

Appendix 10.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets within the Inner Study Area (Figure 10.1)¹²

Asset No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	HER Nos / Canmore IDs	Source(s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity (Importance)
1	Glenrae Castle (Site of) / Whitecleuch Lane; Field System	283300	618480	MDG230 / NS81NW 3 MDG17010 / NS81NW9	HER; Canmore; HLAMap; Historic maps; Field survey	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record the site of the former Glenrae Castle (1a). It is recorded that in 1856 (OS Name Book 44) the line of the foundations of this ancient baronial stronghold were still visible. When the foundations were being dug out, a stone, shaped like a man's head marked RW was found. It is also recorded (OS 1978) that, at the published site, there is a sub-rectangular level area, approximately 20m across but it has no sign of any structure upon it. There is an earth-and-stone bank 1.5m wide and 0.4m high partly enclosing the south side of the nearby sheepfold (33). This is similar in appearance to old field boundary and enclosure walls in the immediate vicinity (1b-c) and has no special significance.</p> <p>HLAMap records an area of medieval and post-medieval settlement and agriculture extending along the eastern side of the Crawick Water valley to the north and south of the location of the former Castle (1a). The field boundaries and traces of rig and furrow cultivation within this area are visible on modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarth, ESRI ArcGIS).</p> <p>Glenrae Castle ('Glenry') is first shown on Timothy Pont's manuscript map (Nithsdale – Pont 35) of ca 1583-1614 and may be much older. Documentary sources (http://www.gregorie.org/gregories/history/dinwiddie.htm) refer to Oliver Dynwiddie of Glenrae as being Seneschal of the Barony of Kirkmichael in 1610.</p> <p>The HER and Canmore entries also record a field system (1c), which is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1859, Dumfriesshire, Sheet III). The field system (at 283190, 618140) is also marked on the 1982 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, which shows an additional compartment further to the west. The field system is likely to correspond with the settlement of 'Burnfoot' as shown on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55). Examination of modern aerial photographic imagery (GoogleEarth, ESRI ArcGIS) shows that this is part of the wider pattern of fields and enclosures recorded on HLAMap.</p> <p>Field survey found that the field system (1c) survives in variable condition as a series of turf and reed covered banks that survive to a maximum of 3m in width and 1m in height. No rig and furrow cultivation remains are visible.</p>	Medium (Regional/Local)
2	Quarry	282930	618039	n/a	Field survey	Field survey recorded a small disused quarry approximately 19m x 7m and a maximum of 1m deep.	Negligible (Lesser)
3	Clackleith Hill; Earthwork	282680	617810	MDG229 / NS81NW 2	HER; Canmore; Historic maps; Field survey	<p>The HER and Canmore entry record that Porteous (1876) described an earthwork on the bank above the burn at Glenrae as being a fort. Later visited by Feachem (1956) it was recorded that the earthwork comprised a flat circular area, 40ft in diameter, enclosed by a ditch 20 to 23ft wide, except on the north-east, where it is much less. A causeway over the ditch in the east may indicate the entrance. Soil from the ditch forms a mound on the counterscarp. Just west of the centre of the interior, a hollow 8ft in diameter and 2ft deep represents an excavation which has not been made in recent times but is probably not original. RCAHMS (1920) record a visit to the site in 1912 and recorded that its date and purpose are uncertain but that the site does not appear to be a motte or similar defensive structure.</p> <p>Field survey found that the earthworks survive in an overgrown condition, but that the site corresponds to the description previously recorded. The summit of the feature is approximately 12m in diameter enclosed within a ditch up to 6m wide and includes a small depression approximately 0.4m deep and 2m in diameter just to the west of the centre of the interior. A small number of turf covered stones to the north of this hollow may have been excavated from it.</p>	High (National)
4	Clackleith; Farmstead, field banks, clearance cairns	283012	616975	MDG25754; MDG27003	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography; Field survey	<p>The HER entry records that the farm of 'Clackleith' is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet II), as two buildings with a sheepfold to the south-east and a large square enclosure to the north. The Second Edition map (1900, Dumfriesshire Sheet II.SE) shows a similar arrangement of features but with an additional square enclosure to the south-west. Clackleith farmstead is also depicted on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) map.</p> <p>Examination of modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) indicates that the remains of a series of field banks are present in this area; the remnants of the earlier (1860) arrangement of the farmstead.</p> <p>Field survey found that the banks form a series of small fields and survive in variable condition, the best preserved surviving to a height of 1m and up to 3m in width. The banks to the north of the farmhouse survive in poor condition, 1.5m wide and up to 0.3m high. At the southern end of the longest bank are the remains of a square animal pen or other structure, measuring approximately 4m x 4m. To the north of the farmhouse is a dry-stone wall approximately 0.75m wide and a maximum of 0.8m high which is largely turf covered. A small area of rig and furrow cultivation, with a wavelength of 5m, was recorded to the south of the farmhouse. The farmhouse and other buildings survive in roofed condition, but are unoccupied. Two turf and nettle covered clearance cairns up to 1.5m high lie to the immediate north of the enclosure within which the farmhouse is located.</p>	Medium (Regional/Local)
5	Duntercleugh Rig	283690	615833	n/a	Aerial photography; Field survey	Two concentric oval ditched enclosures are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)

¹ Green highlighted cells denote those assets that fall wholly or partly within the 200m Survey Corridor (highlighted on Figure 10.1). These survey corridors correspond to an earlier layout and so do not exactly match with the present layout; although variations and deviations are minor.

² Asset 25 (remains of a sheep shelter) was previously identified within the Inner Study Area during field surveys, however, following a reduction in the Development Area boundary, this asset is no longer included and hence the gap between assets 24-26.

Asset No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	HER Nos / Canmore IDs	Source(s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity (Importance)
						Field survey found that the enclosures are defined by low banks, a maximum of 0.3m high and 2m wide.	
6	Duntercleugh Rig; farmstead	283827	616131	MDG25535	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography; Field survey	<p>The HER entry records a building at 284080, 616070, but provides no further detail.</p> <p>'Dunter Cleugh' is a farmstead depicted on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) map. An unroofed two compartment building (MDG25535), labelled 'Ruins' is depicted on the east bank of the Duntercleugh Burn on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1859, Dumfriesshire, Sheet III).</p> <p>A series of field banks forming a field system are visible in this area on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).</p> <p>Field survey found that the banks survive in variable condition, the best preserved being between 1.5 and 2m wide and up to 1m high.</p> <p>The building recorded in the HER and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map now lies within a forestry plantation and the condition of any surviving remains is unknown. Two possible other buildings were found, towards the northern edge of the site (outside the main complex of fields). Two further possible buildings, or small animal pens, lie on the eastern side of the main field system and two other small pens or possible buildings lie at the southwestern edge of the field system. At the northeastern edge of the field system a field bank is truncated where it runs into the modern forestry plantation. Land to the north of the recorded banks has been subject to drainage works and is visible as an area of improved ground but with no visible remains of banks or other features present.</p>	Medium (Regional/Local)
7	Enclosure	283151	613457	n/a	Aerial Photography; Field survey	<p>A possible enclosure was identified from modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).</p> <p>Field survey found the poorly preserved remains of a small sub-rectangular enclosure approximately 7m long x 5m wide enclosed by low grass-covered banks surviving to a maximum height of 0.2m.</p>	Low (Local)
8	Cogshead; cottage, clearance cairns; field system	282910	613150	MDG243 / NS81SW 4 / NS81SW 8	HER; Canmore; Historic maps; Aerial photography; Documentary sources; Field survey	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record that Simpson (1865) states that 'Cogshead' stands almost in the centre of a Celtic burial ground. Simpson records that 'the graves are all circular, formed of little heaps of stones grassed over. On the green within the enclosure at 'Cogshead' the graves are in some places arranged in straight rows, some larger and the others smaller'. The Ordnance Survey (1954) recorded that: centred at NS 82901318 are two groups of small turf-and-stone mounds, which may have been linked by many more. Each mound averages 2.0m in diameter (many are smaller) and is no more than 0.2m high. Following a later visit by the Ordnance Survey (1978) they were described as two groups of probable field clearance cairns, grass-covered and reduced almost to ground level. No other features were evident.</p> <p>The farmstead at 'Cogshead' is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI and VII) as a long roofed building aligned west-northwest by east-southeast with a garden plot to its south side. A small square roofed structure lies to the southeast of the main building and a well lies a short distance to the west-northwest. The farmstead stands within a two compartment enclosure with a sheepfold in the northeast corner of the larger (eastern) enclosure. The Second Edition Ordnances Survey map (1900, Dumfriesshire Sheet VI.NE) shows a smaller building occupying the same site as the earlier edition and a more extensive pattern of enclosures extending the farmstead to the northwest.</p> <p>The ruins of 'Cogshead' farmstead as depicted on the Second Edition map (1900) are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). The modern aerial photography also suggests a more complex, probably earlier, field pattern underlying that recorded on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps including curvilinear banks that extend to the northwest of the upstanding ruins and linear banks extending to the east of the larger enclosure.</p> <p>Documentary sources (Jardine 2009; Jardine 2012) record that 'Cogshead' was a farm in the mid 17th century during the Covenanting period and bore direct witness to events of those times.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of the last (late 19th century) cottage on the site as upstanding to wall head height of 2m. The surrounding field system includes field banks spread now up to 3m wide in places and in places up to 1.25m high. The so-called 'Celtic burial ground' described by Simpson is almost certainly no more than a collection of field clearance cairns.</p>	Regional (Other)
9	Sheep shelter	283353	613256	n/a	Historic maps, Aerial photography, Field survey	<p>A sheep shelter is marked at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). It is comprised of curvilinear walls in a rough X-shape.</p> <p>The sheep shelter is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the sheep shelter is of dry-stone construction and survives in fair condition.</p>	Negligible (Lesser)
10	Cup marked rock (possible)	282821	617949	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified a possible cup-marked rock measuring approximately 60cm by 30cm and having five cups, each approximately 4.5cm in diameter and a maximum of 2cm deep on its surface.	Medium (Regional)
11	Quarry	282903	617987	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified a quarry measuring approximately 5m x 3m and approximately 0.3m deep. It is defined by an upcast bank approximately 1m wide and 0.4m high.	Negligible (Lesser)
12	Quarry	282904	618057	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified the grass-covered remains of a former quarry. It is a maximum of 2m deep and has a grass-covered mound of spoil at its centre.	Negligible (Lesser)
13	Corn-drying kiln (probable)	283506	616075	n/a	Field survey, Aerial photography	Field survey recorded a grassy mound approximately 1m high and roughly 9m across in an area of reedy vegetation on Dunterscleugh Hill. The mound has a deep depression at its centre which is approximately 0.5m deep and is open on the northwest side. It's proximity to the enclosures (Asset 5) associated with a former farmstead (Asset 6) indicates that it is most likely to be the remains of a corn drying kiln (or possibly a lime	Low (Local)

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						Kiln). It is not depicted on any Ordnance Survey maps (from the 1 st Edition (1860) to modern day maps) but it is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	
14	Peat cuttings	283042	616491	n/a	Field survey	Field survey recorded two small areas of peat cutting approximately 0.4m deep. The northernmost area is 25m long by 5m wide and the other is 60m long by 5m wide.	Negligible (Lesser)
15	Enclosure	282602	617168	n/a	Field survey	Field survey recorded an enclosure 50m northwest-southeast by 20m wide, extending into a forestry plantation, defined by banks a maximum of 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. Although the eastern part of the enclosure cannot easily be traced on the ground, as it lies within the heavily disturbed area of the modern forestry plantation, when viewed from the hillslopes of Glenrae Dodd it is possible to pick out the full square shape of the enclosure.	Low (Local)
16	Nether Cog; farmstead, Field boundaries, rig and furrow, Sheepfold	280800	614680	MDG21433/NS81SW 10; MDG21434/NS81SW 11; MDG27004	HER; Canmore; Historic maps; Aerial photography; Field survey	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record two farmsteads, both lying to the southeast of the present day Nether Cog Farm.</p> <p>MDG21433/NS81SW 10 is described as an area of rig and furrow cultivation and field banks, what may be the remains of a farmstead, and a sheepfold all having been recorded from oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) about 170m southeast of the present Nether Cog Farm.</p> <p>MDG21434/NS81SW 11 is described as field banks and a small patch of narrow, slightly curving, rig aligned northwest to southeast recorded from oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) on the east bank of Chapman's Cleuch.</p> <p>MDG27004 is the core area of the farmstead and includes the farm buildings.</p> <p>The present farmstead at Nether Cog is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) which shows a circular sheepfold with attached rectangular enclosure on its southeast side in the area of the remains described in the Canmore entries but no other elements of a farmstead in that area. Nether Cog is though depicted on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) map and it is likely that the remains visible on aerial photographs relate to that earlier phase of occupation.</p> <p>Vague traces of possible buildings and field banks are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) lying to the southeast of the sheepfold but little detail can be made out. Traces of curving rig and furrow cultivation are visible to the north of the sheepfold and linear rig is visible to the east.</p> <p>Field survey recorded two loci of settlement and several field banks in this general area (although vegetation conditions precluded detailed and full survey of the remains visible on aerial photographs).</p>	Medium (Regional/Local)
17	Sheepfold	281116	614569	n/a	Aerial Photography; Field survey	<p>A circular sheepfold is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) at this location.</p> <p>Field survey found that the sheepfold is of modern date and constructed from corrugated iron.</p>	Negligible (Lesser)
18	Quarries	282365	612280	n/a	Historic maps; Field survey	<p>The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) marks a group of 'old quarries, whinstone' in this area.</p> <p>Field survey found four small quarries which are likely to have been used to obtain stone for the construction of nearby stone field walls. The quarries survive as hollows of varying size, and includes two quarries formed of adjoining hollows to create a figure of 8-shape. The largest quarry found by the field survey comprises two adjoining bell-shaped quarries measuring approximately 9m x 5m and up to 2m deep enclosed by a low bank of upcast material approximately 1m wide and 0.2m high.</p> <p>The quarries are located at:</p> <p>18a) 281877, 611960</p> <p>18b) 282311, 612188</p> <p>18c) 282367, 612280</p> <p>18d) 282393, 612319</p>	Negligible (Lesser)
19	Peat cutting	281558	613452	n/a	Field survey	Field survey recorded areas of peat cutting covering an area approximately 40m north-south by 20m east-west and 0.4m deep and now overgrown with grass.	Negligible (Lesser)
20	The Watchman; Mound	285320	611290	MDG21073	HER; Field survey	<p>The HER entry records the location of a mound named 'The Watchman' but provides no detail.</p> <p>Field survey did not identify any such feature in the area.</p>	Negligible (Other)
21	Clearance cairns (possible)	285940	611470	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified three possible clearance cairns each approximately 3m x 2m and up to 0.4m high at the edge of an area of partially improved land.	Negligible (Other)
22	Bogs Burn; Enclosure	281420	612190	MDG245	HER; Historic maps; Field survey	The HER entry records that the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) marks a U-shaped sheepfold with a length of wall extending from its south-eastern side. It also marks a circular feature within the sheepfold which is annotated 'fort supposed'. The Ordnance Survey Name Book (1856) and a history of Sanquhar (Simpson 1865) record that the fort was circular, measuring about 50 ft in diameter within a wall 12 to 14 ft thick, the foundations of which remain. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1978, the remains were described as a sub-circular enclosure situated on a small terrace at the foot of a south-west facing hill-side. It measures approximately 21m in diameter over a grass-covered spread of stones 2m to 4m wide and up to 0.3m high. There is a gap 3m wide in the south-east arc but it cannot be ascertained whether this is an entrance or a mutilation. It is not clear from ground inspection whether this feature is an early enclosure or	Low (Unknown/Local)

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						<p>merely the predecessor of the present sheepfold which encircles it.</p> <p>The enclosure was identified and recorded during the field survey and corresponds to the description given by the Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>An area of rig and furrow cultivation, visible on modern aerial photography to the north of the sheepfold, was not identified during the field survey although the area comprises improved land.</p>	
23	Field system	281113	612410	MDG21435	HER; Canmore; HLMaP; Aerial photography; Field survey	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record 'Clenries' farmstead, field system and rig and furrow (23a) and describes a farmstead and adjacent field system recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) to the north and northeast of Clenries Farm (23b). Field banks form a system of fields with the farmstead lying at the northwest edge.</p> <p>The current farmstead (23b) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1900) map (Dumfriesshire, sheet VI.NE, 6 inches to one mile) as two roofed buildings, an area of woodland and four enclosures. The earlier farmstead is not depicted on the earlier Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1860) (Dumfriesshire, sheet VI, 6 inches to one mile) but is shown on the 25 inch map (Dumfries Sheet VI.7) of the same date as a roofed building with attached enclosure.</p> <p>Traces of field banks and rig and furrow cultivation are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth); most notable are two conjoined fields enclosed by banks and an area of relict rig surrounding a D-shaped sheepfold (22). The vestigial remains of a possible sheepfold, 12m in diameter, are visible at approximately 280913, 612787.</p> <p>Field survey in this area (along the route of a proposed site access) found three conjoined fields, enclosed by turf-covered banks up to 2m wide and up to 0.5m high. The rig and furrow cultivation visible on aerial photography could not be positively identified on the ground.</p>	Low (Local)
24	Modern building; Shooting range (possible)	281155	612406	n/a	Aerial photography; Field survey	<p>Field survey recorded a modern structure (24a) constructed as a long concrete wall with a full height retaining turf bank on its southwestern side. Struts, which formerly supported a corrugated iron roof, remain along the top of the wall on its northeast side and, at the north-western end of the wall, is a square red brick building with a flat roof. The land to the northeast of the wall appears to have been terraced, and a large quarry is cut into the hillside.</p> <p>The function of the structure is unknown, but it has characteristics that suggest that it is the remains of a shooting butts and it is evidently of 20th century date. An earthen mound (24b) at 281101, 612335, and which is approximately 11m long by 3m wide and 1.5m high and overgrown with turf and reeds lies approximately 90m to the southwest of the butts and may have been the firing positions. A rectangular turf covered concrete platform (24c) at 280783, 611938, and which is approximately 6m long WNW-ESE by 3m wide and 0.2m high, may also be associated with the use of the butts.</p>	Negligible (Lesser)
26	Building; enclosure	282520	617940	MDG17009 / NS81NW10	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record that one unroofed building with an attached enclosure, which is marked by pecked lines, is depicted on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1860) map (Dumfriesshire 1860, sheet II, 6" to 1 mile), but it is not shown on the 1982 edition. (information from RCAHMS 2000)</p> <p>The remains of the possible building, 9m by 5m, and the attached enclosure, approximately 40m by 30m, are both visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). What may be the remains of a field bank extend from the southwest side of the enclosure in a south-westerly direction for approximately 50m.</p>	Low (Local)
27	Sheepfold	282555	617426	n/a	Historic maps: aerial photography	<p>A circular sheepfold with an attached rectangular enclosure on its southwest side and two radiating arms on its east and southeast side respectively is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile). A circular sheepfold is shown on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet II.SE, 6" to 1 mile).</p> <p>The former sheepfold is not shown on modern maps (2017) and no remains are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) in what is now modern commercial forestry plantation.</p>	Negligible (Lesser)
28	Sheepfold	281848	617560	MDG17008 / NS81NW 11	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	<p>The HER and Canmore entries record that two unroofed structures annotated 'sheepfolds', one of which is circular, are depicted on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile). The circular structure only is shown on the 1982 edition.</p> <p>The circular sheepfold only is depicted on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map (Dumfriesshire Sheet II.SE, 6" to 1 mile) but the rectangular structure, shown to the southwest on the 1st edition map, is not depicted.</p> <p>The circular sheepfold, 12m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).</p>	Low (Local)
29	Sheepfold	281075	617244	MDG25751	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	<p>The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no other detail.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile) depicts a D-shaped sheepfold. The 1900 edition depicts a similar sub-square enclosure with an attached short wall extending to the SSW.</p> <p>Modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) shows a circular sheepfold, 12m in diameter, with a radial wall extending 8m to the southeast on the site of the former sheepfold.</p>	Low (Local)
30	Enclosure	282608	616873	MDG27553	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	<p>The HER entry records an enclosure but provides no details.</p> <p>No enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile);</p>	Low (Local)

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						neither is one shown on the 1900 edition. A regular polygonal enclosure, in the form of a parallelogram, and measuring 67m by 64m is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). It is most likely an outlier field associated with the development of Clackleith farmstead (4).	
31	Sheepfold	280947	615796	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet I, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent editions. The circular sheepfold, 12m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
32	Upper Cog: farmstead	281190	615630	MDG25745-46	HER; HLAMap; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER records Upper Cog farmstead but provides no detail. HLAMap depicts an area of medieval and post medieval settlement and agriculture with a later farmstead of post medieval date overlying earlier remains. Cog farmstead is depicted on Pont's manuscript map (Pont 35; 1598) and is shown on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55). The Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile) depicts only the later farmstead as a roofed L-shaped farmhouse and a large rectangular enclosure with a complex D-shaped sheepfold attached. Modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) shows a complex pattern of fields defined by linear and curvilinear banks between Brown's Cleugh in the north and the Cog Burn in the south, and extending eastwards along almost the full length of Hay Cleugh. The later rectangular farmstead depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map clearly overlies and truncates the earlier field pattern.	Medium (Regional/Local)
33	Sheepfold	283301	618450	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1869) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The sheepfold, 15m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
34	Cairn; enclosure	283166	617507	MDG232 / NS81NW 6	HER; Canmore; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER and Canmore entries record a turf-covered cairn 9.5m in diameter and up to 0.6m high with a slightly depressed and disturbed centre. Immediately north of this cairn lies a circular enclosure measuring 20m in diameter over a turf bank 2m wide and no more than 0.2m high; there is no evidence of stone. Its dimensions and appearance point to it being a turf-built sheepfold similar to others in the area but its situation on the very exposed ridge top casts some doubt on this conclusion (OS 1978).	Medium (Regional/Local)
35	Fort (possible)	283100	617400	MDG231 / NS81NW 4	HER; Canmore; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER and Canmore entries record that a possible fort was discovered at Glenrae Dod during the RCAHM marginal lands survey in 1951-5 (RCAHMS 1957). It is also recorded that there is no trace of a fort in the area of the map reference (OS 1978). No remains of the supposed fort are visible in the area of the cited NGR on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). The cited grid reference is imprecise and the recorded location (low-lying and close to a watercourse) seems unlikely for a fort.	Medium (Regional/Local)
36	Sheepfold	283701	617045	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. Modern OS mapping shows a roughly triangular enclosure (50m long and 30m wide at its widest point) extending to the northwest of the sheepfold. The sheepfold, 13m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). The attached enclosure is barely visible.	Low (Local)
37	Sheepfold	283403	616815	MDG25755	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet II, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The sheepfold, 13m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
38	Sheepfold	283184	616246	MDG25756	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The dilapidated remains of the sheepfold, 9m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
39	Sheepfold (possible)	283945	616613	MDG25759	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a possible sheepfold but provides no details. No sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) or on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III. SW, 6" to 1 mile). No remains of the supposed sheepfold are visible in the area of the cited NGR on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Negligible (Lesser)
40	Sheepfold	283909	616267	MDG25757	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records three sheepfolds (see also 41 & 42). A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The remains of the sheepfold, 11m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)

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41	Sheepfold	284119	616346	MDG25757	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records three sheepfolds (see also 40 & 42). A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The dilapidated remains of the sheepfold, 17m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
42	Sheepfold	284198	616379	MDG25757	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records three sheepfolds (see also 40 & 41). A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The remains of the sheepfold, 10m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
43	Sheepfold	284863	615695	MDG25758	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold. A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent map editions. The remains of the sheepfold, 16m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
44	Sheepfold	285125	615311	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold. No sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1859) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III (includes: Crawford; Crawfordjohn)) or on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet III. SW). The remains of the sheepfold, 14m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
45	Sheepfold	285072	615083	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a possible sheepfold but provides no details. An old sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). No remains of the sheepfold are visible in the area on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Negligible (Lesser)
46	Sheepfold (possible)	285023	614660	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. An old sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The remains of the sheepfold, 11m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
47	Sheepfold	283818	613262	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography; Field survey	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. An old sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The remains of the sheepfold, 10m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). Field survey recorded that the sheepfold is of drystone wall construction and stands on the south bank of the Cog Burn.	Low (Local)
48	Sheepfold	283984	613226	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. A sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The remains of the sheepfold, 12m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
49	Well (named)	285069	614223	n/a	HER; Historic maps: aerial photography	The HER entry records a named well - 'Glengaber Well' but provides no other detail. The well is depicted and named on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent editions.	Low (Local)
50	Exploratory mining (possible)	286056	612420	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified a roughly rectangular area 50m long north-south by 25m wide east-west of disturbed ground enclosed by banks of upcast material approximately 0.7m high, which may be the result of exploratory mining.	Low (Local)
51	Peat Cutting	285442	613153	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified an area measuring 60m long north-south by 40m wide east-west of possible peat cutting.	Negligible (Lesser)
52	Exploratory mining (possible)	286106	612676	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified an area of disturbed ground, visible as a series of sub-rectangular 'cut' features approximately 0.5m deep, which may be evidence of exploratory mining within an area measuring 50m long north-south by 30m wide east-west.	Low (Local)
53	Track	n/a	n/a	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	The route of a track leading from the east end of Wanlockhead and crossing Willowgrain Hill to Brandleys Cottages, where it joins the Southern Upland Way and continues to the town of Sanquahr, was identified from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The course of the track can be followed on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). It is also shown on modern Ordnance Survey maps crossing Black Hill, Willowgrain Hill and Fingland Knowe along the north side of Glendyne. The track is visible on the ground as a grassy footpath or hill track.	Low (Local)

Asset No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	HER Nos / Canmore IDs	Source(s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity (Importance)
54	Sheepfold	284579	612874	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. A sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold is not shown on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile) The dilapidated remains of the sheepfold, 9m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) to the southeast of a more recent (20 th century) sheepfold, 11m in diameter, that lies at 384535, 612934.	Low (Local)
55	Sheepfold	284503	612848	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. A sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold is not shown on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile) The dilapidated remains of the sheepfold, 9m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) to the southwest of a more recent (20 th century) sheepfold, 11m in diameter, that lies at 384535, 612934.	Low (Local)
56	Mine	286569	611248	MDG21067	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a mine on the north side of the Glenclach Burn but provides no detail. No mine workings are shown on either the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) or 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.SW, 6" to 1 mile). No mine workings are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	?????
57	Sheepfold	285735	609771	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no details. A roughly circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold is also shown on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile) with the addition of a short radial arm extending to the NNE. The sheepfold, 11m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) with a radial arm 14m long extending to the NNE	Low (Local)
58	Hiding Hole; Cave	284981	610750	MDG21072	HER	The HER entry records a hiding hole/cave but provides no details. Nothing is shown at this location on either the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) or 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile).	Low (Local)
59	Peden's Pulpit; Place of Worship	284910	610638	MDG21071	HER	The HER records a place of worship (Peden's Pulpit) but provides no details.	Low (Local)
60	Auchengruith Craig Cross-Shaped Earthwork	285000	610480	MDG235 / NS81SE 1 SM678	HER; Canmore; Historic maps	The HER and Canmore entries record a cross-shaped earthwork constructed with banks of earth and stone measuring 4m in breadth and 0.2m in height. The longer axis lying northeast to southwest measures 15.5m overall and the transverse arm measures 15m. The site is marked on both the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile) as the 'supposed site of ancient church'.	High (National)
61	Building	284950	610520	MDG235 / NS81SE 1	HER; Canmore; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER and Canmore entries note the presence, to the northwest of the cross-shaped earthwork, of the remains of small rectangular foundation measuring 9m north-south by 5m east-west which would appear to be that of a long-disused cottage (OS 1959). A later survey (Pickin 2003) records the building as measuring 7.5m by 3m, with possible entrance on west. No building is shown at this location on either the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile). The footings of a small building, measuring 11m long northeast to southwest by 5m transversely and with an entrance in the northwest side, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) on the southeast bank of the Beer Burn.	Low (Local)
62	Sheepfold	284988	610494	MDG235 / NS81SE 1	HER; Canmore; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER and Canmore entries record the presence of a sheepfold but provide no details. The sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile). The well preserved sheepfold, 9m in diameter with an entrance on the west side, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth)	Low (Local)
63	Bank (earthwork)	284135	610940	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a Bank (earthwork) but provides no detail. Nothing is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire Sheet VII.NW, 6" to 1 mile). What may be the bank referred to in the HER entry is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) apparently defining the downslope edge of what appears to be a track leading from an area of field system remains (65) to what may be a quarry on the west bank of a tributary of the Glendauchan Burn.	Negligible (Lesser)
64	Sheepfold	283814	609949	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to	Low (Local)

Asset No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	HER Nos / Canmore IDs	Source(s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity (Importance)
						1 mile) and on subsequent editions. The remains of the sheepfold, 14m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth)	
65	Stell Brae, field system	283460	609990	MDG21069 / NS80NW 30	HER; Canmore; HLAMap; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER and Canmore entries record a large area of rig has been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) on the S facing slope of Stell Brae, overlooking the Mennock Water (RCAHMS 2004). HLAMap records the extent of the area of medieval/post-medieval settlement and agriculture, which is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) or on any subsequent editions. There are two settlements in this area recorded on Pont's manuscript map (1598): 'Auchingreugh' and 'Clickimm'. The extent of the field system is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) and includes numerous linear and curvilinear field banks enclosing and demarcating the extent of areas of rig and furrow cultivation variously of linear, curvilinear and reverse-S form to the northeast of the present Howat's Burnfoot cottage. No obvious habitation remains are visible on the imagery. The southernmost part of the former field system is overlain by the regular rectangular field pattern of the later Auchengruith farm, which lies to the southwest.	Low (Local)
66	Sheepfold	283235	610326	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	A sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent editions. The sheepfold, 14m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth)	Low (Local)
67	Sheepfold	283045	610884	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	A sheepfold is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent editions. The dilapidated remains of the sheepfold, 13m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth)	Low (Local)
68	Field system; rig and furrow	282795	610905	n/a	HLAMap; Aerial photography	HLAMap records an area of medieval/post-medieval settlement and agriculture on the west slope of Brown Hill and on the east side of the Glendyne Burn. Traces of what appear to be relict unenclosed rig and furrow cultivation are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) between the Glendyne Burn and a sheepfold (67) on Brown Hill.	Low (Local)
69	Sheep shelter; sheepfold(s)	282567	611024	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a sheep shelter but provides no detail. The sheep shelter is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.SE, 6" to 1 mile). The remains of the sheep shelter, in the form of an S-shaped curving drystone wall, 15m long, with an attached L-shaped wall 15m by 7m, on its south side are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). There are traces of what might also be an earlier, circular sheepfold, 14m in diameter, 20m to the north of the sheep shelter.	Low (Local)
70	Sheepfold	282190	611284	n/a	HER	The HER entry records the location of a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold with an attached radial arm extending to the SSW is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.SE, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold, 17m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) with an attached radial arm, 8m long, extending to the south.	Low (Local)
71	Sheep shelter	281882	611457	n/a	HER	The HER entry records the location of a sheep shelter but provides no detail. A Y-shaped sheep shelter is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.SE, 6" to 1 mile). The dilapidated remains of the sheep shelter, each arm of which measures roughly 15m in length, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Negligible (Lesser)
72	Sheepfold	281631	611431	n/a	HER	The HER entry records the location of a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold with an attached radial arm extending to the SSW is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.SE, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold, 9m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
73	Enclosure; field banks	283045	610590	n/a	Aerial photography	A roughly square enclosure, 7m by 7m, and a number of relict field banks are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) centred on an area just to the northeast of the enclosed farmland depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile) and on subsequent editions. A square structure, 4m by 4m, lies within the area of field banks and approximately 100m north of the current Muirhead sheepfold/sheep dip.	Low (Local)
74	Sheepfold	282574	610776	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	A circular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.SE, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold, 13m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial and adjoining it, to the north are the dilapidated	Low (Local)

Asset No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	HER Nos / Canmore IDs	Source(s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity (Importance)
						remains of an earlier sheepfold 9m in diameter.	
75	Enclosure	281383	611251	n/a	Aerial photography	The remains of an oval enclosure measuring 115m east to west by 60m transversely and defined by a bank, approximately 3m wide with ditch 3m wide on its outside, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). It lies 150m east of Brandleys Cottage and is overlain and bisected by a later field wall that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) marking the northern limit of the enclosed farmland to the southwest. There is what appears to be a trackway leading to the enclosure from the south; it can be seen as a 5m wide 'hollow-way' heading south from the enclosure for approximately 150m before curving to the southwest and continuing for a further 60m before it peters out.	Unknown
76	Building (possible)	280899	611979	n/a	Field survey	Field survey identified the possible remains of a building 9m long ENE-WSW by 4m wide, visible as a small area of grassy ground within an area of mostly reed vegetation.	Low (Local)
77	Track (SUW)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography; Field survey	The route of a track leading from the west end of Wanlockhead and crossing Glengaber Hill, passing through Cogshead farmstead (8) and continuing to the town of Sanquahr, is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1860, Dumfriesshire, Sheet VII, 6" to 1 mile). The course of the track can be followed on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). It is also shown on modern Ordnance Survey maps and is the course followed by the Southern Upland Way between Sanquhar and Wanlockhead. The track is visible on the ground as a grassy footpath or hill track.	Low (Local)
78	Sheepfold	282617	612935	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records the location of a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold, 9m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
79	Sheepfold	280636	613270	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records the location of a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold, 11m in diameter with a radial arm 9m long extending to the southeast, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
80	Sheepfold	280193	613342	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records the location of a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile). The sheepfold, 12m in diameter, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
81	Sheepfold	281918	613459	n/a	Historic maps; Aerial photography	A circular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1900 edition map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile) but is not shown on the 1st Edition (1860) map. The dilapidated remains of the sheepfold, 8m in diameter, are visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Low (Local)
82	Earthwork (possible)	279911	613947	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records a possible earthwork but provides no other description and no details. Nothing is shown at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) or on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile). No obvious features are visible at this location on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth).	Unknown/Negligible
83	Settlement (possible)	281290	614260	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography; Field survey	The HER entry records a possible settlement and describes a 29m diameter bank as being recorded from aerial photography, but provides no further detail. Nothing is shown at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) or on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile) and nothing corresponding to the HER description is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth). Field survey found no evidence of any circular bank in the area cited.	Unknown/Low
84	Sheepfold	281876	614423	n/a	HER; Historic maps; Aerial photography	The HER entry records the location of a sheepfold but provides no detail. A circular sheepfold with an L-shaped wall attached to its west side is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) map (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile) and on the 1900 edition (Dumfriesshire, Sheet VI.NE, 6" to 1 mile). The remains of the sheepfold, 11m in diameter with a section of wall 7m long extending from its west side, is visible on modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) just to the west of a more recent sheepfold. What may be the remains of a curvilinear bank 200m long are also visible at this location, around 50m to the southeast of the sheepfolds.	Low (Local)
85	Field system	282915	614390	n/a	HLAMap; Aerial photography	HLAMap records an area of medieval/post-medieval settlement and agriculture. Examination of modern aerial photography (GoogleEarth) identified various elements of a field system along the	Low (Local)

Asset No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	HER Nos / Canmore IDs	Source(s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity (Importance)
						north side of the Glenshalloch Burn, including field banks and traces of possible rig and furrow cultivation between the burn and the block of forestry plantation on Well Hill.	
86	Mound(s)	281	612	MDG244 / NS81SW 5	HER; Canmore: Field survey	The HER and Canmore entries record that two little mounds on Conrick Meadow have always been regarded as Covenanters' graves (J Brown 1891). No further information is available but the description 'Conrig Meadow' could refer to the field system (23) that lies between Bogs Burn and Fingland Burn on the southwest facing slopes of Conrig Hill. Field survey found no evidence of any mounds matching the description in the HER in any of the surveyed areas.	Unknown/Local

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