / HER 202764/MCG17317)

Furmiston Boundary Dyke is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a boundary dyke marked by dotted lines. The dotted line on the 1853 OS map suggests this feature was perhaps an earthen feature, as stone dykes are otherwise shown as solid black lines.

Site inspection

The walkover survey did not reveal any traces of this extensive dyke, perhaps due to weathering, erosion, vegetation or removal of stone or other materials. The present head

³ Name Book 1849

⁴ Visited by OS (JRL) 20 Oct 1978

dyke (site 8, 4.1.11 below) roughly mimics the direction and coverage and may have been built as a replacement.

4.2.7 **Site 7 Marbrack Sheep Ree** (NX 59911 92698)

Site inspection

Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.51m N-S x 64m E-W and 1.5m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.25m at each end.

4.2.8 **Site 8 Furmiston Head Dyke** (centred on NX60214 92733)

NX 60324 92096 (Centred on) A series of two drystone dykes which meet at right angles – the main dyke runs E-W from NX 60452 92547 to NX 59791 93148 and is 1.5m high. A second dyke branches off at NX 60214 92733 in a northerly direction, before gently curving to the east and terminating at NX 60832 93027.

4.2.9 **Site 9 Little Loskie Sheep Ree South** (NX 60444 92764)

Site inspection

NX 60444 92764 Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.53m N-S x 43m E-W and 1.3m high, badly denuded in places, though intact sections remain overall.

4.2.11 **Site 10 Little Loskie Sheep Ree North** (NX 60178 93109)

Site inspection

A coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.59m N-S x 62m E-W and 1.65m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.20m at each end.

4.2.12 **Sites 11 & 12 E & W Loskie Field System(s)** (NX 60554 93255 – HER 177485/MDG15848)

Loskie Field-system and Sheepfold appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and were highlighted by the FESP which noted the following: 'A field-system annotated 'Old Fences' and three sheepfolds, two of which are annotated 'Sheep Ree' and one 'Old Sheep Ree' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1853, sheet 5). Two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map'.⁵

Site inspection

The two enclosures noted on the current edition OS map were found to survive in good overall condition. The first and most substantial component is the first enclosure which now encloses a mixture of mature deciduous trees and conifers. This enclosure is sub-oval in plan and measures approximately 115m N-S and 45m E-W. This enclosure apparently post-dates the first edition 6-inch map of 1853 as only the much smaller enclosure to the NE is depicted. The enclosure is constructed from undressed stones is well-constructed and appears to have been well-maintained since its construction sometime post-1850-53. The "field systems" associated with Loskie as noted within the HER, were not visible on the ground at the time of the survey due to vegetation and apparent low relief, but rig and

⁵ Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 15 Sep 1999

furrow is faintly visible in current aerial photos, largely due to changes in the vegetation cover.

4.2.13 Site 13 Furmiston Craig West Sheep Ree

Site inspection

A coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall dimension are c.58m N-S x 57m E-W and 1.3m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.4m at each end.

4.2.14 Site 14 Furmiston Craig East Sheep Ree

Site inspection

A coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall dimensions are c.84m N-S x 61m E-W and 1.65m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.30m at each end.

4.2.15 Site 15 Furmiston Linn Cairn (NX 59430 92479)

Site inspection

A cairn is noted on the current OS map but does not appear on earlier maps. This was inspected and was revealed to be a small “modern” cairn measuring 2.0m dia. by 1.55m in maximum height. It appears to be of recent construction.



Plate 2: Loskie East (Site 11) drystone enclosure, north-facing view. The smaller enclosure is visible in the background to the right of the frame.



Plate 3: North-facing detail of drystone walling at Loskie East, main enclosure.

Historical Research

- 4.2.16 Assessment of documentary and cartographic sources revealed limited additional information regarding the potential archaeology of Furmiston with the following exceptions below.
- 4.2.17 William Roy's Military Survey of c.1750 showed the study area to be largely unworked upland moor with the exception of Furmiston farmstead (noted as 'Formiston' and still standing) which is depicted as what appears to be two separate structures surrounded by a series of linear enclosures. This is the approximate layout of the surviving farmstead, recently vacated which has a modern extension and obvious historic upgrades and repairs. The courtyard, agricultural buildings and sheds are in a more dilapidated state, though far from ruinous.
- 4.2.18 The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) has not yet digitised their historical images of the general Carsphairn area. However, current aerial and satellite coverage reveal faint though definite traces of the two Loskie field systems discussed in 4.1.7, above.

5 Conclusions and Mitigations Proposals

5.1 General Conclusions

5.1.1 The majority of sites encountered during the walkover element are either drystone in nature or relict earthen-dyke field systems, with the exception of two cairns (**Sites 5 & 15**). Out of fifteen sites in total identified during this assessment, nine sites were previously unrecorded, while the remaining six were noted in Local and National HERs. Out of the six previously documented sites, only Loskie East (**Site 11**) was conclusively identified during the walkover survey. This is likely due to a number of factors, including vegetation obscuring subtle, weathered features such as earthen dykes or boundaries, and robbing of stone for later building projects at Furmiston, such as removal of the stones from the suspected prehistoric cairn (Site 5, Table 3, Appendix A). However, groundworks associated with the woodland creation specifically ploughing or machine movements may reveal, potentially damage or destroy any remaining traces. Therefore, all sites in Table 3 / Appendix A should be treated as archaeologically sensitive with the buffer zones employed as described below.

5.2 Recommended Mitigation

Buffer Zones

5.2.1 The preferred mitigation option for any site or archaeological deposit affected by proposed planting is to preserve the remains undisturbed *in situ*. For a development such as the proposed Furmiston Woodland Creation Scheme, it will be possible to achieve this, where necessary, through the installation of buffer zones around the affected monuments. The protection of historic field boundaries is covered by Guideline number 7 of the UKFS and the use of an appropriate buffer zone recommended under Guideline 11.⁶

5.2.2 In keeping with standard procedure, where necessary, a buffer of 5m is suggested around the relict drystone walls, field systems and field boundaries recorded.

As such, buffer zones of 5m are recommended for sites **2-4, 6, 8, & 11-12**, which comprise stone field boundary features, field systems and drystone dykes.

A larger 15m buffer is proposed for the sheep rees (**Sites 1, 7, 9-10 and 13-14**), as well as the cairns (**Sites 5 & 15**).

⁶ The Forestry Commission 2011, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - www.forestry.gov.uk/theukforestrystandard

Toolbox Talk

- 5.2.6 In addition to the buffer zones, prior to site works commencing a toolbox talk will be delivered to the appointed groundworks and planting contractors. This will cover those specific historical and archaeological issues identified during the Archaeological Assessment, including the location of the buffer zones and potential for unrecorded archaeological features to survive in areas of the site.
- 5.2.7 The toolbox talk will also cover the need to report any potentially important historic environment or archaeological features noted during the planting process. Any archaeological objects which are noted or recovered by the contractor during site works must be reported to ARCHAS as appointed archaeological consultants in the first instance, and ultimately Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service. This is in line with the UKFS Requirement 2 relating to 'Archaeological Finds'.⁷
- 5.2.8 This toolbox talk will ensure that those working in the proposed woodland are aware of the importance of the historic environment, encouraged to recognise archaeological features and assist in the recording and preservation of these as recommended by UKFS Guideline 6.⁸

⁷ The Forestry Commission 2011, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - www.forestry.gov.uk/theukforestrystandard, 32

⁸ *Ibid.* 67

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. would like to thank Athole McKillop of Galbraith group for commissioning us to undertake the project to on their behalf.

Bibliography

Aerial Images

Image reference	Date	Source
N/A	10/01/2020	Google Earth
N/A	31/01/2010	Google Earth
N/A	-	www.bing.com

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www.bgs.ac.uk

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Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

Pre-Ordnance Survey

Date	Cartographer	Map
1747-52	William Roy	Military Survey of Scotland

Ordnance Survey

Date	Cartographer	Map
1850-51	Ordnance Survey	6 inch to 1 mile – Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet V, pub 1853.
1849-1850	Ordnance Survey	6 inch to 1 mile – Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet IX, pub 1853.

Appendix A: Gazetteer

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Reference	Description
1	Furmiston Bridge 'Old Sheep Ree'	Animal shelter/enclosure	NX 59586 92154	159674 MDG13627	Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.65m N-S x 40m E-W and 1.6m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.30m at each end. Some stone tumble and denuded areas, but overall in good condition.
2	Furmiston Bridge	Unroofed structure on First Edition OS Map	NX 59599 92201	159674 MDG13627	Site of unroofed structure on First Edition OS map – now a low boggy area with no traces of any structure or foundations
3	Furmiston Bridge	Field System	NX 59600 92200	159674 MDG13625	Site of field system noted with a dotted line on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. No traces of the field system were visible at the time of the survey.
4	Furmiston	Drystone dyke and enclosure system	NX 60463 92532 (NW) NX 60658 92455 (NE) NX 59962 91830 (SW) NX 60119 91701 (SE)	--	Site 4 represents a rather more complex group of coarse, through robust and well-built drystone dykes and enclosures which dominate the far SE of the site next to Furmiston farmstead. A total of ten adjacent drystone enclosures (Figure 3) runs from NX 60463 92532 (NW) and NX 60658 92455 (NE) respectively and terminates at the northern edge of the Nether Loskie cottage property boundary adjacent to the far SE of the site near the B729 at NX 59962 91830 (SW) and NX 60119 91701 (SE). As one walks further from the farmstead, increasing sections of the dykes are partially denuded or collapsed, although those around the farmstead appear to have been better-maintained. The maximum recorded height was 1.4m.

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Reference	Description
5	Furmiston Cairn (Site of)	Prehistoric cairn	NX 60470 92370	64378 MDG3968	There is no trace of a cairn today as the stone was apparently removed for use elsewhere on the farm. However, archaeological excavation here may well reveal sub-surface archaeological finds or features. The cairn was described in 1849 as follows: 'The remains of this ancient cairn are hardly visible; its stones having been removed for other purposes' ⁹ and later in 1978 as follows: 'The site falls on a pastured hummock in an undulating marshy area. There is no trace of cairn material and no local knowledge of the cairn.' ¹⁰
6	Furmiston	Boundary Dyke	NX60100 92502	64378 MDG17317	A boundary dyke shown as a dotted line is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. No traces of either a stone or earthen dyke were visible at the time of the survey.
7	Marbrack Sheep Ree	Animal shelter/enclosure	NX 59911 92698	--	Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.51m N-S x 64m E-W and 1.5m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.25m at each end.
8	Furmiston Head Dyke And Northern Branch	Drystone dyke	NX 60463 92532 (NW) NX 60658 92455 (NE) NX 59962 91830 (SW) NX 60119 91701(SE)	--	A series of two drystone dykes which meet at right angles – the main dyke runs E-W from NX 60452 92547 to NX 59791 93148 and is 1.5m high. A second dyke branches off at NX 60214 92733 in a northerly direction, before gently curving to the east and terminating at NX 60832 93027.
9	Little Loskie Sheep Ree South	Animal shelter/enclosure	NX 60444 92764		Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.53m N-S x 43m E-W and 1.3m high, badly denuded in places, though intact sections remain overall.

⁹ Name Book 1849

¹⁰ Visited by OS (JRL) 20 Oct 1978

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Reference	Description
10	Little Loskie Sheep Ree North	Animal shelter/enclosure	NX 60178 93109	--	Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.59m N-S x 62m E-W and 1.65m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.20m at each end.
11	Loskie East	Relict Field System	NX 60554 93255	177485 MDG15848	Irregular-shaped area of relict field systems surrounding the current drystone enclosure containing trees at Loskie. Due to the highly irregular nature, a GIS polygon or shapefile would be the most accurate way to give precise dimensions and shape (please see Figure 3). The field system measures 323m N-S by 189m E-W overall. It is faintly apparent in aerial photos as a series of heavily weathered, low curvilinear earthen dykes, but proved very difficult to see on the ground due to waterlogged ground and vegetation. The area does not appear to have been recently grazed. Contains a 15m/dia drystone animal enclosure in the centre.
12	Loskie West	Relict Field System	NX 60368 93356	177485 MDG15848	Located c.250m NW of Loskie A, this field system is subcircular in plan, measuring 180m N-S x 164m E-W. As with Loskie East, above, it is very difficult to see on the ground due to vegetation and waterlogged blanket peats in the vicinity but is faintly apparent in aerial photos as a heavily weathered series of low earthen dykes.
13	Furmiston Craig West Sheep Ree	Animal shelter/enclosure	NX 61052 93994	--	Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.58m N-S x 57m E-W and 1.3m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.4m at each end.
14	Furmiston Craig East Sheep Ree	Animal shelter/enclosure	NX 61477 93832	--	Coarse drystone sheep shelter with three walls radiating from a central point at approximately 120-degree intervals. Overall c.84m N-S x 61m E-W and 1.65m high, gradually tapering down to c. 0.30m at each end.
15	Furmiston Linn Cairn	Clearance Cairn	NX 59430 92479		A small cairn at NX 59430 92479, believed to be modern clearance.

Appendix B: Photographic Register

<i>Image Number</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>
FURM-1	NW	General view from south of Furmiston Farmstead	RL
FURM-2	SW	General view from south of Furmiston Farmstead	RL
FURM-3	S	General view from south of Furmiston Farmstead	RL
FURM-4	N	General view looking north towards Loskie in the distance, right of frame	RL
FURM-5	NE	General view looking north towards Loskie in the distance, centre of frame	RL
FURM-6	ENE	View of site and looking towards Furmiston Farmstead and Loskie (left of frame)	RL
FURM-7	NE	Burn and blanket peats in lower section	RL
FURM-8	SW	General view looking southwest	RL
FURM-9	W	General view towards western boundary of project area	RL
FURM-10	NNE	General view looking NNE from western boundary of project area	RL
FURM-11	SE	General view looking SE	RL
FURM-12	E	Location of removed structure on First Edition OS map, ID 159674/MDG13627	RL
FURM-13	SW	Location of removed structure on First Edition OS map, ID 159674/MDG13627	RL
FURM-14	W	Scattered stone (natural) at NX 59645 92648	RL
FURM-15	N	Site 15 - cairn at NX 59430 92479, believed to be modern clearance.	RL
FURM-16	N	Site 15 - cairn at NX 59430 92479, believed to be modern clearance.	RL
FURM-17	N	Site 15 - cairn at NX 59430 92479, believed to be modern clearance.	RL
FURM-18	NE	General view of lower site looking NE	RL
FURM-19	SE	View of site showing peatbog (brown grasses) interspersed with small knolls/hummocks	RL
FURM-21	E	Centre of sheep ree (Site 7)	RL
FURM-22	E	Detail - centre of sheep ree (Site 7)	RL
FURM-23	N	View of NW flank of sheep ree (Site 7)	RL
FURM-24	SE	View of E flank of sheep ree (Site 7)	RL
FURM-25	W	View of E flank of sheep ree (Site 7)	RL
FURM-26	W	General view of sheep ree (Site 7) from the east	RL
FURM-27	SE	Drystone dyke (Site 8) with branch running NE visible in distance	RL
FURM-28	SE	Drystone dyke (Site 8) with branch running NE visible in distance	RL
FURM-29	NW	Drystone dyke (Site 8) looking NW	RL
FURM-30	W	Drystone dyke (Site 8) with branch junction running NE at NX 60214 92733	RL
FURM-31	SE	Drystone dyke (Site 8) just beyond branch junction running NE at NX 60214 92733	RL
FURM-32	NW	Drystone dyke (Site 8) looking NNW with branch junction in background	RL
FURM-33	NNW	View from Site 8 looking towards Loskie (grove of trees in distance)	RL
FURM-35	ENE	Site 4 – north end of drystone dyke animal enclosure complex from NX 60463 92532	RL
FURM-36	SE	Site 4 – north end of drystone dyke animal enclosure complex near NX 60463 92532	RL
FURM-37	SSE	Site 4 – north end of drystone dyke animal enclosure complex near NX 60463 92532. Note series of dykes running in distance (see also Figure 3)	RL
FURM-38	SE	Series of enclosures within 4 extending to SE periphery of site	RL
FURM-39	S	General view of Furmiston Farmstead house (unoccupied) and outbuilding from within courtyard.	RL
FURM-40	ESE	General view of Furmiston Farmstead outbuilding/shed from within courtyard	RL
FURM-41	NNE	General view of Furmiston Farmstead outbuilding/shed from within courtyard	RL
FURM-42	NW	General view of upper central section of project area looking NW	RL
FURM-43	NW	View of Site 8 branch dyke in distance running towards Loskie (forested grove - left of frame)	RL
FURM-44	WNW	Sheep ree Site 9 in distance at NX 60444 92763 with branch dyke Site 8 beyond	RL

<i>Image Number</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>
FURM-47	N	General view of wooded drystone enclosure at Loskie Site 11	RL
FURM-48	N	Detail of drystone walling at Loskie East, Site 11	RL
FURM-49	NNE	Detail of drystone walling at Loskie East, Site 11	RL
FURM-50	NNW	Detail of drystone walling at Loskie East, Site 11	RL
FURM-51	N	Detail of drystone walling at Loskie East, Site 11	RL
FURM-53	S	General view of site looking S from Loskie	RL
FURM-54	W	View of Loskie West, Site 12	RL
FURM-55	N	General view of Loskie East, Site 12	RL
FURM-57	W	General view of Loskie West Site 12	RL
FURM-58	SSW	General view in upland area above Loskie East	RL
FURM-61	W	General view in upland area above Loskie East	RL
FURM-62	WNW	General view in upland area above Loskie East	RL
FURM-63	NW	General view in upland area above Loskie East	RL
FURM-64	SW	View from interior of Site 4 series of drystone dyke enclosures with Furmiston Farmstead to right of frame	RL
FURM-65	WSW	View from interior of Site 4 series of drystone dyke enclosures with Furmiston Farmstead to right of frame	RL
FURM-66	W	View from interior of Site 4 series of drystone dyke enclosures with Furmiston Farmstead to right of frame	RL
FURM-67	NW	Site of removed cairn, Site 5, HER reference 64378/ MDG3968 at NX 60470 92370. No traces of a cairn were evident at this location.	RL
FURM-68	E	Site view looking towards location of unroofed structure (Site 2) on First Edition OS map, HER reference 159674/MDG13627	RL
FURM-69	S	General view of 'Old Sheep Ree' site 1, HER reference 159674/MDG13627	RL
FURM-70	NE	General view of north flank of 'Old Sheep Ree' site 1, HER reference 159674/MDG13627	RL
FURM-71	NE	Location of unroofed structure (Site 2) on First Edition OS map, HER reference 159674/MDG13627. No traces of any structure or foundation were visible.	RL
FURM-72	S	North flank of 'Old Sheep Ree' site 1, HER reference 159674/MDG13627	RL
FURM-73	NE	General view of scattered natural unworked stone and stone outcrops with grove of trees adjacent to Furmiston Farmstead visible in distance	RL
FURM-74	E	General view of scattered natural unworked stone and stone outcrops.	RL

Appendix C: Provisional Discovery & Excavation Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Furmiston Woodland Creation, Carsphairn
PROJECT CODE:	316
PARISH:	Carsphairn
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Robert Lenfert
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd.
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Inspection and Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 60533 93229
START DATE (this season)	Jan 14th, 2020
END DATE (this season)	Jan 16th, 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Furmiston Forestry to undertake an archaeological inspection and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland creation scheme at Furmiston, near Carsphairn, in Dumfries and Galloway.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed discussions with the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Officer which identified concerns with the effect the proposals would have on archaeological sites recorded on the NMRS and HER which were located within the limits of the proposed woodland. These sites were identified by FESP during desk-based cartographical research and the survey was commissioned to adequately record these sites, while assessing their extent, condition and significance.</p> <p>The survey identified a series of sheep shelters or 'rees', intact drystone dykes and a well-developed series of extensive drystone animal enclosures. Where appropriate, suitable buffer zones have been recommended to avoid any direct impact upon these monuments.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Galbraith Group
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and Dumfries and Galloway HER (intended)