



Cloud Hill Wind Farm

Technical Appendix 9.1: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

August 2023

Project No.: 0669769

Page intentionally left blank

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 The Development	5
1.2 Study Areas	6
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	7
2.1 Legislation.....	7
2.2 Policy	7
2.3 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) Guidance.....	9
3 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES.....	10
3.1 Aims.....	10
3.2 Methodology	10
3.2.1 Baseline data collection	10
3.2.2 National Records of Scotland	11
3.2.3 Walkover Survey.....	11
3.2.4 Assumptions and limitations	11
4 HISTORIC BASELINE AND DBA RESULTS.....	12
4.1 Character, Geology and Topography.....	12
4.2 Baseline Context.....	13
4.3 Designated Assets.....	13
4.6 Historical and Archaeological Baseline Context.....	19
4.6.1 Prehistoric Periods.....	19
4.6.2 Roman	21
4.6.3 Medieval Period	22
4.6.4 Post-medieval Period.....	24
4.6.5 Modern Era	33
4.7 Walkover Survey.....	33
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL	41
6 POTENTIAL IMPACT FROM THE DEVELOPMENT	42
7 CONCLUSION	43
8 COPYRIGHT.....	43
9 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	45
9.1 Heritage Assets within CSA and 1km Study Area.....	45

List of Figures

Figure 9.1: Site Location and Study Areas;
Figure 9.2: Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area;
Figure 9.3: Prehistoric Heritage Assets;
Figure 9.4: Post Medieval Heritage Assets;
Figure 9.5: Medieval Heritage Assets;
Figure 9.6: 1888 OS (Ordnance Survey) Map; and
Figure 9.7: 1937 OS (Ordnance Survey) Map.

List of Tables

Table 1: Period Definitions

Table 2: Designated Assets within the 1 km Study Area
Table 3: Non-Designated Assets within the Core Study Area
Table 4: Non-Designated Assets within the 1km Study Area
Table 5: Previous Archaeological Investigations within the CSA and 1 km Study Area
Table 6: Assets identified on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland
Table 7: Further assets identified through transcription of historic mapping
Table 8: Summary of Archaeological Potential of the Site
Table 9: Assets located within 50m of turbine locations and ley associated infrastructure

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Environmental Resource Management Ltd (ERM) on behalf of Cloud Hill WF Ltd (the Applicant) for the proposed Cloud Hill Wind Farm (the Development).

The purpose of this archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) is to establish the archaeological baseline and provide design advice for the Development. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will utilise the baseline within this DBA to fully assess any potential effects on the archaeological resource.

In order to assess the potential for on-site archaeology, two study areas were defined based upon the likelihood of potential significant effects arising from the Development on archaeology and cultural heritage:

- Core Study Area (CSA); and
- 1 km Study Area.

The CSA is defined as the area in which the Development may have a direct impact on archaeological assets. A 1 km Study Area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1 km radius of the CSA, was used to aid the assessment of potential unknown archaeology.

There are no Designated Assets recorded within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there are a total of 25 Designated Assets made up of 2 Scheduled Monuments; 1 Conservation Area at Sanquhar and 22 Listed Buildings in and around the settlement of Sanquhar. No World Heritage Sites, Gardens and Design Landscapes, or Registered Battlefields are recorded within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

Within the CSA, there are five non-designated assets recorded in the HER., Of these, MDG12838, Deil's Dyke, an Iron Age earthwork, is termed an 'Archaeologically Sensitive Area' as covered by Policy HE4 of the DGLDP2. The remaining assets date to the Post-Medieval and Modern period.

There are a further 102 non-designated assets within the 1 km study area that are recorded in the HER/Canmore data. A further 64 assets are recorded within the CSA and 1 km Study Area relating to a regional review of historic mapping and aerial photography. The bulk of these assets relate to Medieval and Post-medieval settlement and rural economy, taking in the settlement at Sanquhar, farmsteads, mills and industrial sites. The walkover survey identified five additional assets which are likely to date from the prehistoric period and the Post-medieval period within and in the immediate environs of the CSA.

The upland portion of the CSA, where the turbines are proposed is generally considered to have a low potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present. The greatest potential for previously unknown assets to be identified will be in the lowland areas to the north of Deil's Dyke. Deil's Dyke runs from west to east through the CSA. This earthwork likely dates to the Iron Age and is generally thought to have served as a landscape marker, separating upland and lowland zones. To the north of Deil's Dyke, the land drops off into lowland zones with a greater focus on agriculture and associated farmsteads from the Iron Age to the Post-medieval period. To the south of Deil's Dyke, land was used for rough pasture from the Iron Age and extraction/quarrying throughout the Medieval and Post-medieval period.

Prehistoric assets may be present to the north of Deil's Dyke, associated with the Iron Age Fort, Kemp's Castle, located within 75 m of the CSA. Kemp's Castle is also prehistoric settlement site, overlooking the Euchar Water. There is considered to be a generally high potential for archaeological remains to be present around the farmstead of Ulzieside and by the Euchar Water, along the route of the proposed access track to the proposed Development Site. Medieval and Post-medieval settlement was generally concentrated along the lower elevations and burns, as indicated by dispersed farmsteads and enclosures along the valleys and watercourses with upland areas used for rough grazing. Medieval and Post-medieval assets associated with milling and the farmstead at Ulzieside are likely to survive within the CSA. Findspots associated with a purported Dragoons

marching camp may also survive. Sections of rig cultivation and quarry sites are also likely to be present around Deil's Dyle and at lower elevations to the north.

There are 11 recorded assets located within 50 m of turbine locations and key associated infrastructure, based on the design layout at Design Freeze. As such, they are considered to be at risk of direct impacts during the construction phase of the proposed Development. These assets are all located on or to the north of Deil's Dyke along the route of the proposed access track and one of the proposed borrow pits. Deil's Dyke itself is the highest value asset at risk of direct impacts, being an 'Archaeologically Sensitive Area' as covered by Policy HE4 of the DGLDP2.

In conclusion, it is likely that any groundworks undertaken across and to the north of Deil's Dyke would have the potential to directly impact upon known as well as previously undiscovered archaeological remains in lowland zones. Avoidance of known archaeology is recommended. The final Development layout and consideration of direct and indirect effects is fully assessed within the Cultural Heritage EIA Chapter that accompanies the application. Recommendations for mitigating direct and indirect effects are made, where appropriate within the Cultural Heritage EIA Chapter.

1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Environmental Resource Management Ltd (ERM) on behalf of Cloud Hill WF Limited (the Applicant) for the proposed Cloud Hill Wind Farm (the Development). The proposed Development constitutes a proposed wind farm with the nearest turbine located approximately 5 kilometres (km) southwest of the village of Sanquhar, 5.1 km south of Kirkconnel and 3 km west of the village of Menzies (Figure 9.1).

The purpose of this archaeological DBA is to establish the known and potential archaeological baseline and provide design advice for the proposed Development for which an application is to be submitted in 2022. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will utilise the baseline within this DBA to fully assess any potential effect to the archaeological resource within a separate EIA Report chapter.

This DBA Report is supported by the following figures:

- Figure 9.1: Site Location and Study Areas;
- Figure 9.2: Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area;
- Figure 9.3: Prehistoric Heritage Assets;
- Figure 9.4: Post Medieval Heritage Assets;
- Figure 9.5: Medieval Heritage Assets;
- Figure 9.6: 1888 OS (Ordnance Survey) Map; and
- Figure 9.7: 1937 OS (Ordnance Survey) Map.

1.1 The Development

The proposed Development will involve the construction and operation of a wind farm within a Development Site measuring 805 ha, centred on National Grid References (NGRs) 274072, 605300.

The Development comprises up to 11 three-bladed horizontal axis wind turbines up to 180 m tip height with a total generating capacity of up to 61.6 Megawatts (MW) and associated infrastructure. The main components of the proposed Development are as follows:

- Turbines and foundations: 11 turbines, each with a tip height of up to 180 m. Each turbine may require a small transformer located at its base. Each turbine will have a foundation with an approximate diameter of between 20 and 24 m.
- Crane Hardstanding: Crane hardstanding will be required adjacent to each turbine; this will consist of an area of approximately 3,000 m² at each turbine. In addition to the main hardstanding area, there will be additional flattened areas for crane assembly and turbine blade storage; however, these will be temporary and not constitute hardstanding.
- Access tracks: Access track to serve the construction and operation of the wind farm with width approximately five meters, this will consist of a combination of upgraded track and newly construction track. New tracks will be constructed of a graded stone or floated, as appropriate for the ground conditions.
- Electrical Infrastructure: A substation and control building will be located east of T9. The substation and control building will be located within a compound measuring approximately 65 x 45 m, which will also include any external electrical infrastructure and vehicle parking. A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) site will be located south of the substation, covering an area of approximately 140 m x 75 m. Underground cabling, laid where possible alongside the access tracks, will link the turbine transformers to the onsite substation.
- Temporary Construction Compound: A temporary construction compound will be required during the construction of the Proposed Development, forming an area of hardstanding providing space

for temporary welfare, parking, lay down areas and potentially concrete batching; this will measure approximately 100 m x 50 m.

- Borrow Pits: Up to three onsite borrow pits are proposed.
- Met Mast: A permanent Met Mast will be located at OS grid reference 273700, 605500.
- Watercourse crossings: Access tracks will require eleven new or upgraded watercourse crossings. The locations of watercourse crossings are detailed in full in Chapter 11 of the EIA Report: Hydrology and Soils. The type and design of each watercourse crossing will be dependent on the stream morphology, peak flows, local topography and ecological requirements, and will be chosen so as to avoid or minimise potential environmental effects. It is currently anticipated that the crossings will all be culverts, however this would be confirmed at the detailed design stage. The type and design of each watercourse crossing will be dependent on the stream morphology, peak flows, local topography and ecological requirements, and will be chosen so as to avoid or minimise potential environmental effects. It is currently anticipated that the crossings will all be culverts, however this would be confirmed at the detailed design stage.

A detailed description of each element listed above is provided within Chapter 4 of the EIA Report. The location of key infrastructure is also depicted on Figures 9.1 and 9.2 of this DBA, for ease of reference. The turbine numbers and ancillary infrastructure depicted are reflective of the design layout at Design Freeze (March 2023). The EIA Cultural Heritage Chapter will assess the potential impacts as a result of the final Development Layout proposed at the time of submission.

1.2 Study Areas

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology, two study areas were defined based upon the likelihood of potential significant effects upon archaeology and cultural heritage:

- Core Study Area; and
- 1 km Study Area.

The Core Study Area (CSA) comprises the proposed Development Site boundary at Design Freeze as shown in Figure 9.1, which evolved via the iterative EIA Process, with consultation responses and landowner feedback instrumental in boundary revision. The CSA covers approximately 805 hectares (ha) and is the area in which direct impacts on archaeological assets may occur as this is the area in which the proposed Development infrastructure will be sited.

In order to inform the archaeological baseline and potential for undiscovered archaeology to be present within the CSA, a 1 km Study Area around the CSA was used as shown on Figure 9.1.

For the remainder of this report the proposed Development Site will be referred to as the CSA.

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

2.1 Legislation

The assessment of impacts to the historic environment falls under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 as amended (the EIA Regulations) and this DBA forms the baseline against which this assessment will occur. This DBA is a technical appendix to the EIA Report that will accompany the application for consent.

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)¹, as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)², and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. The 1979 Act makes no reference to the settings of Scheduled Monuments.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997³, as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)⁴. The 1997 Act places a duty on the local planning authority with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and their settings. Section 59 of the 1997 Act states (in part):

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, a planning authority or the Secretary of State... shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”

Section 64 states:

“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”

The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014⁵ defines the role of Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.

2.2 Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPF4)

Scotland 2045 – Our Fourth National Planning Framework³² was initially published for consultation on 10th November 2021 and was formally adopted on the 13th of February 2023. The consultation period ended 31st March 2022 and following this, NPF4 was laid before the Scottish parliament on 8th November 2022, along with an explanatory report and delivery programme.

The final draft of NPF4 was discussed by the Scottish Parliament before being subject to a vote in the chamber. Now adopted and published by the Scottish ministers, NPF4, amongst other things, aims to manage land-use and development in the long-term public interest.

The NPF4 is divided into 4 parts:

1 UK Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Available at www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46 [Accessed 28/06/2022]

2 UK Government (1983) National Heritage Act. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47> [Accessed 28/06/2022]

3 UK Government (1997) (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Available at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf [Accessed 28/06/2022]

4 UK Government (2013) Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/contents/enacted> [Accessed 28/06/2022]

5 Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/pdfs/asp_20140019_en.pdf [Accessed 28/06/2022]

Part 1 sets out an overarching spatial strategy for Scotland in the future;

Part 2 sets out proposed national developments that support the spatial strategy;

Part 3 sets out policies for the development and use of land which are to be applied in the preparations of local development plans, local place plans; masterplans and briefs; and for determining the range of planning consents; and

Part 4 provides an outline of how we will deliver this strategy.

Part 1 of the NPF4 states that “we have set a target of net zero emissions by 2045 and must make significant progress towards this by 2030. This will require new development and infrastructure across Scotland.”

The development of new renewable energy infrastructure is a necessity under NPF4 to meet this immediate target.

Regarding the need for renewable electricity generation, *Part 2 of the NPF 4 states that “additional electricity generation from renewables and electricity transmission capacity of scale is fundamental to achieving a net zero economy”.*

*Part 3 of the NPF4 sets out the Universal Policies required to achieve a net zero, nature positive Scotland, including but not limited to, “when considering all development proposals **significant weight should be given to the Global Climate Emergency.**”*

Policy 1 (Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises) states that when considering all development proposals “significant weight will be given to the global climate and nature crises”.

The intention of *Policy 2 (Climate Mitigation and Adaptation)* is to encourage, promote and facilitate development projects that minimise emissions and adapt to current and future impacts of climate change. Renewable energy developments will be at the forefront when aiming to achieve the aims of this policy.

Policy 11 (Energy) illustrates how support will be given to Development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies. This includes the development of wind farms - including extending and expanding windfarms - and battery storage developments. Policy 11 states that development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported, including ‘wind farms including repowering, extending, expanding and extending the life of existing wind farms’. The policy will only support such developments where they ‘maximise net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities.’

Policy 19 (Green Energy) states that the Scottish Government wants places to support the continued expansion of low-carbon and net zero energy technologies as a key contributor to net zero emissions by 2045. The policy recognises that Scotland’s Energy sector has a significant role to play in reducing carbon emissions and contributing to a green, fair and a resilient economic recovery. Whilst a range of renewable technologies are capable of delivering these benefits, it is likely that onshore wind will play the greatest role in the coming years.

Section d) of Policy 19 states that:

“Outwith National Parks and National Scenic Areas and recognising the sensitivity of any other national or international designations, development proposals for new wind farms should be supported unless the impacts identified (including cumulative effects), are unacceptable. To inform this, site specific assessments including where applicable Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIA) are required.”

Now that the NPF4 is fully adopted and published, NPF3 and SPP has been superseded and are no longer relevant in the decision-making process.

2.3 Scottish Planning Policy⁶ (SPP) Guidance

Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology⁷ provides advice on dealing with archaeological remains. Whilst it covers a range of issues, of particular relevance is the planning balance associated with the preservation of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; the circumstances under which developers may be required to provide further information or field evaluation to inform decisions; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse effects.

Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019) accompanies HEPS and details the policy and selection guidance used by Historic Environment Scotland when designating heritage assets of national importance.

Guidance on how to apply the policies set out in the SPP is set out in Historic Environment Scotland's 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment Series', of which their guidance on 'Setting'⁸ is particularly relevant.

Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) have been followed in preparing this DBA, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment'⁹ and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'¹⁰.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (2018)¹¹ has also been used which provides guidance relating to the assessment of a proposal's impacts upon cultural heritage in the context of the EIA process.

6 Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy [Online] Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/documents/> [Accessed 28/06/2022]

7 The Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Available at https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2011/07/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/documents/pan2_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/pan2_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/PAN2_2011%2BPlanning%2Band%2Barchaeology.pdf [Accessed 28/06/2022]

8 Historic Environment Scotland, 2016 (updated 2020), Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. [Online] Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed 28/06/2022]

9 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and Guidance for Commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment, Published December 2014 (updated October 2020), [Online] Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf [Accessed 28/06/2022]

10 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Published December 2014, Updated January 2017 [Online] Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf [Accessed 28/06/2022]

11 Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, (2018). Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed 28/06/22]

3. AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

3.1 Aims

The aim of this DBA is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology within the CSA and 1 km Study Areas;
- To establish the archaeological potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the CSA;
- To identify heritage assets that may be impacted by the Development and for which further design consideration and assessment may be required; and
- Where appropriate, make design recommendations to mitigate impacts on archaeological and heritage assets.

3.2 Methodology

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the EIA Handbook¹² Section C.6 and Appendix 1 Baseline Studies and Baseline Reporting as well as giving cognisance to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment¹³.

The DBA comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the potential effect of the Development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource, and possible mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in Section 3.1 above.

3.2.1 Baseline data collection

In order to establish the historic environment baseline and aid in the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the CSA of the DBA included a comprehensive desk-based review of data from the following sources:

- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Datasets including:
 - Canmore Archaeological Records;
 - Database of World Heritage Sites;
 - Database of Scheduled Monuments;
 - Database of Listed Buildings;
 - Database of Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscapes; and
 - Database of Inventoried Battlefields.
- Aerial photography and LiDAR;
- Cartographic evidence from the Ordnance Survey and historic maps;
- Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environmental Record (HER) consulted May 2022;
- The Statistical Accounts for Scotland;
- The National Records of Scotland;

¹² SNH and HES (2018) EIA Handbook, Version 5. Available at Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook.pdf [Accessed 28/06/22]

¹³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Published December 2014, Updated October 2020 [Online] Available at: CIfAS&GDBA_4.pdf (archaeologists.net) [Accessed 28/06/22]

- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for Scotland;
- Regional and national research framework assessments and strategies; and
- Published and grey literature including archaeological journals and monographs.

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of any fieldwork.

3.2.2 *National Records of Scotland*

A search of the national archives for the closest villages and place names to the Development was undertaken. This search included the villages of Sanquhar, Kirkconnel and Mennock, located just beyond the 1 km Study Area.

A search of 'Sanquhar' recorded 801 entries, the bulk of which refer to Crown Office Precognitions for criminal cases, Agricultural Census Records, British Rail and Transport Records, Company Records, Coal Board Records, Church of Scotland Records, Court Records, Development Plans, Exchequer Records, Tax Records, Education Trust Records, Legal Papers for Private Individuals, Health Board Reports, District Valuation Office Records and Architectural and Engineering Plans.

A search of 'Kirkconnel' recorded 258 entries, the bulk of which refer to Crown Office Precognitions for criminal cases, Agricultural Census Records, British Rail and Transport Records, Coal Board Records, Church of Scotland Records, Court Records, Education Trust Records, Development Plans, Legal Papers and Correspondence for Private Individuals, District Valuation Office Records, Architectural and Engineering Plans.

A search of 'Mennock' recorded 21 Records, the bulk of which refer to Legal Papers and Correspondence for Private Individuals, Planning and Development Plans, Court and Legal Records.

A single record was identified relating to heritage assets;

- DD27/1796 Ground Cross, Auchengruith Craig, Mennock Pass, Dumfriesshire 1934-1980. The Ground Cross at Auchengruith Craig is described as being set out horizontally and constructed with banks of earth and stone measuring 4.0m in breadth and 0.2m in height. The longer axis lying NE-SW measures 15.5m. overall and the transverse arm measures 15.0m.

3.2.3 *Walkover Survey*

A site walkover was conducted on 24th June 2022.

The purpose of the walkover survey was to:

- Validate the baseline dataset within the CSA and to identify any other unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the CSA;
- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Development; and
- Assess the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeology to exist within the CSA.

Any previously unknown heritage assets present within the CSA were located using ArcGIS Collector and recorded by use of digital photography with an appropriate scale.

The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 4.7 of this DBA.

3.2.4 *Assumptions and limitations*

. This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information taken from the HES datasets and data from Dumfries and Galloway Council HER, as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it does not constitute a complete record of the historic

environment and does not preclude the potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered within the CSA.

Due to the restricted access of archival services during the COVID-19 pandemic, the historic environment baseline data has been primarily restricted to readily available digital sources only and on-site surveys.

4. HISTORIC BASELINE AND DBA RESULTS

4.1 Character, Geology and Topography

The CSA location is shown on Figure 9.1. While the Development Site entrance is located approximately 0.5 km south-west of Sanquhar, Dumfries and Galloway, the turbines and ancillary infrastructure will likely be located over 5 km from Sanquhar. The centre point of the CSA is located at NGR 274072, 605300 and measures 805 ha.

The topography of the CSA and immediate vicinity is relatively complex, as shown on Figure 9.1. The elevation of the Site ranges from 470 metres (m) Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the south-east of the CSA and falls to around 150 m AOD in the north-east of the CSA. There are a number of notable hilltops and ridges across the CSA including:

- Corridow Hill;
- Mid Rig;
- Cloud Hill; and
- Whing Head.

The hills are dissected by a number of watercourses within the CSA. These include:

- Whing Burn;
- Glenmaddie Burn;
- Glen Burn; and
- Glenlarie Burn.

The predominant land use within the CSA consists of open moorland comprising rough grasses, with fields of semi-improved pasture occurring across the lower hills to the east. The CSA is adjacent to a number of forestry plantations including Ulzieside Plantation, Mains Plantation and Brown Hill. No public roads are located within the CSA, but Blackaddie Road runs from Sanquhar to the Glenglass Substation to the north of the CSA. The Southern Upland Way (SUW), which is designated as a Core Path (504) in the Dumfries and Galloway Core Paths Map, runs south-west through the centre of the CSA.

As noted above, the nearest settlement is Sanquhar, approximately 5 km to the south-west of the turbines and ancillary infrastructure, while there are a number of dispersed properties surrounding the CSA.

The CSA is located on land adjacent to the operational Whiteside Hill Wind Farm, and 2 km south-east of the operational Twentyshilling Hill Wind Farm. A complete list of all constructed, consented and proposed wind farm developments relevant to this Development are provided within Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report.

The underlying bedrock geology is split along a northeast to southwest axis across the CSA, with the southeastern half composed of the Portpatrick Formation (Wacke and siltstone turbidite succession). A thin band of the Moffat Shale Group divides the Portpatrick Formation from the Kirkcolm Formation (Sandstone/siltstone turbidite sequence) in the northwest.

Superficial deposits, where recorded, are listed as Peat, in the southern half of the CSA, and Devensian Till at lower elevations¹⁴.

4.2 Baseline Context

The following section presents a summary of the known historical and archaeological baseline, with designated and non-designated assets identified either by their HES ID or Dumfries and Galloway Council HER Monument ID. Where no HER ID is allocated, the assets CANMORE ID is given, or a unique ERM ID provided. A full summary of these assets, and associated IDs, descriptions, and period are presented in Section 9 of this DBA.

Where possible, assets have been assigned to time periods as defined by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads¹⁵ (Table 1).

Table 1: Period Definitions

Period name		Date range
Early Prehistoric	Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	12,700 BC – 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	4,300 BC – 2,500 BC
Later Prehistoric	Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	2,500 BC – 800 BC
	Iron Age	800 BC – AD 400
Roman		AD73 - 400
Medieval		AD 400 – 1500
Post-medieval		AD 1500 - 1900
Modern		1900 - present AD

4.3 Designated Assets

There are no Designated Assets recorded within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there are a total of 25 Designated Assets (Figure 9.2) made up of:

- 2 Scheduled Monuments;
- 1 Conservation Area; and
- 22 Listed Buildings

No World Heritage Sites, Gardens and Design Landscapes, or Registered Battlefields are recorded within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

Table 2: Designated Assets within the 1 km Study Area

Designation	Main Reference	LB Category	Name	Period
Scheduled Monument	SM656		Kemps Castle, fort 320m SW of Euchar Bridge	Late Prehistoric
Scheduled Monument	SM687		Crichton Peel & Sanquhar Castle	Medieval
Conservation Area	CA326		Sanquhar Conservation Area	Post-medieval
Listed Building	17258	C	Euchar Bridge	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40536	B	Blackaddie Bridge	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40537	B	Sanquhar, 2 Church Road	Post-medieval

¹⁴ Geology of Britain (viewer). Available at [Geology of Britain viewer | British Geological Survey \(BGS\)](#) [Accessed 28.06.2022]

¹⁵ ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/> [Accessed 28.06.2022]

Designation	Main Reference	LB Category	Name	Period
Listed Building	40540	A	Sanquhar, High Street, Tolbooth	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40541	C	Sanquhar, 1, 3 High Street, Nithsdale hotel	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40542	C	Sanquhar, 5, 7 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40543	C	Sanquhar, 11, 13 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40544	C	Sanquhar, 27, 29 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40545	C	Sanquhar, 31, 33 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40546	C	Sanquhar, 35, 37 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40547	B	Sanquhar, 39, 41 High Street, Post Office	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40548	B	Sanquhar, 63 High Street, Bank of Scotland	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40549	B	Sanquhar, 71, 73 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40550	C	Sanquhar, High Street, Monument	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40553	C	Sanquhar, 14-24 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40554	B	Sanquhar, 26 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40555	C	Sanquhar, 28-36 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40556	C	Sanquhar, 38, 40 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40557	B	Sanquhar, 74, 76 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40558	B	Sanquhar, 78 - 88 High Street	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40559	C	Sanquhar, 100-102 High Street, Council Offices	Post-medieval
Listed Building	40560	C	Sanquhar, 104-106 High Street, Library and House	Post-medieval

4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

There are five non-designated assets within the CSA, recorded in the HER data, as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Non-Designated Assets within the Core Study Area

Reference	Name	Period
MDG16989	Corridow Hill	Post-medieval
MDG27295	Welltrees Tappin	Post-medieval
MDG16989	Great Craigiedhu	Post-medieval
MDG27361	Corridow Hill, landscape monitoring point	Modern
MDG12838	Deil's Dyke	Iron Age/Medieval

Of these, MDG12838, Deil's Dyke) is an 'Archaeologically Sensitive Area' as covered by Policy HE4 of the DGLDP2.

There are a further 102 non-designated assets recorded within HER/Canmore data within the 1 km study area (Figure 9.2).

Table 4: Non-Designated Assets within the 1km Study Area

Reference	Name	Asset	Period
MDG37	Sanquhar, Nith	Findspot - ovid hammer	Early Prehistoric
MDG33	Ulzieside	Findspot – axe hammer	Late Prehistoric
MDG42	Sanquhar Castle	Potential Barrow	Late Prehistoric
MDG43	Cairn Hill	Potential temporary camp. Cairn	Late Prehistoric
MDG55	Euchan Foot	Round barrow	Late Prehistoric
MDG56	Euchan Foot	Ring Ditch	Late Prehistoric
MDG30	Sanquhar	Rune stone	Medieval
MDG27183	Feuchaw Burn	Enclosure	Medieval
MDG21808	Whing Burn, Cairn Hill	Building	Medieval
MDG45	Euchan Cottage / 'Fort'	Building; boundary bank	Medieval
MDG27118	Scar Water, 'Benbouie'	Field system; potential farmstead	Medieval
MDG58	Cairn Hill	Potential shieling hut	Medieval
MDG57	Cairn Hill	Enclosure	Medieval
MDG13024	Newark, Sanquhar / St Nicholas's Chapel	Findspot	Medieval
MDG46	Kemp's Castle / Auchenbarrow	Potential Cemetery	Medieval
MDG60	Sanquhar	Wall; deer park	Medieval
MDG54	Sanquhar, St Conal's Chapel	Chapel	Medieval
MDG39	Sanquhar, bridge	Bridge	Medieval
MDG61	Euchan Foot	Mill	Medieval
MDG12932	Blackeddrie Bridge	Bridge	Medieval
MDG8958	Sanquhar Burgh	Town; burgh	Medieval
MDG41	Sanquhar, High Street, Tolbooth / Town House	Tolbooth	Medieval
257095	Sanquhar, Castlebank	Term pending	Medieval
45413	Sanquhar, Market Cross	Market cross (period unassigned)	Medieval
210738	Sanquhar, 18-14 Castle Street	Term pending	Post-medieval
211832	Sanquhar, High Street, monument	Commemorative monument (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
241066	Sanquhar, 84, 86 High Street	-	Post-medieval
210830	Sanquhar, 78, 80, 82 High Street	-	Post-medieval
241353	Sanquhar, 76 High Street	-	Post-medieval
210849	Sanquhar, 70, 72 High Street, J and A Dempster	-	Post-medieval
210819	Sanquhar, 73 High Street	-	Post-medieval
345329	Sanquhar, 52 High Street, Queensberry arms inn	Inn (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
210818	Sanquhar, 63 High Street, Bank of Scotland	Bank (financial) (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
211796	Sanquhar, 51-53 high street	-	Post-medieval
210827	Sanquhar, 28-36 High Street	-	Post-medieval
257145	Sanquhar, Queens Road, cottage	Cottage (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
257147	Sanquhar, 47 High Street, bank	Bank (financial) (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
257143	Sanquhar, 6 South Lochan	-	Post-medieval
257146	Sanquhar, 43, 45 High Street	-	Post-medieval
241303	Sanquhar, 22, 24 High Street	-	Post-medieval

Reference	Name	Asset	Period
257142	Sanquhar, 4 South Lochan	-	Post-medieval
241302	Sanquhar, 20 High Street	-	Post-medieval
241301	Sanquhar, 16, 18 High Street	-	Post-medieval
210824	Sanquhar, 14 High Street	-	Post-medieval
257141	Sanquhar, 2 South Lochan	-	Post-medieval
	Sanquhar, 23 High Street,		Post-medieval
210859	Glendyne Hotel	Hotel (period unassigned)	
257136	Sanquhar, 10 West Lochan	Cottage (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
257137	Sanquhar, 12 West Lochan	Cottage (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
257138	Sanquhar, 14 West Lochan	Cottage (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
257139	Sanquhar, 16 West Lochan	Cottage (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
211828	Sanquhar, 8 West Lochan	Cottage (period unassigned)	Post-medieval
257151	Sanquhar, 3 St Mary's Street	Term pending	Post-medieval
	39, 41 High Street, Post		Post-medieval
MDG20305	Office and house	House	
	High street, Tolbooth/town		Post-medieval
MDG20298	house	Tolbooth	
MDG20301	11, 13 High Street	House; shop	Post-medieval
	5, 7 High Street, including		Post-medieval
MDG20300	Mary Millar's shop	House	
	1, 3 High Street, Nithsdale		Post-medieval
MDG20299	hotel	House; hotel	
	104-106 High Street, Library		Post-medieval
MDG20318	and house	House; library	
	100-102 High Street, Council		Post-medieval
MDG20317	Offices	House; office	
	78-6 High Street (even		Post-medieval
MDG20316	numbers only)	House; shop	
MDG20315	74, 76 High Street	House	Post-medieval
MDG20314	38 and 40 High Street	House; shop	Post-medieval
MDG20313	28-34 High Street	House; shop	Post-medieval
	26 High Street, Royal Bank of		Post-medieval
MDG20312	Scotland	Bank (financial)	
MDG20304	35, 37 High Street	House	Post-medieval
MDG20303	31,33 High Street	House	Post-medieval
MDG20302	27, 29 High Street	House	Post-medieval
MDG20311	14-24 High Street (even nos)	House	Post-medieval
MDG20295	2 Church Road	House	Post-medieval
	Sanquhar, Church Road,		Post-medieval
MDG23292	Town Hall	Town hall	
MDG59	Dragoon's Meadow	Potential military camp	Post-medieval
MDG21427	Cairn Hill	Building	Post-medieval
MDG16988	Glenmaddie Burn	Farmstead	Post-medieval
MDG16987	Glenmaddie Burn	Farmstead; field system	Post-medieval
MDG16985	Turnbull's Burn	Building	Post-medieval
MDG16984	Barrburn / Bankhead	Farmstead	Post-medieval
MDG26128	Polgown Craigs	Sheep fold	Post-medieval
MDG23973	Old Barr	Farmhouse; farmstead	Post-medieval
MDG28558	The Kiln	Farmstead	Post-medieval
MDG23442	Ulzieside	Farmhouse; farmstead	Post-medieval
MDG23972	Barr Farm	Farmhouse; farmstead	Post-medieval
MDG27046	Benzien Craig	Sheep shelter	Post-medieval
MDG27294	Shiel Hill	Quarry	Post-medieval

Reference	Name	Asset	Period
MDG27296	Shiel Hill	Quarry	Post-medieval
MDG23853	Euchan Bridge	Road bridge	Post-medieval
MDG18629	Euchan Bridge (over Euchan Water)	Road bridge	Post-medieval
MDG18623	Blackaddie Bridge (over River Nith)	Road bridge	Post-medieval
MDG20294	Blackaddie Bridge (over River Nith)	Road bridge	Post-medieval
MDG23955	Barrbank	Country house	Post-medieval
MDG52	Blackaddie	Building; farmhouse	Post-medieval
354486	Glenglass substation	Sheep shelter, sheepfold (19th century)	Post-medieval
MDG27583	Sanquhar, war memorial	War memorial	Modern
MDG27399	Sanquhar memorial Institute	Institute	Modern
MDG9746	Sanquhar, townhead, Glasgow Road, national coal board offices	Office	Modern
308681	Sanquhar, Blackaddie Road, Sanquhar golf course	Golf course (20th century)	Modern
211829	Sanquhar, Lovedale, general	General view	Modern
211834	Sanquhar, Queen's Road, general	General view	Modern
211782	Sanquhar, High Street, general	General view	Modern
241067	Sanquhar, 88 High Street	-	Modern
MDG12838	Deil's Dyke	Boundary	Unknown
MDG38	Sanquhar Parish	Findspot;	Unknown
365510	Sanqhar	Field boundary (period unassigned)	Unknown

A further 64 assets are recorded within the CSA and 1 km Study Area relating to a regional review of historic mapping and aerial photography. Whilst provided with the HER data these assets are not given HER reference numbers and as such have been provided ERM unique ID's (HM1-13 and DGCHM1-52); see Section 4.6.4 below). The walkover survey identified a further five additional assets likely dating from the prehistoric to Post-medieval period in and around the CSA (WS1-5; see Section 4.7 below). Full details of these can be found within Section 9 of this DBA.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Located within the CSA, along its southern edge, a desk-based assessment was previously undertaken along a proposed cable route around Twenty-Shilling Hill¹⁶. A programme of landscape monitoring in conjunction with Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland was also undertaken (MDG27361). The monitoring comprised air photography of selected points across Scotland. The aim of the monitoring is to produce a set of case study locations that will be used to complement the monitoring of Land-use change being carried out as part of the Historic Land-use Assessment.

Within the 1 km Study Area a fieldwork event is recorded (Canmore ID 348849), relating to an archaeological watching brief at 83 High Street, Sanquhar¹⁷. No archaeology or finds were recorded. Also, within Saquhar, a desk-based assessment was undertaken on land to the south of the High Street¹⁸. A former School at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar was subject to a programme of an enhanced archaeological building recording ahead of its demolition¹⁹. Located 900 m west of the

¹⁶ Archaeology Data Service Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022].

¹⁷ Archaeology Data Service Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022].

¹⁸ Archaeology Data Service Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022]

¹⁹ Archaeology Data Service Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022]

CSA, a walkover survey was undertaken for the Glenglass Substation Project²⁰. The walkover identified a sheep shelter, now visible after tree felling operations. A T-shaped sheep shelter was discovered along with a circular sheepfold (MDG27046).

The nearest significant body of archaeological work is located 3 km northeast of the CSA (Canmore ID 292856) and relates to a programme of archaeological works completed ahead of the construction of improvement to the A76 Trunk Road at Glenairlie, Dumfries and Galloway. A desk-based assessment, walkover, and a series of trenches and test-pits were excavated. The trenches totalling 4445 linear metres identified neither significant archaeological remains nor artefacts²¹.

Three km to the west of the CSA, a programme of assessment and fieldwork was undertaken ahead of development at Sanquhar Wind Farm²². An assessment of the NMRS and the local government HER revealed no sites within the development area while an in-depth map regression showed the development area to have always been essentially free of significant habitation. One pre-improvement farmstead was recorded from William Roy's mid-18th century map, and this was shown to be still visible on the ground. An assessment of aerial photographs also revealed a number of sites, but none of these were considered to be of archaeological or historical importance. The walkover survey did not reveal any features deemed to be of archaeological interest.

Table 5: Previous Archaeological Investigations within the CSA and 1 km Study Area

Event ID:	Event name	Event Year	Organisation	Results summary
n/a	Twentysilling Hill, Dumfries and Galloway: Desk-Based Assessment	2019	GUARD Archaeology	Quarry features located on southern edge of CSA.
Canmore ID 348849	Site to the rear of 83 High Street, Sanquhar: Archaeological Watching Brief, Data Structure Report	2014	Rathmell Archaeology	Archaeological monitoring was required for the excavations of a proposed building footprint within the burgh of Sanquhar. The area to be stripped was bounded over much of its extent by a 19th century wall which abutted on its north-east side a small 19th century outbuilding which was demolished as works commenced. The burghage plot to the rear of the main house was until recent times undivided and sloped down from northeast to the southwest. At some point in the early 20th century this area was levelled: beneath this made-up ground were 19th or 20th century features, including a brick wall which may have formed an extension to the then-extant outbuilding. There was a complete absence of finds or features which might indicate occupation and use in the medieval or Post-medieval periods.
n/a	Former School at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar	2019	Wardell Armstrong	A programme of an enhanced archaeological building recording of the former school at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar (NGR NS 77939 10117). The work was required as

20 Archaeology Data Service Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022]

21 Archaeology Data Service. Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022]

22 Archaeology Data Service. Library (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) [Accessed 26/07/2022]

Event ID:	Event name	Event Year	Organisation	Results summary
MDG27046	GlenGlass Substation, Southwest Scotland Grid Connection Project (Part C - GlenGlass Substation and 132kV Overhead Line to Black Hill Substation)	2016	CFA	a condition of planning consent for the demolition of the building. The building recording covered the remaining structure of the former primary school, which ceased operating in the 1980's. A walkover survey was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd in Glen Glass to the south-west of Sanquar in the location of a proposed substation in order to locate a previously recorded sheep shelter, now visible after tree felling operations. A T-shaped sheep shelter was discovered in good condition at the recorded location despite the planting and felling operations. A circular sheepfold was also recorded.

4.6 Historical and Archaeological Baseline Context

The following section gives a brief description of the wider area's archaeological and historical background, presented by period. The assets referred to that are within the CSA or 1 km Study Area are also detailed in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 9 and shown in Figure 9.2.

4.6.1 Prehistoric Periods

Early Prehistoric

There is no evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic heritage assets or findspots within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. This is representative of a paucity of Early Prehistoric evidence within Scotland²³, thought to be reflective of the landscape's periglacial conditions, with evidence of human occupation (albeit transient) increasing in visibility during the Mesolithic period, in line with early Holocene climatic amelioration and glacial retreat.

There are no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic assets recorded within 10 km of the CSA. Within neighbouring South Lanarkshire, recent evidence has changed the knowledge and perception of human presence in Scotland, with a large and distinctive lithic assemblage which appears to represent a Late Upper Palaeolithic hunting camp being discovered 35 km to the northeast of the CSA²⁴ at Howburn Farm in the River Clyde Valley. A cluster of Mesolithic sites have also been recorded c. 20 km to the east, centred around Daer Reservoir, in South Lanarkshire²⁵

Following a period of population decline, 7800-7000 cal BP²⁶, and re-colonisation, 7000-5800 cal BP, there emerged a shift from an itinerant hunter-gather population to a sedentary agrarian society. Whilst there is debate regarding the mechanism for this change, the Neolithic can be predominately characterised by the appearance of pottery, funerary monumentality and early agricultural practices²⁷.

²³ Paleolithic [Online] Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/palaeolithic-mesolithic-panel-report/2-history-and-current-state-of-palaeolithic-and-mesolithic-studies-in-scotland/2-1-palaeolithic/> [Accessed 26/07/2022]

²⁴ ScARF Mesolithic. Available at. <https://scarf.scot/national/palaeolithic-mesolithic-panel-report/2-history-and-current-state-of-palaeolithic-and-mesolithic-studies-in-scotland/2-2-mesolithic/> [Accessed 22/07/2022]

²⁵ Biggar Archaeology Group. Daer Reservoir | Biggar Archaeology Group. [Accessed 26.07.2022]

²⁶ BP = Before Present

²⁷ ScARF Neolithic <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-neolithic-panel-report/2-the-scottish-neolithic-the-overall-picture/2-2-beginnings/> [Accessed 26/71/2022]

Neolithic finds are rare within the Study Area and its vicinity and are limited to a single findspot of a possible Neolithic axe (MDG37) recovered from the banks of the River Nith at Sanquhar, c. 1 km from the CSA. No other Neolithic finds or sites are recorded within the HER data or within 10 km of the CSA.

Within the more distant landscape surrounding the CSA, the Neolithic monuments of west central Scotland largely date to the Middle to Later Neolithic (c. 3300–2500 BC) and include forms that extend into the Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age (2500–1800 BC). These monument forms include a series of henge monuments in South Lanarkshire. Within the Upper Clyde Valley, the enclosure at Blackhouse Burn (40 km to the northwest) lies in an upland area in a broad bend of the Clyde. In the centre of the Clyde Valley, researchers using aerial photographs have identified an enclosure which abuts the Clyde at West Lindsaylands.

Early Neolithic evidence for settlement includes the ‘hall’ at Lockerbie, Dumfries & Galloway²⁸, and several sites recorded in Clydesdale and on Biggar Common. Excavation at Biggar Common revealed a series of Neolithic pits and postholes that may represent some form of settlement structure²⁹. Settlement evidence would suggest that the Clydesdale and the Nith may have been key routes along which early farming communities rapidly spread.

Late Neolithic activity is recorded at the cropmark enclosure at Dunragit (Dumfries and Galloway) and finds of Grooved Ware from Dreghorn (Ayrshire).

Given the complete absence of Mesolithic finds and relative absence of Neolithic finds from within 10 km of the CSA, the CSA is considered to have a negligible to low potential for unknown archaeological remains being present from these periods. However, the absence of any intrusive archaeological research within the CSA and the surrounding area means that encountering buried deposits from these periods cannot be ruled out. In particular there is some potential for encountering Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeology in the lowland parts of the CSA associated with the watercourses and peat deposits.

Later Prehistoric

Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland is traditionally defined by the introduction and use of copper and copper alloys for the manufacture of tools, ornaments and weapons. Bronze Age technology was reliant on supplies of copper and tin from a range of wider sources across Britain and Europe, meaning that the Bronze Age in Scotland saw the development of an international trade network. With the emergence of bronze as a technology, the complexity and ostentatiousness of material cultural and funerary/ritual monumentality increased, with selected ceramics, jewellery and funerary traditions from Ireland and northern England becoming visible within the archaeological record³⁰.

The 1st millennia BC saw a shift from bronze to iron technologies, a decrease in the visibility of funerary/ritual traditions within the landscape, and a perceptible increase in defensive and communal centres. In contrast to the earlier prehistoric periods, the physical remains of the Iron Age are relatively common with roundhouse settlements, unenclosed platform settlements, enclosed farmsteads, field-systems and hillforts presenting a highly visible landscape record³¹.

There are no Bronze Age assets within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there are five assets recorded that are likely to date to the Bronze Age. A cairn is located on the summit of Cairn Hill (MDG43), positioned to the east of the CSA. The Cairn shows no signs of disturbance and has a modern marker cairn built adjacent to it. Barrows are recorded at Sanquhar Castle (MDG42), located on the eastern edge of Sanquhar and Euchar Foot (MDG55), just north of the CSA and south of the

28 Canmore Lockerbie Hall Lockerbie, Broomhouses | Canmore

29 ScARF Neolithic <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-neolithic-panel-report/2-the-scottish-neolithic-the-overall-picture/2-2-beginnings/> [Accessed 26/07/2022]

30 ScARF Bronze Age <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/executive-summary-5/> [Accessed 27/07/2022]

31 ScARF Iron Age <https://scarf.scot/national/iron-age-panel-report/1-introduction-4/> [Accessed 31/01/2022]

river Nith. The barrow at Sanquhar Castle is considered to be of dubious provenance and likely mislocated. An axe head (MDG33) was recovered from just east of the CSA at Ulzieside.

Within the wider landscape four Bronze Age assets are recorded within 5 km, these comprise three cairns and ring ditch (MDG48, MDG111, MDG123, MDG241). At Black Loch, located 2.5 km north of the CSA, a Crannog and Logboat have been recorded (Canmore ID's 45495 and 116261). Further afield, a cairn is recorded 10 km southeast of the CSA at Honeyhole.

There are two assets ascribed to the Iron Age within the CSA. An area of archaeological potential (MDG28) associated with Kemp's Castle (SM656) extends into the CSA around the proposed site access at Ulzieside. The Scheduled Monument itself, however, does not enter the CSA and is positioned 75 m to the northwest. Kemp's Castle is a likely Iron Age Fort located on a flat-topped promontory in the angle between the Euchar Water and Barr Burn at 145 metres OD. The site is assigned to this period largely due to its form rather than any strong dating evidence.

A second, probable, Iron Age asset within the CSA is Deil's Dyke (MDG12838), a prominent wide and deep ditch running west to east through the CSA, just to the north of Cairn Hill. Deil's Dyke survives as a prominent feature in the wider landscape extending several kilometres east and west of the CSA. The exact date and function of this asset is uncertain, with sections likely to have been dug and reworked between the Iron Age and Medieval periods. Within the 1 km Study Area the Scheduled site of Kemp's Castle and the continuation of Deil's Dyke are recorded.

Within the wider landscape a single Iron Age asset is recorded northwest of the CSA on the outskirts of Kirkconnel (MDG13383). Further afield, a pair of earthworks are known at Cleuchhead and Druidhill Burn (MDG5696 and MDG215).

Beyond the assets listed above, Late Prehistoric assets within 10 km are limited to individual findspots inclusive of flint and stone tools, metal tools, lunula, loomweights and querns. These are largely located in lowland areas along the course of the river Nith and its associated tributaries. Several other assets are recorded within the wider landscape which are listed as of unknown date but could potentially also be Late Prehistoric features. This includes a series of undated enclosures located within 10 km of the Development Site, located at low elevation along the course of the river Nith, between Kirkconnel to the west and Enterkinfoot to the east (Canmore ID's 45487, 46421, 45516, 46322, 45449, 45471, 45499, 45482).

The distribution of assets dating to the Late Prehistoric period paints a picture of lowland settlement along the route of the river Nith and the terraces overlooking the river plain (Figure 9.3). The only known fort (SM656) sits on a promontory overlooking the Euchar Water just above the river plain. Deil's Dyke would seem to have acted as a physical barrier dividing the upland zone from the lowland arable land. Upland areas surrounding the Development Site are largely uninhabited and would likely have been left to pasture.

Due to the lack of Bronze Age assets within the CSA and relative scarcity of assets within 5 km of the CSA, there is considered to be a low potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological evidence from this period to be present within the proposed Development. If present, Bronze Age assets are likely to be limited to individual find spots, located at lower elevation below Deil's Dyke.

Due to the presence of Iron Age assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area there is a high potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological evidence from the Iron Age to be present within the proposed Development, likely to be concentrated at low elevation on and below Deil's Dyke and around the site of Kemp's Castle, Ulzieside.

Above Deil's Dyke, there is considered to be a low potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological evidence from the Late Prehistoric period.

4.6.2 Roman

Roman legions first arrived in the territory of modern Scotland in the 1st century AD, establishing a series of forts and camps along a border, first along the Gask Ridge, and later to the south along what

became the Antonine Wall. Roman archaeology in Scotland is generally characterised by these military encampments and fortifications linked by roads³².

There are no Roman assets within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

The nearest Roman assets to the development comprise a series of small forts or 'Fortlets' and temporary camps within 5 km of the CSA. A Fortlet (MDG105) site is located just north of Sanquhar, 1.7 km north of the CSA. A second Fortlet and possible Roman road is located at Bankhead, just north of Kilkconnel, 4.2 km northeast of the CSA. The temporary military camp has an associated Roman road and is also located at Bankhead. All of these assets are situated to the north of the river Nith. A possible second Roman road (Canmore Site 243030) is located south of the river Nith, 1.1 km northwest of the CSA.

Within the wider landscape a third Roman road is located around 8 km to the southwest of the CSA.

The known Roman features within the immediate locale of the CSA are confined to the river Nith valley and the terraces just above the river plain. They are limited to discrete military sites and associated roads, with the majority of these assets located north of the river Nith. As such, and given the largely upland context of the CSA, the potential for unknown Roman remains to survive within the CSA is assessed as low.

4.6.3 Medieval Period

The kingdom of Strathclyde emerged in the Post-Roman period extending from north of the Clyde down into Dumfries and Galloway. The Britons of southwest Scotland were descended from the native Iron Age peoples of the Dumonii and represent the northern extent of a continuum of British-speaking peoples. Further to the north were the Picts and Gaels of Dal Riata, and to the south, the incoming and expanding Anglo Saxons. The kingdom of the Clyde withstood the assault of the Anglo-Saxons, and it was the only territory to retain its independence until the end of the Early Medieval Period (c. AD 1100). The influence of the kingdom of the Clyde (centred on Dumbarton) extended as far south as Cumbria. However, this influence waned following the sacking of Dumbarton by Dublin Vikings in 870. Northumbrian influence in southwest Scotland increased from the late 8th century. The Northumbrian king Eadberht's conquest of Kyle (East and South Ayrshire) in AD 752 is accompanied by significant English settlement, which is indicated by the Anglo-Saxon place names and ecclesiastical dedications found across the south-west. Place name evidence suggests that by the 8th century, English was spoken as far north as the Clyde. There are no assets relating to this early medieval period within the CSA or the 1 km Study Area.

In the 9th century, the Picts united with the Gaelic Scots in the face of ongoing Norse attacks, and from this period onwards they all but disappear from view as a distinct cultural group. During this period the shire became the basic unit of landholding across lowland Scotland and likely as far north as Angus. The Shire itself containing a hall and settlement with central church, with outlying muirs, farmsteads and typically a mill. The shire itself governed by a Tòiseach or Thane appointed by the 'King' collected taxes, with the church collecting its Tithe from the local populous. By the late 11th century Anglo-Norman political and cultural influence was on the rise, as demonstrated by the familial links between King Malcolm III (reigning between 1058 – 1093 AD) and the courts of England and France, King Henry I of England and Eustace III of Bologna both being sons in Laws. The introduction of a feudal system of governance with the creation of new titles in the form of Lords, Earls and Sheriffs, also saw religious changes associated with a move towards Rome and Catholicism.

These cultural and political changes are seen throughout the region in the foundation of new religious, settlement and defensive sites. The settlement of Sanquhar takes its name from the Gaelic for 'Old Fort'. Other place names along the Nith such as Kirkconnel also have Gaelic origins. This would seem to suggest foundation for these settlements pre-dating the Anglian settlement of southwest Scotland.

32 ScARF Roman <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/2-changing-perspectives/2-4-the-modern-era-and-its-research-strategies/> [Accessed 27/07/2022]

The only asset clearly associated with this early medieval period is the isolated find of a rune stone (MDG30) recovered south of the settlement of Sanquhar, north of the river Nith, some 500m from the CSA.

The earliest written accounts for the Burgh of Sanquhar are recorded in the English Sheriff of Dumfries for the year from October 1335 (MDG8958). Medieval settlement in the later medieval period is centred around the settlements of Sanquhar and Kirkconnel on the north bank of the river Nith. South of the River Nith, where the proposed Development Site is situated, later medieval settlement is much more ephemeral, characterised by small farmsteads, hamlets, and mills.

Within the CSA, Deil's Dyke crosses west to east through the Development Site. The earthwork crosses the Ulzieside Plantation and to then north of Cairn Hill. As described above, Deil's Dyke (MDG12838) is thought to have Late Prehistoric (Iron Age) origins, and has been interpreted as a boundary feature, serving to demarcate upland zones from lowland agricultural areas. This feature was likely still in use throughout the medieval period. Just to the south of Deil's Dyke, also within the CSA, are the remnants of a field system and associated enclosure, with several areas of ridge and furrow which may have a medieval date (DGCHM5, DGCHM7, DGCHM17, DGCHM18, and DGCHM20). These assets are described in further detail in Section 4.7 below.

Just outside of the development area, within the 1 km Study Area, a pair of possible medieval structures, most likely farmsteads, are recorded. The dating of these assets is not certain, but medieval occupation seems likely. This includes the foundations of a rectangular building located next to Whing Burn, on the slopes of Cairn Hill (MDG21808) where an area of rig cultivation is also located just to the south of the structure. The second possible farmstead (DGCHM2) is located on the western edge of the CSA, 500 m north of the Ulzieside Plantation and overlooking the Euchar Water valley. This asset is recorded on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, dating to 1654, but likely predates this. The exact location of this asset is not clear as it was estimated from a historical map drawn to a regional scale. The farmstead was not identified during a walkover of the CSA.

Further assets associated with the rural economy are recorded south of the river Nith, within the 1 km Study Area. A series of enclosures, farmsteads and boundary ditches are recorded above the river plain at Scar Water (MDG27118) to the south of the CSA on the southern slopes of Cloud Hill and at Euchar Cottage (MDG45) west of the CSA, above the Euchar Water. Around Cairn Hill, to the east of the CSA, enclosures and a Shielling Hut are recorded (MDG57 and MDG58). Evidence relating to the rural population south of the river Nith is provided from the site of a possible cemetery (MDG46) located between Kemp's Castle and the Euchar Water, within 150 m of the CSA.

Along nearby waterways a mill (MDG61) is positioned on the Euchar Water, 150m north of the CSA. Other assets situated on the river Nith include a pair of bridges (MDG12932 and MDG39), located to the south of the extant Blackaddie Bridge fording the river to Sanquhar. It is likely that these bridges have medieval origins with continued use into the Post-medieval period.

The remaining medieval assets within the 1 km Study Area are located around Sanquhar, north of the river Nith. A cluster of assets are associated with the town's development and its historic buildings. The Scheduled Sanquhar Castle (SM687) is located 900 m northeast of the CSA, on the eastern periphery of the settlement at Sanquhar. The castle was built in five phases identifiable through its standing remains, starting with the late 14th century tower in the south, which has been restored and stands four storeys high. A Deer Park is associated with the castle (MDG60) and positioned to its south between the castle and the river Nith. The Deer Park has fragmentary remains of a wall surviving and contained gardens and a fishpond. A toll booth/townhouse is located on Sanquhar High Street (LB40540/MDG41), which is ascribed medieval origins. The extant townhouse is clearly of Post-medieval date and is built in the Baroque style.

In addition to the above assets, a single medieval findspot is recorded within the 1 km Study Area. No information is available on the type of find, but HER data records an object recovered from the northern bank of the river Nith, 900 m east of the CSA.

Within the wider landscape Mottes are recorded at Ryehill (SM708), Druidhill Burn (SM691) and Ballagan (SM704). The nearest of these is Ryehill located 1.9 km east of the CSA near the southern banks of the river Nith. The remaining Mottes is more than 5 km distant. Other significant assets are the Tower House and Deer Park of the Elliock Estate (MDG49, MDG18627) located 2.6 km east of the CSA.

The recorded assets within the CSA and 1 km Study can be split between those found in upland and lowland zones. Upland archaeology is characterised by agricultural features such as field systems, farmsteads, cairns and boundary ditches. The area above Deil's Dyke would presumably have been primarily used for pasture. Lowland features are characterised by more intensive settlement, agricultural land use and industry around the river Nith and its tributaries (Figure 9.5). In general, this medieval settlement pattern matches the productivity of the land, with crop growing limited to the valleys and lowland ground, with upland areas reserved for rough grazing.

Considering there are known medieval assets within the CSA, its immediate locale and the results of the DBA walkover survey (Section 4.7 below), the potential for unknown remains from this period to survive within the CSA is assessed as moderate. Should further medieval evidence survive, it is likely to be focused around Ulzieside at lower elevations along the proposed access route to the main Development Site, however, there are a series of enclosures and farmsteads recorded around Deil's Dyke and at higher elevations. The possibility of further medieval finds at higher elevations cannot be discounted.

4.6.4 Post-medieval Period

The Post-medieval period saw changes to the regional and national socio-economic climate, leading to physical changes within the landscape of the 1 km Study Area and wider environs. These changes were predominately characterised by a shift from dispersed rural populations to larger villages and townships, as a direct result of the change from subsistence farming, to homogenised agricultural practices.

Cartographic Sources

Whilst historic mapping is predominantly schematic, it can be a useful source in understanding historic settlement patterns and land division. Within the HER data are a series of assets recorded through aerial photography and map regression. These have no formal IDs within the HER data and so for the benefit of this report have been assigned a unique reference ID (DGCHM1-22). A separate map regression exercise was undertaken by ERM as part of the production of this DBA. Assets identified by ERM have also been given a unique ID (HM1-24).

Pont's Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614 shows a series of settlements along the river Nith and its tributaries. The castle at Sanquhar (Sanchare) is depicted along with the tributary of Euchar Water (not named on the map) beside the CSA. No detail is provided for the CSA itself.



Plate 1: Extract of Ponts Map of Scotland 1583-1614³³

Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, 1654 (*The Scotia regnum cum insulis adjacentibus / Robertus Gordonius a Straloch descripsit*), although not of sufficient detail to ascertain land use, does show the CSA to be devoid of settlement, with occupation of notable villages/townships predominately along the Nith River Valley and its tributaries. It is worth noting that several mills and possible farmsteads are depicted along the river valley of the Euchar Water in close proximity to the CSA. However, given the scale of the mapping, it is uncertain where they are actually located. Within in the HER data derived from aerial photography and historic map transcriptions one such farmstead (DGCHM2) is located on the very edge of the CSA, 400 m northeast of the Ulzieside Plantation.

Table 6: Assets identified on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland

HER Ref	ERM Ref	Description	Location
DGCHM2		Farmstead on Blaeu	276538, 608128

³³ Ponts Map of Scotland, 1583-1614 [View map: \[Nithsdale; part of Teviotdale\] - Pont 35 - Maps by Timothy Pont \(nls.uk\)](#) [Accessed 28/06/2022]



Plate 3: Extract of Roy's Lowland Survey of Scotland, 1752-1755³⁵

The First Edition OS (Six inch) of 1843-1882 depicts Sanquhar in greater detail, showing the individual buildings of the village and key components of the High Street, namely three churches, two schools, a railway station and Town Hall. A shaft and gas works are recorded on the eastern edge of the High Street, with several additional shafts, quarry pits and extraction pits located north of the village. The Manse House is recorded to the west of the village in greater detail. Sanquhar Castle is drawn to the southeast of the village along with the site of Wallace Tower. To the west of the village the earthwork/Fort of Sean Caer is drawn.

Blackeddie Bridge is drawn south of Sanquhar, in its current location, along with the remains of a former bridge immediately to its east, on the river Nith.

South of the River Nith, towards the CSA, the farmstead/hamlet of Ulzieside is recorded. Immediately north of the farmstead is Euchan Bridge, fording Euchan Water, with a mill and several quarries depicted along the length of Euchan Water. The prehistoric fort of Kemps Castle is drawn immediately west of Ulzieside. South of the River Nith, but outside of the CSA the farmsteads/hamlets of Barr, The Kiln, South Mains and Mains Cottages are recorded.

Within the CSA the woodland follows the river valley of Euchan Water, abutting the northern edge of the Development Site. The CSA is made up of upland pasture with a tree plantation (Ulzieside Planatation) recorded on the site of the current Mains Plantation.

Along the route of the proposed access track to the CSA, leading from the farmstead at Ulzieside to the main Development Site, the following assets are recorded:

35 National Library of Scotland. Side by side georeferenced maps viewer - Map images - National Library of Scotland (nls.uk) [Accessed 28/06/2022]

Table 7: Further assets identified through transcription of historic mapping

HER Ref	ERM Ref	Description	Location
DGCHM15		Mill Dam and Sluice Gate	277257, 608613
	HM1	Mill Lead	277353, 608727
	HM2	Gravel Pit	277079, 608392
	HM3*	Old Quarries (Whinstone)	276882, 608232
DGCHM3		Sheepfold	276875, 608170

Within the main Development Site (or abutting it) the following assets are recorded:

	HM4*	Old Quarry (Whinstone)	277217, 608028
	HM5	Celtic or Deil's Dike	276089, 607442
DGCHM6		Sheepfold	276521, 608109
	HM9	Footbridge	276577, 607879
DGCHM4		Sheepfold	276418, 607464
	HM7	Footbridge	276417, 607333
	HM8	Footbridge	276314, 607142
	HM9	Footbridge	276386, 607030
	HM10*	Sheepfold	273983, 607039
	HM11	Sheepfold	273589, 606743
DGCHM1		Sheepfold	273397, 606419
	HM12	Footbridge	273406, 606407
	HM13	Old Quarry	272824, 606099
DGCHM12		Old Quarry	273570, 604979
DGCHM13		Old Quarry	275944, 604969
DGCHM5		Rig cultivation (AP)	276458, 608089
DGCHM7		Rig (?) (AP)	275705, 606279
DGCHM8		Sheepfold	274129, 606851
DGCHM9		Sheepfold	273301, 605631
DGCHM10		Sheepfold	274236, 605761
DGCHM11		Sheepfold? (1st OS)	274225, 605726
DGCHM14		Named well	277419, 608861
DGCHM16		Sheep pen	276699, 608082
DGCHM17		Rig cultivation	276699, 608082
DGCHM18		Field system, rig	276518, 607903
DGCHM19		Enclosure	276300, 608013
DGCHM20		Rig cultivation	276603, 607707
DGCHM50*		Rig Cultivation	27628, 606904

NB Assets just outside of the CSA are marked with an *



Plate 4: First Edition OS depicting land around Ulzieside, the location of the proposed access route to the CSA. [08]



Plate 5: First Edition OS depicting land in CSA.

The later 1888 (Figure 9.6) and 1912 OS maps show little change within the CSA, with the exception of additional forestry plantation having been planted at the site of the extant Ulzieside Plantation.



Plate 6: Second Edition OS depicting land in CSA and additional woodland plantation.

Statistical Accounts

The Old Statistical Accounts (1793) for the CSA are found in the records for the old parish of Sanquhar: County of Dumfries³⁶.

The Parish is listed as measuring 15 miles north to south and 10 miles east to west, with only one principal street (at Sanquhar) measuring 1 mile in length. Parish land is divided between the Duke of Queensferry and Lord Ellick.

In regard to the Parish population, the Old Statistical Accounts record 1998 souls in 1755 and 2600 in 1786.

The staple commodity of the Parish is recorded as sheep and wool with c. 20,000 sheep, 170 horses and 760 cattle listed amongst the livestock. Pastoral farming is the chief land use with limited agricultural land due to the topography of the Parish. The annual yield of grain is noted as being insufficient to feed the population of the Parish with not more than 700 acres under the plough.

Coal is recorded as being abundant and mined on land owned by the Duke of Queensferry as well as within mines held by private owners around Sanquhar. Around forty men are listed as working in the coal industry. Two workable seams are recorded on the Duke of Queensferry's land.

The abundance of wool, coal and water resulted in a growing weaving economy, with two sites of carpet manufacture listed around Crawick, just over 1 km north of Sanquhar.

³⁶ The Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland Statistical Accounts of Scotland (edina.ac.uk) [Accessed 28/06/2022]

The New Statistical Accounts (1835)³⁷ measure the Parish at 61 and a quarter square miles, extending 18 miles long and 5 miles wide. The Parish extends to Kirkconnel to the north, Crawford and Crawfordjohn, to the East, to the south by Penpoint and Durisdeer and to the west by Kirkconnel, New Cumnock and Dalry.

In regard to the Parish population, the New Statistical Accounts record 3268 souls in 1831 with 1400 people living in Sanquhar.

The staple commodity of the Parish is recorded as sheep and wool with c. 21,000 sheep, 190 horses and 960 cattle listed amongst the livestock. Pastoral farming is the chief land use with agricultural land of limited availability due to the topography of the Parish. The annual yield of foodstuffs is around 13,900 lbs.

Plantations are recorded as being limited in number, with only 282 acres covered by woods.

Coal is recorded as being abundant around Sanquhar and Kirkconnel. Three workable seams are recorded, primarily on land owned by the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensferry. Mining is carried out at three pits, employing some sixty men.

In addition to coal, lead mines are recorded nine miles east of Sanquhar at Wanlockhead with a total annual yield of around 500 tons and employing 208 men and boys.

Carpet Weaving and Cotton Manufacture is listed as a staple of the economy. Thirty looms are recorded at Crawick-Mill, just north of Sanquhar, employing 123 men, women, boys and girls. Around 100 cotton weavers are listed in Sanquhar, producing muslin and cotton goods. Around 300 people are listed as being employed in the cotton industry.

The New Accounts list the following features of historic and archaeological interest:

- Site of fort – The name of Sanquhar is compounded from the Caer, meaning Fort and Sean, meaning Old and relates a prehistoric fort in the area. The thirteen-century settlement at Sancher or Sene-char is recorded on the Charters of Robert I and David II.
- Castle at Sanquhar – The castle is listed as a ruin in 1835, situated on a steep bank. A deer park is noted to the north of the castle, with gardens and a fishpond to the west. A court-hall is noted as being located nearby to the castle.

Post-medieval baseline

Within the CSA, Deil's Dyke crosses west to east through the Development Site. The earthwork crosses the Ulzieside Plantation and to then north of Cairn Hill. As described above, Deil's Dyke (MDG12838) is thought to have Late Prehistoric origins, and has been interpreted as a boundary feature, serving to demarcate upland zones from lowland agricultural areas. This feature was likely still in use into the Post-medieval period. Just to the south of Deil's Dyke, also within the CSA, are the remnants of a field system and associated enclosure, with several areas of ridge and furrow which may have a medieval date but could continue into the Post-medieval period. (DGCHM5, DGCHM7, DGCHM17, DGCHM18, and DGCHM20). These assets are described in further detail in Section 4.7 below.

Outside of the features listed above there are a further 27 recorded Post-medieval assets within the CSA (Figure 9.4). These assets all relate to agricultural or industrial exploitation of the landscape. Located on the western development edge, south of Ulzieside Plantation and overlooking the Euchar Water, a length of field wall is recorded (MDG16989). The 'Great Craigiedhu' field boundary is likely associated with a series of field parcels and possible farmsteads located above the Euchar Water, between the river valley and the Ulzieside Plantation, outside of the CSA (Canmore ID 179293, Canmore ID 179294). At Ulzieside, associated with a mill, the remains of a mill pond and sluice are recorded (DGCHM15) along with the mill lead (HM1). The remains of a 'Well' are also recorded at

³⁷ The New Statistical Accounts of Scotland Statistical Accounts of Scotland (edina.ac.uk) [Accessed 28/06/2022]

Ulzieside (DGCHM16). To the north and south of Deil's Dyke, two further areas of rig cultivation have been identified (DGCHM5 and DGCHM7). Across the CSA 10 sheep pens are recorded (DGCHM1-3, DGCHM4, DGCHM6, DGCHM8-11, DGCHM18 and HM17) of various size and shape along with 5 footbridges positioned across water courses to aid farmers move across valley floors (HM9, HM11, HM12, HM13 and HM19). Across the CSA 6 quarries and extraction pits are also recorded, located around Deil's Dyke and further into the upland areas to the south (DGCHM12, MDG16989, MDG27295, DGCHM15, HM3 and HM20). Several of these quarry sites are clustered along the southern boundary of the CSA.

Adjacent to the CSA, within the 1 km Study Area south of the river Nith are a series of assets relating to the Post-medieval rural settlement. Barrbank Country House (MDG23955) is located 750 m north of the CSA just southwest of Sanquhar. This asset no longer survives but represents the most prestigious dwelling within the 1 km Study Area, south of the river Nith and outwith Sanquhar. Eight further dwellings are recorded as farmsteads. Immediately north and to the east of the CSA, the farmstead at Ulzieside (MDG23442) and The Kiln (MDG28558) are still standing and in use. To the west of the CSA, adjacent to Euchar Water and Turbull's Burn the farmsteads of Old Barr (MDG23973) and Barr Farm (MDG23972) survive and are occupied. A further five farmsteads are recorded as ruins (MDG16984, MDG16985, Canmore ID 179293, Canmore ID 179294, MDG21427). Two of these farmsteads are located c. 750 m northwest of the CSA, west of Euchar Water (MDG16984, MDG16985), two farmsteads and associated field system are recorded at Glenmaddie Burn (Canmore ID 179293, Canmore ID 179294) to the north of the Ulzieside Plantation and above the Euchar Water. The final asset is located on Cairn Hill to the east of the CSA (MDG21427). This asset was located during the walkover (WS2) and is described in further detail in Section 4.7 below. These assets are all north of Deil's Dyke, which appears to form a marker between upland pasture south of the earthwork and lowland agricultural land to the north.

The remaining assets south of the river Nith are largely made up of agricultural and industrial features such as Sheep folds (MDG27046, MDG26128, HM14, HM16), and extraction sites/quarries (MDG27294, Canmore ID 365152, HM4, HM6). These assets are all located south of the Deil's Dyke, within upland areas adjoining the CSA. The last remaining asset south of the river Nith is a purported military camp (MDG59) relating to dragoons at the time of the Covenant. This asset is located immediately west of the planned access road to the development, south of Ulzieside.

North of the river, there is only a single occupied farmhouse located at Blackaddie (MDG52) on the western outskirts of Sanquhar. Further evidence of the rural economy is provided in a findspot (MDG38) of portable querns, kneading troughs and stone weights associated with weaving, all recovered from fields east of Sanquhar.

Within the 1 km Study Area, the remaining assets are located with the settlement of Sanquhar and its Conservation Area (CA326). Within Sanquhar there are 22 listed buildings (LB17258, 40536, 40537, 40541, 40542, 40543, 40544, 40545, 40546, 40547, 40548, 40549, 40550, 40553, 40554, 40555, 40556, 40557, 40558, 40559, 40560 and 40540). Listed Building 40540 is a Category A Toll House built in a Baroque Style and likely has medieval origins. The remaining listed buildings are Category B and C and date from the mid-18th century, or a second phase of construction dated to the mid-19th century. The above listed buildings are predominantly located on the High Street of Sanquhar and comprise 2 banks, a post office, a library, council offices, monuments and a hotel. The remaining listed buildings are residential dwellings. Away from the main High Street two bridges (Blackaddie and Euchar Bridges) are recorded crossing the river Nith.

The HER records, historic map regression and a review of the Statistical Accounts all contribute to a picture of a mixed rural economy based on sheep farming, supporting a mill and textile industry, with plantation, mining and quarries providing additional funds and employment to a low-density rural population. The key settlement of Sanquhar expanded in size and population between the late eighteenth and mid nineteenth century as weaving became more industrialised and new mills were constructed. Transport and infrastructure were improved to accommodate the growing population and the need to export goods via road and rail. New bridges were constructed to connect Sanquhar to the

rural farming and mining economy south of the river Nith. Settlement south of the river appears to have changed very little throughout this period, with a dispersed population continuing to live and work in small farmsteads, hamlets and country houses for the wealthier members of the community.

Given there are a number of known Post-medieval assets within the CSA, its immediate locale and the results of the DBA walkover survey (Section 4.7 below), the potential for unknown remains from this period to survive within the CSA is assessed as high. Should further Post-medieval evidence survive, it is likely to be focused around Ulzieside at lower elevations, along the proposed access route to the main proposed Development Site, where known assets include a farmstead and mill with associated water courses. A number of other farmsteads are also known to the north of the Ulzieside Plantation, just outside of the CSA. A second area within the CSA where there can be said to be increased potential for Post-medieval archaeology is around Deil's Dyke. A series of enclosures, farmsteads and associated field systems are recorded here that may have medieval origins but could also date to the Post-medieval period. Though the potential for further unknown remains to survive is reduced at higher elevations to the south of Deil's Dyke, post medieval activity is attested by sheep folds and extraction pits and a shieling is recorded near Cairn Hill, just east of the CSA. Thus, the possibility of further Post-medieval archaeology being discovered at higher elevations within the CSA cannot be ruled out.

4.6.5 Modern Era

Beyond ongoing expansion of residential dwellings, commercial properties and associated infrastructure at Sanquhar, largely restricted to the areas south and west of the nineteenth century limits of settlement, there are no significant changes to settlement north or south of the river Nith. Within the rural landscape south of the river, modern infrastructure in the form of telecommunication and power lines were added and the road network was improved. Settlement remains dispersed characterised by individual farmsteads and private dwellings. No notable changes to the field system are apparent. Within the CSA, the farmstead at Ulzieside remains the only settlement. As with earlier period, lower elevations below the Deil's Dyke are used for crop and pasture. Upland areas south of the Deil's Dyke continue to be used for rough pasture and tree plantation.

South of the River Nith, but outside of the CSA the farmsteads/hamlets of Barr, The Kiln, South Mains and Mains Cottages continue to be occupied.

There are no recorded modern assets within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area assets are limited to twentieth century structures and monuments in Sanquhar (MDG27399, MDG27583, MDG9746). These consist of a First World War Memorial and two new non-residential buildings.

Considering the review of cartographic sources (Figures 9.6 and 9.7) and the results of the DBA walkover survey (Section 4.7 below), the potential for unknown significant remains from this period to survive within the CSA is assessed as low. Those which may be present would likely be associated with modern agricultural management, such as clearance and quarrying for access tracks, though it is likely that any modern features would be well recorded and readily visible in the landscape.

4.7 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on 24th June 2022. The weather was predominantly sunny with intermittent cloud cover but good visibility. Grass and heather were standing tall in upland zones within the main CSA, limiting visibility of small earthworks and features.

Where accessible, known archaeological features in the CSA were visited to confirm the archaeological records and to determine and assess potential effects from the Development. The CSA was also assessed for any previously unknown archaeological features.

Assets recorded with an * below are located just outside of the CSA but are included in the description due to their proximity to the Development Site.

The proposed access route from Ulzieside, which utilises the existing access track and adjacent fields, was walked to assess the CSA for historic features identified in the HER data and historic mapping. This primarily focussed on a former Mill and associated water management system recorded on the first edition OS.

HER ID	HM ID	Description
MDG23442*		Farmstead
DGCHM15	HM1	Mill Dam and Sluice Gate
	HM2	Mill Lead

Farmstead MDG23442* at Ulzieside was still visible and in use. The former Lead and Dam were both visible (HM1 and HM2). HM2 survived as a drainage ditch to the east of the modern access track. HM1 survived as a large depression within a field to the west of the access track. These features could not be accessed and inspected in more detail due to the fields being in use for pasture with numerous livestock present.

Immediately west of the access track and just outside of the CSA, a Post-medieval military camp is recorded in the HER data (MDG59*). There was no visible sign of this feature on the ground.

Also, along the line of the proposed access track the following industrial and agricultural assets are recorded in HER data and first edition OS mapping:

HER ID	HM ID	Description
	HM2	Gravel Pit
	HM3	Old Quarries (Whinstone)
	HM5	Sheepfold

Both the gravel pit and quarry survive as shallow scoops in the landscape. The sheepfold is still standing.



Plate 7: Location of MDG59, Dragoon's Meadow.

Within the main Development Site itself a series of blocks of rig cultivation (DGCHM19, 20, 22), enclosures (DGCHM22), and sheep folds are identified in the HER data derived from aerial photography and historic map transcriptions, between the modern tree plantations of Ulzieside

Plantation and Mains Plantation. The rig cultivation and enclosures are not recorded on the reviewed historic mapping, but the sheep folds are:

HER ID	HM ID	Description
DGCHM19, 20, 22		Rig cultivation and field system.
	HM10	Sheepfold

Of these assets, evidence of rig cultivation (DGCHM19, 20, 22) is still visible in the landscape and the sheep fold survives (HM8). The enclosure was not visible during the walkover.



Plate 8: Rig cultivation and former land divisions adjacent to Ulzieside Plantation

Extending east from Ulzieside Plantation, across the CSA, the remains of MDG12838 Deil's Dyke were visible as a wide, irregular earthwork running the full west to east width of the CSA.

HER ID	HM ID	Description
MDG12838	HM5	Celtic or Deil's Dike



Plate 9: Earthwork/ditch of Deil's Dyke

Approximately 75 m north of Deil's Dike, a Sheep Fold is recorded in the HER data, derived from aerial photography and historic map transcriptions. This feature (DGCHM4/HM10) was identified in the walkover survey and is still standing in good condition.

HER ID	HM ID	Description
DGCHM4		Sheep Fold



Plate 10: Sheep Fold HM10

Within the CSA, south of Ulzieside Plantation, the following assets are recorded within the HER data and noted on historic mapping:

HER ID	HM ID	Description
	HM6	Footbridge
	HM7	Footbridge

No ID	HM8	Footbridge
MDG16989		Possible Rig and Furrow identified through aerial photography.
		Post medieval field boundary wall
DGCHM1	HM10	Sheepfold
		Sheepfold
	HM12	Footbridge
	HM13	Old Quarry
DGCHM15		Sandstone Quarry
DGCHM12		Old Quarry
DGCHM14		Old Quarry
DGCHM13		Old Quarry

None of the footbridges identified above were seen during the walkover survey. Of the recorded Sheep Folds, HM17 was not visible and HM18 survives as a low earthwork. Field boundary wall MDG16989 was not identified during the walkover survey.

An area of Rig and Furrow was identified within the HER data and derived from aerial photography to be located just east of Whing Burn (DGCHM23). The Rig was not visible; however, drainage channels were seen in the fields west of Whing Burn. A sheepfold (WS1) was also identified.

Asset	Description	Location
WS1	Sheep fold. Post-medieval to modern.	275804, 606323



Plate 11: Sheep Fold WS1, with drainage channels visible in the slope above Whing Burn.

Of the various quarries purportedly within the CSA, recorded in the HER data, derived from aerial photography and historic map transcriptions, HM20–24 survive as earthworks, identified as shallow scoops on the surface of the Development Site.

The following group of assets were recorded just outside of the CSA, in close proximity to the main Development Site.

HER ID	HM ID	Description
	HM14*	Sheepfold
	HM15*	Shepherds Cairn
	HM16*	Sheepfold
Canmore ID 294202*		Undated structure

Sheepfold HM14* was not visible during the walkover survey. Sheepfold HM16* is recorded in HER data, derived from aerial photography and historic map transcriptions is recorded just within the CSA. The walkover survey identified the feature as a low earthwork that sits just north of the CSA and just outside of the Development Site. Cairn HM15* survives as a low earthwork.

Canmore data (Canmore ID 294202*) record the remains of an undated structure 90 m to the south of Deil's Dyke, within the CSA. However, both the walkover survey and HER data, derived from aerial photography and historic map transcriptions, indicate this asset is actually located just west of the CSA, west of the Whing Burn.

A series of assets are recorded within the HER data, on and around Cairn Hill, located west of the CSA.

HER ID	HM ID	Description
MDG57*		Medieval to Post-med enclosure
MDG58*		Shieling Hut

The walkover survey of this area identified a single Shieling Hut (WS2*) measuring approximately 8m by 11m, and an associated east-west aligned bank and ditch (WS3*).

Asset	Description	Location
WS2/ MDG21427	Shieling Hut	277067, 607131
WS3	Bank and ditch	277034, 607082

It would seem likely that MDG58 and MDG21427 actually relate to the same shieling hut. This asset was clearly visible as a raised spread of rubble clear of long grass and heather. No similar features were seen nearby. WS3 appears to relate to Deil's Dyke, forming a western arm of this earthwork outside of the CSA. MDG57 was not visible, and no clear enclosure was visible.

Sat on the summit of Cairn Hill, a cairn was recorded (WS4). This feature is not recorded on any historic mapping. However, it is recorded within the HER data (MDG43) and is likely Late Prehistoric in origin, with Post-medieval additions and modification.

Asset	Description	Location
WS4	Cairn	277067, 607131



Plate 12: Shieling Hut WS2.



Plate 13: Bank and ditch WS3.



Plate 14: Cairn WS4.

Outside of the CSA, located immediately west of the Ulzieside Plantation, above the Euchar Water, a series of Medieval to Post-medieval farmsteads and associated field systems are recorded (Canmore ID 179293, Canmore ID 179294). These assets could not be visited on the day due to access restrictions. However, a series of former land parcel divisions and drainage channels (WS5) were visible from the roadside to the west of Euchar Water. These appear to confirm the survival of a Medieval to Post-medieval field system in this area.

Asset	Description	Location
WS5	Medieval to Post-medieval land divisions/field system	275163, 607781



Plate 15: Medieval to Post-medieval land parcels (WS5) to the west of the Ulzieside Plantation.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the CSA, outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, and suggests further work and mitigation strategies.

The review of the data collected, and the current site conditions indicates that the CSA generally has low potential for further archaeological remains to be present in the elevated upland locations where the turbines are sited.

The key prehistoric asset within the upland section of the CSA is Deil's Dyke. This is an enormous landscape feature and easily identifiable. Whilst prehistoric cairns are recorded at elevated locations adjacent to the CSA, it is considered unlikely that any previously unrecorded settlements or funerary monuments will be impacted by the proposed Development in upland areas, these remains being characterised by extensive cropmarks or extant earthworks. Medieval and Post-medieval assets are recorded within the upland areas and consist of farmsteads, areas of rig field system, sheep folds, clearance cairns and quarry/extraction sites. These assets have all been mapped and their locations are generally well understood, being centred around and to the north of Deil's Dyke.

The greatest potential for previously unknown assets is confined to lowland areas in the vicinity of the proposed site access track. There is considered to be a generally high potential for archaeological remains to be present around the farmstead of Ulzieside and the Euchar Water. There is increased potential for prehistoric assets in this area, associated with the Late Prehistoric Fort of Kemps Castle, located within 75 m of the CSA.

Medieval and Post-medieval settlement was generally concentrated along the lower elevations and burns, as indicated by dispersed farmsteads and enclosures along the valleys and watercourses, whilst upland areas were used for rough grazing. Medieval and Post-medieval assets associated with milling and the farmstead at Ulzieside are also likely to survive within the CSA. Findspots associated with a purported Dragoons marching camp may also survive. Sections of rig cultivation and quarry sites are also likely to be present.

Table 8: Summary of Archaeological Potential of the Site

Period name		Potential
Early Prehistoric	Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	Negligible to Low
	Mesolithic	Negligible to Low
	Neolithic	Low
Later Prehistoric	Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	Low
	Iron Age	High
Roman		Low
Medieval		Medium
Post-medieval		High
Modern		Low

6. POTENTIAL IMPACT FROM THE DEVELOPMENT

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried and otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during the construction phase of the development.

Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint where earthmoving and excavation and not to the full extent of the CSA. These activities include the excavations for the turbine foundations, hardstanding, borrow pits, cable runs, access tracks and construction compounds.

The 11 recorded assets listed within Table 9 are located within 50 m of turbine locations and key associated infrastructure, based on the design layout at Design Freeze. As such, they are at risk of direct impacts during the construction phase of the proposed Development. These assets are all located on or to the south of Deil's Dyke, an asset which forms a historic marker between upland and lowland zones.

Table 9: Assets located within 50m of turbine locations and ley associated infrastructure

Reference	Name	Period	NGR	
DGCHM14	Named well	Post-medieval	277419	608861
HM1	Mill Lead	Post-medieval	277353	608727
MGD59	Dragoon's Meadow Military Camp	Post-medieval	277070	608430
HM2	Gravel Pit	Post-medieval	277079	608392
DGCHM3	Sheepfold	Post-medieval	276892	608148
DGCHM16	Sheep pen	Post-medieval	276699	608082
DGCHM17	Rig cultivation	Post-medieval	276699	608082
HM6	Footbridge	Post-medieval	276577	607879
DGCHM18	Field system, rig	Medieval/Post-medieval	276518	607903
DGCHM20	Rig cultivation	Medieval/Post-medieval	276603	607707
MDG12838	Deil's Dyke	Iron Age/Medieval	277222	607016

The final Development layout and consideration of direct effects is fully assessed within the Cultural Heritage EIA Chapter that accompanies the application. Recommendations for mitigating direct impacts, to both the known and previously unknown heritage resource, are made, where appropriate within the Cultural Heritage EIA Chapter.

7. CONCLUSION

The CSA is in general considered to have a low potential for further unknown archaeological remains to be present in the elevated upland locations where the turbines are to be sited. The greatest potential for previously unknown assets is confined to lowland areas to the north of Deil's Dyke. Deil's Dyke runs west to east through the CSA. This earthwork dates to the Late Prehistoric period and seems to have served as a landscape marker, separating upland and lowland zones in the Iron Age and later periods. To the north of Deil's Dyke, the land drops off into the lowland zone with a greater focus on agriculture and associated farmsteads from the Iron Age to the Post-medieval period. To the south of Deil's Dyke, land was used for rough pasture from the Iron Age and extraction/quarrying throughout the Medieval and Post-medieval period.

There is a high potential for archaeological remains to be present around the farmstead of Ulzieside and the Euchar Water, along the route of the proposed access track to the proposed Development Site. Prehistoric assets may be present to the north of Deil's Dyke, associated with the Late Prehistoric Fort of Kemp's Castle, located within 75 m of the CSA. The nearest prehistoric settlement site being located at Kemp's Castle, overlooking the Euchar Water. Medieval and Post-medieval settlement was concentrated along the lower elevations and burns, as indicated by dispersed farmsteads and enclosures along the valleys and watercourses with upland areas used for rough grazing. Medieval and Post-medieval assets associated with milling and the farmstead at Ulzieside are likely to survive within the CSA. Findspots associated with a Dragoons marching camp may also survive. Sections of rig cultivation and quarry sites are also likely to be present around Deil's Dyke and at lower elevations to the north.

Whilst prehistoric cairns are recorded at elevated locations adjacent to the CSA, it is considered unlikely that any previously unrecorded prehistoric settlements or funerary monuments will be impacted by the proposed Development, as these typically survive in upland pastures as extant earthworks or stone structures.

Medieval and Post-medieval assets are recorded within the upland areas and consist of farmsteads, areas of rig field system, sheepfolds, clearance cairns and quarry/extraction sites. Within the CSA assets are limited to sheepfolds and quarry sites. These assets have all been mapped and their locations are well understood, being centred around and to the south of Deil's Dyke.

There are 11 recorded assets located within 50 m of turbine locations and key associated infrastructure, based on the design layout at Design Freeze. As such, they are at risk of direct impacts during the construction phase of the proposed Development. These assets are all located on or to the north of Deil's Dyke along the route of the proposed access track. A further site is in the vicinity of one of the proposed borrow pits. Deil's Dyke itself is the highest value asset at risk of direct impacts, being an 'Archaeologically Sensitive Area' as covered by Policy HE4 of the DGLDP2.

In conclusion, it is likely that any groundworks undertaken across and to the north of Deil's Dyke would have the potential to directly impact upon known as well as previously undiscovered archaeological remains in lowland zones. Avoidance of known archaeology is recommended. The final Development layout and consideration of direct and indirect effects is fully assessed within the Cultural Heritage EIA Chapter that accompanies the application. Recommendations for mitigating direct and indirect effects are made, where appropriate within the Cultural Heritage EIA Chapter.

8. COPYRIGHT

Environmental Resource Management Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design/specification.

9. GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

9.1 Heritage Assets within CSA and 1km Study Area

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM656	MDG28	45412	n/a	Kemps Castle, fort 320m SW of Euchar Bridge	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)	Late Prehistoric	277286	608877	1km
Scheduled Monument	SM687	MDG50	45434	n/a	Crichton Peel & Sanguhar Castle	Sanguhar Castle occupies a good position with natural defences on all sides except the E, where it has been isolated by a ditch, almost obliterated on the SE but measuring some 40ft wide and 15ft deep, with a prominent counterscarp mound, on the NE where it seems to have been re-excavated by the Marquis of Bute about 1894. He also partly restored the ruins of the castle, which forms a rectangle, 120ft E-W by 65ft within curtain walls, which have had ranges of buildings attached on all four sides. These are now extremely dilapidated. Five building periods are traceable, starting with the late 14th century tower in the S, which has been restored and stands four storeys high. The NE curtain wall was built about 1400; the NW wall, tower house and drum tower	Medieval	278526	609247	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						were built about 1450. The W range of courtyard buildings dates to the 16th century. In front of the main castle is a large, trapezoidal outer court some 77ft by 118ft, enclosed by a 17th century rubble wall, with minor buildings against it on the NW and NE sides.				
Conservation Area	CA326	MDG8958			Sanquhar	Sanquhar Conservation Area.	Post Medieval	278182	609899	1km
Listed Building	40540	MDG41, MDG20298	45425	A	Sanquhar, High Street, Tolbooth	Tolbooth/Town House of Baroque style. Comprises 2-storeys, 5 bays, inner 3 bays of (principal) E elevation slightly advanced with pediment surmounted by octagonal belfry on massive square base, leaded bell-cast roof over, with weathervane finial. Openings in lugged and key-stoned architraves; rusticated quoins; E elevation built of ashlar; remainder rubble-built - all painted. Double central forestair to E with steps renewed in red ashlar and cast-iron balustrade dated to 1857.	Post Medieval	278090	609913	1km
Listed Building	40536	MDG12932, MDG18623, MDG20294	232787	B	Blackaddie Bridge	Bridge by masons Murdoch and Weir. Dated to 1855 on outer end of either of parapet. Road bridge, 3 segmental arches over River Nith. Stugged grey ashlar,	Post Medieval	277482	609683	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						piers and cutwaters, outer pilaster strips, abutments and outer face parapet all bullfaced; channelled voussoirs; band course below parapets; latter slightly splayed at approaches. Straight, horizontal roadway.				
Listed Building	40537	MDG20295	210747	B	Sanquhar, 2 Church Road		Post Medieval	278080	609934	1km
Listed Building	40547	MDG20305	210817, 241295	B	Sanquhar, 39, 41 High Street, Post Office	Mid-18th century 2-storey and 3-bay house incorporating rare bow window to right forming Post Office. Coursed painted rubble with raised base course. Plain raised surrounds with cornice to bowed shop window. Main entrance door to centre with further door to post office to right (NW). It includes various later outbuildings to rear (SW) such as a former mailroom in mid 18th century 2-storey block. Smaller single storey ranges to rear mid 19th century. Pitched roof; grey slates. Later plate glass in timber sash and case windows with small pane glazing to bowed shopfront. Cast-iron rainwater goods.	Post Medieval	278193	609873	1km
Listed Building	40548		210818	B	Sanquhar, 63 High Street,	Earlier 19th century classical bank, set back from street. 2 storeys and 5 bays building.	Post Medieval	278258	609850	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
					Bank of Scotland	Droved ashlar and dressings all painted. Central (modern) door with fanlight behind Ionic portico; plate-glass sash windows with projecting cills. Cornice; blocking course; end stacks; double-pitched low pitched slate roof. Plain addition to rear. Set behind spear-headed iron railings on low coping; gates in recessed low flanking screens.				
Listed Building	40549		210819	B	Sanquhar, 71, 73 High Street		Post Medieval	278303	609809	1km
Listed Building	40554	MDG20312	210826	B	Sanquhar, 26 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland	Earlier 19th century. Classical bank set back from street. 2 storeys with attic and 5 bays building. Painted ashlar, channelled at ground. Central door with fanlight behind Roman Doric-columned doorcase, latter with high parapet; 1st floor windows in architraves. Band course between floors; string at 1st floor cill level; cornice; blocking course. Mostly 12-pane sashes. 2 small dormers; straight skews; end stacks slate roof. Set behind decorative cast-iron railings, latter on low coping. 3-bay rear elevation with low rear wing.	Post Medieval	278137	609864	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Listed Building	40557	MDG20315	210829, 241353	B	Sanquhar, 74, 76 High Street	Earlier 19th century. 2 storeys and 3 bays building, with additional 1st floor bay to left over square-headed pend. Painted droved ashlar. 2 inner doors, each with rectangular fanlight, outer shop windows with panelled jambs, hollow bowed cornice and fluted frieze. Cill band and 4-pane sashes to 1st floor. Cornice; end stacks; slate roof.	Post Medieval	278255	609802	1km
Listed Building	40558	MDG20316	210830, 241066, 241067	B	Sanquhar, 78 - 88 High Street	Mid 19th century pair of 2-storey buildings with 3-bay ranges with shops at ground, houses above (altered left). All painted ashlar. Ground floor with pilasters supporting continuous entablature, panelled doors with decorative fanlight. Corbelled 1st floor oriel left, other upper windows plate glass sashes with projecting cills. Cornice; straight skews; end and axial stacks; slate roof.	Post Medieval	278263	609795	1km
Listed Building	17258	MDG18629, MDG23853	232710	C	Euchan Bridge	Early/mid 19th century road bridge, with single segmental arch, over Euchan Water. Coursed, squared rubble with ashlar voussoirs and parapet coping; parapets widened at approaches; square terminal piers with pyramidal caps.	Post Medieval	277630	609105	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Listed Building	40541	MDG20299	210809	C	Sanquhar, 1, 3 High Street, Nithsdale Hotel	2 adjoining 2-storey and 3-bay houses, now forming Nithsdale Hotel. No 1 is dated to the early 19th century and is set back from High Street. It has a blind central 1st floor window, flanking windows enlarged late 19th century; 2 piended canted dormers. No 3 dates to the mid 18th century but was altered, with the addition of 3 ground floor and 2 1st floor windows to High Street (central door blocked circa 1980), modern door in W gable. All pebble-dashed, with painted ashlar margins; sash windows, mostly with 4-pane glazing. Straight skews; only westmost end stack survives; slate roofs.	Post Medieval	278095	609953	1km
Listed Building	40542	MDG20300	210810, 241294	C	Sanquhar, 5, 7 High Street	Mid 18th century 2 storeys pebble-dashed building with 3 bays, central door. And slate roof. On the left bay there is Mary Millar's shop. The remaining are sash windows.	Post Medieval	278103	609923	1km
Listed Building	40543	MDG20301	210811	C	Sanquhar, 11, 13 High Street		Post Medieval	278115	609914	1km
Listed Building	40544	MDG20302	210812	C	Sanquhar, 27, 29 High Street		Post Medieval	278168	609900	1km
Listed Building	40545	MDG20303	210813	C	Sanquhar, 31, 33 High Street	Mid 19th century 2 storeys buildings with attic, 3 bays, ground floor spoiled by modern	Post Medieval	278180	609907	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						shop front. The 1st floor has polished red ashlar and architraves, moulded string at cill level and eaves cornice. Saw-toothed skews; 2 canted dormers with curved roofs; end stacks; slated roofs.				
Listed Building	40546	MDG20304	210815	C	Sanquhar, 35, 37 High Street		Post Medieval	278182	609889	1km
Listed Building	40550		211832	C	Sanquhar, High Street, Monument	Authored by sculptors D J and H Newall of Dalbeattie, this monument was erected in 1864 (inscription) on site of old market cross. It commemorates Sanquhar declaration of 1680 and Sanquhar protestation of 1685. Plain obelisk on broader, battered, stepped and pedimented square base, all raised on bullfaced plinth. White granite, with inscription panels.	Post Medieval	278334	609771	1km
Listed Building	40553	MDG20311	210824, 241301, 241302, 241303	C	Sanquhar, 14-24 High Street	Mid 19th century symmetrical pair of 4-bay houses, each with 3 inner doors, 2 piended dormers and shops filling ground floor. The 2 storeys have attics, painted ashlar and rusticated quoins. The shops are located at either end of range retain pilastered fronts, and modern shop fronts to centre. 8-pane sashes to 1st floor and continuous string at	Post Medieval	278129	609880	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						cill level; cornice; end stacks; slate roof.				
Listed Building	40555	MDG20313		C	Sanquhar, 28-36 High Street		Post Medieval	278146	609858	1km
Listed Building	40556	MDG20314		C	Sanquhar, 38, 40 High Street	Mid 19th century 2 storeys and 3 bays building, with butcher's shop to the left. Painted stugged ashlar. Deeply recessed panelled door with rectangular fanlight; plate glass sashes; shop has late 19th/early 20th century fascia board; pictorial tiled door reveals with painted panel. Cornice; end stacks; roofed with graded slates.	Post Medieval	278161	609850	1km
Listed Building	40559	MDG20317	210844, 241297	C	Sanquhar, 100-102 High Street, Council Offices	Earlier 19th century 2 storeys building with asymmetrical bays. Polished grey ashlar, channelled at ground, rusticated over square-headed openings. Off-centre main doorway in architrave with consoled cornice, recessed door with round-arched fanlight: one other door: all windows are of 12-pane sashes (1 blind in 1st floor); upper windows in architraves with string at cill level. Eaves course; cornice; straight skews; slate roof (lower at left). Some bronze plaques on wall, and barometer	Post Medieval	278305	609770	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Listed Building	40560	MDG20318	210846, 265680	C	Sanquhar, 104-106 High Street Library and House	(presented 1863) to right in round-arched panel. Earlier/mid 19th century 2 storeys building with basement to rear, 5 (3 + 2) bays, with cobbled tall square-headed vehicle pend towards right. Ashlar, with projecting cills. Library door flanked by deep windows; house door and window in right bay. The 1st floor windows are all sashes. End stacks (1 now a thin brick flue); Slate roof. Conical-roofed rear stair turret; low range of outbuildings beside pend built of re-used stonework (? from Sanquhar Castle).	Post Medieval	278318	609763	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG16989	179295	n/a	Great Craigiedhu	A length of field wall marked by pecked lines is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Dumfriesshire 1860, sheet xiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).	Post Medieval	274950	607350	CSA
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27293	365154	n/a	Corridow Hill	This post-medieval quarry scoop was recorded on the 1856 Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet XII).	Post Medieval	275907	604962	CSA
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27295	365153	n/a	Welltrees Tappin	This post-medieval quarry scoop was recorded on the 1856 Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet XII).	Post Medieval	275380	604993	CSA

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27361	358562	n/a	Corridow Hill, Landscape Monitoring Point	A programme of landscape monitoring in conjunction with Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland. The monitoring comprises air photography of selected points across Scotland. The aim of the monitoring is to produce a set of case study locations that will be used to complement the monitoring of Land-use change being carried out as part of the Historic Land-use Assessment.	Modern	276058	605032	CSA
HER Asset		MDG12838		n/a	Deil's Dyke	Earthen bank of rounded profile from 2 - 4 m wide and up to 0.7m high, of scraped earth construction.	Iron Age/ Medieval	277222	607016	CSA
HER Asset	n/a	MDG13024		n/a	Newark, Sanquhar / St Nicholas's Chapel	Findspot	Medieval	278510	608520	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG16984	179290	n/a	Barrburn / Bankhead	A farmstead comprising one unroofed L-shaped building annotated Ruins, one partially roofed building also annotated Ruins, two roofed buildings, one of which is a long building and the other has two wings, and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Dumfriesshire 1860, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the	Post Medieval	277300	609750	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Asset	n/a	MDG16985	179291	n/a	Turnbull's Burn	current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982). Annotated Ruins, one unroofed building and one partially roofed building are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Dumfriesshire 1860, sheet vi). One small, roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).	Post Medieval	277150	609590	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG16987	179293	n/a	Glenmaddie Burn	What may be a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings annotated Ruins, one of which is a long building of four compartments, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Dumfriesshire 1860, sheet xiii). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982). wo small patches of rig have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) immediately N of the possible farmstead, which comprises the footings of one building which is divided into three compartments. The rig is oriented N-S.	Post Medieval	275695	607940	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG16988	179294	n/a	Glenmaddie Burn	A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one roofed long building and two conjoined enclosures is depicted on the	Post Medieval	275501	607778	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Dumfriesshire 1860, sheet xiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).				
HER Asset	n/a	MDG21427	258135	n/a	Cairn Hill	The footings of a rectangular building, aligned from N to S, have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) on the NE flank of Cairn Hill.	Post Medieval	277060	607140	1km
HER Asset		MDG21808	294202	n/a	Whing Burn, Cairn Hill	Much reduced, grass-covered remains of a rectangular building, measuring approximately 9 x 4m, and aligned NW-SE. The building is situated on the eastern bank of the Whing Burn, at a point where the banks are precipitous, and surround the building on the SW and NW sides. A large slab with a slightly concave face, set centrally in the interior face of the NE wall may indicate the location of a fire. The building does not appear on the 1st Edn OS map of around 1860, so it must be assumed that it was reduced to near its current state by that date.	Medieval	276421	607334	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Asset	n/a	MDG23292	211845	n/a	Sanquhar, Church Road, Town Hall	Town Hall	Undated	278042	609940	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG23442	213100	n/a	Ulzieside	Farmhouse; Farmstead	Post Medieval	277526	608734	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG23955	256364	n/a	Barrbank	Country House	Post Medieval	277365	609773	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG23972	256977	n/a	Barr Farm	Farmhouse; Farmstead	Post Medieval	276579	609386	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG23973	256983	n/a	Old Barr	Farmhouse; Farmstead	Post Medieval	276249	608499	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG26128		n/a	Polgown Craigs	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	273788	603969	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27046		n/a	Benzien Craig	Sheep Shelter	Post Medieval	272069	606695	1km
HER Asset		MDG27118		n/a	Scar Water, 'Benbouie'	Field System; Farmstead?	Medieval	274332	604370	1km
HER Asset		MDG27183		n/a	Feuchaw Burn	Enclosure	Medieval	272349	606440	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27294	365141	n/a	Shiel Hill	This post-medieval quarry scoop was recorded on the 1856 Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet XII).	Post Medieval	277037	604846	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27296	365152	n/a	Shiel Hill	Quarry	Post Medieval	276731	604801	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27399	353212	n/a	Sanquhar Memorial Institute	Annals of Sanquhar details the construction of the Institute on New Road (now Glasgow Road) after WW1, incorporating a war memorial, plaques being located either side of the principal entrance. The building appears on the 3rd edition of the OS (six-inch series) notated as Hall.	Modern	277891	610020	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG27583	339944	n/a	Sanquhar, War Memorial	Annals of Sanquhar details the construction of the Institute on	Modern	277945	609891	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						New Road (now Glasgow Road) after WW1, incorporating a war memorial, plaques being located either side of the principal entrance. The building appears on the 3rd edition of the OS (six-inch series) notated as Hall. McCracken notes the Institute was later sold before demolition in the 1980s. The plaques have been incorporated within the war memorial located next to The Waird on McKendrick Road.				
HER Asset	n/a	MDG28558		n/a	The Kiln	Farmstead	Post Medieval	277956	608540	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG30	45414	n/a	Sanquhar	Part of a Runic stone was found in the district of Sanquhar by the late Rev Dr Simpson. It is in the possession of the Rev James Hay Scott.	Early Medieval	278075	609309	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG33	45417	n/a	Ulzieside	Thie Class I axe-hammer from Ulzieside that is held in Dumfries Museum.	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age		608700	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG37	45421	n/a	Sanquhar, Nith	Ovoid hammer-stone picked up in a "children's house" on the Washing Green, on the side of the Nith at Sanquhar. Also, from Sanquhar, from the bed of the Nith, a natural flake which has served as a whetstone.	Early Neolithic	277600	609600	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG38	45422	n/a	Sanquhar Parish	Portable type querns, hand querns, some of considerable size and slightly ornamented,	Unknown	278132	609207	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						and pot querns or kneading troughs, formerly used for detaching the awns from barley, etc, have been reported found in quantity in Sanquhar parish. Also, many stone weights which were formerly hung on weavers' beams to keep the web on the stretch, are reported.				
HER Asset		MDG39	45423	n/a	Sanquhar, Bridge	The remnants of the 19th century bridge can be clearly seen in the west bank of the River Nith at NS 7750 0963.	Medieval	277640	609590	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG42	45426	n/a	Sanquhar Castle	There is no trace of tumuli at any of the castles in this area (Sanquhar Castle, NS70NE 3: Ryehill Castle, NS70NE 5: Kemp's Castle, NS70NE 1). No further information.	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age		609100	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG43	45427	n/a	Cairn Hill	A partially grass-covered cairn 20.0m in diameter and 1.0m high. There is no trace of a kerb and no evidence that the interment has been disturbed. A modern marker cairn has been built upon the cairn. There is no sign of a Roman or any other work in the vicinity.	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age		606840	1km
HER Asset		MDG45	45429	n/a	Euchan Cottage / 'Fort'	A 7.0m wide terrace running for 250.0m along the hillside at a height of 195 metres OD and enclosing an area of previously farmed ground. It is 1.5m high	Medieval	275870	608050	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						and resembles the Deil's Dyke (see Lin 535) and other nearby boundary banks where these occur in similar situations. An agricultural origin is further confirmed by its proximity to, and alignment with, the Deils Dyke. There is no trace of any walling and nothing to suggest that this was once a defensive feature.				
HER Asset		MDG46	45430	n/a	Kemp's Castle / Auchenbarrow	The area described is a narrow strip of flat land situated between Kemp's Castle and the Euchan Water. It is now under plough and nothing of archaeological significance was seen. No further information.		277270	608820	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG52	45436	n/a	Blackaddie	Building; Farmhouse	Post Medieval	277480	609890	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG54	45438	n/a	Sanquhar, St Conal'S Chapel	Chapel	Unknown	278074	609277	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG55	45439	n/a	Euchan Foot	Recent oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) shows the cropmarks of a round barrow, previously classified as a ring-ditch, situated 100m NE of Euchan Foot mill (NS70NE 40). It has an internal diameter of about 20m and a small gap on the E side, and a possible central feature may represent a burial.	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age		609223	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Asset	n/a	MDG56	45440	n/a	Euchan Foot	This roundhouse has been recorded as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1984, 1995). It is circular in plan and defined by a ditch about 1.84m wide. The enclosed area is 11.6m in diameter. There are two gaps in the ditch at NNW (4m) and SSE (2m) wide one of which may be an entrance. There are also a large number palaeochannels in the vicinity of the monument.	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age		609109	1km
HER Asset		MDG57	45441	n/a	Cairn Hill	A boulder and turf walled enclosure, 19m by 13m over 3m wide wall-spread.	Medieval	277000	607200	1km
HER Asset		MDG58	45442	n/a	Cairn Hill	On the shoulder of Cairn Hill, aligned EW, turf huts, 9m by 6m and 6m sq.	Medieval	277000	607100	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG59	45443	n/a	Dragoon'S Meadow	Military camp?	Post Medieval	277070	608430	1km
HER Asset		MDG60	45444, 365510	n/a	Sanquhar	The fragmentary remains of the deer park wall can be seen in several places sufficient to give a reasonably accurate indication to its original course (see 6" Record sheet). There is now no trace of the gardens and fishpond, but a levelled area centred at NS 78600916 and measuring 60.0m NW-SE by 55.0m was the bowling green.	Medieval	278058	609176	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Asset		MDG61	45445	n/a	Euchan Foot	This mill building has been converted into a dwelling house and there is now no trace of the internal workings. Part of the mill lade is still visible and there is a small millstone leaning against the south gable wall of the house. There is no sign of the datestone.	Medieval	277780	609130	1km
HER Asset		MDG8958	74488	n/a	Sanquhar Burgh	The only reference to the burgh of Sanquhar is to be found in the account of the English Sheriff of Dumfries for the year from October 1335, where there is mention of five burgages, described as 'waste'. It was erected a burgh of barony in 1484 and became a royal burgh in 1598.	Medieval	278208	609847	1km
HER Asset	n/a	MDG9746	86706	n/a	Sanquhar, Townhead, Glasgow Road, National Coal Board Offices	Office	Modern	278045	609913	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM1		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	273401	606405	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM2		n/a		Farmstead on Blaeu	Medieval	276538	608128	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM3		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	276892	608148	CSA

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM4		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	276430	607454	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM5		n/a		Rig cultivation (AP)	Medieval	276458	608089	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM6		n/a		Sheepfold (1st OS)	Post Medieval	276532	608098	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM7		n/a		Rig (?) (AP)	Medieval	275705	606279	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM8		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	274129	606851	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM9		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	273301	605631	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM10		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	274236	605761	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM11		n/a		Sheepfold? (1st OS)	Post Medieval	274225	605726	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM12		n/a		Quarry (1st OS)	Post Medieval	273543	604957	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM13		n/a		Quarry (1st OS)	Post Medieval	272370	605098	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM14		n/a		Named well	Unknown	277419	608861	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM15		n/a		Mill pond, sluice (1stOS)	Post Medieval	277280	608622	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM16		n/a		Sheep pen	Post Medieval	276699	608082	CSA

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM17		n/a		Rig cultivation	Medieval	276699	608082	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM18		n/a		Field system, rig	Medieval	276518	607903	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM19		n/a		Enclosure	Post Medieval	276300	608013	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM20		n/a		Rig cultivation	Medieval	276603	607707	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM21		n/a		Lazy bed? (AP)	Unknown	274309	607308	CSA
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM22		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	274753	604638	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM23		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	274600	604278	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM24		n/a		Unknown	Unknown	272527	604024	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM25		n/a		Unknown	Unknown	272682	603851	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM26		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	273919	604221	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM27		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	273021	604053	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM28		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	272958	604398	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM29		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	273290	604364	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM30		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	275388	608030	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM31		n/a		Mill on Blaeu (unlocated)	Post Medieval	277540	609096	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM32		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	275595	604032	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM33		n/a		Coal pit (1st OS)	Post Medieval	277738	609555	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM34		n/a		Steam pump (2nd OS)	Post Medieval	277796	609520	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM35		n/a		Sewage tank (2nd OS)	Post Medieval	277686	609557	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM36		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	275692	604355	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM37		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	275599	608260	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM38		n/a		Building?	Post Medieval	273963	604230	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM39		n/a		Sheep shelter	Post Medieval	273999	604134	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM40		n/a		Rig cultivation (mechanical?)	Medieval	276269	608269	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM41		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	276392	607101	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM42		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	276638	606711	1km

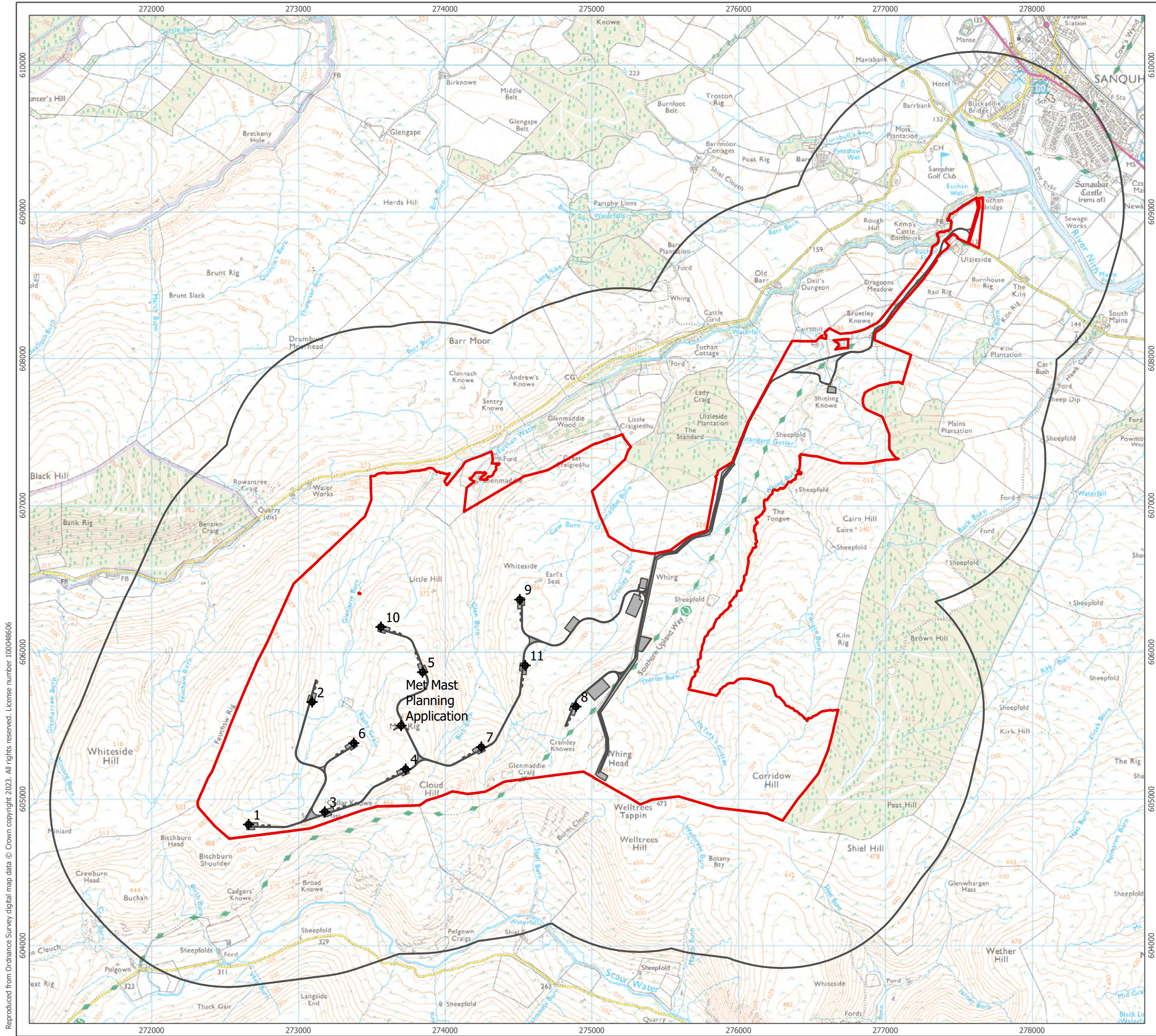
Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM43		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	277414	606614	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM44		n/a		Quarry (1st OS)	Post Medieval	273970	604995	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM45		n/a		Cairn	Unknown	275268	607492	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM46		n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	275332	607206	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM47		n/a		Clearance cairn	Post Medieval	277515	606953	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM48		n/a		Plantation bank, track	Post Medieval	277727	607536	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM49		n/a		Field boundary, rig	Post Medieval	277757	607595	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM50		n/a		Rig cultivation	Medieval	276286	606904	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM51		n/a		Boundary bank	Post Medieval	274462	604115	1km
HER Map/AP Asset	n/a	DGCHM52		n/a		Field boundary	Post Medieval	277565	607074	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		45413	n/a	Sanquhar, Market Cross	Market Cross (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval	278340	609760	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		45470	n/a	Sanquhar	Rune Inscribed Stone (Norse)	Early Medieval	277800	610000	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		179292	n/a	Glenglass	A farmstead comprising one unroofed building with two outshots, which is annotated Ruin, and one roofed L-shaped	Post Medieval	270870	606360	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
						building, and a field are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Dumfriesshire 1859, sheet xii). Two roofed building, two enclosures and the field are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).				
Canmore Asset	n/a		210738	n/a	Sanquhar, 18-14 Castle Street	Term Pending	Post Medieval	278426	609627	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		210849	n/a	Sanquhar, 70, 72 High Street, J And a Dempster	Term Pending	Post Medieval	278249	609804	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		210859	n/a	Sanquhar, 23 High Street, Glendyne Hotel	Hotel (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval	278149	609896	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		211796	n/a	Sanquhar, 51-53 High Street	Term Pending	Post Medieval	278210	609850	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		211828	n/a	Sanquhar, 8 West Lochan	Cottage (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval/ Modern	278051	609899	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		211829	n/a	Sanquhar, Lovedale, General	General View	Post Medieval/ Modern	278346	609660	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		211834	n/a	Sanquhar, Queen's Road, General	General View	Post Medieval/ Modern	277855	609723	1km

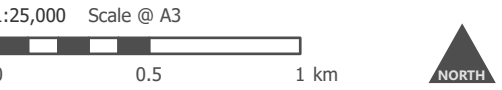
Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Canmore Asset	n/a		257136	n/a	Sanquhar, 10 West Lochan	Cottage (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval/ Modern	278039	609898	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257137	n/a	Sanquhar, 12 West Lochan	Cottage (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval/ Modern	278029	609898	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257138	n/a	Sanquhar, 14 West Lochan	Cottage (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval/ Modern	278020	609898	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257139	n/a	Sanquhar, 16 West Lochan	Cottage (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval/ Modern	278010	609898	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257141	n/a	Sanquhar, 2 South Lochan	Term Pending	Post Medieval/ Modern	278070	609887	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257142	n/a	Sanquhar, 4 South Lochan	Term Pending	Post Medieval/ Modern	278070	609878	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257143	n/a	Sanquhar, 6 South Lochan	Term Pending	Post Medieval/ Modern	278070	609870	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257145	n/a	Sanquhar, Queens Road, Cottage	Cottage (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval/ Modern	278008	609862	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257146	n/a	Sanquhar, 43, 45 High Street	Term Pending	Post Medieval	278198	609871	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257147	n/a	Sanquhar, 47 High Street, Bank	Bank (Financial) (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval	278204	609864	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Canmore Asset	n/a		257150	n/a	Sanquhar, 9 High Street	Term Pending	Post Medieval	278110	609915	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		257151	n/a	Sanquhar, 3 St Mary's Street	Term Pending	Post Medieval	278117	609918	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		308681	n/a	Sanquhar, Blackaddie Road, Sanquhar Golf Course	Golf Course (20Th Century)	Modern	277386	609398	1km
Canmore Asset	n/a		345329	n/a	Sanquhar, 52 High Street, Queensberry Arms Inn	Inn (Period Unassigned)	Post Medieval	278194	609837	1km
Walkover Survey	n/a		WS1	n/a		Sheep fold. Post-medieval to modern.	Post Medieval	275804	606323	CSA
Walkover Survey	n/a		WS2	n/a		Shieling Hut	Post Medieval	277067	607131	1km
Walkover Survey	n/a		WS3	n/a		Bank and ditch	Post Medieval	277034	607082	1km
Walkover Survey	n/a		WS4	n/a		Clearance Cairn	Post Medieval	277067	607131	1km
Walkover Survey	n/a		WS5	n/a		Medieval to Post-medieval land divisions/field system	Medieval/Post Medieval	275163	607781	1km
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM1	n/a		Mill Lead	Post Medieval	277353	608727	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM2	n/a		Gravel Pit	Post Medieval	277079	608392	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM3	n/a		Old Quarries (Whinstone)	Post Medieval	276882	608232	1km

Asset Status	Designation Reference	HER Reference	Canmore / Arcus Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Description of Asset	Period	Easting	Northing	Study Area
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM4	n/a		Old Quarry (Whinstone)	Post Medieval	277217	608028	1km
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM5	n/a		Celtic or Deil's Dike	Iron Age/ Medieval	276089	607442	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM6	n/a		Footbridge	Post Medieval	276577	607879	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM7	n/a		Footbridge	Post Medieval	276417	607333	1km
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM8	n/a		Footbridge	Post Medieval	276314	607142	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM9	n/a		Footbridge	Post Medieval	276386	607030	1km
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM10	n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	273983	607039	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM11	n/a		Sheepfold	Post Medieval	273589	606743	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM12	n/a		Footbridge	Post Medieval	273406	606407	CSA
Historic Mapping	n/a		HM13	n/a		Old Quarry	Post Medieval	272824	606099	CSA



- Core Study Area
- 1 km Study Area
- Proposed Turbines
- Access Tracks
- Site Infrastructure



Produced By: KC	Ref: 4254-REP-034
Checked By: CS	Date: 6/21/2023

Site Location and Study Areas
Figure 9.1.1

Cloud Hill Wind Farm
Desk-Based Assessment

