

**Falgunzeon Farm, Dalbeattie:
Archaeological Walkover**

Data Structure Report

by Thomas Rees

issued 29th October 2010



Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Date

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked Date

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

Contents

Introduction	3
Project Works	3
Findings	3
Archaeological Background	3
Historic Landuse.....	4
Site Walkover	5
Analysis	7
Site 1 – Bargrug Scooped Settlement.....	7
Site 2 – Bargrug Field System	7
Site 3 – Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield.....	7
Site 4 – Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield.....	7
Site 5 – Falgunzeon Enclosure.....	7
Site 6 – Falgunzeon Farm	7
Recommendations	11
Conclusion	12
References & Sources	12
Documentary.....	12
Cartographic.....	12
Appendix 1 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland.....	13
Contact Details	14

Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological assessment, predominantly undertaken through a walkover survey, was required by the Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) in respect of a proposed acquisition of ground at Falgunzeon Farm, Dalbeattie (NGR: NX 8787 6274). These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeological sites which may be affected by any future proposed planting scheme in order to facilitate the planning of an appropriate mitigation strategy.
2. The area concerned comprises the land associated with Falgunzeon Farm, a mixture of small arable or improved pasture fields clustered around the farm buildings and an area of open hillside used as rough grazing. Within this study area five archaeological sites were identified by a rapid desk-based assessment. A walkover survey was then undertaken to characterise these archaeological sites in order to inform the likely impact this monuments may have on any future planting scheme. This report presents the information gathered and a provisional view on that impact.
3. These works have been undertaken on the instruction of Matt Ritchie (Archaeologist, Forestry Commission Scotland) and through liaison with Andrew Nicholson (Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service). All guidance is provisional and subject to more detailed survey and recommendations designed to protect the more significant monuments are in accordance with the issued Forestry Guidance.

Project Works

4. The programme of works agreed with Forestry Commission Scotland commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ the Dumfries & Galloway Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations); and
 - ❖ the National Library of Scotland (historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping).
5. A walkover of the study area was undertaken on the 27th October 2010, to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits were surveyed using a DGPS system (Leica GS50), subsequently overlain on base maps.
6. Due to the complex nature of the archaeological sites present, it is unlikely that a walkover survey will identify all individual archaeological features. Hence the survey data presented as a result of these works (e.g. Figure 2) should not be confused with the more detailed product which would result from an intensive instrument survey carried out with the primary intention of characterising and interpreting the remains of a dense, multi-layered and well-preserved stretch of agricultural landscape.

Findings

7. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 within the landholding.

Archaeological Background

8. There were six sites identified within the archaeological records (NMRS and SMR) which are summarised in Table 1 below and depicted on Figure 1. Only one of these sites has previously been inspected on the ground (Site 1, Balgrug scooped settlement); the

remainder had been identified by either aerial survey or from historic maps.

9. The desk-assessment failed to identify any additional sites, although modern vertical aerial photography evidenced that many of the previously identified sites were still readily apparent in the landscape.

Historic Landuse

10. Early map coverage of the study area is provided by Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 (Figure 2a), which shows the landscape in the area of Falgunzeon Farm to be comprised predominantly of open hillside. Some small fermtouns or small farming settlements are depicted as groups of two or three structures within areas of unenclosed arable ground. The closest named fermtoun is Bargrugg; another small unnamed farming settlement lies to the east of this which may impinge on the western side of the modern Falgunzeon Farm.
11. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 shows the area in much greater detail, and clearly demonstrates the changes in land use occurring at the time. Falgunzeon Farm (Site 6) has been laid out and this substantially replicates the modern land division (see Figure 1b). That part of the farm buildings at this time were in a ruinous condition (see Table 1) suggests a period of decline after the initial investment in enclosure and the construction of the farm.
12. Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the map evidence reflects little if any change to the situation described above. The exception to this is the loss of the mapped 'old fences' and the steady expansion in the number of farm buildings.
13. Modern aerial photographic coverage dating to the early years of the twenty-first century were reviewed, the best available being those on the FCS Viewer. These confirmed the location and character of each site (see Table 1).

Table 1: Archaeological Sites from the desk-assessment

Site No	Site Name	Ref	Description
1	Bargrug Scooped Settlement	NX86SE4 MDG4549	An enclosure formed by a bank, up to 3.5m broad, stands on a gradual slope on a slight rise within good arable ground. Measuring 34m by 40m the boulder-faced enclosure encloses an interior space that appears to have a higher area in the northwest and a lower court in the southeast. From the mid nineteenth to the mid twentieth century the site is shown as an enclosed circular plantation labelled Crows' Nest Plantation. On modern mapping it the enclosure is shown labelled 'Homestead' while aerial photography shows a comparable circular area as rough ground within an arable / improved pasture field.
2	Bargrug Field System	NX86SE13 MDG4544	Oblique aerial photographs identified a system of field banks on level ground. The 1 st edition Ordnance Survey shows a fragment of 'Old Fence' in this area, but otherwise no indication of this system. Modern aerial vertical imagery confirmed a network of broad banks within an improved pasture field with some possible cairns visible in the northern edge of the modern field.
3	Falgunzeon Hill Cairns, Rig, Boundaries	NX86SE47 MDG21431	A large group of cairns identified by aerial photography lying in unimproved ground is believed to incorporate field banks and small patches of rig, one of which was believed to be cord rig (prehistoric). None of these features are mapped by the Ordnance

Site No	Site Name	Ref	Description
			Survey nor have the aerial photographs been rectified. Available modern vertical imagery clearly shows many of the cairns on the hillside, although no suggestion of rig was noted.
4	Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield	NX86SE49 MDG21432	A dozen small cairns were identified by oblique aerial photography on a terrace on the south of Falgunzeon Hill. None of these features are mapped by the Ordnance Survey nor have the aerial photographs been rectified. Available modern vertical imagery does not readily show these features.
5	Falgunzeon Hill Enclosure	NX86SE50 MDG22133	A possible sheepfold has been recorded on oblique aerial photographs. This feature is not mapped by the historic Ordnance Survey nor have the aerial photographs been rectified. Available modern vertical imagery clearly shows the enclosure as a grass-covered bank.
6	Falgunzeon Farm Buildings	NX86SE38 MDG16520	A farmstead is shown on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey with one roofed building and two partially roofed buildings, one of which is annotated 'Ruin'. The modern Ordnance Survey depicts five roofed buildings which are also visible on modern vertical aerial images.

Site Walkover

14. The walkover survey took place on 27th October 2010. It confirmed that the whole of the study area is currently under pasture, although the enclosed ground close to the farm was clearly improved.
15. All five key archaeological sites (ie not Falgunzeon Farm itself) were subject to walkover survey. Individual elements of these sites were surveyed and located; these are depicted in Figure 2.

Table 2: Site Walkover descriptions

Site No	Site Name	Survey Description	Figures
1	Bargrug Scooped Settlement	The bank of the scooped settlement (Structure A, Figure 13) is clearly separate from the later drystone wall which survives in places encircling the former. The interior is difficult to rationalise; there is one clear cairn within the interior and a suggestion of the split level between the northwest and southeast. There is the potential for entrances through the bank in the southeast, east and north although in each instance this is due to an absence of features rather than clearly demarcated bank terminals. The site has suffered from the dumping of modern field clearance, and the surrounding ground has clearly been ploughed in the recent past. The vegetation on the site is rough grass with very occasional stumps of small trees.	4a to 5
2	Bargrug Field System, Structures	The field system is readily identifiable on the ground within this improved pasture field. The field system is a combination of cairns, broad linear grass covered banks and terraces. Within the southern 2/3 of this system the cairns are	6a to 7b

Site No	Site Name	Survey Description	Figures
		<p>substantial (5m+ diameter) and typically integrated with the banks. In the north of the system the cairns are more frequent and smaller (typically 2m diameter).</p> <p>At the northern limit of the banks are two rectilinear structures (Structure B, Figure 13) which are set perpendicular to one another (NX 8730 6307). Each structure is formed by denuded grass covered stone walls; the first, orientated north to south, measured 9m by 5m in extent while the second, orientated west to east, measured 6m by 4m. These structures stood on a slight bluff overlooking an adjacent stream.</p>	
3	Falgunzeon Hill Cairns, Rig, Boundaries, Structure	<p>A large group of cairns was located by the walkover, some 107 cairns were mapped and this is unlikely to be the full number of cairns present. The cairns were typically grass clad, reaching between 1 and 2m in diameter and from 0.3 to 0.5m high. Some cairns were larger, reaching up to 5m in diameter; these larger cairns had on occasion been used as bases for supplementary stock feeding – the consequent poaching and erosion had in some cases exposed the cairn core, showing them to be stone cairns of rounded field stone.</p> <p>In general the core of the cairnfield stood on a terrace on the side of Falgunzeon Hill, with higher, rougher ground to the northeast. The northwestern cairns of this group were more denuded and harder to locate. This may reflect that the northern ground may have been in part improved, as a better grass sward survived in this area.</p> <p>Some short stretches of field bank were recorded within the cairnfield, but no coherent enclosures were noted. The suggestion of straight, broad rig was noted towards the southern end of the area (NX 8816 6308) but no cord rig was identified. Within the cairnfield there were some 'edges' where the turf dropped along a clear, straight boundary. There was no suggestion of a bounding bank. The clearest of these edges was mapped (see Figure 2 and 9a) and defined an area some 30m by 20m.</p> <p>At the southern limit of the cairnfield a small rectilinear structure (Structure C, Figure 13) was identified (NX 8813 6269) formed by denuded grass covered stone walls, orientated northeast to southwest, it measured 5m by 4m in extent. A small cairn stood to the immediate north.</p>	8a to 9b
4	Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield	<p>Some 17 cairns were located on a terrace against the eastern boundary of Falgunzeon Farm. These cairns were typically grass clad, measuring between 1 and 2m in diameter and from 0.3 to 0.5m high. No complexity was observed (ie no banks, rig, structures etc) and the cairns appeared to form a compact and clearly defined cairnfield.</p> <p>Due to the level of vegetation within the neighbouring Forestry Commission Scotland landholding it was not possible to determine whether the cairnfield extended to the east. Given the comparable landscape it is likely that this is the case.</p>	10a to 10b
5	Falgunzeon Hill Enclosure	<p>The enclosure (Structure D, Figure 13) recorded on aerial photographs (NX 8799 6190) was identified on the ground as a 2.5m broad 0.5m high grass-clad bank. This enclosed a 22m diameter area with a plan entrance formed by two large</p>	11a to 11b

Site No	Site Name	Survey Description	Figures
		<p>stones at the east of the enclosure; the north-eastern segment of the enclosure was formed by a bedrock outcrop rather than the bank.</p> <p>An additional enclosure (Structure E, Figure 13) was noted 30m to the southeast where a rise (NX 8801 6185) was crowned by a slight circular bank 0.6m broad, 0.2m high and measuring some 11m in diameter.</p> <p>These two enclosures lie on a ridge of higher ground running northwest to southeast, flanked by minor watercourses. Some nine cairns were noted on the same ridge, typically grass clad, measuring between 1 and 2m in diameter and from 0.3 to 0.5m high.</p>	
6	Falgunzeon Farm Buildings	The farm buildings still stand and form the current farmhouse and steading at Falgunzen.	12a to 12b

16. A sweep of the rough grazing was also undertaken in order to attempt to identify any additional features not previously noted or recorded. In the event such features were noted and surveyed, but these have mainly been incorporated into the existing sites (see Table 2 below).
17. In general within the unimproved, or only slightly improved, pasture there is a tendency to locate possible cairns and small sections of possible bank at a low density. A more detailed survey would be expected to reveal more but is unlikely to change the location and character of the dominant areas (treated here as sites).
18. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey had noted a number of Old Fences running in curvilinear forms and without regard to the strict rectilinear field pattern around Falgunzeon Farm. None of these were identified by the walkover, indeed some of the low lying fields showed clear sign of recent stone clearance (Figure 12b).

Analysis

19. The desk-based assessment and walkover revealed a total of six archaeological sites or character areas (see Figure 13). A short analysis of each of these is presented below.

Site 1 – Bargrug Scooped Settlement

20. The scooped settlement was as previously described in the archaeological record and survives well within an improved / arable field. It appears as an isolated later prehistoric monument within a modern agricultural landscape which was modified during the nineteenth century when it was used as a walled plantation.

Site 2 – Bargrug Field System

21. This complex network of banks, cairns and terraces is only poorly understood from the walkover. At initial inspection it appears to be a coherent field system of composite form, with the possible enhanced survival of cairns in the north reflecting a reduced impact from modern agricultural processes. The character of the field system has been changed by the walkover through the identification of the two structures at its northern limit (Structures B).
22. The form and character of the field system, in combination with the structures that are potentially contemporary, is suggestive of Medieval or Later Rural Settlement. Roy's Military Survey (Figure 1a) from 1747-55 shows an unnamed fermtoun to the east of Bargrug; it is credible that this settlement and associated field system is that depicted by Roy suggesting that this system was active in the mid 18th century.



Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey (1747-55)

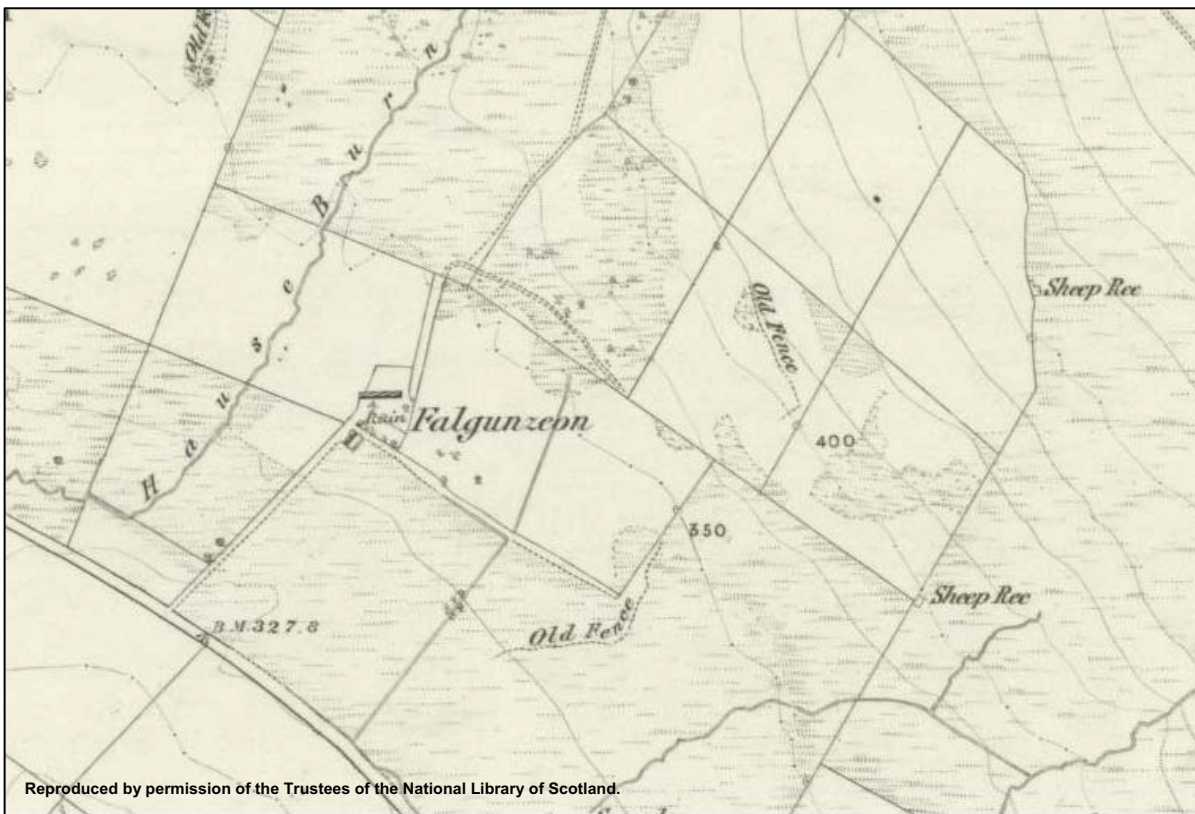


Figure 1b: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey

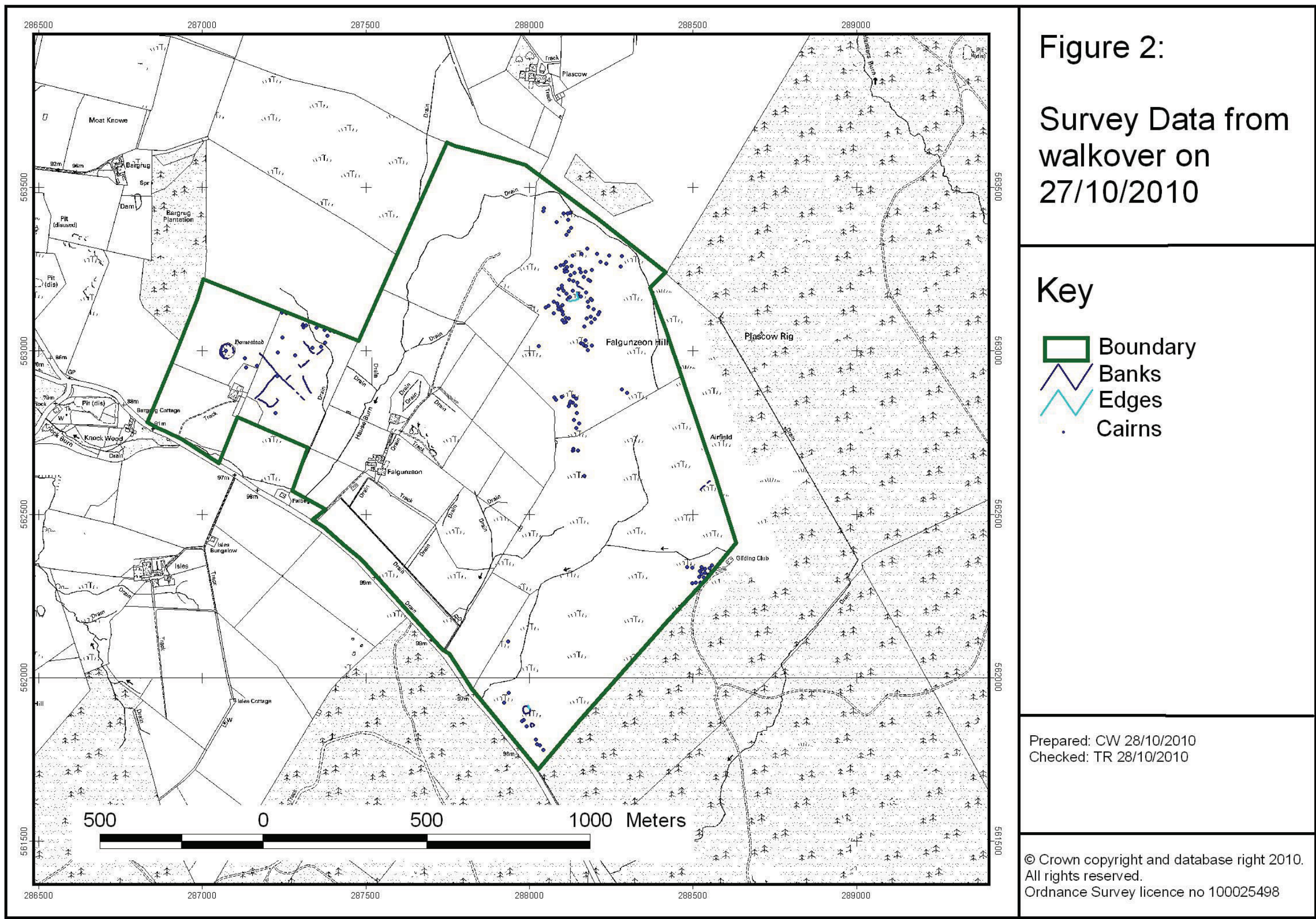


Figure 2: Survey data from Walkover



Figure 4a: Site 1, scooped settlement from north



Figure 4b: Site 1, 19th century wall enclosing scooped settlement bank (to rear)



Figure 5: Site 1, panorama of interior of scooped settlement from northwest



Figure 6a: Site 2, General view of part of field system from west



Figure 6b: Site 2, General view of part of field system from east



Figure 7a: Site 2, two rectilinear structures on rise on north side of field system



Figure 7b: Site 2, terrace within the field system from south



Figure 8a: Site 3, General view of cairnfield on terrace from north



Figure 8b: Site 3, Detail of cairn damaged by cattle poaching showing rubble core



Figure 9a: Site 3, General view of 'edged' area within cairnfield



Figure 9b: Site 3, Rectilinear structure on southern edge of cairnfield



Figure 10a: Site 4, General view of cairnfield on rise from west



Figure 10b: Site 4, Detail of cairns from northwest

Site 3 – Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield

23. An extensive cairnfield was confirmed by the walkover survey, but the suggestion of cord rig noted on oblique aerial photography could not be confirmed. The composition of the cairns, where exposed, was clearly that of field clearance suggesting that this cairnfield was a result of the arable use of this upland terrace, in preference to the surrounding areas of rough grazing.
24. Within the broad spread of this cairnfield there is some differentiation in quality and survival. A core area (measuring some 200m by 120m in extent) was readily recognisable on the ground as a marked terrace where the cairns concentrated towards the western and eastern edge. This suggested clearance to create arable areas within the core of the terrace. The more denuded nature of the cairns to the north probably reflects more recent improvement of this ground by the plough.
25. The presence of some broad rig as well as another rectilinear structure (Structure C; comparable in form to that in Site 2) suggests that it is more likely that a substantial portion of this monument is Medieval or Later Rural Settlement. That the edges of these areas are also still identifiable may suggest that these are of relatively recent date (i.e. only a few centuries old). However, this does not appear to be an area mapped by Roy (see Figure 1a) as arable ground in the mid 18th century. This discrepancy may reflect that the ground had fallen out of use by this date.
26. Alternatively, it cannot be discounted that some or all of the cairnfield may relate to much earlier agricultural activity, potentially prehistoric in origin. This may not be a coherent single phase monument as field clearance cairns are easy to construct and follow a consistent form through time.

Site 4 – Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield

27. The smaller cairnfield on the east of the farm was readily identified and appeared as a coherent, tight cluster of cairns. The absence of any additional features makes any suggestion of date difficult. The quality of ground is comparable to that overlain by Site 3 but a medieval or later date cannot be ascribed with any confidence and the potential for prehistoric origin has equal merit.

Site 5 – Falgunzeon Enclosure

28. The main circular enclosure (Structure D) has previously been identified as a possible sheep stell; by form this is a reasonable interpretation although the absence of any mapping evidence for this structure is unusual given their typical 19th century date. Equally the presence of an additional slight circular structure (Structure E) and a number of cairns raises the potential that this complex of features may not be so recent in date.

Site 6 – Falgunzeon Farm

29. The farm continues in current use and while some of the core buildings are undoubtedly 19th century in origin they are all in modern use.



Figure 11a: Site 5, View of entrance to circular enclosure from southwest



Figure 11b: Site 5, View of circular Structure E from northwest



Figure 12a: Site 6, General view of Falgunzeon Farm



Figure 12b: Field stone cleared from improved fields

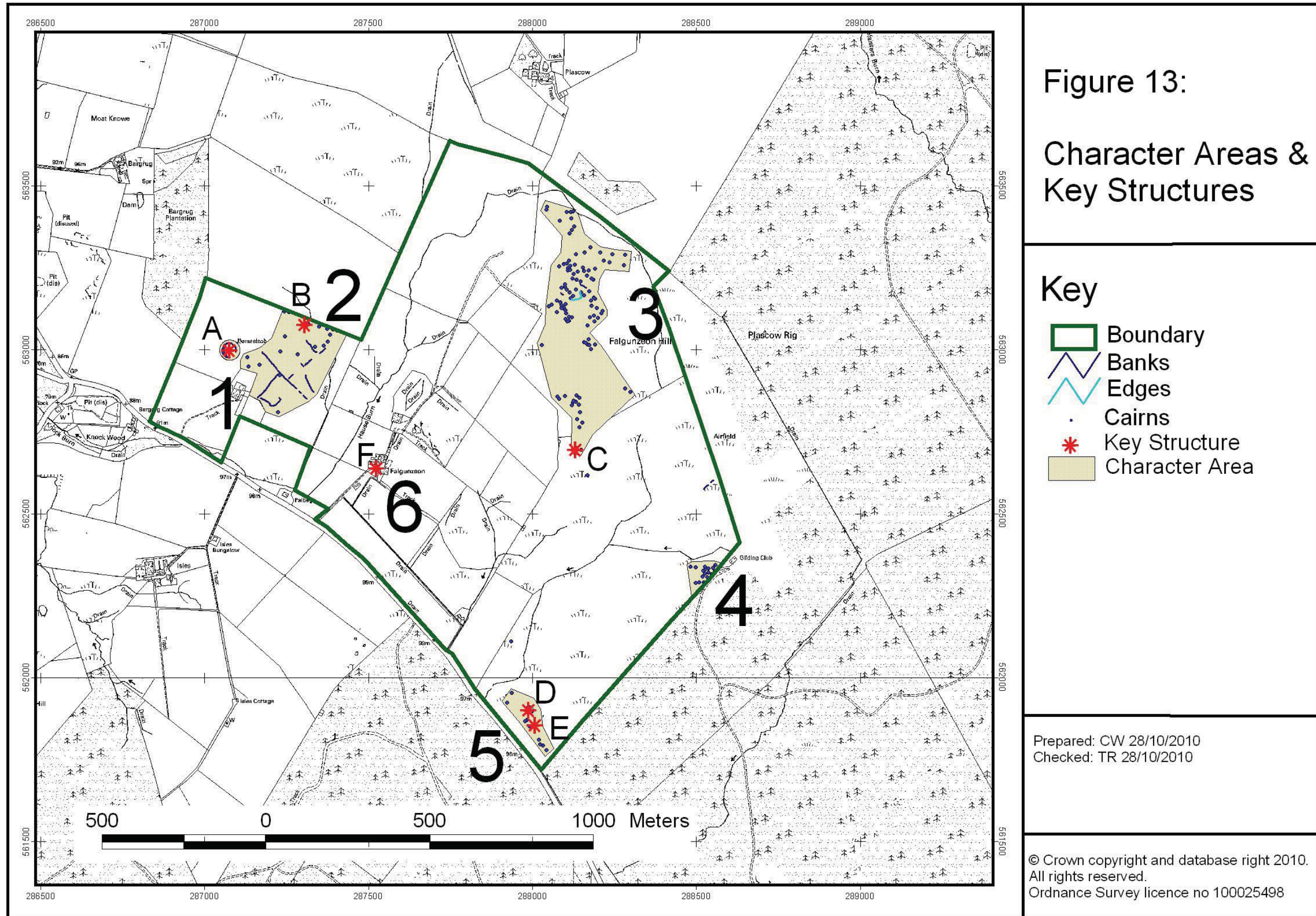


Figure 13:
Character Areas &
Key Structures

Key

- Boundary
- Banks
- Edges
- Cairns
- Key Structure
- Character Area

Prepared: CW 28/10/2010
Checked: TR 28/10/2010

© Crown copyright and database right 2010.
All rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey licence no 100025498

Figure 13: Survey data from Walkover

Recommendations

30. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the planting scheme advancing within the study area. It is recommended that those sites which have been assessed to be of local or regional significance should be retained within open ground by any proposed planting scheme where possible. The assessment and walkover is recommended as a sufficient appraisal only of the low lying areas of the farm.
31. Planting design and forestry working practice should meet established industry standards for the integration and maintenance of archaeologically sensitive areas in keeping with Forests & Archaeology Guidelines (Forestry Authority 2009).

Table 3: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Planting	Buffer from last visible element
1	Bargrug Scooped Settlement	Regional	Yes	Yes
2	Bargrug Field System, Structures	Regional	Yes	No
3	Falgunzeon Hill Cairns, Rig, Boundaries, Structure	Regional	Yes (part - see notes)	No (Cairnfield) Yes (Structure C)
4	Falgunzeon Hill Cairnfield	Local	Yes	No
5	Falgunzeon Hill Enclosure	Local	Yes (part - see notes)	Yes (Structures D & E)
6	Falgunzeon Farm Buildings	Other	No	No

32. In this particular instance, we would caveat this general statement with specific recommendations for Site 3 and Site 5.
33. Site 3 on Falgunzeon Hill is unlikely to have been fully recorded by the walkover. Further, the significance of this site is not coherent across its full extent. There are several peripheral cairns and areas where the features have been denuded by more recent agricultural activity. Overall we therefore recommend that a targeted retention should be envisaged to retain (i) the best portion of the cairn field and (ii) Structure C. Our provisional view on cairnfield retention is that the terrace area with the suggestion of rig and edged areas would be most suitable, this extending to some 200m by 120m.
34. Prior to any loss of the cairnfield areas (especially peripheral portions of Site 3) we recommend a detailed instrument survey supported by inspection and rectification of aerial photographs to lift additional detail. This information should also be used to refine the most suitable portion for retention.
35. Site 5 at the base of Falgunzeon Hill is of uncertain origin, but two clear enclosures or structures were located. Given this uncertainty the site has only been ascribed a local significance and while we recommend its retention, this should be limited to the two structures.

Conclusion

36. A programme of archaeological assessment and walkover survey was required by the Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of ground being considered for acquisition at Falgunzeon Farm, Dalbeattie. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present. The archaeological walkover works were carried out on 27th October 2010.
37. Six potential cultural heritage sites were identified by the assessment within the study area; they ranged from local significance to regional significance. These included two areas dominated by clearance cairns, with one also containing a small rectilinear structure. A third area of field banks, terraces and cairns also contains two rectilinear structures and together these three sites appear to derive from medieval or later rural settlement and agriculture. However, an earlier prehistoric date for the upland cairnfields may also be credible.
38. The fourth site is a scooped settlement of later prehistoric date surviving within an arable field, now improved pasture. The fifth is a low-lying combination of cairns and two small enclosures; one is very ephemeral while the other has previously been interpreted as a sheep enclosure. As these are never mapped they probably date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The farm buildings which make up Falgunzeon Farm itself form the last site of the six.

References & Sources

Documentary

Forestry Commission 2009 Forest and the Historic Environment Guidelines: Consultation Draft

Cartographic

Roy, W	1747-52	Military Survey of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1854	Kirkcudbrightshire (1 st Edition), Sheet 40, 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey	1854	Kirkcudbrightshire (2 nd Edition), 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey	1854	Kirkcudbrightshire (3 rd Edition), 1:10,560

Appendix 1 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Falgunzeon Farm
PROJECT CODE:	RA10067
PARISH:	Paisley
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Thomas Rees
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Walkover
NMRS NO(S):	NX86SE 4, 13, 38, 47, 49 & 50
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead; enclosures; cairnfields; field system; structures
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 8787 6274
START DATE (this season)	October 2010
END DATE (this season)	October 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological assessment and walkover survey was required by the Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of ground being considered for acquisition at Falgunzeon Farm, Dalbeattie. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present. The archaeological walkover works were carried out on 27th October 2010.</p> <p>Six potential cultural heritage sites were identified by the assessment within the study area; they ranged from local significance to regional significance. These included two areas dominated by clearance cairns, with one also containing a small rectilinear structure. A third area of field banks, terraces and cairns also contains two rectilinear structures and together these three sites appear to derive from medieval or later rural settlement and agriculture. However, an earlier prehistoric date for the upland cairnfields may also be credible.</p> <p>The fourth site is a scooped settlement of later prehistoric date surviving within an arable field, now improved pasture. The fifth is a low-lying combination of cairns and two small enclosures; one is very ephemeral while the other has previously been proposed as a sheep enclosure. As these have never been mapped they probably date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Falgunzeon</p>

	Farm itself is the last site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Copies of report to be placed with Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service and National Monuments Record of Scotland

Contact Details

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

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

End of Document