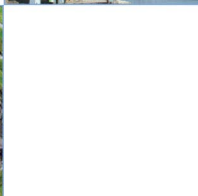
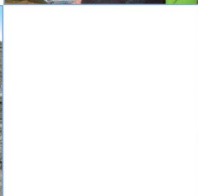
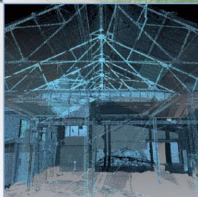
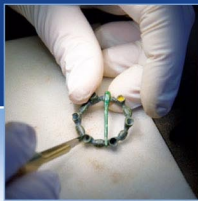


Urr Water Estuary, Kippford, Dumfries and Galloway

Desk-Based Assessment

AOC Project Number:25999

August 2021



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Urr Water Estuary, Kippford, Dumfries and Galloway

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On Behalf of:	Scottish Water
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NX 83982 55743 (centred)
AOC Project No:	25999
Prepared by:	Robert Usher
Illustration by:	Gemma Hudson
Date of Report:	September 2021

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Robert Usher

Date: 14th September 2021

Approved by: Graeme Covers

Date: 14th September 2021

Draft/Final Report Stage: Final

Date: 14th September 2021

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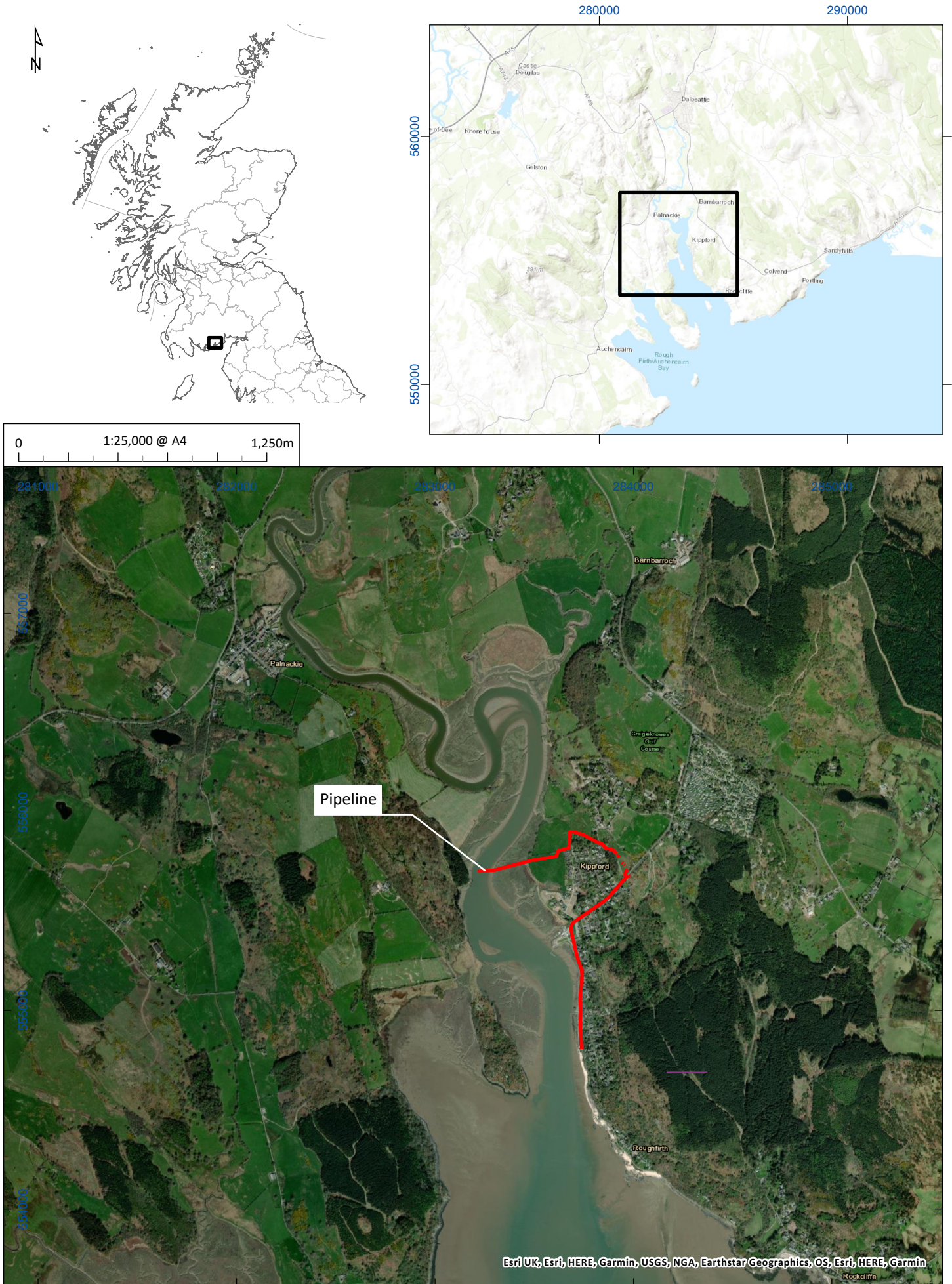


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/25999/DBA/01/01

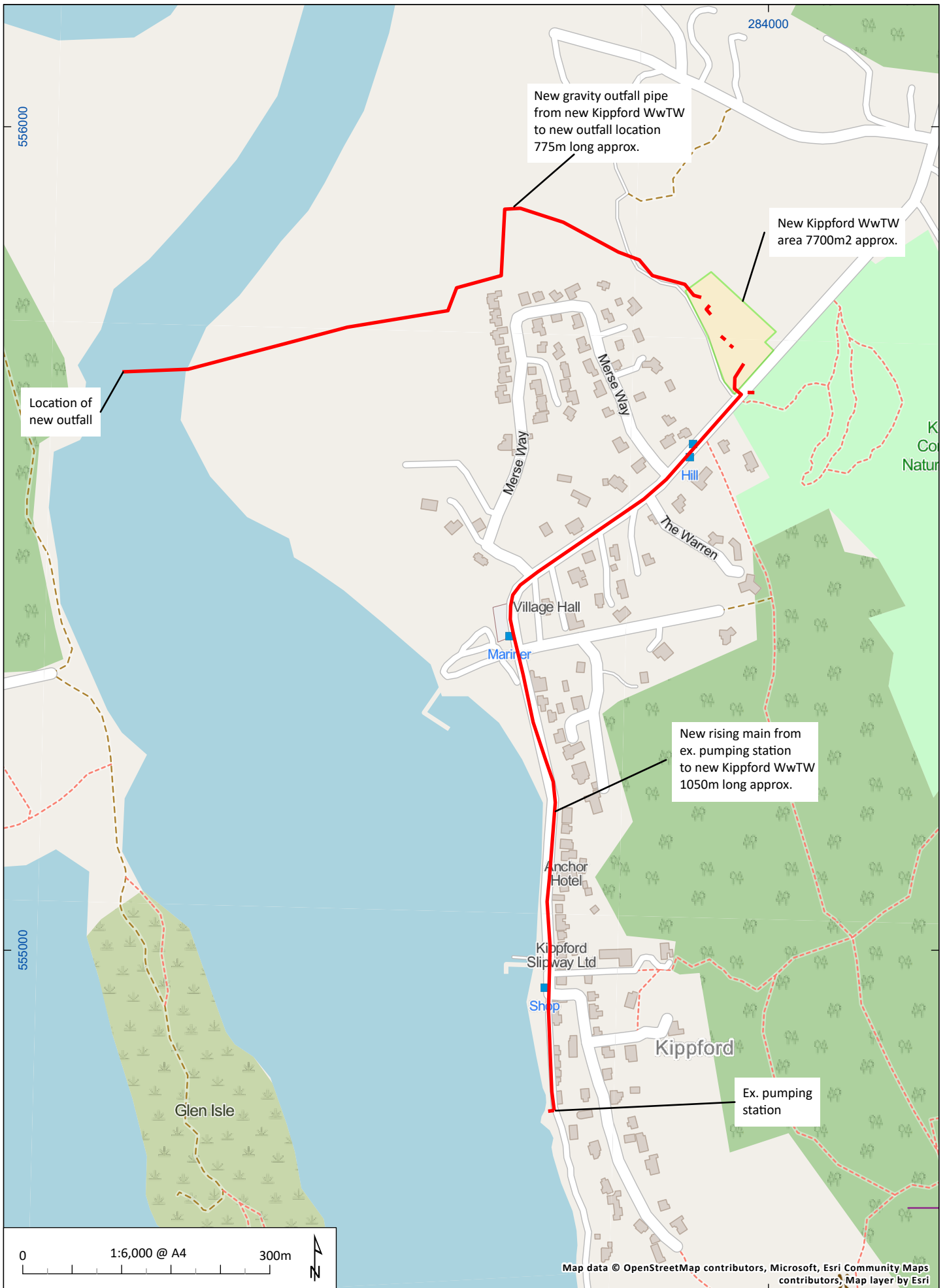


Figure 2: Detailed site plan

01/25999/DBA/02/01

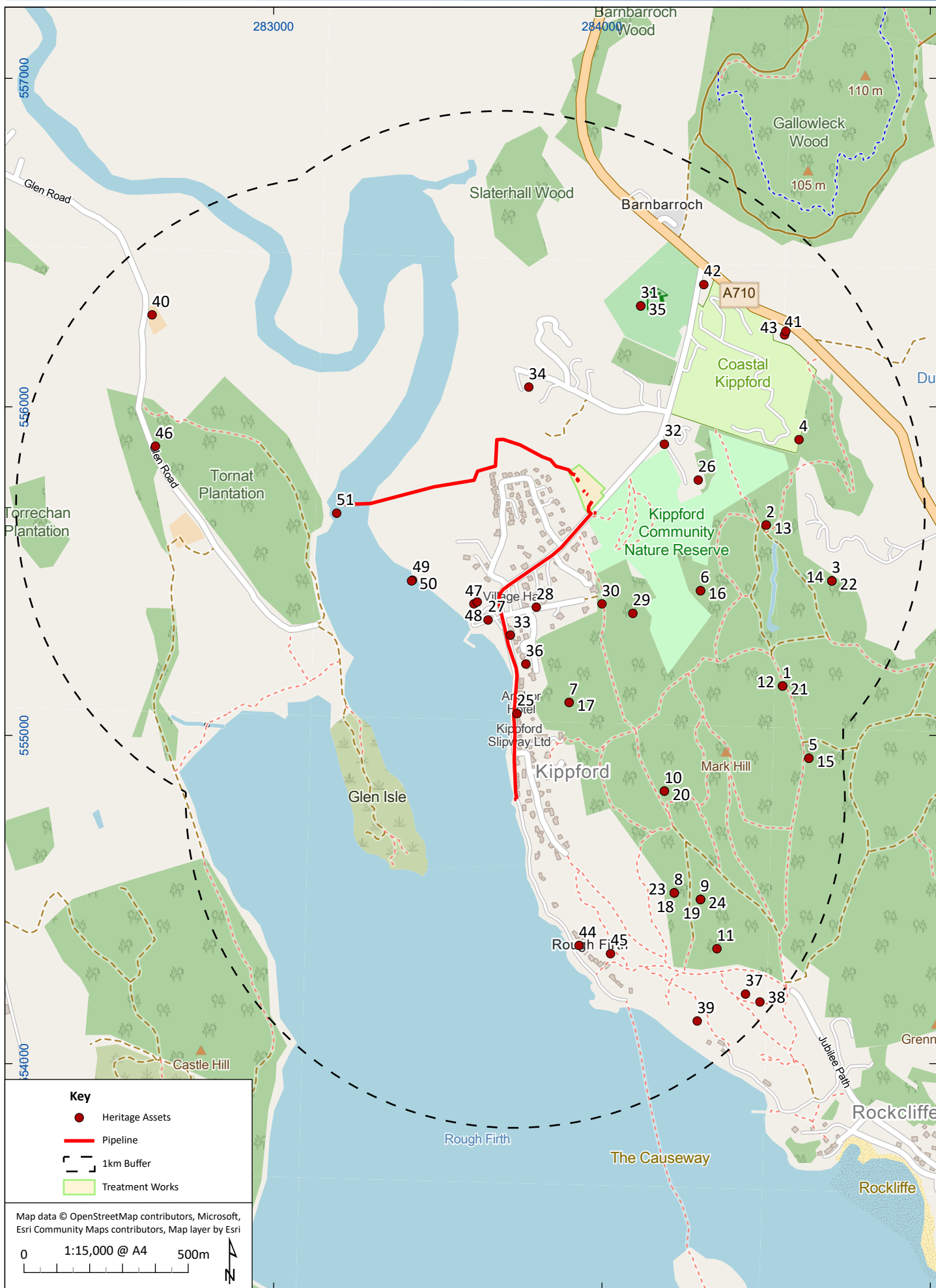


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01/25999/DBA/03/02



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01/25999/DBA/04/01

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Appendix 1: Assessment Scope and Criteria

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Scottish water to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) with regard to the proposed installation of a water treatment plant with associated out flow and piping within the town of Kippford (Figure 1). The proposed plant and pipeline route, hereafter referred to as “the Site”, lies within the local authority administrative area of Dumfries and Galloway Council.
- 1.2 This DBA concludes that there is a Low potential for archaeological remains of the prehistoric to medieval periods to survive on the Site with a single prehistoric Asset recorded in the form of a recovered stone axe. There is a paucity of remains of these dates recorded within 1km of the site.
- 1.3 This assessment has identified 53 post-medieval to modern non-designated heritage assets on the Site (Figure 2) and associated Medium potential for encountering these and other similar remains. The majority of the sites located closest to the development area relate to the village of Kippford and are post medieval in date. Also, a number of wrecks located on the Urr Water are within the 1km area surrounding the site.
- 1.4 Historic maps (Figures 4-9) record the Site from the mid-19th-century and chart the development of the town into the early 20th century. The maps appear to show no major changes to the site during the 19th century.
- 1.5 Modern mapping shows very little change on the Site, with additional housing to the north and holiday parks to the north east.
- 1.6 There is judged to be a Medium potential for post-medieval and modern remains to survive on the site.
- 1.7 The setting of the surrounding designated assets are unlikely to be materially impacted by the proposed development.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development Site

2.1.1. The Proposed Development Site (hereafter “the Site”) is located in Kippford, Dumfries and Galloway, centred NT NX 83982 55743 (Figure 1). The Site is composed of the main pumping station to the north off Kippford, piping running down the mains street and a out flow pipe into the Urr Water (Figure 1-inset).

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

2.2.1. According to the British Geological Survey GeolIndex (BGS 2021), the Site is underlain by Criffel-dalbeattie Pluton - Granodiorite, Foliated. Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 393 to 408 million years ago in the Devonian Period (BGS 2011).

2.2.2. Mapping of the extent of superficial geological deposits by the BGS is not always accurate due to the discontinuity in distribution of these deposits and difficulties in accessing below ground data.

2.2.3. The Site has no superficial geology recorded.

2.3 Development proposal

2.3.1. Scottish Water propose to construct a new pumping station with outflow into the Urr water with piping running through the village of Kippford. The details of the development proposal have only been provided in outline to AOC Archaeology Group.

2.4 Government and local planning policies and guidance

National Planning Policy

2.4.1. The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

2.4.2. The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2020), Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (Historic Environment Scotland 2019) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, HEPS and PAN 2/2011 ‘*Archaeology and Planning*’ (Scottish Government 2011) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains *in situ*. Their ‘*preservation by record*’ (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP expresses the following policy principles:

“The planning system should:

- *promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*

- *enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced’* (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).

2.4.3. HEPS (Historic Environment Scotland 2019) sets out the Scottish Government’s policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. The following policies from HEPS are most relevant to this assessment.

HEP2

Decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations.

HEP3

Plans, programmes, policies and strategies and the allocation of resources should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment.

If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored and mitigation measures should be put in place.

HEP4

Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate.

If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.

Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting

2.4.4. HES published non-statutory guidance on the principles that apply to development affecting the setting of historic assets or places in 2016 and the guidance was updated in 2020.

2.4.5. The guidance sets out three stages in assessing the impact of development of a historic asset and/or place as detailed below:

Stage 1: identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development

Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced

Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated (HES, 2020).

Local Development Plan – Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2

2.4.6. The Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2 in October 2019 outlines the planning policy regarding policy and proposed for development and use of land in Dumfries and Galloway. The section relating to Historic Environment is relevant to this assessment:

The Council states in its policy that;

“The historic environment can play a key role in building, supporting and regenerating communities and engendering community spirit, giving a sense of place and identity and help to create a place where people want to live and work. The historic environment can accommodate change, providing it can be carefully and sensitively managed. The degree of permissible change must be judged on a sound understanding of the historic asset in question and its setting, and in some cases may not be desirable or possible”

2.4.7. Dumfries and Galloway council adopted LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2 Historic Built Environment Supplementary Guidance in February 2020.

2.5 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

2.5.1. The Local Planning Authority, Dumfries and Galloway Council is advised on archaeological matters by Mr Andrew Nicholson, County Archaeologist. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development will be determined by Mr Andrew Nicholson, on behalf of Dumfries and Galloway Council.

2.5.2. There is one designated heritage assets within the Site in the form of the former Kippford Quarry tramway that will be affected by the laying of piping from.

2.5.3. There are two Listed Buildings (Sites 1-2) within the 1km study area; one to the north-east, Kippford House (Site 1) a category B listed site and one within to the south of the site Kippford, Whim cottage a category C listed building. In relation to Listed Buildings, Scottish Planning Policy (SPP, 2020) Paragraph 141 states:

“The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building, or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting”.

- 2.5.4. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category A or B Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, or Inventory Battlefields located within the 1km Study Area.

2.6 Limitations of Scope

- 2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2. Heritage assets within 1km of the Site were identified. Data from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) was obtained in August 2021. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to this date.
- 2.6.2 It should be noted that this report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of the Scottish Water and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (August 2021) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 2.6.4 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising of Scottish Water or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main objective of this assessment is to identify the archaeological and cultural heritage value sites within the area of the site (centred NGR: NX 83982 55743) and to assess the likely significance of any direct impacts which may result as a consequence of the proposed development. This will be done by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including both designated and non-designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further archaeological investigation required at the Site. The results of this desk-based assessment will also help to inform any further mitigation proposals, should these be required.

Assessment Criteria

- 3.2 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 1.
- 3.3 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix 1.
- 3.4 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore of High importance. For sites where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 3.5 The likely magnitude of the impact of the proposed development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the proposed development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of major, moderate, minor, and negligible.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in SPP, HEPS and PAN2/2011, and local planning policy.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019), Professional Conduct (2019), the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2017), and the CIfA Standard and guidance for

commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment' (ClfA 2014).

4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the ClfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001: 2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4.2 Data sources

4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this heritage impact assessment:

- Historic Environment Scotland:

For designated asset data.

- Canmore via Pastmap (=):

For National Record of the Historic Environment data (NRHE);

- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh via <https://maps.nls.uk/>):

For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.

4.3 Report structure

4.3.1 Heritage assets referred to in the text are listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. Each heritage asset has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NRHE number, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figure 2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The Site is shown outlined in red.

4.3.3 All heritage assets located within a 1km radius of the Site have been included in the assessment (Figure 2). The aim of this is to identify the potential for any direct impacts upon known heritage assets and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site. Designated heritage assets within 1km of the redline boundary have also been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.

4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 7.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1. Unknown date

5.1.1. There are a series of undated banks and enclosures located to the north-east and of the village of Kippford and are situated in what is now plantation forests (Sites 1 – 24). Whilst undated these likely date to the post medieval to modern period. Additionally, there are a total of four wrecks and obstructions located within the Urr water that have unknown dates (Sites 48 – 51). These also most likely are post-medieval in date.

5.2. Prehistoric (8000BC-43AD); Roman (43AD-410); Early Historic (410AD-1066); Medieval (AD106-1600)

5.2.1. Only a single site indicating prehistoric activity is evident on the Site in the form of a stone axe discovered in the late 19th century Near Kipp House. This is the only indication of prehistoric activity on the Site, however due to the Site's location near a river estuary there is potential for human activity and associated archaeological remains.

There are no sites indicating Roman, Early Historic or Medieval. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for archaeological remains of these periods to survive.

5.3. Post-medieval (AD1600-1900)

- 5.3.1. Pre-Ordnance Survey maps tend to be schematic and lack detail, although they give some idea of the nature of settlement. The Site is located south of Dalbeattie and north of Rockhill. The site first appears on the 1797 map by John Ainslie of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Whilst the village of Kippford does not appear in its current form the Kipp House is clearly visible (Figure 5; Site 26).



Figure 5: Extract from 1797 Stewartry of Kirkcudbright by John Ainslie

(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

- 5.3.2. The first clear depiction of the settlement of Kippford is on the 1840 survey of the Solway Firth by the British Hydrographic office with the settlement marked as Scar or Kippford (Figure 6). The village is shown as a scatter of houses along the bank on the Urr Water with no discernible individual sites. The 1841 census lists Kippford as having 78 people listed 36 males and 42 females.

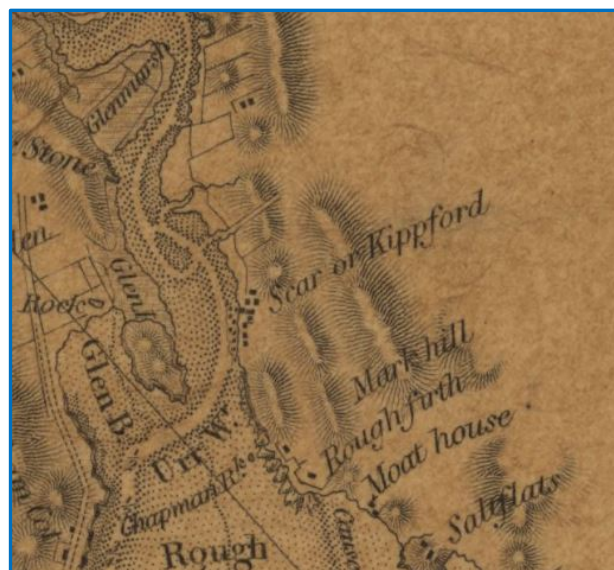


Figure 6: Extract from the 1840 Firth of Solway, Great Britain. Hydrographic Office

(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

5.3.3. The 1854 Ordnance survey map shows Kippford in greater detail. The village also appears to have expanded in the mid-19th century (Figure 7). Clearly marked is the Anchor Inn which is located towards the northern end of the town, whilst not a directly listed asset the Anchor Inn remains in use until the modern day as the Anchor Hotel. To the north-east of the map the Kipp estate is shown as a large range of buildings with a trackway leading off to the north-west (Site 26). To the north of the area depicted in the map extract is the Lodge house for Kapp House (Site 31). Further to the north-east orchard knows is also depicted and as a large farm with an orchard to its south-east (Site 33) To the south-east of the village there is a site marked on the map as 'Old Sheep Ree'; this possibly relates to the earth works and embankments relating to sites 8, 9, 18, 19, 23 and 24.



Figure 7: Extract from the 1854 Ordnance survey map Kirkcudbrightshire, sheet 46

(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

5.3.4. The 1894 Ordnance Survey map shows the village of Kippford beginning to expand towards the north. Visible for the first time on the map is a pier projecting into the Urr Water just to the north of the Anchor Inn (Figure 8). This, however, is an earlier pier than the present-day pier. Also shown on mapping is for the first time is Hog House Hill located to the north-east of the site atop high ground (Site 6). The site appears to be a single building located at the southern edge of a forested area.



Figure 8: Extract from the 1894 Ordnance survey map Kirkcudbrightshire
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

5.4. Modern

5.4.1. The 1909 Ordnance Survey map indicates a great deal of change in Kippford and the surrounding area with the construction of a new pier into the Urr Water and a tramway running from the pier at the north end of the village to the quarry to the east (Figure 8; Sites 26, 27 and 28). The quarry is located to the west of Hog House Hill which is clearly marked on the map (Site 16) The quarry was owned and operated by the Caledonian Granite Company of Liverpool who funded the creation of the quarry, tramway, and pier. The land to the south of the quarry is now marked as being a Golf Course that later became defunct in the later 20th century. It is likely that the Golf Hotel was related to this course although it is not depicted on any early mapping (Site 36) In 1913 the schooner the Cordelia ran aground whilst carrying granite from the quarry near Glen Black Stone, breaking her back and sinking.

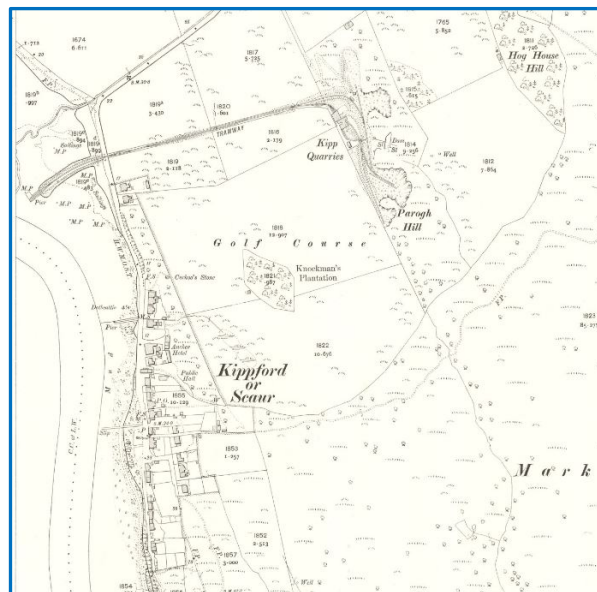


Figure 9: Extract from the 1909 Ordnance survey map Kirkcudbrightshire L.8
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

- 5.4.2. The wreck remains in the Urr Water and is identified on Figure 4 (Site 49).
- 5.4.3. The 1946 Ordnance Survey map shows no major changes to the site area, the tramway, quarry, and pier are still visible on the map (Figure 9). Kipp House and Lodge are both marked to the north-east of the quarry neither appear to show any major changes with the Main house being near identical in layout to what was shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey (Figure 6; Sites 26 & 31). In general, the town has expanded to the north with new houses visible on the map to in the area north of the tramway. By the 1957 Ordnance Survey map (Not Shown) the quarry is listed as disused, with no other major changes to the site. By the 1970s the golf course to the south of the tramway was no longer in use having been planted over as an extension of the existing plantation (1973 Ordnance survey map not shown). The village further expanded into the late 20th and 21st century having developed into a tourist hub with static caravan sites built to the north of the village.

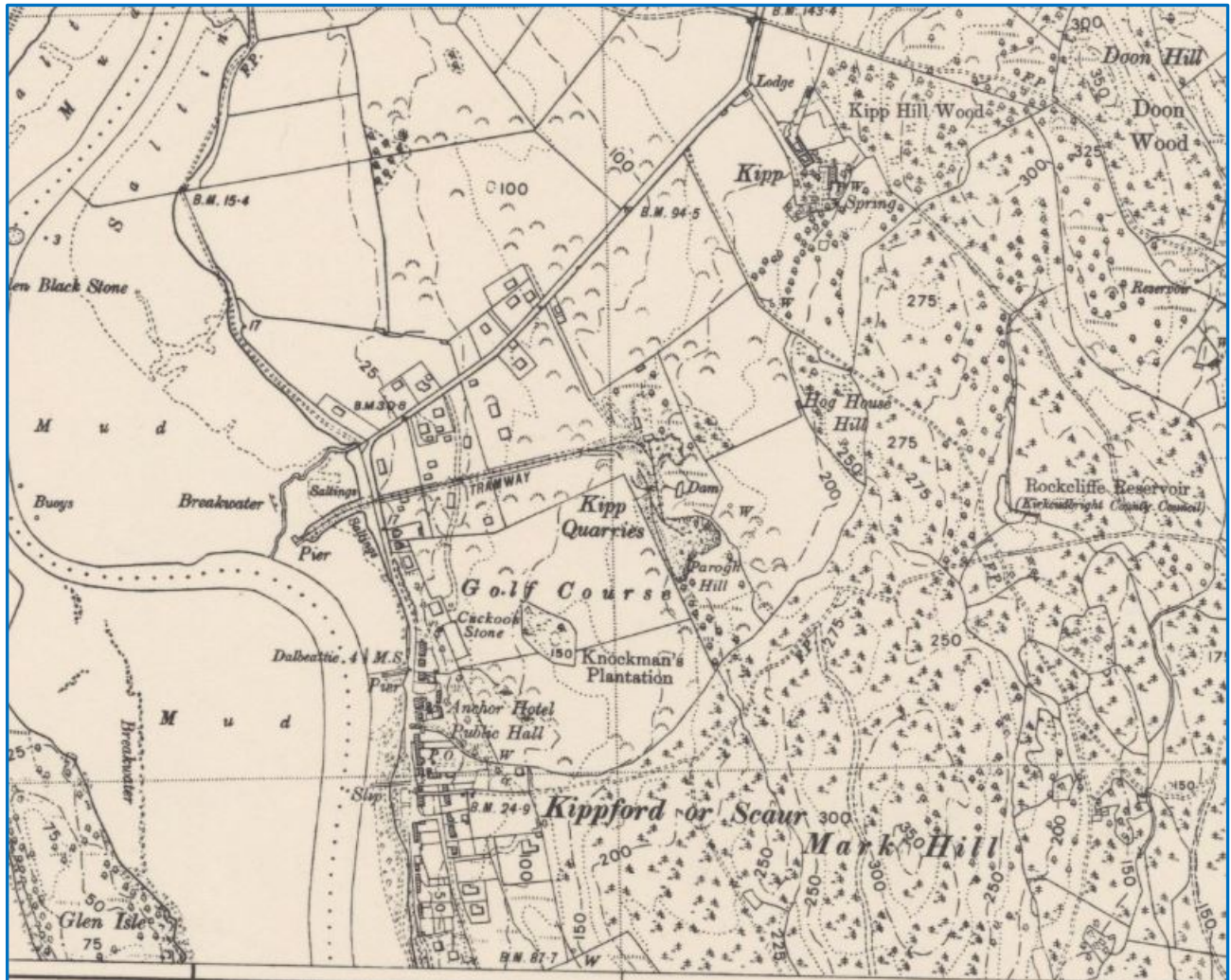


Figure 10: Extract from the 1946 Ordnance survey map Kirkcudbrightshire L.NE

(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

5.5 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.5.1. No previous archaeological works have been identified within the 1km study area.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during demolition and ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the proposed development. The proposed development has the potential to have a Medium magnitude of impact on any archaeological remains to survive on the Site.
- 6.1.2 There is a paucity of remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods within the 1km study area. This may be a true reflection of activity in these periods, or a result of post-medieval agricultural and extraction activities and modern landscaping and the development of Kippford.

6.2 Settings impacts

- 6.2.1. Scottish Planning Policy (2020) and HES guidance on setting (2016; Updated 2020) are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Section 2.4 of this report outlines the planning policy in regards to the setting of designated assets.
- 6.2.2. There are two Listed Buildings (Sites 1-2) within the 1km study area; one to the north-east, Kippford House (Site 1) a category B listed site and one within to the south of the site Kippford, Whim cottage a category C listed building. The intended works are unlikely to have a direct impact on the setting of these listed buildings.

6.3 Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, HEPS (Scottish Government 2019), SPP (Scottish Government 2020) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies outlined in this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the potential for impacts upon heritage assets and to assess the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site and hence allow for any impacts to be mitigated by avoidance or minimisation or where this is not warranted by preservation by record.
- 6.3.2 In line with national and local planning policies (see section 2.4), as the wider development area have been relatively less developed in the modern era, a programme of archaeological mitigation by invasive methods may form a condition of any approved planning permission. If significant archaeological remains are encountered, further archaeological works may be required. Any further archaeological works should be agreed in advance with Mr Andrew Nicholson, on behalf of Dumfries and Galloway Council and the client prior to works being undertaken.
- 6.3.3 Current plans have the main outlet pipe for the works located to the north-east of the wreck of the *Cordelia*. In August 2021 AOC Archaeology carried out an ariel drone survey in order to ascertain the location of the wreck site and record it in greater detail (Figure 4; Site:49). Based on the information supplied to AOC Archaeology, it does not appear that the proposed pipeline will impact upon the wreck.
- 6.3.4 The former quarry tramway and associated pier (Sites 26 and 27) may be adversely affected by the installation of the pipeline running through the site. Therefore, during the ground-breaking works in the area around the location of the former tramways an archaeological watching brief will need to be undertaken by an experienced archaeologist.
- 6.3.5 The setting of the surrounding designated assets is unlikely to be materially impacted by the proposed development.

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7.2 Cartographic References

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Ordnance Survey. 1854. Kirkcudbrightshire, sheet 46

Ordnance Survey. 1894. Kirkcudbrightshire, sheet L.8

Ordnance Survey. 1909. Kirkcudbrightshire, sheet L.8

Ordnance Survey. 1946. Kirkcudbrightshire, sheet L..ne

Ordnance Survey. 1957. Kirkcudbrightshire

Ordnance Survey. 1973. Kirkcudbrightshire

Appendix 1: Assessment Scope & Criteria

ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

Assessment Criteria

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

TABLE 1: Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets

IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSET	
HIGH	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
MEDIUM	Assets of medium or high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Category B and C Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOW	Assets of low or medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
ADVERSE	
HIGH	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/asset; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Inventory Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and World Heritage Sites.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
BENEFICIAL	
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known asset and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
LOW	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
MEDIUM	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known assets would be enhanced.
HIGH	Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number	NMRS NAME	Canmore ID	SITE NUMBER	Site Description
1	MARK HILL	178071	NX85NW 30.00	What may be a field-system annotated 'Old Fences' and one enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46). Some lengths of wall which may be part of the possible field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
2	KIPP	178072	NX85NW 31.00	Within the field system called 'Old Fences' on 1st Edition OS 6" map, on a sloping spur is an enclosure 40m in diameter over a 4m bank, divided E of centre by a cross-contour bank.
3	DRUMWHINNY, AUCHENHILL	178073	NX85NW 32.00	Two enclosures annotated 'Old Rees' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
4	DOON HILL	298473	NX85NW 87.00	The summit knoll, though modified in recent times, contains several rectangular foundations and an oval hut integrated into perimeter wall remains, with a cross wall on the SE where gullies divide the summit ridge. There are also remains on the N-most knoll, and on the ridge 25m SE there is a rectangular foundation using part rock, part wall 8 x 4m.
5	MARK FARM	298464	NX85SW 55.00	The 19th-century farmstead, including a building 12 x 5.3m over 0.6m wall appears to overlie a circular enclosure 24m in diameter in a 4m rubble bank, within which, underlying a small building foundation, is a circular hut measuring 3m within a 2.5m wall. The extant part-standing buildings are 7.5 x 5m and 20 x 4m. They are built on or around a mound of stones, 18m E W by 15m, on sloping ground. The mound has been reduced on the S side to form part of the foundation of an earlier building, 27 x 7m, the SW corner of which is still extant outside the S side of the longer building. The settlement is contained within two concentric arcs of walling 20m apart.
6	HOG HOUSE HILL	298465	NX85NW 85.00	An enclosure across two terraces 27m in diameter within a 3m bank. An oval hut 9 x 6m on upper terrace, where for 15m the enclosure wall lies outside the wood boundary.
7	KIPPFORD	298472	NX85NW 86.00	Enclosure(S) (Period Unassigned)

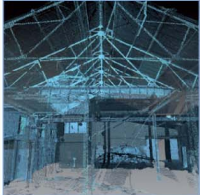
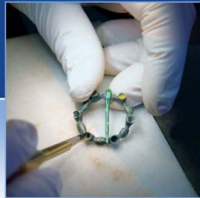
8	MARK HILL	355261	NX85SW 59.00	On a shelf on a steep E-facing slope, at 70m OD, are the remains of massive rubble walls enclosing a small space against talus at the foot of a steep rock face, with the addition of a gully to the N. It may originally have been a simple D-shape, measuring 70 x 25m internally, but more massive walls constructed within it reduce it to 40m N/S by 16m tapering N to 5m. The S bank curves for 60m across the shelf ending in a large stone mound on the slope crest and is 6–7m broad with large edging stones. The other inner wall follows the outer curve and bifurcates at the rising slope. There appears to be an offset entrance on the E side between the two walls. There are two rectangular platforms within the S wall, the lower measuring 10m N/S x 5m ditched round, and the upper 12 x 5m. On a tapering spur 30m to the S, are more banks, and on the ridge crest at NX 8414 5443 are cross walls. The remains are in dense conifer woodland just outside the boundary of the National Trust for Scotland land.
9	MARK HILL	355262	NX85SW 60.00	Tip of a spur, scarps, and a scarp, ditch and bank on E, define a rectangle measuring 40m N/S x 20m, on several levels, including rock outcrop on E side.
10	MARK HILL	178109	NX85SW 33.00	A single unroofed structure annotated 'Old Sheep Ree' and what may be a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
11	MARK HILL	178111	NX85SW 35.00	A field-system annotated 'Old Fences' and one unroofed structure annotated 'Sheep Ree' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46). Part of the field-system is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
12	MARK HILL	178071	NX85NW 30.00	<p>What may be a field-system annotated 'Old Fences' and one enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46). Some lengths of wall which may be part of the possible field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p> <p>Near the location of 'Old Sheep Ree' on 1st Edition OS 6" map is a D-shaped enclosure 32m by up to 22m across contour, over a 3–4m thick rubble wall, with traces of inner and outer facings. There are the remains of a building 12m long overlying the wall on the E arc.</p>
13	KIPP	178072	NX85NW 31.00	What may be a field-system annotated 'Old Fences' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-

				<p>inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p> <p>Within the field system called 'Old Fences' on 1st Edition OS 6" map, on a sloping spur is an enclosure 40m in diameter over a 4m bank, divided E of centre by a cross-contour bank.</p>
14	DRUMWHINNY, AUCHENHILL	178073	NX85NW 32.00	<p>Two enclosures annotated 'Old Rees' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p>
15	MARK FARM	298464	NX85SW 55.00	<p>The 19th-century farmstead, including a building 12 x 5.3m over 0.6m wall appears to overlie a circular enclosure 24m in diameter in a 4m rubble bank, within which, underlying a small building foundation, is a circular hut measuring 3m within a 2.5m wall.</p> <p>The extant part-standing buildings are 7.5 x 5m and 20 x 4m. They are built on or around a mound of stones, 18m E W by 15m, on sloping ground. The mound has been reduced on the S side to form part of the foundation of an earlier building, 27 x 7m, the SW corner of which is still extant outside the S side of the longer building. The settlement is contained within two concentric arcs of walling 20m apart.</p>
16	HOG HOUSE HILL	298465	NX85NW 85.00	<p>An enclosure across two terraces 27m in diameter within a 3m bank. An oval hut 9 x 6m on upper terrace, where for 15m the enclosure wall lies outside the wood boundary.</p>
17	KIPPFORD	298472	NX85NW 86.00	<p>Enclosure(S) (Period Unassigned)</p>
18	MARK HILL	355261	NX85SW 59.00	<p>On a shelf on a steep E-facing slope, at 70m OD, are the remains of massive rubble walls enclosing a small space against talus at the foot of a steep rock face, with the addition of a gully to the N. It may originally have been a simple D-shape, measuring 70 x 25m internally, but more massive walls constructed within it reduce it to 40m N/S by 16m tapering N to 5m. The S bank curves for 60m across the shelf ending in a large stone mound on the slope crest, and is 6–7m broad with large edging stones. The other inner wall follows the outer curve, and bifurcates at the rising slope. There appears to be an offset entrance on the E side between the two walls. There are two rectangular platforms within the S wall, the lower measuring 10m N/S x 5m ditched round, and the upper 12 x 5m. On a tapering spur</p>

				30m to the S, are more banks, and on the ridge crest at NX 8414 5443 are cross walls. The remains are in dense conifer woodland just outside the boundary of the National Trust for Scotland land.
19	MARK HILL	355262	NX85SW 60.00	Tip of a spur, scarps, and a scarp, ditch and bank on E, define a rectangle measuring 40m N/S x 20m, on several levels, including rock outcrop on E side.
20	MARK HILL	178109	NX85SW 33.00	<p>A single unroofed structure annotated 'Old Sheep Ree' and what may be a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).</p> <p>Near the location of 'Old Sheep Ree' on 1st Edition OS 6" map is a D-shaped enclosure 32m by up to 22m across contour, over a 3–4m thick rubble wall, with traces of inner and outer facings. There are the remains of a building 12m long overlying the wall on the E arc</p>
21	MARK HILL	178071	NX85NW 30.00	What may be a field-system annotated 'Old Fences' and one enclosure annotated 'Hay Ree' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46). Some lengths of wall which may be part of the possible field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
22	DRUMWHINNY, AUCHENHILL	178073	NX85NW 32.00	Enclosure(S) (Period Unassigned)
23	MARK HILL	355261	NX85SW 59.00	<p>On a shelf on a steep E-facing slope, at 70m OD, are the remains of massive rubble walls enclosing a small space against talus at the foot of a steep rock face, with the addition of a gully to the N. It may originally have been a simple D-shape, measuring 70 x 25m internally, but more massive walls constructed within it reduce it to 40m N/S by 16m tapering N to 5m. The S bank curves for 60m across the shelf ending in a large stone mound on the slope crest, and is 6–7m broad with large edging stones. The other inner wall follows the outer curve, and bifurcates at the rising slope. There appears to be an offset entrance on the E side between the two walls. There are two rectangular platforms within the S wall, the lower measuring 10m N/S x 5m ditched round, and the upper 12 x 5m. On a tapering spur 30m to the S, are more banks, and on the ridge crest at NX 8414 5443 are cross walls. The remains are in dense conifer woodland just outside the boundary of the National Trust for Scotland land.</p>

24	MARK HILL	355262	NX85SW 60.00	Tip of a spur, scarps, and a scarp, ditch and bank on E, define a rectangle measuring 40m N/S x 20m, on several levels, including rock outcrop on E side. A semi-circular bank exists against a rock outcrop, together measuring 13m over a 3m bank.
25	KIPPFORD, WHIM COTTAGE	211466	NX85NW 53.00	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
26	KIPP HOUSE	211474	NX85NW 54.00	House (19th Century)
27	KIPPFORD, PIER	64883	NX85NW 20.00	Pier, late 19th century. A rubble pier on the River Urr.
28	KIPP QUARRIES, TRAMWAY	71284	NX85NW 21.00	Tramway (Modern)
29	KIPPFORD, KIPP QUARRIES	299553	NX85NW 88.00	Quarry(S) (Period Unassigned)
30	KIPPFORD, KIPP QUARRIES, TRAMWAY	299554	NX85NW 88.01	The exact location of what was probably a tramway is not noted on the current edition of the OS (GIS) MasterMap, but a possible line may be identified along Quarry Road (from NX 83696 55362 to NX 83876 55400) and along the fenceline which continues along the same alignment as far as NX 83970 55422. This straight alignment may indicate rope working.
31	DALBEATTIE, BARNBARROCH, CRAIGIEKNOWES GOLF COURSE	310497	NX85NW 91.00	Golf Course (Period Unassigned)
32	KIPP LODGE	211470	NX85NW 54.01	Gate Lodge (Period Unassigned)
33	KIPPFORD, ASHBANK	211451	NX85NW 52.00	<u>Term Pending</u>
34	ORCHARD KNOWES	64879	NX85NW 16.00	Orchardknowes House
35	DALBEATTIE, BARNBARROCH, CRAIGIEKNOWES GOLF COURSE	310497	NX85NW 91.00	Golf Course (Period Unassigned)
36	KIPPFORD, THE PINES GOLF HOTEL	211486	NX85NW 55.00	Hotel (Period Unassigned)
37	ROCKCLIFFE, MUCKLE LANDS	345807	NX85SW 57.00	Quarrying evident at base of rocky outcrop
38	ROCKCLIFFE, MUCKLE LANDS	345808	NX85NW 92.00	An intermittent line of stones, possibly forming an old boundary, but equally likely to have been an exercise by Conservation Volunteers.
39	ROUGH FIRTH	332116	NX85SW 56.00	A settlement based on terraces is located in a hidden declivity behind the cliff top and next to a small stream. The uppermost terrace is 23m long, varies from 10 to 14m in depth, and is backed mainly by steeply dipping rocks. It is fronted by a low bank, 3m wide for 15m. There is then an

				inclined entry located between receding stony structures, with earth-fast stones at the crest, like a gateway, which is 4m wide. E of the entrance are two lower terraces, while across the entrance and to the W there is a gradual slope. The first terrace is 5m deep, the second is more uneven and 6m deep, with a possible foundation measuring 5.5 x 3.3m. Below two further terraces, which incorporate natural outcrops there is a 1.5m wide by 30m long defile through the rocks, which ends in a steep descent to the shore
40	NORTH GLEN	178169	NX85NW 34.00	A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings, one partially roofed building and two unroofed structures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46). Three roofed buildings, one partially roofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
41	DAMHEAD, BARNBARROCH	64881	NX85NW 18.00	Cottage (Period Unassigned)
42	BARNBARROCH SCHOOL	64880	NX85NW 17.00	School (Period Unassigned)
43	BARNBARROCH, DAMHEAD COTTAGE	64875	NX85NW 12.00	his spindle whorl (still in Dumfries Museum) was uncovered in the front garden of Damhead Cottage during road widening operations in 1975. Mr Truckell (Dumfries Museum) was able to indicate the find spot on the OS Field Sheet.
44	MUCKLE LANDS	178079	NX85SW 23.00	A farmstead, comprising one roofed, one partially roofed building annotated 'Ruin' and five enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46). Two roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
45	RIVER URR, GENERAL	279840	NX85SW 52.00	General View
46	SOUTH GLEN WOOD	178070	NX85NW 29.00	A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1854, sheet 46), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).
47	Unknown Wreck	101632	NX85NW 8002	Unknown Wreck
48	Unknown Wreck	323366	NX85NW 8008	Unknown Wreck
49	Unknown Wreck	101631	NX85NW 8001	Unknown Wreck
50	Unknown Wreck	323367	NX85NW 8009	Unknown Wreck
51	Cordelia: Glen Black Stone, River Urr, Solway Firth	101633	NX85NW 8003	Wreck



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