

**Auchenbainzie, Dumfries and Galloway:  
Historic Environment Assessment & Survey  
Appraisal**



by Louise Turner and Sarah Krischer

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on behalf of Buccleuch Estates Ltd.

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## Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by Buccleuch Woodlands Enterprises Ltd. to inform a proposed planting scheme at Auchenbainzie, near Thornhill, Dumfries and Galloway. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was designed to establish a sound baseline on the historic environment within the landholding and to make recommendations on its management. The findings of the assessment and survey are presented in this report.
2. Nine historic environment sites were identified and are considered within this report (Table 2). These are: a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead with associated cultivation remains, clearance cairns and field boundaries **S1.1-S1.7**; a 19<sup>th</sup> century sheep shelter **S2**; an oval enclosure of probable early modern date **S3**; a 19<sup>th</sup> century trackway **S4**; an area of 19<sup>th</sup> century quarrying **S5**; field boundaries **S6**; a sheepfold **S7**; an earthen field bank of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, **S8**, and; two cairns or structures **S9**.
3. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard sites **S2, S3, S6** and **S7** and elements of **S1 (S1.1, S1.2, S1.3, S1.4** and **S1.5)**.

## Introduction

4. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by Buccleuch Woodlands Enterprises Ltd. to inform a programme of tree planting across several areas in the vicinity of Auchenbainzie, near Thornhill, Dumfries and Galloway (centred on NX 827 972). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any historic environment assets present within the defined areas, based on archival sources and site inspection undertaken through the walkover survey. From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting.
5. This report has been prepared to support Buccleuch Woodlands Enterprises Ltd. to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

### *Topographic and Geological Background*

6. The assessment area is located some 4.7km WNW of the village of Thornhill. It comprises three discrete compartments, distributed variously to the SW, W and NE of the farm buildings of Auchenbainzie (NX 827 972).
7. The largest of these compartments, Compartment 1, lies around 430m SW of Auchenbainzie farm. It is roughly 135 ha. in extent, with a further small 1 ha. outlier located immediately to the NE, some 130m from the main compartment. The main compartment itself encompasses the summit of Auchenbainzie Hill (302m OD), along with the adjacent, steeply-sloping, SW facing slopes which lead down towards the wooded valley of the Scaur Water, and the upper portion of the NE-facing slopes. The compartment is roughly bisected by the line of an unnamed tributary of the Scaur Water, which runs from NW to SE across the compartment. Further watercourses are evident in the N and W corners of the compartment: these comprise in the W the line of Mulligan's Cleugh, and in the E an unnamed tributary of the Holm Burn.
8. Compartment 2 is much smaller, measuring roughly 8 ha. in extent, and is polygonal on plan. It lies 370m E of Auchenbainzie farm. Here, the slopes are more gentle and the land lower-lying (below 200m OD); the compartment is characterised by an unusually high concentration of watercourses, which appear to have been canalised in places. Abutting its N edge is Auchenknight Wood, which forms part of the nationally significant Drumlanrig Castle Gardens and Designed Landscape (GDL00143). An existing woodland plantation – the Lambgang Plantation – also abuts the S and much of the W edge of Compartment 2, although this does not form part of the Inventory designed landscape.
9. The final compartment, Compartment 3, is located 834m NE of Auchenbainzie farm. Roughly triangular on plan, it measures approximately 6 ha. in extent and forms the balance of unplanted ground within a 'c'-shaped plantation which abuts Compartment 3 on

its N, W and NE sides.

10. All three compartments can be characterised geologically as comprising lower (bedrock) geology of wacke (Shinnel and Glenlee formations) combined with superficial deposits of glaciofluvial character, comprising either till or gravel, sand and silt. Compartment 1 can be characterised as predominantly composed of rough grazing, with some woodland present along the SW edge, while Compartment 2 comprises rough grazing along the western portion with improved pasture in the east, with Compartment 3 predominantly composed of improved pasture.

#### *Project Works*

11. The programme of works agreed with Buccleuch Woodlands Enterprises Ltd. comprised a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.
12. The desk-based assessment consulted resources within:
- ❖ Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Collections (including Canmore, Scheduled Monuments and other designations & the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP));
  - ❖ Dumfries and Galloway Council Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites);
  - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, estate plans, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
  - ❖ Local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
13. The walkover survey comprised:
- ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
  - ❖ compilation of a written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);
  - ❖ production of a photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
  - ❖ location of all archaeological site limits and elements by DGPS equipment (Leica GS50) allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
14. All works complied with the UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

### Historic Environment Baseline

15. The desk based assessment identified eight sites within the assessment area. None were protected by designation as a Scheduled Monument protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It was noted, however, that Auchenknight Wood - an outlying portion of the nationally significant Drumlanrig Castle Inventory Garden Designed Landscape (GDL00143) - abuts the edge of Compartment 2 on its NW side.

#### *Previous Archaeological Works*

16. No previous archaeological works have taken place within the assessment area.

#### *Prehistoric to Early Historic Land use*

17. No evidence for activity during the prehistoric period survives within the assessment area, or in its immediate proximity. A case might be put forward for the cluster of small cairns **S1.6** on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill being of prehistoric origin: this seems unlikely, however, for reasons which are discussed more fully below.
18. Throughout the wider area around Auchenbainzie farm, there is ample evidence of

prehistoric activity. The earliest dates to the Neolithic: located further W at Tibbers, on the W bank of the Nith N of Thornhill, elements of a ritual landscape, including a pit alignment and pit-defined enclosure have been identified on aerial imagery (Canmore ID: 90635; DGHER: MDG: 10272).

19. Contemporary use of adjacent upland areas such as Auchenbainzie Hill is not attested during the Neolithic, which suggests that these upland locations were subject to non-intensive use, perhaps for seasonal grazing or hunting. We see more evidence of use during the succeeding Bronze Age, with an emphasis on ritual and funerary monuments. A Bronze Age funerary cairn, known as 'White Cairn' (Canmore ID: 65238; DGHER: MDG5698) is located 620m N of Compartment 1, and a further two cairns have been identified at Auchenbainzie, some 204m NW of the NE edge of Compartment 1 near Hill Plantation (Canmore ID: 65235; DGHER: MDG5695). The presence of these funerary cairns might support the possibility that the cluster of cairns **S1.5** on the SW side of Auchenbainzie Hill are of prehistoric date; prehistoric funerary cairns tend, however, to be larger in size, the known prehistoric examples given here measuring between 20 and 30m in diameter, with the substantial nature and ancient origin of these prehistoric monuments further supported by the fact that they are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1861. There is, however, a potential that some or all of the cairns noted in **S1.5** represented similar funerary monuments: one of the aims of the walkover survey was to test their size and character in order to establish whether this may be the case.
20. The discovery of a Bronze Age axe at Old Auchenbainzie (Canmore ID: 65222; DGHER: MDG5682) further supports the potential for activity and occupation during later prehistory, but the presence of this item is likely to reflect deliberate deposition rather than use and is not in itself evidence of contemporary settlement in close proximity. Beyond this artefactual evidence, evidence for later Bronze Age or Iron Age sites is lacking both within the assessment area and in its immediate vicinity.
21. On a cautionary note, it should be mentioned that a frequent element of later prehistoric agriculture and settlement in upland locations tends to be the surviving presence of small cairns, often occurring in groups and similar in character to those seen at Auchenbainzie Hill (**S1.5**). Such cairnfields can, however, also be linked with later activities, representing accumulations of field-cleared stone removed from agricultural land in the medieval to modern periods.
22. In this particular instance, a prehistoric origin seems less likely. Firstly, despite the unimproved nature of the landscape and the generally well-preserved nature of the surviving prehistoric monuments, no roundhouses occur in association with **S1.5**. The cluster of cairns is also, in itself, an isolated occurrence in an area otherwise lacking evidence for the survival of more extensive cairnfields and settlement sites. Instead, all upstanding monuments in its vicinity infer a focus on ritual and funerary activities, although evidence for occupation during the Iron Age and potentially the later Bronze Age has been identified in the wider landscape. Several Iron Age settlements have, for example, been identified to the N of the study area at Cleuchhead (Canmore ID: 65236; DGHER: MDG5696) and Carse Knowes (Canmore ID: 46344; DGHER: MDG180), typically occupying the low-lying river valleys. Some evidence of contemporary land use is apparent in the upland areas, too, taking the form of forts and earthworks which still survive as upstanding monuments in hilltop locations such as Greenan Hill (e.g. Canmore ID: 65239; DGHER: MDG5699). Finally, a prehistoric origin seems less likely given the strong association which can be inferred between these cairns and early modern agricultural activities on Auchenbainzie Hill, a relationship which will be considered more closely at a later point.
23. Evidence of Roman activity and occupation is similarly absent from the assessment area, although a Roman presence is evident within the wider landscape. A Roman patera – a small metal vessel similar to a saucepan – was found at Auchenskeoch (Canmore ID: 46386; DGHER: MDG222); it is possible that this object formed part of a small metalwork hoard, the other items of which are now lost. A Roman military presence is also denoted by a Roman fort located further to the W on the W bank of the Nith at Drumlanrig (Canmore ID: 65200; DGHER: MDG5660) as well as two possible temporary camps on the W and E banks of the river at Drumlanrig/Poets Corner (Canmore ID: 65201; DGHER: 5661) and

Islafoot (Canmore ID: 12582; DGHER: MDG12676) respectively.

24. No evidence of activity or occupation during the early historic period has been identified either within the assessment area, or in close proximity. Some evidence of early historic activity in the wider landscape is, however, attested by the presence of a free-standing sandstone cross at Nith Bridge, Thornhill (Canmore ID: 65198; DGHER: MDG5634), some 4.5km ESE of Auchenbainzie farm. This highly ornate object, which features intricate zoomorphic and foliaceous interlace and is thought to date to the late 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> century AD, once again emphasises the important role of the river valleys during this period, adding to the dense concentration of monuments occurring in these low-lying, fertile areas.

#### *The Medieval and Later Periods*

25. The assessment area has revealed no evidence of occupation and/or land use during the medieval period, and there is no evidence of contemporary activity in its immediate vicinity, either.
26. The study area itself is located within the parish of Penpont, the origins of which are obscure. The parish is mentioned in its own right in 1591, and while the church which now stands in the village of Penpont is a modern, late 19<sup>th</sup> century structure, the vicarage of Penpont is mentioned as far back as the 1420s (Kirk 1995, 273), implying that the origins of the church – and potentially the parish – are much earlier.
27. The nearby valley of the Nith and its environs is outstanding for the density of the castles and fortified sites occurring, emphasising its strategic importance. These include Tibbers Castle, a 13<sup>th</sup> century castle built on the site of an earlier motte (Canmore ID: 65153; DGHER: MDG5609) which was later confirmed to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1592, and Auchengassel Castle (Canmore ID: 65237; DGHER: MDG5697). Both lie to the N of the study area.
28. The lands of Auchenbainzie originally formed part of the Barony of Tibbers, which formed part of the Douglas family's Dumfriesshire holdings, later passing to the Earls of Queensberry. It is mentioned in 1641, when the lands of 'Auchenbenzy' are amongst those bestowed upon the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Queensberry (Tait Ramage 1896, 375). Lying approximately 2.3km SW of Drumlanrig castle and its immediate policies, Auchenbainzie is still sufficiently close to form part of a planned landscape, although it lies beyond the core of the formal designed landscape. Areas of woodland planting are an integral part of this landscape, but these postdate the medieval period. How settlement was distributed throughout the landscape and how the land itself was utilised during the earlier period remains uncertain, but it is likely that use of upland areas like Auchenbainzie Hill during the medieval period was still seasonal and low intensity with much of the landscape perhaps being dedicated instead to hunting.
29. The earliest available mapping of the area is provided by Pont's map of 1583-1614. This does not feature the place name 'Auchenbainzie,' or any similar variant, with Blaeu's map of 1654 similarly bereft of any reference. This could, potentially, reflect the small size of the holding and any structures upon it, but it may also imply that the farm of Auchenbainzie had not yet been established by this time. The first appearance of Auchenbainzie does not come, in fact, until the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, when it is featured for the first time on an estate plan showing the Barony of Tibbers mapped by Vernon (not illustrated) c. 1743. No buildings are shown within a landscape parcelled up into a series of extensive fields with distinctive curvilinear outlines. Their layout bears little resemblance to the modern landscape, but some common features are present, including Auchenbainzie Hill itself, as well as fields named 'The Ring' and 'Lamb Gang' which occupy similar locations to modern named areas.
30. The layout of enclosures at Auchenbainzie Hill, as shown on Vernon, differs markedly from Roy's slightly-later Military Survey of Scotland (1752-5). We can perhaps surmise from this that Vernon's map showed a proposed layout, while Roy's depicted the fully realised form (Figure 1a). Roy's map shows the first attempts to enclose Auchenbainzie Hill, and, presumably, farm it profitably. From this point on - thanks to a succession of estate plans and historic maps - we can follow its evolution.

31. Roy's map shows the earliest appearance of Auchenbainzie as a cluster of buildings with the appellation 'Auchinpenie.' The location of the place name is ambiguous, since it is closer to the hill than the farm itself and thus may refer to the former. The latter is depicted by Roy as comprising three rectangular structures situated immediately W of a roughly square enclosure. Two more rectangular structures abut the E side, to which a second enclosure adjoins immediately to the E. These structures and enclosures are surrounded by cultivated fields. Interpreting this early representation is not without difficulties: the buildings sit to the S rather than the N of the adjacent watercourse and in this respect it is difficult to relate the modern locations of either Old Auchenbainzie or Auchenbainzie itself with Roy's depiction. A further three red dots on Roy's map, placed SW of the main concentration of buildings, are also hard to interpret.
32. What is evident, however, is that the creation of Auchenbainzie farm is part of wider efforts by the then-landowner to cultivate a vast tract of higher ground SW of Drumlanrig. Much of the hilly ground around Auchenbainzie Hill has been enclosed, new farms established, and areas of woodland created. Most of the latter have survived, in some form, to the present. This process appears to have been well underway by the time of Roy's survey: we can perhaps infer that it was the work of Charles Douglas, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Queensberry, whose life spanned much of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and who inherited the lands and title in 1711, while still a child, following the death of his father, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke.
33. Roy's map shows the enclosure of Auchenbainzie Hill into a series of regular, roughly rectangular fields. This arrangement bears no resemblance to the much larger fields we see today, and bears no relation to the proposed layout shown on Vernon's earlier estate plan. The contemporary *Statistical Account for Scotland* (1791-99), written not long after the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke's death, paints a picture of a parish where a wide range of arable crops are produced, including various types of grain, turnip, potatoes, clover and rye grass, barley and wheat. Already, four-fifths of the parish is devoted to sheep farming, with wool and yarn being one of the parish's most notable products (Keyden, 1791-9). We can thus envisage Auchenbainzie farm as comprising, during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, a mixed agricultural concern with cultivated arable crops in the fields immediately surrounding the farm itself and maintained sheep runs in the larger fields in and around Auchenbainzie Hill.
34. The period between the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke's death and the succession of Walter Montagu Douglas Scott, 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Buccleuch in 1819 was a comparatively unsettled time for the estate, as it saw lands and title change hands several times in relatively quick succession. William, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Queensberry, held the title after 1778: he had a reputation as a gambler so his interest in improving the estate may have been limited. Following his death in 1810, the title passed to Henry Scott, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Buccleuch who himself died in 1812. His successor, Charles Montague-Scott, 4<sup>th</sup> Duke of Buccleuch died in 1819, leaving Walter Montague Douglas Scott, 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Buccleuch to take the reins in 1819. His tenure proved to be a long one, and his interest in improving the estate appears to have manifested itself almost from the outset: a series of estate plans produced in 1820 suggest that he took a keen interest in its management from the start. In addition, these plans yield a detailed insight into how the landscape was ordered and used at this time.
35. Compartment 1, which comprises the area around Auchenbainzie Hill, shows a number of changes in the landscape following Roy's earlier depiction (Figure 1b). Roads have been laid out following a similar course to those shown on modern mapping, including the long driveway which links Auchenbainzie and Old Auchenbainzie with the nearby road. Auchenbainzie Hill has been enclosed to form a single large field, presumably a sheep walk, with no traces of the earlier enclosure scheme depicted by Roy now surviving. To the NE of Auchenbainzie Hill, around what is presumably the future site of Auchenbainzie farm itself, the ground has been subdivided into small, enclosed fields, each numbered and labelled with the size of the enclosed area. A stream has been dammed, perhaps indicating a potential site for a mill, and the fields are all shown as hatched which suggests they are either in arable cultivation or intended for this purpose. One area is not shown as cultivated: this, the N portion of field No. 13, appears to represent an area of uneven ground which may represent marshland or moss; lying S of the watercourse, it may even be the site of the earlier farm shown on Roy's map.



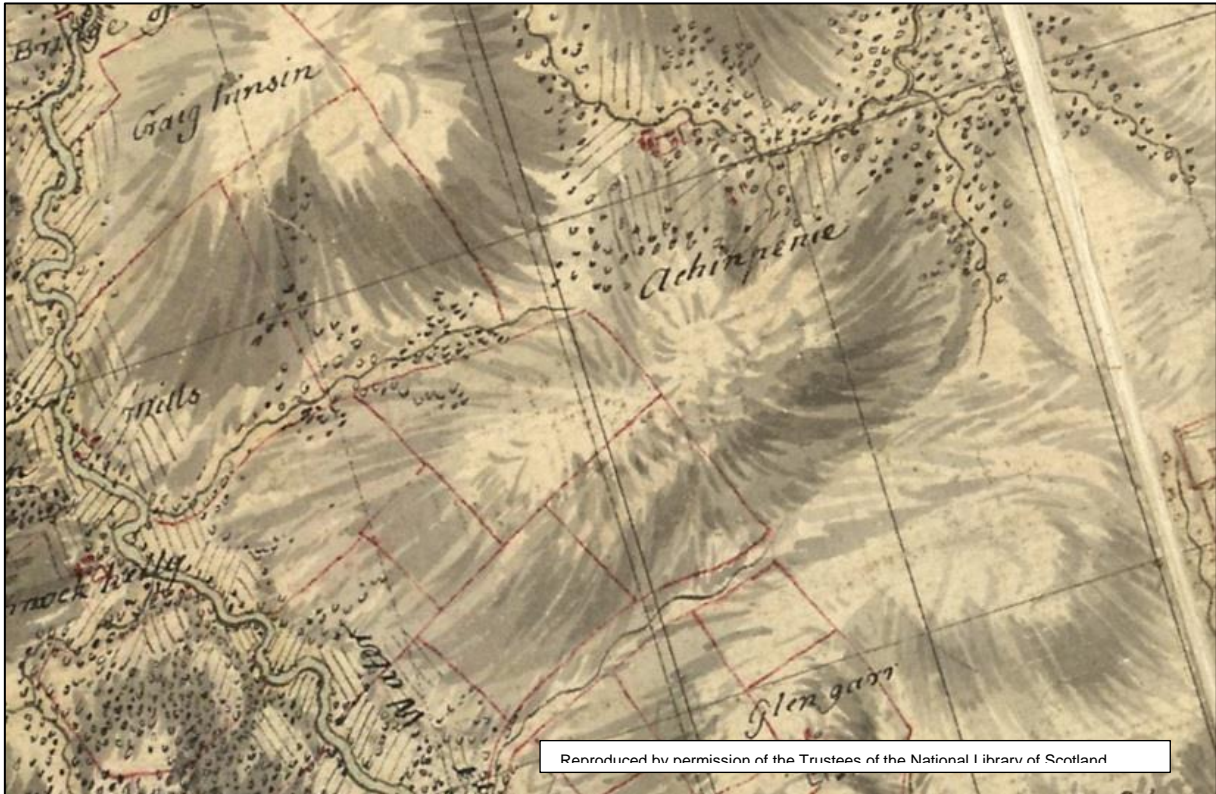


Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland showing the Auchenbainzie farm area (1752-55).

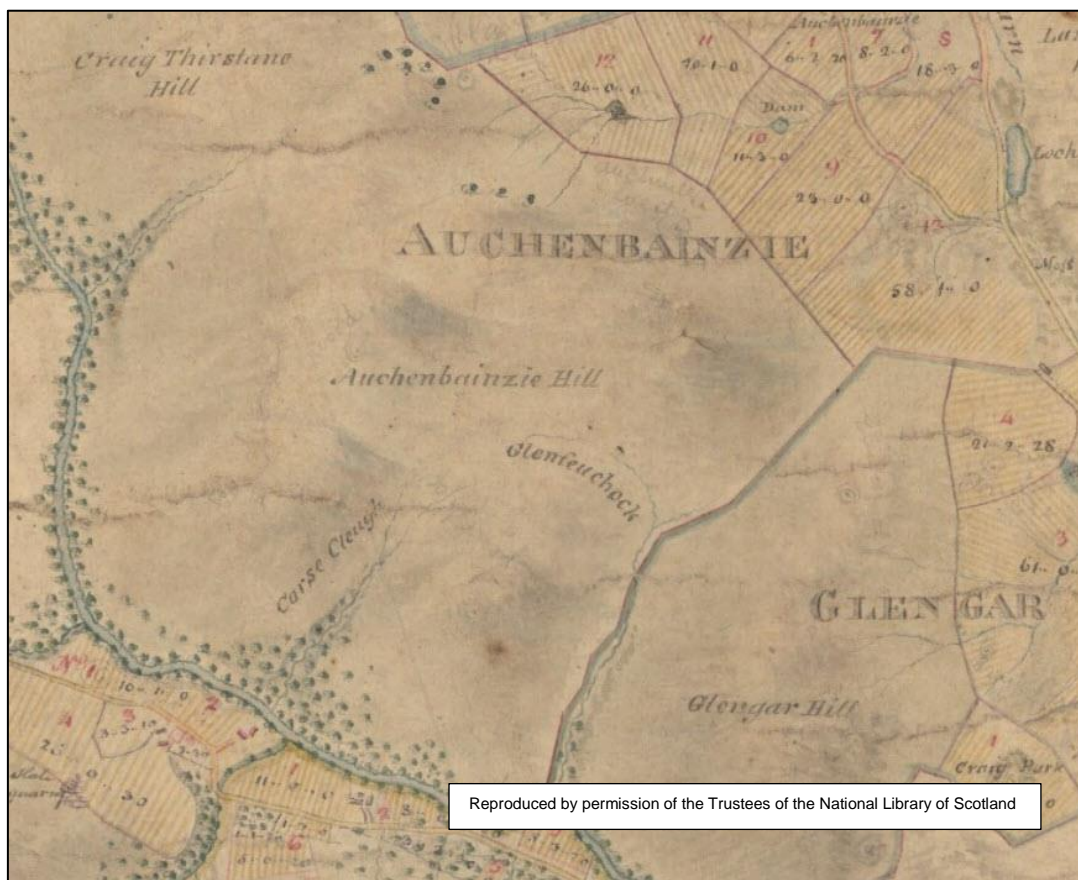


Figure 1b: Extract from estate plan of 1820 showing area around Auchenbainzie Hill

36. These estate plans also show Compartments 2 and 3 in great detail. Compartment 2 forms part of a single large field, named 'Dow Loch Park,' which is not shown as cultivated. As depicted on the 1820 estate plan (not illustrated), it differs radically from the modern mapping in terms of its hydrology: instead of the meandering mass of small streams which characterise the modern landscape, it was originally bisected by one single, broader watercourse. It is worthwhile noting, however, that the S end of Auchenknight Wood, as shown on this estate plan, matches the footprint of its modern incarnation exactly, confirming the origins of the Inventory Garden Designed Landscape at this early stage.
37. Of the three compartments, it is Compartment 3 which is most difficult to identify on the 1820 estate plan (not illustrated). The modern woodland plantations which make up Auchenknight Wood and Townhead Wood can however, be located, and from their situations – and the line of the Mar Burn, which runs to the S and E of Compartment 3 – the location of Compartment 3 can now be identified, although it is likely that the line of the Mar Burn has been altered in this time, as it now follows a more direct and less meandering line. Bearing this in mind, we can locate Compartment 3 within an area which in 1820 was either covered by Auchenskeoch Wood (which would subsequently be reduced in size) or which was identified as a potential site for woodland in a planting scheme which was never fully realised.
38. If the 1820 estate plans show proposed changes to the landscape or even a landscape in the process of transformation, then a later run of estate plans dating between 1848 and 1852 show these planned changes enacted. In Compartment 1, perhaps the most important change is the first appearance of structures on Auchenbainzie Hill (Figure 2a): we see in particular the first appearance of **S1.1**, comprising a short 'L'-shaped stretch of enclosure with an adjoining rectangular structure. Another feature **S2** makes its first appearance: this small 'v'-shaped arrangement of walls appears to be a sheep shelter, further indicating that Auchenbainzie Hill is now being farmed as a sheep walk. This may in turn suggest that the rectangular structure and adjoining enclosure **S1.1** in fact represents a shepherd's cottage, as opposed to a farm house or steading.
39. Compartment 2 again shows little change, still forming part of a much larger field bisected by a single watercourse, which by now has developed a marked meander (not illustrated). By this time, the shape of Compartment 3 is clearly defined (Figure 2b), with the surrounding woodland now occupying the same footprint as it does today. The estate plan shows that by 1848 it had – like the rest of the area – been laid out as a discrete parcel of land. This in turn was subdivided into a single, large outer field ('No. 27') spanning the entire stretch of open ground between the encircling 'arms' of woodland, and a series of much smaller fields which occupied the area between the large field on the SE side and the woodland on the N, NE and SW sides.
40. The major farms on the Drumlanrig estate had been laid out by 1852 and the farm houses and steadings constructed, but the landscape was still subject to change. By 1861, when the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area was published (Figure 3a), we see a layout of fields which closely resembles that depicted on modern mapping, although the sheep walk at Auchenbainzie Hill still extends NE to include Sheepfold Plantation at this point. Also evident on this c. 1860s mapping is a more complex arrangement of structures, suggesting some development has taken place since the estate maps were surveyed just a decade previously. **S1.1** is now shown as a rectangular enclosure with an 'L'-shaped structure, or two adjacent rectangular structures, abutting on the NE side. It is accessed by a track, which approaches from the NE along a circuitous route which runs from Auchenbainzie farm past Sheepfold Plantation then skirts the summit of Auchenbainzie Hill to the S. The sheep shelter **S2** is still present, but is now 'Y'-shaped on plan, and another 'Y'-shaped sheep shelter has been erected at NX 8193 9659 (see **S1.2**). A complex sheepfold **S7** has also been created within the sheltered area provided within the W central portion of Sheepfold Plantation. This appears to have been the access point to the sheep walk, and it is laid out in a way which allows stock to be controlled and separated as necessary, with the sheep marshalled through two consecutive corridors. Located at the end of the corridors, within the sheep walk itself, is a multi-compartment structure which could contain small numbers of sheep, perhaps during shearing or lambing.



Figure 2a: Extract from estate plan of 1852 showing Auchenbainzie Hill



Figure 2b: Extract from estate plan of 1848 showing area N of Holmbank

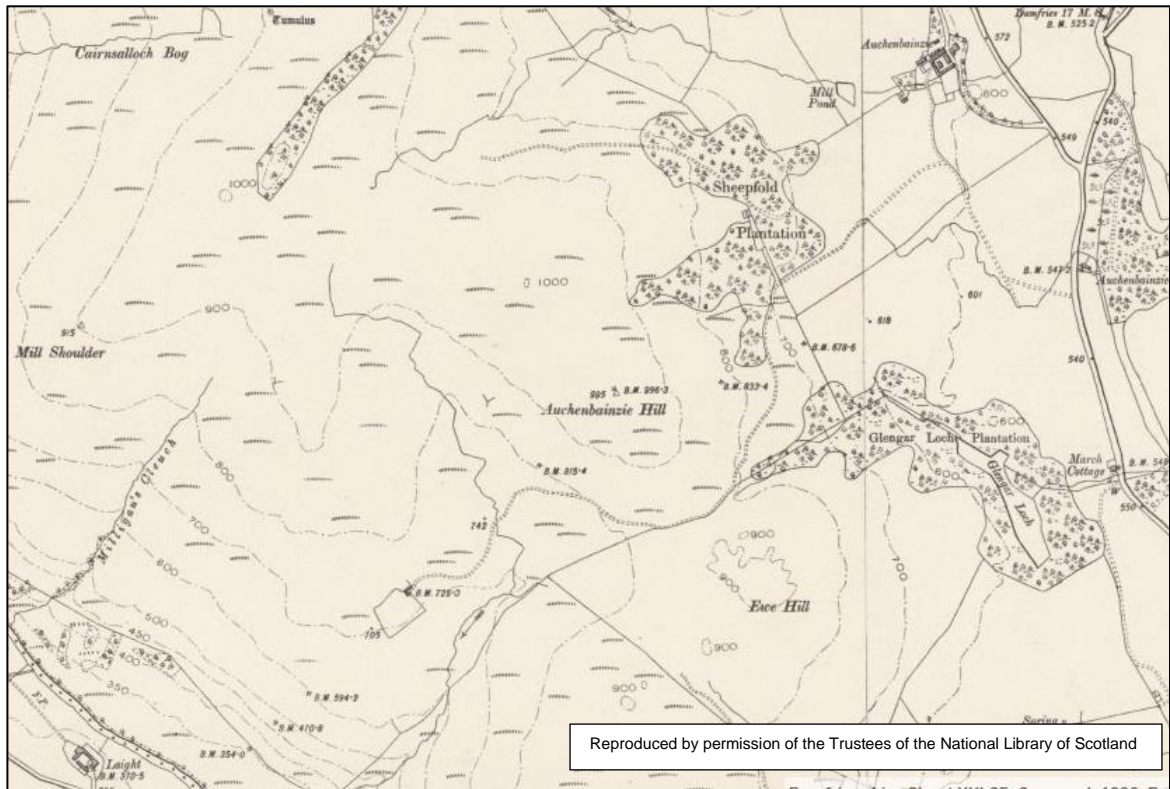


Figure 3a: Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861, showing Auchenbainzie Hill

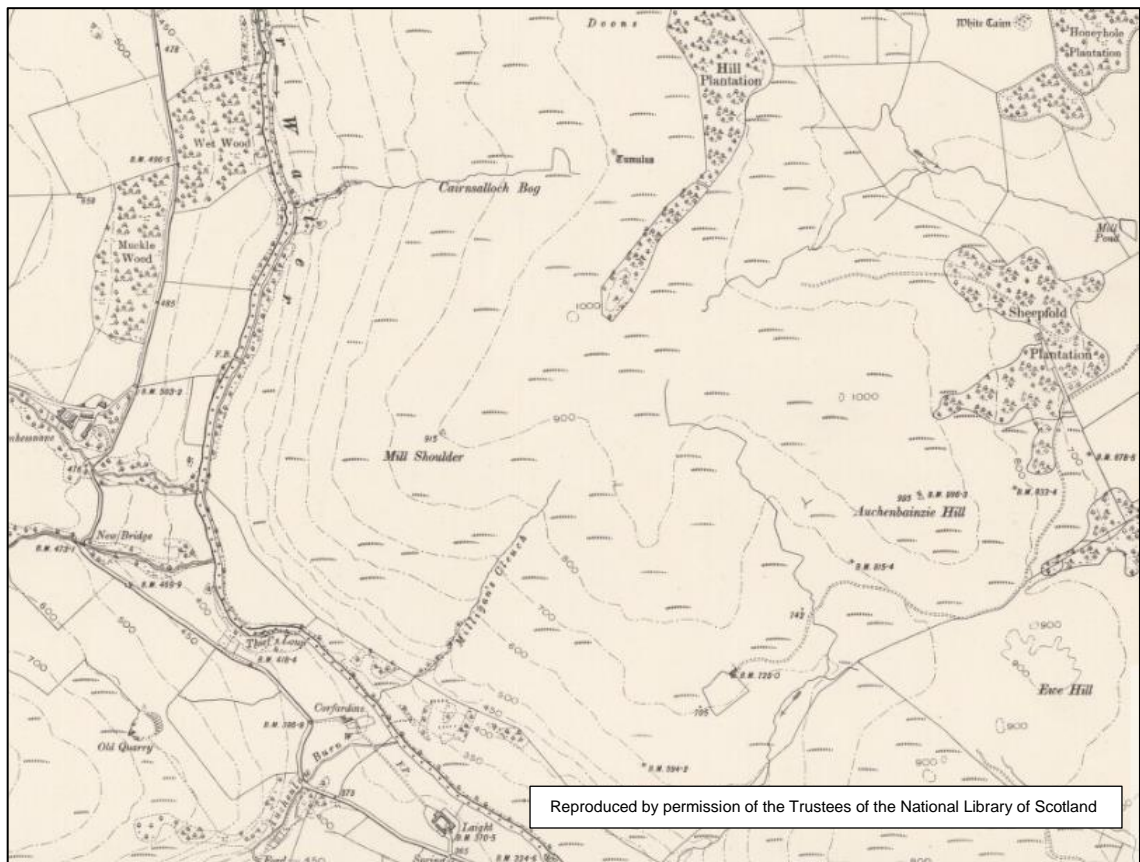


Figure 3b: Extract from 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, showing Auchenbainzie Hill

41. The contemporary *New Statistical Account* provides a commentary on these changes, noting in particular the extensive plantations (with oak the favoured species) on the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig, and the fact that 'upon the part of the Queensberry estate situated in Penpont, there are now erected farm-houses and offices of the most substantial kind' (Smith, 1845, 511), perfectly describing the farm buildings at Auchenbainzie. Another contemporary source – the *Ordnance Survey Name Book* ('ONB') – suggests that Auchenbainzie Hill was the site of a trig point, describing it as a 'considerable height on the farm of Auchenbainzie with a Trig station on its summit. The name applies to the pasture in which it is situated.' (Ordnance Survey 1848-58, 190). The trig point is not shown, however, on either the 1<sup>st</sup> or the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of the area; neither does the ONB provide any information about the rectangular structure depicted on Auchenbainzie Hill at this time, either as an inhabited building or as one recently abandoned. This suggests it is not named in its own right, and therefore suggests a holding attached to Auchenbainzie rather than an independent concern in its own right.
42. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed c. 1900, shows little change (Figure 3b). Structure **S1.1** is still roofed, although it has lost the small attached enclosures or pens on the NW side, and now abuts instead a much larger rectangular enclosure at the SW end. Sheep shelter **S2** is still depicted, along with the 'Y'-shaped sheep shelter at **S1.2**. A trackway **S4** is also shown entering Compartment 1 in the N corner from the direction of Sheepfold Plantation.
43. Supplementing the cartographic evidence is detailed modern aerial imagery which offers further insights into the study area. Compartment 1 is particularly interesting in this respect, as this imagery offers a more complex picture than even that implied by the historic mapping. The features depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps are all present, including structure and enclosure **S1.1**, sheepfolds and shelters **S1.2**, **S2** and **S7** and trackway **S4**. Other features are also evident, however, and these need to be explored in greater detail.
44. Structure **S1.1** is revealed to be a two-compartment structure with attached enclosure, and there is, in addition, an evidence for an earlier structure visible as a rectangular footing aligned NNW-SSE within this attached enclosure. Map evidence suggests that Auchenbainzie Hill was converted into a sheep walk at an early stage, but areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation visible on the aerial imagery (**S1.2**, **S1.3**, **S1.4**) suggests that at one point, arable crops were grown here. One area of rig-and-furrow **S1.3** is also associated with a small cairn: this probably represents field clearance, and it is likely that the groups of cairns **S1.5** and **S1.6** to the S also represent field clearance. A network of linear features is also visible: one group, which includes **S1.7** and nearby miscellaneous linear features roughly bisects Compartment 1, flanking the NE side of the unnamed tributary of the Scaur Water which runs centrally through the compartment, while another runs perpendicular to this, with branches running off downslope. All of these features appear to cluster around the rectangular structure and enclosure **S1.1**.
45. If all of these linear features represent field boundaries, then they do not correspond with any of the planned layouts either proposed or realised from the 1740s onwards. The earliest appearance of **S1.1** is on the 1852 estate plan, so we may be dealing with an earlier, post-medieval or even medieval farm located on Auchenbainzie Hill. Considering the site in its wider context, this would make Auchenbainzie the exception rather than the norm, and the fact that the focus of activity is so tightly constrained to a small area to the SW of Auchenbainzie Hill would also suggest that all of these features are connected in some way. The rig-and-furrow is fairly localised in its extent, in an area which has never seen intensive land use and hence shows excellent levels of preservation, Therefore, we could infer that arable production was never a major focus of this farming concern.
46. Although sheep farming was the major focus, small areas may have been brought into temporary cultivation for personal use. While the extensive array of linear features may denote a short-lived episode of enclosure, they may alternatively mark out a system of large-scale drains introduced to improve conditions on the sheep walk and help the livestock to flourish. This interpretation is supported by the downslope branching of the features and the termination of these branches either at the line of a watercourse or at the

SE extent of the sheepwalk.

47. With the focus on wool production already established by the late 1700s, it is possible that the building and its associated features had their origins in the mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This seems unlikely, however, with Auchenbainzie Hill shown as devoid of either settlement or cultivation on Roy's c. 1750s map, although it is possible that the enclosures depicted on Roy marked the first stage of establishing a farm in this location. The first appearance of a rectangular structure on the 1852 estate plan suggests an alternative point of origin, although it seems unlikely that all of the remains seen here – structures, enclosures, cultivation remains, small cairns and linear features – are associated with a relatively late episode of activity which spanned the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It should be noted, however, that a late date of abandonment can be attested by the fact that the buildings was still shown as roofed as recently as the 1957, when it appeared on the 1:1250 mapping of the area.
48. Further features are to be found in N corner of Compartment 1. The most interesting is an oval enclosure measuring 31m N-S by 23m transversely and defined by a single narrow earthen bank **S3**. This feature, judging by its form and extent, is likely to represent an early attempt at stock management. Further evidence of historic land use spotted upon aerial imagery was two quarry pits or scoops **S5** and, lying just to the S, another network of earthen banks **S6**, which again may represent upcast from large drainage features. These are not shown on either the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping for the area, but they are depicted on contemporary maps, which suggests that their origins may be fairly recent.
49. A review of Compartment 2 shows nothing of interest on aerial imagery, but Compartment 3 reveals the line of an earthen bank **S8** running roughly SSW-NNE across the entire width of the compartment. A marked kink in its line roughly 230m from the SW end means it is possible to match this feature exactly with the inner western boundary of the large enclosure ('No. 27') shown here on the estate plan of 1848 (see Figure 2b). Two possible cairns or structures can also be faintly seen (**S9**) at the SW end of the feature, on the SE side of the feature.

## Historic Environment Record

50. One of the sites identified within the assessment area was recorded in both Canmore - the on-line database detailing information held in the National Record of the Historic Environment and maintained by Historic Environment Scotland - and the Dumfries and Galloway Council HER database. This was the rectangular structure and attached enclosure at Scar Water **S1.1**. The associated features described in this report – the cultivation remains **S1.2**, **S1.3** and **S1.4**, the cairns **S1.5** and **S1.6** and the linear features **S1.7** were not included in either database. The remainder of the sites identified throughout the study area: the sheep shelter at **S1.2**, sheep shelter **S2** and sheepfold **S7**, as well as track **S4**, quarry scoops **S5**, earthen banks **S6** and **S8** and cairns/structures **S9** were also not included as sites in either database, although the HER of Dumfries and Galloway Council contained polygonised or point data relating to the cultivation remains and small cairns in particular.

### *Walkover Survey*

51. The walkover survey took place on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019 in mild weather conditions and good visibility, with frequent bright spells and light showers. The assessment area was located in the vicinity of Auchenbainzie farm, Dumfries and Galloway (Figure 4) and comprised three compartments of varying size. The vegetation in each compartment was characterised by rough grazing, with part of Compartment 1 currently used for grazing sheep.
52. Of the various elements which made up the post-medieval/early modern farmstead and associated features **S1**, **S1.1** was the best preserved and most impressive feature, comprising a mortared rubble, two-compartment rectangular structure with one gable wall surviving virtually intact. Several phases of construction were evident, with blocked openings and a later cross-wall present. The latter, which was composed of blonde

sandstone with red sandstone margins, contrasted with the earlier whinstone masonry that characterised the existing structure. The associated rectangular enclosure was also well-preserved, but there were no visible traces of the earlier, rectangular, footings evident on aerial imagery in the interior of the enclosure.

53. Amongst the three areas of rig and furrow cultivation identified via aerial imagery – **S1.2**, **S1.3** and **S1.4** – visible traces of cultivation remains were entirely absent from **S1.2** and **S1.4**. Limited traces were evident of the more extensive remains identified on aerial imagery at **S1.3**, but the cultivation remains were much mutilated through soil creep, water run-off and sheep traffic, resulting in a poor specimen of this particular monument type.
54. While the cultivation remains were poorly preserved throughout, both **S1.2** and **S1.3** had additional features present which survived in good condition. **S1.2** was the site of a later 'T'-shaped drystone rubble sheepfold, which was upstanding to a maximum height of 1.2m, while at **S1.3**, the presence of a clearance cairn was confirmed. This latter structure measured 5 x 7m in extent and 0.15m in height: on plan, this is unusually large for a clearance cairn, perhaps hinting at the potential for an earlier origin. However, the low height of the cairn, the presence of exposed stone amongst its matrix and its confirmed association with known cultivation remains suggests a modern origin for the feature.
55. A second small group of two cairns **S1.5** was located just to the SE of **S1.4**, suggesting a close association with the cultivation remains. A third, and larger, group **S1.6**, stood in isolation, away from any identifiable cultivation remains. In terms of their character, they were – like the cairns at **S1.3** and **S1.5** – unusually large for field clearance cairns, measuring on average between 4-5m in diameter, and upstanding to heights of between 0.3 and 0.6m. These characteristics are more in keeping with prehistoric burial cairns, and in this instance, an early, prehistoric, date is supported by the fact that the cairns were composed of a stony matrix entirely concealed beneath topsoil and turf buildup, thus suggesting an origin earlier than the cairn occurring in association with **S1.3**. Some caution is, however, advised before ascribing prehistoric origins to the group: it is rare for prehistoric burial cairns to occur in groups, and the general characteristics of these features are similar to cairn **S1.3**, with relatively similar dimensions (in particular, they are low in height). The lack of exposed stone may indicate an earlier date, and this in turn may explain the lack of identifiable cultivation remains. The grouping may even indicate an original use as stack stances or hay rees. A modern origin can thus be argued for most of the cairns, but it may, however, be the case that one or more of the larger and highest cairns has earlier origins, potentially stretching back into antiquity.
56. Field system **S1.7** evolved from what had initially appeared to be a much more complex arrangement of linear features identified on aerial imagery during the desk assessment phase. This appeared to comprise a roughly SW-NE running linear feature running between **S1.4** and **S1.2**, with a series of branches running off down the hill towards the unnamed water course that flows NW-SE through a valley immediately to the W of the summit of Auchenbainzie Hill, then curves westwards to join with the Scaur Water. If this was a field system, then it did not match anything known from documentary sources, so the possibility that it represented instead a series of drains for the later sheepwalk.
57. The field survey helped elucidate these linear features. A substantial earth-and-stone field bank was identified, potentially linking **S1.4** and **S1.2**, with returns evident at the SW and NE ends. Here, a similar earthen or earth-and-stone bank could be traced, running almost perpendicular over a considerable distance to the SE at either end. Together, these banks create part of a rectilinear arrangement which resembles a portion of the field system shown on Roy's *Military Survey* of 1752-5; it may be surmised that this is what they represent. Two tangential branches, running westwards from the main SW-NE line of **S1.6** are less easy to interpret, as they are not shown on any map and they bear little relation to any of the field systems shown in successive historic mapping editions. They were, however, of similar composition to the main SW-NE linear feature, and appear to be related, perhaps representing a later, short-lived subdivision of the earlier rectilinear system.
58. Additional linear features, identified on aerial imagery to the S of the NW edge of **S1.1** and

forming potentially E-W running extensions to the SW return of **S1.7** and the central E-W branch, could not be identified, suggesting ephemeral traces unrelated to the more substantial field banks. A further linear feature, which ran NW-SE from the S corner of the enclosure at **S1.1**, proved to be a plough terrace or lynchet, visible as a faint difference in the ground level. None of these ephemeral traces have been included in **S1.6**, but their positions are shown on the site plan (Figure 4) as 'Miscellaneous Linear Features.'

59. Site **S2** comprised a 'T'-shaped sheepfold first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1861. The walkover survey confirmed that the structure was still extant, identifying it as drystone rubble structure, much dilapidated, upstanding to a maximum height of 0.5m.
60. Oval enclosure **S3**, which was clearly visible on aerial imagery, could not be identified in the field. It is possible that traces of this feature still survived as very ephemeral traces, but nothing could be seen in an area overgrown with dense tall grass, which could potentially have concealed any surviving evidence for the site.
61. First shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1861, trackway **S4** still survived as a levelled grassy terrace cut into the hill slope over much of its extent. No traces of a metalled surface could be seen in association with this feature.
62. Site **S5** consisted of a whinstone quarry, which had been established in a small rocky mound or knoll close to the NE edge of Compartment 1 near Sheepfold Plantation. The quarry comprised an oval depression within the knoll, grass-covered over the base, with worked faces exposed with accumulations of discarded spoil and waste below.
63. Linear features **S6** comprised two stretches of low earthen banks aligned roughly N-S and E-W respectively, with the E-W length abutting the N-S length, where it terminated just south of the mid-point. These features were similar in character to those described in **S1.7**, and it is possible they represent a surviving portion of the same field system.
64. Sheepfold **S7**, which was located in the small outlying land parcel lying immediately NE of Compartment 1, survived as an upstanding, multi-compartmented structure, complete and in good repair. It was of drystone rubble construction throughout, upstanding to a height of 1.4m. Some timber fixtures of varying character were evident – in particular, gateposts and gates- with some roughly-hewn and potentially early timbers present. Metal gates and stock compartments were also noted in places, with limited use of corrugated iron sheeting also evident. The sheepfold still appeared to be in regular use.
65. The final sites were to be found in Compartment 3. They comprised an early field boundary **S8** shown on an estate plan of 1849, absent from all later mapping but visible on modern aerial imagery. This feature survived as a substantial earth-and-stone bank, measuring 1.1m wide and upstanding to a maximum height of 0.6m. It was obscured in places by vegetation, but was visible over much of its extent. Substantial dumps of field-cleared stone were present, particularly along the western, uphill, side of the bank, but a further two possible cairns or structures **S9**, identified on aerial imagery as lying E of the bank at its SW end. No trace of these structures could be identified in the field, in an area which was heavily overgrown in places with dense, tall stands of grass and obscured in others by accumulated field clearance.

## Management Guidance

66. The assessment identified a total of nine historic environment sites within the Auchenbainzie Farm Forestry Creation assessment area (Table 2). Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where other denotes a minimal significance. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan (summarised in Table 1).
67. The various elements which make up the farmstead and associated features **S1** Scar Water form part of the same site, but differ in terms of their significance and recommended



- guidance. The rectangular structure and attached enclosure **S1.1** is recorded as a site both in the CANMORE and DGER and is ascribed as being of Local significance: it should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space.
68. The areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation **S1.2**, **S1.3** and **S1.4**, although visible on aerial imagery, are largely lost, with only some much mutilated portions of **S1.3** remaining. They are therefore ascribed Other significance and no action is needed. However, it should be noted that the two features identified in association within these larger, cultivated areas – sheep-shelter **S1.2** and clearance cairn **S1.3** – are ascribed as being of Local significance and should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space.
69. The cairn group **S1.5** is likely to comprise field clearance cairns of modern date, but their unusually large size, and in some cases height, are unusual and it is possible that one (or perhaps more) of these features have earlier, potentially prehistoric, origins. They are ascribed Local significance and should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space.
70. Field system **S1.6**, which comprises earth-and-stone and earthen banks potentially representing an early field system of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, should be ascribed Other significance. These features should be avoided if possible, but no action is recommended.
71. Sheep shelter **S2** is ascribed Local significance and should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space.
72. Although no traces of enclosure **S3** could be seen during the field survey, the area was heavily overgrown and it is possible that ephemeral traces survived of what is, potentially, an early and unusual form of enclosure. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space.
73. Trackway **S4** has been ascribed Other significance on account of its 19<sup>th</sup> century origins and no action is recommended.
74. Quarry pits **S5** have been ascribed Other significance and no action is recommended.
75. Earthen banks **S6** have been ascribed Other significance. They should be avoided, if possible, during planting, but no action is recommended.
76. Sheepfold **S7** has been ascribed Local significance and should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space.
77. Field boundary **S8** is ascribed as being of Local significance on account of its representing a known feature clearly comparable with that shown on the 1848 estate plan. It should be protected within a clearing to be managed as an open space. The integrity of this linear feature should be retained as much as possible in order to preserve its existing character, with openings kept to a minimum and placed to cause minimal destruction of key elements, namely the entrance opening and adjacent portions of the bank.
78. Cairns/structures **S9** have been ascribed Other significance and no action is recommended.

Table 1: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
<b>S1.1</b>	Scar Water Farmsteading Enclosure	Local	Protection of <b>S1.1</b> should be managed as clearing and maintained as an open space. A 5m buffer beyond site boundary should be applied.	SFM* 18
<b>S1.2</b>	Scar Water Enclosure Rig-and-furrow	Local/Other	Protection of <b>S1.2</b> sheep shelter (centred NX 8193 9659) should be managed as a clearing and maintained as an open space.	SFM* 18

	cultivation		A 5m buffer beyond site boundary should be applied. <b>S1.2</b> rig-and-furrow cultivation requires <b>no action</b>	
<b>S1.3</b>	Scar Water Rig-and-furrow cultivation Cairn	Local/Other	Protection of <b>S1.3</b> cairn (NX 8146 9641) should be managed as a clearing and maintained as an open space. A 5m buffer beyond site boundary should be applied. <b>S1.2</b> rig-and-furrow cultivation requires <b>no action</b>	SFM* 18
<b>S1.4</b>	Scar Water Rig-and-furrow cultivation	Other	<b>S1.3</b> rig-and-furrow cultivation requires <b>no action</b>	
<b>S1.5</b>	Scar Water Cairn	Local	Protection of <b>S1.5</b> cairn (NX 8158 9596) should be managed as a clearing and maintained as an open space. A 5m buffer beyond site boundary should be applied.	SFM* 18
<b>S1.6</b>	Scar Water Cairns	Local	Protection of <b>S1.6</b> cairns should be managed as a clearing and maintained as an open space. A 5m buffer beyond site boundary should be applied.	SFM* 18
<b>S1.7</b>	Scar Water Field Boundaries	Other	Avoid if possible, but no action recommended.	
<b>S2</b>	Auchenbainzie Hill Sheep Shelter	Local	Protection of <b>S2</b> should be managed as clearing and maintained as an open space. A 5m buffer beyond site boundary should be applied.	SFM* 18
<b>S3</b>	Auchenbainzie Hill Enclosure	Local	Protection of <b>S3</b> should be managed as clearing and maintained as an open space. No buffer beyond site boundary.	SFM* 18
<b>S4</b>	Sheepfold Plantation Trackway (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	Other	No action is recommended for <b>S4</b> .	
<b>S5</b>	Auchenbainzie	Other	No action is recommended for	


	Hill Quarries (19 <sup>th</sup> century)		<b>S5.</b>	
<b>S6</b>	Sheepfold Plantation Field Boundaries	Other	Avoid if possible, but no action recommended.	
<b>S7</b>	Sheepfold Plantation Sheepfold	Local	Protection of <b>S7</b> should be managed as clearing and maintained as an open space. No buffer beyond site boundary.	SFM* 18
<b>S8</b>	Holmbank Field bank	Local	Protection of <b>S3</b> should be managed as clearing and maintained as an open space, with access routes placed outwith sensitive locations, namely the entrance and adjacent sections. No buffer beyond site boundary.	SFM* 18
<b>S9</b>	Holmbank Cairns/ structures	Other	No action is recommended for <b>S5.</b>	



SFM sustainable forest management. LR legal requirement. GFPR good forestry practice requirement



## Conclusion



79. A historic environment assessment was required by Buccleuch Woodlands Enterprises Ltd. to inform a programme of tree-planting near Auchenbainzie Farm, South Dumfries and Galloway. This process identified nine environment sites relating to the assessment area (Table 2).
80. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for five of these sites. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines.




Table 2: Historic Environment Sites located within or immediately adjacent to the assessment area

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1.1	Scar Water Farmsteading Enclosure	Canmore ID: 179166 DGHHER: MDG 16861	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (S1.1 – S1.7) which together represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This particular site lies at the heart of the complex and comprises an enclosure with two phases of structure evident, set within a wider network of earthen banks S1.7.</p> <p>S1.1, is shown on modern mapping as a rectilinear enclosure with an unroofed structure attached at the NE end. It first appears on an estate map of 1852 and is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1861 as a rectangular roofed structure aligned WSW-ESE with a small unroofed enclosure attached at the NW end. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1900, the building is still roofed: the smaller enclosure has been removed and a much larger rectilinear enclosure measuring 95 x 75m in extent has been created, abutting the SW end, with an access track approaching the structure from the NE. It is depicted on modern mapping as a rectilinear enclosure with attached unroofed structure on the NE side. Modern aerial imagery shows a two-compartment rectangular structure attached to the rectilinear enclosure, with a second 'L'-shaped footing located within the enclosure. This additional structure is not depicted on any historic mapping.</p> <p>The free-standing structure within the enclosure at S1.1 may represent the remains of a short-lived farmsteading, with which cultivation remains at S1.2, S1.3 and S1.4 and the clearance cairns S1.5 and S1.6 were associated.. Alternatively, it may have been intended as a shepherd's cottage, particularly from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>The WSW-ESE structure S1.1 remains in good condition, surviving to wallhead height over much of its extent and with much of one gable wall still intact. The masonry is whinstone rubble throughout, with squared whinstone margins. An inserted cross-wall is predominantly sandstone, with distinctive red sandstone margins to the central doorway. A substantial fireplace is located at the better preserved, WSW end: here, the masonry projects above the fireplace to form an integral hood.</p> <p>The roof was slated, with some roofing material surviving at the WSW end. Several blocked openings are present, with two extant openings in the SSW wall. The NNE wall is now much reduced. No traces of the earlier rectangular buildings footings within the enclosure could be seen, but the enclosure wall was well-preserved over much of its extent, upstanding to a maximum height of 1m.</p>	NX 8174 9619 (centred)	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1.2	Scar Water Rig-and-furrow cultivation Sheepfold	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (S1.1 – S1.7) which together represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This portion of the site, S1.2, represents an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation identified on aerial imagery, polygonal on plan and bounded along the SW edge by an unnamed, NW-SE flowing watercourse. A later sheepfold now occupies the NE portion of this location.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>No trace of any rig-and-furrow could be seen in this location, but the sheepfold remains extant as a Y-shaped drystone rubble structure, varying in height between 0.4 and 1.2m.</p>	<p>Cultivation remains: NX 8190 9619 (centred) Sheepfold: NX 8193 9659 (centred)</p>	
S1.3	Scar Water Rig-and-furrow cultivation Cairn	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (S1.1 – S1.7) which together represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This portion of the site, S1.3, represents an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation identified on aerial imagery, roughly quadrilateral on plan and bounded along the SW edge by an unnamed, NW-SE flowing watercourse. A small cairn is visible on aerial imagery amongst the cultivation remains at NX 8146 9641.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>Some stretches of much mutilated rig-and-furrow cultivation could still be seen in an area much bespoiled by a combination of sheep tracks, soil creep and drainage gullies. An oval cairn measuring 5 x 9m in diameter and upstanding to a maximum height of 0.8m was identified in association: much was grass-covered, with some exposed stone evident.</p>	<p>Cultivation Remains: NX 8150 9646 (centred). Cairn: NX 8146 9641</p>	
S1.4	Scar Water Rig-and-furrow		<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (S1.1 – S1.7) which together</p>		

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
	cultivation		<p>represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This portion of the site, <b>S1.4</b>, represents an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation identified on aerial imagery, triangular on plan and defined on the SW side by an extant field boundary and on the SE side by an earthen bank.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>No traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation could be identified in this location.</p>		
<b>S1.5</b>	Scar Water Cairns	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (<b>S1.1 – S1.7</b>) which together represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This portion of the site, <b>S1.5</b>, represents one cairn at NX 8158 9622 and one possible cairn at NX 8162 9620, identified on aerial imagery between farmsteading and enclosure <b>S1.1</b> and cultivation remains <b>S 1.4</b>.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>Only one of these cairns (located at NX 8158 9622) could be identified as an upstanding feature in the field. It was oval on plan, measuring 8 x 5m in extent and 0.15m high over much of its extent. The interior has a pile of exposed rock present measuring up to 0.8m in height. This appears to represent a later dump of material on an earlier feature.</p>	NX 8158 9622	
<b>S1.6</b>	Scar Water Cairns	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (<b>S1.1 – S1.7</b>) which together represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This portion of the site, <b>S1.6</b>, comprises a group of circular cairns located SW of the main enclosure and farmsteading <b>S1.1</b>. A total of 5 cairns were identified here on aerial imagery.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>Five circular cairns were confirmed in this location, at NX 8169 9606, NX 8168 9604, NX8169 9604, NX 8171 9604 and NX 8170 9603 respectively. Each was grass-covered, measuring roughly 5 x 4m in extent and up to 0.3m in height. Probing revealed stony material beneath the surface. The cairn group appears earlier than other clearance cairns identified elsewhere throughout the study area (e.g. <b>S1.3, S1.4</b>), with a greater depth of overlying turf and soil present.</p>	NX 8170 9604 (centred)	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1.7	Scar Water Field Boundaries	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>The site comprises a component part of a larger complex of features (S1.1 – S1.7) which together represent at least two phases of occupation on the SW-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. This portion of the site, S1.7, comprises part of a network of linear features, visible on aerial imagery, and concentrated in an area of the site which is bounded by a modern field boundary in the SW and the lower slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill in the NE, with farmsteading S1.1 occupying a roughly central location in the midst of the group.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment.</b></p> <p>Visiting these sites in the field revealed substantial variation in their character, and enabled the group to be interpreted more precisely. To the S and W, where these features could be identified at all, they represented ephemeral traces of lynchets/plough terraces – these were discounted as ‘sites’ and are depicted instead as miscellaneous linear features and discussed as such in the text. This meant that S1.6 was represented only by its most obvious features: a series of earthen and earth-and-stone field banks that appeared to be associated with cultivation remains S1.2 and S1.4 and, most probably, the earliest phase of farmsteading S1.1 and potentially corresponding to some of the field system shown on Roy (1752-5).</p> <p>The banks appear to represent a coherent field system, roughly ‘c’-shaped on plan over its surviving visible extent. At its SW end, the NNW-SSE-running return follows a roughly parallel course to the modern field boundary. It turns to the NE, bounding the S edge of S1.4, then runs in a NE direction to an unnamed watercourse, where it disappears. Lying NE of the watercourse is S1.2, which again is bounded along the S edge by an earthen bank, perhaps a continuation of the same feature, which then turns to follow a roughly NW-SE course, closely following the 225m contour. Two additional stretches of bank branch off from the main, NW line: one, located just beyond the NE limits of S1.4, runs roughly E-W before turning back on itself to join the outer enclosure wall of S1.1, while the other bifurcates from the main line of the feature close to the unnamed watercourse, running in an E-W direction towards the line of the access track.</p>		
S2	Auchenbainzie Hill Sheepfold	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>A ‘T’-shaped sheepfold or sheep shelter which is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1861 continues to appear on successive map editions right up to the present. It is clearly visible as a structure on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>The sheepfold survives as an upstanding, though dilapidated, drystone structure, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.5m high.</p>	NX 8151 9664	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S3	Auchenbainzie Hill Enclosure	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>An oval enclosure, defined by earthen banks enclosing an area measuring 31m N-S by 23m transversely is visible on modern aerial imagery. The form and character of the feature suggests an early example of an enclosure used for stock management purposes.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>No trace of this feature could be identified at the given location. The area was characterised by dense growth of long grass, which may have obscured any low banks which may have been present.</p>	NX 8210 9716	
S4	Auchenbainzie Hill Trackway	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>An E-W aligned track crosses the N-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill, entering compartment 1 from beyond the NE boundary, where it originally passed through Sheepfold Plantation. It is first shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS mapping and although it does not feature on modern mapping of the area, it is visible on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>The line of the track survives as a levelled terrace cut into the hillside over much of its extent. Its course is grass-covered with no trace of any metallated surface evident.</p>	NX 8193 9756 to NX 8211 9708	
S5	Auchenbainzie Hill Quarries	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>A quarry is shown on modern 1:10000 mapping, some 170m W of Sheepfold Plantation, on the north-facing slopes of Auchenbainzie Hill. Two small quarry pits are visible on aerial imagery in this location.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>The site of the quarry comprises a low hillock of outcrop with a pronounced depression in the centre where quarrying has occurred. Exposed quarry faces are present, with accumulations of spoil at the base.</p>	NX 8214 9697	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S6	Sheepfold Plantation Field Boundaries	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>A 'T'-shaped arrangement of linear field boundaries, comprising one E-W running section which intersects tangentially at roughly the halfway point with a N-S running section. It is visible on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>These features survive as low banks measuring between 0.5 -1m wide and upstanding to a maximum height of 0.3m. They are difficult to distinguish in places against the hillside,</p>	NX 8199 9689 - NX 8231 9691 (E-W running); NX 8234 9700 – NX 8231 9687 (N-S running)	
S7	Sheepfold Plantation Sheepfold	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>A complex stock management feature, comprising a long, rectangular access corridor through the S side of Sheepfold Plantation, is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1861. It abuts another long, 'rectangular compartment to the NNW which terminates in multiple compartments which are located within the small, outlying portion of Compartment 1. The feature is still extant, and is shown on modern mapping as a multi-compartmented structure measuring 26 x 12m in extent</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>The sheepfold remains in good order, comprising a complex arrangement of drystone rubble walls upstanding to 1.4m over much of their extent. The main, stone-built, component of the structure is augmented in places with timber gateposts and fittings and also corrugated iron sheet additions.</p>	NX 8244 9695	
S8	Holmbank Bank	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>A raised earthen bank is visible on aerial imagery, following a roughly SSE-NNE course across the full extent Compartment 3 for a distance of 301m. It corresponds to the line of a field boundary shown on McCallum and Dundas' 1848 estate plan, with a marked kink in its line matching an entrance feature shown on the estate map.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>The feature survives over its extent as a prominent low earthen bank, grass-covered, and measuring 1.1m wide. Its height varies between 0.3m and 0.6m throughout, but the bank is obscured in places by thick growth of long grass. Large accumulations of stone – probably field clearance – have been dumped on the interior, upslope, side of the bank.</p>	NX 831 980 - NX 832 983	
S9	Holmbank Cairns/	N/a	<p><b>Desk Based Assessment</b></p> <p>Two possible circular features, potentially representing field clearance cairns or circular</p>	NX 8315 9819 NX 8312 9809	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
	structures (possible)		<p>structures (e.g. shieling huts) were identified on aerial imagery at NX 8315 9819 and NX 8312 9809.</p> <p><b>Walkover Assessment</b></p> <p>No comparable features could be identified on the ground in an area which was overgrown in places and where dumps and cairns of field cleared stone occurred in abundance (see <b>S7</b>).</p>		

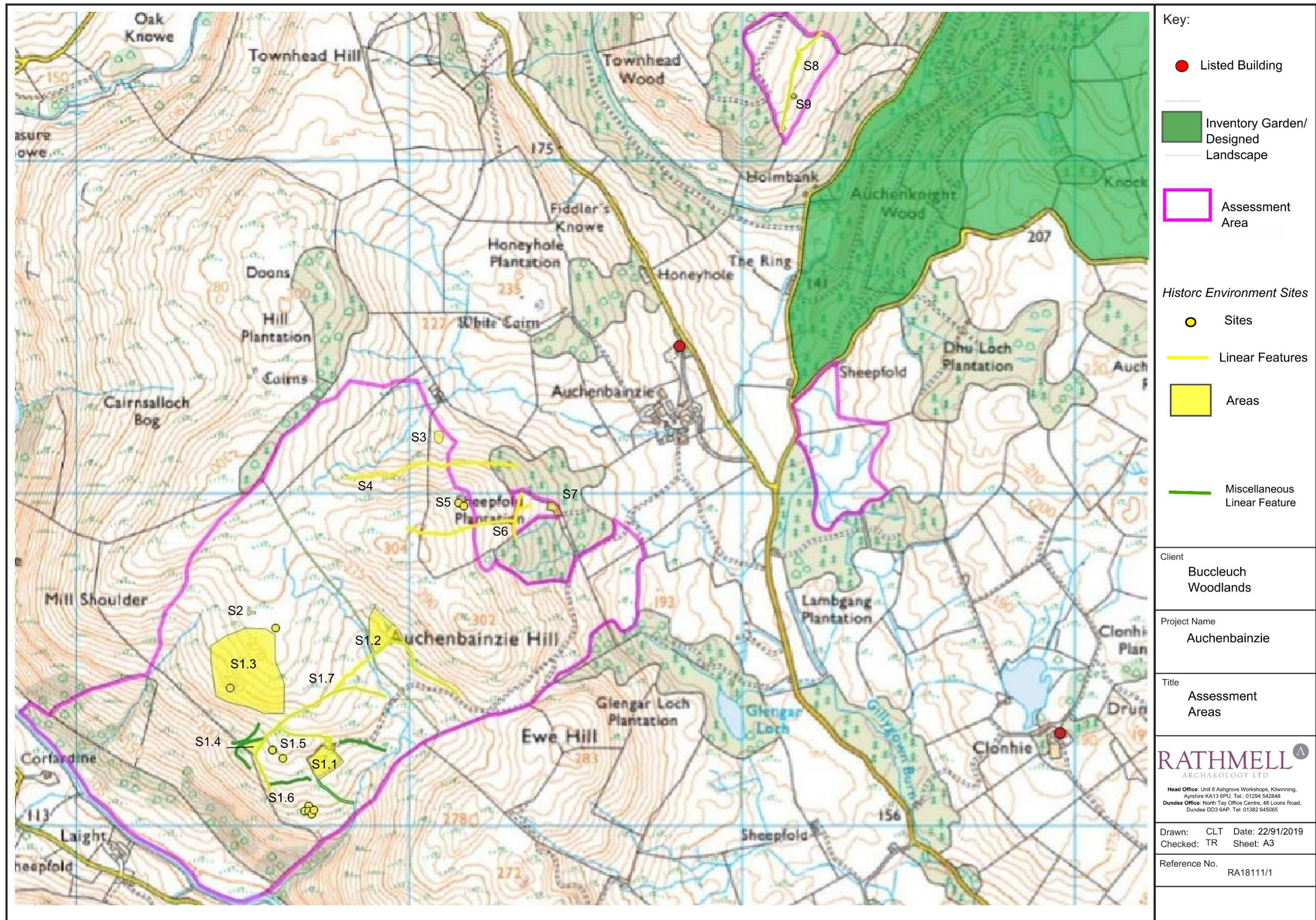


Figure 4: Location Map showing Historic Environment Sites and all assessment areas.

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## Contact Details

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

Ayrshire Office:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd [www.rathmell-arch.co.uk](http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk)

Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops

Kilwinning t.:01294 542848

Ayrshire f.:01294 542849

KA13 6PU e.:[contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk](mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk)

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