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**Hensol Estate, Woodland Creation,
Dumfries and Galloway,
Archaeological Walkover Survey and Assessment**








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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Tilhill Forestry Ltd to undertake an archaeological inspection and walkover survey in advance of several proposed woodland creation schemes at Hensol and Dornell Estate, north of Laurieston in Dumfries and Galloway.

The archaeological works followed discussions between Tilhill Forestry Ltd and Andrew Nicholson the archaeological advisor to Dumfries and Galloway Council which identified concerns with the effect the proposals would have on existing archaeological sites recorded on the NMRS and HER which were located within the limits of the proposed woodland creation schemes. The condition and extent of these recorded sites was unknown and it was considered that there may be further sites and remains than was presently recorded or noted. The survey was therefore commissioned to adequately record those existing sites, and look for others while assessing extent, condition and significance.

The survey noted that few new sites particularly in the northern study areas were identified. This is due in no small way due to the presence of uncontrolled vegetation growth that appears to have been un-grazed by animals leading to considerable growth. However, two new sites, one a homestead and associated enclosures and rig and furrow and three further enclosures were noted through a combination of field walking and analysis of aerial photographs following the field survey. 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 archascu1-391361) 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 Tilhill Forestry Ltd to undertake an archaeological inspection and walkover survey of several areas of proposed woodland development scheme at Hensol Estate in Dumfries and Galloway (Fig 1). The area is extensive, comprised nine separate areas which when combined totalled 326 Hectares with the largest area (Area I) measuring 194 hectares whilst the smallest area (Area G) measured just 3.45 hectares.
- 1.1.2 The aim of the archaeological inspection and walkover survey was to investigate as much of the areas as possible, examine all known sites and ensure that the extent of each site was carefully noted so that planting may not separate associated features. The inspection targeted known sites, identifying the extent and condition of known and unknown historic environment features which may be impacted upon by the proposed tree planting.
- 1.1.3 Following discussion between Tilhill and Andrew Nicholson it was agreed that a site inspection and walkover survey should be completed which targeted the proposed areas for woodland creation, and in particular all known sites to ensure their location was correct and that there were no further associated remains.
- 1.1.4 The walkover survey was designed to record the extent and condition of known sites and monuments, as well as locate previously unknown ones, then subsequently providing suitable mitigation recommendations to be adhered to prior to and during ground preparation, planting and subsequent harvesting.
- 1.1.5 Prior to completing the inspection, ARCHAS investigated all readily accessible records for the areas proposed for planting in order to provide some degree of context to known features and to provide evidence of for the potential for other previously unknown sites or any located during the archaeological walkover survey.
- 1.1.6 The archaeological inspection and walkover survey was completed on the 29th, 30th of September and 1st of October 2019 by Alastair Rees. Weather conditions were bright with occasional rain showers with light winds.
- 1.1.7 ARCHAS conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter ClfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents. Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with ClfA 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

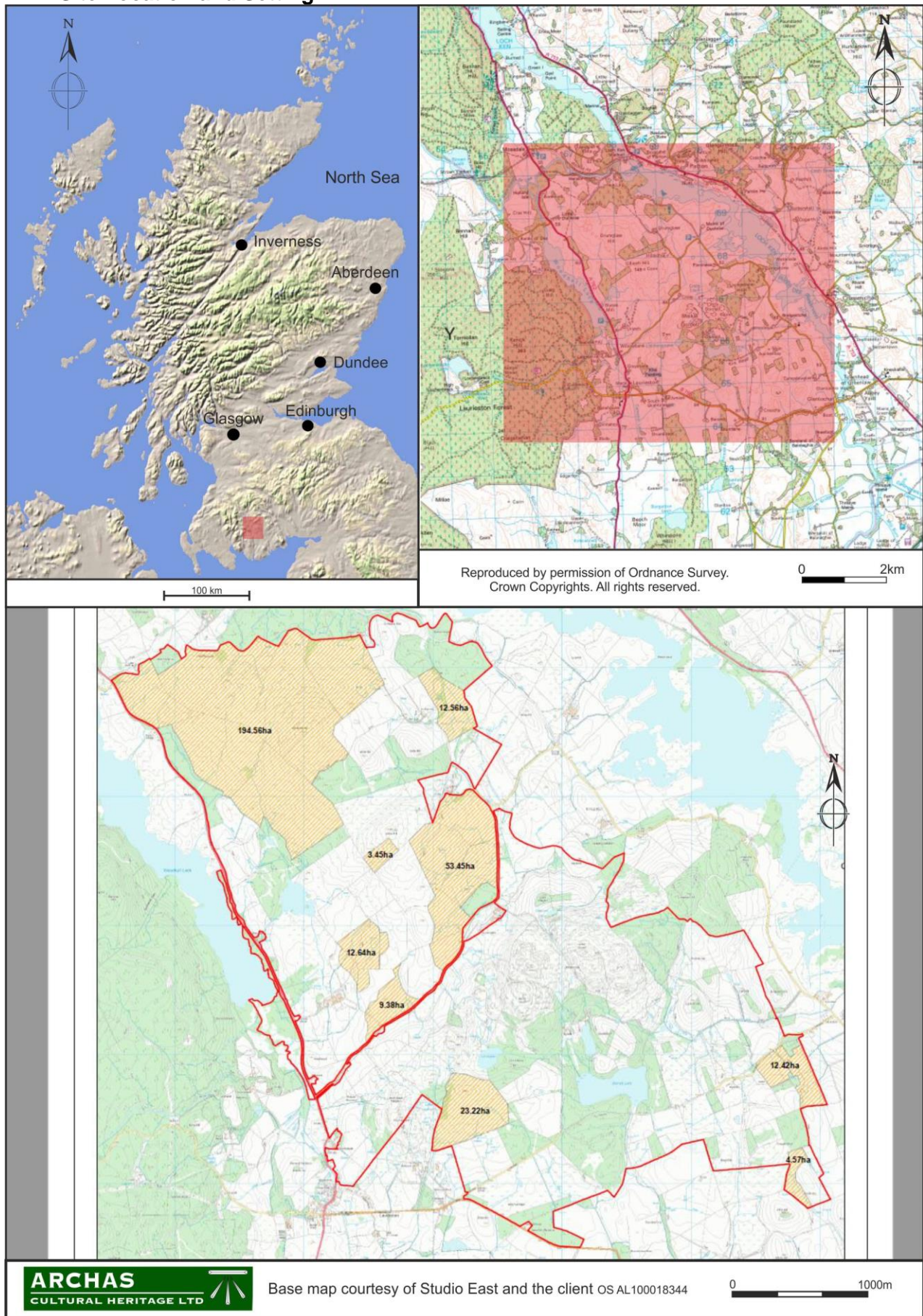


Figure 1: Site location

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed woodland creation scheme at Hensol Estate comprises nine separate areas (A-I) sited between Loch Ken on the east, Woodhall Loch to the west, the River Dee to the north and to the south the B795 (Figure 1 & 2).

Study Areas (Figure 2)

- 1.2.2 The nine study areas comprise a variety of landscapes and each will be described in detail in turn. Areas A -C are located in the southern area whilst Areas D-I are predominantly in the northern sector.

Geology

- 1.2.3 The solid geology is 1:625 000 scale bedrock geology description: Gala Group - Wacke. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 428 to 444 million years ago in the Silurian Period. Local environment previously dominated by deep seas.

Setting: deep seas. These rocks were formed in deep seas from infrequent slurries of shallow water sediments which were then redeposited as graded beds.¹

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 Hensol, is the United Kingdom Forestry Standard.²

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

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk – 04/08/19

² The Forestry Commission 2011, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - www.forestry.gov.uk/theukforestrystandard

UKFS Reference	Level of Requirement	Relevant Legislation	Standard
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:

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 Tilhill Forestry Ltd adhered to the UKFS in preparing the Hensol Woodland Scheme, while this archaeological survey and assessment incorporates all the relevant UKFS guidelines.

2.2.6 Tilhill Forestry Ltd adhered to UKFS Guideline 1 by consulting with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist regarding best practice.

2.2.7 The archaeological survey is partly a response to UKFS Guideline 5, which states the developer will:

*'commission specialist surveys where evidence is significant.'*³

³ *Ibid.* 67

3 Methodology and Desk Based Assessment

3.1 The Development

- 3.1.1 The proposed development is a woodland creation scheme involving the planting of commercial and Native Planting of an area comprising a total over nine separate areas of 326 hectares.
- 3.1.2 Extensive works on this scale have the potential to impact upon buried and upstanding archaeological remains.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 Through discussions between Tilhill Forestry Ltd and the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist it was agreed that an archaeological walkover survey would be required across the whole of the proposed development area.⁴ The objective of this study is to obtain more information principally extent and size on known archaeological features recorded in the NMRS and HER, defining their extent, condition, importance and in particular their extent.
- 3.2.2 The results of the study will be used to compile recommendations and a mitigation strategy to preserve the archaeological features should this be required. It is expected that this will involve the demarcation of those areas considered to be at risk from machine movements, planting and other physical impacts.

3.3 Historical Research

- 3.3.1 Prior to attending site, standard ARCHAS Ltd procedure is to undertake a degree of historical research. This research is designed to ensure that all known and, where possible, unknown archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area are identified, forming a Historic Environment baseline for the area.
- 3.3.2 For a study of this scope, the historical research was necessarily small scale, yet sources consulted for this study include:
- *HER of Historic Environment Scotland (HES);*
 - *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; and*
 - *Published and unpublished archaeological reports, articles, journals and books, including the Statistical Accounts of Scotland.*

3.4 Cartographic and aerial survey

General

- 3.4.1 Almost all information on known and unknown sites was largely gleaned from Cartographic sources and aerial imagery. Particularly following walkover surveys when discreet features were recognised during the survey. Closer inspection of aerial imagery then revealed further information on the types of remains and their extents.

⁴ Tilhill Forestry Ltd pers. comm.

Early Maps

- 3.4.2 Study of early maps produced little useful evidence. However, the Wm Roy Lowlands map was examined and the settlement of “Clonys” was identified at approximately the location of Site 10, Red Cottage (Fig 2).

3.5 Archaeological Inspection and Walkover Survey

- 3.5.1 The primary concern of the archaeological site inspection and walkover survey is to assess the extent, condition and state of preservation of all known archaeological sites identified by the NMRS HER within the site boundary. In addition, the walkover survey would identify the presence or otherwise of any previously unrecorded archaeological features.
- 3.5.2 All sites were visited 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. However, The nature of the topography and vegetation growth meant that often it was not possible to see potential features from a distance. Higher areas of ground and vantage points were utilised to assess wider areas. It appears that the area has not been grazed for a considerable time meaning that grass, rushes and Moss blanketed much of the area, particularly in the northern areas.
- 3.5.3 The survey was undertaken at a time of year not ideal for an upland survey, and a thick carpet of upstanding vegetation and bracken made access and the assessment difficult in places. While the limitations of an upland survey on land which has not been grazed regularly and is covered by thick vegetation must be noted, the methodology ensured that as far as is possible, no visible or upstanding archaeological remains were unrecorded.
- 3.5.4 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 the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeological advisor.

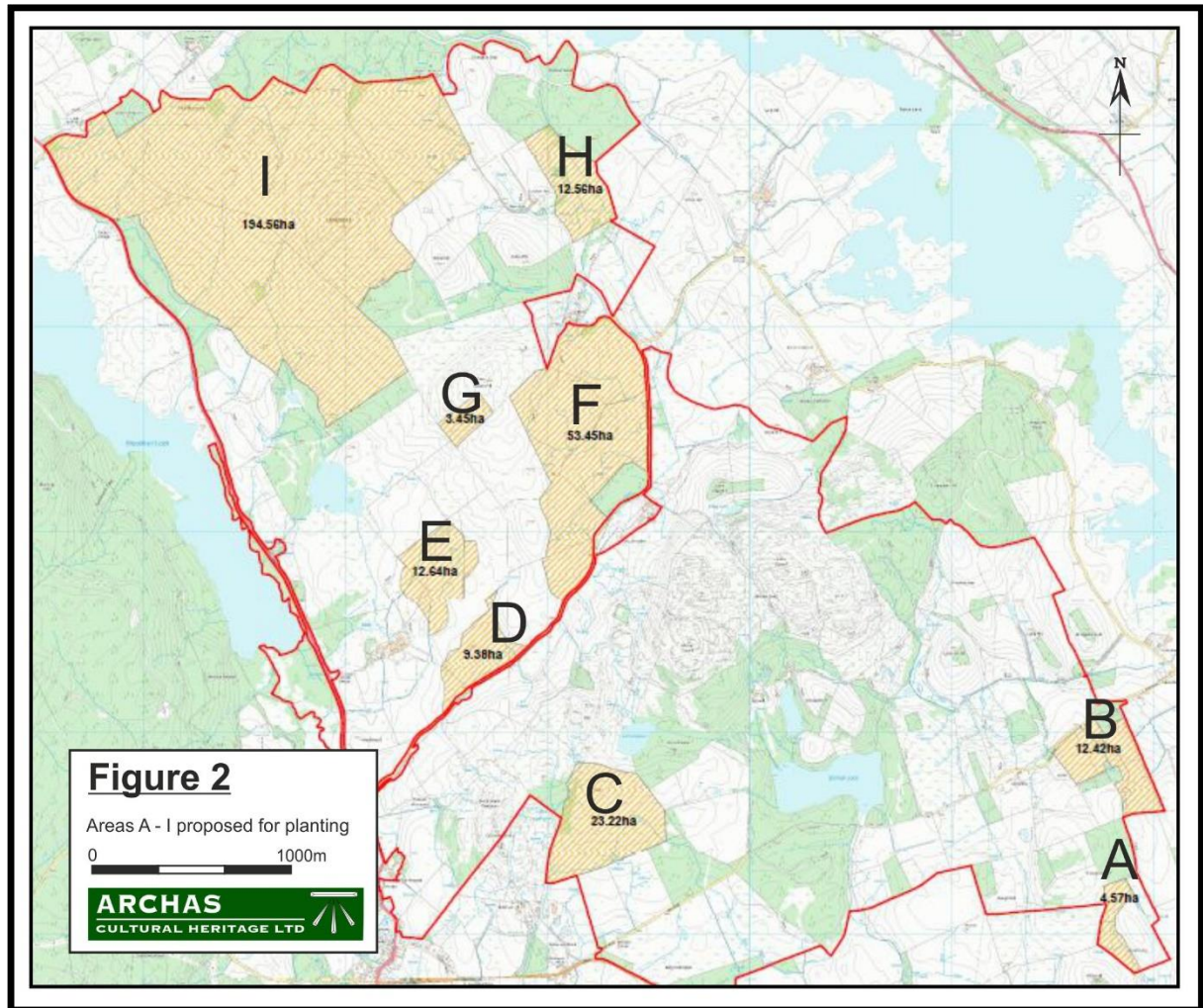


Figure 2: Location of separate planting areas

4 Archaeological Sites

4.1 General

Site Areas

4.1.1 A total of Six known archaeological sites were noted within the nine separate areas. Of these, the extents of two were surveyed and increased (Figs 8, 9 & 10). Details of each known site and all other new sites noted is detailed below.

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

Previous Work

4.1.4 All six previously known sites were identified by the RCAHMS when studying early OS maps. It is not known if any other archaeological field surveys have been undertaken.

4.1.5 It is primarily the work completed by the RCAHMS in their analysis of the OS 1st edition maps that form the basis for the existing entries in the archaeological record.

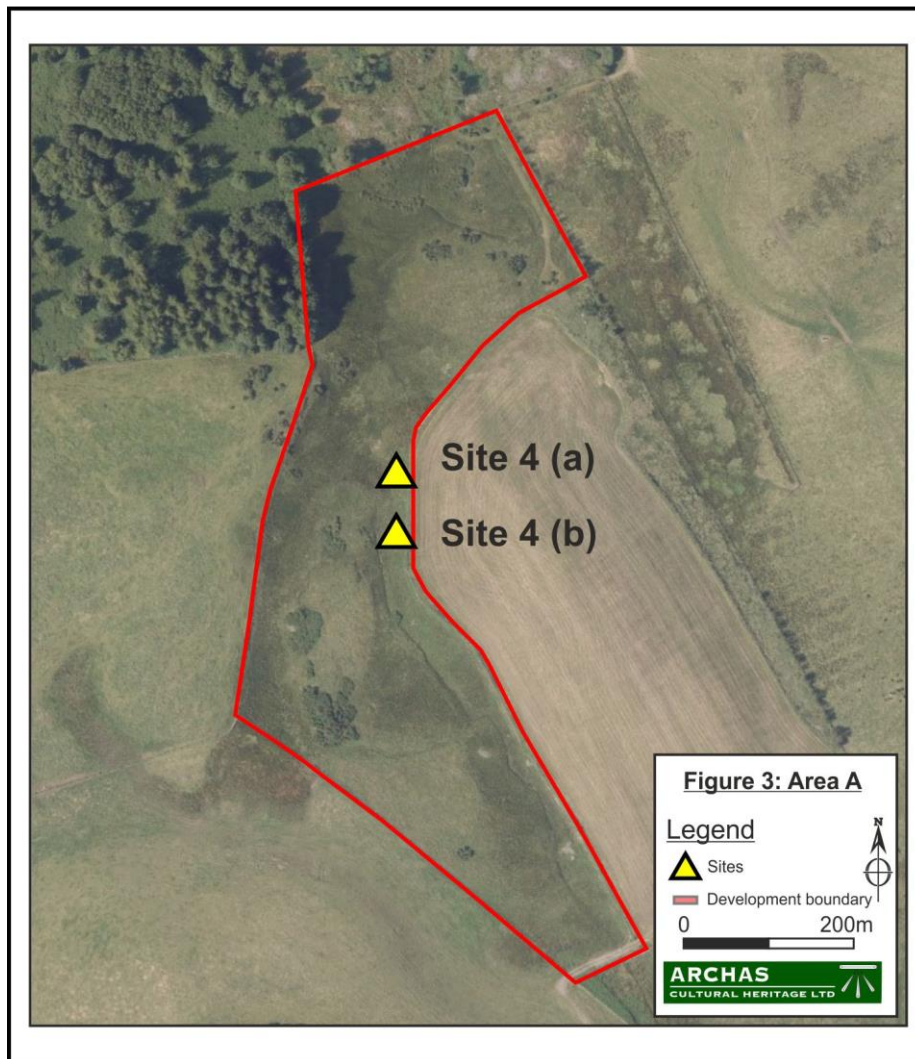


Figure 3: Area A and Sites 4 (a & b)

4.2 Area A (Figures 2 & 3) (Plate 1)

General (Area A)

- 4.2.1 Area A is an irregular rectangle in plan which measured a total of 4.57 Hectares, was aligned approximately north south and comprised a low lying boggy area between White hill (summit: NGR: NX 71703 64770) on its western boundary and a lower hill possibly called Knocknutty (Summit, NGR: NX 71899 65040) on its eastern boundary. Although largely flat and there were occasional outcrops of rock above the generally flat surface. On the edge of the flat boggy ground proposed for planting, at the base of Knocknutty, two areas of stone clearance were noted (**Site 4 a & b**) (Plate 1).

Site 4 a & b

- 4.2.3 Two separate areas of stone clearance were identified. Site 4 (a) was located at NGR: NX 71799 65098 whilst 4 (b) was located a little to the south at NGR: NX 71813 65049. Each spread of stones was similar in size each measuring 8.00m by 8.00m overall and covered with moss while the exposed areas of stone for each site measured 3.00m by 2.00m. Both spreads were on slightly raised areas in the case of (a) whilst (b) was on the eastern edge of the area.



Plate 1: Area A from north with Site 4 (a) in foreground, Site 4 (b) to left rear and White hill summit on horizon

4.3 Area B (Figures 2 & 4) (Plates 2 & 3)

General

- 4.3.1 Area B comprised 12.42 Hectares and was an irregular square shaped polygon. To the west, much of the area comprised an open field of rough pasture slightly sloping to the north with no visible features within it. To the east, the area was aligned north – south and comprised a more mixed area of land use with large areas gorse, and many small rises, all comprising rough pasture.

Site 1

- 4.3.2 Site 1 (**Plate 2**) (**Figure 2 & 4**) bisected the area (east-west) and comprised the remains of a stone field bank not of the typical Galloway single course type and was wider. Where visible, the stone bank measured 1.20m wide by a scattered single course measuring 130m in length. This field bank is shown on the modern OS as a field division.

Site 2



Figure 4: Area : Sites 1-3

4.3.2 Site 2 comprised an area of stone clearance similar to Site 4, sited to the east of Area B at NGR: NX 71920 65819 in an overgrown area. Where visible, the spread of stone clearance measured 2m by 1.8m where the stones were visible although the turfed over spread of stones measured in the region of 7.0m by 5.0m.

Site 3

4.3.3 Site 3 (NGR: NX 71856 65790) comprised a section of low earthen bank aligned east west that extended westwards into the commercial forestry to the west. The bank measured 12m in visible length by 2m across and 0.40m in height. The bank terminated in a small quarry. The quarry comprised a cutting into the bedrock and measured 4.0m by 4.0m by 1.50m deep.



Plate 2: Site 1 from east



Plate 3: Looking north along Area B towards Site 1.

4.4 Area C

- 4.4.1 Area C (**Figure 2 & 5**) (**Plate 4**) was located to the north east of the village of Laurieston, comprised a total area of 23.22 Hectares predominantly rough pasture. The area was surmounted by a hill at 130m OD, was relatively flat and sloped slightly to the south. On the southern boundary of this area the NMRS notes the presence of two drystone dykes and a sheepfold Kirk Road (**Sites 5 & 6**). The drystone dykes are present and in good condition as is the sheepfold. These sites were identified from the First Edition Survey Project (FESP) and was noted as follows: “An unroofed structure and two lengths of field wall annotated 'Old Fence' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 38). The unroofed structure annotated 'Sheepfold' is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).” No other sites were identified during the walkover or from the Desk Based Study.



Figure 5: Area C, Site 5



Plate 4: Area C looking north showing the flattish landscape

4.5 Area D (Plate 5) (Figure 2)

4.5.1 Area D was bounded on the south side by a minor road and traditional galloway stone dykes on all sides and comprises an area of rough pasture, initially level and boggy before sloping steeply to the north to a flattish area. The remaining area comprises a relatively flat area that has several considerable areas of rock outcrop present. No upstanding archaeological or structural features were noted in this area.



Plate 5: Area D looking south to minor road and boggy area

4.6 Area E (Figure 2 Plate 6)

4.6.1 Area E comprised a total of 12.64 Hectares with the south western boundary some 200m to the north east of the large Uroch Farm. This area comprised an undulating landscape, predominantly rough grazing with some extensive boggy areas in the southern sections of the area. The area gradually sloped to the north east but was rough and is unlikely to have been industrially ploughed at any time due to the frequent outcropping bedrock (Plate 6).



Plate 6: Area E Looking east

4.7 Area F: Site 6 (Figures 2 & 6 & Plates 7 & 8)

4.7.1 Area F comprised a large area to the north of the same minor road that bounded Area D. Area F is the second largest area of the areas proposed for woodland creation comprising a total area of 53.45 Hectares. This area largely slopes gently to the south and has some of the best grazing of all the areas proposed for planting. The area is gently undulating with some deeply incised burns present particularly in the northern part of the area. The National and local HER only noted one site in this area, visible on the Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31 (includes: Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Survey date: 1848-9 Publication date: 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map are two mill dams and a well. The Mill dam closest to Ulioch Farm is located at NGR: NX 69070 68007 and is still visible as a dam with a sluice indicated on the modern OS 1:5,000 maps and on aerial photographs. This feature is outside the area proposed for planting however. Within the area proposed for planting is a

second “mill dam” (**Site 6, Figure 6, Plate 7**) at NGR: NX 68791 67721. This is now only visible as a low boggy area (Plate 7). There is no sign of a surviving lade or sluice although a recent machine excavated slot has been excavated, presumably to drain the area which has not been draining.

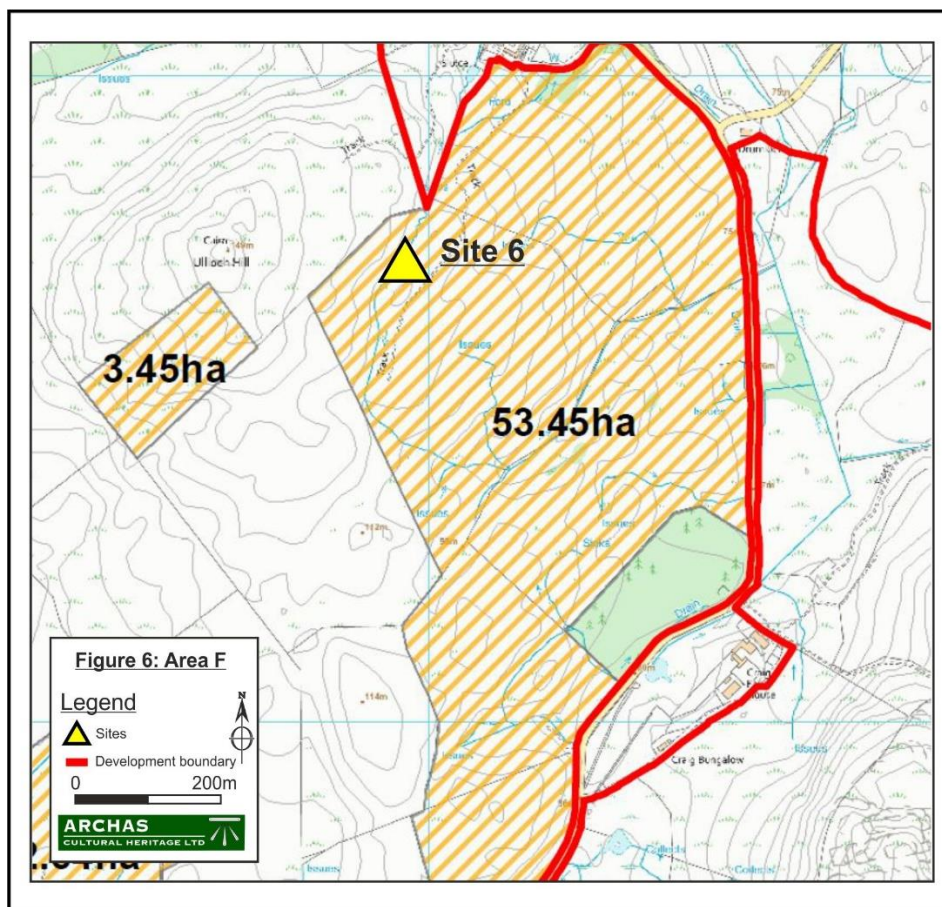


Figure 6: Area F



Plate 6: Area F looking south across Area F to the large plantation



Plate 7: Site 6: Former Mill Pond from north east

4.8 Area G (Figures 2 & 7 and Plate 8)

4.8.1 Area G comprises the smallest of the areas proposed for planting and is located at the highest elevation of all the areas immediately to the south west of the summit of Ullioch Hill. The area was surrounded on the north west, south west and south east by fine examples of typical Galloway Dry stone dykes upstanding to a height of 2.0m in places. The topography of the area is often steeply sloping with frequent outcrops of bedrock and frequent clumps of Gorse.

Sites 7 (a) & (b)

4.8.2 To the north eastern side of the area, two areas of clearance cairns were noted by field survey. Site 7 (a) was aligned SSW by NNE and measured approximately 13m in length by 4m wide on a slight rise to the northern edge of Area G to the south of the summit at NGR: NX 68631 67525. Site 7 (b) (**Plate 8**) was located at NGR: NX 68262 67576 20m to the NW and was located on a scarp slope measuring 11.0m north-south and 3.0m wide. Both areas of stone clearance were partially covered by moss and turf probably obscuring further spreads of stone.



Plate 8: Site 7 (b) from south west

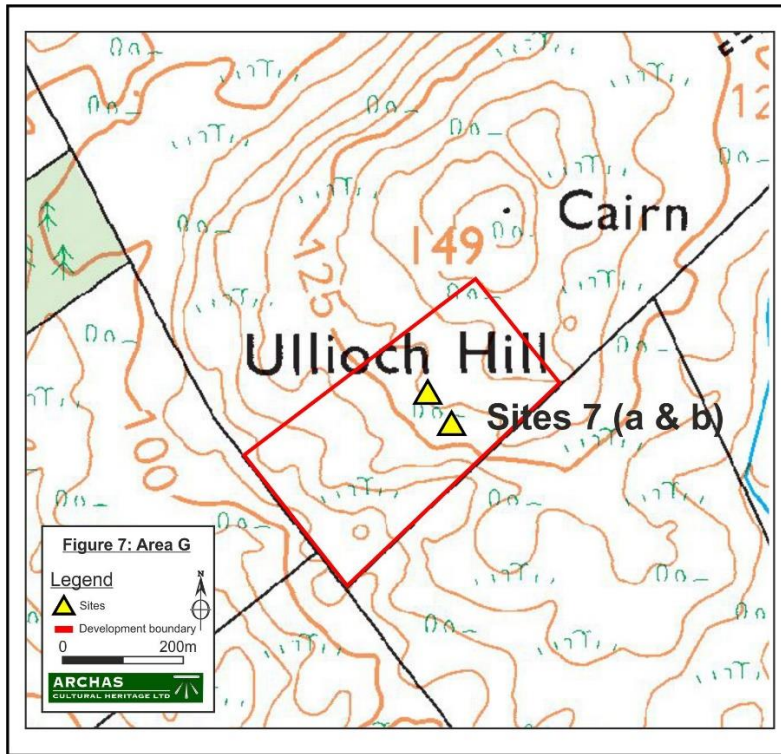


Figure 7: Area G: Site 7 (a) & (b)

4.9 Area H (Figure 2 and Plate 9)

4.9.1 Area H comprised a small area on the north eastern edge of the Hensol estate boundary. This area measured 12.56 Hectares in area and was predominantly low lying and formerly rough pasture. Although there are patches of deciduous woodland, the area is crossed by various burns and streams and is largely boggy ground. This area lay to the east of Drumglass Farm from NGR: NX 68968 68956 at its northern end to NGR: NX 69200 68499 at the southern end. No archaeological sites were noted within this area.



Plate 9: Area H general from south west

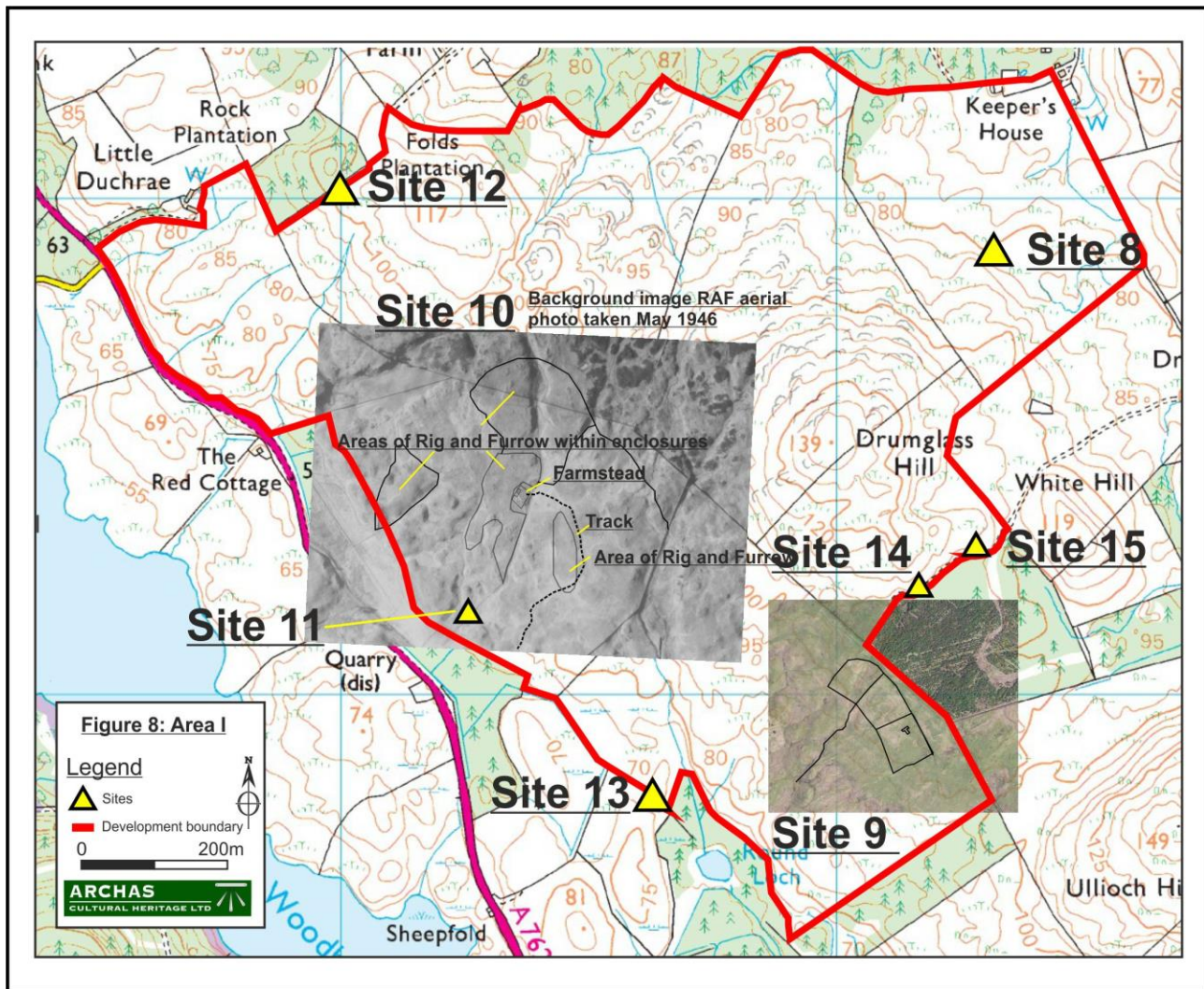


Figure 8: Area I: Sites 8-15

5.0 Area I (Figure 8) and Plate 10)

5.0.1 Area I comprised the largest area of all nine areas, comprising a total area of 194.56 Hectares. This area was bounded to the west and south west by a belt of forestry and the main Kirkcudbright to New Galloway road (A762). To the north, the area is largely bounded by the forestry plantations of Hensol Wood and Folds Plantation. To the south, the area is again bordered by existing commercial forestry with the remaining eastern edge open moorland. To the centre of the area is Drumglass Hill at 139m OD, a rounded summit sloping gently in all directions. Most of the area has been rough pasture in the recent past but more recently, the area has not been grazed, leading to the rapid growth of rushes, moss and the flooding of areas creating boggy zones. Five sites (8-12) were recorded within this area.

Site 8 Drumglass Quarry

5.0.2 Drumglass quarry was noted on the OS 1st edition 6" to the mile map Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31 (includes: Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Survey date: 1848-9 Publication date: 1852 as a "quarry". Field survey revealed that the quarry remains upstanding located on a north facing knoll, linear in plan measuring approximately 21m in length by 6m across and 2m deep.

Site 9 Drumglass Hill Sheep Ree and Enclosure (Figure 8)

5.0.3 Site 9 was noted from the OS 6" to the mile Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31, map Surveyed: 1848-9, Published: 1852. The site is noted as a sheep Ree at this location NGR: NX 68135

67931). Field survey revealed the Sheep ree to be upstanding but in poor condition. T shaped in plan, the Ree measured 11m in min length by 5m wide with the T shaped end measuring 10m in length and separated into three compartments. The main part of the ree measured 5m in width. The walls were of drystone construction and upstanding to a height of 1.20m maximum.

- 5.0.4 Following the field survey, further desk based survey of the sites noted within Area I on various aerial applications, revealed further anomalies that were not visible on the ground during the field survey largely due to the overgrown and un-grazed nature of the area. Study of various web based aerial photographic platforms such as those provided by Pastmap, Bing maps, NLS and Google provided evidence of three adjoining square enclosures one with the Sheep ree at its centre. The square enclosures measure approximately 80m square (**Figure 8**).

Site 10 Red Cottage (Clonys) (Figure 8)

- 5.0.5 Site 10 comprises several separate elements. Firstly the NMRs records the presence of a “farmstead”, comprising two unroofed buildings, both annotated as 'Ruin' and two lengths of head-dyke all are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). However, this is all that was noted on the early OS map.



Plate 10: Site 14: Small rectangular structure from south

- 5.0.6 Field survey at the location of the “ruin” revealed a small rectangular structure aligned N-S (NGR: NX 67369 68415) measuring 12m by 6m in plan (**Plate 10**). The “walls” comprised earthen banks measuring 2.0m wide upstanding to 0.5m. The structure appeared to have a small entrance on the east side. The structure formed an integral part of a larger enclosure also constructed from earthen banks that enclosed an area on the eastern side of the small building and measured approximately 32m E-W and 35m N-S. On the SW corner of the enclosure was a small pile of stone clearance (NX 67373 68378). Further to the west on the south side of the track was a possible corn drying kiln (NGR: NX 67394 68378).
- 5.0.7 Also indicated on the OS 1st edition map in two places were “old fence or track”. Study of aerial photographic coverage revealed that these survive as earthen banks probably Head dykes that extend across the hillside including one that begins at NX 67249 68634 and continues south until it connects with the one that comprises the western side of the farmstead. Also visible on various aerial photographic coverage such as Pastmap, Google earth and Bing Maps are areas of rig and furrow aligned N-S and a track that extends to the east before heading south. Following the analysis of the satellite coverage available on various web based platforms, a request was made to Andrew Nicholson, the archaeological advisor to Dumfries and Galloway Council for copies of aerial photographs taken just after

WWII and held by D & G Council. Analysis of these revealed further areas of rig and furrow as well as more extensive earthen field banks (Figure 8). These have been incorporated into Figure 8.

Site 11 The Red Cottage

- 5.0.8 For site 11, the NMRS recorded: "An enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31) (NGR: NX but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980)." Field survey failed to reveal any evidence of the Hay Ree or any remains that might be considered an "enclosure".

Site 12 Hensol/River Dee

- 5.0.9 Site 12 comprises a NMRS find spot with an unknown location although the NGR is given as NX 67000 69001. There was no information given as to what was found at this location.

Site 13 Round Loch

- 5.0.9 Site 13 comprises a site recognised from the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31). This shows a "Hay Ree" at this location. Field survey failed to reveal any evidence for the presence of the hay ree and it is presumed to have decayed or been removed.

Site 14 White Hill

- 5.0.10 The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31), shows a small rectangular roofed structure at this location. It is located on the west side of a small metalled track that survives today. A small enclosure is shown on the east side of the structure as far as the track. Field survey revealed that the small structure survives and comprises a small rectangular ruin, measuring 7m north south and 6m east west. The walls measure 0.60m in width and are constructed from roughly dressed stones measuring up to 0.60m in diameter that survive to a maximum height of 1.0m on the NE side of the structure. No entrance could be discerned as there was considerable vegetation growth over the structure. No trace of the enclosure could be identified at this location and the well was now within the commercial forestry plantation.

Site 15 White Hill

- 5.0.11 Site 15 comprises a small quarry noted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31) at NGR: NX 68299 68298. No quarry could be identified or located at this location.

5 Conclusions and Mitigations Proposals

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 In total the archaeological inspection and walkover survey identified **Fifteen** sites within the study area. While these have been discussed in above, a detailed breakdown of the sites, their locations and what is known about them is presented in the Gazetteer (Appendix A).
- 5.1.2 While the time of year was good for the survey, the lack of grazing on the land meant vegetation cover remained thick and identification of unknown features was difficult. However, it is felt the survey was comprehensive and provides a clear indication of the presence, absence, extent and condition of sites and monuments across the areas proposed for planting.

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 *in situ*. For a development such as the proposed Hensol 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 11.⁵
- 5.2.2 However, the nature of the monuments must also be considered. Whilst there are large areas identified that include head dykes, distinctively regional (Galloway) drystone field dykes, earthen field banks and enclosures, traces of Rig and Furrow and related farmstead “buildings” as entities, there is scope for planting in the open areas previously cultivated. This could be undertaken whilst ensuring that individual farmsteads and earlier earthen banks are left unplanted to preserve their integrity as individual units.
- 5.2.3 As such, buffer zones are recommended around drystone dykes, earthen banks and other known sites. In these areas, a buffer of up to 5m will be maintained from recorded features and the edge of a boundary around the farmstead (**Site 10**) and associated enclosures. It should be noted that where areas of rig and furrow have been noted, these are slight and often identified from decades old aerial photographs and little upstanding remains survive.
- 5.2.4 In keeping with standard procedure a buffer of 5m will also be maintained around the relict earthen banks, drystone walls and field boundaries.
- 5.2.5 This survey and the detailed records of the site will feed into the NMRS and HER acting as further mitigation for the monuments and acting as preservation through record for any that are destroyed during the planting process.

⁵ The Forestry Commission 2011, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government’s Approach to Sustainable Forestry - www.forestry.gov.uk/theukforestrystandard

Toolbox Talk

- 6.2.7 In addition to the buffer zones, prior to site works commencing a toolbox talk will be delivered to the appointed ground preparation operators. This will cover 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.
- 6.2.8 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 the archaeological advisor to Dumfries and Galloway Council. This is in line with the UKFS Requirement 2 relating to 'Archaeological Finds'.⁶
- 6.2.9 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 6.⁷

⁶ The Forestry Commission 2011, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - www.forestry.gov.uk/theukforestrystandard, 32

⁷ *Ibid.* 67

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. would like to thank Mr Graham Chalk of Tilhill Forestry for commissioning us to undertake the project to on their behalf. Graham deserves our gratitude for his patience and understanding. Graham and Tilhill deserve our gratitude for their commitment in ensuring the Historic Environment is adequately protected in advance of planting.

We are also grateful to the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Officer Andrew Nicholson for all of his help and assistance in the planning and execution of the project and particularly the provision of aerial photographs.

Bibliography

Aerial Images

Image reference	Date	Source
Frame 4206 Sortie: 106G/Scot/UK 526	26/05/1946	NCAP
N/A	22/09/2019	Google Earth
N/A	23/10/2019	www.bing.com

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Documentary

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Websites

www.aircrashesites-scotland.co.uk

www.bgs.ac.uk

www.canmore.org.uk

www.nls.uk

www.pastmap.org.uk

Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

Pre-Ordnance Survey

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

Ordnance Survey

Date	Cartographer	Map
1852	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31 (includes: Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Survey date: 1848-9 Publication date: 1852
1852	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31 (includes: Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Survey date: 1848-9 Publication date: 1852
1894	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire XXXV.5 (Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Publication date: 1895 Revised: 1894
1897-1900	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire XXXV.9 (Balmaghie) Publication date: 1895 Revised: 1894
1894	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire XXXV.10 (Balmaghie; Crossmichael; Parton) Publication date: 1895 Revised: 1894
1894	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire XXXV.14 (Balmaghie) Publication date: 1895 Revised: 1894
1894	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire XXXV.15 (Balmaghie; Crossmichael) Publication date: 1895 Revised: 1894
1894	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XXXV.NW (includes: Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Publication date: 1895 Date revised: 1894
1895	Ordnance Survey	Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XXXV.SW (includes: Balmaghie) Publication date: 1895 Date revised: 1894

Appendix A: Gazetteer

Note: In compiling the Gazetteer, Site numbers are recorded according to the three sites identified in the NMRS and HER and outlined in Section 4.1, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**. Each individual site recorded in the walkover is recorded by the Area it was located in, followed by the new site number. For example, the first cairn recorded within the wider Area 1 recorded by NMRS, is here recorded as **1.001**.

Site No.	Area	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Source	Reference	Description
1	B	Knockcannon	Stone Dyke	NX 71823 65842 (W) to NX 7192165872 (E)	Field Visit		Field survey revealed the presence of a relict stone wall, much denuded, with only foundation stones survive. Where visible, the remains of the stone dyke are 1.20m in width. No mortar was detected and the dyke is bisected by the stone metalled trackway. This site was not noted on the OS 1 st or subsequent editions 6" to the mile maps.
2	B	Knockcannon	Clearance Cairn	NX 71920 65819	Field Visit		Field survey revealed the presence of an area of what is probably stone clearance, comprising a spread of numerous small angular stones which is partially covered by turf and moss. It appears that the spread of stones measures approximately 7m by 5m whereas the visible stone spread measured 2.0m by 1.80m.
3	B	Knockcannon	Earthen bank/quarry	NX 71856 65790	Field Survey		Field survey revealed the presence of a section of earthen bank measuring 12m where visible whilst the remainder headed off under cover of an existing commercial fir plantation. At the eastern terminus of the section of earthen bank there was a small area which appears to comprise a small quarry scoop measuring 6.0m by 6.0m and 1.5m deep.
4 (a & b)	A	Knocknutty	Clearance Cairns	a) NX 71799 65098 b) NX 71813 65049	Field Survey		Located on the eastern periphery of the boggy area that comprises Area A, two separate spreads of stone clearance cairns were identified. Site 4 (a) comprised an overall spread of approximately 8m by 8m partially covered with turf and moss with an exposed area of roughly 3.0m by 2.0m. Site 4 (b) was slightly smaller at 7.0m by 7.0m with an exposed area measuring 3.0m by 3.0m.
5	C	Kirk Road	Field Boundary (s) Sheepfold (site of)	NX 68992 65261 (w) to NX 69658 65495 (e)	NMRS HER Field Visit	ID:177449 NX66NE37 ID:177448 MDG15814	The NMRS and local HER records the presence of "Two lengths of field wall annotated 'Old Fence' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 38), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). The NMRS also noted the presence of "An unroofed structure and two lengths of field wall annotated 'Old Fence' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 38). The unroofed structure annotated 'Sheepfold' is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979)." Field survey revealed the presence of the walls as described but not the sheepfold. It is presumed that a small square enclosure located at NGR: NX 69299 65345 and indicated on the present 1:10,000 OS maps area what is being referred to but these are no longer present.

Site No.	Area	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Source	Reference	Description
6	F	Ulioch Farm	Lade/Sluice/pond	NX 68791 67721 to NX 69079 68024	Cartographic Study/Field Visit		Visible on the Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31 (includes: Balmaghie; Kells; Parton) Survey date: 1848-9 Publication date: 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map are two mill dams and a well. The Mill dam closest to Ulioch Farm is located at NGR: NX 69070 68007 and is still visible as a dam with a sluice indicated on the modern OS 1:5,000 maps and on aerial photographs. This feature is outside the area proposed for planting however. Within the area proposed for planting is a second "mill dam" at NX 68791 67721. This is visible as a low boggy area. There is no sign of the lade or sluice although a recent machine excavated slot has been excavated, presumably to drain the area which has not been draining.
7	G	Ulioch Hill	Clearance Cairn	(a) NX 68631 67525 (b) NX 68262 67576	Field Visit	N/A	Field survey revealed the presence of two areas of stone clearance. 7 (a) was aligned SSW by NNE and measured approximately 13m in length by 4m wide on a slight rise to the northern edge of Area G to the south of the summit. 7 (b) was located 20m to the NW, was located on a scarp slope and measured 11.0m north-south and 3.0m wide. Both areas of stone clearance were partially covered by moss and turf probably obscuring further spreads of stone.
8	I	Drumglass	Quarry	NX 68277 568890	Cartographic study	N/A	Noted on the OS 1 st edition 6" to the mile map Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31, Surveyed: 1848-9, Published: 1852 was a quarry. Field survey revealed that the quarry remains upstanding located on a north facing knoll, linear in plan measuring approximately 21m in length by 6m across and 2m deep.
9	I	Drumglass	Sheep Ree, Enclosures field system	Sheep Ree: NGR: NX 68135 67931	Desk Based Study	N/A	Noted from the OS 6" to the mile Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 31, map Surveyed: 1848-9, Published: 1852 is a sheep Ree at this location NX 68135 67931). Field survey revealed the Sheep ree to be upstanding but in poor condition. T shaped in plan, the Ree measured 11m in length by 5m wide with the T shaped end measuring 10m in length and separated into three compartments. The main part of the ree measured 5m in width. The walls were of drystone construction and upstanding to a height of 1.20m maximum. Following the field survey, further desk based survey of the sites noted within Area I, revealed further anomalies that were not visible on the ground during the field survey, largely due to the overgrown and un-grazed nature of the area. Study of various web based aerial photographic platforms such as those provided by Pastmap, Bing maps, NLS and Google provided evidence of three adjoining square enclosures one with the Sheep ree at its centre.

Site No.	Area	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Source	Reference	Description
10	I	The Red Cottage *Clonys" *Wm Roy)	Farmstead (period unassigned), Head Dyke (Post Medieval) Rig and furrow, Kiln?, trackway, Stone clearance, dyke	NX 6736 6842 (centred)	NMRS HER Field Visit	ID:177426 NX66NE16	The NMRs records the presence of a " farmstead, comprising one unroofed building annotated 'Ruin' and one unroofed structure annotated 'Ruin' and two lengths of head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). Field survey at the location of the "ruin" revealed a small rectangular structure aligned N-S (NGR: NX 67369 68415) and measuring 12m by 6m in plan. The "walls" comprised earthen banks that measured 2.0m wide upstanding to 0.5m. The structure appeared to have a small entrance on the east side. The structure formed part of a large enclosure constructed from earthen banks that enclosed an area on the eastern side of the small building and measured approximately 32m E-W and 35m N-S. ON the SW corner of the enclosure was a small pile of stone clearance (NX 67373 68378). Further to the west just on the s side of the track was a possible corn drying kiln (NGR: NX 67394 68378). Indicated on the OS 1st edition map were "old fence or track". Study of aerial photographic coverage revealed that these are earthen banks probably Head dykes that extend across the hillside including one that begins at NX 67249 68634 and continues south until it connects with the one that comprises the western side of the farmstead. Also visible on various aerial photographic coverage such as Pastmap, Google earth and Bing Maps are areas of rig and furrow aligned N-S and a track that extends to the east before heading south. Noted on Wm Roys map is a farmstead comprised of four roofed buildings and one unroofed at the SE corner of three square enclosures with rig and furrow indicated. The georeferencing does not appear to be very accurate however the location relevant to Woodhall Loch and the peak of Drumglass Hill suggest that the settlement shown as "Clonys" may be the same as The Red Cottage identified from early OS maps and modern aerial satellite images.
11	I	The Red Cottage	Enclosure, Hay Ree	NX 6724 6819	NMRS HER Field Visit	ID:177431 NX66NE 21	The NMRs records: An enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). Field survey failed to reveal any evidence of the Hay Ree or any remains that might be considered an "enclosure".
12	I	Hensol/River Dee	Findspot	NX 67000 69001	HER	D&G:MDG 3762	The NMRS records a findspot at this location
13	I	Round Loch	Hay Ree, Structure	NX 67651 67781	NMRS HER Field Visit	ID:177429 D&G:MDG 15795	The 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31), shows a "Hay Ree" at this location. Field survey failed to reveal any evidence for the presence of the hay ree and it is presumed to have decayed or been removed.

Site No.	Area	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Source	Reference	Description
14	I	White Hill	Structure/ well	NX 68116 68219	Cartographic, Field survey	N/A	The 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31), shows a small rectangular roofed structure at this location. It is located on the west side of a small metal track that survives today. A small enclosure is shown on the east side of the structure as far as the track. Field survey revealed that the small structure survives and comprises a small rectangular ruin, measuring 7m north south and 6m east west. The walls measure 0.60m in width and are constructed from roughly dressed stones measuring up to 0.60m in diameter that survive to a maximum height of 1.0m on the NE side of the structure. No entrance could be discerned as there was considerable vegetation growth over the structure. No trace of the enclosure could be identified at this location and the well was now within the commercial forestry plantation.
15	I	White Hill	Quarry	NX 68299 68298	Cartographic	N/A	A small quarry is noted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 31). No quarry could be located at this location

Appendix B: Photographic Register

<i>Image Number</i>	<i>Camera Number</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	7394	E	B	Site 1, relict field bank	30/09/19	AR
002	7395	W	B	Site 1, Stone foundation	30/09/19	AR
003	7396	E	B	Site 1 heading to the east through broom	30/09/19	AR
004	7397	N	B	Site 2, stone clearance cairns	30/09/19	AR
005	7398	S	B	Site 2, stone clearance cairns	30/09/19	AR
006	7399	E	B	Site 3 earthen field bank	30/09/19	AR
007	7400	W	B	Site 3, earthen field bank	30/09/19	AR
008	7401	E	B	Site 3, quarry	30/09/19	AR
009	7402	S	A	Site 4, clearance cairns (a)	30/09/19	AR
010	7403	N	A	Site 4, Clearance cairns (a)	30/09/19	AR
011	7404	N	A	Site 4 Clearance Cairns (a)	30/09/19	AR
012	7405	N	A	Site 4, Clearance cairns (b)	30/09/19	AR
013	7406	S	A	Site 4, Clearance Cairns (b)	30/09/19	AR
014	7407	S	A	Area A general shot	30/09/19	AR
015	7408	S	B	Area B, general shot from	30/09/19	AR
016	7409	S	B	Area B, General shot from centre of area	30/09/19	AR
017	7410	NW	C	General shot taken from NGR: NX 69465 65521	30/09/19	AR
018	7411	N	C	General shot taken from NGR: NX 69465 65521	30/09/19	AR
019-23	7415-19	Various	C	General Shots of Area C	1/10/19	AR
024	7420	N	D	Area D, General	1/10/19	AR
021	7421	N	D	Area D, General	1/10/19	AR
022	7422	W	D	Site 5	1/10/19	AR
023	7423	E	D	Site 5	1/10/19	AR
024-26	7424-6	Various	E	Area E from various	1/10/19	AR
027	7424	NW	G	Area G from SW	1/10/19	AR
028	7425	NW	G	Area G from SE	1/10/19	AR
029	7426	W	I	Site 5 from E	1/10/19	AR
030	7427	E	I	Site 5 from W	1/10/19	AR
029	7428	W	I	Site 5 from E	1/10/19	AR
030	7429	E	I	Site 5 from W	1/10/19	AR
031-33	7430-2	Various	I	Site 6 from various angles	1/10/19	AR
034	7433		G	Area G from north	1/10/19	AR
035	7434	Various	F	Area F from NNW	1/10/19	AR
034-38	7435-9	Various	I	Site 6 small structure	1/10/19	AR
038-45	7440-47	Various	I	Site 7 (farmstead)	1/10/19	AR

Appendix C: Provisional Discovery & Excavation Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Hensol Woodland creation scheme
PROJECT CODE:	310
PARISH:	Redgorton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alastair Rees
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd.
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Inspection and Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Townships, Field Systems, Head Dykes, Shielings, Huts, Charcoal Burning Platforms, Structures, Cairn, Whisky still, Dun
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 77537 87651
START DATE (this season)	08/11/18
END DATE (this season)	08/04/19
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Bidwells to undertake an archaeological inspection and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland creation scheme at Barachander near Kilchrenan in Argyll and Bute.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed discussions with the WoSAS Archaeology Officer which identified concerns with the effect the proposals would have on the Archaeological sites recorded on the NMRS and HER which were located within the limits of the proposed woodland. These sites were surveyed and their extent and condition noted.</p> <p>The survey identified Twenty Six separate sites Where appropriate, suitable buffer zones have been recommended to avoid any direct impact upon these monuments.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Tilhill Forestry Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Flexspace, 1 Begg Road, Kirkcaldy, KY2 8HD
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Alastair.rees@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and Dumfries and WoSAS HER (intended)