Barholm, Dumfries and Galloway:
Historic Environment Assessment & Survey

Appraisal



by Agnes Kener

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on behalf of EJD Forestry Ltd

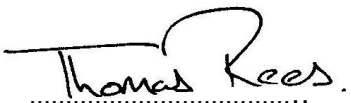
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Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by EJD Forestry Ltd to inform a proposed planting scheme at Barholm, near Creetown, Dumfries and Galloway.

2. The project comprised desk-based assessment (including LiDAR data where available), walkover survey (incl. standardised recording of archaeological sites and defining outer boundaries with GPS) and technical reporting (incl. provision of management guidance compliant with UKFS HE, SF Archaeological Survey Guidelines and provision GIS files of site boundaries) to deliver an archaeological survey in advance of forestry.

3. Twenty-six historic environment sites were identified within or adjacent to the assessment area and are considered within this report (Table 1). These included a large number of prehistoric monuments - a stone circle **S1**, a cup and ring marked stone **S15**, three burial cairns and cists (**S3**, **S6** and **S14**), two burnt mounds (**S2** and **S8**), five possible roundhouses (**S5**, **S7.2**, **S7.3**, **S13.1** and **S26**) and a field system with an associated cairnfield (**S13.4** and **S13.5**). Outwith the assessment area but considered for setting impact was also a scheduled monument comprising two cairns, two standing stones and a stone circle to the south of Cauldside Burn (**S20**). The assessment area was also rich in sites related to medieval and post-medieval agriculture. These included a shieling hut cluster **S7.1**, field systems or banks with associated possible dwelling structures (**S4**, **S9**, **S13.2**, **S13.3**, **S16**), two smaller enclosures (**S12** and **S17**), three sheep rees (**S10**, **S23** and **S25**), a field access track with an associated bridge **S24** and Cambret Farm **S21**. The survey also identified three sites linked to quarrying (**S11**, **S18** and **S19**) and one road, the Old Military Road **S22**, to the north of the assessment area.

4. Of the sites within the assessment area, eight had not previously been identified either in part or whole in the archaeological record (i.e. within Canmore or DGHER). These are **S7.3**, **S10**, **S11**, **S19**, **S23**, **S24**, **S25** and **S26**.

5. Three sites, Billy Diamond's Bridge stone circle **S1**, Cambret Moor cup and ring marked stone SE of Cambret Hill **S15** and Cauldside Burn cairns, standing stones and stone circle SE of Cambret Hill **S20** are protected by designation as Scheduled Monuments under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as modified). A substantial portion of the assessment area lies within the Cambret Moor Archaeologically Sensitive Area, a regional designation defined by Dumfries & Galloway Council.

6. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard sites **S1**, **S2**, **S4** to **S10**, **S13** to **S15, S21**, **S22** and **S24** to **S26**. In addition, five larger clearings have been recommended (**A**, **B** and **E** to **G**) to safeguard the inter-relationship between individual sites, the setting of significant clusters of sites and a sample of the agricultural remains or other locations with potential within the assessment area.

Introduction

7. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by EJD Forestry Ltd to inform a programme of tree planting at Barholm, near Creetown, Dumfries and Galloway (centred on NX 52053 57470). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any historic environment assets present within the defined areas, based on archival sources and site inspection undertaken through the walkover survey. From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting.

8. This report has been prepared to support EJD Forestry Ltd to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2023), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Topographic and Geological Background

9. The assessment area is located approximately 3.2km E of Creetown, Dumfries and Galloway. It comprises two distinct areas connected by a planning constraint clearing within existing forestry plantation, which together measure 247.7 ha in extent. The larger part of the area lies to the S of the existing forestry plantation on the S side of the Old

Military Road connecting Creetown and the Corse of Slakes Road. It encompasses most of Cambret Hill and Cambret Moor but Cambret Hill Radio Station and its immediate vicinity, an area measuring 6.9 ha including the hilltop (351m OD), is excluded from the extent. The fields surrounding Cambret Farm to the W, N and E are included in the assessment but the farm itself along with a thin N-S aligned strip of land is not. The smaller portion of the assessment area lies to the NW and covers a part of Glenquicken Moor immediately S of the Old Military Road with the mentioned clearing cutting across existing forestry towards the SE. Overall, the assessment area extends between 155m and 345m OD.

10. Several small watercourses run through the NW portion of the assessment area, most unnamed tributaries of Englishman's Burn, the main arm of which flows through the area in a NE-WSW direction originating to the NE of the assessment area. To the S, the assessment area is bounded by Carsluith Burn in the W and Cauldside Burn in the E. A number of small unnamed burns and drains flow downslope of Cambret Hill into these watercourses.

11. The agricultural regime throughout much of the assessment area can be characterised as rough grazing in the lower reaches, and moorland over the summits and higher ground. Within the assessment area, the ground – though steeply sloping in places – has little in the way of exposed outcrops, except for the SW-facing slopes of Cambret Hill, where some bedrock outcrops are visible. The bedrock geology is almost entirely sedimentary in character, comprising wacke of the Cairnharrow Formation and Gala Unit 7 with narrow strips of igneous North Britain Siluro-devonian Calc-alkaline Dyke Suite over Cambret Moor and Cambret Hill. The recorded superficial geology is primarily glacial till with a very limited area of silt and gravel alluvium near the burns along the NW border and peat along the S boundary by Cauldside Burn.

Approach to Assessment

12. The works comprised a desk-based assessment supported by a walkover survey. The assessment focused on the area defined by the boundary of the proposal. Nearly all of the Assessment Area, with the exception of its extreme SW around Cambret Farm **S21** and extreme NE, in the upland environs of the Cambret Hill Radio Station access track are included in an area defined as archaeologically sensitive by Dumfries and Galloway Council. This archaeologically sensitive area further informed the focus of the walkover survey and the treatment of historic environment sites found within – which were all but Cambret Farm **S21**. For some resources, where insufficient information was available, an adjacent buffer may be included within the assessment area to examine any sites that are close, and which present the potential to inform on the resource within the proposed planting area.

13. All works were conducted in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Objectives of the Assessment

14. The objective of the assessment was to assess the known archaeological sites and the potential for currently unlocated sites within the planting area. The assessment was then to determine the potential impact of the development on the archaeological aspects of the resource and hence recommend a design and planting approaches to reduce any adverse impacts.

Scope of work

15. The assessment was undertaken using available resources to:

- identify the known archaeological sites on, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed planting area;
- identify significant demolished structures (architectural, social and historical); and
- identify areas with credible potential for the survival of archaeological strata.

16. For all identified sites, the characterisation process was to establish the nature, form and

extent of the site incorporating an assessment of its date, integrity, level of preservation and importance.

17. Archival sources consulted during this assessment included:

- the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (known archaeological sites; aerial photography; Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
- The Dumfries and Galloway Council Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites; and archived commercial reports);
- National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping);
- British Library (historic newspapers);
- local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books); and
- Scottish Government LiDAR data.

18. Information contained within available published and web-based sources was also consulted.

19. The local Historic Environment Record which is held by Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service was contacted during the desk-based assessment to acquire further information on the assessment area and the surrounding landscape. This enquiry was also an opportunity for the local Historic Environment Record to raise any concerns over the historic environment sites or highlight areas of particular interest within the assessment area.

20. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken on the 26th and 27th March 2025 to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains and define their key characteristics (including significance). Also, the walkover survey sought to identify new, previously unrecognised archaeological sites.

21. The walkover survey comprised:

- classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
- compilation of a written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);
- production of a photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
- location of all archaeological site limits and elements by GPS equipment allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

22. All works complied with the UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic Environment Baseline

23. The desk-based assessment identified twenty-six sites within or immediately adjacent to the assessment area. Of these, three are protected by designation as Scheduled Monuments under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Billy Diamond's Bridge stone circle at Glenquicken **S1** and Cambret Moor cup and ring marked stone SE of Cambret Hill **S15** are located within the assessment area. One site, Cauldside Burn cairns, standing stones and stone circle SE of Cambret Hill **S20** is located to the immediate S of the boundary.

Previous Archaeological Works

24. The assessment area was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1977. More recently it was surveyed by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1994 as part of the Creetown Afforestable Land Survey, the findings of which

greatly informed the present survey.

25. A Historic Environment Assessment was carried out on the neighbouring land at Glen Farm to the immediate NE of the assessment area by Rathmell Archaeology (Krischer 2020).

Prehistoric to Roman Land use

26. There are a large number of prehistoric sites in the assessment area which likely date from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The wider landscape is also rich in monuments of prehistoric date.

27. Billy Diamond's Bridge stone circle **S1** is set on the N side of Englishman's Burn 300m to the SSE of Glenquicken. The circle is formed by 28 closely set low boulders with a diameter of 15.5m-17m. A 1.6m tall standing stone is located at the centre. Except for one possible missing stone on the SW, the circle is complete and is noted as a fine example of the low stone circles of Galloway. A further two stone circles are recorded to have stood some 200m to the NW on Glenquicken Moor (Canmore: 63669; DGHER: MDG3272 & Canmore: 63666; DGHER: MDG3269) outwith the assessment area, which no longer exists, and a lone standing stone is found at Glenquicken Moor to the NE (Canmore: 63672; MDG3275) likewise outwith the assessment area. The scheduled Cambret Hill **S20** to the immediate S of the assessment area boundary at the foot of Cambret Hill also includes a stone circle **S20.4** as well as two standing stones **S20.2** situated on a common alignment connecting two burial cairns, to the NNE an extensively robbed cairn with a remaining stony bank and cist with a substantial slab cover **S20.1** and to the SSE a larger, much better preserved cairn **S20.3** similarly with an exposed cist in the centre along with an *in situ* but broken capstone.

28. Located 200m to the S of Billy Diamond's Bridge stone circle **S1** is the findspot location of Glenquicken Moor cairn **S3**, which was removed as part of land improvement works in 1809 and was found to have contained a cist burial. This point is given to a low accuracy of 1km and DGHER records a possible location some 350m to the NE. The cist was noted to have contained an unusually large skeleton with a severe shoulder injury caused by a greenstone axe, a fragment of which remained in the bone. A perfectly round, highly polished flint ball about 3" in diameter and a flint arrowhead was reportedly also found with the skeleton (Muir 1845). Some years earlier, another likely Bronze Age burial cairn was dismantled and found to have contained a cist around 250m to the NW just outside the assessment area (Canmore: 63687; DGHER: MDG3288). This cairn also contained a skeleton described as unusually large and supposedly buried with an urn (Muir 1845). Another probable cist **S6** was surveyed by the RCAHMS on Cambret Moor roughly 900m to the SE with a stone-lined rectangular chamber and probable cover slabs recorded as lying in the vicinity. On the SE slopes of Cambret Hill is another burial cairn **S14** with the partial remains of a cist at its centre.

29. Cambret Moor cup and ring marked stone **S15** is similarly situated near the foot of Cambret Hill on its SE side close to cairn **S14,** the site of a potential roundhouse **S13.1** and the scheduled area encompassing two cairns, standing stones and a stone circle **S20** just outside the assessment area boundary. The stone bearing the rock art measures roughly 1m across and on its slightly sloping upper face bears two faint cup-and-ring marks. Around one is a spiral which completes six circuits measuring 650mm across with a channel running out from the cup through the ring and spiral. The other is a cup with three rings measuring 250mm across. The RCAHMS survey also notes what may be two large pock-marks near the edge of the slab. The markings are probably of Neolithic date and form part of a large group of such carvings in Galloway. An additional stone **S18** a short distance to the NW was initially recorded as another cup marked stone, but this was later identified as bearing a series of drill holes, likely attesting to 19th century quarrying.

30. The density of funerary and ritual monuments within this fairly restricted area suggests that this area was regarded as being of some importance during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age period and so it may be interpreted as a ritual landscape.

31. The 1994 RCAHMS Afforestable Land Survey also recorded several burnt mounds in the assessment area. An oval-shaped burnt mound **S2** is recorded to lie on the NE side of a

small, unnamed tributary of the Englishman's Burn to the E of **S1** measuring 10.4m from ENE to WSW by 9.4m transversely and standing about 0.75m tall. The burnt mound has not been investigated further to date, but its location near a watercourse is typical of this type of monument. Another example was surveyed to the SE on Cambret Moor, **S8**. This second burnt mound is C-shaped in plan and upon testing contained cracked stones and charcoal within a black soil matrix. Many more examples of burnt mounds can be found in the wider landscape, for instance to the NE of the assessment area at Glen Burn (Canmore: 90572).

32. Similarly surveyed by RCAHMS, are the remains of a prehistoric roundhouse **S5** on the NW slope of Cambret Hill on a terrace at the bottom of an area of improved grassland. Within 700m to the SE another potential roundhouse sits in a cluster of post-medieval shieling huts **S7.2**. Farther to the E is another possible roundhouse **S13.1** in close proximity to a field system of small subrectangular plots **S13.4** and an associated cairnfield **S13.5** of potentially prehistoric origins. Additional examples of cairnfields are found around the vicinity of the assessment area, sometimes occurring in association with roundhouses as at Arkland (Canmore: 83829; DGHER ID: 9535), 2.5km to the NE of the assessment area. Their presence suggests a relatively high intensity of land use during the Bronze Age. These sites typically take the form of sometimes-extensive tracts of land characterised by the presence of small cairns, often – though not always – associated with the remains of circular roundhouses and, sometimes, contemporary field banks. Such relict prehistoric landscapes may originally have been much more widespread, but now they tend to survive only in upland areas where the land is not improved or subject to regular cultivation. While climatic deterioration during the Late Bronze Age led to the abandonment of many upland areas which had previously been viable for cultivation, it is quite possible that some of the cairn fields and associated roundhouse structures endured into or originated in the Iron Age.

33. There are no Roman sites within the assessment area, however the Old Military Road **S22** abutting the N edge of the assessment area at Glenquicken Moor is thought to follow the line of the Roman road leading to Loch Ryan from Glenlochar. Evidence of Roman activity is scarce throughout the wider landscape, although a Roman presence is attested by the remains of a fortlet, some 6km to the E of the assessment area N of Gatehouse of Fleet (Canmore: 63631).

Medieval and Later Periods

34. The medieval and post-medieval sites within the assessment area invariably relate to agricultural land use and rural settlement. The overwhelming majority of these monuments likely date from the post-medieval period, though some of the noted structures may have their origins earlier.

35. In the NW part of the assessment area, to the S of Englishman's Burn, is a potential rectangularly shaped building platform situated within a rig field system **S4**. The field system consists of several earthen banks with ditches on one side while the rig is straight and narrow. Around 1km to the SE, on the SW foothills of Cambret Hill is a cluster of at least fifteen subrectangular shieling huts **S7**. Although of uncertain date, another site possibly attesting to medieval or later land use is a small low earthen banked enclosure on the SE slope of Cambret Hill **S12**. To the SSE, two rectangular buildings **S13.2** and a possible hut, likely a shieling hut **S13.3** are recorded situated along two paths of a NE-SW running braided trackway seemingly linking the eastern boundary of the assessment area with Cambret Farm **S21** to the W. This trackway, **S16.2** is associated with the remains of an enclosed field abutting the E boundary of the assessment area **S16.1**, however due to the fragmentary nature of the surviving field-banks it is unclear whether the field is earlier or later than the trackway. Running towards the SW, the trackway also cuts across a seemingly earlier banked plot **S13.6** to the S of the trackway, while in the SE corner of the assessment area N of Cauldside Burn is a small possible pen of a probable post-medieval date **S17**.

36. Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)*, surveyed in the period 1752-5 (Figure 1a), is the first available historical map that shows the area in sufficient detail to allow

comparison with the modern landscape. The assessment area can be identified thanks to its proximity to the ESE-W running road **S22**, which is labelled on Roy's map as 'Road to Dumfries', as well as Glenquicken to the N of the NW corner of the assessment area, which is depicted as a small settlement with unenclosed fields surrounding it. The road **S22** appears to have been incorporated into the route of the Old Military Road between Bridge of Sark and Portpatrick, constructed between 1763-7 to allow for an easy transportation route to Ireland. Unlike its counterparts in Highland Scotland, much of this route was created through the upgrading of existing routeways, a fact supported by the depiction of an already pre-established road on Roy's map, and as discussed previously, it may indeed have Roman origins.

37. From the SE the assessment area is bounded by the foothills of Cairnharrow, labelled 'Karn Harry', as well as the NE-WSW running line of Cauldside Burn, which is not yet labelled on this map. A hill marked 'Cowhill' lies to the N of Carnharrow just S of road **S22**, which, based on its location must be Cambret Hill. Roy also shows several farmsteads grouped around an unnamed burn to the E, including 'Glenhouse', 'Little Glen', and 'Laggan'. Of these, Glenhouse is the largest, depicted as four square buildings within an enclosure surrounded by areas of cultivation enclosed within rectangular fields. Based on the position of the road and unnamed burn, Glenhouse appears to be in a similar location to the modern farm of Glen to the E of the assessment area with the other farms located to the north. The assessment area itself is not depicted in further detail, though the appellation of 'Cowhill' may suggest the area around Cambret Hill was used in this period for cattle grazing.

38. Written some decades after Roy's survey, the Old Statistical Account of Scotland (MacLean, 1795) describes the parish of Kirkmabreck as mainly rural in nature. In the thirty years before its publication, a great deal of land improvement had been carried out, and the amount of grain grown had increased significantly. This was done using lime from shells found on the shores of Wigtown Bay. In the upland areas, such as the assessment area, the land was mainly used to pasture sheep and cattle. The enclosures scattered around the assessment area, such as **S12** and **S17** may attest to this. The population of the parish had increased in the previous thirty years, partially due to the new practice of inoculation against smallpox. In addition, agricultural improvements and new manufacturing businesses served to retain people within the parish.

39. The Old Statistical Account entry also details the narrative of a purported battle that took place on Glenquicken Moor in 1150 between the English and the Scots, and from where Englishman's Burn supposedly derives its name. The alleged site of this battle (Canmore: 63677; DGHER: MDG3278) lies in a field to the immediate N of the assessment area on the other side of the Old Military Road **S22** running E-W. MacLean draws a connection between this supposed battle and the cairn burials of the assessment area, which is most likely erroneous. As later recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book (1850), others sources date this battle to 1312. The Ordnance Survey Name Book also mentions a large number of human bones being recovered from the field towards the end of the 18th century and in 1868 two iron spearheads and a bronze battle-axe were reportedly found nearby.

40. John Ainslie's map of the *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* of 1797 (Figure 1b) shows a few changes to the vicinity of the assessment area. Road **S22** is labelled 'Military Road from Newton Douglas to Dumfries' and appears to follow a more northerly route, NE of the assessment area, that corresponds to the line of the modern Corse of Slakes Road, the earlier, more southernly route no longer depicted. The farm of Cambret **S21** first appears on this map along with a road connecting it to the coast to the SW. It is depicted as a small settlement with two structures marked. Ainslie does not show any field enclosures, which may well have been more widespread by this time based on the Old Statistical Account entry for the parish. Curiously, Ainslie places Cambret Hill to the W of Cambret and does not label the hill SW of the Corse of Slakes. The hill marked Cambret Hill seems to be the location of Blackmyre Moor to the SE of Knockeans Hill, while the unnamed hill seems to correspond to the current location of Cambret Hill. An unnamed burn, potentially Englishman's Burn, is depicted running across the NW corner of the assessment area, which is otherwise not detailed.

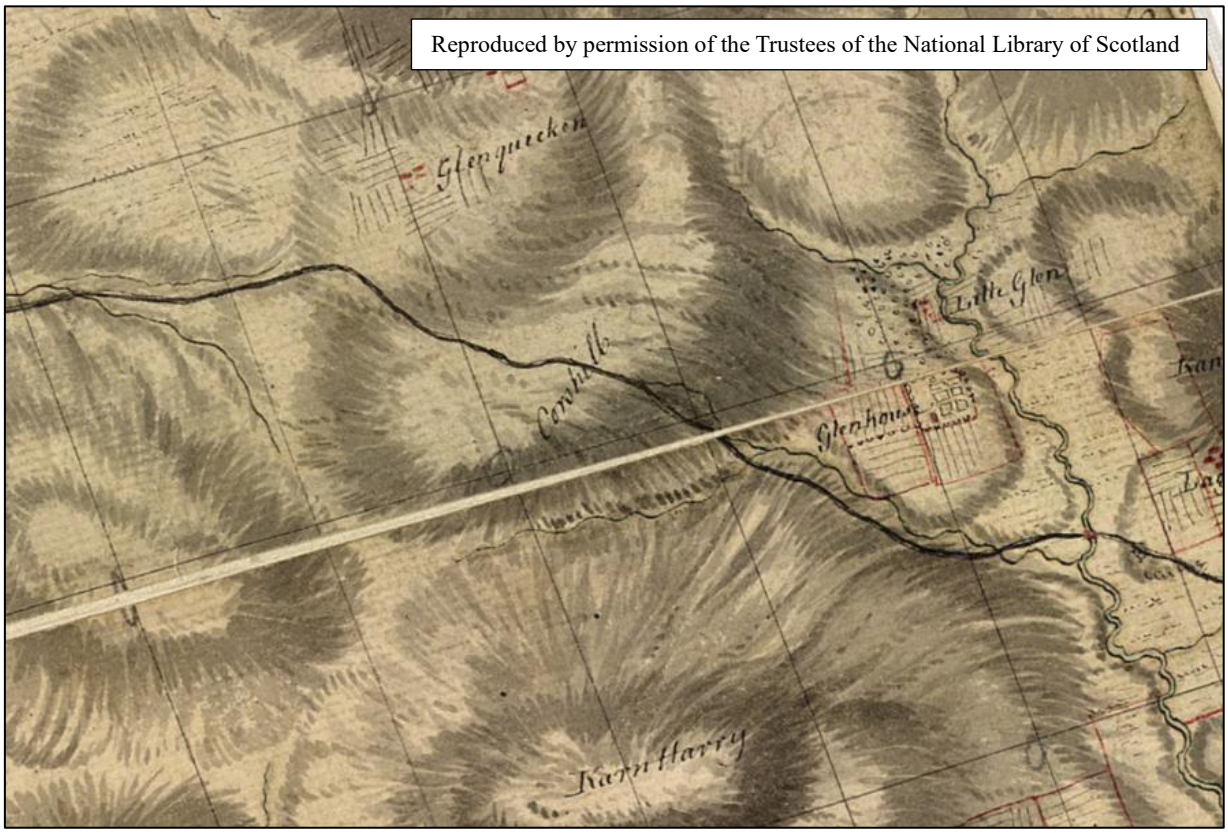


Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands) 1752-55.

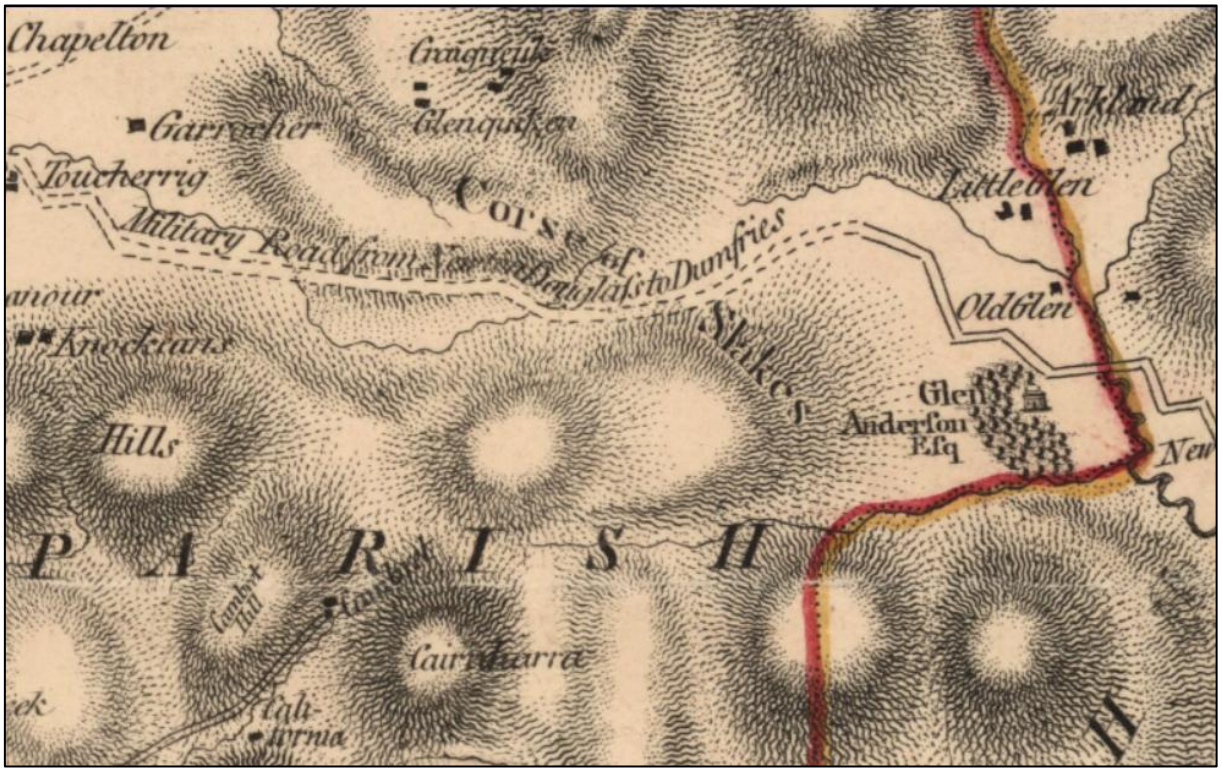


Figure 1b: Extract from Ainslie's map of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, South West section, 1797.



Figure 2: Extract from Thomson's Kirkcudbright-Shire, Bottom Section, 1821.

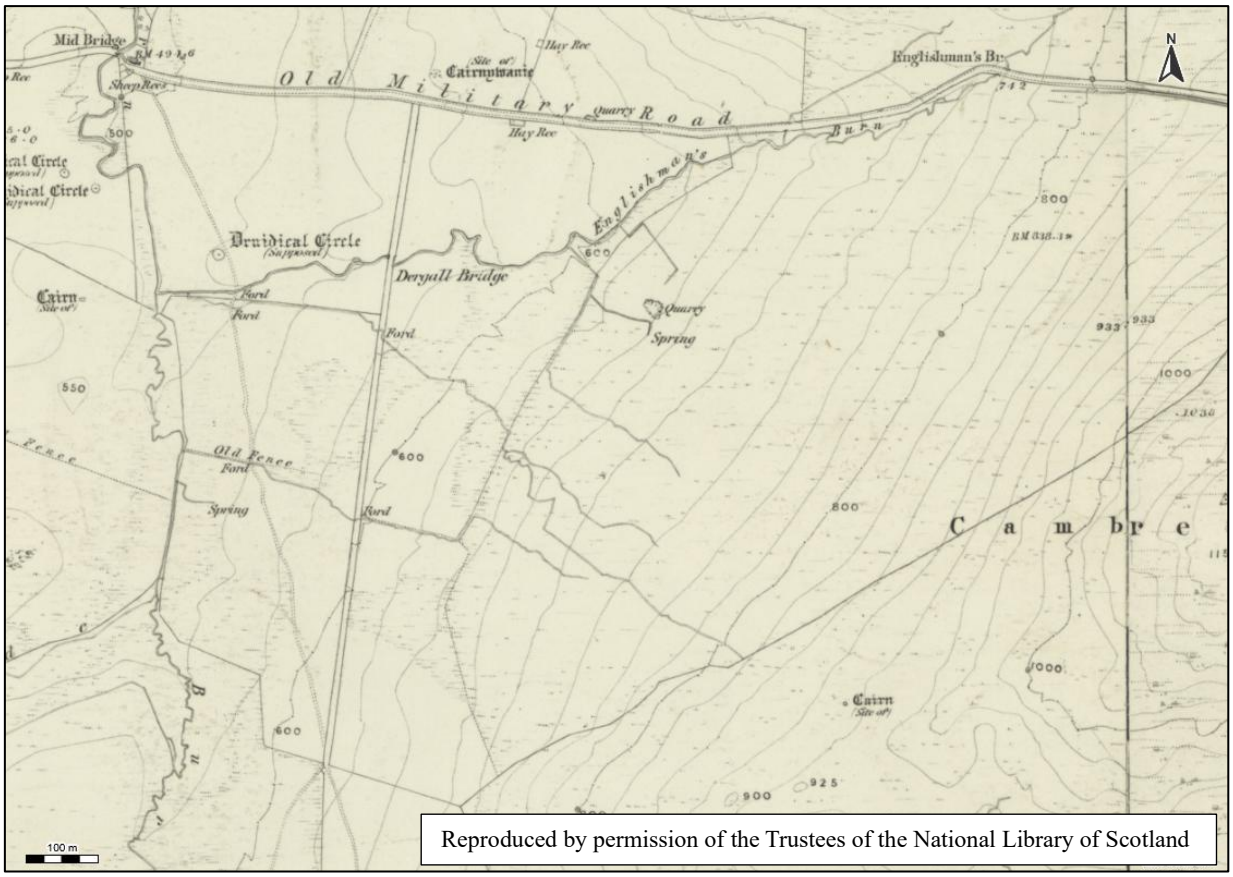


Figure 3a: Extract from the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854, NW portion of the assessment area.

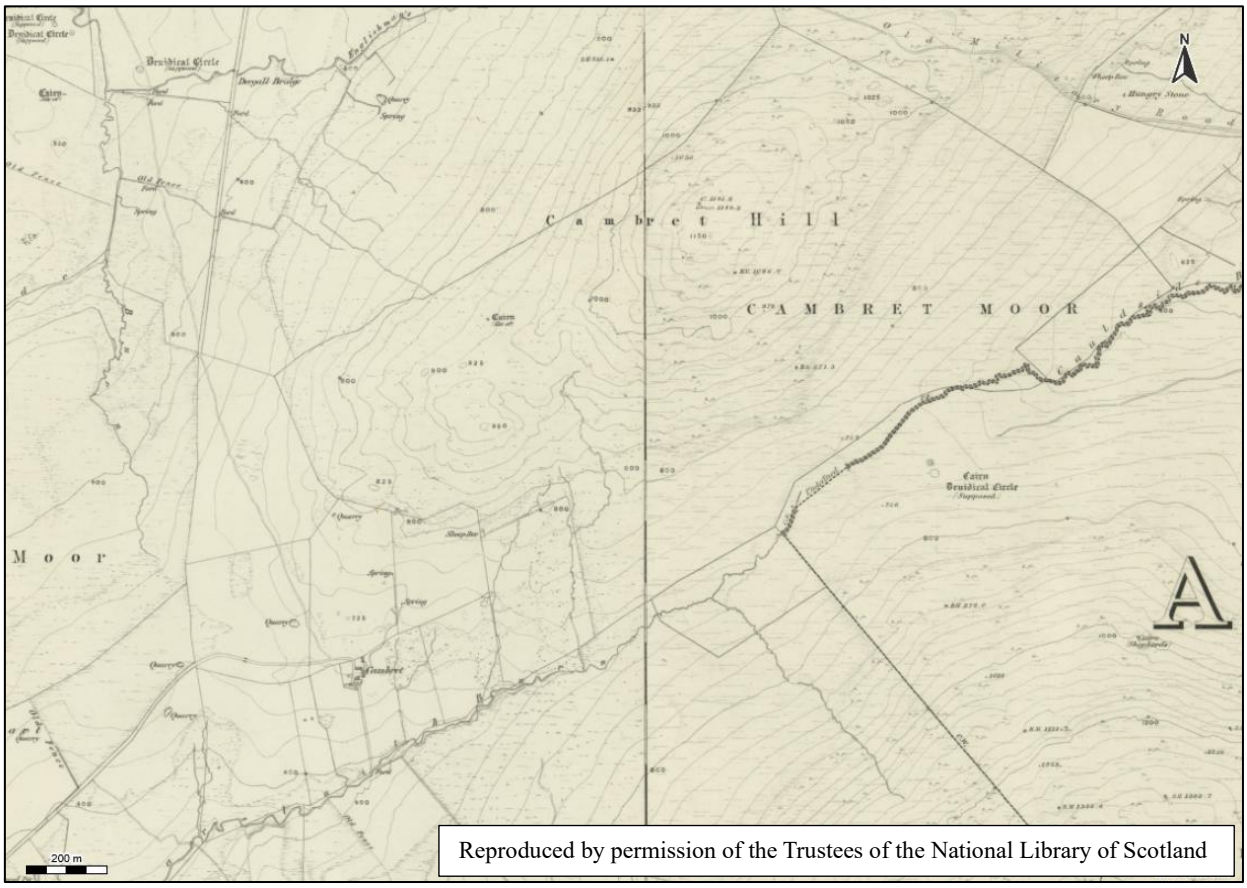


Figure 3b: Extract from 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854, SE portion of the assessment area.

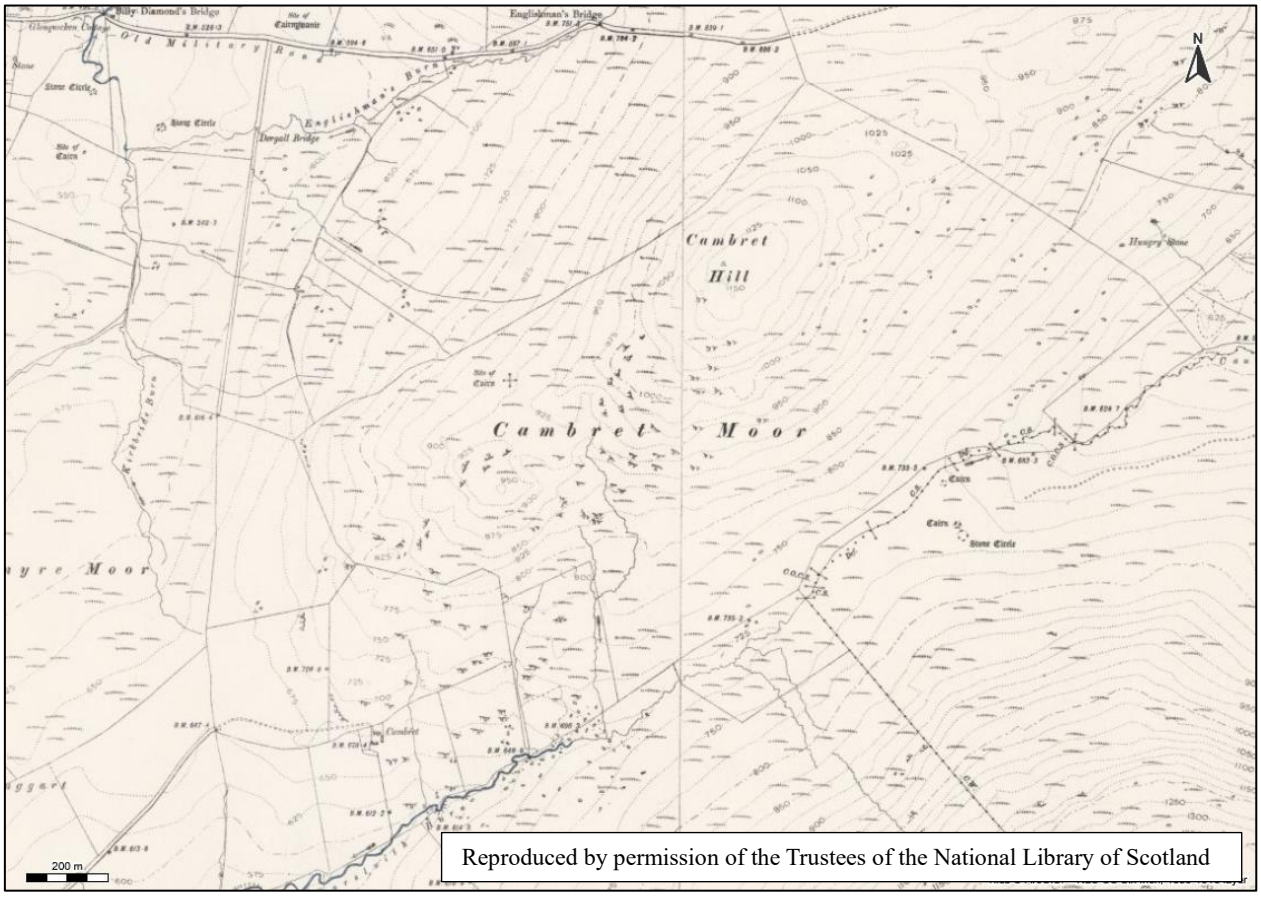


Figure 3c: Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895

41. Thomson's *Kirkcudbright-Shire*, published in 1821, depicts the assessment area in a very similar way, the only change of note being the appearance of a new road leading S from the Old Military Road **S22** and curving towards the coast to the NW of Cambret Farm (Figure 2). It is possible that this depicts field access track **S24** which may have originally continued curving SW – this is supported by the depiction of a footpath on the *1st edition Ordnance Survey* map (1854). Cambret itself is not labelled and only depicted as having a single structure. Glen, to the E is depicted as a country house similarly to Ainslie (1797) and is the only estate of a substantial size in the immediate vicinity.

42. There had been few changes in the parish by the time of writing of the New Statistical Account (Muir, 1845). Concerning the general topography of the parish, Muir highlights that the soil of the uplands tends to be thin and rocky, while the valleys had been considerably improved. The use of shell banks to improve the fields since the Old Statistical Account had resulted in a great depletion of this resource, and the practice was rarely carried out by 1845. Several "Ayrshire style" dairies are mentioned as established within the parish, including one at the neighbouring Glen to the E of the assessment area. It is also noted that a great deal of lead had been located in the parish, including at Glen in the neighbouring fields. Muir describes the process of 19th century stone quarrying in great detail, and although no quarries are mentioned near the assessment area, the techniques may be recognised on the quarried boulder **S18**.

43. The *1st edition Ordnance Survey* map of 1854 shows much greater detail than any previous mapping and shows the assessment area to be enclosed largely along its modern boundary lines, such as to the N on Cambret Hill, to the W and to the S along Cauldside Burn (Figures 3a and 3b). There are small enclosed fields in the NW and SW regions, the latter associated with Cambret Farm **S21**. The farm itself is depicted as having four roofed structures, a possible sheep pen and a small unroofed outbuilding. The Ordnance Survey Name Book records Cambret as a farmhouse with outhouses in good repair and around 400 acres of land attached. Some of the field boundaries in the NW may be of quite some age by this period, as an E-W running section is labelled 'Old Fence'. An additional rectangular field is enclosed in the E corner of the assessment area to the N of Cauldside Burn. Nearly all of these field boundaries seemingly survive in little changed form on modern mapping.

44. The fields on the western slopes of Cambret Hill were evidently used for grazing sheep in this period, attested to by two sheep rees shown in the very NW corner of the assessment area **S23** and to the NE of Cambret Farm **S10**. A hay ree **S25** is also shown lying over the area boundary just S of the Old Military Road. The fields to the NW and the vicinity of Cambret Farm are linked by a path and a seemingly more substantial road. The latter, likely an access track, cuts through Glenquicken Moor running S from the Old Military Road and runs over a bridge straddling Englishman's Burn labelled 'Dergall Bridge' **S24**. This may be the road first shown on Thomson's map of 1821. The path runs NNW-SSE and interestingly passes directly adjacent to Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle **S1**, which is marked on the map as 'Druidical Circle (Supposed)'. The stone circles beyond the W boundary of the assessment area and Cauldside Burn stone circle **S20** are also depicted on the map, as are many of the burial cairns of the area, including **S6** within the assessment area.

45. Confirming the claims of the New Statistical Account about the prevalence of stone quarrying, a large number of small quarry sites are depicted in the immediate vicinity of the assessment area, but only one, **S11**, is located within the assessment area to the NW of Cambret Farm. A 'Ruin' of a small rectangular structure is marked close by to the E nestled against a field boundary **S9**. The entire eastern half of the assessment area is shown to be moorland except for the rectangular field enclosure mentioned previously.

46. There is very limited change to the assessment area shown on the *2nd edition Ordnance Survey* map dating from 1895 (Figure 3c). Just beyond the NW corner of the assessment area, 'Mid Bridge' is now labelled 'Billy Diamond's Bridge', hence the naming of the stone circle **S1**. The quarries shown on the 1st edition map (1854) have evidently fallen out of use as none are depicted, and one of the stone circles to the W of the area boundary has seemingly also disappeared by this time. Path **S23** is no longer shown either, and the ruin **S9.1** depicted on the previous map abutting a field boundary associated with Cambret has

likewise disappeared, along with the adjacent N-S running boundary **S9.2**. Cambret Farm **S21** is seemingly somewhat diminished in importance and is only depicted with three of the previous four roofed and none of the unroofed structures.

47. There is virtually no change in the assessment area on early 20th century mapping. The remaining stone circle beyond the NW boundary (Canmore: 63666) is still depicted well into the last century including on the National Grid map published in 1957 (Kirkcudbrightshire NX55NW – A). The only change visible at this time is a footpath extending SW of Cambret towards the assessment area boundary to a burn crossing.

Aerial Photography and LiDAR data

48. Modern aerial imagery and LiDAR data is available for the assessment area and has been used to clarify the location and form of many of the sites identified as well as the historical field divisions that still exist across the landscape.

49. Historical aerial photography is available of Cambret Farm and its vicinity from 1946 and shows it to be agricultural land as depicted on historical mapping with the associated road leading to the coast towards the SW. The area was also photographed in 1988 showing the location of Cambret Hill Radio Station and the track leading to it in the NE of the assessment area with no other built features in the immediate surroundings.

Walkover Survey

50. The walkover survey took place over two days on the 26th and 27th March 2025. Weather conditions were cloudy but clear on the first day which turned misty on the second day of the survey which greatly affected the visibility of sites over distances. The survey area consisted of unimproved moorland on the higher slopes of Cambret Hill as well as improved agricultural fields in the lower areas to the NW and SW. Field boundaries encountered were a mix of drystone dykes and modern post-and-wire deer fences. Bracken was observed in the vicinity of archaeological sites and the walkover benefited from the early spring conditions for better visibility of features.

51. Throughout the walkover survey, sites that had been identified during the desk-based assessment through the Historic Environment Record, inspection of historical mapping and aerial imagery were investigated. At the same time, areas with high potential i.e. in the Archaeologically Sensitive Area were subject to field inspection with any new sites encountered recorded.

52. The assessment area was accessed from the Old Military Road **S22** to its N. The Old Military Road **S22** is the only true road of archaeological interest in or adjacent to the assessment area and falls just outside of the NW boundary. It is purported to be in line with the Roman road extending between Glenlochar and Loch Ryan and is in use as a modern asphalt covered single track road linking Creetown with the Corse of Slakes Road just NE of the assessment area. The track leading to Cambret Hill Radio Station was also used to access the E side of the survey area, as was the existing forestry track in the W half of the area.

53. Some parts of the assessment area have seen much agricultural use through time, which is evident from both the identified archaeological sites relating to agricultural activity and the presence of observable rig in the NW and SW portions of the landscape. Nine individual blocks of rig and furrow were observed through satellite imagery over the entire assessment area (Table 2), but not all were visible from the ground. The clearest to discern proved to be rig block B in the NW part of the assessment area (Figure 4). Nearly all other blocks were concentrated within a single field belonging in the S of the assessment area. The walkover survey also identified a small number of clearance cairns, which are likely the result of more modern land use (Figure 5). These were not included in the site list but their location was recorded.

54. The NW portion of the assessment area is dominated by traces of post medieval to modern agricultural land use as well as the significant presence of prehistoric monuments. The westernmost portion of the area is divided into four larger improved fields with the majority of the existing lines of boundaries originating from the 19th century. These fields were originally accessed via an access track running NNE-SSW over Dergall Bridge **S24**. The



Figure 4: Rig block B photographed from the NW.



Figure 5: Modern clearance cairn by Englishman's Burn.

track remains visible and defined by parallel banks between fields while the bridge has collapsed, although its supporting stonework survives. At the time of the visit, these fields were in active use for grazing sheep and rig was observed over block B in the centre of the area evidencing earlier cultivation. No trace survives in the NW corner of the area of a sheep ree **S23** depicted on the *1st edition Ordnance Survey* (1854), however the hay ree **S25** likewise recorded on this map appeared to still be in use as a livestock pen. Some traces of older field division and land use were observed in the southern two fields where small degraded sections of banks and a building platform **S4** survive, likely dating from the late medieval to the early modern period.

55. Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle **S1** stands immediately to the S of a modern post and wire fence dividing the northern two fields near the W boundary of the area. As the finest example of the prehistoric ritual monuments found within the assessment area, it plays a vital role in understanding the earliest phases of human activity in the vicinity as well as contributes to the understanding of the Bronze Age sites in the surrounding landscape that postdate the stone circle. Its position on the valley floor between Knockeans Hill to the SW, Cambret Hill to the SE and Shiel Hill to the NE grants good inter-visibility to a large number of prehistoric sites nearby, which however are impacted by existing forestry plantations (Figure 6).

56. Notably, the location of two potentially contemporary recorded but no longer extant stone circles in the neighbouring field to the NW (Canmore:63669 & 63666) is obscured by a deciduous treeline on the area boundary as well as the existing Christmas tree plantation. Accepting these three stone circles as bona fide, offers an axis of three sites aligned NW to SE broadly transverse alignment to the burn, straddling its meandering path northwards. Looking SE a view through these three sites (which is not now available) would align on the SW end of the summit section of Cambret Hill, not on its highest point where the modern masts are situated.

57. Sightlines from the Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle **S1** towards a cist (Canmore: 63688) outwith the assessment area to the SW are similarly impacted by the existing plantation, as are those extending towards the N and the NE.



Figure 6: Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle **S1** in the foreground, looking SE towards Cambret Hill. **S2**, **S5** and **S6** are all within the field of view.

58. Of sites within the assessment area, the stone circle **S1** is afforded a direct line of sight towards Glenquicken Moor Burnt Mound **S2**, which was found in good condition and undisturbed except by burrowing animals. Upslope towards the SE previous constraints to forestry planting has retained an open corridor in the forestry plantation toward Englishman's Burn Roundhouse **S5**. The remains of the possible roundhouse were overgrown, however, the open view to the NW towards **S1** helps situate the otherwise isolated site within the prehistoric landscape. Continuing towards the SE on Cambret Moor as the assessment boundary opens up to the large SE portion of the area a stone-lined cist **S6** is located on a low grassy knoll. The cist was found largely obscured by vegetation but its line of sight towards the stone circle **S1** is likewise uninterrupted. The inter-visibility of the cist and roundhouse **S5** is more uncertain due to the undulating nature of the slope, however, presumably this funerary monument would have been originally topped with a cairn of some height granting it more prominence in the landscape.

59. The lower SW portion of the assessment area is once again predominantly characterised by post-medieval land use with intermittent traces of prehistoric activity. Cambret Farm **S21**, itself located outwith the assessment boundary and remaining a working farm, is the locus of the agricultural activity with an associated field system largely surviving as drystone dykes reinforced in some stretches with modern post and wire fencing.

60. A ruin depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map **S9.1** abutting a no longer extant N-S line of field boundary likewise no longer survives, however, the old line of the boundary was visible as a stretch of low bank **S9.2**. To the E, similarly incorporated into the field system and first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map is a four-compartment drystone sheep ree **S10**, which attests to the historical use of the area as pasture. The sheep ree bore signs of still being in active use, and indeed sheep were being kept in the area at the time of the visit. Moving beyond agricultural land use, a single quarry site **S11** was depicted on the 1st Ordnance Survey map by the NW boundary of the assessment area, which was found to be small and entirely grass-covered. An additional possible small quarry site **S19** was located by the survey approximately 550m to the NE.

61. To the immediate NE of the easternmost field of the Cambret field system a prehistoric C-shaped burnt mound **S8** is located on the W bank of a burn. This burnt mound was found in somewhat overgrown but good condition and previous testing during the RCAHMS survey of 1994 revealed the presence of burnt material, similar to that seen during the present survey at **S2**.

62. A short distance farther to the NE on the SW low slopes of Cambret Hill in an area criss-crossed by small burns is a cluster of 17 grass and bracken-covered low mounds **S7.1**, likely shieling huts dating from the post-medieval period. The survey also located an additional similar structure in better condition slightly outside of this group to the NE which may postdate the original shieling huts.

63. Among the mounds are two possible prehistoric roundhouses **S7.2**. These are comparable in size with diameters in the low teens and are situated 52m apart, surviving as low moss and grass covered subcircular banks. One, situated in the NW of the cluster, was noted by the RCAHMS in 1994 and also has an additional stony L-shaped bank within the circular enclosure, which may signify later re-use for shelter or enclosure likely in association with the surrounding shieling huts. A further potential location for a roundhouse or enclosure was identified during the desk-based assessment via satellite imagery to the E of this area but upon visit, no anthropic features were noted. However, a similar location some 360m to the SE of **S7** yielded a bracken-covered but quite clear subcircular bank 15m in diameter, possibly the remains of another prehistoric roundhouse **S26**.

64. Following to the E on roughly the same elevation is an extended area of prehistoric ritual activity as well as a previously recorded possible prehistoric field system **S13.4** with an associated cairnfield **S13.5** and a fifth potential roundhouse **S13.1**. The field system was hard to discern in the landscape but the associated small clearance cairns, 17 of which were identified, almost all aligned in a broad NW-SE aligned belt following the slope of Cambret Hill, supporting the interpretation that their locations correspond to the fringes of plots extending upslope. The potential roundhouse was similar in character to those noted previously, with vegetation-covered tumbled stony banks. Without further study, it is

impossible to establish whether these features were even broadly contemporary, but their presence potentially signifies a considerable prehistoric settlement use of the area in addition to the established ritual activity.

65. The ritual and funerary monument alignment extending a short distance to the W includes, from N to S, a burial cairn **S14**, a scheduled cup and ring marked stone **S15**, as well as a larger scheduled area to the immediate SSE of the assessment area boundary **S20** that incorporates two burial cairns, two standing stones as well as a low stone circle. These monuments are all inter-visible, as far as their condition allows, and positioned on a NNW-SSE axis (Figure 7) aligned just to the E of the summit of Cambret Hill to the NNW and on Carnharrow to the SSE. However, seeking these alignments and attributing significance to them may mask the role of this axis as a transverse blocking array of monuments across the headwater of the stream. Hence the significant axis for these sites could be the flow of the stream and the approach to them from the ENE.

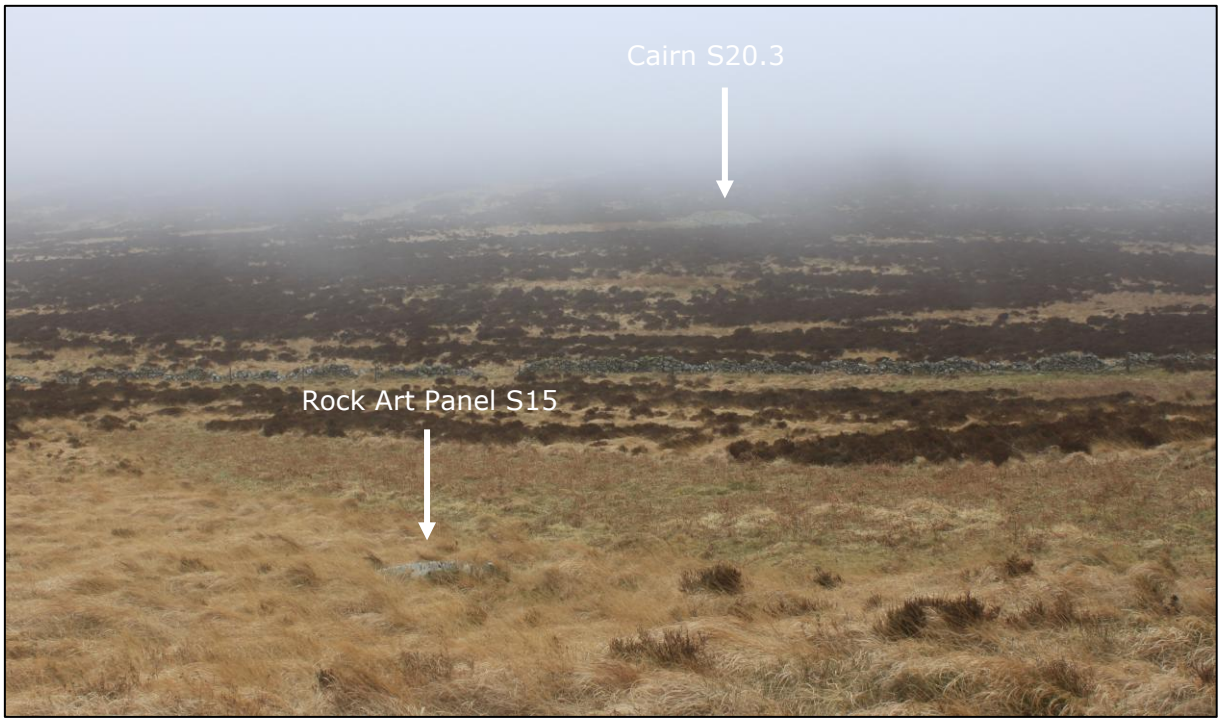


Figure 7: Cup and ring marked stone **S15** sits in the foreground, cairn **S20.3** visible in the heather beyond the stone dyke marking the Assessment Area boundary.

66. Broadly in this line of monuments just NW of **S15** is a quarried boulder **S18** that had previously been misidentified as bearing cup marks. The walkover survey confirmed that these are indeed drill holes and likely attest to 19th century quarrying. Following E along the line of the southern boundary, a small cluster of five structures, two of which had been previously known, and a possible small clearance cairn **S13.2** are located to the SSE of the prehistoric field system. One more structure, **S13.3** is found roughly 65m to the E. These structures appeared more reminiscent of the shieling huts seen on the SW slopes of Cambret Hill and are more likely to date from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

67. The survey could not confidently identify banked plot **S13.6**, possibly due to vegetation cover. Pen **S17** likewise was not identifiable, but the ditch and bank boundaries delineating the rectilinear field it sat within in the SE corner of the assessment area were found in good condition.

68. Some sections of a post-medieval field system **S16.1** likewise survive to the N abutting the eastern boundary. A braided trackway **S16.2** connecting this area with the sites towards the SE also survives intermittently as shallow hollows across the landscape. The northernmost feature noted during the survey in this part of the assessment area was a ruined and overgrown enclosure of uncertain date **S12.**

Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within the assessment area

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle	HES: SM1023 Canmore: 63688 DGHER: MDG3289	**Desk Based Assessment** Depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and most recently surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994. Set on the N side of Englishman's Burn 300m to the SSE of Glenquicken. the circle is formed by 28 closely set low boulders with a diameter of 15.5-17m. A 1.6m tall standing stone is located at the centre. With the exception of one possible missing stone on the SW, the circle is complete and is noted as a fine example of the low stone circles of Galloway. **Walkover survey** The stone circle was found to be as described, with a modern post and wire fence stretching across the scheduled area in a E-W direction to the immediate N of the circle of low boulders. A concentration of small stones was seen around the central standing stone, which has previously been noted to be a likely result of field clearance.	NX 50969 58210	
S2	Englishman's Burn Burnt Mound	Canmore: 90568 DGHER: MDG10246	**Desk Based Assessment** Not depicted on historical or modern mapping and not identifiable on aerial imagery or LIDAR. The site was identified and described by the RCAHMS as part of their 1994 survey. On the NE side of a small, unnamed tributary of the Englishman's Burn there is an oval burnt mound, measuring 10.4m from ENE to WSW by 9.4m transversely and standing about 0.75m in height. **Walkover survey** The burnt mound was found in the location described by the RCAHMS survey. It was a low grass covered mound, its full footprint measuring 16m ENE to WSW by 11m transversely, its height as previously described was up to 0.75m. Some reddened, seemingly heat affected stone was observed by an animal burrow on its NE slope.	NX 51521 58141	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S3	Glenquicken Moor Cairn	Canmore: 63670 DGHER: MDG3273	**Desk Based Assessment** The New Statistical Account recounts that a large cairn was removed by a Mr McLean of Mark while improving a field in Glenquicken Moor in 1809. A cist found within reportedly contained a “very large” skeleton, one of its arms almost severed from the shoulder by a greenstone axe, a fragment of which still remained in the bone. A perfectly round, highly polished flint ball about 3" in diameter and a flint arrowhead was also found with the skeleton. A Canmore point **S3.1** is given for this cairn with 1km accuracy. The cairn is not depicted on historical mapping and no remains of it are visible at the location on aerial imagery or LIDAR. A possible location for the cairn is recorded in the Dumfries & Galloway HER on the SE bank of Englishman’s Burn to the NE **S3.2**. **Walkover Survey** The vicinity of the findspot was visited and as expected no corresponding remains of the cairn were identified during the walkover survey. The spot identified in the Dumfries & Galloway HER seems plausible in the crook of Englishman’s Burn with views to **S1** and in a linear alignment with **S2**.	S3.1 NX 51 58 S3.2 NX 51300 58200	 View from S3.1 to the NW towards S1  View towards S1 from S3.2
S4	Englishman's Burn Building Platform and Field System	Canmore: 90384 DGHER: MDG10187	**Desk Based Assessment** The field system and building platform were identified by RCAHMS in 1994, from which this description is derived. It is not depicted on historical or modern mapping. The building platform cannot be identified on aerial imagery but some rig is visible nearby to the E. A building-platform is situated within a rigged field-system on the gentle NW-facing slopes S of Englishman's Burn, which extends over a distance of about 1km from NE to SW by 500m transversely. The building-platform, set on a terrace at the bottom of a rigged field, measures 10.7m from ESE to WNW by 7m transversely and stands 0.45m high with a slight dimple in the interior. The field-system consists of a number of earthen banks with ditches on one side; the ditches are particularly well preserved along the head-dyke (marked on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979) as a drain) and along the banks that delineate a trackway that cuts through the head-dyke from NNE to SSW. The rig is straight and narrow (c.4.5m in width) and runs downslope. Part of the field-system is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map. **Walkover Survey**	NX 51019 57630	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			The building platform **S4.1** was visited during the survey and its location on the terrace described was identified, although no real upstanding height was measurable. The rig surrounding the immediate area was also not identifiable at the time of visit, but a pronounced rig was seen in the field to the N. A lone short, NW-SE running section of bank with a shallow ditch on its NE side was identified 300m to the N of this location, which may be a remnant from the early field system **S4.2** described by the RCAHMS. The bank was grass covered and measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m tall.		
S5	Englishman's Burn Roundhouse	Canmore: 90385 DGHER: MDG10188	**Desk Based Assessment** The site was identified by RCAHMS in 1994, from which this description is derived. It is not shown on historical or modern mapping and it cannot be identified on aerial imagery. On a terrace at the bottom of an area of improved grassland on the NW slope of Cambret Hill there is a small hut-circle which measures 5.3m in diameter within a stone-faced bank, 1.25m thick and 0.25m high, with an entrance on the S. **Walkover Survey** The survey found visible stones in a rough circle 7m in diameter at the location with some additional stones lying to the NE. A representative boulder measured 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.2m. The banks were up to 0.9m wide and quite uneven with a maximum height of 0.25m as previously described. A definitive entrance location was not apparent.	NX 5156 5777	
S6	Cambret Moor Cist	Canmore: 63689 DGHER: MDG3290	**Desk Based Assessment** A site of a cairn is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which was noted by FR Coles in 1899 and visited by the OS in 1977, the latter finding no cairn but a possible cist. Not depicted on modern mapping and not visible on aerial imagery. The site was surveyed by RCAHMS in 1994, from which this description is derived. A possible megalithic cist is situated on a heather-covered terrace on the NW-facing slope of Cambret Hill about 600m WSW of the summit. The cover-stones have been removed to reveal a rectangular stone-lined chamber, which measures 3m from ENE to WSW by 1.4m transversely and 0.4m in depth. Two large flat slabs, presumably cover-stones, lie to the ENE and W. **Walkover Survey** The survey identified the location of the cist and found it heavily overgrown and obscured by tall grass. A single slab measuring 1.2m x 0.33m x 0.17m was visible forming the ENE end of the chamber. Further stones were felt when probed forming the bottom and sides of the cist. The presumed cover-stones lying to the ENE and W were not found.	NX 51851 57531	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S7	Cambret Moor Shieling Huts and Roundhouse	Canmore: 90629 DGHER: MDG10267	**Desk Based Assessment** The shielings and possible roundhouse are not depicted on historical or modern mapping and were surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994, from which this description is derived. Some of the shieling mounds are potentially discernible on aerial imagery. At least fifteen subrectangular huts are dispersed across a bracken-covered terrace, which is bisected by a stream, on the SW flank of Cambret Moor. Ten of the huts are built on mounds measuring up to 8m by 6.4m and 0.4m in height. What may be a two-compartment hut, or two successive huts, is visible on one mound. The huts are defined by low turf banks and measure up to 10.6m by 5.8m overall. Within the scatter of huts there is an oval enclosure, possibly a hut-circle, measuring 8.6m by 8.1m within a grass-grown bank spread to 2.4m in thickness and 0.4m in height. An L-shaped bank cuts across the interior, possibly part of a secondary hut. **Walkover Survey** The walkover survey identified 17 grass and bracken covered low mounds **S7.1**, some with visible stone across the area identified by RCAHMS. The ground was fairly rocky and some mounds may have been natural outcrops, or these outcrops could have been exploited for the construction of shieling huts. The mounds varied in size, the largest measuring approximately 9.5m x 7m, the smallest 3m x 2m and up to a height of 0.4m. The survey also located an additional potential shieling hut on a rise to the NE of the cluster which had an entrance on the S and visible wall sections up to a height of 0.6m, having possibly been modified or constructed at a later date. The possible roundhouse **S7.2** was found in the NE section of the cluster and had moss-covered banks up to 0.4m in height with no visible stone. The perimeter was frequently interrupted and only survived in sections with sheep tracks running across the area, although it was easily identifiable as a rough subcircular shape. The L-shaped bank was also noted and may be evidence of later use of the structure as a shieling hut. A second subcircular enclosure or roundhouse **S7.3** was also recorded 53m to the ESE with very low, approximately 0.2m high by 0.6m wide grassy banks and a diameter of 11m.	Centred on NX 52103 557241	 S7.1  S7.1 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					S7.2
S8	Cambret Moor Burnt Mound	Canmore: 90628 DGHER: MDG10266	**Desk Based Assessment** Not depicted on historical or modern mapping, this site was surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994 from where this description is derived. A small, somewhat irregularly shaped mound is visible on aerial photography and LIDAR. A C-shaped, heather-covered burnt mound is situated on the W side of a burn as it crosses a terrace to the SW of Cambret Moor. It measures 9m from NNE to SSW by 6.2m transversely and 0.5m in height. The mound opens out on the ESE, towards the burn, and lifting a sod revealed cracked stone and flecks of charcoal set in a black soil. **Walkover Survey** The C-shaped burnt mound was found as previously described, heather covered and well visible in an area of rough pasture.	NX 52027 57123	
S9	Cambret Structure and Bank	Canmore: 177017 DGHER: MDG15404	**Desk Based Assessment** A single unroofed building annotated 'Ruin' **S9.1** attached on its N side to a field boundary depicted on the 1st edition OS map, but it is not shown on modern mapping and is not visible on aerial imagery. Cambret Farm **S21** is depicted surrounded by a number of enclosed fields from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map onwards. These fields, with the exclusion of the N-S boundary adjacent to the structure, are shown the same on modern mapping and visible on satellite imagery. **Walkover Survey** **S9.1** A sparse scattering of boulders was visible at the location that gave no indication of the original shape of the structure. A change in vegetation from high to low grass was observed roughly over the noted area, indicating that there may be some remainder of the structure below ground. The walkover survey noted the presence of the field system. The boundaries are made up of drystone dykes in good condition. The boundary line to the N of the structure still stood as presumably the old drystone dyke and was reinforced by an additional modern line of post and wire fencing on its S side. A low, 0.2m tall high grass and bracken covered bank **S9.2** was seen extending towards the S, only surviving in short sections, which matches the missing line of boundary depicted on the 1st OS map.	S9.1 NX 51571 57062 S9.2 NX 51523 56720 (centred on)	 S9.1 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					S9.2
S10	Cambret Sheep Ree	-	**Desk Based Assessment** A Sheep Ree is depicted set within field boundaries to the NE of Cambret farm on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent mapping including modern mapping. The structure and adjacent stone boundaries are clearly visible on aerial imagery. **Walkover Survey** The sheep ree measured 20m x 13m oriented NNW-SSE along a section of drystone field boundary. The walls stand up to 1.3m high and form three larger inner compartments accessed via a narrow corridor on the E side. There were sheep in the field at the time of visit and the ree is evidently still in use to some degree, with several recent looking as well as older, potentially 19th century medicine bottles inserted into its walls at several locations.	NX 51797 57008	
S11	Cambret Quarry	-	**Desk Based Assessment** A Quarry is depicted to the N of Cambret farm on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but no longer depicted on modern mapping. Scarring on the ground is visible at the marked location on aerial imagery. **Walkover Survey** The quarry location was visited during the survey and was found to be grass covered with a only a narrow hollow visible on the rocky rise.	NX 51418 57064	
S12	Cambret Moor Enclosure	Canmore: 90566 DGHER: MDG10244	**Desk Based Assessment** A subrectangular enclosure was identified by the RCAHMS in 1994 situated in a patch of bracken on the SE slope of Cambret Hill. It measures 12m from NE to SW by 6m transversely over low earthen banks. The structure is not depicted on mapping and not visible on aerial imagery. **Walkover Survey** The banks were found to be very uncertain, only vaguely visible and partially surviving in some spots. They were largely overgrown with grass and bracken with only a few visible stones. The identified area did however match the dimensions described previously.	NX 52910 57730	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S13	Cambret Moor Roundhouse Structures Cairnfield Field System	Canmore: 63684 DGHER: MDG3285	**Desk Based Assessment** This site was visited by the OS Archaeology Division Revision Programme and subsequently surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994 from where this description is derived. None of the structures are depicted on historical or modern mapping but the possible location of some are discernible on aerial photography and LIDAR. On the gentle slopes towards the base of the SE flank of Cambret Hill, there are a hut-circle, two buildings, and a hut set within a scatter of small cairns and a field-system of small subrectangular plots. The hut-circle **S13.1**, which is levelled into the back of a small terrace, measures 8.6m from E to W by 7.1m transversely within a boulder-faced bank 2m in thickness and 0.5m in height. The entrance is on the SE. The buildings **S13.2** are situated on a terrace to the SW of the hut-circle and measure up to 7m by 3.5m internally. The hut **S13.3** lies to the SSE of the hut-circle and comprises a mound measuring 6.6m by 5.3m overall on top of which there are two depressions. The field-system **S13.4** lies to the NW and W of the hut-circle and is characterised by intermittent stretches of heather-covered stony banks and lynchets defining at least four subrectangular plots, measuring up to 60m across. Most of the ground outwith the plots does not appear to have been cleared, but there are thirteen small cairns **S13.5**, measuring up to 5m in diameter and 0.4m in height, scattered around the fringes of the plots. Some 80m to the NE of the eastern fringe of the field-system there is an earth-and-stone banked plot **S13.6**, measuring about 70m from N to S by 50m transversely. A trackway runs along the W side of the plot, probably part of the trackway running through the field-system to the SW. A further trackway crosses the saddle from ENE to WSW, and short stretches of it are visible cutting through the site. **Walkover Survey** **S13.1** The survey identified the possible roundhouse at the recorded location as a circular stone enclosure with grass moss and bracken covered 1.2m wide tumbled banks that were up to 0.5m high. **S13.2** The two structures previously identified were found, as were an additional three potential structures, the largest of which measured 11m x 6.5m oriented NNW-SSE 20m to their S. The two smaller structures were located approximately 10m to the SE and SW of the original two recorded buildings and measured 8m x 5m and 6m x 5m. A fourth feature measuring 2m x 2.5m in the centre of the area formed by the other structures may have been a small clearance cairn. All of the noted structures were heavily overgrown and tumbled, with the clearest indication of internal structure visible on the newly recorded large structure to the S. **S13.3** The hut was situated on a little rise to the SE of 13.1, very overgrown but with a clearly visible outline of tumbled boulders. It measured 8m x 5m and the remains of the walls stood no taller than 0.3m. **S13.4** Although heather covered NW-SE running strips, possibly forming the lynchets were visible over the area, no stony banks were identified. Of the small cairns **S13.5**, 17 were recorded in total measuring between 1.5m x 1.8m and 7m x 8.3m and up to 0.7m tall. The vast majority were concentrated around a NW-SE running line following the slope of Cambret Hill, 6 of which were located to the NE of the previously demarcated extent of the site. 3 cairns were located to the SE of this concentration, likewise aligned along a rough NW-SE line and a fourth small cairn was found in-between these two groups. **S13.6** The location of the banked plot was visited but it could not be identified with confidence. The area was undulating ground and fairly obscured by vegetation.	S13.1 NX 5299 5750 S13.2 NX 5297 5743 S13.3 NX 5305 5746 S13.4 NX 52926 57490 (centred on, approximate) S13.6 NX 53098 57625 (centred on)	 S13.1  S13.2

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			The hollows corresponding to the noted trackways were seen, more prominent in some places than others.		 S13.3  S13.4  S13.5 showing four cairns

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S14	Cambret Moor Burial Cairn	Canmore: 90631 DGHER: MDG10269	**Desk Based Assessment** The cairn is not depicted on historical or modern mapping and not visible on aerial photography. LIDAR, however shows a mound with a hollow at its approximate recorded location. The site was surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994, from where the below description is derived. A cairn is situated towards the base of the SE flank of Cambret Moor and measures 7.5m in diameter and 0.5m in height. An upright slab, 0.5m in length, perhaps part of a cist, lines one side of a hollow in the centre of the cairn. **Walkover Survey** The cairn was found to be very overgrown, almost entirely grass and heather covered. It stood up to 0.6m tall and only some stones of the cist were visible. The overall dimensions of the mound were measured as 5.8m x 5.3m.	NX 5281 5744	
S15	Cambret Moor Cup and Ring Marked Stone	HES: SM1009 Canmore: 63679 DGHER: MDG3280	**Desk Based Assessment** Not depicted on historical mapping but shown on modern mapping, this cup and ring marked stone on the SE slope of Cambret Hill is a Scheduled Monument. First mentioned in the New Statistical Account (Muir 1845), the stone was most recently surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994, from which survey the below description is derived. Situated on a gentle slope on the SE flank of Cambret Moor to the W of a field-system. The smooth, slightly sloping, upper face of the rock bears a faint cup-and-ring, around which there is a spiral which completes six circuits of the cup and-ring, measuring 650mm across. A channel runs out from the cup through the ring and spiral. Also on the rock, there is a cup and three rings, measuring 250mm across, and what may be two large pock-marks near the edge of the slab. **Walkover Survey** The cup and ring marked stone was found to NE of the centre of the scheduled area. The carvings were incredibly faint and occupied the SE-looking rock face. The boulder itself measured 1.2m x 1m.	NX 52855 57382	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S16	Cambret Moor Field Boundary Trackway	Canmore: 90567 DGHER: MDG10245	**Desk Based Assessment** Not depicted on historical or modern mapping, this field boundary and trackway was surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994, from which survey the below description is derived. The field boundary is partially discernible on aerial imagery, while the braided paths of the trackway are clearly visible extending over much of the southern edge of the assessment area. On the bracken- and grass-covered SE slope of Cambret Hill, there are the remains of an enclosed field **S16.1** and a trackway **S16.2**. The surviving field-banks, which are visible in the rough ground to the WSW of the modern fields, define an area up to 200m from NW to SE by about 100m transversely. The braided trackway runs WSW to ENE from Cambret Moor towards Glen farmsteading. Due to the fragmentary nature of the surviving field-banks, it is unclear whether the field is earlier or later than the trackway. **Walkover Survey** **S16.1** was found to be a very overgrown but well-defined NE-SW running section of grassy bank with a maximum height of 0.2m extending to eastern boundary of the assessment area. A very tumbled line of possible NW-SE field boundary with boulders scattered in a line was also located to the S. A small gap was noted over northern arm of the NE-SW running braided trackway **S16.2**, which was visible intermittently as a shallow hollow roughly 1m wide.	S16.1 NX 5330 5770 S16.2 NX 53184 57649 (centred on)	 S16.1  S16.2
S17	Cauldside Burn Pen	Canmore: 352802 DGHER: MDG27408	**Desk Based Assessment** Not depicted on historical or modern mapping, the site was surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1994 from where the below description is derived. The pen is not obvious on aerial imagery. A possible small pen measuring c. 4mx5m across, with an entrance to the NW, is situated on rough ground within a rectilinear field N of Cauldside Burn. **Walkover Survey** The location of the pen was visited but no remaining trace of it was identified during the survey. The rectilinear field itself was found to be bounded by a ditch and bank roughly 1m tall.	NX 5333 5751	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S18	Cambret Moor Drilled Stone	Canmore: 63681 DGHER: MDG3282	**Desk Based Assessment** Initially entered into the record as a cupmarked stone, a quarried boulder is situated to the NW of Cambret Moor Cup and Ring Marked Stone **S15**. The marks on the boulder were described as non-antiquity drilled holes by the Ordnance Survey in 1977, which was verified by the RCAHMS survey of 1994. Likely the result of 19th century quarrying. A boulder measuring 2mx1.8m and 1m deep with a large 'flake' broken off along a line of fourteen 3/4 ins diameter and 3 ins deep drill holes. **Walkover Survey**The boulder was found in the recorded location and as described, obviously bearing a series of drill holes.	NX 5282 5739	
S19	Cambret Moor Quarry	-	**Desk Based Assessment** The site was identified during the walkover and is not depicted on mapping or visible on aerial imagery. **Walkover Survey** A possible small overgrown quarry covering an area of around 3mx3m was identified on the SW side of a rocky outcrop on the SW foothills of Cambret Hill.	NX 51906 57362	
S20	Cauldside Burn Cairns Standing Stones Stone Circle	HES: SM1012 **S20.1** Burial Cairn Canmore: 63692 DGHER: MDG3293 **S20.2** Standing Stones Canmore: 63682 DGHER: MDG3283 **S20.3** Burial Cairn Canmore: 63680 DGHER: MDG3281 **S20.4** Stone Circle Canmore: 63691 DGHER: MDG3292	**Desk Based Assessment** The monument consists of a group of prehistoric sites: two cairns, a pair of standing stones and the remains of a stone circle. The sites stand in a rough NNW-SSE orientation on a N-facing slope running down to Cauldside Burn. The southern cairn, **S20.3** and stone circle **S20.4** were depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and all four monuments are marked on modern mapping and discernible with varying visibility on aerial imagery. Highest on the slope, the most southerly site is the stone circle **S20.4**. Ten stones remain in situ, indicating an original diameter of 23m. Only one of the thin, slabby, stones is more than 1m high. All are set with their long axes along the circumference. 5m to the NNW is large round cairn **S20.3**, 21m in diameter and 2.5m high. It has a hollowed centre showing a collapsed cist. Around the cairn, particularly on the E, is what may be a platform some 1.5m wide, but this may be a result of stone-robbing. 75m NNE again a pair of short earthfast stones lie 10m apart **S20.2**. They are not quite aligned on the cairns which lie on either side of them. The fourth element of the monument is another cairn **S20.1**, which is either much reduced or else was originally of ring-cairn form. It now consists of a circular earthen and stone bank with an internal stony mound. The bank is 12.3m in overall diameter, 0.7m wide and 0.2m high. The central mound is 5.5m across and 0.6m high, and contains an off-centre cist with displaced capstone.	NX 52928 57200	 **S20.4** in the foreground looking NNW towards **S20.3** and the Assessment Area beyond.

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			Walkover Survey The walkover survey visited and identified each site within the scheduled area and found their condtion as previously recorded. This section of the walkover survey was heavily impacted by fog, which greatly reduced intervisibility between sites, notably that between **S20** and the sites within the Assessment Area to the N. It was nonetheless clear that given clear weather these sites on the SE slope of Cambret Hill are readily intervisible.		
S21	Cambret Farm Farm	Canmore: 177034 DGHER: MDG15419	**Desk Based Assessment** A farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings, one partially roofed building, two unroofed structures, one of which has two compartments and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1853, sheet 42). Four roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). Aerial photography shows the farm to be in use with four roofed buildings and at least one stone walled enclosure. **Walkover Survey** The walkover survey confirmed that the farm is an occupied dwelling with four outbuildings as visible on aerial photography. The surrounding associated field boundaries, largely drystone dykes are also in place corresponding to modern mapping.	NX 5146 5666	
S22	Old Military Road Road	Canmore: 246983 DGHER: MDG10263	**Desk Based Assessment** The Old Military Road first appears on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland labelled the 'Road to Dumfries' and is specified on Ainslie's map of 1797 to be a Military Road. The Roman road from Glenlochar (NX76SW 2) to Loch Ryan via Gatehouse of Fleet is thought to follow the same track as this current road, which runs from the Bridge of Sark to Portpatrick. **Walkover Survey** Road **S22** was noted and used to access the Assessment Area during the walkover survey. It is a modern asphalt surfaced single track road and evidently much changed from its earlier forms. No obvious features of archaeological interest were noted, although there remains the potential to carry archaeological information in sub-surface layers.	NX 51177 58430	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S23	Glenquicken Moor Sheep Ree	Canmore: N/a DGHER: N/a	**Desk Based Assessment** A sheep ree is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in the very NW corner of the assessment area near Mid Bridge and S of the Old Military Road. It is not depicted on later mapping and not visible on aerial photography. **Walkover Survey** The location was visited during the walkover survey. The NW-most corner of the area was found to be fenced off, perhaps due to ground conditions. The area was covered in patchy tall grass and bramble and no remains of the sheep ree were visible.	NX 50850 58468	
S24	Dergall Bridge Bridge and Access Track	-	**Desk Based Assessment** A bridge marked 'Dergall Bridge' is depicted crossing Englishman's Burn on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in line with a N-S aligned access track in-between fields on Glenquicken Moor. The bridge is still shown on the 2nd edition OS map but is not depicted on modern mapping. A road is depicted running S from the Old Military Road and curving towards the coast to the SW to the NW of Cambret Farm on Thomson's map of 1821 within the NW part of the assessment area. This may correspond to the track shown crossing Englishman's Burn carried over by Dergall Bridge and then forking into two paths towards the SW and to Cambret Farm just beyond the boundary of the assessment area on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. By the 2nd edition the two paths seemingly disappear but the section just S of the Old Military Road is still shown. The line of the track is identifiable on aerial photography as a gap between two lines of field boundaries and possibly drainage channels on either side. **Walkover Survey** By the time of the field visit the span of the bridge appeared to have collapsed, although its abutments remained in place on both banks of the burn. On its eastern side, a 1.2m high drystone embankment diverts the burn and supports the line of the access track running between the surrounding fields. The track itself is defined by pair of parallel banks to the N about 1m in height. To the S only the W bank seems to survive.	NX 51209 58198	 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S25	Glenquicken Moor Hay Ree	-	**Desk Based Assessment** A hay ree is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map just S of the Old Military Road. It is not depicted on later mapping and not visible on aerial photography. It seems to have been expanded into a three-compartment structure by the 2nd edition map and modern mapping and aerial imagery shows an even more elaborate enclosure marked as livestock pen or sheep ree. **Walkover Survey** The ree was visited during the survey and it was found to still be in use with recent modern wooden structural additions. The inner partitions were as depicted on aerial imagery.	NX 51391 58379	
S26	Cambret Moor Roundhouse	-	**Desk Based Assessment** The desk-based assessment identified a circular formation visible on aerial imagery and LiDAR quite similar in appearance to the possible roundhouses recorded over the assessment area. No site had previously been recorded at this location. **Walkover Survey** A roughly circular bank was visible on the ground, fully under bracken cover. The bank appeared more defined on the W side, where it stood 0.3m in height and roughly 1.2m wide, although its extent was fairly vague. No stones were visible or felt when probed.	NX 52550 57225	

Table 2: Rig & Furrow Blocks located within the assessment area

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Morphology
A	NX 50961 58178	Sub-circular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	None visible.	NW of rig block B	Aligned ESE-WNW.	Narrow low rig
B	NX 51059 58061	Irregular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography, visible on the ground.	Bounded by modern field boundary to the N and E, by a burn to the S.	SE of rig block A	Aligned ESE-WNW.	Narrow low rig
C	NX 51032 57541	Sub-rectangular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by the assessment area boundary to the W, S and E and by the line of a burn to the N.	SE of S4.	Aligned ESE-WNW.	Narrow low rig
D	NX 51819 56985	Sub-rectangular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by field system to the N and W.	To the immediate N of rig block E	Aligned ESE-WNW.	Narrow low rig
E	NX 51820 56937	Sub-triangular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by field system to the W, by line of burn to the SE.	To the immediate S of rig block D and NW of rig block F.	Aligned NNW-SSE.	Narrow low rig
F	NX 51876 56929	Irregular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by the lines of burns to the NW and SE.	To the immediate SE and E of rig block E.	Aligned WSW-ENE.	Narrow low rig
G	NX 51889 56819	Irregular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by field system to the W.	To the immediate S of rig block F and N of rig block H.	Aligned WSW-ENE.	Narrow low rig
H	NX 51880 56704	Sub-rectangular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by field system to the W and by the assessment area boundary to the S.	To the immediate S of rig block G.	Aligned NNW-SSE.	Narrow low rig
I	NX 52046 56765	Rectangular shape.	Identified through Aerial Photography.	Bounded by a line of burn to the W, by field system to the E and by the assessment area boundary to the S.	SE of rig block G and E of rig block H.	Aligned NNW-SSE.	Narrow low rig

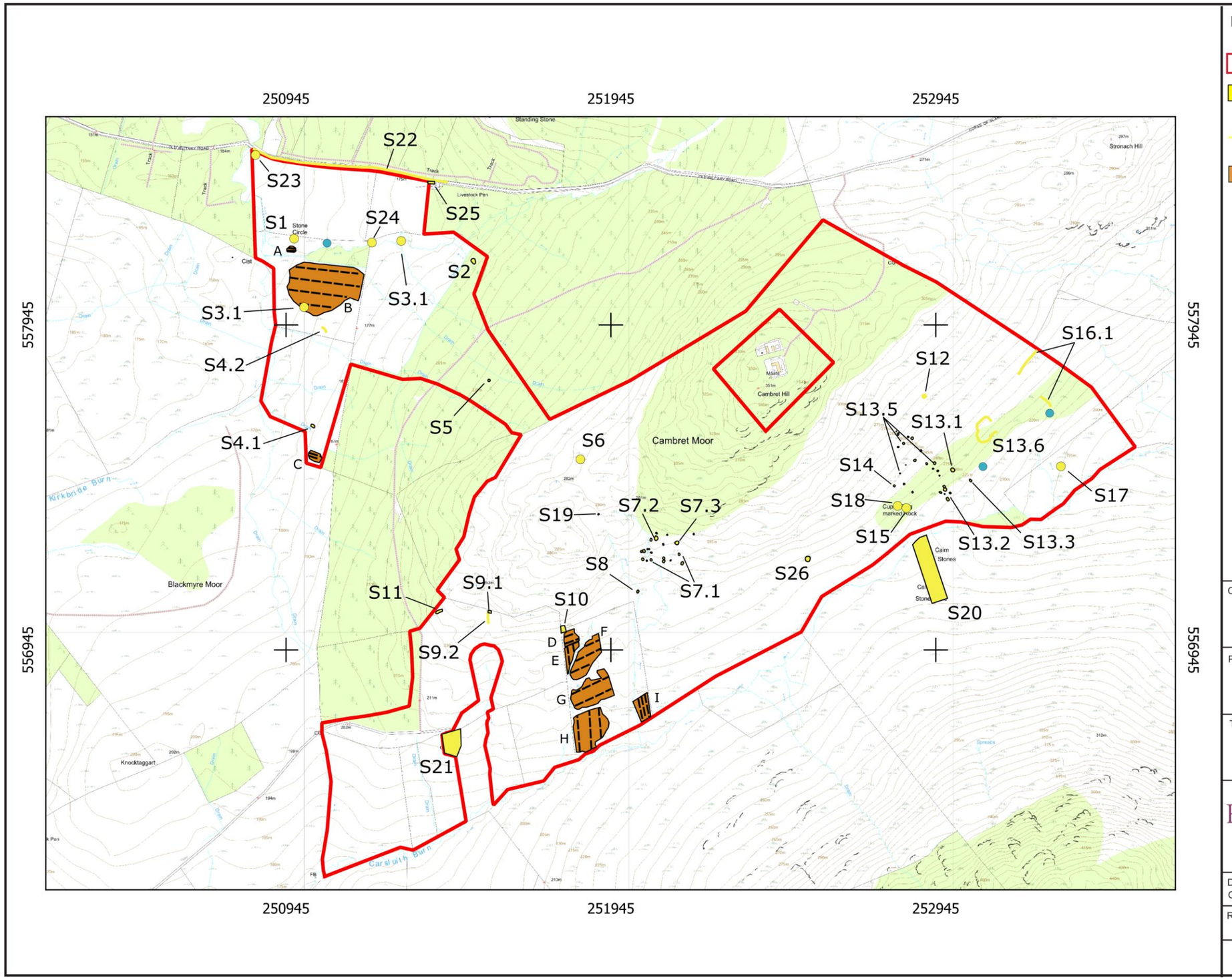


Figure 8: Location Map showing Historic Environment Sites in the assessment area

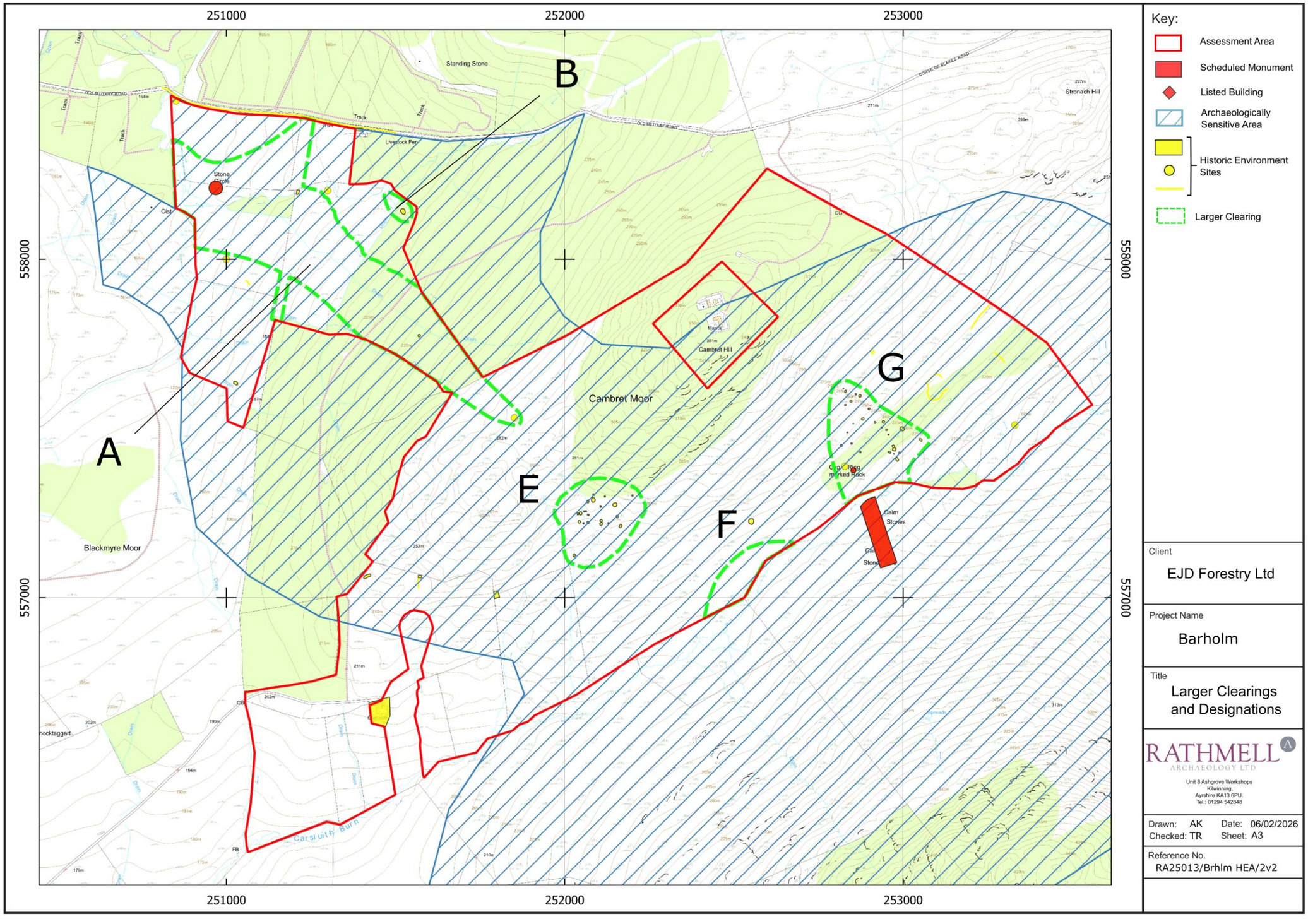


Figure 9: Location Map showing Larger Clearings in the assessment area

Management Guidance

69. The assessment identified twenty six historic environment sites within the Barholm assessment area. Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where Other denotes a minimal significance. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan (summarised in Table 2).

Site Protection

70. Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle **S1** is a Scheduled Monument and an important example of the low stone circles of Galloway. Thanks to its location on the flat plain of Glenquicken Moor it makes a major contribution to the historic landscape character, and is expected to contain complex archaeological information. The stone circle is of National significance and should be **protected** with a 20m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space.

71. Englishman's Burn Burnt Mound **S2** has the potential to be prehistoric in origin and therefore has the potential to inform our understanding of early occupation and land use throughout the area. It makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character, and is expected to contain complex archaeological information. It has been ascribed National significance in the Dumfries and Galloway HER and as such it should be **protected** with a 20m buffer.

72. Glenquicken Moor Cairn Findspot **S3** is of an uncertain location and has no upstanding remains associated with it, further It is unlikely to retain complex archaeological information. As such it has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.

73. Englishman's Burn Building Platform and Field System **S4** attests to medieval to post medieval land use within the area. The structure itself is not preserved to a level which can contribute to the historic character of the landscape, although archaeological information may still be preserved in the subsurface layers. As such, the building platform **S4.1** has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer. The field system **S4.2**, including an area of rig (rig block B) only partially survives in the landscape and as such makes a minor contribution to the historic landscape character. It is unlikely to retain complex archaeological information. As such field system **S4.2** has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended although forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact on the features.

74. Englishman's Burn Roundhouse **S5** is likely to be prehistoric in date and therefore has the potential to inform our understanding of early occupation and land use throughout the area. Its location with a direct line of sight towards the other prehistoric monuments in the NW, **S1** and **S2**, reinforces its value to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape character. It has been ascribed National significance in the Dumfries and Galloway HER and as such it should be **protected** with a 20m buffer and retained within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space.

75. Cambret Moor Cist **S6** is prehistoric in origin and has the potential to inform our understanding of early occupation and funerary and ritual practices throughout the area. As an upstanding monument it makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character, and is expected to contain complex archaeological information. The linear alignment with **S1** and **S5** is also of interest and reinforces its value to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape character. It has been ascribed National significance in the Dumfries and Galloway HER and as such it should be **protected** with a 20m buffer.

76. Cambret Moor Shieling Huts and Roundhouse **S7** is an extended area encompassing 17 possible shieling huts **S7.1**, as well as the remains of two possible prehistoric roundhouses **S7.2** and **S7.3**. As upstanding monuments these contribute greatly to the understanding of land use through time and potentially provide an example of medieval to postmedieval reuse of earlier monuments. They make a moderate contribution to the historic landscape

character, and are expected to contain complex archaeological information. The shieling huts and roundhouses have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space.

77. Cambret Moor Burnt Mound **S8** is likely prehistoric in origin and therefore has the potential to inform our understanding of early occupation and land use throughout the area. As an upstanding monument, it makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character, and is expected to contain complex archaeological information. Its proximity to the potential roundhouses **S7.2** and **S7.3** adds further interest. The burnt mound has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer.

78. Cambret Structure and Bank **S9** makes a minor contribution to the historic landscape character, although the site retains a limited potential to contain complex archaeological information. The structure and bank have been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer.

79. Cambret Sheep Ree **S10** is an upstanding example of the upland economy of rearing sheep which contributes minorly to the historic landscape character and may embody complex archaeological information. The sheep ree has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer.

80. Cambret Quarry **S11** and Cambret Moor Quarry **S19** inform of 19th century quarrying in the area. Due to the nature of the features as a means of extraction without deposition, it is unlikely these would embody complex archaeological information. Nor do these quarries make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character. They have been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.

81. Cambret Moor Enclosure **S12** is fragmentarily surviving drystone enclosure of uncertain date. It is not preserved to a level which can contribute to the historic character of the landscape, nor is it likely to embody complex archaeological information. The enclosure has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended, although forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact on the feature.

82. **S13** covers an extended area encompassing a possible roundhouse **S13.1**, likely post-medieval structures **S13.2** and **S13.3**, a potentially prehistoric field system **S13.4** and an associated cairnfield **S13.5**, as well as an earth-and stone banked plot **S13.6**. The roundhouse, field system and the cairnfield have the potential to be prehistoric in origin and inform our understanding of early occupation and land use throughout the area. Their proximity to the ritual prehistoric monuments **S14** and **S15** to the W reinforces their value to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape character. The structures are likely later in origin and as upstanding monuments have the potential to contribute to the historic landscape character, as well as the possibility to contain complex archaeological information. The site as a whole has been ascribed National significance in the Dumfries and Galloway HER and as such it should be **protected** with a 20m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space. Recognising that banked plot **S13.6** falls outside of this core area and that it was not visible on the ground at the time of visit, it has been individually ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** as open space with a buffer of 15m.

83. Cambret Moor Burial Cairn **S14** is prehistoric in origin and therefore has the potential to inform our understanding of early occupation and funerary and ritual practices throughout the area. As an upstanding monument, it makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character, and is expected to contain complex archaeological information. Its linear alignment with **S15** and **S20** is of particular interest and reinforces its value to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape character. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer.

84. Cambret Moor Cup and Ring Marked Stone **S15** is a Scheduled Monument. As a fine example of prehistoric rock art, it contributes greatly to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape character and its linear alignment with **S14** and **S20** adds further interest. The cup and ring marked stone makes a major contribution to the historic landscape character, has been ascribed National significance and should be **protected** with a 20m buffer.

85. Cambret Moor Field Boundary **S16.1** and Trackway **S16.2** are likely fragmentary remnants of post medieval land use in the area. Due to their nature, they are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information and do not contribute significantly to the historical landscape character. As such, they have been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended, though forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact.

86. Cauldside Burn Pen **S17** is not preserved to a level which can contribute to the historic character of the landscape and is unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. It has been ascribed Other significance and **no** action is recommended.

87. Cambret Moor Drilled Stone **S18** bears marks of 19th century or later quarrying and as such contributes minorly to the historical landscape character. It has been ascribed Other significance and **no** action is recommended.

88. Cauldside Burn Cairns, Standing Stones and Stone Circle **S20** is a scheduled area to the immediate S of the assessment area boundary that is positioned in a linear alignment with **S14** and **S15**. The site has been ascribed National significance however it lies 20m of more from the boundary of the assessment area, as such there is no issue of it being at risk of physical impact from forestry.

89. Cambret Farm **S21** is an occupied farm with post-medieval origins. It is associated with the field system and contributes to the agricultural landscape character. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer.

90. The Old Military Road **S22** has possible Roman origins with the retention of this linear route contributing in a minor way to the historic landscape character, with the road having the potential to embody complex archaeological information. It has been assigned Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer.

91. Glenquicken Moor Sheep Ree **S23** is not preserved to a level which can contribute to the historic character of the landscape and its location is unlikely to contain complex archaeological information. It has been ascribed Other significance and **no** action is recommended.

92. Dergall Bridge and Access Track **S24** are of late 18th to mid-19th century date with the visible bridge piers making a minor contribution to historic landscape character and retaining the potential for complex archaeological information. The bridge has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 15m buffer. **No action** is recommended for the access track, although forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact.

93. Glenquicken Moor Hay Ree **S25**, more recently used as a livestock pen, is an upstanding monument of late 18th to mid-19th century land use which contributes minorly to the historic landscape character and may embody complex archaeological information. The hay ree has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer.

94. Cambret Moor Roundhouse **S26** is another example of a possible prehistoric roundhouse and as such has the potential to inform our understanding of early occupation and land use throughout the area. It makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character, and is expected to contain complex archaeological information has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 15m buffer.

Table 4: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
S1	Billy Diamond's Bridge Stone Circle	National	The Scheduled Monument should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 20m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S2	Englishman's Burn Burnt Mound	National	The site should be **protected** with a buffer of 20m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11

S3	Glenquicken Moor Cairn	Other	**No** action is recommended.	-
S4	Englishman's Burn Building Platform and Field System	Local	The building platform **S4.1** should be maintained as a clearing and **protected** with a buffer of 5m. **No action** is recommended for the field system **S4.2**. Forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S5	Englishman's Burn Roundhouse	National	The roundhouse should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 20m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S6	Cambret Moor Cist	National	The cist should be **protected** with a buffer of 20m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S7	Cambret Moor Shieling Huts and Roundhouse	Regional	The sheiling huts and roundhouses should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 10m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S8	Cambret Moor Burnt Mound	Regional	The burnt mound should be **protected** with a buffer of 10m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S9	Cambret Structure and Bank	Local	The site should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 5m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S10	Cambret Sheep Ree	Local	The sheep ree should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 5m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S11	Cambret Quarry	Other	**No** action is recommended.	-
S12	Cambret Moor Enclosure	Other	**No** action is recommended.	-
S13	Cambret Moor Roundhouse Structures Cairnfield Field System	National	The components of the site with the **exception** of **S13.6** should be **protected** as open space with a buffer of 20m. **S13.6** should be **protected** as open space with a buffer of 15m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S14	Cambret Moor Burial Cairn	Regional	The burial cairn should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 10m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S15	Cambret Moor Cup and Ring Marked Stone	National	The scheduled stone should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 20m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S16	Cambret Moor	Other	**No action** is recommended.	-

	Field Boundary Trackway		Forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact.	
S17	Cauldside Burn Pen	Other	**No action** is recommended.	-
S18	Cambret Moor Drilled Stone	Other	**No action** is recommended.	-
S19	Cambret Moor Quarry	Other	**No action** is recommended.	-
S20	Cauldside Burn Cairns Standing Stones Stone Circle	National	Outwith assessment area.	
S21	Cambret Farm Farm	Local	The farmstead should be **protected** with a buffer of 5m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S22	Old Military Road Road	Regional	The road should be **protected** as with a buffer of 10m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S23	Glenquicken Moor Sheep Ree	Other	**No action** is recommended.	-
S24	Dergall Bridge Bridge and Access Track	Local	The bridge should be **protected** as an open space with a buffer of 15m. **No action** is recommended for the access track, though forestry operations should avoid unnecessary impact.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S25	Glenquicken Moor Hay Ree	Local	The hay ree should be **protected** with a buffer of 5m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11
S26	Cambret Moor Roundhouse	Regional	The roundhouse should be maintained as open space and **protected** with a buffer of 15m.	GFPR 2 SFM 11

LR legal requirement. GFPR good forestry practice requirement HEG Historic Environment Guidelines.

Larger Clearings

95. Larger clearings should be used to retain improved settings for significant sites, enable related sites that are within the same immediate landscape to be protected within a shared clearing (enabling their interpretation as a group), protect short-distance significant sightlines and retain a representative sample of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural field systems.

96. We recommend the following seven larger clearings (see Figure 9) for these objectives:

A & B Clearings **A** and **B** were created to preserve the prehistoric sites in the NW portion of the assessment area taking into consideration their possible intentional alignment.

Clearing **A** is a clearing that includes the stone circle **S1**, roundhouse **S5**, cist **S6** and a small sample of the post medieval agricultural landscape including rig block

A and part of rig block. The clearing includes a portion of Englishman's Burn and its small unnamed tributaries to preserve the possible connection the stone circle had to these watercourses. Views to the locations of the two missing stone circles to the NW and a cist to the SW outwith the assessment area boundary were also taken into consideration. A larger open space surrounding cist **S6** and roundhouse **S5** is designed to enhance its intervisibility with the prehistoric sites to the NW, taking also into consideration the existing forestry clearing in this part of the assessment area.

Clearing **B** holds burnt mound **S2** and is likewise designed to include some of the adjacent watercourses to preserve this aspect of its setting.

E This clearing **E** is designed to capture the shieling huts and possible roundhouses of the multiphase site **S7** as well as burnt mound **S8** to its SW. The clearing captures two associated watercourses which are important for the interpretation and setting of both of these sites.

F Clearing **F**, the largest clearing created is designed to encompass an extensive area of prehistoric occupation attested to by burial cairn **S14**, cup and ring marked stone **S15**, possible roundhouse **S13.1** and cairnfield **S13.5** as well as its associated possible lynchets and banks **S13.4**. Extending the clearing to the southern boundary of the assessment area is important for preserving the intervisibility of these sites, especially **S14** and **S15** with the monuments of the scheduled area **S20**. The clearing also captures probable post-medieval structures **S13.2** and **S13.3** as well as a section of the NE-SW running braided trackway **S16.2**, preserving this palimpsest landscape as a whole. Although less significant on its own, the drilled stone **S18** is also included and provides some context about the use of the area up to the 19th century.

G This clearing captures that portion of the peat body mapped by the British Geological Survey within the assessment area to ensure the retention of this important palaeoenvironmental resource.

Edge Treatment

97. Where reasonable woodland bounding clearings for historic environment sites should be broadleaf at a lower density than commercial forestry. Such broadleaf edges should preferentially be provided to:

- ❖ sites of regional significance not within Larger Clearings; then
- ❖ those edges of Larger Clearings in proximity (50m or less) to sites of national significance.

98. Such broadleaf woodland provides both a more sympathetic boundary effect for the setting of the historic environment site and reduces the risk of inadvertent impact from forestry operations during thinning, harvesting and restocking.

Clearing Management

99. Clearings (for site protection) and Larger Clearings (to capture a representative sample of the agricultural systems and retain the setting of sites) should be managed as open ground (either through grazing or episodic mowing, cutting or flailing as appropriate).

100. Stocking levels should not promote poaching or the initiation of erosion. Supplementary feeding should not be undertaken on sites of Regional or National significance although it is appropriate outwith the protection areas for these sites in Larger Clearings.

101. Where clearings are isolated in forestry, an access route should be maintained and a management regime should be implemented that is proportionate to the risk of the incursion of deleterious woody or invasive species. In essence, the long-term sustainable retention of the site should be sought.

102. Established, mature individual trees should not be removed as they may be linked to historic planting, especially at sites related to medieval or later rural settlements.

103. We further recommend consideration of proactive suppression of bracken for historic environment sites of Regional or National significance where stands extend over sites or are approaching the protection buffer of these sites.

104. Any management should be in keeping with HES Technical Guidance and, for Scheduled Monuments, secure Scheduled Monument Consent except where the activities are not subject to control under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or is permitted through Class Consents.

Access and Interpretation

105. Considering the historic environment sites within the Assessment Area, this meets the reasonable threshold where any forest design work should consider developing public pedestrian access to these sites and providing on-site interpretation.

106. Most importantly, a public access path is proposed to link the prehistoric sites of the NW portion of the assessment area with those to the SE on the slopes of Cambret Hill. This would be best executed by linking all the site-based Larger Clearings **A**, **B**, **E** and **G**, which would coincidentally also capture notable features of the later agricultural landscape such as sheiling hut cluster **S7** and structures **S13.2** and **S13.3** and allow insight into medieval and post medieval permanent and seasonal occupation which is often under represented within the archaeological record.

Conclusion

107. A historic environment assessment was required by EJD Forestry Ltd to inform a programme of tree-planting at Barholm, near Creetown, Dumfries and Galloway. This process identified twenty-six historic environment sites relating to the assessment area (Table 1).

108. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for seventeen of these sites as well as five larger clearings. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines.

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