



Royal
Commission on the
Ancient and
Historical
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Scotland

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DEFENCE ESTATES



KIRKCUDBRIGHT TRAINING AREA

an archaeological survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland



KIRKCUDBRIGHT TRAINING AREA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BY
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND



Aerial view of Doon Hill Iron Age fort and firing position.

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This survey is the result of a happy collaboration between staff of RCAHMS, MOD/Defence Estates, and Kirkcudbright Training Area. The results are a ready measure of the effectiveness of this liaison.

The staff of RCAHMS directly involved in the survey are listed on the title page. Other staff at RCAHMS have contributed to the effective running of the survey and aided in the interpretation of the results, namely M M Brown, D R Easton, S P Halliday, A J Leith, G P Stell and J B Stevenson.

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INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the results of an archaeological survey undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) of the Kirkcudbright Training Area (KTA), Dumfries and Galloway, in 2002 – 3.



The Kirkcudbright Training Area: location map.

The survey follows an approach by MOD/Defence Estates (DE) to provide, in partnership, a baseline survey to enhance the historic component of the Land Management Plan for the KTA. The survey set out to record all visible archaeological features, including all relict military features as well as traditional archaeological monuments. In addition, all boundary features were characterised and the condition of the archaeological monuments assessed.

The RCAHMS survey work has three broad components, summarised briefly below:

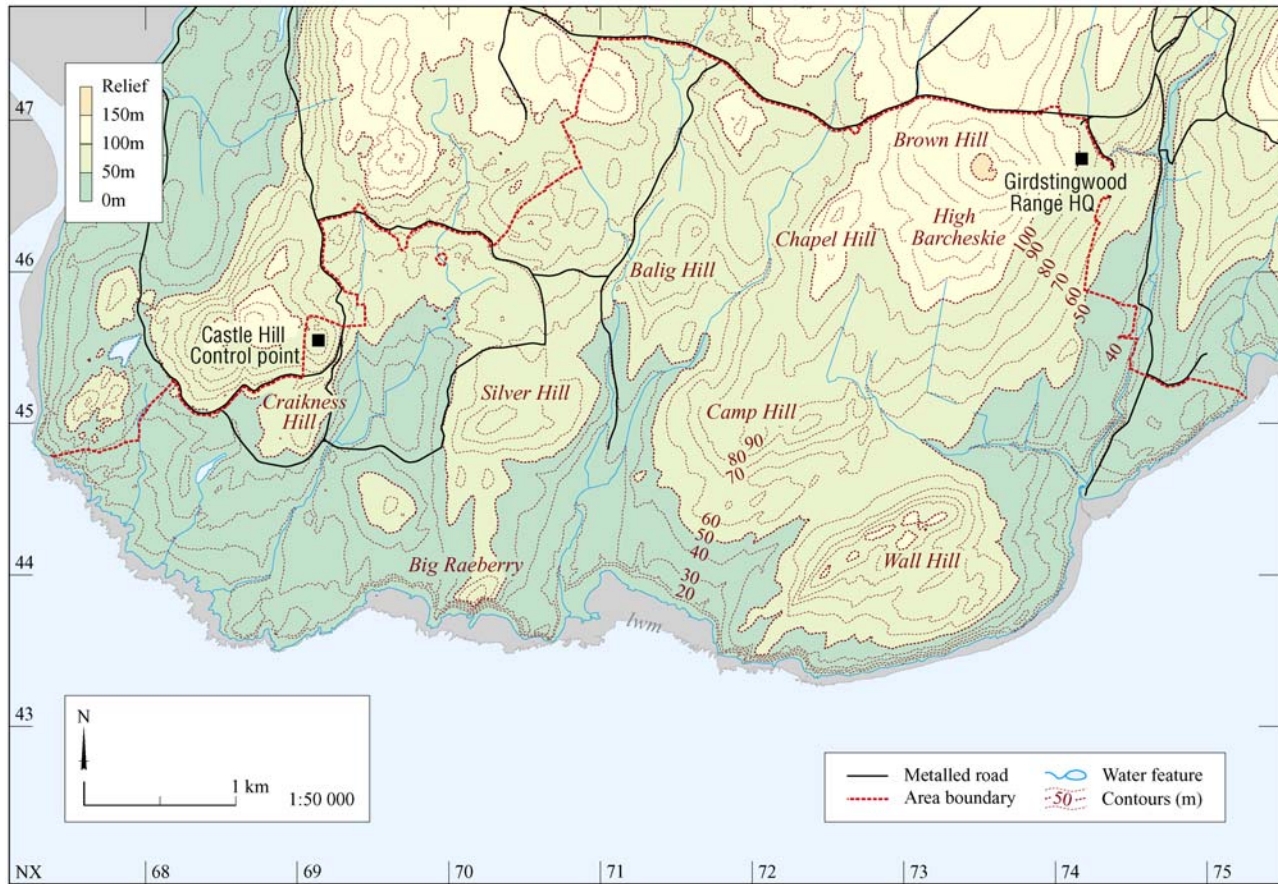
- Baseline archaeological survey
 - 193 archaeological monuments mapped and described
 - 559 structures identified
 - 707 digital photographs taken
- Survey of condition of archaeological monuments (in 2003)
 - 146 condition survey entries created
- Boundary survey
 - 203 km of boundaries characterised

This report summarises the main results of the survey and provides guidance to users of the survey data.

The survey was undertaken between August 2002 and April 2003, and the results were handed over to the Defence Estates in Rosyth in June 2003. The survey has been assimilated into the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and deposited with the Dumfries and Galloway Region Sites and Monuments Record.

THE KIRKCUDBRIGHT TRAINING AREA

The KTA covers some 19 km² of predominately south-facing ground on a promontory protruding into the Solway to the south of the county town of Kirkcudbright. The area was acquired by the War Department in 1942, taking in a series of lowland farms with an emphasis on stock raising. The promontory is dissected by watercourses, generally trending north to south trending and separated by low undulating ridges and hills, rising to a local high point on Brown Hill of just under 160m OD. The coastline is rocky and low cliffs extend along most of the coastline, broken by more dramatic cliffs up to 70m in height at Big Raeberry.



The extent and topography of the Kirkcudbright Training Area.

The greater part of the KTA is farmed, and is divided up by fences, hedges and walls. The emphasis of the farms is on sheep and cattle, but with small patches of arable cropping. Small scale forestry, mainly in the form of shelterbelts and old stands of deciduous trees are scattered across the range. The overall character of the KTA is of a lowland pastoral farming landscape, in which the military component only occasionally provides an over-riding keynote.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The effective survey of the historic dimension of any landscape requires the integration of all available sources of information, including fieldwork, historic maps, historic aerial photographs and documentary sources. Fieldwork, informed by a thorough inspection of aerial photographs and historic maps, lies at the core of the RCAHMS survey of the KTA, with a particular emphasis on ground mapping and, where appropriate, use of OS map detail.

Fieldwork

The fieldwork component of the project saw the entire accessible area inspected on the ground, with particular attention paid to areas of unimproved ground, and rock outcrops that might bear Neolithic rock art. Features identified from a thorough inspection of historic aerial photographs and maps were visited on the ground, to be verified or disregarded. Features that were not on the Ordnance Survey (OS) map were mapped using differential Global Positioning System (GPS) with an accuracy of about $\pm 2\text{cm}$ (see below).

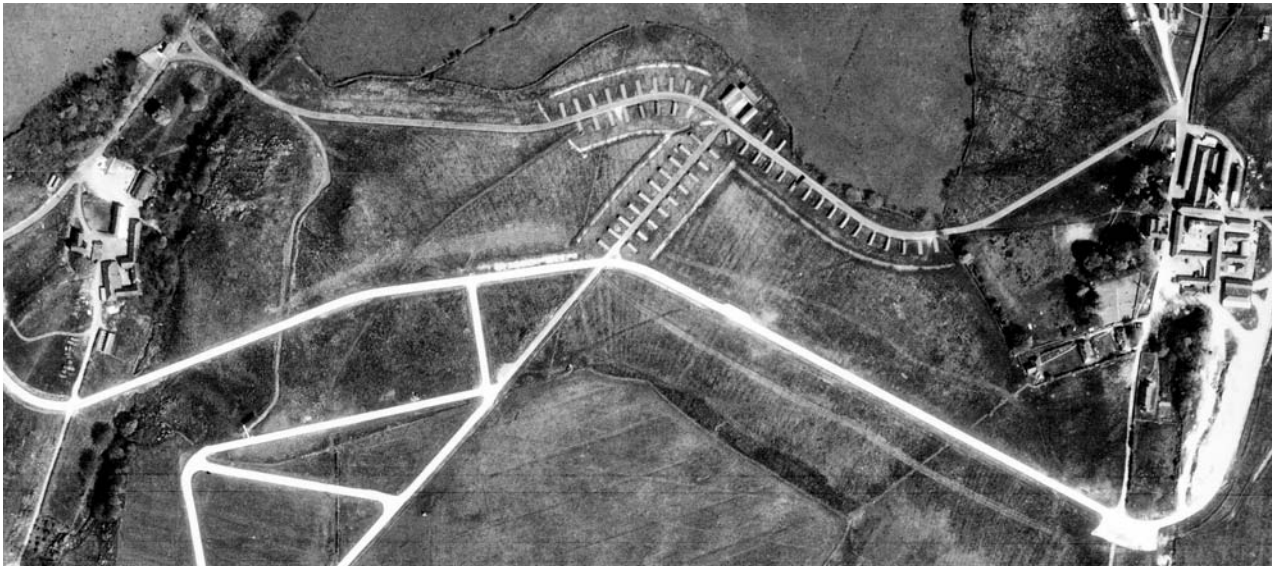


Using GPS to map a bunker to the south of Wall Hill.

Aerial photographs

The KTA is well covered by good quality aerial photographs. Complete black and white coverage of the range in 1946, 1962, 1975 and 1988 is held in the aerial photograph collection of RCAHMS and this was supplemented by colour photography taken by the MOD in March 2002, which covered about 95% of the survey area (some cloud cover). Enlargements of the 1946 and 1962 photographs proved especially useful. In addition RCAHMS has undertaken three low level sorties over the area taking oblique photographs of particular targets.

The historic aerial photographs were particularly valuable in examining areas where more recent spread of coarse vegetation, such as gorse, bracken and rank grass, constrained the effectiveness of ground inspection (mapped from 2002 aerial photographs – Appendix 3). For certain types of remains, such as rig cultivation, the photographs provided an effective overview of their extent and character, and are the primary source. The fieldwork component of the survey was informed by a thorough inspection of all aerial photographs, in some cases identifying sites where there are no longer any visible surface features, but where there may be buried remains.



RAF aerial photograph of Little Balmae and Howell farmsteads to left and right respectively. Huts and sheds in the centre lie beside the newly constructed tank road and overlie rig cultivation (106G/Scot/UK 43 4th May 1946, Crown Copyright/MOD).

OS landline maps

Where features were on the OS map an assessment was made of the accuracy of depiction and location, and if deemed acceptable this was taken through into the survey map.

Historic maps

The 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map of Kirkcudbrightshire have been a valuable source for understanding the 19th- and early 20th-century landscape. As with the aerial photographs, a thorough inspection of the maps was useful in directing fieldwork. The maps also serve to identify sites where there are no visible surface features, but where there is potential for sub-surface remains. County maps from the early 19th and late 18th centuries provide less detail but help document the existence of settlements.

Documentary sources and oral history

The main source of documentation for the area used during the survey was the OS Object Name Book (ONB), which was compiled in support of the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. Each book deals with a single parish and lists the names appearing on the map, together with an authority for the attribution and a short description of the 'object', which may be a farm or a hill. The Kirkcudbrightshire ONB also records details of ownership and past history.

There is potentially a large body of other historical documentation available for the area, and while some has been published, it would repay further analysis. Research of the military history of the KTA, should documentation survive, is a topic for a specialist.

Range staff and farmers have provided valuable insights into the working of the range and this is a potentially important source for the history of the KTA, and of the area before it was acquired by the War Department.

PATTERNS OF SURVIVAL AND DESTRUCTION IN THE LANDSCAPE

Patterns of recent and historic settlement and landuse have a fundamental impact on the character of surviving archaeological remains. In very simplistic terms, the intensity and extent of activity at any given point in time conditions the likelihood that earlier remains will be visible. In the KTA settlement and landuse appears to have been at its most extensive and intensive during the 19th and 20th centuries and it is from this period that the greater part of the archaeological record derives. Thus, many of the field boundaries shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1854) survive in the modern landscape, though many of the 19th-century farmsteads have been destroyed during the lifetime of the range. The relatively good survival of features in the wider landscape, while the settlement foci have been disturbed or destroyed, illustrates the interplay between later activity and earlier remains. In this case the 19th-century field boundaries have been little impediment to the operation of the KTA, ensuring their survival, while the farmsteads have in some cases provided targets for gunnery, and in others, having fallen out of use and become increasingly derelict and unsafe, been knocked down.

This emphasis on the 19th and 20th century means that there is relatively little on the KTA that can be confidently assigned to the earlier periods. However, the earlier material includes important survivals, like the medieval moated site at Dunrod and the earthworks of post-medieval rig in the Milton Parks/Dunrod area and on Craikness Hill. The survival of the rig may be due to the emphasis on pasture in the area, which has also protected the moated site. The three prehistoric forts and a newly discovered hut-circle and homestead are likely to date to between about 3000 and 1500 years ago and have survived because either, like the forts, they are large monuments, or they lie in windows of relatively low-intensity later landuse. The large number of examples of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age rock art that have been recorded in the west of the KTA have survived because they are usually inscribed onto bedrock and perhaps because they have been respected by succeeding populations. Indeed, some of the drystone walls in the Dunrod area ride over sheets of bedrock that would seem to have been highly suitable for quarrying, but which appear to have been left undisturbed.



The survival of the rig and furrow cultivation in this lowland landscape is relatively rare, and is an artefact of the emphasis on grazing over the last two centuries.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SETTLEMENT AND THE LANDSCAPE

The components of the archaeological landscape have been broken down into sections that provide a brief overview of their characteristics. These sections have been organised in roughly chronological order, beginning with the earliest.

Cup-and-ring marked rocks

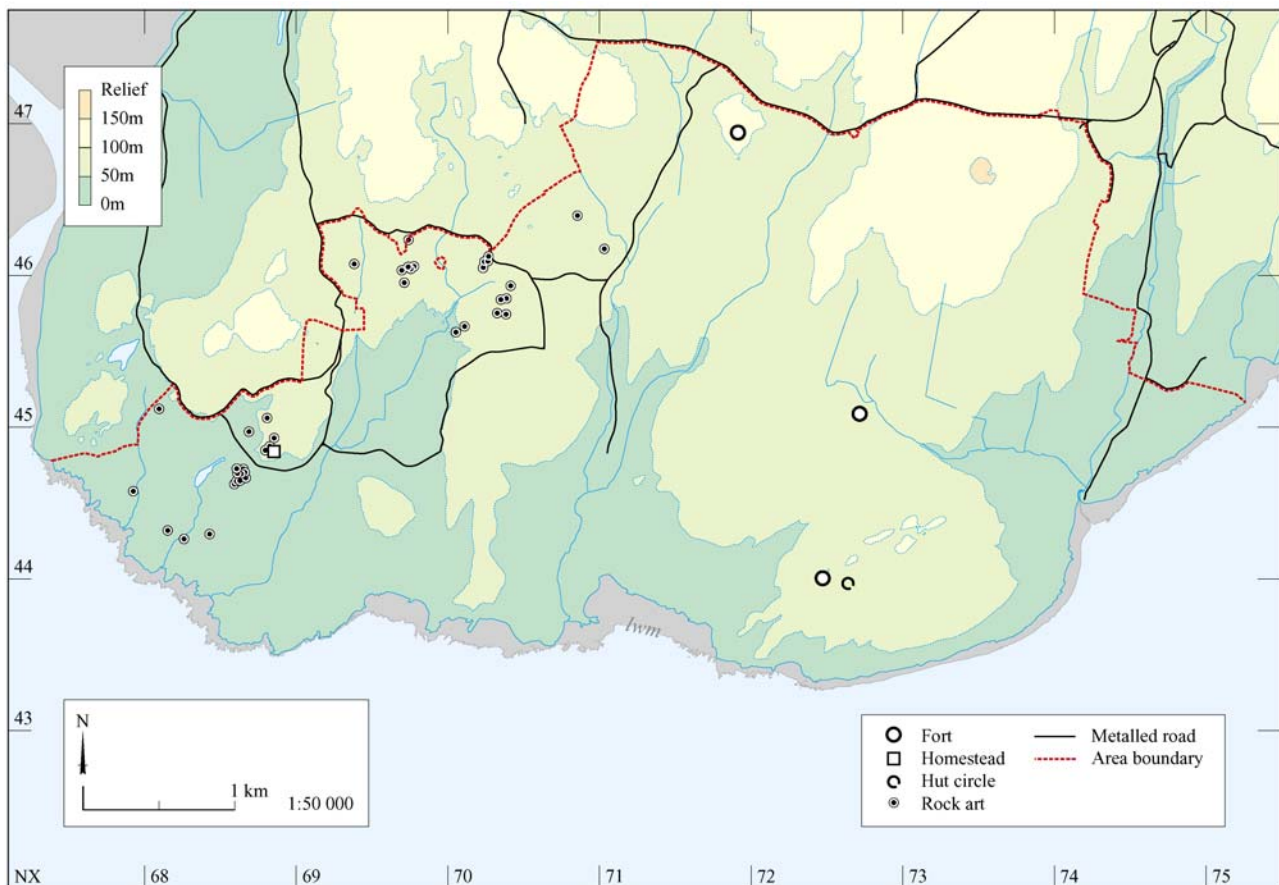
Some 35 petroglyphs have been recorded in the KTA. These display a range of incised motifs, including simple cups, mini-cups, concentric rings, large irregular rings, linear gutters, ‘key-hole’ shaped impressions and a rosette of mini-cups. These are broadly dated to the Neolithic and perhaps early Bronze Age (i.e. *circa* 4000 – 2000 BC) and are frequently referred to generically as cup-and-ring marked rocks. With one exception, on a large boulder, that is almost certainly *in situ*, all the recorded examples are on sheets of bedrock. The complexity of the sites varies from single cups to complex groups of multiple motifs covering large surfaces.



This complex petroglyph is a new discovery and illustrates the quality of many of the carvings in the area.

The sites recorded by the present survey are disposed in two loose clusters, one in the Balmae area in the south-west of the range and the other around Dunrod – Milton Parks to the north. These lie at the south-west end of a wider scatter of sites extending north-east from the range towards Castle Douglas. There is a wide spread of sites across Galloway, with pronounced clusters to the south of Kirkcudbright, in the Gatehouse of Fleet – Creetown area, and in the southern half of The Machars. While patterns of fieldwork undoubtedly play a significant role in this distribution, with a clear tendency for fieldworkers to find more sites around previously known ones, there may be other factors at work. In the KTA, for example, the petroglyphs all lie in the west and north. The two clusters of sites evident in the distribution to date can be identified in the handful of sites known by the end of the 19th century. Despite the aim of the present fieldwork to examine the area systematically, no examples

were identified outwith this area. In some areas, such as Brown Hill and Chapel Hill, there appeared to be a distinct shortage of suitable rocks, while around Wall Hill many of the rock outcrops had been quarried and the rock appeared to be relatively coarse-grained, perhaps rendering it prone to erosion or unsuitable for carving in the first place. While there are numerous imponderables in such distributions, there may be elements of the clustering of known sites that reflect the disposition of the ‘original population’ of carvings, which in turn may reflect the nature of the ceremonial and ritual activities of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.



Map showing the disposition of prehistoric monuments in the survey area.

The pattern of recording of petroglyphs in the KTA provides a good example of the cumulative nature of the archaeological record. Of the total number of sites recorded by the present survey, 20% had been placed on record by the early 20th century. Fieldwork in the 1960s and 1970s accounted for a further 8.5%, while discoveries during the 1990s amounted to 46% of the total. In the latter case it is worth noting that 87% of these were recorded by one group of workers, highlighting the role that interested individuals have played in the collection of distributions such as these. Finally, new discoveries by the present survey amount to 25.5% of the total.

In addition to adding to the total number of sites on record, the major contribution of the RCHMS survey has been to accurately map the sites, and to rationalise some duplication that had crept into the record through the discrepancies of location or description of different fieldworkers.

Many of the previous discoveries were only roughly located and it is worth noting that nineteen were not located by the present survey. The cited locations for five lay in dense gorse, while in the

case of a further five ground inspection suggested that the site may have grassed over; of the remaining nine sites the fact that nothing was visible at the cited location has been recorded, in part reflecting some doubt about the locational accuracy of the existing record.

Hut-circle

What may be the stone footings of a circular building survive in a patch of rough ground to the south of Wall Hill. Such round-houses are usually dated to the 2nd and early 1st millennium BC, but they may also form a component of late Iron Age settlement patterns. This is a rare survival of a class of building that is more commonly found in unimproved ground. The stony ring-banks of these buildings are vulnerable to agricultural improvements and the essentially improved character of much of the range probably accounts for the general absence of other examples from the area.



The low stony bank in the foreground may be the wall footings of a round-house that has survived in a patch of rough ground.

Homestead

A small roughly circular enclosure on Craikness Hill is a homestead or enclosed settlement dating to the period between about 500 BC and AD 500. It is one of a large number scattered across Galloway and western Dumfriesshire, the majority of which have been discovered in upland areas, where their relatively slight earthworks have escaped the depredations of the plough. A smaller number, such as this example, survive in lowland areas, confirming that the settlement pattern known from the uplands extended to the lowlands. These settlements may have been the basic farmstead unit of the day. The earthwork bank may have enclosed a single large timber round-house or several smaller buildings.



This oblique aerial photograph shows the sea of rig on Craikness Hill, amongst which the homestead (A) can be seen lying beside a field boundary.

Torrs Cave

A large littoral cave in Torrs Cove has a stone wall drawn across its mouth, behind which substantial archaeological deposits had built up. Excavation of these deposits has produced evidence for use



The wall drawn across the mouth of Torrs Cave lies behind the square boulder at the bottom of the opening in this view from the west.

over several millennia. Some artefacts may be of Iron Age date, while Roman glass, samian pottery and a melon-shaped bead all date to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The use of caves for burial and perhaps other ritual activities can be paralleled across the British Isles and the prehistoric and Roman finds may reflect this type of activity. The cave was also used through the medieval period and other finds indicate occupation during the 18th century perhaps by contraband traders. Smuggling along the coast was rife at this date and the ‘brandy hole’ or subterranean store on Gypsy Point (NX64SE 51) may be a further manifestation of this activity.

Forts

Defended enclosures or forts have a wide potential date range in south-west Scotland, extending from the early 1st millennium BC to the second half of the 1st millennium AD. Across Galloway as a whole, sites classed as forts exhibit a considerable variation in their location and morphology, and while there are some local groupings, these remain undated. Thus, without excavation, it is difficult to place the three defensive enclosures in the KTA, at Doon Hill, Glennap and on Wall Hill, in a chronological context.



The ramparts of the fort on Doon Hill are the most easily appreciated of the forts on the KTA, despite the construction of a firing position across part of the site.

Homestead moat

This is a rectilinear enclosure of medieval date, surrounded by a broad ditch that must have been at least partly water-filled. Broadly speaking, construction of these sites peaked during the 13th and 14th centuries and they appear to have functioned as ecclesiastical and secular estate centres. Buildings would have stood in the enclosure, fulfilling administrative, economic and domestic functions. On the basis of a few pieces of 15th and 16th century pottery recovered by excavation in the mid-1960s, the enclosure may have remained a focus for settlement after the main *floruit* of moated sites in Scotland.



Oblique aerial photograph of Dunrod moated site and the ruins of the church, set amidst a sea of rig cultivation .

Castle

The site of Raeberry Castle lies on a small promontory projecting from the sea cliffs. There is little that can be seen of the stone castle that stood on the seaward end of the promontory. It was comprehensively robbed during the mid 18th century. On the landward side there may have been a stone wall, fronted by three ditches drawn across the neck of the promontory. Elsewhere on the Galloway coast most promontory fortifications have been classified as Iron Age forts but there is little in the character of the remains at Raeberry to suggest the castle occupied the site of an earlier fort.

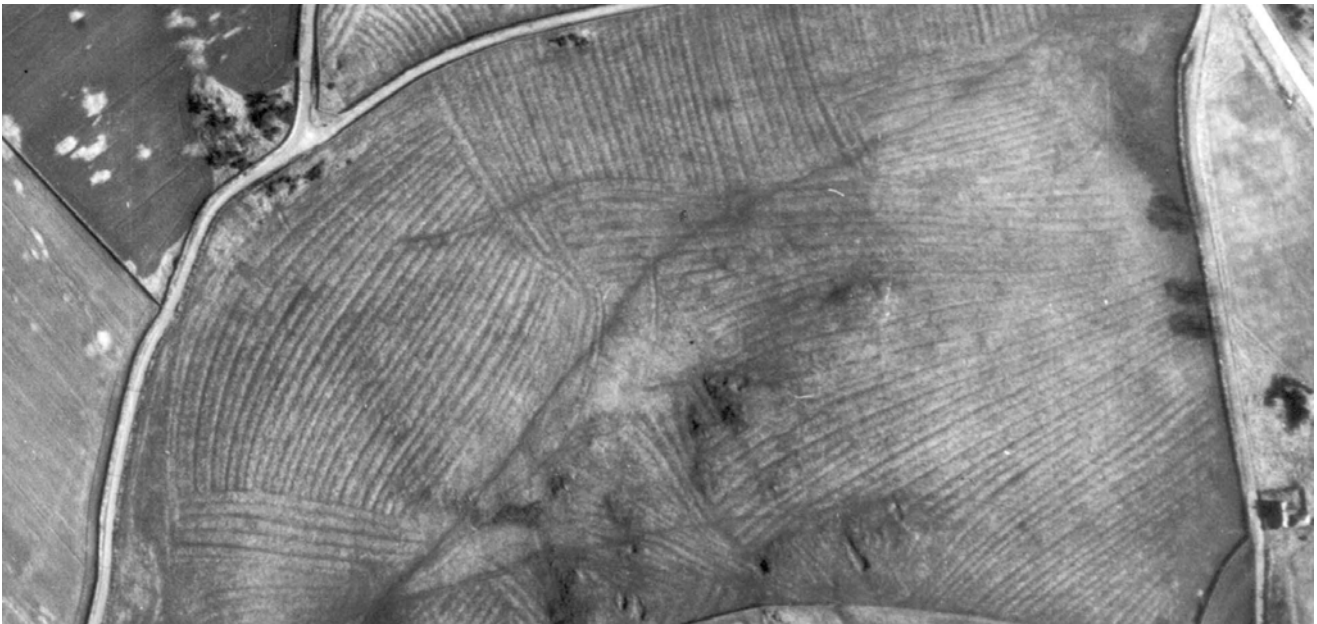


View from Big Raeberry of the remains of Raeberry Castle with the defences cutting across the promontory.

Rig

The corrugated field surfaces of rig or ridge-and-furrow cultivation are a widespread feature of the range. The formation of a raised bed of soil separated by a furrow that aided drainage was ubiquitous until the advent of underground drainage and improved ploughs in the late 18th and early 19th century. These relict field surfaces are vulnerable to destruction by ongoing cultivation and ploughing for reseeded, and, as a result, the distribution of visible remains is mainly found in upland areas. The creation of the range and an emphasis on pasture has ensured the survival of extensive areas of rig, a rare feature in a lowland landscape. The emphasis on pasture and dairying appears to have been established in this area during the course of the late 18th century and this may account for the survival of extensive areas of broad ridging (below) in the Dunrod – Milton Parks area. The survival of other patches of ridging is due to local variations in topography and the layout of fields, such as the small blocks disposed along the sea cliffs in the narrow strip of ground to the south of the 19th century drystone-walled fields.

Aerial photography is a very effective tool for showing the extents and character of this type of feature, the ground observation of which is often hampered by rank vegetation and prevailing light conditions. The high quality of the available photographs of the KTA is an added bonus and the majority of the rig has been plotted from the 1962 photographs, with some from 1988.



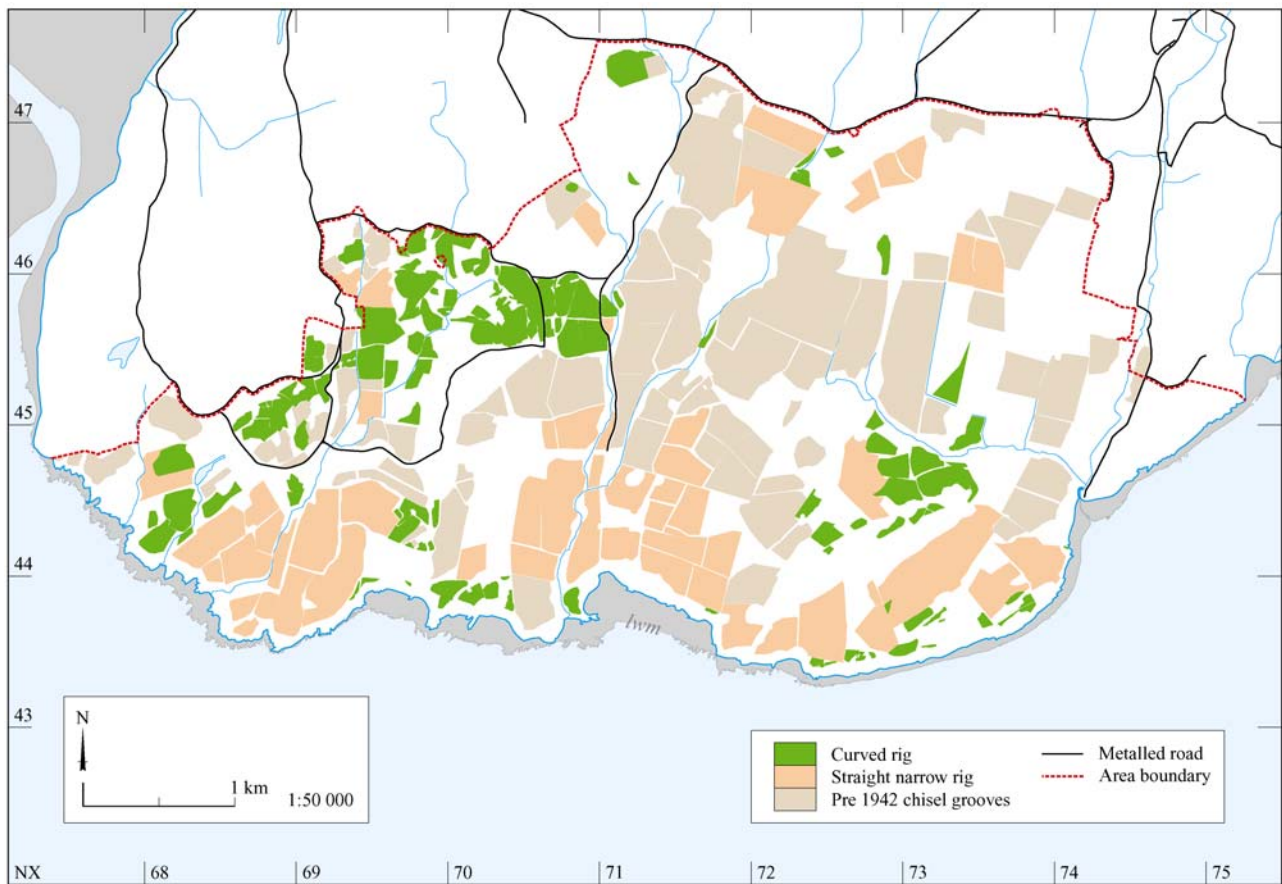
Aerial photograph of the complex rig cultivation in the Milton Parks area. This type of image is a very effective means of mapping such remains (106G/Scot/UK43, 4th May 1946, Crown Copyright/MOD).

Three general types of cultivation have been identified.

- Curved rig: sinuous on plan and often high-backed. This class of rig is composed of two types of ridging – broad and narrow – which have been grouped because of the practical difficulties of separating them as the broad is often overlain by the narrow (as is the case in the photograph above). The broad ridging measures from 6m to 10m between furrows, and 0.75m in amplitude from furrow to crest of ridge. In many cases the broad ridges have been split down the centre and this development appears to represent the modification of the broad ridges into narrower, curvilinear rigs, measuring

from 3m to 6m across. In some instances the narrow, curved rig is found by itself, and in these cases it is almost flat in section. This rig has a wide potential date span but is of broadly pre-improvement date (i.e. 18th century and earlier). This form of rig appears to have been unenclosed, and where rig and boundaries have a stratigraphic relationship, the boundary is always the later.

- **Straight narrow rig:** this rig is straight on plan and virtually flat in section. Rigs measure between about 3m and 6m between furrows and can be seen to overlie the curvilinear rigs in places. This form of cultivation probably dates to the 19th century and reflects improved ploughing techniques introduced during the late 18th century. The rig lies within the field boundaries shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map.
- **Chisel grooving:** this form of cultivation is characterised by flat field surfaces scored at wide intervals by straight, sharply-defined (e.g. ‘chisel’) grooves and can be seen most clearly on the 1946 aerial photographs. These field surfaces are probably the product of root crops cultivated in the years immediately before the creation of the range and are a rare survival of field surfaces from the 1940s.



The distribution of cultivation remains in the Kirkcudbright Training Area.

The significance of these types of relict field surface lies not only in their rarity in lowland contexts, but also in their role in documenting a conversion to pasture and the rise of dairying during the later 18th and 19th centuries. The earlier, curved rig is unenclosed and the introduction of field boundaries on any scale appears to be as late as the mid- to late 18th century.



Ground view of the well-preserved rig in Milton Parks, a rare survival in a lowland landscape such as this.



Oblique aerial photography can be a powerful tool for illustrating extensive features, such as this rig in the Milton Parks – Dunrod area in its landscape context.

Field-systems and boundaries

Much of the character of the lowland rural landscape has been heavily influenced by changes in farming practice over the last 50 years. On the KTA, however, the formation of the range in 1942 has fossilised large areas whose character is essentially that of the 19th century, with relatively small fields, scattered plantations and trackways. The understanding of this aspect of the landscape has been helped by the boundary survey for the MOD, which, although requested for management purposes, directly bears on the interpretation of the historic landscape. Leaving aside the modern boundaries of post and wire fences there are three components of the historic (i.e. 19th-century) boundaries: drystone walls, hedges and ditches – all of which can be found in various combinations or singly. The majority of the boundaries that were recorded during the survey are represented on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheets 54 and 55), and there are no clear-cut chronological divides between the differing boundary types. However, where boundaries have been created between the date of the 1st edition of the OS map (1854) and the 2nd edition of the same map (1896), they are generally hedges, though these lie in areas where hedges predominate anyway. The local availability of stone and the scale of investment in an enclosure project may have been factors in the distribution of boundary types. In the Dunrod/Balmae area, for example, rock outcrops on the surface are common, while in the Raeberry and Chapel Hill areas, where hedges predominate, rock is less immediately available.



Arcview screen dump of the historic component of the boundary survey, illustrating the discrete blocks of drystone walls interspersed with fields bounded by hedges.



Detail of drystone wall along the sea cliffs to the south of Wall Hill.

Drystone walls are mostly found in geographically discrete blocks around Dunrod and extending southwards to Balmae, on the terrace to the south of Wall Hill, and in the east of the range (Port Mary/ Netherlaw). Walls, now largely ruinous, have also been built along parts of the sea cliffs. Other walls appear to have been built along property boundaries such as the one extending from north to south along the Dunrod Burn. In places the walls have been supplemented by a ditch, and more commonly with a hedge, often planted through the base of the wall, which may be set into a slope, in a local form of boundary known as a Galloway Dyke.



A boundary known locally as a Galloway Dyke, where a hedge has been planted through the base of a drystone wall that has been built against a slope.

The rest of the historic boundaries, infilling the areas between the concentrations of drystone walls, are hedges. These survive in a variety of forms, from reasonably well-maintained features to grown-out lines of scraggy trees and shrubs. Hedges tend to be planted on a low bank, which may be retained by a stone face, flanked by a ditch, which no doubt provided material for the bank and aided drainage. In many cases where a bank or ditch has been recorded by itself it is likely that these were hedges.

Among the other boundaries there are two walled gardens; one at Balmae enclosed by a high mortared stone wall, the second at Netherlaw bounded by a brick wall. Of earlier boundaries there are a few low stony banks on the terrace to the south of Wall Hill, surviving beyond the edges of ground shown as improved on the 1st edition of the OS map. A fragmentary network of earth and stone field banks on Craikness Hill are referred to in the ONB (1854) as '*several old fences which seem to have enclosed gardens*', and were obviously recognized as having some antiquity at that date. The relationship of these field-banks to the rig that is also disposed across the hillside is ambiguous, but these boundaries may be the remains of pre-improvement field-systems.

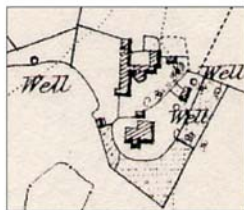
Farmsteads, buildings and country houses and their policies

The present survey has identified the remains of nine farmsteads, two country houses and some 59 other buildings, which may include small holdings, cottages and ancillary buildings. The vast majority of these buildings are of 19th-century date, the one possible exception lying on the southern flank of Doon Hill, to the north of Balig. The main 19th-century farmsteads are disposed across the range in a regular pattern, lying within natural units of land such as ridges, bounded by streams. Most of the farmsteads have been reduced to low footings or even unintelligible heaps of stone, through use for target practice in the early days of the range and subsequent demolition of unsafe structures. At only two examples are there still intact buildings – Little Balmae and Chapelton – and both of these have either been modified or suffered attrition during 2002 – 3.



The ruins of the farm house at Mullock are fairly typical of the farmsteads and buildings on the range.

The 1st and 2nd edition maps and the 1946 and 1962 aerial photographs are invaluable for illustrating the form of these farmsteads, of which Corrahill is a good example. The farmsteads are typical of the 19th century, with a two storey dwelling set beside a courtyard steading and perhaps a range of sheds, the latter tending to be additions during the late 19th century.



1850



1894



1946

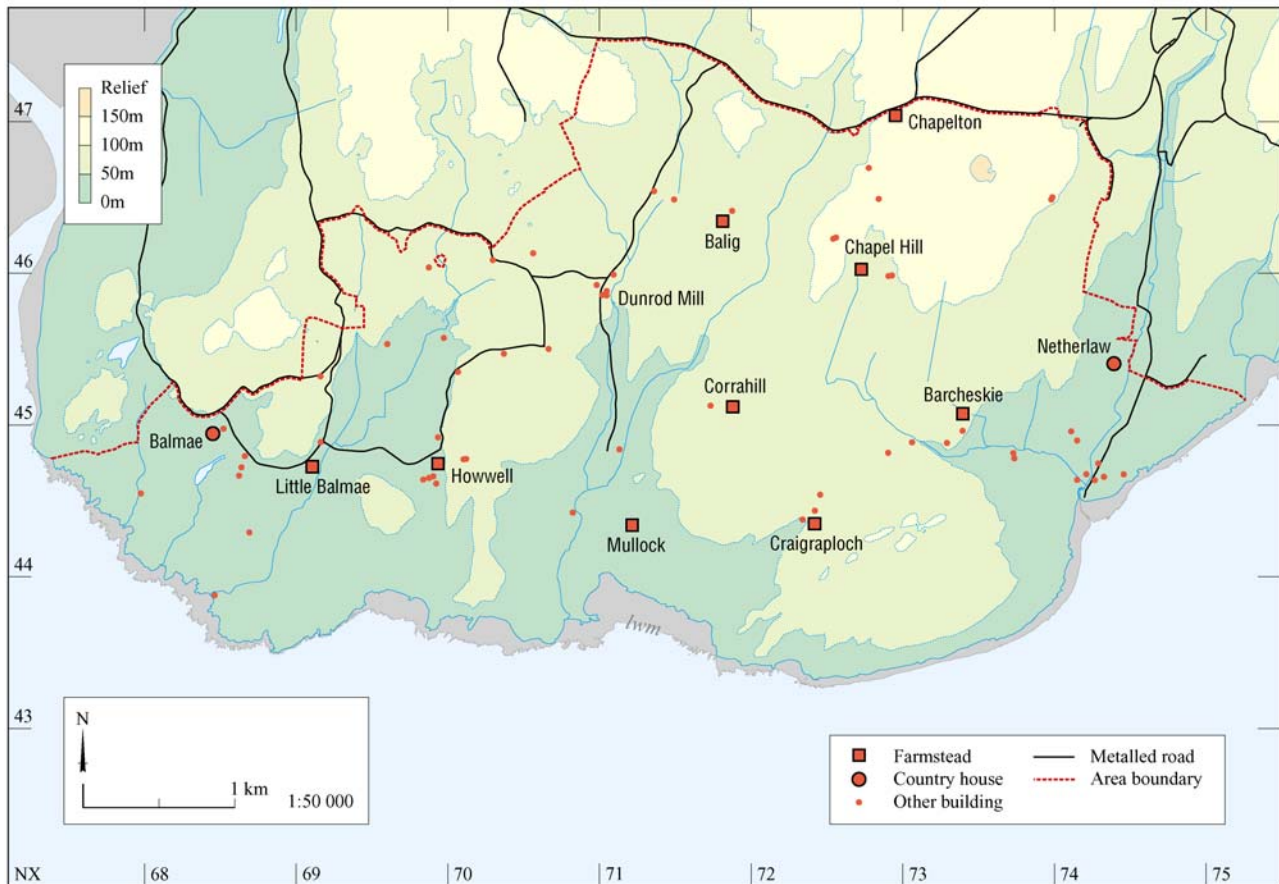


1962

These vignettes show the development of the farmstead at Corrahill during the second half of the 19th century and during the 20th century.

Although there is no visible fabric of pre 19th-century date in any of the farmsteads or buildings, there is cartographic evidence that some of the settlements have a long ancestry. The map evidence and the OS Object Name Book (ONB) provide information on changes in the settlement pattern during the late 18th and 19th centuries in particular. There is, for example, a process of farm amalgamation during the course of the late 18th century, noted in the ONB for Low Milton, which records that the cottage *‘formerly had a farm of land but is now blended with the farm of Milton’*. Place names such as Mullock Crofts, Forepark and Mid Park, on the other hand, suggest phases of sub-division of the farms. The table one page 23 summarises the occurrence of named settlements on various maps. There are further settlements, in particular on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, that are not named, and others that appear on some of the maps, but have not been located by the field survey (Silver Hill and Dunrod on Ainslie’s map of 1797, for example). Detailed documentary work may be able to address these issues in providing a fuller history of settlement in the area.

Of the other buildings, the most noteworthy is the mill at Dunrod, which has been a corn mill with kiln attached (see photograph on page 23). The fabric is of 19th-century date, but there has been a mill on the site since at least the end of the 18th century.



The distribution of farmsteads and buildings on the KTA.

Pont 1560-1614	Ainslie 1797	Thomson 1821	OS 1 st edition 1854	OS 2 nd edition 1896
Halwel	Howell	Tawells	Howell	Howwell
Basyir ?	Burnside	Burnside	Burnside	
Mullock	Mullock	Mullock	Mullock	Mullock
	Mullock Crofts	Mullock Crofts		unnamed
Kirk of Dunrod	Old Kirk of Dunrod	Old Kirk of	ruin	Ruin
	Balmae (House)		Balmae	Balmae
	unnamed ?	Balmae	Little Balmae	Little Balmae
			Balmae Cottage	Balmae Cottage
	Gregory	Gregory	Gregory	
			Little Gregory	
				Little Gregory (new location)
	Dunrod Mill	Dunrod Mill	Dunrod Mill (corn)	Dunrod Mill
	Shank			
	Balig	Balig	Balig	Balig
			Balig Cottage	Balig Cottage
	Mid Park		Corrahill	Corrahill
	Chapelhill	Chapel Hill		Chapelhill
			Chapelton	Chapelton
	Netherlaw (House)	Netherlaw	Netherlaw (House)	Netherlaw (House)
	Forepark			
		Dunrod		
		Dunrod Mill	Dunrod Mill	Dunrod Mill
	Shank ?	Shank ?	unnamed	Dunrod Cottage
		Midpark		
		Littlewood		
	Forepark		Barcheskie	Barcheskie
			Abbey Burnfoot	Abbey Burnfoot
			Low Milton	Low Milton
			Drummore Cottage	
				Craigaploch
				Ross View
			unnamed	Craikness Cottage

This table shows the presence of named settlements on various maps.

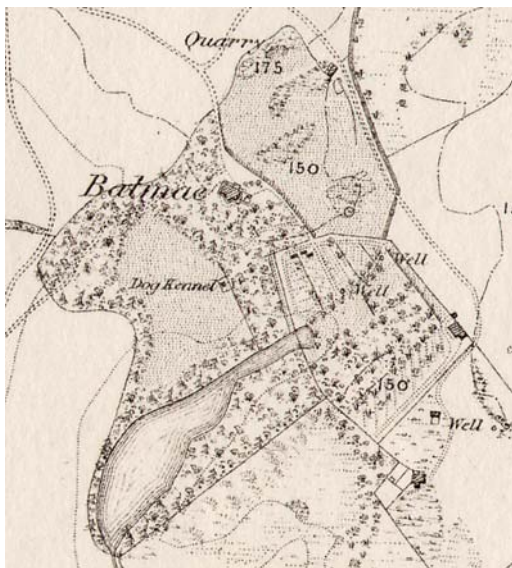


View of Dunrod Mill (right) and adjacent building from the south.

The two country houses that lay within the KTA have both been demolished. Ancillary structures such as kennels, garden cottages and garden features have also decayed or been demolished. Historic photographs are therefore an important source, and those of Balmae in the NMRS record the exterior and interior, while early OS maps can record the layout of the surrounding policies and buildings in fine detail.



The front and rear elevations of Balmae House photographed shortly before demolition.



This extract from the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1854) depicts the house at Balmae and its grounds in remarkable detail, showing fine detail such as footpaths and the layout of planting in the walled garden. Sources like this are vital in studying such landscapes, in particular in this instance where the 19th-century plantings have been subsumed within recent coniferous plantations.



Netherlaw House is of early 20th century date and is seen before demolition.



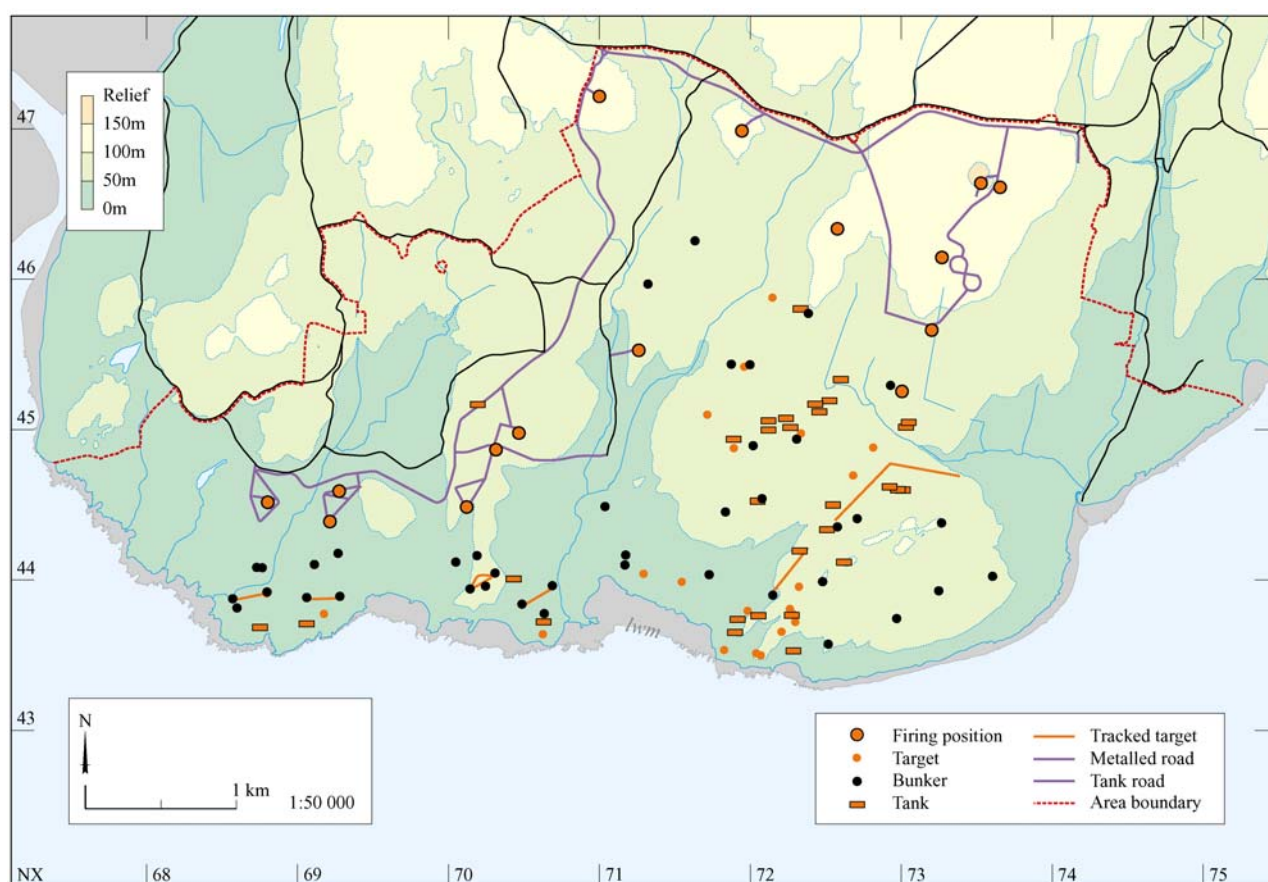
This Edwardian gazebo lies on the leading edge of the ridge on which Netherlaw House once stood.



This aerial photograph was taken on the 4th of May 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, Print Number 3160, Crown Copyright/MOD) when Netherlaw House was in use as range headquarters. The value of images such as this to landscape historians lies in the clarity with which the layout of the ornamental landscape around the house can be seen. Indeed, details of the beds in the walled garden and the layout of the house are also visible.

Military Archaeology

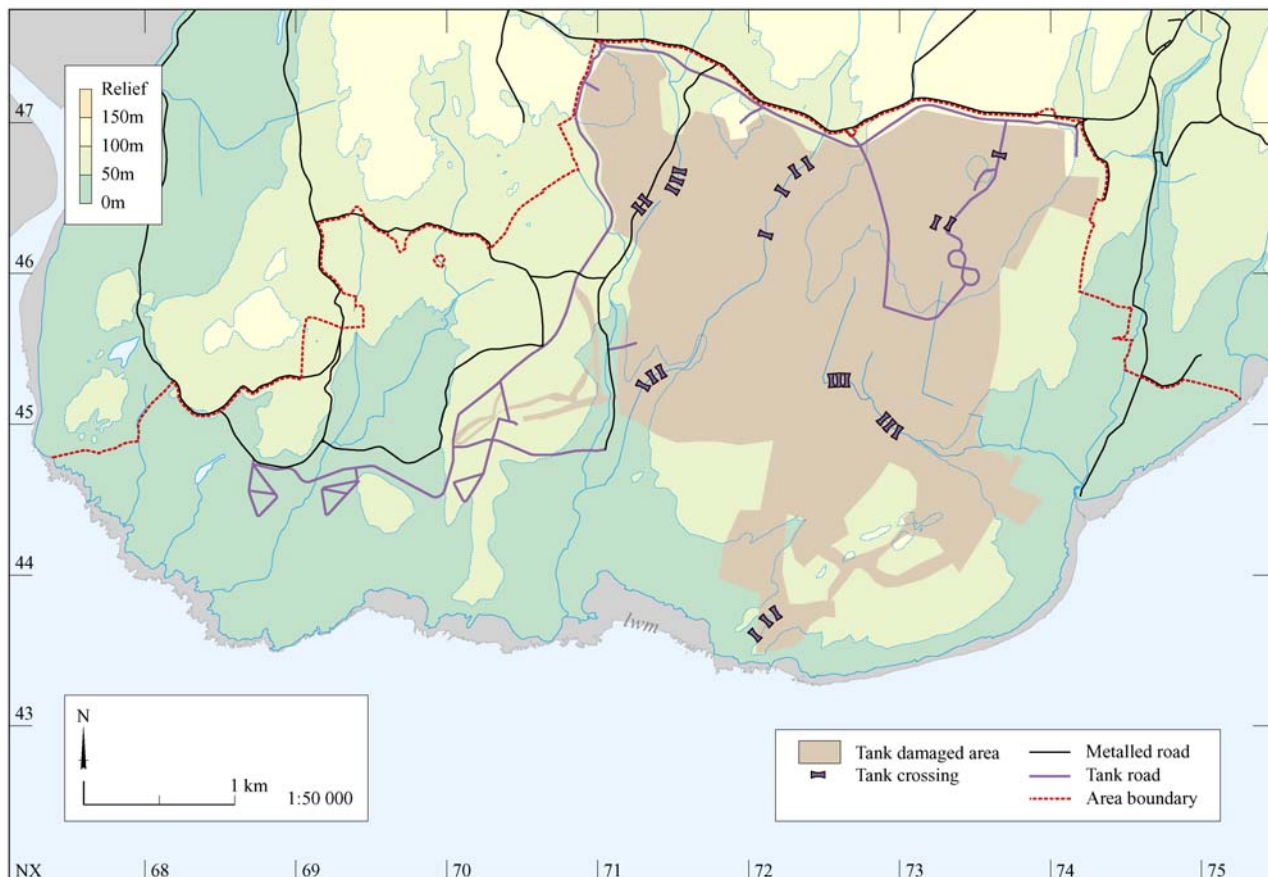
What follows is a brief résumé of the main features of the range, in anticipation that a military historian will undertake more detailed work. The KTA was acquired by the War Office in 1942 and extends across an area of about 19 square km. Most of the ground is south-facing, relatively low undulating ground, extending from a high point on Brown Hill at 150m OD, down to a terrace at about 20m OD, bounded by low sea cliffs on the S. The Solway effectively forms the ‘backstop’ to the range, though the two local eminences of Big Raeberry and Wall Hill have also been used in this way. The functional parts of the range can be divided between firing positions dispersed across the north and connected by a tank road, with targets scattered across the ‘impact zone’ in the central and southern parts. Bunkers, to provide shelter for personnel and equipment, are distributed within the impact zone. Headquarters, range control and accommodation have occupied various locations, generally at the fringes of the KTA. The main focus of activity on the KTA, until the recent change to Infantry Training, has been Tank Training.



The distribution of military archaeology across the Kirkcudbright Training Area.

Vertical aerial photographs taken by the RAF on 4 May 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43) illustrate the early development of the range. By this date many of the structural elements of the range, such as tank roads and bunkers had been completed, though disturbed ground around some structures and the lines of communication trenches visible on the photographs show that some work was undertaken in 1946. Headquarters and some accommodation were focused on Netherlaw House and there was a large group of huts and tank sheds on the N flank of Howwell Hill. Girdstingwood, the present head-quarters, is established by 1946 as little more than a group of huts and sheds at the E end of the tank road. The use of the range at this date appears to have been divided between mechanised vehicle training in the eastern half of the KTA and an emphasis on firing from fixed points in the west.

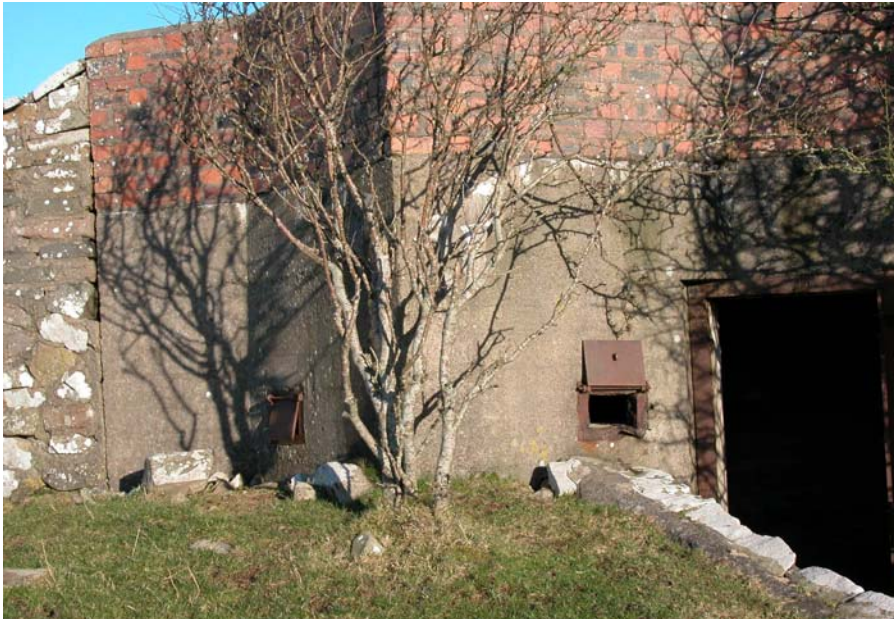
In the east the aerial photographs show extensive patterns of tracks where tracked vehicles have churned the ground surface. Within this area many of the watercourses are bridged by concrete tank crossing points, generally in groups of three. Also within this area there are rows of narrow concrete posts, usually arranged in lines of up to 8 posts that may range in height from 0.5m to about 2m. These may have been some form of target or a range-finding mechanism.



Map showing areas damaged by tracked vehicles in the east of the range and concrete tank crossing points.

To the west firing positions were disposed along the northern fringe of the range, serviced by the tank road, which also led to three trapezoidal tank tracks that could be used to practice mobile firing. Targets lie on the terrace above the sea cliffs and comprise four tracked targets running on narrow-gauge railways and powered from bunkers at either end. The scoring of the ground behind these targets by shell impacts can be seen on the aerial photographs, though none of it appears to be fresh in 1946. Smaller targets, presumably for small calibre weapons, comprise three pairs of bunkers housing pop-up iron frames across which canvas or other material may have been stretched.

The bunkers that are disposed across the impact zone can be divided into those associated with the tracked targets, which housed plant and mechanisms to drive the targets, and observation points furnished with small ports and heavy steel doors. Some of the bunkers associated with the targets may have served specialised functions, such as operations control and ammunition storage.



Detail of observation bunker showing hatches on ports.

Further developments of the range in the 1960s and 1970s saw the installation of additional tracked targets, including the tracks on the N flank of Wall Hill. By 1962 aerial photographs (RAF 58/4957, 22 February 1962) suggest that the use of the eastern half of the range for extensive mechanized vehicle manoeuvres may have ceased. From 1975 the hulks of tanks disposed across the southern and central part of the range, but predominately in the east, provided additional targets. Gantry targets were installed during the 1970s and some remain in use.



This oblique aerial photograph illustrates the scale of the tracked targets on Wall Hill.



Hulk of Comet tank used as a hard target in the eastern part of the range.

During the 1980s the figure-of-eight tank track on High Barcheskie was built and additional firing ramps, including ones with a variety of angles of rest, were installed around the Central Firing Point (NX 731 456). Testing and development facilities for the Milan Missile were built on Silver Hill and there was armour testing and deflagration of 500lb bombs in the Gypsy Point area; mine plough testing was also conducted in this area. The testing of Depleted Uranium shells saw further development work, including the construction or development of the firing complexes on Doon Hill, at Balig and at Silver Hill Low.



Oblique aerial view of the figure-of-eight tank track on the south flank of Brown Hill.

MAPPING ACCURACIES

The following sections detail the technical specifications and accuracies of the RCHMS survey.

GPS data

Leica 530 and 500 dual frequency receivers were used in real time and post-processing modes. The positional accuracy for GPS survey carried out using this equipment is about 2cm (10mm +1ppm rms).

OS landline data

Ordnance survey 1:2500 Landline data has an absolute accuracy (position of features in relation to the National Grid) of $\pm 2.4\text{m}$ to a 63% confidence level.

1st and 2nd edition OS maps

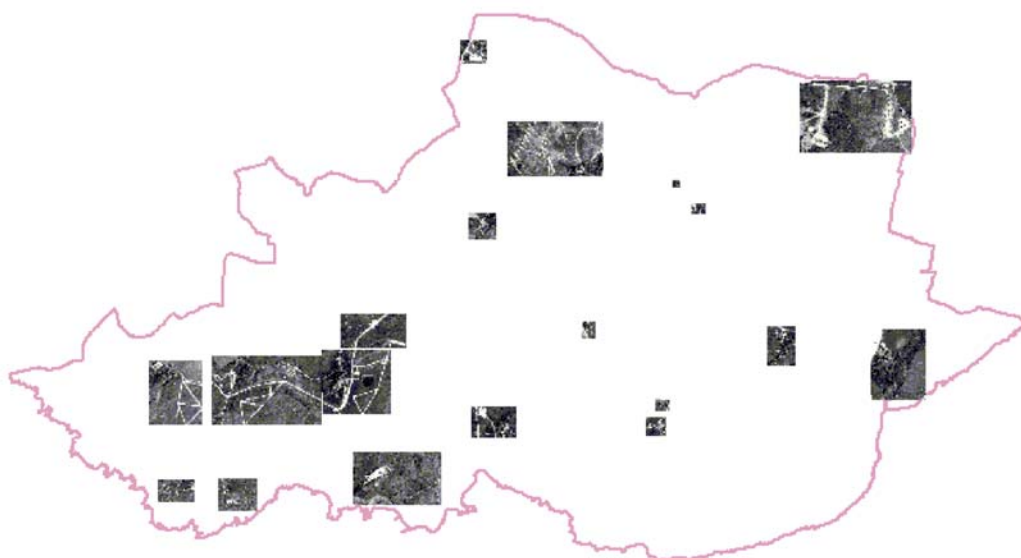
The 1st and 2nd edition OS maps were produced on a local county projection at a scale of 1:10560. Where detail from these maps has been used for the survey the following procedure has been followed: scan of the paper originals, rescaling of scanned images and then fitting common points of map detail to the current OS 1:2500 Landline information in AutoCAD. Where possible the fit was carried out field by field. Map detail was digitized from this fitted image. The accuracy of this data is dependent on the accuracy of the original mapping and also the fitting process. It is thought that in most cases the detail has a maximum error of 10 to 15m, a figure arrived at by observation of the data on screen. In some cases the historic maps have been used to illustrate the layout of farmsteads and adjacent areas, producing vignettes that are more accurately located. This procedure was also adopted for aerial photography and is outlined below.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs have been used as part of the survey process to map detail that is no longer visible and generalised features such as the extents of cultivation and vegetation types. The photographs used were taken in 1946, 1962, 1975, 1988, and 2002, the latter taken by the MOD in colour. The 1946, 1962 and 1988 photographs were photographically enlarged from the negatives and where data was to be transcribed the required area of the prints were scanned, and the resultant digital image rescaled and rotated and then fitted to the current OS 1:2500 Landline map detail in AutoCAD. Where possible the fit was carried out field by field. Map detail was digitized from this fitted image. The accuracy of this data is dependent on the metrical accuracy of the photographic image (lens distortion, tilt and relief displacement), OS Landline data accuracy and also the fitting process. In order to obtain the data that contained the least distortion the photographic image was always scanned from the central area of the photograph where possible. It is thought that in most cases the digitized map detail has a maximum error of 10 to 15m. This figure was arrived at by observation of the data on screen. Complete aerial photographic cover from 1962 and 2002 for the KTA has been supplied as part of the survey product.

Map and aerial photograph vignettes

Extracts from the 1st and 2nd edition 6-inch OS maps and from the 1946, 1962 and 1988 aerial photographs have been used to illustrate certain sites. The following procedure was adopted for producing these vignettes. The paper maps and photos were scanned and the images rectified using Aerial5 software (version 5.22). Common points of detail (control points) were identified between the scanned image (map or photograph) and the OS 1:2500 digital Landline data. At least five control points were used to rectify each image as this gives some redundancy and allows an error figure to be produced for each point. Different control points were selected until the errors on each point reduced to an acceptable level, usually 3m or less. In the final stage the software produces a rectified tif image and an accompanying tfw file that geo-references the image within ARCVIEW (i.e. places it in the correct place). Accuracy of the images is dependent on a large number of factors: accuracy of the original paper maps, lens distortions and relief displacement on the photos, OS Landline data accuracy and how well the two data sets have matched up. It is thought that in most cases the central part of the image, where the control points were selected, will have maximum error of 10 to 15m. This figure was arrived at by observation of the data on screen.



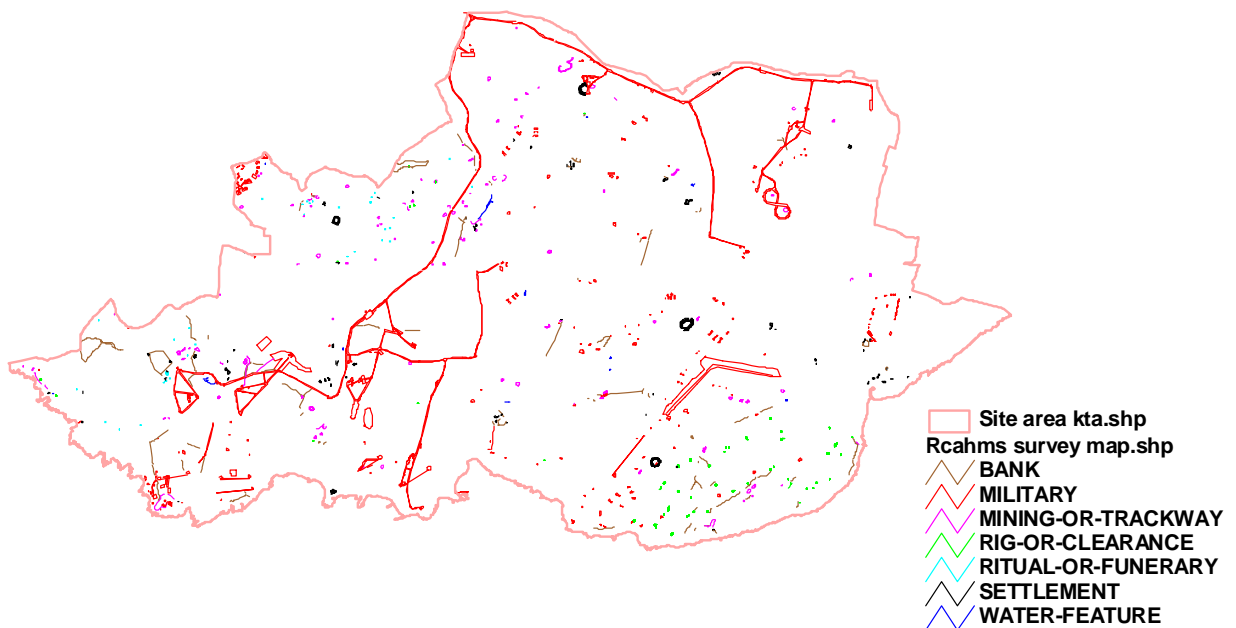
Arcview screen dump of 1946 aerial photograph vignettes bound together in an image catalogue (Aerial photographs Crown Copyright/MOD).

DOCUMENTATION

All the components of the RCAHMS survey are briefly described, providing the User with a guide to the scope and structure of the data.

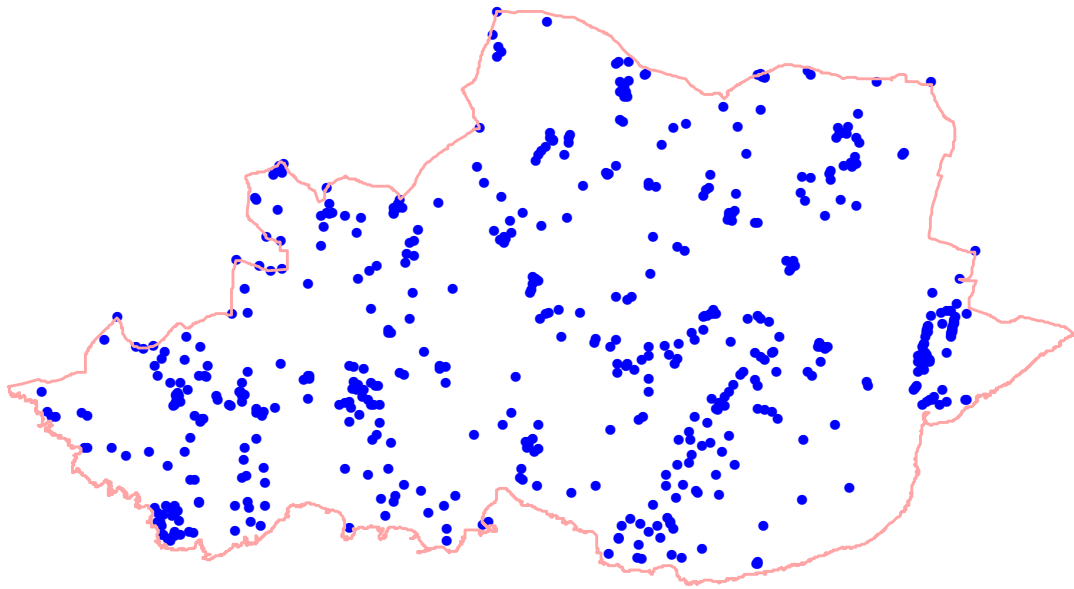
ARCVIEW shapefiles

RCAHMS SURVEY MAP The archaeological survey map. Survey data is classified by general group (bank, military, mining-or-trackway, rig-or-clearance, ritual-or-funerary, settlement, water feature) and specific type (i.e. building, observation bunker, hard target).



Arcview screen dump of the RCAHMS SURVEY MAP classified by the general group TAG.

RCAHMS SURVEY STRUCTURE DATABASE Point information locating central point of structures. This database identifies all the structures on the range, from individual cupmarked rocks to tracked targets, and includes at least a 10-figure coordinate, a classification, NMRS reference number, NMRS Unique ID (NUMLINK) and a digital photograph reference number. In addition certain entries, such as those for some buildings will hold details such as measurements and wall construction. The database contains 559 entries – referred to as KTA02 ** in text.



Arcview screen dump of the locations of all entries in the RCAHMS SURVEY STRUCTURE DATABASE.

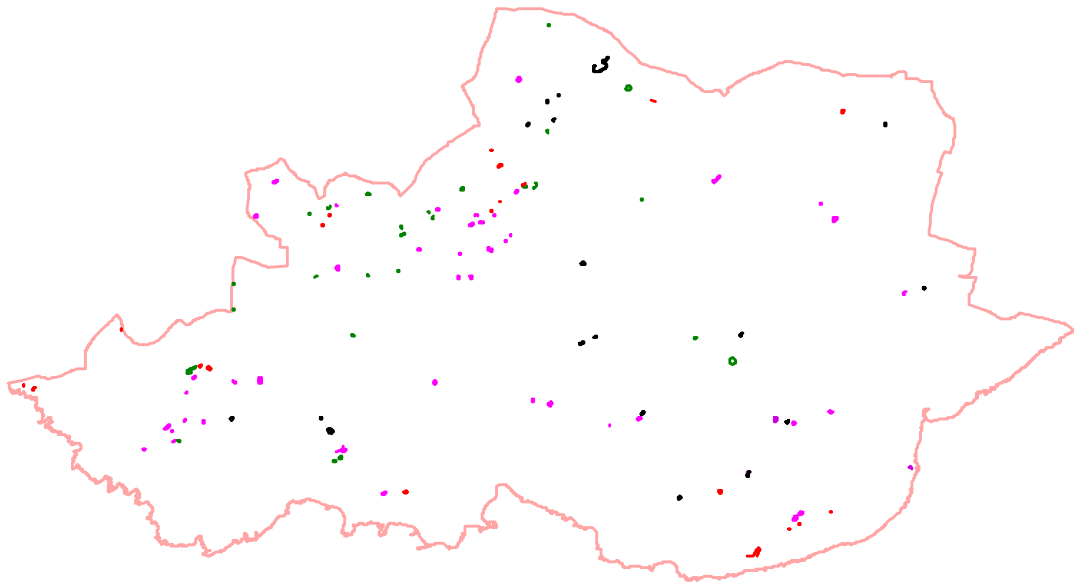
CULTIVATION AREAS Polygons outlining relict cultivation remains.

CULTIVATION ALIGNMENT Polylines showing general axes of cultivation remains. This map records the outlines of relict cultivation, which is classified by type (curved rig = 18th century and earlier; straight_narrow = 19th century, chisel_groove = immediately pre-1942) and also notes the source of the data. Most of the extents of the rig shown below have been derived from aerial photographs, regardless of whether or not it is still extant. The cultivation is also classified according to whether it is visible or not, providing a rough guide to the extent of its survival as visible earthworks.



Arcview screen dump of CULTIVATION AREAS classified by type of rig, overlain by CULTIVATION ALIGNMENT.

QUARRIES Polylines of evidence for quarrying derived from survey, maps and aerial photography.

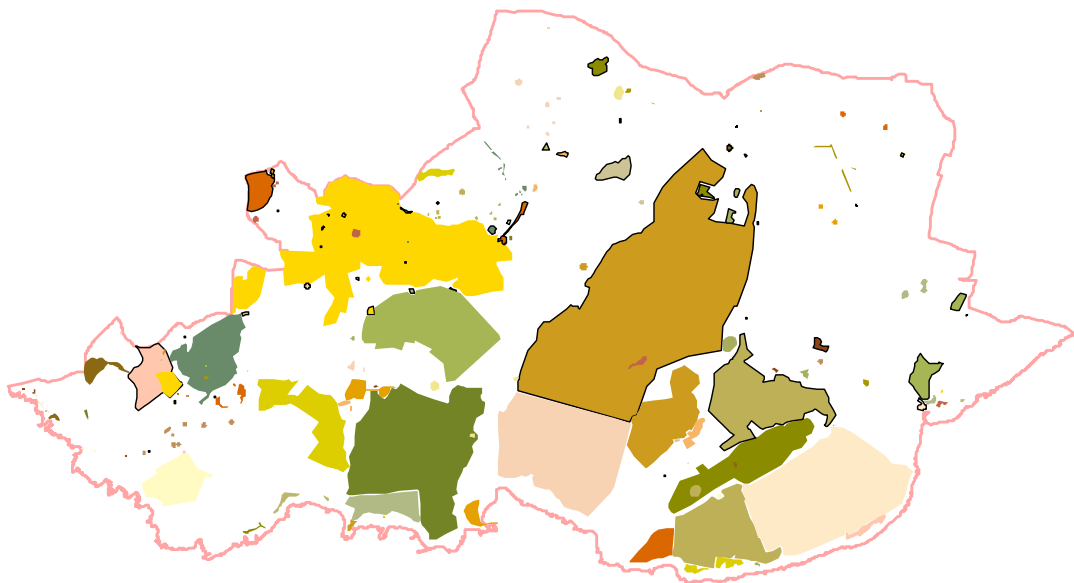


Arcview screen dump of QUARRIES classified by the SOURCE of data. In this case purple is the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map.

SITE AREAS ALL Polygons showing extents of archaeological sites. The NMRS UID (NUMLINK), which links the site descriptions, the entries in the structural database and the digital photograph catalogue, is stored as attribute data.

SITE AREAS As above but excluding the extent of the military site that covers the entire range.

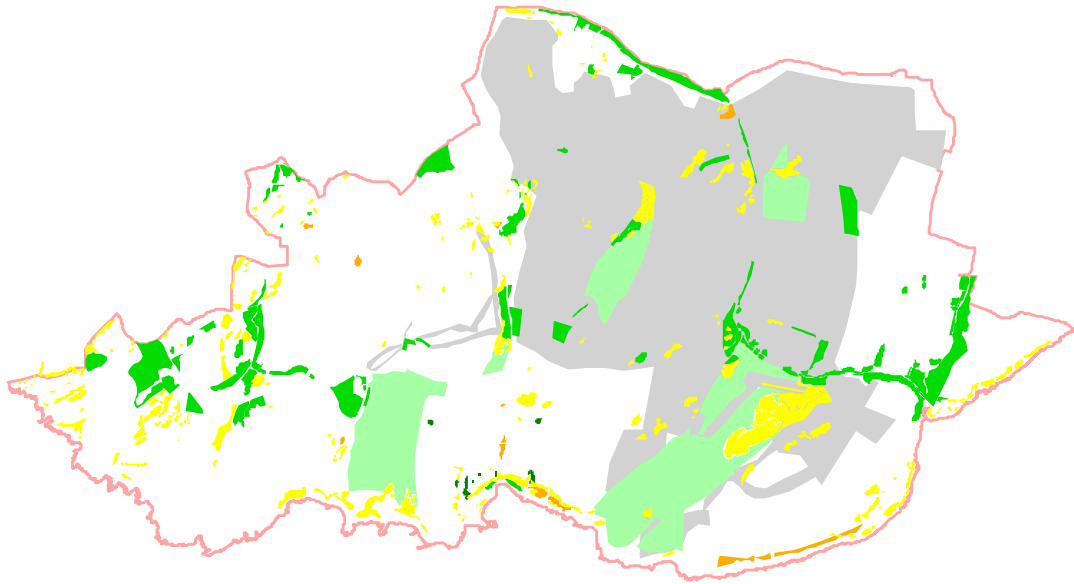
SITE AREA KTA Extent of the military site covering the entire KTA.



Arcview screen dump of SITE AREAS classed by the NUMLINK field.

CONSTRAINTS_VEGETATION Polygons identifying vegetation (Rank grass; Woodland; Scrub; Bracken; Gorse) that may have influenced the detail visible to the survey, including areas not surveyed (e.g. DU area). Areas of dense matted bracken and grass, for example, would easily obscure sheets of bedrock with cupmarks on them. The source of the data is also recorded.

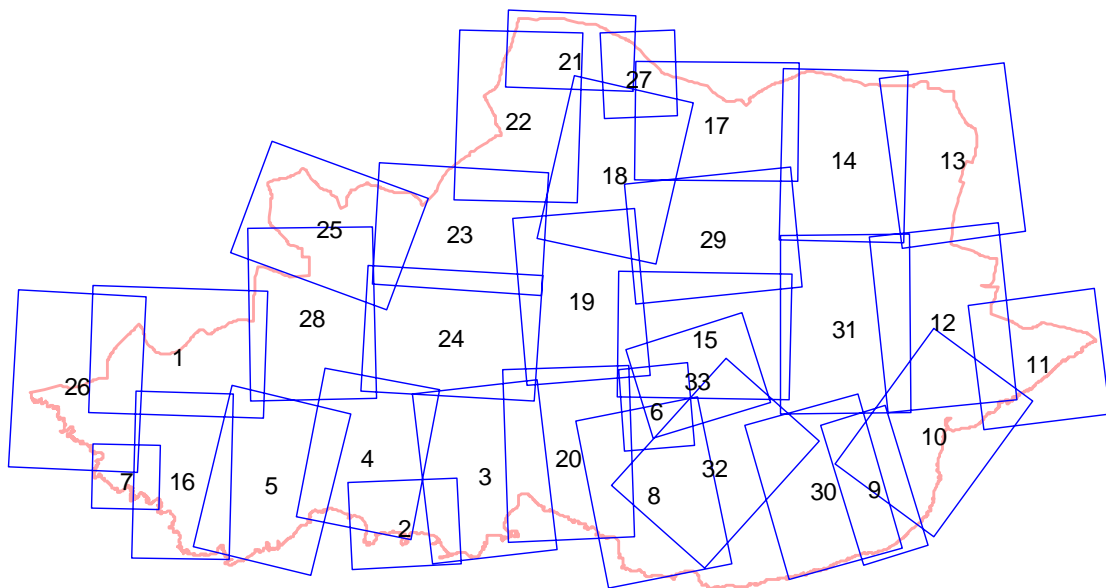
CONSTRAINTS_TANK DAMAGE Polygons of areas churned by tracked vehicles derived from 1962 and 1946 aerial photographs.



Arcview screen dump of CONSTRAINTS_VEGETATION overlain on the grey outline of CONSTRAINTS_TANK DAMAGE.

1962 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INDEX Outlines of extents of 1962 scanned black and white aerial photographs (not geo-referenced).

2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INDEX Outlines of extents of 2002 scanned colour aerial photographs (not geo-referenced).



Arcview screen dump of 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INDEX with the photograph numbers identifying individual files.

RCAHMS BOUNDARY SURVEY Polylines of boundaries on the KTA classified by current and historic type (below). This shapefile is supported by seven fields in an attribute table that are unique to it:

TOID – references from OS LandLine.

VERSION – references from OS LandLine.

FEATCODE – references from OS LandLine.

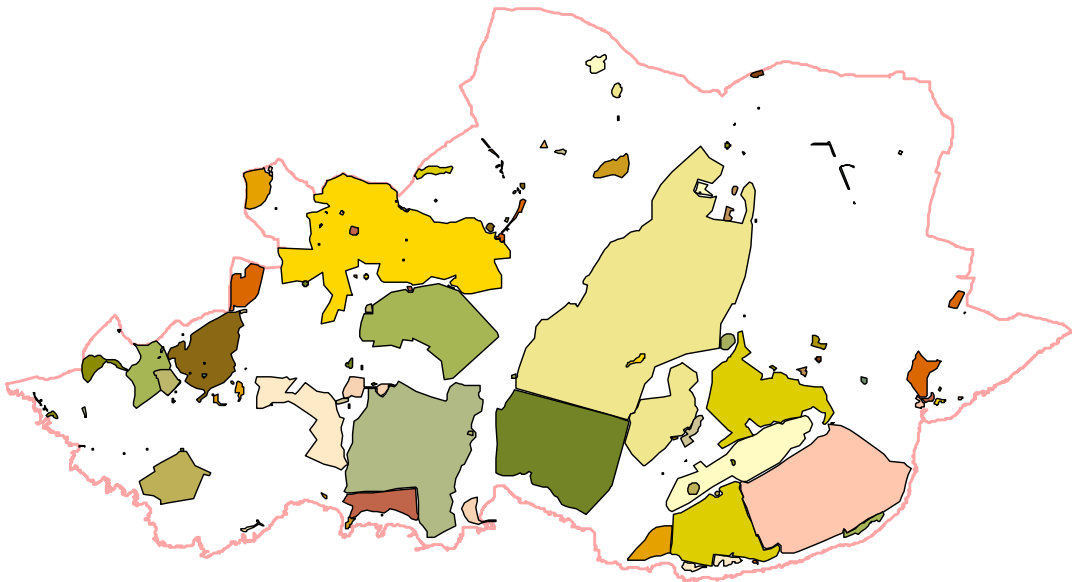
SW-ID – identifier from Scott-Wilson boundary survey (some of these have not been entered because of problems rationalising the results of the two surveys).

CURRENT_Boundary – classification of what is considered to be the current operational boundary.

HISTORIC_Boundary – classification of what is considered to be the relict or historic boundary type.

BOUNDARY_Code – classification of constituent parts of boundary in order from W to E and S to N (wherever possible).

CONDITION SURVEY AREAS Polygons of site areas supplied with condition survey entries (in ACCESS database). Referenced by NMRS UID (NUMLINK) in attribute table.

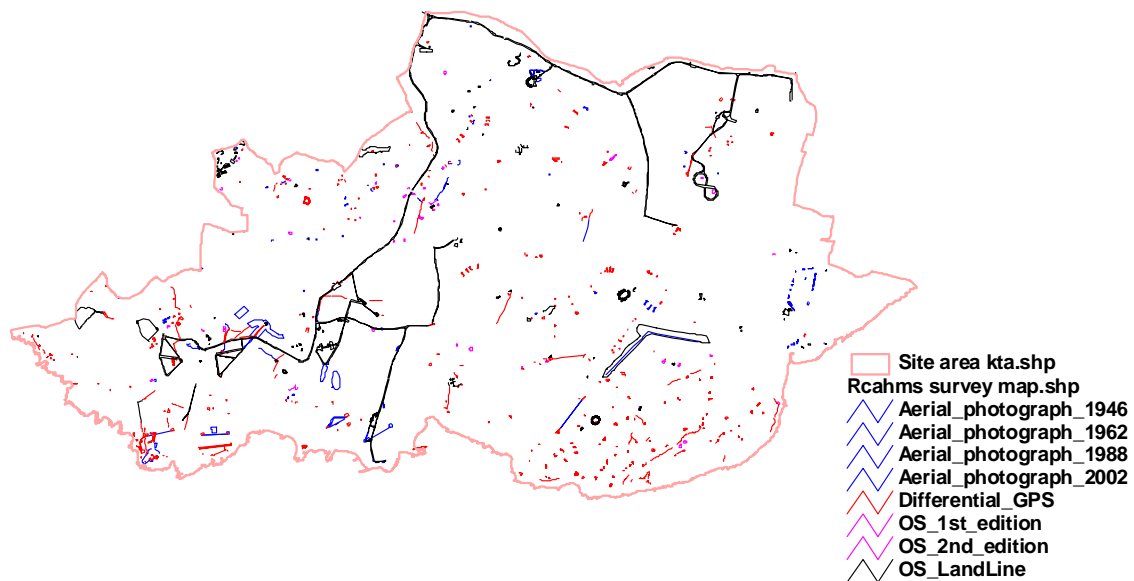


Arcview screen dump of CONDITION SURVEY AREAS classified by NUMLINK.

ARCVIEW shapefiles attribute data

The following listing provides details of the attribute data that support the survey data.

TAG	identifying general groupings: bank, military, mining-or-trackway, rig-or-clearance, ritual-or-funerary, settlement, water feature.
TYPE	identifying specific classes of structure such as building, observation bunker, hard target, cupmark etc.
NMRS_UID	Unique identifier referencing archaeological site in National Monuments Record of Scotland and used to link all survey data, text descriptions and entries in ACCESS database.
NUMLINK	same as NMRS_UID, for use linking to RCAHMS web database.
KTA No	identification of structure in RCAHMS SURVEY STRUCTURES DATABASE and also coded into attribute table of RCAHMS SURVEY MAP.
SOURCE	documenting origin of data: Aerial_photograph_1946, 1962, 1988, 2002; Differential GPS; OS_1st_edition; OS_2nd_edition; OS_LandLine.
CONDITION	status of monument identifying structures that have been destroyed.
RECNO	each entry in the attribute table has a unique identifier.
KTA_MOD_RE	range administration reference, i.e. of hard targets and bunkers.
NOTES	in RCAHMS SURVEY STRUCTURE DATABASE any additional information.



Arcview screen dump of RCAHMS SURVEY MAP classified by the SOURCE of information.

Digital imagery

Digital imagery for this survey includes ground photographs captured digitally in the field and aerial photographs and maps that have been scanned in the office.

GROUND PHOTOGRAPHY – 707 images have been supplied to support the field and condition survey. The images were captured as JPEGs using a 5.0 million pixel Nikon camera with an image size of 2560 x 1920 pixels. The images have been converted to TIFs to ensure archival stability. The photographs have been catalogued in an ACCESS database (below) and in the NMRS database.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – Scanned aerial photographs have been created in two formats: firstly relatively small vignettes (of a farmstead, for example) that have been computer rectified (above) and geo-referenced, so that they are as true to the modern map as possible and appear in the correct location when viewed in GIS; and secondly direct scans with no rectification or geo-referencing. All images were created as TIFs at 300 dpi with a viewing scale of 1:2500 in mind (they will become increasingly grainy beyond this).

1946 RAF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. 19 TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

1962 RAF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Four TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

1988 ALL SCOTLAND SURVEY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Six TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

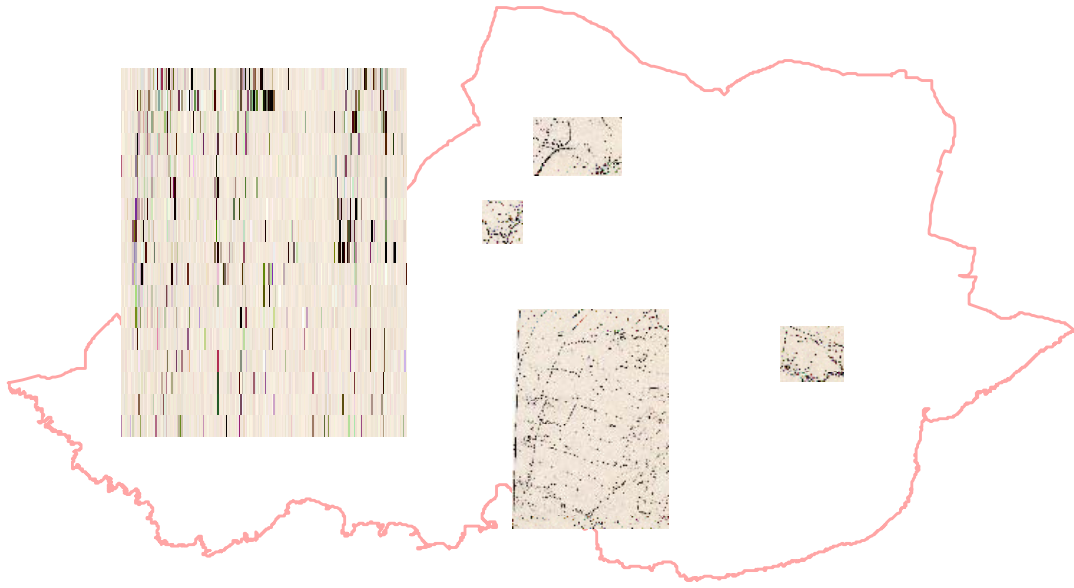
1962 RAF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – 34 JPEG black and white images covering the entire range (archived by RCAHMS as TIFS if needed). Indexed by shapefile 1962 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INDEX.

2002 MOD AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – 33 JPEG colour images covering the greater part of the range (some cloud; archived by RCAHMS as TIFS if needed). Indexed by shapefile 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INDEX.

MAP EXTRACTS – extracts of particular points of interest (i.e. farmstead) on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1854) and the 2nd edition of the same map (1896) have been scanned as TIFs and computer rectified (above) so that they are as true to modern map detail as possible.

1ST EDITION OF THE OS 6-INCH MAP – five geo-referenced TIF images of particular points of interest (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

2ND EDITION OF THE OS 6-INCH MAP – nine geo-referenced TIF images of particular points of interest (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).



Arcview screen dump of the five geo-referenced images taken from the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map.



Arcview screen dump of the nine geo-referenced images taken from the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map.

ACCESS database

KTA DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE – contains filename, caption, NMRS_UID (Numlink) and KTA_No, identifying each photograph to an archaeological site and where appropriate to an individual structure. The catalogue is also attached to this report as Appendix 2 (below).

Site descriptions

Site descriptions for all the sites recorded by RCAHMS have been included in Appendix 1 (below) and are available on-line through the Canmore/Canmap web-based browsers (www.rcahms.gov.uk).

BOUNDARY SURVEY SPECIFICATION AND METHODOLOGY

The boundary survey has been coded up in Arcview onto a Landline background. The attributes of individual boundaries are described in a consistent manner, either W - E or S - N as appropriate (as an NGR is read off a map) and the attribute table also includes the OS feature reference and many of the reference numbers from the Scott Wilson survey (there were some problems in matching the earlier survey to features on the OS map).

The survey was marked-up onto paper maps in the field and coded into Arcview in the office. The boundary types include fence, ditch, bank, wall, ruined wall, hedge and combinations of all of the above. A rationalisation of the historic component of these boundaries is also provided as a field in an attribute table.

TOID – references from OS Landline.

VERSION – references from OS Landline.

FEATCODE – references from OS Landline.

SW-ID – identifier from Scott-Wilson boundary survey (some of these have not been entered because of problems rationalising the results of the two surveys).

CURRENT_Boundary – classification of what is considered to be the current operational boundary.

HISTORIC_Boundary – classification of what is considered to be the relict or historic boundary type.

BOUNDARY_Code – classification of constituent parts of boundary in order from W to E and S to N (wherever possible).

A summary of the main points relevant to the landscape history of the area has been presented in **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SETTLEMENT AND THE LANDSCAPE *Field-systems and Boundaries*** (above).



Arcview screen dump of RCAHMS BOUNDARY SURVEY classified by CURRENT_Boundary.

CONDITION SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SUMMARY

In the final stages of the RCAHMS survey a Condition Survey was undertaken to document the current condition of the archaeological monuments, recording current land-use and damage (current, recent and old) to the sites. Monument condition and stability were assessed, alongside a record of the presence and form of protective measures, and the perceived vulnerability of the site to damage. These records will form a baseline statement of the condition of the monuments on the KTA in 2003, which, together with the photographic record, can be reviewed periodically to allow an assessment of the success of management regimes in maintaining and improving the condition of the monuments on the range.

The basic units of survey are the 'archaeological sites' that have been defined for the NMRS; ranging from individual exposures of rock art and prehistoric settlements, to post-medieval buildings and their field-systems. In agreement with Niall Hammond of Defence Estates, some sites have been excluded from the survey, namely the military material, recent quarries and previously recorded sites that could not be located by RCAHMS and for which the stated location was too generalised to pinpoint accurately. The latter category largely comprises petroglyphs that have been recorded with six-figure national grid references; these purport to place them in a 100m square, but elsewhere on the range have proved rather less accurate. The condition survey covered 146 sites, out of the total of 193 sites recorded on the range, and 47 sites were excluded. The sites areas for the condition survey are the same as the site area polygons (with the exception of the 47 excluded sites).

The survey was carried out late in the survey, after the basic site units had been identified, and was noted on to paper copies of a proforma designed by Defence Estates. The implementation of this recording was aided by the involvement of Niall Hammond of Defence Estates in the early stages of the fieldwork, which enabled some minor enhancements to the system. These paper records have been entered into an ACCESS database, which can be imported into ARCVIEW if required. Additional fields to deal with management recommendations will be added to the database by Niall Hammond.

In summary the survey has noted that the majority of sites are judged to be in good (57%) or moderate (32%) condition, while only 8% were classed as poor. The vast majority of sites appear to be stable (87%), with gradual decline identified at 13% of sites. The causes of damage and the threats are broadly those that would be expected in any rural landscape – there is some very localised poaching of ground by cattle around feeding stations and the threat of damage by associated farm vehicles. Many of the farmsteads and ancillary buildings are disused and decaying as a consequence, in common with many 19th century farm buildings across the country that do not meet the requirements of modern farming. Some recent demolition of the limited stock of 19th-century building was identified and this remains a threat. The encroachment of scrub and trees, in particular on parts of the range that are not heavily grazed, is likely to represent a significant medium and long term threat to archaeological deposits, earthworks and standing buildings. Damage that can be specifically attributed to recent military activity appears to be negligible, though there has been significant attrition of sites over the medium and longer term, such that many of the farmsteads roofed in 1946, had become roofless shells by 1962 and had been razed by 1988. This attrition has continued to the present, with demolition of part of the steading at Little Balmae and remodelling of buildings at Chapelton in early 2003. The recent works that have been undertaken to convert the use of the range to infantry training have not been identified as doing any specific damage to sites.

APPENDIX 1: SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Textual descriptions have been produced for all sites identified or visited by the present survey and these have been incorporated in to the RCAHMS NMRS Oracle database, where they are available through the web-based browsers Canmore and Canmap (www.rcahms.gov.uk). These descriptions are listed below. They follow a similar format: header information includes a unique identifier (NMULINK), a second referencing system indexed by 1:10000 mapsheet (e.g. NX74SW 1, 2, ...), the National Grid Reference for the centre of the site, the name of the site and its classification. The NMRS is a cumulative record and where earlier descriptions of sites exist they have been included in the listing below. The earliest entries are always first, and the descriptions produced by the present survey are the last or only entry (where the site is newly recorded), signed off by the date of visit (spread out over 2002 and 2003). References at the end of the description to 'KTA02 **' refer to entries in the RCAHMS survey structural database.

NUMLINK 63927
NX64NE Site 7
NX 6997 4591
DUNROD
HOMESTEAD MOAT

Site Description

This homestead moat, partly excavated by Burdon Davies in 1964-5, consists of a rectangular platform measuring 120' N-S by 110' transversely surrounded by a 20' wide moat. The inner edge is fairly well defined, except for the E side. The surface of the platform shows traces of a building in the NE quarter. There is a spill-way at the SW corner. The pottery found was mainly 13th century with occupation of less than 100 years. A few fragments of 15th or 16th century pottery were also found, suggesting a possible re-occupation of the site, improvements being made at that time in controlling the level of the water in the moat. (See also Dunrod Village NX64NE 9, and church NX64NE 8).
E F B Davies 1966

This moat is as described. Surveyed at 1/2500.
Visited by OS (DWR) 7 April 1971

This site is listed in an Atlas of Scottish History (McNeill and MacQueen 1996) as a moated site.
Information from RCAHMS (DE) September 1997

This homestead moat is situated on a relatively low lying terrace bounded by rising ground to the N, E and S, and lies to the S of Dunrod Church (NX64NE 8) and to the W of a small unnamed burn. The homestead moat comprises a rectangular platform bounded by a fragmentary stony bank, probably the remains of a robbed wall, and a substantial ditch. The interior platform measures 37.9m by 34m transversely from NNE to SSW, within the bank, and is marked by a series of amorphous mounds, perhaps from unrecorded excavations, and probably cultivation and small scale quarrying. The surrounding moat is large and on the SW it is rock cut, measuring 8m in width and up to 1.8m in depth. The moat shallows to the NE corner, where there is a dip in the outer edge of the ditch where it is closest to the burn, possibly marking the source of water for the moat. A second dip in the line of the outer edge of the moat in the SW corner leads into a shallow drain, perhaps providing an overflow feeding into a channel that extends to the S where it may have rejoined the unnamed burn. (KTA02 252)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 63929
NX64NE Site 9
NX 6991 4598
DUNROD
VILLAGE; RIG; QUARRIES

Site Description

Nothing remains of the village of Dunrod which traditionally was populous and of considerable note. The church (NX64NE 8) (which is presumably contemporary) is in the middle of an extensive layout of ridge and furrow. According to the OS the village was depopulated at the time of the Civil Wars (c. 1650). Name Book 1849; OSA 1795; C A R Radford 1963.

There are no surface indications of the village which was presumably centered around the moat and church. Visited by OS (JP) 17 April 1971.

There are no remains of buildings at this location. The features described by Oram (2000, 256) are the terminals of rigs. This extensive system of unenclosed rig and furrow extends eastwards from Dunrod Mill across an area of at least 93 hectares, taking in the two large fields known as Milton Parks and the ground around Dunrod moated site (NX64NE 7). Some parts of the system have been ploughed down, but in Milton Parks the rigs are still standing up to 0.6m in height (e.g. NX 7068 4579, NX 7085 4574). The best overall impression of the character and inter-relations of the rig within the system is recorded by aerial photographs (e.g. 58/4957, frame number 0021, 22/2/1962).

On plan, the rigs form discrete blocks, each aligned to take best advantage of variations in topography. The largest blocks are some 250m in length, occupying open, flat ground, but in some cases they comprise no more than six rigs extending over about 30m. Local chronological sequences can be observed at the junctions of some of the blocks, where furrows from a later episode of cultivation may cut across the rig of an earlier phase. Three types of rig can be distinguished, both on the ground and from the aerial photographs. The earliest type measures about 6m between deep furrows and is sinuous on plan. This rig has in turn been split by shallower furrows of the second type, producing rigs about 3m across and an alternating pattern of deep and shallow furrows. Many of these rigs are also sinuous on plan, but this characteristic is not as marked as with the earlier rigs and appears to be dictated by the lie of the earlier rigs. The third, and latest, type of rig appears to be very straight on plan, measuring about 3m between furrows and apparently lying entirely within the drystone walls shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire sheet 54, 1854). These drystone walls also overlie the two earlier types of rig.

Small-scale quarries are littered across the area, generally cutting into outcrops at the edges of the cultivated ground but in some cases apparently cutting through the rig.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 63891
NX64NE Site 13
NX 6815 4503
BALMAE
NIL ANTIQUITY; DYKE

Site Description

Though Coles describes this as a stone circle RCAHMS consider it doubtful, and deduce from their situation on a slope below a plateau, that these stones are probably the remains of an old dyke. They are four granite stones placed at irregular distances on a sloping bank, the lowest being at 8' lower elevation than the highest, they are on an arc with a chord of 76' and 21' radius, and the largest is 18" above ground. Another two displaced boulders and a number of smaller stones lie in a heap to the NW and the beds of stones which have been removed from the setting are visible. F R Coles 1895; RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911

The stones are generally as described by RCAHMS except that three are in a straight line. There is no evidence to suggest that they were ever part of a stone circle. Visited by OS (JP) 13 April 1971.

There is no trace of the stones or dyke described previously in what is now a heavily improved field.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 109167
NX64NE Site 71
NX 69777 46059
DUNROD
CUP-MARKING

Site Description

NX 6975 4605 1 largish cup on a fragmented outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

There is a single cup-mark on a fragmented sheet of bedrock lying on the summit of a knoll to the SSE of Townhead farmstead. The cup-mark measures 65mm in diameter and 15mm in depth. Small scale quarrying can be seen across the knoll.
(KTA02 254)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109168
NX64NE Site 72
NX 69741 46234
DUNROD
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

NX 6975 4615 1 large and 1 normal cup in middle of outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

There is a cup-mark on a small panel of bedrock that forms part of a largely turfed-over outcrop of shattered rock to the E of the dyke that extends southwards from Townhead farmstead. The cup is oval, measuring 65mm from E to W by 55mm transversely, and 20mm in depth.
(KTA02 255)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109169
NX64NE Site 73
NX 6969 4603
DUNROD
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

NX 6968 4615 1 large and 1 normal cup either edge of outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

This cup-mark is situated on an outcrop of naturally fragmented bedrock on the W flank of a knoll to the S of Townhead farmstead. The cup-mark measures 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. The outcrop also bears four natural solution hollows.
(KTA02 256)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109170
NX64NE Site 74
NX 6968 4605
DUNROD
CUP-MARKING

Site Description

NX 6968 4605 1 cup amidst outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109171
NX64NE Site 75
NX 6982 4592
DUNROD
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

NX 6982 4592 2 cups, the larger of which has 2 runnels from it and 2 cups on pointed edge of adjacent outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109172
NX64NE Site 76
NX 6965 4602
DUNROD
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

NX 6965 4602 On a knoll behind some trees are several small outcrops bearing in total 5 cups and a thick bent groove.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

These cup-markings were not located on the date of visit. They may lie on the trailing end of a ridge that has been subsumed by gorse.

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 161865
NX64NE Site 78
NX 6915 4553
KIRKCUDBRIGHT ARMY RANGES, CONTROL
OBSERVATION POST

Site Description

See also NX74SW 6.

There is an observation post at the W end of the Kirkcudbright Training Area.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 215094
NX64NE Site 87
NX 6921 4616
TOWNHEAD, KINGS BARRACKS
BARRACKS; SUNDIAL

Site Description

NX64NE 87 6921 4616 The Kings Barracks have been demolished, though the perimeter fence, tarmac roads and some hard-standings survive. The sundial which was originally located at Balmae House NX64SE 43 (now demolished) has been moved to Kings Barracks. (KTA02 348)

The sundial (KTA02 461, NX 6921 4615) from Balmae House (NX64SE 43) stands within the perimeter fence of the compound of the former Kings Barracks, now demolished. The spherical dial-stone is mounted on a column rising from an octagonal base. The dial itself is laid out in a band running obliquely across the surface of the stone, and is divided into lozenges set at an angle of about 45 degrees to the edges of the band. A strike through every other lozenge marks the hours, and the numerals are set out in Arabic characters on alternate sides of the band; the quarter hours are read off the intervening lozenges. The dial-stone may be of 18th century date, but the pedestal and the base are probably composed of stones in re-use from a variety of sources of widely different dates.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 6 January 2003

NUMLINK 215107
NX64NE Site 88
NX 69346 46328
TOWNHEAD, FIGHTING VEHICLE RESEARCH
BUILDING

Site Description

NX64NE 88 6934 4632 This building, which served as the SERCO headquarters, is empty but sound. There is a car park to the N of the building. (KTA02 268)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 6 January 2003

NUMLINK 235996
NX64NE Site 89
NX 6869 4513
BALMAE
BUILDING

Site Description

Nothing can now be seen of a small roofed building depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and labeled as a shed (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) to the NE of Balmae. The shed was built against the ENE side of a drystone wall and there was a small enclosure to the NNW of it. (KTA02 349)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 235997
NX64NE Site 90
NX 6960 4552
DRUMMORE COTTAGE
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a roofed building and adjacent enclosure depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), lying on the line of a drystone wall to the ESE of Drummore. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes it as a 'small cot house with garden attached, on the farm of Drummore hence the name'. The building and enclosure are not shown on the 2nd edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) by which time the drystone wall has been rebuilt to take a more direct line across the former enclosure. (KTA02 350)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 27 August 2002

NUMLINK 235998
NX64NE Site 91
NX 69755 46043
DUNROD
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

A subrectangular panel of bedrock, aligned from NE to SW and measuring at least 1.8m in length, is situated towards the S of the summit of a knoll to the S of Townhead farmsteading. There are three cup-and-ring markings on the panel, described from NE to SW. There has been small-scale quarrying across the surface of the knoll and in places this appears to respect the cup-markings. Firstly there is a cup, which measures 55mm in diameter and 10mm in depth, set within three concentric rings measuring about 115mm, 195mm and 280mm in diameter, and what may have been a fourth ring, which is incomplete but may have measured 350mm in diameter. A shallow groove breaks the SW side of the cup. At the SW end of the outcrop there is a cup that measures 60mm in diameter and 15mm in depth, set within two concentric rings, measuring 120mm and 200mm in diameter. What may have been a third ring, perhaps incomplete, measures about 265mm in diameter. On the SW this outer ring terminates at a NE to SW orientated natural fissure, immediately to the SW of which there is the third cup-and-ring mark. The cup measures 70mm in diameter and 20mm in depth, within a ring 145mm in diameter. (KTA02 257)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 236000
NX64NE Site 92
NX 69738 46056
DUNROD
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

There is a cup-mark on a NW dipping sheet of bedrock, exposed on the summit of a knoll to the S of Townhead farmsteading. The cup measures 40mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. (KTA02 258)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002.

NUMLINK 236001
NX64NE Site 93
NX 69689 45809
DUNROD
BENCH MARK

Site Description

There is an OS bench mark carved into a bedrock outcrop on a terrace to the WSW of Dunrod homestead moat (NX 64NE 8). The arrow points E and the location is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 50).
(KTA02 259)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 236002
NX64NE Site 94
NX 69713 45952
DUNROD
CUP-MARKINGS; QUARRYING

Site Description

There are two cup-markings, the larger of which measures 75mm in diameter and 25mm in depth, lying on a NW facing sheet of bedrock outcrop on a NE to SW trending ridge, parts of which have been quarried. There is also what may be a 'mini' cup, which measures 25mm in diameter and 5mm in depth, 65mm to the NW.
(KTA02 260)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 236004
NX64NE Site 95
NX 69874 46038
DUNROD
HAY REE; BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

There is a building (KTA02 261) and an enclosure to the WNW of Dunrod church. The building measures 15.7m from NNE to SSW by 4.1m transversely within faced rubble, mortared walls 0.6m in thickness and 0.8m in height. There is an entrance at the SSW end of the WNW wall and the ESE side has been almost completely removed. The interior of the building is choked with dressed stone and clearance and there is a partition 2m from the S end. The current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1984) depicts the building as roofed with the enclosure to the E. The building is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, together with the enclosure, and is labeled 'Hay Ree' (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).
(KTA02 261)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 236005
NX64NE Site 96
NX 69160 45321
CRAIKNESS COTTAGE
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

There is nothing to be seen of a building that is depicted as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lviii N.W.), although a drystone wall which formed an enclosure around the building survives.
(KTA02 351)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 236006
NX64NE Site 97
NX 68096 45120
KNOCKSHINNIE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

On the NE side of a low ridge on the SSW flank of Knockshinnie, below the public road, there is a cup and ring-marked sheet of bedrock. The sheet is divided into two panels, with a further inscribed rock to the SE. The NE panel has a very weathered, central cup-and-ring marking. The cup measures 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth, set within an elliptical ring 160mm in diameter and there is a gutter that extends NNW from the cup. These are set within a bag-shaped ring that measures 480mm from N to S and 420mm transversely. There is also a shallow cup within the outer ring, while several dimples on the panel are a result of natural weathering. The second panel lies to the SW and bears two roughly concentric oval rings at its E end. The rings measure 220mm by 200mm and 360mm by 300mm with their long axes aligned from ENE to WSW. Within the inner ring there are four cups measuring about 45mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. To the N there are two cups within single rings. The cups measure 40mm and 50mm in diameter and 5mm in depth and the rings 80mm and 90mm in diameter, respectively. There is also a solo cup that measures 40mm in diameter and 5mm in depth. Across a fissure to the SW there are two cup-and-ring marks. The very weathered smaller cup measures 35mm in diameter and 5mm in depth and is set within a ring 75mm in diameter. The larger cup measures 45mm in diameter and 10mm in depth, and is set within a ring 85mm in diameter. A further cup measuring 50mm in diameter and 5mm in depth is set within a pear-shaped gutter, measuring 85mm by 140mm from E to W. This carving also includes a raised ridge extending from the central cup to the E. There are two further solo cups on this panel that measure 40mm in diameter and 5mm in depth. On the panel a short distance to the SE are three possible cups that measure up to 50mm in diameter and 5mm in depth.
(KTA02 262)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236007
NX64NE Site 98
NX 6880 4506
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Balmae (27) NX 6876 4497 5 very deep natural holes plus 3 solo cups on boulder.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

Previously described under NX64SE 36, this large oval boulder bears at least two cupmarks on its upper surface, which is also marked by six larger natural solution hollows. The cups measure 50mm and 70mm in diameter and 15mm in depth. The solution hollows measure up to 120mm in diameter and 80mm in depth. What maybe a third cup measures 55mm in diameter and 5mm in depth and there is an oval depression, possibly man-made, that measures 30mm by 20mm transversely and 5mm in depth. The boulder is set in a boggy sump next to a spring and the upper surface of the rock dips to the SW.
(KTA02 263)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236008
NX64NE Site 99
NX 69382 46076
DROMORE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

This weathered cup and ring-marking lies on a quarried outcrop of bedrock on the trailing, NE end of a low ridge to the N of Dromore. The cup measures 35mm in diameter and 10mm in depth and lies within rings measuring 65mm and 125mm in diameter. Fragments of what may be a third ring can be seen on the E and there are faint traces of what may have been a gutter extending from the cup to the E.

(KTA02 264)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC, AGCH) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 236009
NX64NE Site 100
NX 6997 4557
MILTON PARKS
BUILDING

The robbed footings of a building, possibly a shed, lie beside a drystone wall to the S of Dunrod. It is shown roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LVIII N.W.).
(KTA02 265)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 18 April 2003

NUMLINK 238542
NX64NE Site 101
NX 6853 4503
BALMAE
BUILDINGS

Site Description

To the NNE of Balmae House (NX64SE 43) the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) depicts a roofed building adjacent to an enclosure (NX 6853 4503). By the date of the 2nd edition of the map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LVIII N.W.) a second building had been added to the NE. All that is now visible of these buildings is a level platform (KTA02 456) with a concrete floor beside the military access track; this probably corresponds to one of the small roofed buildings shown on the 2nd edition map (NX 6854 4502).
(KTA02 456)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 239026
NX64NE Site 102
NX 69987 46012
DUNROD
FONT

Site Description

A roughly rectangular granite block measuring 0.9m in length by 0.6m in breadth and 0.5m in height lies beside a wooden foot bridge, on the E bank of the unnamed burn that runs past the E side of Dunrod churchyard (NX64NE 8). On the flat, upper surface of the block there is a large teardrop-shaped depression, which measures about 0.5m by 0.4m, tapering slightly to the W. At the E end of the block there is a second hollow that measures 150mm in diameter and 30mm deep.
(KTA02 253)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 241584
NX64NE Site 103
NX 6822 4517
KNOCKSHINNIE
FIELD CLEARANCE; QUARRY

Site Description

There are two heaps of field clearance in a small quarry on the SW flank of Knockshinnie. The quarry is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 241748
NX64NE Site 104
NX 6921 4601
TOWNHEAD
QUARRIES

Site Description

There are three quarries in rock outcrops near the perimeter fence of the former Kings Barracks (NX74NW 153). One lies to the S (NX 6921 4601) and is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55), labelled as an old quarry. The other quarries lie to the NE (NX 6935 4626).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 243807
NX64NE Site 105
NX 6917 4557
CASTLE HILL
RIG; QUARRIES

Site Description

Four blocks of rig can be seen on aerial photographs (58/4957, Frame No. 0007, 22 February 1962) on the summit and sides of a small hillock now occupied by Range Control (Castle Hill) of the Kirkcudbright Training Area (see NX64NE 78 and NX74NW 153). Each block is on a different alignment and those to the S and W have been slighted by the construction of the Range Control complex. On the N and E side of the hill, however, the rigs can still be seen and measure about 5m between furrows.

There are two small stone quarries on the W and S sides of the hillock (NX 6905 4551, NX 6905 4523). Both are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) and annotated 'Quarry'.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 18 April 2003

NUMLINK 244150
NX64NW Site 106
NX 6993 4512
HOWWELL
QUARRY

Site Description

The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) depicts a quarry to the N of Howwell.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 3 June 2003

NUMLINK 63984
NX64SE Site 5
NX 6767 4459
TORRS CAVE
CAVE

Site Description

Torr's Cove or Dirk Hatteraick Cove, is recorded by OSA as being 60ft in length, 12ft in maximum height, with a stone door, complete with lintel, now fallen, which appears to have been used as a hiding-place. The mouth of the cave was closed by a mound to within 5ft of the roof, but on excavation, this revealed the ruins of a wall, presumably that recorded in OSA, below the foundations of which black-glazed pottery of 18th c date was found. Below this, other structures were found, including a cist-like feature, and nine occupation layers were identified, ranging from Iron-Age to Medieval, but mostly undateable. The excavator concluded that the early structures were 'blockhouses', the purpose uncertain, but he drew parallels with other 'fortified caves' in Scotland used by Early Christian 'saints'. Amongst the objects recovered and presented to Kirkcudbright Museum were numerous bone implements, fragments of two Samian vessels, a blue melon bead, and fragments of iron weapons.
S V Morris 1937

This cave, as described and planned, is known locally as Torr's Cave. The finds were not seen in Kirkcudbright Museum. Surveyed at 1/2500.
Visited by OS (RD) 15 April 1971

Roman finds consisted of a fragment of 1st to 2nd c. glass bottle, a 1st to 2nd century blue melon bead and two fragments of 2nd century Samian. The bead and the Samian are in NMAS.
A S Robertson 1970

See also Graham and Truckell reference in NX64SE 16. The cave is as described; the wall closing off its mouth is clearly visible.
(KTA02 390)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 63985
NX64SE Site 6
NX 6991 4372
RAEBERRY CASTLE
CASTLE

Site Description

Raeberry Castle, the seat of the MacLellan family, stood upon a rock, overhanging steep cliffs, and cut off on the landward side by two deep ditches, and a strong wall. This wall, and the drawbridge, are supposed to have been destroyed about 90 years ago (i.e. c.1750), and the interior buildings about 200 years before that, though faint remnants of ramparts may still be seen at either end of the promontory.
F R Coles 1891; New Statistical Account (NSA) 1845 (J McMillan)

No trace of Raeberry Castle remains; only the earthworks survive. Revised at 25".
Visited by OS (RD) 16 April 1971

Raeberry Castle is sited on a narrow promontory of land jutting out to the sea to the W of the hill named Big Raeberry, which overlooks it. The castle itself probably stood at the seaward end of the promontory, where the ground rises into an oval stack, but little trace of it is now visible in the rank vegetation that blankets the interior. On the landward side, however, at least three ditches have been drawn across the neck of the promontory, the innermost tailored from a natural gully that flanks the N side of the stack. This forms a cutting about 15m broad and 4m deep, and a scatter of stones in cattle disturbance along its inner scarp is possibly the remains of a defensive wall. The outer ditches, which are separated by a rampart about 8m in thickness and 1m in height, are less imposing features, the inner of them 6m broad and 1.5m deep. The line of the outer is only marked by a scarp some 2m high where its outer lip has been cut back into the slope that drops into the neck of the promontory from the N. There is no trace of the original entrance, but a more recent trackway has been driven through the defences, crossing the innermost ditch on a rough causeway that may have been constructed to facilitate stone robbing from the walls of the castle. All that is now visible within the interior are a few shallow depressions and low mounds, perhaps marking the position of old excavation trenches.

(KTA02 8)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 63986
NX64SE Site 7
NX 691 447
LITTLE BALMAE
NIL ANTIQUITY

Site Description

In 1887 Coles noted a stone circle SE of Little Balmae (NX 691 447), comprising 5 large granite boulders, in situ, and the hollows of another five which had been removed at some unknown date, forming a 90' diameter circle, with a slight, possibly artificial mound at its centre. RCAHMS, however, could not locate this alleged stone circle.
F R Coles 1895; RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911

No stones fitting Cole's description could be found in the area indicated, nor is the site known locally.
Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971

There is no trace of the alleged stone circle at Little Balmae.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 63987
NX64SE Site 8
NX 687 447
BALMAE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

The following markings were noted by Coles on W-sloping rock outcrops some 300 yds (270m) SE of Balmae House: (a) a cup-and-five-complete rings 60cm in diameter, and also four concentric rings with no cup; and (b), immediately below 'a', five concentric rings 46cm in diameter, no cup. These marks were not found by RCAHMS, who visited the area in 1911, nor by Bailey in 1965. (See Coles, fig. 6 for sketch, followed by Morris.)
F R Coles 1895a; RCAHMS 1914; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; R W B Morris 1979.

Not located.
Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971.

The cup-and-ring marks illustrated by Coles (1895, fig.6) could not be found on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 63988
NX64SE Site 9
NX 686 447
BALMAE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

There are two ill-formed concentric rings, 17" and 10" in diameter, and much worn, on a slightly W-facing rock, c.100 yds S of ruined Rossview cottage, and on a small rock, a few yards N, is another figure, comprising a cup surrounded by 3 rings with a second cup on the outer ring.
RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

Neither rocks were discovered, probably being turf or gorse covered.
Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971

In 1965, searching for these markings, Mr D C Bailey found only a cup-and-one-ring, on an outcrop 90m SSW of the NE corner of Balmae House's garden wall. But by 1973 only the cup remained.
R W B Morris 1979.

These cup and ring-markings could not be located on the date of visit and it is possible that they lie in one of the numerous thickets of gorse in the area.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 63974
NX64SE Site 10
NX 68637 44693
BALMAE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

On the army's heavy weapons practice range, 115m SSW of the NE corner of the former Balmae House's garden wall, in very rough ground, is a horizontal rock outcrop measuring 1.75m by 1.5m and up to 0.25m high. On it are two much-weathered, irregular concentric ovals, 70cm by 53cm, surrounding two, and possibly three, cups and a short groove, also five single cups. (Sketched and photographed by Morris, 1979.)
G Hamilton 1887; F R Coles 1895a; RCAHMS 1914; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; R W B Morris 1979.

These markings are situated at NX 6864 4469. Surveyed at 1:2500.
Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971.

Balmae (13) NX 6865 4469 5 solo cups on a smooth flat outcrop 12yds (11m) W of (3). Balmae (14) NX 6864 4469 23 mini cups on a flat smooth outcrop 8yds (7.5m) W of (13).
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

These cup and ring markings are situated at the NNE end of a low ridge. The surface of the ridge is broken by numerous rock outcrops and sheets of exposed bedrock, and the carvings lie on an exposure dipping to the NW. They comprise seven cups, three of which are set within two large, roughly concentric, elliptical rings and at least four solo cups. Roughly at the centre of the ellipses there is a cup measuring 85mm in diameter and 25mm in depth with a gutter leading SSE from it to meet the inner of the enclosing grooves. Measuring 390mm from E to W by 330mm transversely, this runs from a cup, almost completes a circuit around the central cup and takes in third cup. The cups within this circuit respectively measure 30mm in diameter and 5mm in depth and 70mm in diameter by 20mm in depth. Enclosing all these features, the second elliptical ring measures 610mm from E to W by 530mm transversely, while an arc of a gutter at the NE end of the exposure may be the vestiges of third. The other four cups lie to the SW, the largest measuring up to 80mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. See Coles (1895a, 69, figure 5), Morris (1979, 50-1), Van Hoek (1995, 107 (Balmae 1), fig. 44.1).
(KTA02 9)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 63975
NX64SE Site 11
NX 68629 44647 NX 6863 4464 and 6862
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Cup-and-ring marks, Balmae. There is a cup, with the faint trace of an enclosing ring, on a gently sloping outcrop 90 yds SSW of the NE corner of the garden wall. 170 yds SSW of the same wall corner there are a number of cup-marks, natural or man-made. R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

NX 6863 4464. Rock 'A' slightly sloping to the N measures 1.8 x 2.5m and 0.9m high, with at least 14 probable cups, the largest measuring 9 cms in diameter. NX 6862 4463. Rock 'B', a flat slab measuring 2.1 x 1.0m, lies just below turf

level and has at least 3 probable cups, measuring on average 6cms. Surveyed at 1/2500.
Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971

Listed at NX 6862 4464, no details given.
M van Hoek 1990.

Three rock surfaces decorated with cup-marks are ranged in a rough line from NE to SW along the grain of bedrock outcrops on a rocky ridge. At the higher, NE end, of the outcrops, at NX 68629 44647, there is a whale-backed rock bearing four cups (KTA02 10). The rock dips to the NW, and there are two large cups measuring 100mm in diameter and 20mm in depth on its top. The other two lie to the SSE and measure 50mm in diameter and 5mm in depth. Numerous solution hollows are also visible on the stone, particularly on its trailing SW flank, but most of these are elongated along the natural grain of the rock from NE to SW. Previously referred to as rock 'A' by the Ordnance Survey (1971).

Lying about 10m to the SW, at NX 68621 44642, the second is a flat, fractured slab of outcrop and bears at least nine cup-marks disposed on two separate panels (KTA02 11). The first panel comprises five large cups, the largest measuring up to 100mm in diameter and 15mm in depth; four of them form a straight line aligned from ENE to WSW. The other panel, which is heavily weathered, has at least four smaller cups and lies immediately to the SE of the trackway; these cups measure 50mm in diameter and 5mm in depth. Previously referred to as rock 'B' by the Ordnance Survey (1971).

Lying a further 17m to the SW, at NX 68607 44633, there is a low serrated spine of bedrock on which there are four cup-marks measuring between 40mm and 80mm in diameter and 10mm in depth (KTA02 12). What maybe a further cup is cut into a naturally weathered fissure on a rock face to the NNW; it measures 90mm in diameter by 20mm in depth.
(KTA02 10-12)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 77617
NX64SE Site 17
NX 6883 4492
BALMAE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Listed; no details given. M van Hoek 1990.

Balmae (18b) NX 6883 4492 6 cups with clear traces of a partly pecked runnel.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

This carving was not located on the date of visit and it may have grassed-over.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 77618
NX64SE Site 18
NX 68644 44701
BALMAE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Some 9m W of the markings described on NX64SE 10 (Balmae 1), or 5m NE according to Mr D C Bailey in 1965, a rock outcrop had an irregular gapped cup-and-two-rings, 43cm by 30cm, with a radial groove from the cup and a second cup within the outer ring, also two other cups-and-one-complete-ring, three cups, and some grooves (sketched by RCAHMS and Morris). In 1973, at the site indicated by Mr Bailey, only faint cup-marks could be traced. Coles noted that this site was 'a few yards from Ross View Cottage'. The cottage no longer exists.
F R Coles 1895a; RCAHMS 1914; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; R W B Morris 1979.

Not located.

Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971.

The entries of Balmae 2 have been checked by the author in October 1992 in favorable light. All cups proved to be quite shallow, and were only visible in low sun. Balmae 2B to 2H are part of the same outcrop as Balmae 2A and Balmae 1 (NX64SE 10), whereas 2I to 2L are on separate outcrops NW of this knoll. Balmae 2B Two single cups just SE of 2A. Balmae 2C Two single cups directly SW of 2A. Balmae 2D Three single cups SW of 2C. Balmae 2E Four single cups directly SW of 2D. Balmae 2F Three single cups SW of 2E. Balmae 2G Two small curved grooves. Balmae 2H Two single cups just NW of, and below, 2D and 2E. Balmae 2I One large single cup on outcrop N of the knoll. Balmae 2J Four single cups on outcrop NW of Balmae 1 (NX64SE 10). Balmae 2K Six single cups on outcrop NW of 2J. Balmae 2L Two cups on outcrop W of Balmae 1 (NX64SE 10).
M van Hoek 1993.

To the SE of the walled garden at Balmae (NX64SE 43.01) there is a low, rocky ridge comprising numerous rock exposures, at least four of which bear cup-marks and cup-and-ring marks (and see also NX64SE 10). At the NE end of the ridge, at NX 68644 44701, and lying some 10m to the NE of NX64SE 10, there is an ENE-dipping slab which bears cup and ring-markings (KTA02 13) disposed to either side of a fissure that runs NNW and SSE across the surface, but stops short of the N edge. To the ENE of the fissure the largest cup measures 85mm in diameter and 30mm in depth, and is set centrally within two incomplete ringmarks, both of which are broken on the S. The inner ringmark encompasses two additional cups and these measure 40mm and 55mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. The outer ring, which may have measured about 440mm in diameter, encloses another cup 55mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. To the W of the fissure a cup measuring 70mm in diameter and 15mm in depth is enclosed by an incomplete ring and has a straight gutter extending from its SSE side. Another irregular ring, broken on the SSE, encloses these features, and also encloses two further cups that measure 40mm and 60mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. A further gutter describes an arc on the SW and NW, set between 180mm and 250mm from the centre of the first cup. Towards the NW edge of the slab this gutter is broken by a cup that measures 45mm in diameter and 5mm in depth within a ring 85mm in diameter. On the SW part of the slab there is a cupmark measuring 45mm in diameter and 10mm in depth within a penannular ring

90mm in diameter. (See Coles 1895, figure 3; Morris 1976, 52; Van Hoek 1995, 107, figure 44.2a).

A natural rock flake that forms the S side of the rock outcrop, bears two cups measuring 40mm in diameter and 5mm in depth on the SE, and is described by Van Hoek as Balmae 2B (1995). A small panel to the WSW bears two cups that measure 50mm in diameter and 5mm in depth, and is described by Van Hoek as Balmae 2C (1995). Other panels to the W show oval depressions that maybe natural solution hollows. Some 12m to the NNW of the previously described rock, at NX 68639 44712, there is a quarried hump-backed outcrop bearing a plain cup-mark (KTA02 14). The cup measures 70mm in diameter and 15mm in depth and is placed centrally on the panel. This outcrop is on the W edge of a knoll that has been quarried. This may be the cup-mark described by Van Hoek as Balmae 2I (1995).

This oval, flat sheet of bedrock, at NX 68626 44711, which bears two possible cupmarks (KTA02 15) lies along the NW edge of the ridge at the top of the slope that drops NW towards the Balmae garden. They are both slightly oval in shape, measuring 40mm by 35mm transversely and 5mm in depth, following the natural grain of the rock from NE to SW. There is a natural oval depression immediately to the E of the cups. Some 7.5m due of the last described exposure, at NX 68626 44704 there is at least one cupmark on a whale-backed outcrop (KTA02 16). The cup is on the uppermost part of the rock and measures 45mm in diameter and 15mm in depth. Scattered across the NE face of the outcrop are another four, shallow and irregular-shaped hollows which may be cupmarks. This may be the rock described by Van Hoek as Balmae 2J (1995).

(KTA02 13-16)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 77619
 NX64SE Site 19
 NX 686 446
 BALMAE
 CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Coles and RCAHMS note two overlapping cups-and-two-complete-rings 33cm diameters, on a fissured, sloping rock E of that described on NX64SE 10 (at NX 6864 4469). It was not located by Bailey in 1965.

F R Coles 1895a; RCAHMS 1914; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; R W B Morris 1979.

Not located.

Visited by OS (DWR) 14 April 1971.

These cup-and-ring markings were not located on the date of visit and may lie within one of the gorse thickets in the area.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 84056
NX64SE Site 25
NX 68833 44852
CRAIKNESS HILL
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Outcrop [cited at NX 6883 4496] N of NX64SE 17 with three small and shallow single cups; one small pecked area; two rather broad grooves lightly pecked out.
M van Hoek 1993.

This triangular-shaped outcrop, at NX 68833 44852, bears three plain cups measuring between 40mm and 65mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. Some 3m to the WNW there is another panel, also roughly triangular in shape, and this has a subrectangular hollow measuring 90mm from NW to SE by 60mm transversely and 20mm in depth cut into it. The pecked area and the grooves described previously (Van Hoek 1993) could not be identified.
(KTA02 17)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 84057
NX64SE Site 26
NX 6885 4492
CRAIKNESS HILL
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Balmae 13A. Outcrop on slight scarp N of the quarry. Three single cups; one very deep and large cup surrounded by faint partial ring (20cm in diameter); many possible peckmarks of which one group seems to form a circle; one faint lightly incised (?) small square of doubtful origin.

Balmae 13B Outcrop 1m E of 13A. One rather large cupmark clearly pocked with peckmarks around it at random; one smaller single cup just SW of this.

Balmae 13C. Outcrop immediately E of 13B. A number of short but rather deep strokes. Of doubtful origin. Trial-marks?

Balmae 13D. Outcrop immediately NE of 13C. A small, clearly pecked area forming no pattern.

Balmae 13E. Outcrop 1m SE of 13D. One clear single cup.

Balmae 13F. Outcrop 2m E of 13D. One possible long straight groove, three distinct grooves, possibly incised, in the form of a footprint of a bird. Of doubtful origin.

M van Hoek 1993.

This rock, which bears at least six cupmarks disposed on two panels, is situated on a NW-facing slope. The slope has been partially quarried and the bedrock is also scored by plough scars. The W panel is rectangular and bears three cups, the largest of which measures 110mm in diameter and 30mm in depth (NX 68854 44928). The other two cups measure 45mm in diameter and 5mm in depth, but there is also a scatter of small hollows measuring up to 22mm in diameter and 5mm in depth and may be natural. These cups have been described by Van Hoek as Balmae 13A. The second panel lies 1.7m to the NE and bears at least three cupmarks. Two measure 60mm in diameter and 15mm in depth (NX 68855 44930), but the third is oval, measuring 45mm by 35mm and 5mm in depth. These cups have been described by Van Hoek as Balmae 13B. The other carvings identified by Van Hoek and listed as Balmae 13C - 13F (Van Hoek 1993) were not located and may have been grassed over.
(KTA02 18)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 83497
NX64SE Site 27
NX 6885 4498
BALMAE
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Covered outcrop, 20m NE of NX64SE 26. A number of possible peckmarks; a group of miniature carvings: one possible cup with remains of a single ring (0.05m in diameter); one single groove; a groove enclosing five small marks. M van Hoek 1993

These cup-and-ring markings were not located on the date of visit and may have grassed over.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 83498
NX64SE Site 28
NX 6865 4460
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS; CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Centered on 6865 4460. Very long outcrop spine in gorse. A large system of enclosing grooves, possibly the remains of a set of rings or perhaps a spiral. Much weathered. M van Hoek 1993

Balmae (28) NX 6865 4461 4 solo cups, 2 are conjoined by a runnel

Balmae (29) NX 6866 4460 5 solo cups, 29 paces from (28)

Balmae (30) NX 6865 4460 On a large domed outcrop fractured in half there are several very weathered glyphs: 1 cup enclosed by 4 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 1 possible 3 turn spiral with cup at centre; 1 large natural oval with a ring all around it.

Balmae (31) NX 6865 4460 4 paces away lies a cup enclosed by 3 rings on small outcrop.

K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

These cup-and-ring markings were not located on the date of visit and may have grassed over.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 83499
NX64SE Site 29
NX 6884 4496
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

Outcrop, W of disused quarry, seven dots or midget-cups, possibly natural. M van Hoek 1993

These cup-markings were not located on the date of visit and they may have grassed over.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 109173
NX64SE Site 32
NX 6850 4445
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

Balmae (15) NX 6850 4445 2 probable cups on the edge of small outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

These possible cup-marks were not located on the date of visit and they may lie within a thicket of gorse.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 109174
NX64SE Site 33
NX 6840 4438
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

Balmae (16) NX 6840 4438 2 probable cups on 2 sections of flattish rock.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

The location cited for these possible cup-marks lies in a dense gorse thicket.

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 109175
NX64SE Site 34
NX 6875 4486
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

Balmae (23) NX 6875 4486 4 or 5 probable cups on a prominent fractured outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

These possible cupmarks were not located on the date of visit and they may have grassed over.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 109176
NX64SE Site 35
NX 6868 4497
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

On an outcrop (c 1 sq m) that juts up well out of the ground, visible for hundreds of yards, there are c 36 cups and 4 wide runnels on its NW face; 16 cups and 2 bars low down on its E face; 5 cups and 4 runnels low on its W face.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

This cup-and-ring marked outcrop lies, at NX 6868 4497, in an improved field to the NE of Balmae Gardens. The surface of the outcrop dipping to the E bears at least ten plain cups, the largest of which measures up to 80mm in diameter and 25mm in depth. On the flank of the outcrop that dips to the NW there is a cup-and-ring mark comprising a central cup 45mm in diameter and 10mm in depth, and a partial ring measuring 95mm in diameter. The distinctive NE to SW grain of the outcrop has weathered into oval solution hollows, which have possibly been mistaken for cup-markings in the previous descriptions. (KTA02 19)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 109178
NX64SE Site 36
NX 6876 4497
CANCELLED
NO Class

Site Description

NX64SE 36 CANCELLED

Balmae (27) NX 6876 4497 5 very deep natural holes plus 3 solo cups on boulder.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

This record has been cancelled and the site it referred to is described under NX64NE 98.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 11 December 2002

NUMLINK 109179
NX64SE Site 37
NX 68429 44294
BALMAE
Class
CUPMARKS

Site Description

Balmae (33) NX 6838 4426 One 3 turn spiral, rough, only the outer 2 rings clear.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

A whale-backed outcrop on a low ridge extending ENE to WSW bears two cupmarks on its flat, upper surface. The cups measure 40mm and 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. The upper surface of the outcrop also bears natural solution hollows lying along weaknesses aligned from NE to SW in the grain of the rock. (KTA02 6)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 109180
NX64SE Site 38
NX 68153 44319
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Balmae (34) NX 6820 4430 On 3 adjacent outcrops are 32 solo cups, some of which are very deep and conical, with clear peck-marks remaining.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

There are four cup-marks on the NE-facing flank of a largely grassed-over whale-backed outcrop. The cups measure up to 60mm in diameter and 15mm in depth. (KTA02 5)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 109181
NX64SE Site 39
NX 67926 44577
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Balmae (35) NX 6795 4456 On a small but prominent (12?15ft (4?5m) high) fragmented outcrop crowned with gorse, were over 10 solo cups. Nos (34) and (35) seemed of a different type to all the other Balmae sites.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996.

This cupmark is situated on a spine of fragmented outcrop rising about 2m from an otherwise flat improved field to the E of Torrs Cove Bay. Lying towards the W end of its flat top, at the edge of a thicket of gorse which covers much of the outcrop, there is a single cup measuring about 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. The other cupmarks described previously may lie within the thicket.
(KTA02 2)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 177330
NX64SE Site 41
NX 6861 4466
BALMAE GARDENS
BUILDING; ENCLOSURES

Site Description

One unroofed building, one unroofed structure and one enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) at NX 6861 4466, but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 27 June 2000.

A roofed building and two adjacent enclosures are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) to the SE of Balmae Gardens. The building is also shown on the 2nd edition of the same map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.) annotated Ross View, but with only a single enclosure along its S side. Fragments of the N and W walls of the building were visible on the date of visit, in ground heavily trampled by cattle. To the S a short L-shaped stretch of bank corresponds with the SE corner of the enclosure depicted on the 2nd edition map. The roofless structure referred to previously is probably a small enclosure.
(KTA02 20)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 177331
NX64SE Site 42
NX 6893 4470
LITTLE BALMAE
KILN

Site Description

An unroofed structure annotated 'Old Kiln' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984).
Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 27 June 2000.

Nothing is now visible of a kiln shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), and its site lies under a tank road.
(KTA02 391)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 208475
NX64SE Site 43 0
NX 68463 44920
BALMAE HOUSE
COUNTRY HOUSE; POLICIES; WALLED

Site Description

NX64SE 43.01 NX 6858 4480 Balmae House Walled Garden; Buildings
NX64SE 43.02 NX 6850 4497 Balmae House Building

Balmae House has been destroyed and its policies, walled garden and ancillary buildings are either derelict or have been removed, but something of their history can be traced from the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch maps (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lviii N.W.) and more recent aerial photography. The entry in the OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes Balmae as a 'handsome mansion house partly of the Corinthian style of architecture. It was built in 1800 by the late Lord Selkirk ... it is surrounded by a small demesne ornamented with plantations etc.' Balmae is shown on Timothy Pont's map (1560-1614), while John Ainslie's map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright depicts a large house at Balmae in 1797, and the 'mansion house' was probably a replacement of an earlier building on the site. The house (KTA02 88) is depicted on the 1st edition as a long rectangular block aligned from NW to SE (NX 6845 4491), and may have been extended a little further to the SE by the end of the 19th century. This layout is visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no. 0007, 22 February 1962), but by 1988 the site of the house was planted with conifers (All Scotland Survey, 625/88, frame no. 267, 13 June 1988). The 1st edition map shows Dog Kennels to the S (NX 6844 4484), but these do not appear on the 2nd edition map. There are stone gate piers where the drive to the house left the public road (KTA02 433-4). There is a walled garden to the SE, with a roofed building along the NE wall (NX64SE 43.01, Balmae Gardens Cottage, NX 6866 4480), and the fragmentary remains of a modern building to the NE (NX64SE 43.02). (KTA02 88, 433-4)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236063
NX64SE Site 43 1
NX 6858 4480
BALMAE GARDENS
WALLED GARDEN; BUILDINGS

Site Description

There is a walled garden in the former policies to the SE of Balmae House, with a cottage (NX 6866 4480) along its NE wall and another building along its N wall (NX 6849 4485). The cottage (KTA02 23), named Balmae Gardens Cottage, and the garden (KTA02 22) are shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), which also depicts a drain or lade entering the garden from the N (NX 6857 4480), presumably providing a supply of water. The northern building incorporates a garage and adjacent offices (KTA02 21) and does not appear on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lxviii N.W.), and postdates it. On the date of visit the walled garden was very overgrown. Balmae Garden Cottage was still roofed, but derelict, and the garage and offices on the N of the walled garden have been reduced to roofless shells. (KTA02 21-3)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236064
NX64SE Site 43 2
NX 6850 4497
BALMAE
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The current edition of the 1:10,000 map (1984) depicts a roofed building lying to the NE of Balmae House (NX64SE 43). It is labeled as Balmae Bungalow and has been removed with the exception of a brick- and concrete-built raft which may have supported a veranda.

(KTA02 24)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236010
NX64SE Site 44
NX 68796 44847
CRAIKNESS HILL
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

At least ten plain cups, twelve cup-and-ring markings and a rosette design are carved into this subrectangular sheet of bedrock exposed on a SW-facing hillside to the ENE of Balmae Gardens Cottage. The rock is separated into two panels by a strip of turf and with the exception of three cups and several gutters, all the carvings are on the W panel. The seven plain cups on the W panel range from 35mm to 50mm in diameter and are 10mm in maximum depth. Two cups measuring 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth are set within single rings 100mm in diameter. The other ten cup-and-ring marks are pierced by gutters, the cups ranging from 50mm to 70mm in diameter by 10mm in depth and the rings from 100mm to 140mm in diameter. There is a network of interconnected gutters and lines around these carvings and at the W end there is a group of seven small cups forming a rosette around a central cup. These cups measure 30mm in diameter and 5mm in depth and a gutter skirts the rosette on the W. The three plain cups on the E panel measure between 30mm and 55mm in diameter by 10mm in depth. One of the cups has a short gutter to the N. A fourth cup at the S end of the panel measures 75mm in diameter by 25mm in depth, and is set within an enclosing gutter that runs off to the NW. There are further gutters at the SW end of the panel. (KTA02 25)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236011
NX64SE Site 45
NX 68260 44263
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

This cup-marked slab of bedrock, which is aligned from NE to SW with a pronounced dip to the NW, is situated on a gentle slope to the S of an unnamed burn. The slab is divided into three panels by natural fissures and the cup-marks are on the NE and central panels. The cups measure 45mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. (KTA02 7)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236012
NX64SE Site 46
NX 6885 4483
CRAIKNESS HILL
HOMESTEAD

Site Description

This homestead is situated on a small terrace breaking the crest of a flat-topped ridge on the SW flank of Craikness Hill. It is roughly circular on plan, measuring about 16m in diameter within a grass-grown earth and stone bank spread to 3.3m in thickness and 0.4m in height. The interior is leveled into the gentle slope on the NNE and it is scarred by cattle poaching around several feed bins. The entrance is probably on the E, but this arc of the bank has been destroyed by rig (see NX64SE 47), which extends across the hillside to the S. (KTA02 26)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 236013
NX64SE Site 47
NX 6887 4489
CRAIKNESS HILL
FIELD-BANKS; RIG; QUARRIES

Site Description

The remains of three earth and stone field-banks are disposed across the summit and SW flank of Craikness Hill; they may have formed large enclosures, but they have been so heavily fragmented that no clear pattern can be seen. In places the banks are substantial, measuring up to 2m across and 0.5m in height and they are referred to as 'several old fences which seem to have enclosed gardens' in the OS ONB (1854) entry for Craikness Hill (Parish of Kirkcudbright). The relationship of the field-banks to the rig that is also disposed across the hillside is ambiguous. The rigs measure up to 6m across and 0.5m in height and some of them curve slightly along their length. There is a quarry (NX 6887 4489) on the SW flank of the hill and small-scale workings can be seen along the break of slope to the WNW, some of which are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 13 August 2002

NUMLINK 236014
NX64SE Site 48
NX 6770 4454
TORRS COVE BAY
BUILDINGS; SHEEPFOLD (POSSIBLE); FIELD

Site Description

The stone footings of a small building and what may be an overlying sheepfold are situated on a terrace on the N side of Torrs Cove Bay (KTA02 1). The building measures 3.1m from NE to SW by 2.9m internally, its drystone walls measuring 1m in thickness and 1.2m in height and incorporating natural stone dykes along its sides. There is a blocked entrance at the NE end of the NW side and what may be the footings of an earlier building extend a further 2.2m to the NE. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) depicts a ruined building at this location. A low stone bank to the NE of the building, perhaps forming a small enclosure against the rock outcrops in the bay, together with scraps of wall overlying the buildings, may be the remains of a sheepfold. There are discrete heaps of vegetation-free field-gathered stone, along the leading edge of the raised beach to the E of the building, and a small stone-lined spring lies at the back of the beach in Torrs Cove Bay (KTA02 27; NX 6774 4454). (KTA02 1, 27)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 236016
NX64SE Site 49
NX 6862 4473
BALMAE
BUILDING

Site Description

A roofed building and an adjacent enclosure depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) to the SE of Balmae walled garden have been reduced to a low spread of stones. (KTA02 392)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236017
NX64SE Site 50
NX 6796 4432
BALMAE HA'EN
BOATHOUSE; SLIPWAY; FIELD CLEARANCE

Site Description

There is a derelict wooden boathouse (KTA02 3) and an iron rail slipway (KTA02 4) in a small bay to the SE of Torrs Cove Bay. Both are depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.), though the fabric of the boat house may be of more recent date. Two small heaps of field clearance lie at the rear of the raised beach to the E.
(KTA02 3-4)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 236018
NX64SE Site 51
NX 68721 43693
GYPSY POINT
SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURE

Site Description

Previously noted under NX74SW 5, NX 70 44.

A brandy hole, possibly 200 years old, was found in 1995 c 2km E of Gipsy Point at Dundrennan Camp. A rectangular manhole, c 2m deep and c 35 x 55cm in size, gives access to a straight passage-like trench c 2m long, c 55cm wide and c 1.5m in height. The bottom end of the manhole is a vertical rock face, but elsewhere construction is of well-preserved quarried drystone bonded with clay, the passage roofed with stone slabs. A flagstone, now missing, is said to have covered the manhole. There were no diagnostic finds. Photographs in possession of Kirkcudbright Training Area.
NOTE: Dundrennan Camp is a restricted area, not open to the public. Permission for entry must be sought from the Commandant.

This underground structure lies towards the eastern side of Gypsy Point above Port Muddle, and not at the location previously identified (NX74SW 5). The structure was full of water on the date of visit and is surrounded by concrete slabs that have been placed there recently by the military.
(KTA02 28)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236020
NX64SE Site 52
NX 6964 4455
HOWWELL HILL
FIELD-BANKS; QUARRIES; FIELD CLEARANCE; RIG; SPRING

Site Description

On the NE flank of the hill to the SW of Howell there are an earthen field-bank and several quarries. The field-bank is most clearly seen on an aerial photograph (RAF 58/4957, frame no. 0007, 22 February 1962) snaking along the hillside (e.g. from NX 6954 4462 to NX 6971 4451 to NX 6967 4443). It is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) and was probably ruinous by that date. Rig, measuring about 4m between furrows, can be seen on the hillside to the N of the field-bank. There are five small quarries scattered across the hillside which are depicted on the 1st edition, only one of which (NX 6977 4442) is shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.). On the SE flank of the hill there are two small heaps of field clearance (NX 6986 4423, NX 6978 4417). Also on the SE flank of the hill there is a spring set within a low stone wall (KTA02 555, NX 6987 4416).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 236021
NX64SE Site 53
NX 6935 4462
LITTLE BALMAE
HAY REE

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a rectangular hay ree (fodder store) shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) on the hillside to the ESE of Little Balmae. It lay along the NNW side of a field-boundary, but this has also been removed.
(KTA02 393)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 236022
NX64SE Site 54
NX 6870 4430
BALMAE
FARMSTEAD

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a roofed building and an adjacent enclosure depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet LVIII N.W.) to the SE of Balmae House.
(KTA02 394)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 14 August 2002

NUMLINK 236023
NX64SE Site 55
NX 6916 4488
LITTLE BALMAE COTTAGE
BUILDING

Site Description

A platform leveled into the hillside beside the track to the N of Little Balmae is all that remains of Little Balmae Cottage. The cottage is shown as roofed on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lviii N.W.), and on the current edition of the 1:10,000 map (1984). It is also visible as roofed on an aerial photograph taken in 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 625/88, frame no. 267, 13 June 1988).
(KTA02 29)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236024
NX64SE Site 56
NX 6912 4472
LITTLE BALMAE
FARMSTEADING

Site Description

The farmhouse (KTA02 30) and steading (KTA02 31) of Little Balmae occupy a terrace above the W bank of the Balmae Burn. The layout of buildings is broadly similar to that shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54). The OS ONB (1854, Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes Little Balmae as a 'farm house, with out offices, in good repair, and 131 scotch acres of land attached'. There are minor modifications and additions by the date of the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.) and the current edition of the 1:10,000 map (1984). A mill, with a wheel-pit for an overshot wheel, lies along the E side of the

steading. The mill building and the northern and eastern parts of the steading were removed after the 26th November 2002. The roofless shell of a brick-built kennel lies to the S of the steading (KTA02 37, NX 6911 4466). A mill dam (KTA02 74) can be seen in a small stand of trees about 190m to the WSW of the steading (NX 6893 4467). It held back a pond shown on the 1st edition map, which also shows a lade extending to the W side of the steading. (KTA02 30-1, 37, 74)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 6 January 2003

NUMLINK 236025
NX64SE Site 57
NX 6995 4476
HOWWELL
FARMSTEADING; MILL POND

Site Description

The site of the farmsteading of Howwell is variously overlain by tank roads and hard standings, and planted with conifers, but its layout since the mid 19th century is recorded on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and aerial photographs. The 1st edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) shows the steading (KTA02 396) ranged around a courtyard with additional buildings lying to the E, S and SW, and the farmhouse (KTA02 395) to the W. The N range of the steading incorporates a thrashing mill (KTA02 32), fed by a lade leading from one pond to the E (NX 7021 4475) and possibly a second to the S; the latter is fed by a network of canalised watercourses extending northwards beyond Dunrod church. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes Howwell as comprising a 'superior farm house with extensive offices including a thrashing mill. Slated and in good repair, having about 730 acres of arable land attached'. Further buildings, including a large range to the N of the steading had been erected by the end of the 19th century (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.). This layout appears to have been maintained largely unchanged until at least 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0007, 22 February 1962), though the large sheds at the SW corner of the steading have been modified or rebuilt to accommodate military vehicles, probably by 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no. 4156, 4 May 1946). Two small brick sheds (KTA02 601-2) may also date to the post-WWII use of the site. (KTA02 32, 395-6, 601-2)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 6 January 2003

NUMLINK 236027
NX64SE Site 58
NX 6993 4491
HOWWELL
HOUSE

Site Description

Howwell House (KTA02 33), which lies a short distance to the N of Howwell steading and farmhouse (NX64SE 57) postdates the 2nd edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.). It is also visible on aerial photographs taken in 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0007, 22 February 1962). Since then an extension has been added to the N. The house was boarded up on the date of visit. There is a brick built cistern (KTA02 34) on the hillside to the ESE of the house (NX 7001 4490) and the remains of what may have been a shed built of pre-cast concrete (KTA02 35, NX 6990 4492) to the W of the house. This is one of three structures visible on the 1962 photographs. (KTA02 33-5)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 6 January 2003

NUMLINK 236028
NX64SE Site 59
NX 67977 44539
BALMAE COTTAGE
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lviii N.W.) depict two roofed buildings, each with an adjacent enclosure, abutting the E side of a dyke to the W of Drumnamos. Nothing now remains of the smaller, southern building, though parts of the adjacent enclosure can be seen. The WSW side of the northern building, however, is preserved in the dyke, in which two blocked windows can be seen (KTA02 36). An enclosure bounded by a ruinous drystone wall and a grown-out hedge lies to the N. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) entry describes a 'small cottage slated and in good repair'. (KTA02 36)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 238538
NX64SE Site 60
NX 6987 4465
HOWWELL
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The stone footings of four buildings are situated in a coniferous plantation to the S and SW of Howell farmstead (NX64SE 57). All four were roofed in 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0007, 22 February 1962) and appear to have been semi-detached, or possibly terraced, houses. Three of the buildings (KTA02 39-41) are aligned from NNW to SSE and are set out in a row end-on to the N side of a rough track. These buildings are all shown as roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.), the central and westernmost also appearing on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54). The fourth building (KTA02 42), which lies to the SE and is aligned from N to S, does not appear on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the map. (KTA02 39-42)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 238539
NX64SE Site 61
NX 68656 44665
BALMAE
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

There are two plain cupmarks on a sheet of bedrock dipping eastwards to the SE of Balmae Gardens (NX64SE 43.01). The cups measure about 30mm in diameter and 5mm in depth. (KTA02 38)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 241558
NX64SE Site 62
NX 6800 4492
LADY KATHERINE'S PLANTATION
PLANTATION BANKS

Site Description

Lady Katherine's Plantation is a small wood lying to the W of the policies around Balmae House (NX64SE 43), and is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54). The plantation is bounded by an earth and stone bank, fronted by a ditch. To the E (NX 6822 4490), two roughly parallel earthen banks run from the E

side of Lady Katherine's plantation towards the drystone walls along the W side of the Balmae policies. These too are shown on the 1st edition map, bounding a shelter belt of which only a few scrubby trees remain.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 241560
NX64SE Site 63
NX 6919 4371
CLINKING COVE
FIELD BANKS; HUT (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

Ruinous drystone walls can be traced intermittently along the top of the sea cliffs to the ENE of Clinking Cove. Most of the walls are shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), and form part of a boundary running along the top of the precipitous cliffs. What may be the remains of a hut about the N side of one of the walls (NX 6924 4374).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 241568
NX64SE Site 64
NX 6861 4412
GYPSY POINT
FIELD-SYSTEM; RIG

Site Description

There are five fragmentary lengths of ruinous drystone wall on the broad terrace that extends northwards from Gypsy Point. All are shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), forming parts of a system of large subrectangular enclosures between Balmae House (NX64SE 43) and the coast. Six blocks of rig can also be seen on the terrace, lying within the enclosures. Comprising faint, straight furrows, spaced about 4m apart, the extent of the rig is best appreciated from aerial photographs (e.g. RAF 58/4957, frame No. 0007, 22 February 1962).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 241579
NX64SE Site 65
NX 6763 4464 From NX 6769 4458 to 6759 4471
KEAW COVE
PATH; FIELD CLEARANCE

Site Description

A footpath can be traced intermittently along the top of the cliffs above Keaw Cove, running roughly from SSE to NNW. It is now partly obscured by gorse thickets, but is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbright 1854, sheet 54) continuing along the coast to the NNW. At the edge of the improved ground to the E of the path, there is a heap of field clearance (NX 6764 4465).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 243808
NX64SE Site 66
NX 6948 4397
HOWWELL BAY
RIG

Site Description

There are three patches of rig between a ruinous drystone wall depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) and the coastal cliffs above Howell Bay. The rigs measure from 4m to 6m in breadth and up to 0.5m in height (NX 6939 4390, NX 6947 4397, NX 6974 4394). Some of the furrows display a slight curve in their alignment.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 18 April 2003

NUMLINK 244155
NX64SE Site 67
NX 6860 4441
BALMAE
QUARRIES

Site Description

There are at least eight quarries depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) on the ridge to the S of Balmae House (NX64SE 43). One (NX 6870 4470) is labelled as an 'Old Quarry' and there is a more modern, but also disused, quarry to the E (NX 6904 4451).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 244156
NX64SE Site 68
NX 6750 4476
GAUGER'S LOUP
QUARRIES

Site Description

There are three small, disused quarries near the coastal cliffs on Gauger's Loup (NX 6750 4476, NX 6757 4473, NX 6758 4474).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 64409
NX74NW Site 13
NX 7191 4694
DOON HILL, BALIG
FORT; QUARRY

Site Description

The fort on the summit of Doon Hill, circular on plan, measures 56.0m NE-SW by c.50m transversely, its E side having been completely destroyed. The defences consist of two earth-and-stone ramparts and a medial flat-bottomed, rock-cut ditch. The inner rampart is now reduced to a scarp while the outer survives in the N, S and W, although the NW corner has been mutilated. There are slight traces of a possible third rampart at the N end across the easiest approach. The entrance could not be found and there are no internal structures. Resurveyed at 1:2500.
Visited by OS 6 April 1971.

In the course of building operations a 7m strip along the previously damaged E chord of the fort was removed, revealing a section through the defences. The defences comprised two ditches, 11.4m apart, cut into the shale bedrock, and two denuded ramparts, built from the material quarried from the ditches. The fills of the two ditches are quite dissimilar, possibly representing two phases of activity. Pollen analysis of the buried soils preserved under both ramparts may show evidence of different phases.

A Crone 1981

The ramparts of the eastern half of the fort on Doon Hill have been built over by a tank firing platform and ancillary buildings, though aerial photographs which predate these works (e.g. RAF 58/4957, frame no. 0024, 22 February 1962) show that this half of the defences had been slighted well before 1962. Indeed, a dyke depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) rides over this portion of the fort. The 1962 photographs also show a large quarry cut into the ramparts on the NW. The ramparts on the W and what remains of the interior are obscured by a dense matt of vegetation and self-seeded hawthorn.
(KTA02 272)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 64410
NX74NW Site 14
NX 7272 4510
GLENNAP FORT
FORT

Site Description

Glennap Fort (name confirmed), situated on a thickly overgrown knoll beside a stream, measures internally 81.0m NE-SW by 50.0m transversely. It consists of an earth-and-stone rampart in the N and elsewhere survives as a scarp except for a short section of bank in the S. Below this is a berm which becomes a ditch with counterscarp bank in the N. There are two gaps in the defences, that in the N is probably a modern mutilation while the one in the SW with its easy approach is probably the original entrance.
Surveyed at 1/2500.
Visited by OS (JP) 19 April 1971

NUMLINK 64419
NX74NW Site 22
NX 7190 4698
DOON HILL
NIL ANTIQUITY

Site Description

A probable terraced motte is located about 100' lower and a furlong W of NX74NW 13. It is so demolished as to be barely measurable, but the easily split rock has been shelved away at two different levels on the W side of a somewhat prominent mound which is not central. There were no indications of stonework round this W curve, but on the E, where a strip of earth has been laid bare, it is clear that a portion at least was once built of a compactly-bedded mass of thin "blue stones" placed on the natural rock in much the same way as the flattish stones appear at NX74NW 11.
F R Coles 1891

It is not clear to what Coles is referring. There are several rocky ridges in this area but none that resembles a motte nor any that fits its description.
Visited by OS (JP) 13 April 1971

The motte that is alleged to have stood on a terrace on the sloping hillside to the W of Doon Hill is almost certainly a natural feature. The terraces attributed to its defences are all natural, and close inspection of aerial photographs (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no. 4206, 4 May 1946; All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no. 219, 13 June 1988) has failed to reveal any artificial features in this field, which has been heavily ploughed.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 24 October 2002

NUMLINK 64429
NX74NW Site 31
NX 7041 4594
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

A cup-and-ring marked rock, as illustrated, is situated on E Milton Park, 140 yds from the NW wall, and 150 yds from the NE wall.

R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911

As described and illustrated. Surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (DWR) 8 April 1971

There are two cup-and-ring markings and at least one cupmark on this partially quarried whale-backed outcrop, which lies in a swathe of rig on the leading edge of a terrace to the E of a boggy sump. The principal cup-and-ring mark (RCAHMS 1914, pp 127-28, fig. 90, fig.241, first description in group) comprises a central cup measuring 40mm in diameter and 5mm in depth, surrounded by four concentric rings 75mm, 125mm, 175mm and 240mm in diameter respectively. The two outer rings are interrupted on the WNW by a cup 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth, and the outermost ring on the NNE by the second cup-and-ring mark. The latter measures 30mm in diameter and 5mm in depth within a ring 65mm in diameter. On the same rock, some 1m to the NNE, there is what may be another plain cup measuring 60mm in diameter and 10mm in depth.

(KTA02 273)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64430
NX74NW Site 32
NX 70386 45848
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

There are very faint cup-and-ring marks at the E end of an 18' long rock outcrop, c. 120 yds S by W of NX74NW 31.

One small cup is surrounded by 5 rings (one ring, according to Morris) and there are 4 or 5 cups beside it.

RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

A partially turf-covered rock generally as described - one small cup with three rings, and at least one other cup is visible.

Surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (DWR) 8 April 1971

Located during a survey of cup and ring-marked rocks in 1990. No details given. (May possibly refer to one of the sites noted by Coles (NX74NW 33, 35, 36) but not located since.) (Description previously noted under NX74NW 88) M van Hoek 1990.

Previously described under NX74NW 88.

There are at least three cup-and-ring markings and four plain cups on this rock, which occupies a locally prominent position to the SSE of a spring. Two of the cup-and-ring marks comprise a cup 40mm in diameter by 5mm in depth set within a ring 85mm across, while the third has three rings measuring 90mm, 160mm and 200mm in diameter respectively. The four plain cups measure 40mm in diameter and 10mm in depth.

(KTA02 274)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64431
NX74NW Site 33
NX 704 459
MILTON PARKS
NO Class

Site Description

There are cups and rings, as illustrated carved on an E-facing rock c. 40 yds W of NX74NW 31. They were not found in 1965, having been turfed over or removed.

RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

Not found.

Visited by OS (DWR) 8 April 1971

The site previously included under this record was described by RCAHMS (1914, p. 128, no.241, second rock in group to be described) as lying to the east of NX74NW 31, when in fact it lies to the SSW. It is described under NX74NW 35.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64432
NX74NW Site 34
NX 70326 45751
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Cup-and-ring marks, as illustrated, are situated in W Milton Park on a flat rock outcrop, 1/2 yd W of wall, 45 yds N of mid-field gate.

RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

The cup marks as illustrated, are located on a slab of rock measuring 1.3 x 1.0m.

Surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (DWR) 8 April 1971

These cup-and-ring markings are carved into a large rectangular rock on the summit of a low knoll immediately to the W of the drystone wall that runs from N to S across Milton Parks. There are small disused quarries along the N face of the knoll to the W of the rock. The rock slopes towards the N and is divided into three panels by natural fissures.

The NW panel bears three cup-and-ring markings, a plain cup and a gutter. The largest cup-and-ring mark measures 55mm in diameter by 10mm in depth within three concentric rings measuring 85mm, 145mm and 200mm in diameter respectively. The other two comprise a cup set within a ring up to 110mm in diameter. The plain cup on the E side of this panel measures 45mm diameter by 10mm in depth, and is set within a gutter that forms an open-ended 'keyhole' shape facing to the E.

On the E panel there are two cup-and-ring markings, two plain cups and a gutter. At its S end there is a cup measuring 45mm in diameter by 10mm in depth within two concentric rings 85mm and 130mm across respectively. The second cup-and-ring mark measures 70mm in overall diameter. The plain cups measure 30mm and 40mm in diameter respectively and up to 10mm in depth, the larger set within a gutter that forms an open-ended 'keyhole' shape facing to the ESE.

The S panel bears two cup-and-ring marks, a subrectangular depression and two plain cups. One of the cup-and-rings lies towards the E end of this panel, and comprises a cup 50mm in diameter and 10mm in depth set within two concentric rings, the inner penannular and measuring 100mm in diameter, the outer fragmentary and 180mm in diameter. The second comprises a cup within a single ring measuring 65mm in overall diameter. At the N edge of the panel there is a sub-rectangular depression measuring 80mm from E to W by 50mm transversely, and 10mm in depth. The two plain cups measure 20mm and 30mm in diameter respectively and 5mm in depth.

(KTA02 275)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64433
NX74NW Site 35
NX 70349 45840
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

In the field adjoining that containing the cup-and-ring markings described on NX74NW 34, formerly called East Milton Park, at the E end of one of several rocky areas, some 80m NE of NX74NW 34 and 110m S by W of NX74NW 31, is a small greywacke outcrop, rather hard to find, 30cm square just above ground level, sloping 10 E. On it are two much-weathered cups and one complete ring 10cm diameter and two cups. Perhaps this is the same rocky area as that on which Coles described his find of '2 very much worn rings and 4 and 7in (10 and 18cm) wide and a shallow cup', and RCAHMS noted '1 small central cup, surrounded by three rings', with 4 or 5 small depressions beside it. F R Coles 1895; RCAHMS 1914.

There are cups and rings, as illustrated carved on an E-facing rock c. 40 yds W of NX74NW 31. They were not found in 1965, having been turfed over or removed. (Description previously noted under NX74NW 33). RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

Not found. (Description previously noted under NX74NW 33)
Visited by OS (DWR) 8 April 1971

Located during a survey of cup and ring-marked rocks in 1990. No details given. (May possibly refer to one of the sites noted by Coles (NX74NW 33, 35, 36) but not located since.) (Description previously noted under NX74NW 89). M van Hoek 1990.

Previously noted under NX74NW 33 and 89.

There are four plain cups and four cup-and-ring markings on a sheet of outcrop that dips eastwards on the N edge of a low rise to the S of a boggy sump. The carvings are illustrated by RCAHMS (1914) but wrongly described as lying about 40 yards to the E of NX74NW 31. The plain cups measure between 30mm and 40mm in diameter and up to 10mm in depth. One of the cup-and-ring marks has three complete rings and a larger incomplete ring; the cup measures 40mm in diameter by 10mm in depth, and the complete rings 80mm, 125mm and 200mm in diameter respectively. Two of the other cup-and-ring marks also have three rings; the rings of the smaller measure 70mm, 130mm and 185mm in diameter, those of the larger 95mm, 155mm and 235mm. The fourth cup-and-ring measures 100mm in overall diameter. (KTA02 276)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64434
NX74NW Site 36
NX 704 459
MILTON PARKS
'CUP AND RING-MARKINGS'

Site Description

Coles records a 1" wide cup, partly surrounded by a groove 3" in diameter, perhaps an intentional semi-circle, on the W corner of a rock jutting 4' above the grass in E Milton Park. It was not found in 1911 or 1965. F R Coles 1895; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

Not located.
Visited by OS (DWR) 15 April 1970

Nothing was seen at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64443
NX74NW Site 44
NX 70854 46394
MILTON
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

In Upper Glen field, on flat outcrop 4" below turf level, a cup with a penannular ring each end of which ends in a 'key-hole pattern' groove, was found when ploughing by the farmer, Mr Picken, but the turf-covered when visited by Morris. It was situated 35 yds from the NW wall's gate near its NE end.
R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967

According to Mr Picken these cup-marks were found at NX 7085 4639. They are now turfed over. Site surveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (DWR) 15 April 1971

There are two cup-markings on the flat surface of this largely grassed over outcrop, which lies on the NW side of a low rise. The cups measure about 55 mm across and up to 10 mm deep. The W side of the outcrop has been quarried. (KTA02 277)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 22 October 2002

NUMLINK 64444
NX74NW Site 45
NX 70268 46126
MILTON
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Cup-and-ring marks, (as illustrated), were found on two W-sloping rocks, N of Low Milton, by Coles. They were not found by the Commission in 1911, but the farmer, Mr Picken, confirms their position.
R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; F R Coles 1895; RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911

Not located, probably turf covered, Mr Picken (junior) knows nothing of them.
Visited by OS (DWR) 15 May 1971

Milton Parks (6)NX 7026 4612 Lost for c. 100 years (due to being misplaced on the wrong side of the road) (6) and (7) were relocated at these map refs with additional glyphs: 1 cup enclosed by 5 rings joined to 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings by a straight runnel, halfway between is a dividing line at right angles to the runnel. Milton Parks (7) NX 7027 4611 1m S of (6) lies (7a): 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring and 2 solo cups; also (7b): 2 solo cups on an adjacent outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

There are three cup-and-ring marks and three plain cupmarks on this sheet of bedrock, which dips towards the W. One of the cup-and-ring marks has been previously described as comprising a cup set within five rings. Three of the rings, measuring 115mm, 165mm and 205mm in diameter respectively, can be seen, but the innermost ring previously identified appears to be a plough score, while the outermost is visible only around the W half, set 275mm from the centre of the cup. The other two cup-and-ring marks respectively measure 85mm in diameter over a single ring, and 135mm over two concentric rings; what may be a gutter extends to the E of the latter. The plain cups measure between 35mm and 50mm in diameter and are 10mm in depth. (KTA02 289)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 64450
NX74NW Site 50
NX 70384 45744
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Situated on an outcrop at the end of a slight ridge, is a NW facing rock 2.8 x 2.5 x 0.7m high bearing a cup-and single-ring. Surveyed at 1/2500.
Visited by OS (DWR) 8 April 1971

Located during a survey of cup and ring-marked rocks in 1990. No details given. (May possibly refer to one of the sites noted by Coles (NX74NW 33, 35, 36) but not located since). (Description previously noted under NX74NW 90).
M van Hoek 1990.

This whale-backed rock bears a cup-and-ring on its upper surface. The cup measures 25mm in diameter by 5mm in depth and the ring is 70mm in diameter.
(KTA02 278)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 77811
NX74NW Site 85
NX 700 459
MILTON
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Approx 400 yards SE of Townhead farm on a fairly high rocky outcrop is a series of single cupmarks up a ridge which culminates in a flat fractured slab bearing 9 cups (one having one gapped ring; one having three gapped rings and one having four gapped rings - the outermost terminating in a cup.
K Naddair, L Lees and R Morris 1989; K Naddair in NMRS MS 316.

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 77812
NX74NW Site 86
NX 700 459
MILTON
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

At this site (no location details given) is a cupmark, surrounded by two complete rings, a cup surrounded by one complete and one incomplete outer ring, a cup surrounded by two incomplete rings, a cup and one incomplete ring, and two single cups.
K Naddair, L Lees and R Morris 1989; K Naddair in NMRS MS 316.

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 77813
NX74NW Site 87
NX 700 459
MILTON
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

On half a dozen pieces of rock outcrop spanning about 2 yds are: two cups, each with one gapped ring, also 18 single cups; ten runnels criss-cross and loop around each other to intermesh into a definite figure.
K Naddair, L Lees and R Morris 1989; K Naddair in NMRS MS 316.

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 77814
NX74NW Site 88
NX
CANCELLED
NO Class

Site Description

Cancelled, this record is described under NX74NW 32.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 77815
NX74NW Site 89
NX 7036 4584
HOWWELL
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS

Site Description

Located during a survey of cup and ring-marked rocks in 1990. No details given. (May possibly refer to one of the sites noted by Coles (NX74NW 33, 35, 36) but not located since.) M van Hoek 1990.

This site appears to have been confused with NX74NW 35.
Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 9 December 2002

NUMLINK 77816
NX74NW Site 90
NX
CANCELLED
NO Class

Site Description

This site appears to have been conflated with NX74NW 50.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 9 December 2002

NUMLINK 94527
NX74NW Site 100
NX 7106 4587
DUNROD MILL
MILL

Site Description

Dunrod Mill is situated on the W bank of the Dunrod Burn; the mill building built into the steep hillside beside the burn, while a second building, probably a barn, lies on the terrace to the WSW. The fragmentary remains of two further buildings lie to the N and W respectively. The mill (KTA02 279, NX 7106 4587) survives to wallhead height and both gables are largely intact. The building, which is aligned NNE and SSW, is leveled into the slope on the WNW and has an entrance on the ESE. The interior is choked with vegetation, structural timbers and rubble, but the millstones can be seen at the SSW end, lying amongst a jumble of timbers that may have belonged to the rest of the milling mechanism. A partition divides the mill into two unequal parts; the NNE compartment containing a kiln with a metal drying floor, now collapsed. The pit for an overshot wheel is at the SSW end, fed by a lade from the NW. An outshot has been butted against the ESE side of the mill. The millpond (KTA02 429) lay to the NNE of the buildings at the confluence of the Ring Burn and the Dunrod Burn but the dam (NX 7117 4606) has been breached. Two lades extend SSW from the dam, presumably for high and low water levels. As depicted on both the 1st and 2nd edition maps (Kirkcudbrightshire 1855, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lv S.W. and S.E.), they join together before reaching the mill. The probable barn (KTA02 280, NX 7104 4585) is aligned from NW to SE and displays two distinct phases of construction. The later phase includes the whole of the SE end, where the walls stand to about 1.5m in height and part of the SE gable survives; this end contains two compartments and there are slit vents in the SW side. The floor of an outshot can be seen extending from the SE gable. The earlier phase comprises the ruined stone footings extending to the NE along the axis of the building. There is a midden hollow to the S (KTA02 283). Both the mill and the barn are depicted as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes Dunrod Mill as a 'corn mill with a dwelling house and about 10 acres of land attached'. The mill is also shown on John Ainslie's map of 1797 (Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) and Thomson's map of 1821 (Map of Kirkcudbrightshire). The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map also shows the two buildings to the N and W, both of which were still roofed at that time. The fragmentary remains of the W building (KTA02 281) lie within an overgrown fenced enclosure beside the track to the W of the mill, while the small N building is now only a heap of rubble (KTA02 282). (KTA02 279-83, 429)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 109158
NX74NW Site 102
NX 70110 45664
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS; CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks (8) NX 7000 4560 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings (the runnel flowing from the first ring); 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 11 solo cups on a flat slab.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

Two cup-and-ring markings, six plain cups and two subrectangular depressions are carved on this subrectangular sheet of bedrock, which lies on a level terrace at the W end of a ridge and commands a wide view of the surrounding area. The two cup-and-rings markings lie at the W end of the rock sheet, the larger comprising a cup 40mm in diameter by 10mm in depth lying within up to two rings, the inner 90mm and the possible second 155mm across. A shallow gutter extends to the NE from the inner ring, while the fragmentary outer ring is cut by the second cup-and-ring mark. Its cup is 20mm in diameter and 5mm in depth, and the ring is 95mm in diameter. Five of the plain cups measure 40mm in diameter and 5mm in depth; the fifth measures about 75mm in diameter and 20mm in depth. The two subrectangular depressions are both 10mm deep, one measuring 85mm from N to S by 55mm transversely, and the other 100mm from E to W by 60mm transversely. (KTA02 284)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109159
NX74NW Site 103
NX 7004 4563
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS; CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks (9) NX 7004 4563 1 cup enclosed by 2.5 rings; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring and 24 solo cups on 5 parallel outcrops sloping slightly down to E.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 October 2002

NUMLINK 109160
NX74NW Site 104
NX 70053 45626
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKING

Site Description

Milton Parks (10) NX 7005 4562 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring flanked by 2 grooves.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

There is a weathered cup-and-ring marking on the upper surface of this rock, which dips towards the NW. The cup measures 40mm in diameter by 5mm in depth and is set within a ring measuring 90mm in diameter.
(KTA02 285)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109161
NX74NW Site 105
NX 7011 4593
MILTON PARKS
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks (11) NX 7011 4593 4 solo cups on outcrop fractured in half.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109162
NX74NW Site 106
NX 7013 4595
MILTON PARKS
CUP-MARKING

Site Description

Milton Parks (12) NX 7013 4595 2 cups (1 large, 1 normal).
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

Nothing was visible at this location on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109163
NX74NW Site 107
NX 70231 46049
MILTON PARKS
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks (13) NX 7019 4603 2 solo cups at edge of outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

There is at least one cup-mark on the SE end of this sheet of bedrock. The cup measures 60mm in diameter and 20mm in depth, but the second cup described previously may have grassed over. The surface of the rock also displays several plough scores.
(KTA02 455)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109164
NX74NW Site 108
NX 70234 46053
MILTON PARKS
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks 14 NX 7020 4603 2 solo cups.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

This cup-marked rock lies near the NE side of an improved field to the S of the public road. The largest cupmark lies towards the NE end of the rock and measures 45mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. To the W of the cup are five small cups, the largest of which measures 20mm in diameter.
(KTA02 286)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109165
NX74NW Site 109
NX 70240 46091
MILTON PARKS
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS; CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks (15) NX 7023 4608 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring each;
2 solo cups on a squarish beveled outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

This square block of sandstone bears four cup-and-ring markings and is situated near the NE edge of an improved field to the S of the public road. The cups range from 50mm to 65mm in diameter and up to 15mm in depth. Three are set within a single ring, measuring between 125mm and 150mm across. The fourth cup-and-ring mark has two rings measuring 90mm and 165mm across. All the rings are shallow and the two cup-and-ring marks towards the NE end of the rock are characterised by a little more than a broad band of peck marks, rather than a distinct groove.

(KTA02 287)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 109166
NX74NW Site 110
NX 70264 46094
MILTON PARKS
CUP-MARKINGS

Site Description

Milton Parks (16) NX 7025 4609 12 solo cups on a rougher outcrop.
K Naddair, S Willet, C MacKenzie and B Bierley 1996

There are at least ten cupmarks on this sheet of bedrock, which dips towards the WNW. The majority of the cups range in size from 45mm to 80mm in diameter and are up to 15mm in depth, but there is one larger example measuring 110mm in diameter. The surface of the outcrop is irregular and also pitted with natural hollows.
(KTA02 288)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH, DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 135802
NX74NW Site 113
NX
CANCELLED
NO Class

Site Description

Cancelled, the site previously described under this record is described under
NX74NW 45.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 177779
NX74NW Site 118
NX 7272 4654
CHAPEL HILL
HAY REE

Site Description

One enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' and a length of field wall annotated 'Old Fence' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

Nothing now remains of a hay ree (fodder store) depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). The 'Old Fence' also shown on the map forms part of an extensive system of field-banks that enclose Chapel Hill (see NX74NW 119).
(KTA02 337)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 17 December 2002

NUMLINK 177780
NX74NW Site 119
NX 7254 4620

CHAPEL HILL
BUILDINGS; HAY REE; ENCLOSURES; FIELD

Site Description

One enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

The footings of two buildings and elements of several enclosures are situated in an overgrown stand of scrubby trees on the S flank of Chapel Hill. One of the buildings has been a dwelling house with a porch on the SSW and an outshot to the NNE (KTA02 290). The shattered remains of the second building lie to the ENE (KTA02 291). Both buildings are shown roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.), which also shows a surrounding enclosure and two further enclosures to the S, corresponding to the fragments of field-banks and grown-out hedges that can be seen today. The buildings were still roofed on an aerial photograph taken in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, 4 May 1946, frame no.3190), but by 1962 they had been reduced to low footings (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0024, 22 February 1962). Chapel Hill is shown in roughly this position on John Ainslie's map of 1797 (Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) and Thomson's map of 1821 (Map of Kirkcudbrightshire), but only a rectangular hay ree (fodder store) is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). This may have been incorporated into the westerly of the two enclosures to the S of the dwelling. There are several lengths of ploughed-down and robbed field-banks on the flanks of Chapel Hill, which are the fragmentary remains of boundaries shown on the 1st edition map. (KTA02 290-1)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 22 October 2002

NUMLINK 177784
NX74NW Site 121
NX 74471 45303
NETHERLAW
BUILDING

Site Description

A single unroofed building annotated 'Ruin' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

A building shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) as a ruin on the W bank of the Abbey Burn in Netherlaw Glen appears to have been replaced by a generator house. Netherlaw Glen is a steep sided defile and the generator house is approached by a zigzag footpath that winds up the side of the glen to the WSW. The generator house, which presumably provided electricity for the now demolished Netherlaw House (NX74SW 10), is built of dressed sandstone and has a partially collapsed slate roof. A large diameter iron pipe brought water in through the N wall to the turbine, which occupied one of two concrete plant bases on the floor, and there is an outflow at the foot of the E wall. (KTA02 292)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 177775
NX74NW Site 123
NX 70981 45922
DUNROD MILL
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

One unroofed building annotated 'Ruin' and one enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

The fragmentary footings of this building are leveled into the hillside to the NW of Dunrod Mill, lying along the SE side of an enclosure which is overlain by a coniferous plantation belt to the NW. The building is depicted as a ruin on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), which also shows the enclosure to the NW of it. This is one of two candidates for a settlement shown on John Ainslie's map (1797, Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) and named 'Shank' (see also NX74NW 144). (KTA02 293)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 235947
NX74NW Site 127
NX 70324 45692
MILTON PARKS
HAY REE

Site Description

Nothing is now visible of a rectangular hay ree (fodder store) depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) against the W side of a drystone wall in Milton Parks. It is not shown on the 2nd edition of the OS map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.W.). (KTA02 338)

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 8 February 2003

NUMLINK 235948
NX74NW Site 128
NX 70664 45501
LITTLE GREGORY
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

Nothing is now visible of a roofed building and an adjacent garden enclosure depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) and named Little Gregory. It is described in the OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) as a 'small Cot house with a garden attached situate on the farm of Howell'. Neither the building nor the enclosure are shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.), on which the name Little Gregory is applied to a building about 280m to the W that is not shown on the 1st edition of the OS map (see NX74NW 129). (KTA02 339)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 235949
NX74NW Site 129
NX 7037 4549
LITTLE GREGORY
BUILDING

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a building depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LVIII N.W.) and named Little Gregory, a name applied on the 1st edition of the map (NX74NW 128) to a building about 280m to the E. The building was still roofed in 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0021, 22 February 1962), but had been removed by 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no.267, 13 June 1988). (KTA02 340)

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 11 November 2002

NUMLINK 235950
NX74NW Site 130
NX 70296 46087
LOW MILTON
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

A drystone wall along the S side of the public road to the N of Milton Parks incorporates the SW side of a building that is shown roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and named as 'Low Milton' (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lv S.W.). The building was still roofed in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK143, frame no.3153, 4 May 1946), but had been largely removed by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0021, 22 February 1962) leaving a rectangular platform leveled into the hillside and the fragment of wall still visible in the drystone wall. The remains of an enclosure, which is also shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, lie in the field to the ESE. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes Low Milton as a 'small dwelling house in good repair with a garden attached. The property of the Earl of Selkirk, it formerly had a farm of land but is now blended with the farm of Milton'. (KTA02 294)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 25 November 2002

NUMLINK 235951
NX74NW Site 131
NX 70066 45349
GREGORY
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

A roughly rectangular platform is all that remains of a roofed building depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) and named Gregory. Of an adjacent garden, only short lengths of a low grass-grown enclosure bank are visible. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) notes that this 'house and a portion of land was once a small lairdship and was purchased about fifty years ago by the Earl of Selkirk and is now attached as a Cot House to the farm of Howell'. Timothy Pont's map (1560-1614) shows 'Gregary' and Gregory is also depicted on Ainslie's map of 1797 (Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) and Thomson's map of 1821 (Map of Kirkcudbrightshire). It is not shown on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.) and was presumably demolished before the end of the 19th century. (KTA02 295)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 235952
NX74NW Site 132
NX 71359 46540
BALIG COTTAGE
BUILDING

Site Description

The mortared rubble footings of Balig Cottage lie between two tracks in a small stand of trees on the ESE side of the public road (KTA02 296). The cottage is depicted as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lv S.E.), but by 1946 it had lost its roof (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3193, 4 May 1946) and by 1962 it had been reduced to its present state (RAF 58/4957, frame no.022, 22 February 1962). It is described in the OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) as a 'small cot house with a garden attached, and on the farm of Balig hence the name'. A brick-built cistern lies across the public road to the SW (KTA02 297, NX 7132 4651). (KTA02 296-7)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 235953
NX74NW Site 133
NX 71491 46486
BALIG COTTAGE
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

The overgrown mortared rubble footings of a building lie in a D-shaped enclosure on the N side of the track between Balig Cottage and Balig farmsteading. The building is depicted as roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.), but by 1946 it had lost its roof (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3193, 4 May 1946) and by 1962 it had been reduced to its present state (RAF 58/4957, frame no.022, 22 February 1962). The 2nd edition OS map shows a smaller building immediately to the N, which is clearly visible on the 1946 aerial photographs, but was obscured by vegetation on the date of visit. (KTA02 298)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 235954
NX74NW Site 134
NX 7184 4635
BALIG
FARMSTEAD

Site Description

The remains of the farmstead of Balig lie in dense vegetation on the crest and W side of a ridge extending southwards from Doon Hill. Comprising the shattered footings of a rectangular steading ranged around a central courtyard (KTA02 299-300, 310), the farmhouse (KTA02 319) that stood to the NE has been razed. The farmstead corresponds roughly with the northern of two settlements labeled as 'Bellig' on Roy's map (1747-55) and Balig is shown thereafter on John Ainslie's map (Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 1797) and Thomson's map (Map of Kirkcudbrightshire, 1821), and the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lv S.E.). As depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map the farmhouse (NX 7187 4641) stood within extensive gardens to the NE of the steading (NX 7180 4635). The latter incorporated a water powered thrashing mill, fed by a lade which leads from a millpond 1.3 km to the N (NX 7173 4767). The OS ONB (Parish of Rerrick) describes Balig as a 'neat and commodious farmhouse of the modern style of architecture with an extensive steading of out houses including a thrashing machine, and a farm of about 400 acres of land attached'. The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map reveals some minor changes to the steading had taken place by 1896, and the northern part of the lade is no longer shown. Further minor alterations were made to the steading by 1946, but by then only the farmhouse retained its roof (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3193, 4 May 1946). By 1962, however, all had been reduced to shattered footings (RAF 58/4957. No. 0022, 22/2/1962), and the farmhouse has since been razed. (KTA02 299-300, 310, 319)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 235955
NX74NW Site 135
NX 7187 4514
CORRAHILL
FARMSTEAD; BUILDING; QUARRY; FIELD-SYSTEM; PLANTATION BANKS

Site Description

The site of the farmstead of Corrahill (KTA02 311) lies amongst scrubby, grown-out hawthorn hedges beside a military service track on the broad ridge to the SSE of Chapel Hill. All the buildings have been demolished, reduced to a scree of rubble spilling down a slope to the E. The OS ONB (Parish of Rerrick) describes Corrahill as comprising a 'farmhouse and out houses including a thrashing machine all slated and in good repair with a farm of about 200 acres of land attached. The property of John Halliday Esq. this farm was formerly called Midpark'. Mid Park is shown on Ainslie's map (1797, Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) and Thomson's map (1821, Map of Kirkcudbrightshire), while there is also an unnamed settlement in approximately this location on Roy's map (1747-55). The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) shows the farmhouse standing to the S of the steading. With minor changes, the latter remained much the same until the end of the 19th century, but the 2nd edition of the OS map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) shows two further buildings. The buildings were all still roofed in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3193, 4 May 1946), but had been reduced to low footings by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962) and completely demolished by 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no.219, 13 June

1988). Along a trackway to W of the farmstead there is a quarry (NX 7173 4512), which is shown on the 2nd edition map, with a building (KTA02 341) on its working floor. This building is visible as a roofless shell on the 1946 and 1962 aerial photographs, but had been removed by quarrying by the date of visit. The broad ridge around the farmstead is enclosed by earth and stone banks, surmounted by hedges, and usually flanked by ditches. The fields are generally rectilinear on plan and are mainly depicted on the 1st edition map. On the W they drop down to the E bank of an unnamed tributary of the Dunrod Burn, but elsewhere the system is bounded by longer boundaries. These comprise: on the S a continuous bank running roughly WNW and ESE (from NX 7114 4474 to NX 7194 4447) and marking the northern extent of the field-system around the farmstead of Mullock (NX74SW 35); on the E by a boundary running across the NW flank of Camp Hill and extending to the Netherlaw Burn; on the N by a boundary running roughly E and W across the spine of the ridge (from NX 7184 4579 to NX 7253 4546). On the 1st edition of the map the last marks the boundary between improved and unimproved ground, though two 'old fences' are shown on the unimproved ground to the N (NX 7251 4570, NX 7283 4597 to NX 7275 4538; see also NX74NW 118). The depiction of the fields around the farmstead is unchanged on the 2nd edition of the OS map, but by then the unimproved ground to the N had been taken in and subdivided into four fields. These are bounded on the N by another boundary cutting roughly E and W across the spine of the ridge (from NX 7211 4614 to NX 7289 4597). On the hillside to the W of the farmstead there is a mature stand of trees set within a ruinous drystone plantation wall (KTA02 342, NX 7161 4531). This is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, but a crescent-shaped plantation also shown to the SSW (KTA02 343, NX 7146 4513) has been subsumed in a coniferous plantation. (KTA02 311, 341-3)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 29 August 2002

NUMLINK 235956
NX74NW Site 136
NX 72846 45276
NETHERLAW BURN
HAY REE

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a hay ree (fodder store) depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) on the E bank of the Netherlaw Burn. The field in which it lay is shown as improved on the 2nd edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.), and aerial photographs taken in 1946 shows straight, narrow cultivation ridges extending across the site (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3190, 4 May 1946). (KTA02 344)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 24 October 2002

NUMLINK 235957
NX74NW Site 137
NX 72710 46040
CHAPEL HILL
FARMSTEAD; DAM

Site Description

NX74NW 137 72710 46040A farmstead at the foot of the SE flank of Chapel Hill has been deliberately demolished, reducing it to little more than a large pile of rubble. The buildings are not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) but they appear on the 2nd edition of the OS map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.).

This shows a rectangular steading ranged around a courtyard (KTA02 312-5), and two further buildings lie to the S (KTA02 316-7). The steading and one of the buildings to the S were still roofed in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3190, 4 May 1946), but by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962) all had been reduced to roofless shells. Today only the outline of the steading can be discerned and the two buildings to the S are reduced to fragments. An earthen dam, which incorporates the remains of a sluice and presumably fed a mill in the steading, lies some 130m to the N (KTA02 318, NX 7276 4618). (KTA02 312-8)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 235958
NX74NW Site 138
NX 72904 45981
NETHERLAW BURN
BUILDING

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a building and an adjacent enclosure depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.) beside the road on the W bank of the Netherlaw Burn. It was a roofless shell in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3190, 4 May 1946), and had been removed by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962). (KTA02 345)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 235959
NX74NW Site 139
NX 7337 4508
BARCHESKIE
FARMSTEAD; MILL

Site Description

The ruins of the farmstead of Barcheskie stand in the N end of a shelter-belt, and comprise a farmhouse (KTA02 320) and a steading (KTA02 321-5) ranged around a square courtyard. The buildings are in various states of decay from about 1m in height to roofless shells still standing to their wall heads. A settlement shown as 'Forepark' on both Ainslie's Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright (1797) and Thomson's Map of Kirkcudbrightshire (1821) corresponds roughly with this location. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) depicts the steading around its courtyard, with a thrashing mill in its W range, and the farmhouse to the SE. The mill was fed by a lade from the Netherlaw Burn some 500m to the W (NX 7278 4519). The OS ONB (Parish of Rerrick) describes Barcheskie as comprising 'a farmhouse and out houses presently a building, with a large farm of land attached'. By 1896 the steading had been extended, and the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) also shows what is probably an orchard to the S of the house. By 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3158, 4 May 1946) the house was a roofless shell and only part of the steading was still roofed. By 1962 (RAF58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962) the roofed part of the steading had been reduced further, and this too was roofless by 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no.219, 13 June 1988). A stone-built lavatory (KTA02 326) straddles a burn to the W of the farmhouse. (KTA02 320-6)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 235960
NX74NW Site 140
NX 73658 46110
HIGH BARCHESKIE
HAY REE

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a hay ree depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) on the eastern flank of High Barcheskie. It may have been removed by the end of the 19th century (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.). (KTA02 346)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 29 August 2002

NUMLINK 235961
NX74NW Site 141
NX 71031 46175
MILTON
CUP AND RING-MARKINGS; CUP-MARKING

Site Description

NX74NW 141 71031 46175 This cup-and-ring marked rock is situated on a low ridge aligned NE and SW in an improved field to the SE of Milton farmstead. The cup-and-ring mark measures 100mm in overall diameter and the central cup is 40mm in diameter by 5mm in depth. A plain cup measuring about 70mm in diameter and 10mm in depth is bisected by a natural fissure in the rock.
(KTA02 327)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 22 October 2002

NUMLINK 235962
NX74NW Site 142
NX 72929 45985
NETHERLAW BURN
BUILDING

Site Description

The overgrown footings of a rectangular building are situated in a shelter-belt on the W bank of the canalised course of the Netherlaw Burn. It is not shown on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lv S.E.), and is not visible beneath the plantation on aerial photographs taken in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3190, 4 May 1946). Nevertheless the building is likely to date to the first half of the 20th century.
(KTA02 328)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 22 October 2002

NUMLINK 235969
NX74NW Site 143
NX 7175 4712
DOON HILL
QUARRY

Site Description

There is a large stone quarry to the NW of Doon Hill. It is not shown on either the 1st or 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv.S.E.), but was active in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.4206, 4 May 1946), and, on a smaller scale, 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no.219, 13 June 1988). It is now disused.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 24 October 2002

NUMLINK 235970
NX74NW Site 144
NX 71092 45991
DUNROD COTTAGE
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

Nothing can be seen of Dunrod Cottage, which stood within a rectangular enclosure defined by a ruinous wall and a grown-out hedge to the N of Dunrod Mill. The cottage and the enclosure are shown on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lv. S.W.), but the cottage is only named on the later map. This is one of two possible locations for a settlement shown on John Ainslie's map (1797, see also NX74NW 123).

(KTA02 329)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 235971
NX74NW Site 145
NX 7056 4613
MILTON
BUILDING (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

The remains of what may have been a building and an adjacent yard lie under a drystone wall to the S of Milton. The possible building is aligned roughly from N to S and the enclosure lies to the NW.
(KTA02 330)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 17 December 2002

NUMLINK 235972
NX74NW Site 146
NX 7400 4648
GIRDSTINGWOOD DAIRY
BUILDINGS; SHEEP HOUSES (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

The remains of two buildings are situated in a patch of rough ground at the edge of an improved field to the WNW of Girdstingwood Dairy. They are set parallel to each other, lying from WNW to ESE along the sides of a square courtyard. The southern building stands to gable height and measures 18.4m by 3.3m within faced rubble walls 0.6m in thickness (KTA02 331). There are three entrances in the NNE side, that to the ESE wide enough to accommodate a cart. The second building (KTA02 332) has been reduced to footings no more than 0.5m in height and is partly obscured by field clearance, but it is the same size as the southern building. The buildings are shown as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lv S.E.) and are annotated sheds on the earlier map. The disposition of these buildings along the sides of a yard and set up on a hillside away from the farm suggests that they may have been sheep-houses.
(KTA02 331-2)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 235974
NX74NW Site 147
NX 72775 46684
CHAPEL HILL
BUILDING

Site Description

A roughly rectangular patch of disturbed ground on the NNE flank of Chapel Hill is all that remains of a building shown as roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LV S.E.)
(KTA02 333)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 17 December 2002

NUMLINK 235975
NX74NW Site 148
NX 7284 4649
CHAPEL HILL
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a small roofed building and an adjacent enclosure that are shown on the ENE flank of Chapel Hill on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.). A small brick-built structure, possibly an electric power source, of more recent date lies in more-or-less the same location. (KTA02 334)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 235976
NX74NW Site 149
NX 7404 4518
NETHERLAW
FARMSTEAD

Site Description

The farmstead of Netherlaw has been demolished and all that remains is a large open-sided shed (NX 7440 4542) lying to the W of where the steading used to stand. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) depicts the farmhouse and several other buildings to the S (KTA02 335, NX 7439 4537), and a steading incorporating a thrashing machine (with circular horse-engine platform) to the N (NX 7443 4544). This layout, with minor variations, is also shown on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) and was maintained until at least 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no. 0013, 22 February 1962). (KTA02 335)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 235977
NX74NW Site 150
NX 7191 4674
DOON HILL
ENCLOSURE (POSSIBLE); BUILDING (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

A short length of bank in the SE corner of a field to the S of Doon Hill may have formed an enclosure. To the N of the bank, beneath a heap of modern field-gathered stone, there are the fragmentary remains of what may have been a building. (KTA02 347)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 239117
NX74NW Site 151
NX 71096 45918
RING BURN
BRIDGE

Site Description

The remains of a simple stone bridge can be seen spanning the Ring Burn to the NE of its confluence with the Dunrod Burn. An overgrown trackway extending to the SE is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).

(KTA02 428)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 239127
NX74NW Site 152
NX 72926 47068
CHAPELTON
FARMSTEAD

Site Description

The farmstead of Chapelton lies beside the public road on the N edge of the Kirkcudbright Training Area and parts of the steading are in use as a joinery workshop building targets for use on the range. The farmhouse (KTA02 247) is boarded up but appears to be generally sound. Some modern sheds (KTA02 250) to the S of the steading were being demolished on the date of visit, but are clearly visible on aerial photographs taken in 1962 (e.g. RAF 58/4957, frame no.0024, 22 February 1962). The layout of buildings in 1962 differs from that shown on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lv S.E.) and there is further variation in the depiction on the 1st edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55), indicating a process of modification through the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century. A cistern on the hillside to the SSE (KTA02 243, NX 7294 4681) supplied water to the farm.
(KTA02 243, 247-50)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 240905
NX74NW Site 153
NX 7422 4671
KIRKCUDBRIGHT TRAINING AREA
MOD TRAINING AREA

This description of the Kirkcudbright Training Area (KTA) is based on an archaeological survey by RCAHMS during 2002, examination of aerial photography taken in 1946, 1962, 1975 and 1988, and on discussions with staff at Range Control Castle Hill. A generalised description of the chronology of activity on the range is followed by a description its constituent parts. It is expected that this description will be enhanced by further research on the military history of the KTA.

The (KTA) was acquired by the War Office in 1942 and extends across an area of about 19 square km, comprising the greater part of a promontory to the S of Kirkcudbright and WSW of Dundrennan village. Most of the ground is S facing, relatively low undulating ground, extending from a high point on Brown Hill at 150m ASL, down to a terrace at about 20m ASL, bounded by low sea cliffs on the S. The Solway effectively forms the 'backstop' to the range, though the two local eminences of Big Raeberry and Wall Hill have also been used in this way. The functional parts of the range can be divided between firing positions dispersed across the N and connected by a tank road, with targets scattered across the 'impact zone' in the central and southern parts of the range. Bunkers, to provide shelter for personnel and equipment, are distributed within the impact zone. Headquarters, range control and accommodation have occupied various locations, generally at the fringes of the KTA. The main focus of activity on the KTA, until the recent change to Infantry Training, has been Tank Training.

Vertical aerial photographs taken by the RAF on 4 May 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43) illustrate the early development of the range. By this date many of the structural elements of the range, such as tank roads and bunkers had been completed, though disturbed ground around some structures and the lines of communication trenches visible on the photographs show that some work was undertaken in 1946. Headquarters and some accommodation was focused on Netherlaw House and there was a large group of huts and tank sheds on the N flank of Howwell Hill. Girstingwood is established by 1946 as little more than a group of huts and shed at the E end of the tank road.

The use of the range at this date appears to have been divided between mechanised vehicle training in the eastern half of the KTA and an emphasis on firing from fixed points in the west. In the east the aerial photographs show extensive patterns of tracks where tracked vehicles have churned the ground surface. Within this area many of the watercourses are bridged by concrete tank crossing points, generally in groups of three. Also within this area there are rows of narrow concrete posts, usually arranged in lines of up to 8 posts that may range in height from 0.5m to about 2m. These have may be some form of target or a range finding mechanism. In the western half of the range use focused on a series of fixed firing stances ranged along the northern fringe of the range. These are serviced by the tank road with also connected to three trapezoidal tank tracks that could be used to practice firing from a mobile vehicle. The targets are disposed on the terrace above the sea cliffs and comprise four tracked targets running on a narrow gauge rail and powered by plant in bunkers at either end of the track. The scoring of the ground behind these targets by shell

impacts can be seen on the aerial photographs, though none of it appears to be fresh in 1946. Smaller targets, presumably for small calibre weapons, comprise three pairs of bunkers housing pop-up iron frames across which canvas or other material may have been stretched.

The bunkers that are disposed across the impact zone can be divided into those associated with the tracked targets which housed plant and mechanisms to drive the targets and observation bunkers furnished with small ports and heavy steel doors. Some of the bunkers associated with the targets may have served specialised functions such as operations control and ammunition storage.

Further developments of the range in the 1960s and 1970s saw the installation of additional tracked targets including the massive track on the N flank of Wall Hill. By 1962 aerial photographs (RAF 58/4957, 22 February 1962) suggest that the use of the eastern half of the range for extensive mechanized vehicle manoeuvres may have ceased. From 1975 the hulks of tanks disposed across the southern and central part of the range, but predominately in the east, provided additional targets. Gantry targets in groups of up to three and in a variety of sizes are also constructed during the 1970s and later; indeed some remain in use.

During the 1980s the figure-of-eight tank track on High Barcheskie was built and additional firing ramps, including ones with a variety of angles of rest are installed around the Central Firing Point (NX 731 456). Testing and development facilities for the Milan Missile are built on Silver Hill and there was attack of armour testing and deflagration of 500lb bombs in the Gypsy Point area; mine plough testing was also conducted in this area. The testing Depleted Uranium shells saw further development work including the construction or development of the firing complexes on Doon Hill, at Balig and at Silver Hill Low.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 21 April 2003

NUMLINK 241553
NX74NW Site 154
NX 7347 4654
BROWN HILL
FIELD BANKS; FIELD-SYSTEM

Site Description

There are two lengths of ruinous field banks on the S flank of Brown Hill, part of an extensive system of subrectangular fields depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54). The other field boundaries shown on the 1st edition map have been maintained in the current pattern of fields and comprise drystone walls and hedges, some of which have grown out and are now supplemented by post-and-wire fences.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 10 January 2003

NUMLINK 241554
NX74NW Site 155
NX 7102 4645 From 7091 4658 to 7118 4618
MILTON
FIELD BANK

Site Description

A substantial earth and stone field bank extends intermittently along the NW side of an unnamed tributary of the Ring Burn to the SE of Milton farmsteading. It is not shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 241575
NX74NW Site 156
NX 7057 4602
MILTON
FIELD CLEARANCE; QUARRY

Site Description

Two heaps of field clearance lie in a patch of rough ground at the S edge of an improved field to the S of Milton farmsteading. A third clearance heap lies to the NE (NX 7074 4621), in a small quarry to the NE. The quarry is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 241578
NX74NW Site 157
NX 7054 4635
MILTON
PLANTATION BANK; FIELD CLEARANCE

Site Description

This earth and stone plantation bank, which extends around the edge of a mature plantation to the SW of Milton farmsteading, is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54). Two small heaps of field clearance lie immediately inside the S edge of the plantation.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 241696
NX74NW Site 158
NX 7052 4522 From NX 7012 4507 to NX 7062 4503
SILVER HILL
FIELD BANKS

Site Description

There are two lengths of earth and stone field bank, fronted by a ditch, to the E and W (NX 7012 4507 to NX 7062 4503) of the Silver Hill MOD complex (KTA02 174). They form part of a system of subrectangular fields shown on Silver Hill on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54). Parts of the rest of the system, comprising hedges and stone dykes, have been reduced to a fragmentary state and incorporated in the modern pattern of post-and-wire fences.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 241718
NX74SW Site 159
NX 7387 4669
BROWN HILL
QUARRIES

Site Description

There are two quarries on Brown Hill. The first, on the western flank of the hill (NX 7387 4669), is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LV S.E.), but the second, on the northern flank (NX 7355 4679), is not shown.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 18 April 2003

NUMLINK 241720
NX74NW Site 160
NX 7349 4599
HIGH BARCHESKIE
QUARRIES

Site Description

Nothing is visible of two quarries (NX 7349 4599, NX 7339 4610) that are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) lying on the hillside now occupied by a figure-of-eight tank track (NX74NW 153).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 241724
NX74NW Site 161
NX 7137 4686
CAIRNY HILL
QUARRIES

Site Description

The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheets 54 and 55) depicts at least eight small quarries scattered across the flanks of Cairny Hill (NX 7137 4686, NX 7138 4742, NX 7115 4702, NX 7123 4669, NX 7137 4664, NX 7142 4672, NX 7145 4690, NX 7155 4695). Their positions are marked by shallow hollows in the improved ground.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 18 April 2003

NUMLINK 241740
NX74NW Site 162
NX 7127 4624
BALIG HILL Alternative name: RING BURN
QUARRIES

Site Description

There are two quarries on the W flank of Balig Hill, set above the E bank of the Ring Burn (NX 7127 4624, NX 7110 4587). The northern is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 18 April 2003

NUMLINK 241745
NX74NW Site 163
NX 7415 4552
NETHERLAW
QUARRIES; PLANTATION BANK

Site Description

Nothing is visible of a plantation bank shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) to the NW of Netherlaw farmstead (NX74NW 149), though a stand of trees marks the site of the plantation. A stone quarry lying towards the southern end of the stand contains a large metal water tank, which fed the military buildings to the N of Netherlaw House (NX74SW 10 and NX74NW 153). A second small quarry lies in a stand of pine trees to the SW of the plantation (NX 7401 4544); it is depicted on the 1st edition and has been used as a rubbish dump in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 244146
NX74NW Site 165
NX 7128 4624
BALIG HILL
QUARRY

Site Description

The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) depicts a quarry on the NNW flank of Balig Hill.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 3 June 2003

NUMLINK 244147
NX74NW Site 166
NX 7206 4613
BALIG
QUARRY

Site Description

There is a small overgrown quarry to the SE of Balig (NX74NW 134).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 244148
NX74NW Site 167
NX 7163 4566
BALIG
QUARRY

Site Description

There is a disused quarry on the ridge to the S of Balig (NX74NW 134).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 244161
NX74NW Site 168
NX 7197 4696
DOON HILL
QUARRIES

Site Description

The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) depicts a quarry on the E flank of Doon Hill of which there is now no trace. Some 200m to the E (NX 7215 4686) a shallow trench has been driven into the side of knoll and this may also be a quarry.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 64463
NX74SW Site 1
NX 7247 4400
CRAIGRAPLOCH
FORT

Site Description

This fort occupies a spur of Wall Hill at 325' OD. Its general form is difficult to determine, but it appears to have been elliptical, measuring internally 192' WNW-ESE by 142' transversely enclosed by a ditch, with a wall of large blocks above the scarp, and a stout rampart on the counter-scarp. At the N end, about 40' in front of the main defence there is a parallel hollow, apparently an outwork, while a similar hollow carries along the edge of the summit, continuing the ditch indefinitely beyond the main enclosure. There are a number of circular and oval hollows in the interior, from 1' - 2' deep varying in size, most of which show signs of building on the sides - probably huts, being c15' in diameter or 30' by 13'. Commencing c50' S of the S end of the vallum on the W, there is an 8' wide ditch, 6' deep below the scarp, winding S for c. 60' ending in an oval hollow, 20' by 15', from the end of this a narrower passage, 20' long leads out to a plat on the hillside. The whole appearance of the summit suggests a long continuous occupation.
RCAHMS 1914, visited 1911; F R Coles 1891

This fort generally as described, is sub-circular in plan measuring c 50.0m in internal diameter. The ramparts have been severely mutilated by military operations which have also destroyed the internal structures. There is no evidence of outworks or an entrance. Resurveyed at 1/2500
Visited by OS (RD) 8 April 1971

This fort occupies a bracken- and gorse-covered spur to the WSW of Wall Hill. A military track bisects the fort from NE to SW, and a radar relay station and observation bunker (KTA02 97) have been built in the interior. The bracken-covered rampart is only visible on the E and elsewhere is obscured by bracken and gorse, which also clothes those parts of the interior that have not been destroyed by the military works.
(KTA02 97)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 64464
NX74SW Site 2
NX 7016 4381
WALLACE'S PUTTING STONE, RAEBERRY HILL
INSCRIBED ROCK

Site Description

A large stone with marks representing a hand, commonly known as "Wallace's Putting Stone" stands on Raeberry Hill (Big Raeberry - NX 701439). According to Hamilton, this stone is the last remnant of a stone circle, its companions having either disappeared over the cliff due to erosion, or more probably used to build Raeberry Castle.
M Harper 1896; G Hamilton 1885

The only large stone on Big Raeberry is a natural boulder at NX 7017 4381. There is no evidence to suggest that this is the remains of a stone circle and although this may be "Wallace's Putting Stone" it bears no trace of a "hand". The name could not be verified locally.

Visited by OS (RD) 19 April 1971

This large boulder is situated on a small shelf that breaks the slope from the summit of Big Raeberry to the cliff-top to the S. Its N face is covered in a thick layer of lichen, but at least two inscriptions can be seen, one reading: 'S HAINING CASTLE DOUGLAS JULY 1909', the other: 'T CLARK'. There is also a very weathered inscription on the S facing side of the rock, of which only the date (1903) is legible.
(KTA02 352)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 143197
NX74SW Site 5
NX
CANCELLED
NO Class

Site Description

Cancelled: the structure is located at NX 68721 43691 and is now described under NX64SE 51.

Information from RCAHMS (PM) 19 February 2003

NUMLINK 177781
NX74SW Site 7
NX 72245 44121
QUARTERCAKE BURN
HAY REE

Site Description

One unroofed structure annotated 'Hay Ree' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

A small rectangular hay ree is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map

(Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) lying on a terrace to the SE of the Quartercake Burn, but it does not appear on the 2nd edition of the map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) and was probably removed before the end of the 19th century. The terrace was covered in a dense matt of rank vegetation on the date of visit, but an aerial photograph shows that the location had been extensively cultivated by 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43.frame no.4161, 4 May 1946). (KTA02 353)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 22 October 2002

NUMLINK 177782
NX74SW Site 8
NX 72903 44816
NETHERLAW WOOD
FARMSTEAD

Site Description

A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

Nothing now remains of this farmstead. Comprising a ruined building and an adjacent enclosure, it is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). Extensive swathes of rig can be seen on aerial photographs (e.g. RAF 58/4957,frame no.0011, 22 February 1962) extending across the terrace and hillside to the S and SE of the farmstead. The area is now overgrown and the rig cannot be seen on the ground. (KTA02 354)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 24 October 2002

NUMLINK 177785
NX74SW Site 9
NX 7426 4463
ABBAY BURN FOOT
BUILDINGS

Site Description

A village, comprising five roofed, two partially roofed, two unroofed buildings and six enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) at NX c.4626 4463. Two unroofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 June 2000.

Two cottages named Abbey Burnfoot stood on a terrace immediately W of the confluence of the Netherlaw Burn and the Abbey Burn, but the area is heavily overgrown by a dense mat of brambles and scrub trees, and no trace of them could be seen on the date of visit. In addition to the cottages the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) shows two small roofed buildings, what may be an unroofed building and a garden enclosure. Abbey Burnfoot is described in the OS ONB entry (Parish of Rerrick) as 'Two small cottages on the farm of Netherlaw and convenient to the confluence of the Abbey Burn and the sea, hence the name'. The cottages, which were still roofed in 1896 (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) lay to the W of the other structures. The buildings to the E of the Abbey Burn, previously described under this heading, are described under NX74SW 12. (KTA02 355)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 213289
NX74SW Site 10
NX 74151 44896
NETHERLAW HOUSE
COUNTRY HOUSE; WALLED GARDEN; POLICIES;

Site Description

Netherlaw House (KTA02 440) has been demolished and a grassy clearing marks its site in the overgrown policies, which extend across the crest and flanks of the spur of ground between the Abbey Burn and the Netherlaw Burn. An overgrown walled garden (KTA02 439) lies to the NW, on the NW corner of which there is the roofless shell of a small brick building. To the E of the garden there is a small stone-built garage, which appears to be generally sound. A roofless brick-built kennel (KTA02 441) lies to the WSW of the house. Netherlaw House was, for a short time, headquarters of the Kirkcudbright Training Area (NX74NW 153).
(KTA02 437-43)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 236029
NX74SW Site 11
NX 7420 4467
BURNFOOT BRIDGE
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The overgrown stone footings of four buildings can be seen on a wooded terrace set between the Netherlaw Burn and the Abbey Burn. All of the buildings are depicted as roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LVIII N.E.), but they had been reduced to footings by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no. 0013, 22 February 1962). Postcards from the 1940s or 1950s held in the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright, show that at least two of the buildings were two storey houses of late 19th-century date.
(KTA02 356, 487-89)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 236030
NX74SW Site 12
NX 7426 4463
ABBAY BURN
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The ruins of two buildings, both with an adjacent enclosure, are situated in woodland to the W of the Abbey Burn NE of Burnfoot Bridge. They are depicted as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lviii N.E.). The E building (KTA02 357, NX 7426 4463) stands up to 2m in height and lies at the foot of a steep slope at the back of the raised beach, while the W building, which still stands to gable height, lies at the leading edge of the terrace above the raised beach (KTA02 358, NX 7432 4466).
(KTA02 357-8)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 236031
NX74SW Site 13
NX 7428 4474
ABBAY BURN
BUILDING

Site Description

The ruin of this L-shaped building lie in woodland to the W of the public road that runs along the E bank of the Abbey Burn. Its WSW corner stands up to 1.6m in height, but the rest is reduced to 0.3m in height. The building is shown as roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.). (KTA02 359)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 236033
NX74SW Site 14
NX 7446 4467
ABBAY BURN
BUILDING

Site Description

The overgrown stone footings of the W side and N end of a rectangular building lie beside a turning circle at the end of a track leading to an observation post for the Kirkcudbright Training Area (see NX74NW 153). The building is shown roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet LVIII N.E.), and is visible as a roofless ruin on an aerial photograph taken in 1962 (RAF 58/4957, Frame No. 0013, 22 February 1962).

(KTA02 360)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 236034
NX74SW Site 15
NX 7242 4437
CRAIGRAPLOCH
FARMSTEAD

Site Description

The farmsteading of Craigraploch has been reduced by deliberate demolition to an incomprehensible jumble of shattered stones and concrete beneath a dense matt of vegetation. The farmstead is depicted for the first time on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.), comprising a square steading ranged around a central courtyard (KTA02 361), a farmhouse to the S (KTA02 362) and a detached building standing a short distance to the N (KTA02 363). With the exception of the building on the N, which was still roofed, all the buildings had been reduced to roofless shells by 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.4161, 4 May 1946), and were still standing in 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962); by this time, however, the building on the N had been entirely removed. A pond shown on the 2nd edition map to the NE of the steading now lies in the angle of a military access track and has recently been drained.

(KTA02 361-3)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 7 January 2003

NUMLINK 236035
NX74SW Site 16
NX 7233 4437
CRAIGRAPLOCH
BUILDING

Site Description

This building, which lies beside a rough track to the W of Craigraploch farmsteading, has been reduced to an incomprehensible jumble of stones beneath a dense matt of vegetation. Set within an enclosure, with an outhouse to the NNE, it is visible as a roofless shell on aerial photographs taken in 1946 (e.g. 106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.4161, 4 May 1946), but had been reduced to low footings by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962). (KTA02 364)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 236036
NX74SW Site 17
NX 7246 4453
CRAIGRAPLOCH
BUILDINGS; QUARRY; FIELD-BANKS

Site Description

The shattered remains of a building (KTA02 365) lie at the edge of a small stand of trees and scrub about 200m NE of Craigraploch. A quarry immediately to the NE has removed part of the building, but this is likely to be the remains of the western of two buildings visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.4161, 4 May 1946). By then the building was already a roofless shell and may have comprised a terrace of two dwellings with an outshot to the SE. The eastern building was still roofed, but this had been reduced to its footings by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962). The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) depicts two small enclosures set to either side of a roofed building, which may be this structure. Two low earth and stone banks extending along the terrace to the WNW of the buildings, and across the low ground to the N, correspond with boundaries shown on the 2nd edition map. (KTA02 365)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 22 October 2002

NUMLINK 236037
NX74SW Site 18
NX 71131 44839
DUNROD BURN
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

The shattered remains of a rectangular building and an enclosure are situated in a stand of scrubby trees on the W bank of the Dunrod Burn. The building is depicted as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54; 1896, sheet lviii N.E.), aligned from E to W on the N side of the enclosure. By 1946 the building had been reduced to low footings (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.3156, 4 May 1946). (KTA02 366)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 21 October 2002

NUMLINK 236038
NX74SW Site 19
NX 7082 4442
BURNSIDE
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

Site Description

A small roofed building lying within a rectangular enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) on the W bank of the Dunrod Burn and is named 'Burnside'. The OS ONB (Parish of Kirkcudbright) describes it as a 'small house in middling repair which formally had a farm of land attached but now is included with the farm of Howewell'. It is shown on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55) but does not appear on the 2nd edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.W.), though aerial photographs taken in 1946 (106G/Scot/UK43, frame no.4159, 4 May 1946) show what may be its footings. The site of the building lies within a low-level depleted uranium contamination zone and was not visited during survey.
(KTA02 367)

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 22 November 2002

NUMLINK 236039
NX74SW Site 20
NX 7329 4488
NETHERLAW WOOD
BUILDING; LAZY BEDS

Site Description

A fragment of mortared stone footings and a roughly rectangular area of hard ground in the angle of a farm track to the N of the Netherlaw Burn indicate the position of a building depicted as roofed on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lviii N.E.). The building is roofed in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.3158, 4 May 1946), but had been reduced to a roofless shell by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962) and demolished by 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no.219, 13 June 1988). The 1st edition map shows the building standing on the N side of a roughly triangular garden enclosure, part of which corresponds to a ruined stone dyke beside the building. There are lazy-beds amongst the trees on the slope to the S of the site of the building.
(KTA02 368)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236040
NX74SW Site 21
NX 73393 44961
NETHERLAW WOOD
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The shattered remains of two buildings lie in a shelterbelt to the N of Netherlaw Wood. The larger has been a two storey dwelling, finished externally in roughly dressed sandstone and internally with brick. It is not shown on either the 1st or the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lviii N.E.), but is visible as a roofless shell on an aerial photograph taken in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.3158, 4 May 1946). The second building, apparently reduced to low footings, lies immediately to the NNW.
(KTA02 369)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236045
NX74SW Site 22
NX 73050 44885
NETHERLAW BURN
BUILDING

Site Description

An overgrown heap of masonry lying at the S edge of the woodland along the S side of the Netherlaw Burn is all that remains of a building shown as roofed on aerial photographs taken in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.3158, 4 May 1946). It had been reduced to its present state by 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962). A ruined drystone wall forms a rectangular enclosure around the building. (KTA02 370)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 26 November 2002

NUMLINK 236046
NX74SW Site 23
NX 7372 4481
NETHERLAW BURN
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The shattered remains of a two-storey terrace of semi-detached cottages lie in a stand of trees near the leading edge of the terrace above the steep S side of the valley of the Netherlaw Burn. The building (KTA02 371) is finished externally in roughly dressed sandstone, and internally in brick. There is a brick-built outhouse containing a lavatory to the SSE (KTA02 372, NX 7373 4478). Both buildings were roofed in 1946 (106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.3158, 4 May 1946), and the cottages were still roofed in 1962 (58/4957, frame no.0011, 22 February 1962), but they had been subsumed into the trees by 1988 (All Scotland Survey, 62588, frame no.219, 13 June 1988). A drystone wall encloses the buildings on the S, E and W, and a terraced trackway runs up to the front of the cottages from the N. Some 400m to the SW there are three vegetation-free heaps of stone (KTA02 373, NX 7348 4448, NX 7349 4449, NX 7350 4449), which appear to cover a water supply, possibly for these buildings. (KTA02 371-3)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 28 August 2002

NUMLINK 236048
NX74SW Site 24
NX 72417 44210
CRAIGRAPLOCH
HAY REE

Site Description

Nothing now remains of a rectangular hay ree (fodder store) depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). It lay against the NE side of a dyke that has been removed by the construction of a military access track. The ree is not shown on the 2nd edition map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.) and may have been removed before the end of the 19th century. (KTA02 374)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 236049
NX74SW Site 25
NX 7276 4420
WALL HILL
SHEEPFOLD

Site Description

A ruinous rectangular enclosure, probably a sheepfold, is situated in a saddle breaking the crest of Wall Hill. It measures 17.6m from NNW to SSE by 11.5m transversely within drystone walls 0.6m in thickness and up to 1.2m in height. A vehicle (probably a tank) track cuts across the interior from E to W. The remains of a drystone wall, part of the system of walls enclosing the ground to the S of Wall Hill, extend to the SSE. The enclosure is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.).
(KTA02 375)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 236050
NX74SW Site 26
NX 7303 4424
WALL HILL
QUARRIES

Site Description

There has been extensive small-scale quarrying along the summit of Wall Hill, extending to its flanks on the ENE and WSW. Much of the ridge is now overgrown and the extent of quarrying is best appreciated from aerial photographs (e.g. RAF 58/4957, frame nos. 0010 and 0011, 22 February 1962). Several of the pits are depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55; 1896, sheet lviii N.E.).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 236051
NX74SW Site 27
NX 72638 43969
WALL HILL
HUT-CIRCLE; QUARRYING; FIELD CLEARANCE

Site Description

This hut-circle is situated on a low knoll at the N end of the broad terrace that extends from the coastal cliffs to the foot of the S flank of Wall Hill. The edges of the knoll have been quarried, and the hut-circle is overlain by quarry spoil and field clearance. Nevertheless, it measures about 7.5m in internal diameter, and the wall is 1.1m in thickness and 0.3m in height where both faces can be seen on the SSW. Elsewhere, only the outer face is visible, extending in an intermittent arc around the E half of the wall. A ragged gap on the SE may mark the position of the entrance.
(KTA02 376)

Visited by RCAHMS (ACGH, DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 236052
NX74SW Site 28
NX 7274 4380
WALL HILL
FIELD-BANKS; FIELD CLEARANCE; RIG

Site Description

The broad, gently-sloping terrace to the S of Wall Hill is broken by three shallow gullies and a series of low ridges. Much of the flatter ground has been cultivated and bears traces of the furrows of ploughed-down rig beneath the widely-spaced, straight furrows of 20th-century ploughing. Several earth and stone field-banks relating to the earlier rig survive at the edges of this area of later ploughing, either alongside watercourses or on rocky ridges that have escaped

cultivation. The southerly extent of this ploughing is marked by a ruinous drystone wall, which is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). Small heaps of field-gathered stone are disposed across the terrace, usually lying at the edges of cultivated ground and generally occupying uncultivated outcrops.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 8 January 2003

NUMLINK 236053
NX74SW Site 29
NX 7246 4341
WALL HILL
RIG

Site Description

There are several patches of rig between a ruinous drystone wall depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55) and the coastal cliffs to the S of Wall Hill. The rigs measure from 4m to 6m in breadth and up to about 0.5m in height (NX 7246 4341, NX 7266 4346, NX 7274 4346). A slight curvature can be seen in the line of some of the furrows.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 January 2003

NUMLINK 236054
NX74SW Site 30
NX 7342 4403
WALL HILL
RIG; FIELD-BANKS; FIELD CLEARANCE;

Site Description

The broad terrace to the S of Wall Hill is enclosed by a series of drystone walls, fences and grown-out hedges, and the greater part of the flatter ground is improved grass. Scattered around within these fields there are small heaps of field-gathered stone, all of which are vegetation-free and may relate to the most recent ploughing of this ground, during the 20th century. Fragments of rig are visible on the ground and on aerial photographs (e.g. 106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.4163, 4 May 1946), generally in patches of rougher ground that have escaped the attention of the 20th-century plough. Scattered across the entire terrace there are small-scale stone quarries, exploiting low ridges where the bedrock is close to the surface.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 27 August 2002

NUMLINK 236055
NX74SW Site 31
NX 7373 4375
WALL HILL or MASON'S WALK
RIG; FIELD-BANKS

Site Description

At the southern edge of the terrace sandwiched between a drystone wall that marks the limit of improved ground and the coastal cliff, there are patches of rig and a short stretch of earthen field-bank. The rigs measure up to 6m in breadth. An unusual single rig lies along the bottom of the natural gully known as Mason's Walk (NX 7373 4375) and is described in the OS ONB (Parish of Rerrick). 'The appearance of a road along the top of a bank with a sloping declivity on each side, and is about 25 links in breadth. It is traditionally handed down that it was made by the Masons who built Dundrennan Abbey, for the purpose of carrying the stones from the sea shore.' The field-bank (NX 7358 4367) is overlain by the drystone wall, but it evidently continued N into the improved ground, where it has been completely removed. Another earthen field-bank, which extends along the cliff-top to the W, is largely obscured by gorse and bracken, but it is clearly visible on an aerial photograph (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0012, 22 February 1962).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 27 August 2002

NUMLINK 236056
NX74SW Site 32
NX 7293 4346

SHEEP BUGHT ROCK
SHEEPFOLD; ROCK SHELTER; HUT (POSSIBLE)

Site Description

This sheepfold (KTA02 377), which may incorporate a small hut, is set at the foot of Sheep Bought Rock, a large block of bedrock at the E end of a small terrace that runs from WNW to ESE along the cliff top. The Rock forms the SSW side of a narrow steep-sided gully, which is bounded on the NNE by a sheer cliff face. The gully measures about 5m across at its ESE end, where it is blocked by a drystone wall. The WNW end is closed off by a second wall to form a subrectangular enclosure, probably a sheepfold, the sides comprising the sheer face of Sheep Bought Rock and the cliff opposite. There may have been a small hut in the W corner of this fold, where there are traces of a low stony bank, and the inner face of the enclosure wall incorporates an aumbry. The entrance to the fold is at the N end of the ESE wall and a ruinous wing-wall extends to the SE immediately outside it, probably to prevent stock from straying towards the cliff. The OS ONB (Parish of Rerrick) entry for Sheep Bought Rock records that 'it has its name from its proximity to a place where sheep is penned, commonly called Bought'. In addition to the fold, two rock overhangs have been closed off with roughly-built stone walls (KTA02 378). One extends for a distance of 15m in length along the base of the cliff on the NNE side of the gully and is between 1.7m and 2.6m in depth. The other, which is much smaller, lies at the foot of the WNW end of Sheep Bought Rock (KTA02 379, NX 7291 4346). It measures about 2.4m in length and almost 1m in depth.
(KTA02 377-9)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 27 August 2002

NUMLINK 236057
NX74SW Site 33
NX 7206 4348

RAVEN'S NEST
FIELD-BANKS

Site Description

A low earthen field-bank runs along the cliff top (from NX 7198 4349 to NX 7215 4349) to the E of the Raven's Nest, marking the southern edge of a patch of cultivated ground that extends across the terrace to the N. At the W end, of the bank is evidently of two periods of construction. Another bank extends northwards along the edge of a gully, now largely obscured by gorse, but clearly visible on aerial photographs (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0010, 22 February 1962).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 23 October 2002

NUMLINK 236058
NX74SW Site 34
NX 7088 4375

MULLOCK BAY
BOAT HOUSE; SLIPWAY; RIG

Site Description

There is a small wooden boathouse (KTA02 380) on the raised beach on the W side of Mullock Bay. A narrow slipway (KTA02 381) made of parallel iron rails set between 0.5m and 0.75m apart extends into the bay for a distance of about 100m; its E end is marked by four earthfast metal posts, perhaps for mooring at low tide.

On the raised beach to the NW of the boathouse there is a small block of slightly curved rigs; these are aligned roughly from NE to SW and measuring about 4m in breadth.
(KTA02 380-1)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 15 August 2002

NUMLINK 236059
NX74SW Site 35
NX 7122 4434
MULLOCK
FARMSTEAD; MILL; FIELD SYSTEM; QUARRIES

Site Description

The remains of the farmstead of Mullock are situated to either side of an un-metalled track in a stand of scrubby trees, and lie on a broad terrace to the E of the shallow valley of the Dunrod Burn and N of Mullock Bay. The shattered remains of the farmhouse (KTA02 382) lie to the S of the track, beside the ruins of a breeze-block shed (KTA02 383) which incorporate the remains of an earlier building. To the E of the farmhouse there is an outside lavatory straddling the Brandy Burn (KTA02 387). To the N of the track there are the footings of what has been a square steading (KTA02 384-5) ranged around a courtyard, to the E of which a rectangular hard-standing probably marks the site of a shed (KTA02 386). This layout corresponds closely with the depiction of roofed buildings on both the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.), and, with minor variations, the 1st edition of the map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). The latter also labels one of the buildings in the steading as a 'Thrashing Mill', fed by a millpond to the NNE (KTA02 432, NX 7131 4449), which was overgrown with scrub on the date of visit. The map shows a circular building, presumably a horse-engine platform, against the W side of the mill. There is a concrete stance to the S of the track and to the E of the farmstead (KTA02 388). The OS ONB entry describes Mullock as a 'neat and commodious farm house and out houses including thrashing machine all slated & in good repair, with a farm of land attached'. Mullock is shown on Pont's map (1560-1614), Thomson's map of 1821 (Map of Kirkcudbrightshire), John Ainslie's map of 1797 (Map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) and Roy's Military Survey (1747-55), though there is nothing in the surviving structure that can be dated to before the early 19th century. Aerial photographs taken in 1946 (e.g. 106G/SCOT/UK43, frame no.4159, 4 May 1946) show that with the exception of two parts of the steading the buildings were already roofless shells. By 1962 (RAF 58/4957, frame no.0009, 22 February 1962) the buildings had been further reduced to the footings that survive today, although there has been some more recent attrition to the fabric of the northern side of the steading. The farmstead lies at the W edge of an extensive system of rectilinear fields bounded by earth and stone banks. In many cases the banks are surmounted by grown-out hawthorn hedges, and they are flanked by ditches that drained water into either the millpond or the Brandy Burn. The field-system extends as far as the Quartercake Burn to the E, while to the N its edge is probably marked by an apparently continuous boundary running roughly from E to W. The field-system is shown in its entirety on the 1st edition map. There are three small stone quarries scattered across the hillside to the N of the farmstead, all of which are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. The one on Planting Hill (NX 7125 4465) is also depicted on the 2nd edition of the map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet lviii N.E.). (KTA02 382-8, 432)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 15 August 2002

NUMLINK 236060
NX74SW Site 36
NX 7042 4436
BIG RAEBERRY
FIELD-SYSTEM; CLEARANCE CAIRN

Site Description

There is an extensive system of rectilinear fields on the broad ridge to the N of Big Raeberry. The fields extend to the Dunrod Burn on the E and to an un-named burn on the W, while to the N they are bounded by the break of slope at the foot of Silver Hill, and to the S by a ruinous stone wall running along the foot of Big Raeberry. The field-boundaries comprise earthen banks, surmounted by hedges, now generally grown-out, and flanked by ditches. The western half of the field-system comprises three roughly rectangular plots laid out roughly from N to S along the crest of the ridge. To the E there are three fields laid out at right angles, running down from the ridge to the W bank of the Dunrod Burn. The field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 55). The fields are now overgrown by rank grass and self-seeded hawthorn, but aerial photographs (e.g. RAF 58/4957, frame no.0009, 22 February 1962) show that they have been cultivated and that their surfaces are either smooth or scored by the widely spaced, straight furrows characteristic of early-mid 20th-century ploughing. A small heap of field-gathered stones lies beside one of the field boundaries (NX 7060 4446).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 15 August 2002

NUMLINK 236061
NX74SW Site 37
NX 7042 4436
BIG RAEBERRY
RIG; QUARRIES

Site Description

Extending northwards from the coastal cliffs on Big Raeberry, and on the terraces to the E and W, there are extensive swathes of unenclosed rig. The best-preserved rigs lie on the terrace to the W of Big Raeberry and to the N of Raeberry Castle (NX64SE 6), and these measure between 4m and 6m in breadth by up to 0.5m in height, curving slightly along their length. The rigs on Big Raeberry itself and on the terrace to the E are obscured by rank grass and other vegetation and may not achieve the same height as those to the W. The northern extent of the rig is marked by a ruinous drystone wall, running roughly from E to W along the northern foot of Big Raeberry, which also delimits the southern extent of a separate field-system (see NX74SW 36). A stone quarry on the NE flank of Big Raeberry is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54), but another shown to the E has been destroyed by the construction of a target.
(KTA02 109)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 15 August 2002

NUMLINK 236062
NX74SW Site 38
NX 7207 4496
CAMP HILL
PLANTATION BANK; QUARRIES

Site Description

On the summit of Camp Hill there is a stand of mature trees lying within a ruinous stone plantation wall. There are two small quarries within the plantation, one on the N and the other on the E.
(KTA02 389)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 28 August 2002

NUMLINK 241065
NX74SW Site 39
NX 7010 4477
HOWWELL
BUILDINGS

Site Description

The remains of two buildings are situated in the undergrowth to the NW of the mill pond to the E of Howwell (NX64SE 57). Part of the N side of the western building (KTA02 397, NX 7010 4477) still stands to about 1.8m in height and is of mortared rubble, but the rest of the walls have been reduced to their footings. All that can be seen of the second building (KTA02 398, NX 7012 4477) is a jumble of stones in a hawthorn thicket. Both buildings are depicted roofed on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1896, sheet LVIII N.W.).
(KTA02 397, 398)

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

NUMLINK 244149
NX74SW Site 40
NX 7054 4478
SILVER HILL
QUARRY

Site Description

The 1st edition of the Os 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 54) shows a quarry of the S side of Silver Hill.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 April 2003

APPENDIX 2: GROUND PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

FILE NAME	CAPTION	NMRS UID	KTA NO
dp000001a.tif	View of inscription on N side of stone	64464	352
dp000002a.tif	View of stone from NE	64464	352
dp000003a.tif	View of inscription on N face of stone	64464	352
dp000004a.tif	View of inscription on S face of stone	64464	352
dp000005a.tif	View of easternmost of buildings from the SW	236030	357
dp000006a.tif	View of western building from the SW	236030	358
dp000007a.tif	View across footings of building from the NE	236031	359
dp000008a.tif	View across sheepfold from the WSW	236049	375
dp000009a.tif	View across hut-circle from the S	236051	376
dp000010a.tif	View of rigs from N with later drystone wall in foreground	236053	
dp000011a.tif	View of sheepfold from SE with Sheep Bught rock on the left	236056	377
dp000012a.tif	View of walling in rock shelter to NNE of Sheep Bught Rock	236056	378
dp000013a.tif	View to NNE across sheepfold to rock shelter	236056	378
dp000014a.tif	View to WNW across interior of sheepfold to wall with aumbry	236056	378
dp000015a.tif	View looking N along line of northernmost of field banks	236057	380
dp000016a.tif	View looking W along slipway	236058	381
dp000017a.tif	View looking W along slipway with boat house in background	236058	380
dp000018a.tif	View of farm house from the S	236059	382
dp000019a.tif	View of recent damage to SE corner of steading building	236059	384
dp000020a.tif	View across field-system from the S	236060	
dp000021a.tif	View of rig on terrace to W of Big Raeberry from the E	236061	
dp000022a.tif	View of homestead moat from N	63027	252
dp000023a.tif	View of water filled ditch at SW corner of moat	63927	252
dp000024a.tif	View looking NE along slipway (KTA02 4) towards boat house	236017	3
dp000025a.tif	View looking out of cave across wall closing off mouth of cave	63984	390
dp000026a.tif	View of Torrs Cave Cove with cave in background	63984	390
dp000027a.tif	Raeberry Castle from the NE	63985	8
dp000028a.tif	View looking NNE from the interior across the ramparts	63985	8
dp000029a.tif	View looking N across cup marked rock	109166	288
dp000030a.tif	Cup mark rock in Milton Parks	109163	455
dp000031a.tif	View looking northwards across the cup marked rock	109164	286
dp000032a.tif	View of cup and ring marked boulder from the SW	135802	289
dp000033a.tif	View of cup and ring marked sheet of bedrock from the NE	236010	25
dp000034a.tif	Detail of rosette design	236010	25
dp000035a.tif	View of cup and ring marks across centre of sheet of bedrock	236010	25
dp000036a.tif	Cup and ring marked rock from the NE	236010	25
dp000037a.tif	View of cup and ring marked sheet of bedrock from the NE	236006	262
dp000038a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked rock	236006	262
dp000039a.tif	View of cupmarked rock outcrop from the NE	64443	277
dp000040a.tif	View across building from the W	177780	290
dp000041a.tif	View across building from the WSW	235962	328
dp000042a.tif	View of building and quarry from SW with new track	236036	365
dp000043a.tif	View to the NW with cup and ring marked rock in the foreground	235961	327
dp000044a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked sheet of bedrock	235961	327
dp000045a.tif	View across homestead from the N	236012	26
dp000046a.tif	View across homestead from the W	236012	26
dp000047a.tif	View of cup marked rock looking N	109167	254
dp000048a.tif	Detail of cup marked rock	109167	254
dp000049a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked panel of bedrock	235998	257
dp000050a.tif	View of cup and ring marked rock and surroundings	235998	257
dp000051a.tif	View of cup marked rock and locality	236000	258
dp000052a.tif	Detail of cup marked rock	236000	259
dp000053a.tif	View of cup marked rock and surroundings from the SW	109169	256
dp000054a.tif	Detail of cup marked rock	109169	256
dp000055a.tif	View of cup marked rock from the SW	236002	262
dp000056a.tif	View of outcrop with OS bench mark from the E	236001	263
dp000057a.tif	View of font beside footbridge with church yard beyond	239026	253
dp000058a.tif	Detailed view of font from S	239026	253
dp000059a.tif	Detailed view of cup marked sheet of bedrock	109163	266
dp000060a.tif	Detailed view of cup marked rock	109164	267
dp000061a.tif	View to the NW with cup and ring marked rock in foreground	109165	287
dp000062a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked rock	109165	287
dp000063a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marks at N end of rock	109165	287

dp000064a.tif	View across cup marked sheet of bedrock	109166	271
dp000065a.tif	Detail of cup marked sheet of bedrock	109166	288
dp000066a.tif	View of cup and ring marked bedrock and surroundings	135802	273
dp000067a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked rock	135802	274
dp000068a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked rock	135802	275
dp000069a.tif	View of cup marked outcrop from the E with Townhead beyond	109168	255
dp000070a.tif	Detail of cup mark on outcrop of shattered bedrock	109168	255
dp000071a.tif	View of cup and ring marked outcrop and surroundings from the E	64429	278
dp000072a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked outcrop of bedrock	64429	279
dp000073a.tif	View of cup and ring marked rock and immediate surroundings	64430	274
dp000074a.tif	View of cup and ring marked outcrop from E	64433	276
dp000075a.tif	View of cup and ring marked rock outcrop from the W	64450	278
dp000076a.tif	View looking N with cup and ring marked rock in foreground	64432	283
dp000077a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked rock from the N	64432	283
dp000078a.tif	View across cup and ring marked rock looking to the N	109158	284
dp000079a.tif	Detail of cup and ring marked rock	109158	284
dp000080a.tif	View looking N with cup marked rock in the foreground	109160	285
dp000081a.tif	Detail of cup marked rock	109160	285
dp000082a.tif	View from the S of cup marked boulder lying in boggy sump	236007	289
dp000083a.tif	Detail of cup marked boulder	236007	289
dp000084a.tif	View across access to subterranean structure	236018	28
dp000085a.tif	View of access to subterranean structure	236018	28
dp000086a.tif	View of footings of building	235953	298
dp000087a.tif	View of footings of buildings from the N	235952	296
dp000088a.tif	View of garage from the N	236063	21
dp000089a.tif	View to W along modern track towards site of Balmae House	208475	88
dp000090a.tif	View from N of concrete and brick platform	236064	24
dp000091a.tif	View of Howell House from the SW	236027	33
dp000092a.tif	View of farm house and adjacent building from the SSE	236024	30
dp000093a.tif	View of shed along W side of steading from NE	236024	31
dp000094a.tif	View of demolished steading buildings from the S	236024	469
dp000095a.tif	View to N across wheel-pit along E side of demolished building	236024	469
dp000096a.tif	View of platform from the NE	236023	29
dp000097a.tif	View across building and enclosure from the SW	177775	293
dp000098a.tif	View of Dunrod Mill and adjacent barn from the S	94527	280
dp000099a.tif	View of doorways in E side of Mill building	94527	279
dp000100a.tif	View of S end of interior of mill showing mill stones	94527	280
dp000101a.tif	View of wheel pit at S end of Dunrod Mill	94527	279
dp000102a.tif	View of barn adjacent to Dunrod Mill	94527	280
dp000103a.tif	View of cup and ring marked outcrop from the N	236008	264
dp000104a.tif	Detail of cup and ring mark	236008	264
dp000105a.tif	Detailed view of cup mark	236002	260
dp000106a.tif	View of cup marked rock to Balmae Gardens Cottage beyond	84056	17
dp000107a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarked rock	84056	17
dp000108a.tif	View of cup marked rock from the S	84057	18
dp000109a.tif	Detailed view of SW panel of cup marked rock	84057	18
dp000110a.tif	Detailed view of NE panel of cup marked rock	84057	18
dp000111a.tif	View of cup marked boulder from the N	109176	19
dp000112a.tif	Detailed view of cup marked boulder	109176	19
dp000113a.tif	View of cup and ring marked rock from the S	63974	9
dp000114a.tif	View of Balmae Gardens Cottage from the N	236063	23
dp000115a.tif	View of cupmarkings from S	77618	15
dp000116a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarkings	77618	15
dp000117a.tif	View of cupmarked rock from the S (No.2 NX 68639 44712)	77618	14
dp000118a.tif	Detailed view of cupmark (No.2 NX 68639 44712)	77618	14
dp000119a.tif	View of cupmarked rock from the S (No.3 NX 68626 44711)	77618	15
dp000120a.tif	Detailed view of possible cupmarks (No.3 NX 68626 44711)	77618	15
dp000121a.tif	View looking NE along ridge bearing cupmarkings	63975	11
dp000122a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarks (No.2 NX 68621 44642)	63975	11
dp000123a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarked rock (No.1 NX 68629 44647)	63975	10
dp000124a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarks (No.3 NX 68607 44633)	63975	12
dp000125a.tif	View of cupmarked rock and immediate locality	109179	6
dp000126a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarked rock	109179	6
dp000127a.tif	View of cupmarked rock from the W	236011	7
dp000128a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarked rock	236011	7
dp000129a.tif	View of cupmarked rock from the NW	109180	5
dp000130a.tif	View of mill pond dam marked from the S	236059	432

dp000131a.tif	Detailed view of cup and ring marks	63974	9
dp000132a.tif	View of demolished remains of farmstead from the SW	235957	312
dp000133a.tif	View of mill dam and sluice from the W	235957	318
dp000134a.tif	View of farmstead from the W	235957	312
dp000135a.tif	View of building and adjacent enclosure	236004	261
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dp000137a.tif	Detailed view of cupmarked rock	109180	5
dp000138a.tif	Detailed view of cup and ring marking	64429	273
dp000139a.tif	Detailed view of cup and ring mark at W end of rock	64433	276
dp000140a.tif	Detailed view of rock	238539	38
dp000141a.tif	View from the SSW	238539	38
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dp000157a.tif	View of gazebo from S	213289	443
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dp000184a.tif	View of bunker from the S	240905	99
dp000185a.tif	View of cup and ring marked rock from the N	64432	100
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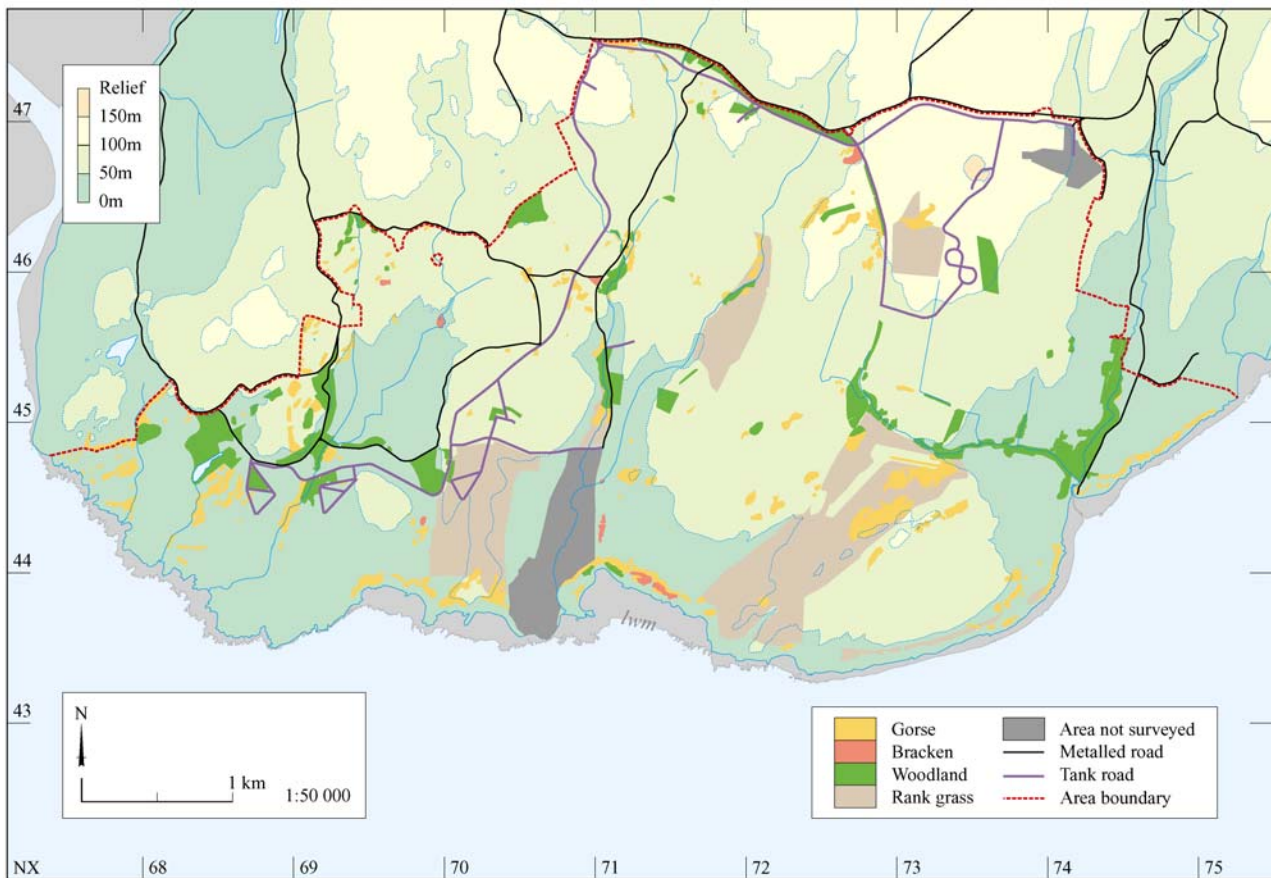
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dp000623a.tif	Concrete floor of building from the W	240905	521
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dp000625a.tif	Concrete floor of building from the W	240905	525
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dp000627a.tif	View of walled garden from the NE	213289	439
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dp000630a.tif	Concrete building floor 540 and brick building 537 from NW	240905	540
dp000631a.tif	View of footings of possible garage from the N	213289	538
dp000632a.tif	View looking S across site of Netherlaw House	213289	440
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dp000649a.tif	View of concrete post from ESE	240905	449
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dp000670a.tif	Overgrown footings of building seen from the E	236033	360
dp000671a.tif	View of boundary stone	240905	474
dp000672a.tif	Concrete stance for guard hut seen from the NNE	240905	554
dp000673a.tif	Layby stradling tank road viewed from the ENE	240905	175
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APPENDIX 3: VEGETATION MAPPING

The current vegetation on the KTA has influenced the survey in some respects and has been mapped from aerial photographs taken by the MoD in March 2002.

Vegetation types such as rank grass, bracken and gorse can impede visibility to a very significant degree, in particular where features such as flat sheet of rock art are concerned. This map is therefore regarded as a useful commentary on aspects of the distributions recovered by survey and therefore where additional features are more likely to turn up during the course of vegetation clearance. The invasion of scrub vegetation and gorse was also identified as a significant feature of the condition survey and this map may also be a useful adjunct to the implementation of the condition survey and the effective management of the invasive vegetation such as bracken and gorse.



RCAHMS mapping of vegetation on the KTA as it had a direct bearing on the conduct of the survey.

This map also identifies those areas not examined on the ground by RCAHMS – namely the Depleted Uranium area on the Dunrod Burn and the Girdstingwood compound. The aerial photography and map sources for both areas have been examined closely and features noted have been incorporated in the survey. The Quintec compound near Chapelton was also not walked, but was examined closely from outside the security fence, as well as from the aerial photographs and maps – it is not expected that any features worthy of survey have been missed in this way.

APPENDIX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETAILED SURVEY

The baseline survey undertaken by RCAHMS has identified sites where more detailed work would enhance the archaeological record of the KTA to a significant degree. These have been listed in summary form below.

Drawings of selected rock art – several sheets of rock bearing complex motifs are of particular note.

Pop-up target bunker (Balmae) – These bunkers from which light-weight iron-framed targets were raised appear to be rare features on ranges across Britain and detailed survey of an example would be national interest.

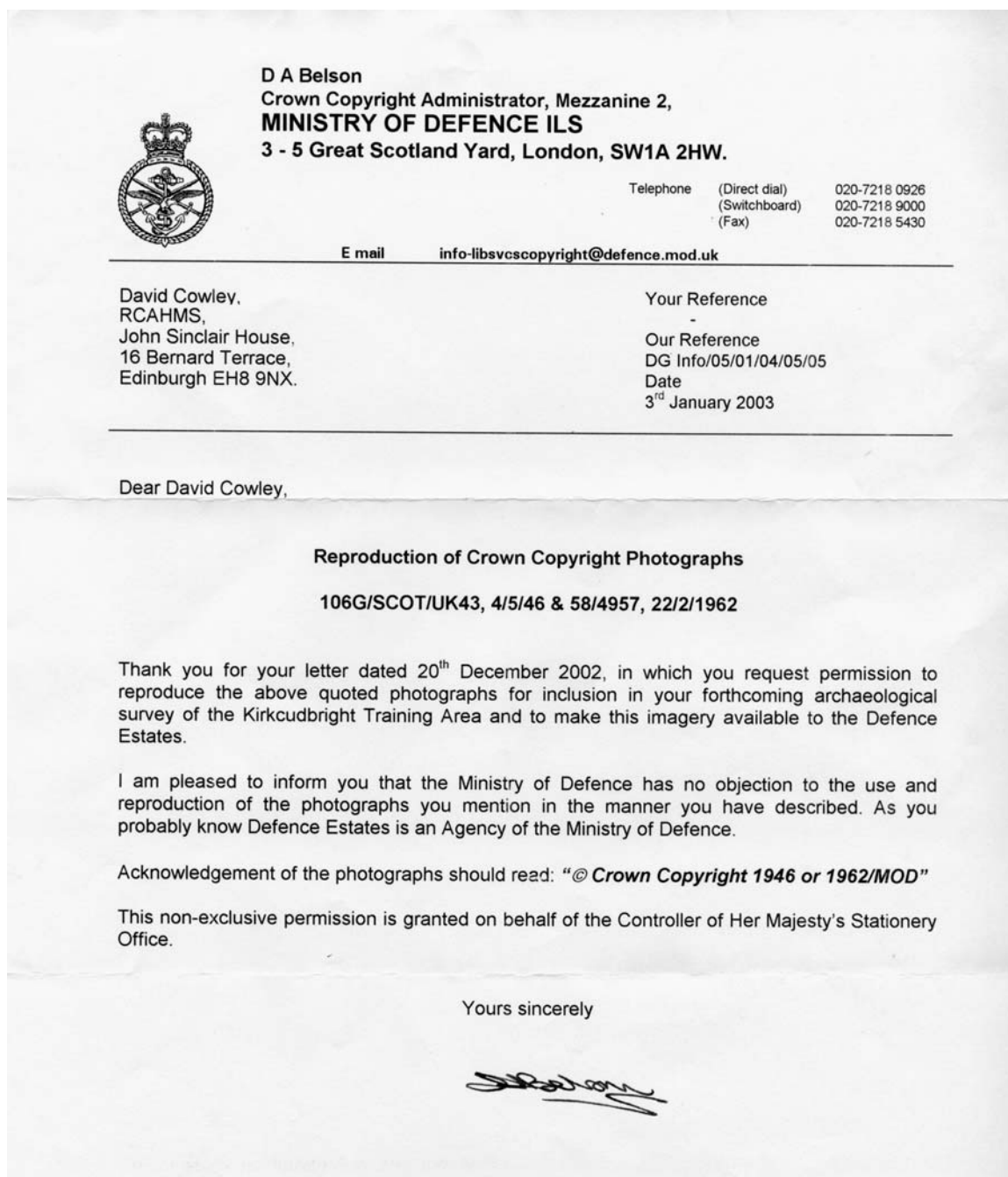
Tracked targets – There are two tracked targets and associated bunkers to the east of Gypsy Point and a general site plan of their disposition and sequence of construction would illustrate in microcosm some of the more general changes in the operation of the range. A detailed plan of one of the associated bunkers would be a useful addition to the corpus of bunker types.

An Observation Bunker – these bunkers are a significant element of the military archaeology in the impact zone to the south of the range and a fundamental feature of the early use of the range.

One of the deeper bunkers – amongst the other bunkers there are specialised ammunition stores and control centres that were pivotal to the operation of the range and these too would be general interest to military historians.

APPENDIX 5: MoD PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT

Two of the runs of aerial photographs covering the KTA are Crown Copyright/MoD and the agreement of the MoD for their use in this survey, and permission to pass them on to Defence Estates, is outlined in the letter below.



APPENDIX 6: RCAHMS LICENCE AGREEMENT



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