

CGDG12



# CARSCREUGH WIND FARM, GLENLUCE, DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

*Archaeological Excavation*

*for Gamesa Energy UK Ltd*

06/P/1/0113

*August 2012*



**HEADLAND**  
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd





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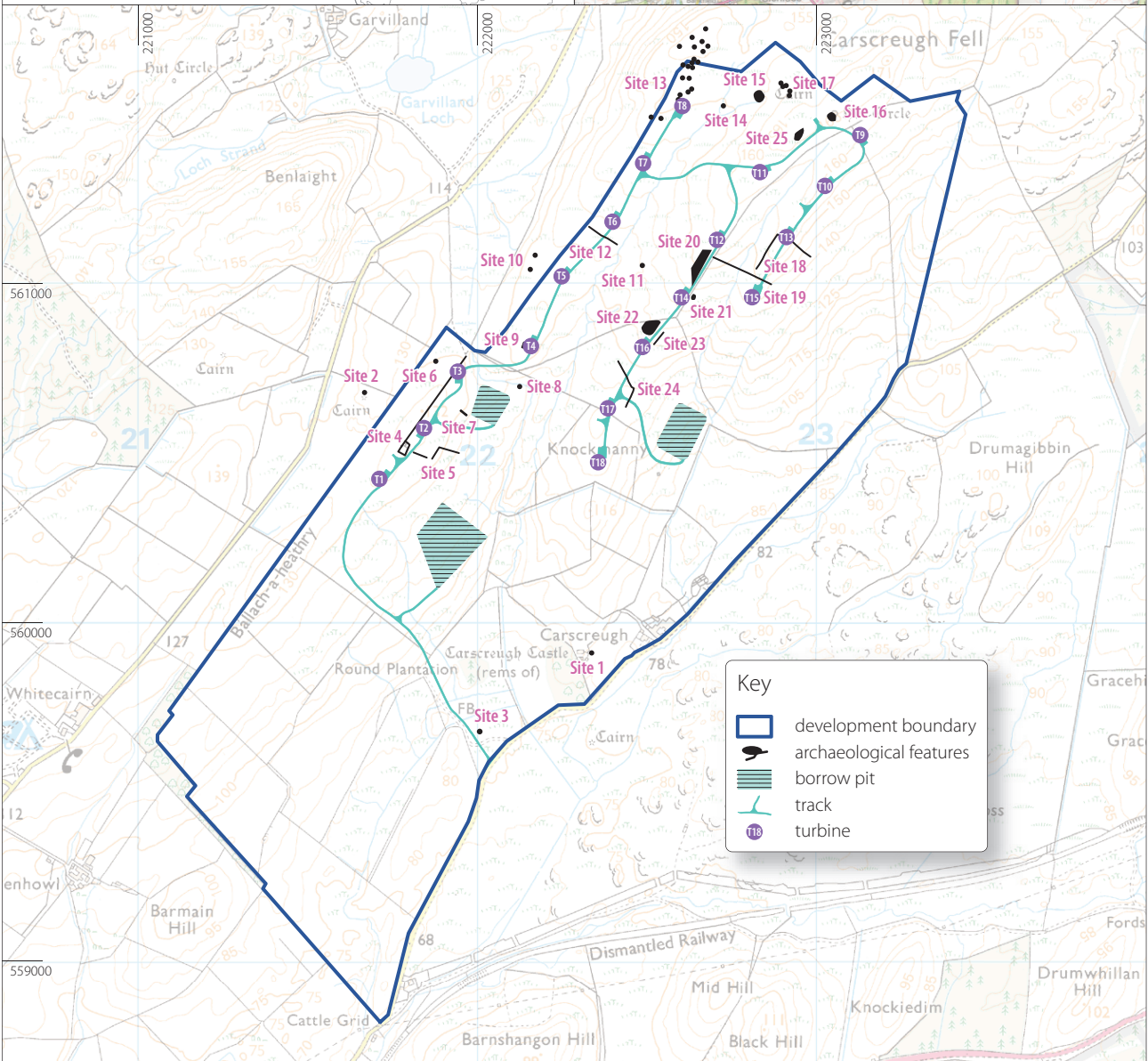
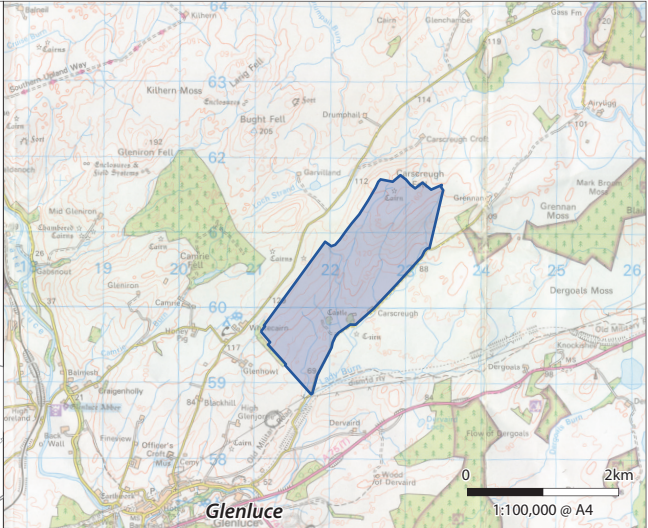
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### Carsreugh Wind Farm, Glenluce, Galloway

0 100km



Reproduced using 1999 OS 1:50,000 Landranger Series no. 82 and 1:25,000 Explorer Series no. 310 data. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL 100013329

Scale 1:20,000 @ A4



0 1km

### Illus 1

Site location

# CARSCREUGH WIND FARM, GLENLUCE, DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

## Archaeological Excavation

*This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological work carried out by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd at the proposed Carscreugh Wind Farm development, Glenluce. The programme incorporated trial trench evaluation of 'blank' areas and excavation and field survey of known sites. Barrier fencing was also erected around six heritage assets. The work was undertaken in response to a condition (no.11) attached to planning permission and commissioned by Gamesa Energy UK Ltd.*

*Most heritage assets had been avoided through the design of the wind farm. A total of seven sites directly impacted by the development were preserved by record through survey and excavation. A previous walkover survey had identified several possible sites which were also investigated. It was subsequently established that no archaeological remains were present at Sites 3 and 7. Site 13c at Turbine 8 underwent partial deturfing, which established it as a possible funerary cairn and was subsequently fenced for protection. An additional cairn at Site 13, within the crane base footprint, was excavated and interpreted as a clearance cairn.*

*No archaeological features were revealed during the trial trench evaluation which targeted the northern part of the development, an area where a number of later prehistoric settlement features were clustered. The shallow soil profile (0.3m) recorded throughout the trenches would have afforded little protection to settlement remains if subsequent ploughing has taken place. However the upland, marginal landscape suggests such cultivation has not occurred on a significant scale and it is likely that the targeted nature of the evaluation means settlement remains in the landscape have been avoided.*

1

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Gamesa Energy UK Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works at the proposed Carscreugh Wind Farm development, Glenluce. The Development is for 18 wind turbines and associated infrastructure, including an anemometry mast, temporary lay down area and construction of a compound, new access, underground cabling and borrow pits. The work was carried out in response to a condition (no.11) attached to planning permission (through the Appeal Decision Notice dated 21 March 2012):

*'No work shall start on site in implementation of this permission until a programme of archaeological investigation work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the planning authority. The scheme will include proposals for:*

- the avoidance and protection of known archaeological features;*
- further excavation and analysis by a commissioned archaeologist who will be funded by the developer;*
- recording, publication and recovery of any archaeological*

*find as necessary, including unexpected finds, where avoidance is not possible;*

- targeted site monitoring during construction, especially during any ground breaking; and*
- funding for dealing with the excavation and recording of any archaeological find that may emerge.*

*Thereafter, only the approved scheme shall be implemented and the planning authority shall receive written notice of the start date, the name of a key site contact, and the name of the commissioned archaeologist at least one month before work starts on site. Once work has begun on site, the developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to the Council Archaeologist, or a nominated representative, and shall allow them to observe work in progress.*

*Reason: To safeguard the known archaeological interest of the site and to make sure that any findings are identified and dealt with properly.'*

A walkover survey was carried out from 21st–24th May to record archaeological sites within the development boundary and a gazetteer produced (see Appendix 2). This report presents the subsequent phase of archaeological works, which adhered to





a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist and comprised:

- 8% trial trenching of the access track and turbine sites between Turbines 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (equating to 790<sup>2</sup>m);
- dGPS survey and targeted excavation of known and possible archaeological sites impacted by the proposed development;
- erecting 5m buffers around archaeological sites in close proximity to the proposed development.

The programme was undertaken from 2nd–10th July.

## 2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The development site comprises an area of approximately 290ha at Carscreugh Farm, some 2.1km northeast of the village of Glenluce (Illus 1). It occupies the south-facing slope of Carscreugh Fell, rising from relatively flat moorland at 80m OD (Ordnance Datum) to an upland landscape at a maximum elevation of 170m OD. The land is enclosed and turned over to grazing (rough / semi-improved and improved grazing / moorland).

The underlying bedrock geology consists of sedimentary bedrock; Shinnel Formation-Wacke. The superficial geology comprises Devensian Till and Peat (British Geological Survey). The Dumfries and Galloway Landscape Assessment categorises the Landscape Character Type (LCT) of the site as Upland Fringe (Type 16).

2

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

For a full account of the archaeological background of the area, the Cultural Heritage Chapter (10) of the Environmental Statement and site gazetteer (Appendix 2) should be consulted. A summary is provided below.

There are two designated sites, both Scheduled Ancient Monuments, within the development boundary (Illus 1): Carscreugh Castle (Site 1), also a Listed (B) Building, and Carscreugh Croft Cairn (Site 15).

Carscreugh Castle (SAM 2012) is a ruinous tower house located towards the southern extent of the site. It is of unknown foundation date, but is noted as an important structure in mid-16th century records. The castle was rebuilt in rubble masonry in 1668 by Lord Stair who occupied it until his death in 1695 when it was allowed to fall into ruin. Carscreugh Croft Cairn (SAM 2257), located at the northern extent of the site, survives as a grassed stone mound 20m in diameter and approximately 1m in height; representing the remains of a probable Bronze Age funerary cairn.

In addition, there are a number of non-designated sites of local/regional importance potentially spanning the prehistoric period to the 19th century. These comprise:

Site 3 possible funerary cairn; 19th century find spot of

prehistoric burials.

Site 4 a sheepfold.

Site 5 field boundaries.

Site 11 a ruined building.

Site 13 an extensive cairn field.

Site 14 a burnt mound.

Site 16 a hut circle.

Site 17 a small group of cairns.

The walkover survey identified additional potential sites:

Site 6 a possible stone structure.

Sites 7 & 22 two possible platform settlements.

Site 8 a burnt mound.

Sites 9 & 20 cultivation remains.

Site 10 two small cairns.

Sites 12, 18, 19, 23 & 24 relict field boundaries.

Site 21 a possible building.

## 4. AIMS & METHODS

The overall aim of the programme was to mitigate the impacts of the development on the cultural heritage resource within the development area.

### 4.1 Trial trench evaluation

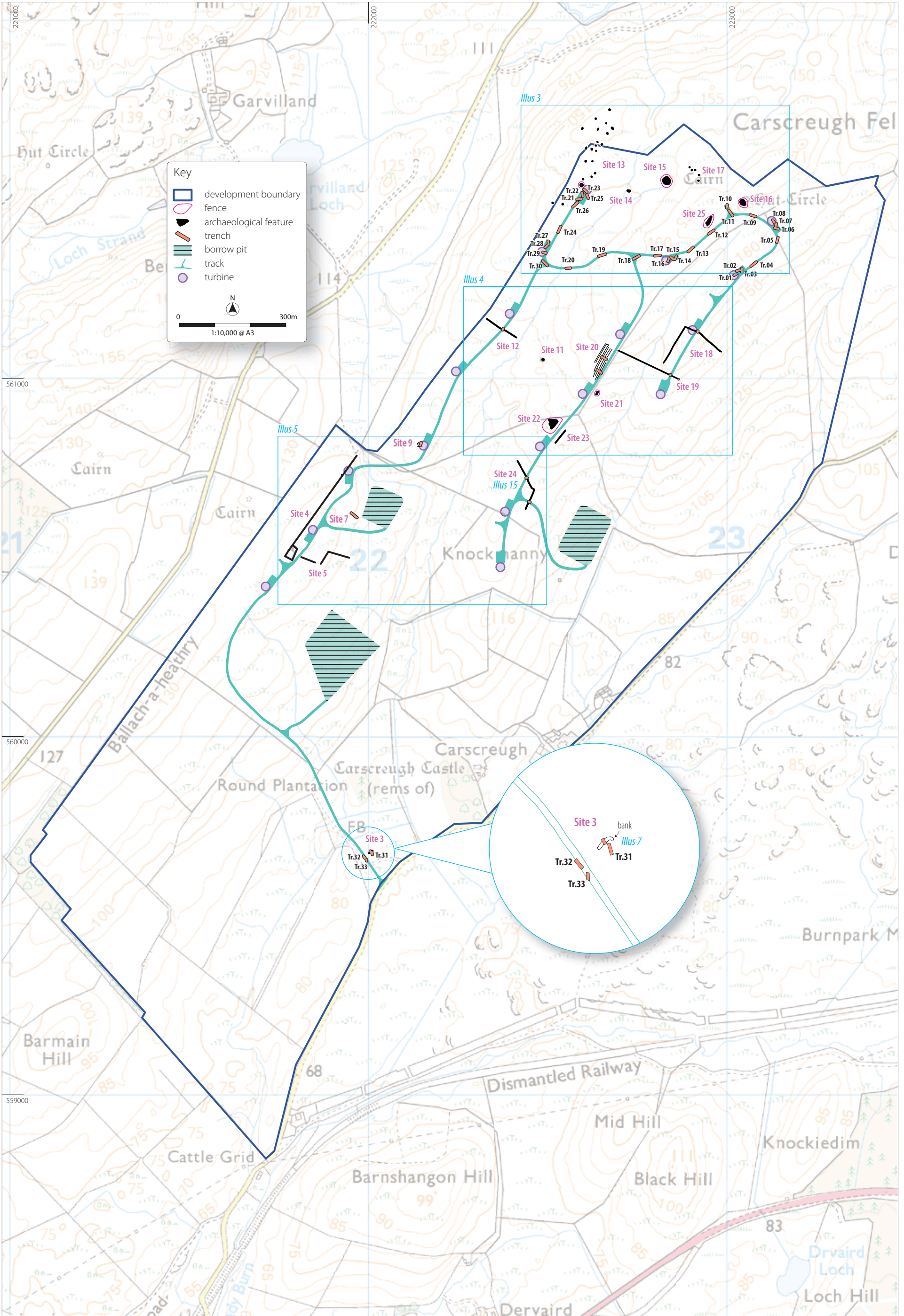
The evaluation sought to determine the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any possible buried archaeological remains in an 8% sample of the construction footprint (access tracks and turbine bases) between Turbines 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (Illus 3).

In total, 30 trenches measuring 439 linear meters were excavated by a 16 ton tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, operating under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken until the first significant archaeological horizon or clean geological deposits were reached. The excavated trenches and any archaeological contexts were surveyed using a differential GPS and recorded on *pro forma* record cards. Hand drawings were completed where appropriate at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Photographs were taken on black and white print film and digital.

### 4.2 Differential GPS survey and targeted excavation

Archaeological survey and excavation, by means of a machined trench, was carried out at known sites that would be impacted by the construction footprint. An outline survey had been previously undertaken using a handheld GPS and the objective of re-surveying the sites by means of differential GPS was to obtain accurate locations and dimensions of the above-ground features. Sites 5, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20 and 24 were preserved by record in this way.

In addition, three unresolved sites (3, 7 and 13c) were surveyed and excavated as it had not been previously possible to prove whether they were man-made or natural features. At Site 3



Illus 2  
General site plan



(possible funerary cairn), a hand-dug slot was commenced across the visible bank but the level of compaction meant it had to be continued by machine. A further three machined trenches were excavated around the feature. At Site 7, (possible platform settlement) a single machined trench was excavated across the area. At Site 13c (possible funerary cairn), a hand dug slot was excavated across the mound.

During the course of the works a further cairn was identified (Site 25) and surveyed (Illus 3). It survived as a grassed stony mound, 25m long, 8m wide and 0.6m in height. Additional excavation was also carried out on a small cairn at Site 13, located within the crane base footprint of Turbine 8. The feature was 50% hand excavated, recorded and surveyed.

### 4.3 5m buffers (Illus 2)

Sites 13c, 16, 21, 22 and 25 were located close to the construction footprint. In order to mitigate any accidental damage during construction works, orange plastic fencing was erected around the sites with road irons and wooden stakes to provide a high visibility 5m buffer. In addition, Site

15 was fenced off due to it being scheduled as a monument of national importance (Illus 16).

## 5. RESULTS

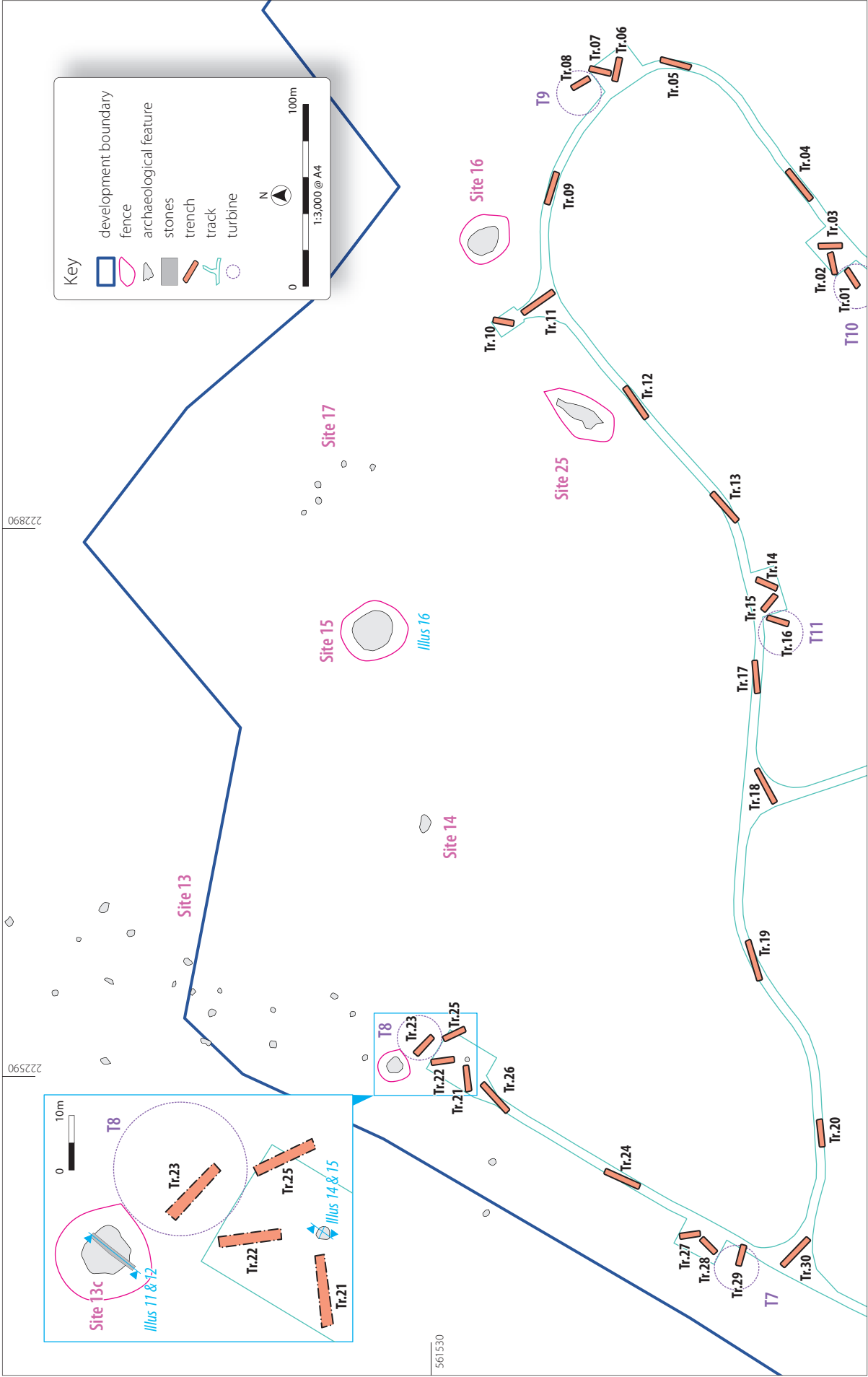
### 5.1 Trial trench evaluation

A total of 30 trenches were excavated on the construction footprint between Turbines 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, incorporating the access track, turbine and crane base locations (Illus 3). This equated to an 8% sample totaling 790<sup>2</sup>m. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

The stratigraphy of the trenches was similar, with geological subsoil comprising gravels and mottled brown and yellow boulder clays exposed at 0.3m depth from the present ground surface (Illus 6). In a number of trenches bedrock was also exposed. Overlying this was topsoil of dark brown clay loam or peat which was consistently shallow across the site (0.3m depth, on average). Individual trench records can be found in Appendix 1.

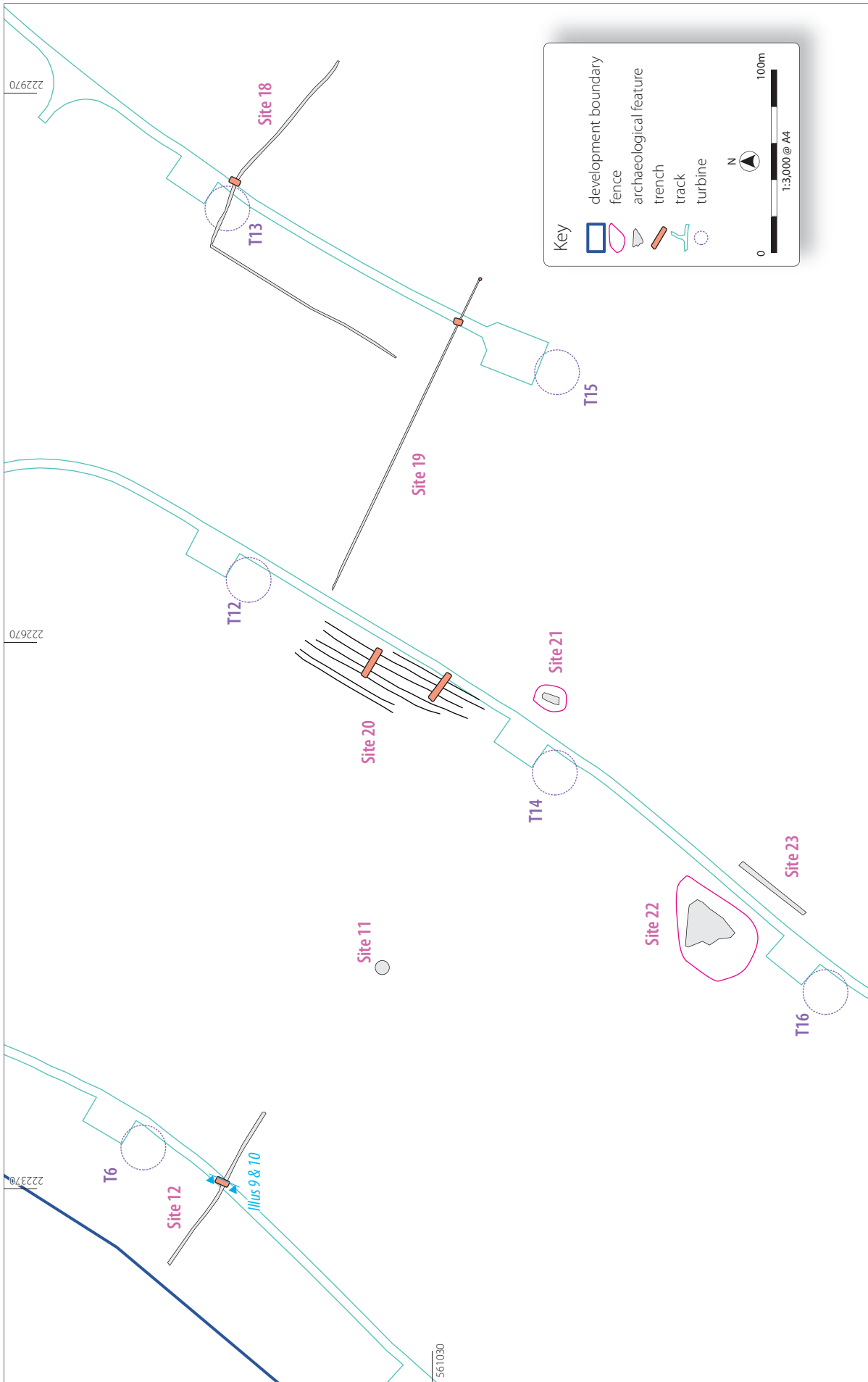
Site	Description	Trench coordinates	Excavation results
3	Possible funerary cairn	NX 22002 59675 NX 22006 59670 NX 21984 59659 NX 21991 59651	Curved bank 13.5m long, 2.8m wide and 0.4m in height. Found to be composed of heavily compacted gravels and stones, interpreted as a natural knoll (Illus 2 & 7). Trench 31 located on the interior revealed yellow geological clay and rounded stones sealed by 0.3m clay loam topsoil. Trenches 32 and 33 on the access route were on waterlogged ground and revealed yellow geological clay sealed by brown peat up to 0.8m in depth. No archaeological features were identified.
5	Field boundaries	NX 21932 60744	Trench (Illus 5) revealed orange/brown geological clay sealed by clay loam topsoil 0.3m in depth. The boundary survived as a linear bank of occasional large stones and redeposited topsoil [010], 1.4m wide and 0.35m in height. No artefacts were retrieved.
7	Possible platform settlement	NX 21956 60620	15m long trench (Illus 5) revealed geological subsoil of grey/brown stony clays sealed by 0.3m clay loam topsoil. No archaeological features to indicate settlement.
9	Cultivation remains	NX 22143 60821	Area of shallow rig and furrow, 18m x 15m (Illus 5 & 8). The ridges were set approximately 3m apart and the furrows were 0.2m in depth. No dating evidence retrieved from trench.
12	Field boundary	NX 22374 61143	Trench revealed grey clay subsoil 0.4m below the present ground surface. Cut into this was a ditch [005] 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep (Illus 4, 9 & 10). The ditch was filled by grey brown clay loam [004] indiscernible from the overlying topsoil. Along the southern side of the ditch, redeposited topsoil, turf and stones [006] formed the boundary wall. This was ephemeral in the trench section but survived to 0.5m width and 0.3m height at other locations along its length.
130	Possible funerary cairn	NX 22596 61549	A 1m wide deturfed strip across the site established it as an archaeological feature which may be a funerary cairn; 8m in diameter and 0.5m in height. Large stones up to 0.8m in length around the perimeter may represent kerb stones. The interior consisted of smaller sub-angular stones 0.1–0.4m in length (Illus 3, 11 & 12). After consultation with the client, it was established that the site would not be directly impacted by construction (at 10m distance) and no further excavations were undertaken. A 5m orange barrier was erected around the site.
18	Field boundary	NX 22922 61139	Trench (Illus 4) revealed brown geological clay sealed by clay loam topsoil 0.15m in depth. The boundary consisted of a linear bank [008] of redeposited topsoil 1m wide and 0.15m in height. No artefacts were retrieved.
19	Field boundary	NX 22845 61015	Trench (Illus 4) revealed yellow/orange sandy clay subsoil sealed by 0.4m brown loam topsoil. Boundary bank [009] comprised redeposited topsoil and turf and was 1.1m in width by 0.34m in height.
20	Cultivation remains	NX 22658 61062 NX 22646 61025	Area of rig and furrow, 120m x 10m (Illus 4). The ridges were set 3.5–4m apart and the furrows were 0.2m in depth. No dating evidence retrieved from trenches.
24	Field boundary	NX 22441 60726 NX 22449 60658	Trench revealed yellow brown geological clay sealed by clay loam topsoil 0.3m in depth. The boundary consisted of a linear bank [007] of redeposited topsoil and turf 1.4m wide and 0.35m in height (Illus 5 & 13). No artefacts were retrieved.

**Table 1**  
Excavation results



Illus 3

Sites and trenches around northern turbines

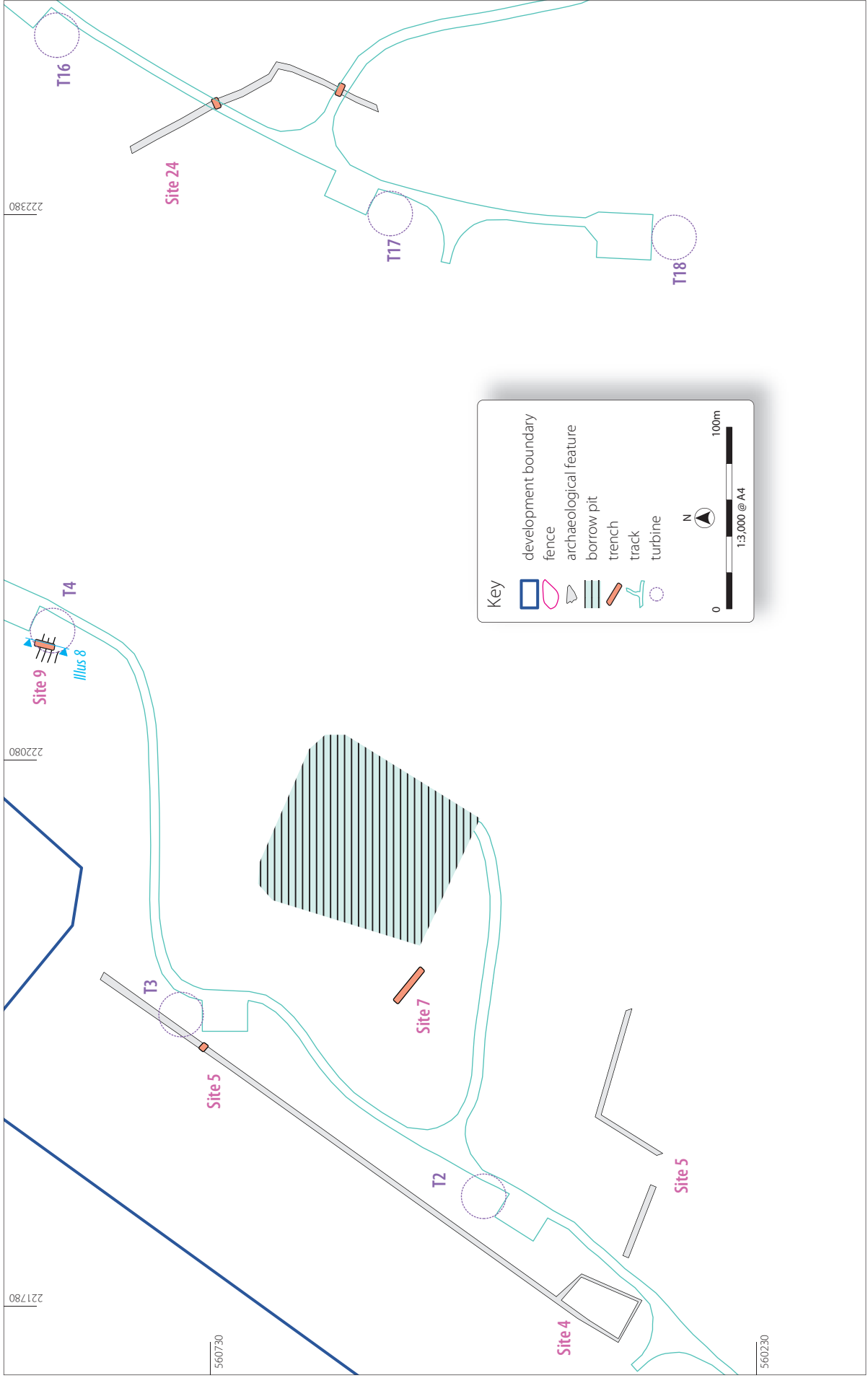


**Illus 4**  
Sites and trenches around central turbines





8



**Illus 5**

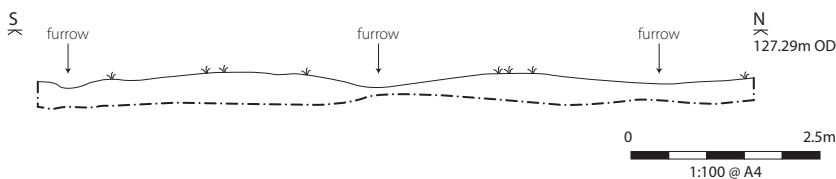
*Sites and trenches around southern turbines*



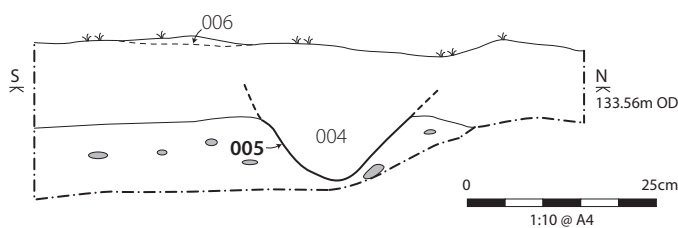
**Illus 6**  
NE facing shot of Trench 24



**Illus 7**  
SE facing section Site 3 bank



**Illus 8**  
West facing section of Site 9 ridge and furrow



**Illus 9**  
South-west facing section of Site 12 ditch [005]

## 5.2 Differential GPS survey & targeted excavation

The surveyed sites and trench locations can be seen in Illus 2. Table 5.1 details the targeted excavation results.

During the course of the works, a further cairn [003] was identified at Site 13 within the proposed crane base footprint of Turbine 8 (Illus 3, 14 and 15). Excavation revealed it to be oval in plan, with dimensions of 2.4m length, 1.9m width and 0.5m height. The cairn consisted of sandstones 0.15–0.5m in diameter set on the surface of the clay geological deposits. The stones were partially overlain by a turf layer up to 0.2m deep. There was no evidence of archaeological features or deposits below the cairn and it was interpreted as a clearance cairn.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Known cultural heritage sites to be impacted by the development were successfully preserved by record, with excavation of the extant field boundaries demonstrating they were simple constructs of turf and stone walling. Excavation of the rig and furrow recorded their profiles. Although no dating evidence was recovered, these features generally correspond to boundaries and cultivated areas depicted on 18th century estate plans and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1846–7). The additional cairn identified at Turbine 8 adds to the Site 13 cairnfield; evidence of probable Bronze Age cultivation activity (Yates 1984) associated with the cluster of sites (14–17) in that area.

The trial trench evaluation identified no sub-surface settlement or cultural remains, despite the archaeological potential of the area due to the site cluster mentioned above. The consistently shallow soil profile (0.3m) revealed in the trenches reflects their marginal, upland location where cultivation practices have not curtailed soil erosion and a deeper soil profile has not been built up through manuring. The recorded peat deposits further attest to this and the areas of shallow and outcropping bedrock would be unsuitable for tillage. If ploughing did take place on the shallow soil, it may have eroded away any features.

It is more likely to be the case that archaeologically-discernable settlement remains have been avoided by the evaluation. The surveyed sites of upstanding and surface features may provide the most attainable picture of the surviving archaeological record; each of which the development has sought to preserve.

In conclusion, the programme of works has met its principle objective of mitigating the impacts of the development on the cultural heritage resource and also contributed to the record of upland archaeological survey in southwest Scotland.

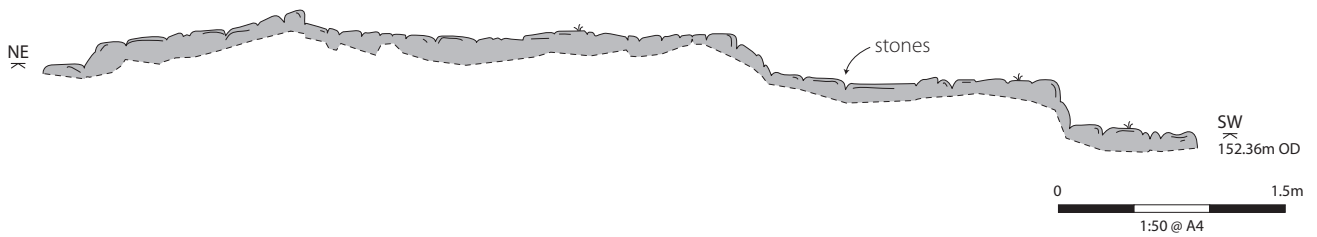
No further works are required. The site archive will be deposited with the NMRS.





◀ **Illus 10**

*NW facing shot of Site 12 ditch [005]*



10

▲ **Illus 11**

*North-west facing de-turfed section of Site 13c*



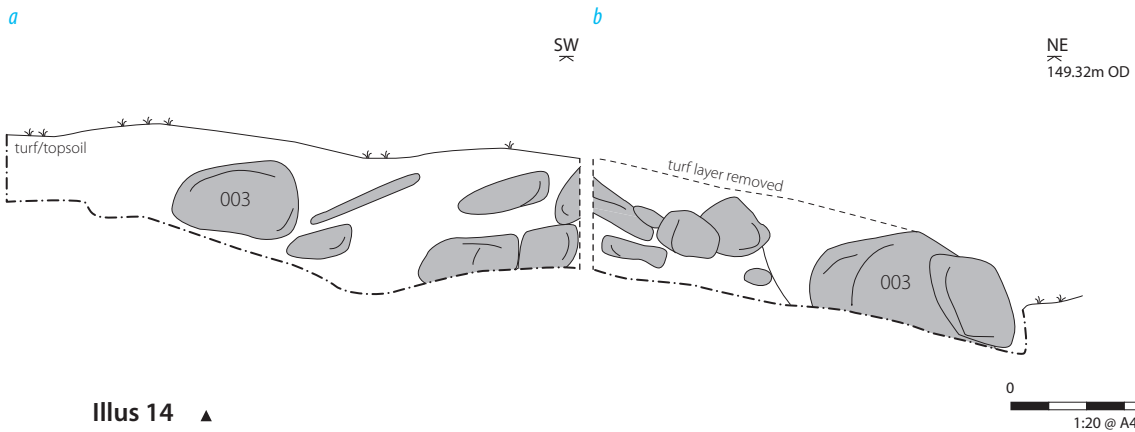
◀ **Illus 12**

*NE facing shot of Site 13c*



**Illus 13** ▶

SE facing section of Site 24 bank



**Illus 14** ▲

Quadrant sections of Site 13 cairn [003]

11

**Illus 15** ▶

NW facing shot of Site 13 cairn [003]





**Illus 16**

*SW facing shot of fenced Site 15*

## **7. REFERENCES**

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### **7.1 Bibliography**

Carscreugh Wind Farm Environmental Statement, April 2006.

Halliday, SP 1993 'Marginal Agriculture in Scotland', in Smout, TC (ed.) 1993 *Scotland since Prehistory: Natural Change and Human Impact*, Scottish Cultural Press: Aberdeen, pp64–78.

Yates, MJ 1984 'Groups of Small Cairns in Northern Britain – A View from SW Scotland', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 114, pp217–234.

### **7.2 Cartography**

1797 Dunbar, W *Plan of Carscreugh in the Parish of Old Luce*.

1846–7 Ordnance Survey *Wigtownshire*, Sheet XVII, 1st edition, 6-inch to the mile.

1893 Ordnance Survey *Wigtownshire*, Sheet XIII SW, 2nd edition 25-inch to the mile.



## 8. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Site registers

#### Appendix 1.1 Context register

Context	Area	Description
001	–	Topsoil, dark brown clay loam on average 0.3m deep
002	–	Geological subsoil; generally yellow/brown clay and gravel
003	Site 13	Probable clearance cairn; oval in plan, with dimensions of 2.4m length, 1.9m width and 0.5m height
004	Site 12	Fill of ditch [005]; grey brown clay loam, no visible interface from topsoil
005	Site 12	Cut of ditch; 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep
006	Site 12	Boundary wall/bank of redeposited topsoil and stone; 0.5m wide and 0.2m in height
007	Site 24	Redeposited topsoil bank forming field boundary; 1.4m in height, 0.35m wide
008	Site 18	Redeposited topsoil bank forming field boundary; 1m in height, 0.15m wide
009	Site 19	Redeposited topsoil bank forming field boundary; 1.1m width, 0.2m in height
010	Site 5	Stone and redeposited topsoil linear bank; 0.8m wide and 0.3m in height

#### Appendix 1.2 Trench register

Trench	Length (m)	Max depth (m)	Topsoil	Geological subsoil	Notes
1	11	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow brown clay	No archaeology
2	11	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow grey clay	No archaeology
3	12	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow brown gravelly clay	No archaeology
4	20	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow brown clay	No archaeology
5	20	0.2	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow clay	No archaeology
6	12	0.2	Dark brown clay loam	Yellowy grey gravelly clay	No archaeology
7	12	0.2	Dark brown clay loam	Very stony clay/bedrock	No archaeology
8	10	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow/orange stony/gravelly clay	No archaeology
9	20	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow/orange stony/gravelly clay	No archaeology
10	10	0.3	Dark brown peaty clay loam	Yellow stony clay	No archaeology
11	20	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow stony clay	No archaeology
12	20	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Very stony clay/bedrock	No archaeology
13	20	0.3	Dark brown peaty clay loam	Orangey grey gravelly clay/bedrock	No archaeology
14	12	0.3	Dark brown peaty clay loam	Yellow gravelly clay	No archaeology
15	10	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow clay and bedrock	No archaeology
16	11	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow clay and bedrock	No archaeology
17	17	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow stony clay	No archaeology
18	20	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey clay	No archaeology
19	22	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey silty clay and bedrock	No archaeology
20	15	0.3	Dark brown peaty clay loam	Yellow/brown stony/gravelly clay	No archaeology



Trench	Length (m)	Max depth (m)	Topsoil	Geological subsoil	Notes
21	15	0.3	Dark brown peat	Yellowy brown stony clay	No archaeology
22	10	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey/orange gravelly clay	No archaeology
23	10	0.2	Dark brown peat	Grey/organge stony/gravelly clay	No archaeology
24	10	0.2	Dark brown peat	Orangey brown gravelly clay	No archaeology
25	20	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey orange gravelly clay	No archaeology
26	20	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey/orange gravelly clay	No archaeology
27	13	0.5	Dark brown peat	Grey/orange gravelly clay	No archaeology
28	12	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey/orange clay	No archaeology
29	12	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey gravelly clay	No archaeology
30	12	0.3	Dark brown peat	Grey clay	No archaeology
31 (Site 3)	8	0.3	Dark brown clay loam	Yellow clay	Rubble field drain
32 (Site 3)	8	0.8	0.2m Dk brown clay loam sealing 0.6m brown peat	Yellow clay	No archaeology
33 (Site 3)	6	1	0.2m Dk brown clay loam sealing 0.8m brown peat	Yellow clay	No archaeology

### Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

14

Photo	Direction	Description
001	–	Reg. shot film 1
002	NE	Trench 1
003	NE	Trench 2
004	N	Trench 3
005	NE	Trench 4
006	N	Trench 5
007	W	Trench 6
008	N	Trench 7
009	NW	Trench 8
010	W	Trench 9
011	N	Trench 10
012	SW	Trench 11
013	SW	Possible cairn
014	NE	Collapsed wall and cairn
015	NE	Site 13c – deturfed cairn
016	NW	Site 13c – deturfed cairn
017	SW	Site 13c – deturfed cairn
018	SW	Site 13c – deturfed cairn
019	NE	Site 13c – deturfed cairn; interior detail
020	SW	Site 13c – deturfed cairn; interior detail
021	NE	Site 13c – deturfed cairn
022	NE	Site 13c – deturfed cairn

Photo	Direction	Description
023	SW	Trench 12
024	SW	Trench 13
025	S	Trench 14
026	W	Trench 15
027	N	Trench 17
028	SE	Trench 19
029	SE	Trench 20
030	W	Trench 21
031	W	Trench 22
032	N	Trench 23
033	N	Trench 24
034	SE	Trench 25
035	W	Trench 26
036	N	Trench 27
037	S	Site 13; small cairn [003] post de-turfing
038	E	Small cairn [003] post de-turfing
039	W	Small cairn [003] post de-turfing
040	SW	View of NW-facing section through small cairn [003]
041	NW	Trench 26
042	N	Trench 27
043	SW	Trench 28

Photo	Direction	Description
044	NE	View of western quadrant of small cairn [003] at Site 13 pre-stone removal
045	NE	View of SE-facing section through small cairn [003]
046	W	Site 18 slot
047	E	View of west facing section through boundary bank, Site 19
048	NW	Site 3; Trench 32 on access route
049	N	Site 3; Trench 33 on access route
050	SE	View of deturfed trench through stoney bank; Site 3
051	NW	View of trench through stoney bank; Site 3
052	NW	View of SE facing section through Site 3 bank
053	N	View of Site 3 bank and boggy ground to north
054	NE	View of trench at Site 7
055	N	S-facing section shots of rig and furrow from west to east
056	N	S-facing section shots of rig and furrow from west to east
057	N	S-facing section shots of rig and furrow from west to east
058	N	S-facing section shots of rig and furrow from west to east
059	W	View of rig and furrow trench at Site 20
060	W	View of second (northern) rig and furrow trench; Site 20
061	N	S-facing section shots of second rig and furrow trench west to east
062	N	S-facing section shots of second rig and furrow trench west to east
063	N	S-facing section shots of second rig and furrow trench west to east
064	N	S-facing section shots of second rig and furrow trench west to east
065	N	S-facing section shots of second rig and furrow trench west to east
066	W	View of section through rig and furrow trench Site 9
067	W	View of section through rig and furrow trench Site 9
068	W	View of section through rig and furrow trench Site 9
069	W	View of section through rig and furrow trench Site 9
070	S	View of trench Site 12
071	N	Barrier fencing around Site 15

### Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Section	Description
1	1:20	S-facing section through rig and furrow, Site 20
2	1:20	E-facing section through field boundary, Site 12
3	1:50	E-facing section through rig and furrow, Site 9
4	1:10	NW/SE-facing section of cairn [003] at Site 13
5	1:10	W-facing section of Site 19 shallow boundary bank
6	1:10	NW-facing section through Site 18 boundary bank
7	1:20	SE-facing section through Site 24 boundary bank



## Appendix 1.5 Gazetteer

HA site no.	NMRS ref.	DG SMR ref	SAM no.	Site NGR	Description
1	NX25NW 1	2018	2012	NX 22323 59891	Remains of Carscreugh Castle (tower house).
2	NX26SW 18	2281	1915	NX 2165 6065	Funerary cairn.
3	NX25NW 6	2065		NX 2201 5967	The NMRS/SMR number refers to a 19th C findspot of two short cists beneath a small cairn, with the statement that no visible remains exist. However at NX 22008 59675 there is a curving grassed-over stony bank approx. 15m long, up to 2m wide and 0.4m high, tapering at either end, which may be the remains of the cairn. A large mound was also noted at NX 22008 59651, and a stony area approximately 10m wide at NX 22030 59660; however both may be a result of modern disturbance associated with the adjacent farm track.
4				NX 2179 6052	A sheepfold 40 x 20m wide, with internal dividing walls, with drystone walls surviving to more than a metre in places. The structure is not shown on the 1st edition OS map (1846–7) and first appears on the 2nd edition OS map (1893).
5				NX 219 606	Old field boundaries which are shown on the 1st edition OS map (1846–7), but had disappeared by the time of the 2nd edition (1893). They appear as slight stony banks, most of the stone presumably having been removed to build other walls, most obviously the sheepfold at NX 2179 6052. One relict field boundary extends from the north corner of the sheepfold at NX 2179 6053 to join an existing field wall at NX 2197 6079. Another section can be traced south-east of the sheepfold between NX21810 60504 and NX 21849 60488; and another section runs north-east from NX 21860 60490 before turning a corner at NX 21885 60520 and running south-east beyond the edge of the field at NX 21940 60505.
6				NX 21879 60771	Half-buried line of boulders aligned E–W, 10m long – possible structure.
7				NX 21967 60623	Possible settlement platform: slightly hollowed, level area 15 x 12 m wide, defined by a steep slope at downslope edge, and a slight line of stones at the east and north edges.
8				NX 22125 60697	Possible burnt mound: oval grassy mound 10 x 4 m wide, 0.4m high, beside stream.
9				NX 2214 6082	Cultivation ridges covering an area 20 x 20m max. The spacing of the ridges is around 1.5–2m, so possibly relates to spade cultivation for potatoes rather than ploughing.
10				2216 6107	Two small cairns at NX 22157 61046 and NX 22172 61089. There is also a small pile of large angular (quarried?) stones between the cairns at NX 22155 61071 which is not grassed over and is therefore more likely to be modern.
11				NX 22489 61057	Ruined building measuring 12 x 6m, with a doorway facing east. Original turf and stone built walls standing up to 0.3m high to which boulders have been added in a haphazard fashion, presumably to convert the ruin into a sheepfold. Shown as an unroofed building on 1st edition OS map (1846–7).
12				NX 2237 6115	Low stony grassed-over bank running across the crest of the ridge from NW to SE, between NX 22418 61119 and NX 22335 61171. Probably represents a relict field boundary although none is shown on early maps.
13	NX26SW 19	2282		NX 2261 6155	Cairnfield, including a possible hut circle and possible funerary cairn, covering an area 350 x 150m on the summit of Carscreugh Fell, comprising the following features 13a–13r.
13a				NX 22547 61495	Small grassed-over cairn 3m diameter, 0.3m high.
13b				NX 22520 61498	Possible small cairn, 2m diameter, 0.2m high.
13c				NX 22598 61549	Possible funerary cairn 8m wide – a curving line of boulders representing a possible kerb can be traced on the S–E side, though the north-west side is obscured by vegetation (photos 214 and 215).
13d				NX 22629 61571	Small grassed-over cairn 2m diameter.
13e				NX 22638 61581	Small grassed-over cairn 3x2m wide, 0.3m high.
13f				NX 22603 61565	Possible cairn – small grassy mound 2m diameter, 0.2m high.
13g				NX 22630 61615	Possible cairn – grassed-over pile of large boulders 2m diameter.
13h				NX 22612 61617	Cairn 3m diameter, 0.4m high.

HA site no.	NMRS ref.	DG SMR ref	SAM no.	Site NGR	Description
13i				NX 22612 61649	Two small cairns, each 2m wide.
13j				NX 22628 61648	Cairn 3m diameter, 0.5m high.
13k				NX 22641 61644	Small cairn, 1.5m diameter, 0.3m high.
13l				NX 22657 61663	Possible structure – line of boulders 5m long, aligned NE/SW.
13m				NX 22646 61670	Stony spread, possibly a disturbed cairn.
13n				NX 22603 61705	Small cairn 3m diameter, 0.3m high.
13o				NX 22673 61692	Summit cairn – slight grassed-over stony mound augmented by pile of stones which is probably recent.
13p				NX 22667 61689	Possible hut circle or funerary cairn, 6m diameter, defined on its east side by a bank 1m wide, 0.2m high.
13q				NX 22639 61734	Small cairn 2m diameter, 0.3m high.
13r				NX 22679 61759	Possible damaged cairn – stony scatter 4m diameter.
14	NX26SW 34	2299		NX 2272 6152	Burnt mound beside stream, 10 x 8m wide and up to 1m high.
15	NX26SW 4	2305	2257	NX 2283 6156	Large funerary cairn, 20m wide and 1m high.
16	NX26SW 5	2307		NX 2305 6150	Hut circle 14.5m x 13m wide, defined by a wall 1.5m wide.
17	NX26SW 5	2307		NX 2292 6158	Group of small cairns: only four of these could be recognised during the walkover survey, at NX 22922 61590, NX 22913 61591, NX 22933 61575 and NX 22932 61560.
18				NX 2292 6113	Relict field boundary surviving as a low grassy bank 1m wide, up to 0.2m high; runs SE/NW across crest of the ridge from NX 22993 61082 to NX 22894 61148, where it turns at right angles to run SW to the edge of the field at NX 22832 61046. Not shown on any early maps.
19				NX 2278 6105	Relict field boundary with some stone showing within a low grassy bank, running from SE to NW between NX 22862 61005 and NX 22704 61080. Not shown on early maps.
20				NX 2267 6106	Area of cultivation rig 120 x 30m wide, comprising ridges aligned NE/SW, spaced approximately 3–4m apart.
21				NX 22644 60962	Possible turf-walled building, consisting of two rather vague parallel banks 8m long, 2m apart.
22				NX 2252 6088	Possible settlement platform: a natural knoll with a smooth and level top is bounded to the north by a straight bank 20m long which is clearly artificial; a barely perceptible bank around the SE side may also be artificial. The location has wide views in all directions.
23				NX 2254 6084	Relict field boundary – low stony bank on NE/SW alignment between NX 22556 60857 and NX 22528 60822. Follows the approximate line of a track shown on 1st edition OS map (1846–7) but not shown on subsequent editions.
24				NX 2245 6073	Relict field boundary: a low grassy bank can be traced running SE from NX 22422 60771 to NX 22468 60691, where it joins a similar bank running SW as far as NX 22444 60636.







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