

Annex K

## Archaeology and Cultural Heritage



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Annex K1

Sources of Information and  
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## ***K1 INTRODUCTION***

The annex contains a list of cartographic and photographic sources consulted during the desk-based assessment for the cultural heritage chapter. The sources provided information on cultural heritage sites and features within the study area and provided a historical background to the study area. Documentary sources consulted are given as footnotes in the main text.

### ***K1.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION***

#### ***K1.1.1 Cartographic Sources***

Cartographic resources consulted as part of the assessment are as follows;

Historical mapping provided as part of an Envirocheck data search (Envirocheck Report 23424782\_1\_1).

- Ordnance Survey Map of Wigtownshire, 1849, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Map of Wigtownshire, 1909, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Plan, 1957, 1:10,560
- Ordnance Survey Plan, 1976-1992, 1:10,000
- Ordnance Survey 10K Raster Mapping, 2001, 1:10,000
- Ordnance Survey 10K Raster Mapping, 2007, 1:10,000

Royal Engineers, Plan of General layout of Cairnryan Military Harbour Including Sectional Drawings of Quays (Cairnryan Military Railway), 10 September 1942. National Archives of Scotland.

#### ***K1.1.2 Photographic Sources***

An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS, in order to examine the changing condition of known cultural heritage sites and to identify previously unrecorded buried sites and sites with low relief not readily visible on the ground. The aerial photographs consulted are listed below.

Sortie 106G/DY31, Frames 6141 to 6142, dated 6th October 1944, 1:31,000

Sortie 106G/UK987, Frames 3134 to 3136, dated 9th November 1945, 1:10,000

### ***K1.2 GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES***

*Table K.1* provides a gazetteer of all cultural heritage sites and features identified within 3km of the proposed port development, as identified from a search of the Dumfries and Galloway Sites and Monuments Record. Each site

is listed by Dumfries and Galloway SMR record number and these reference numbers have been used to identify sites within the main text. It should be noted that a number of duplicate records exist and some sites may have multiple record numbers.

Table K.1 – Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites within the Survey Area

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG1010	Taxing Stone, Little Laight Hill	206238	570971	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Standing Stone:</b> A survey by RCAHMS in 1912 describes the stone as a standing stone in the line of a dyke. It is said to bear the name of 'Laicht Alpin' and to commemorate the burial of Alpin, sometime king of the Scots of Dalriada, assassinated in Glenapp in AD 741.</p> <p>A further description by RCAHMS in 1968 states the stone is known locally as the 'Taxing Stone', but no information was found regarding its association with Alpin.</p> <p>The stone lies within a drystone dyke immediately east of the old gun battery on Little Laight Hill. It measures a maximum of 0.7m by 0.5m at the base and is 1.7m high. Graffiti carved on the east face of the stone include the date 1720 (RCAHMS 1987).</p>	National
MDG1011	Loan Hill	208150	571810	Medieval to Modern	<p><b>Shieling, hut:</b> The remains of two adjacent hut circles. A RCAHMS survey in 1912 described one circle as a thick turf and stone wall, reduced to almost ground level. The second appeared to have been similar in size but its outline was less distinct and a number of large stones lay inside.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey recorded a ruined oval enclosure 6.0m east-west by 5.0m with a triangular mound of stones adjacent to it. The triangular mound is not thought to be an antiquity (OS 1976). The two possible shieling huts are situated 20m to the S of a standing stone (RCAHMS 1987).</p>	Other
MDG1012	Meikle Laight	207390	570640	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Cairn:</b> RCAHMS records that a robbed cairn is situated 750m NE of Meikle Laight farmhouse and 100m SE of the sheepfold that stands on the E bank of the Duckdubs Burn. It measures about 23m in diameter over a rim of cairn material 2.4m in thickness and 0.4m in maximum height. The cairn is shown on the OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st Ed, 1849, sheet 5 (RCAHMS 1987).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG1013	'Long Tom' Milldown	208160	571830	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Standing stone:</b> Numerous surveys of the standing stone have been undertaken between 1963 and 1987. The standing stone is situated on Loan Hill, 400m south of the Wigtown District boundary and 110m north west of the Glen Burn. It measures 0.65m by 0.7m at the base by 1.7m in height. About 0.5m above the ground on the south west face</p>	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG10130	Lighterage Wharf, Cairnryan Military Railway, Claddyburn	207150	567340	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to modern	<p>there is a shallow cupmark (40mm x 10mm in depth) and below it, near the bottom of the stone, there are a further four hollows (20mm by 6mm in depth), which may be artificial (RCAHMS 1987) . It has been postulated by Thom that the standing stone was of significance for lunar observations, although this has since been disputed by Ruggles (A Thom 1971; C Ruggles 1981).</p> <p><b>Transit shed, railway siding, harbour:</b> At Claddyburn, a breakwater was built to form a large pond enclosing the piles for the construction of the lighterage wharf. Two further breakwaters were built for the springing-off point. A short isolated rail system was laid, to connect the timber pond and the quay breakwaters. In association with this work a transit shed and several railway sidings were constructed in an area adjacent to the quay (M Christensen 1995).</p>	Other
MDG10131	Claddyburn, Cairnryan Military Railway	207352	567381	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Detail added to the NMRS in 1999</b></p> <p><b>Military Camp:</b> A military camp situated to the east of the main A77 public road from Lighterage Wharf. The camp is depicted on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map.</p>	Other
MDG10133	Cairnryan, Cairnryan Military Railway	206340	568650	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Detail added to the NMRS in 1999</b></p> <p><b>Military Headquarters:</b> The Headquarters Building for the port operations which is situated just east of the main road (A77) to the east of Cairnryan Port (M Christensen, 1995).</p>	None
MDG1014	Meikle Laight	206800	570100	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Detail added to the NMRS in 1999</b></p> <p><b>Standing stone:</b> Historical records dating to 1877 detail at standing stone at Meikle Laight (P H M'Kerlie 1877). A more recent survey found no evidence of the standing stone (RCAHMS 1986).</p>	Unknown
MDG1015	Little Laight	206119	570644	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Cairn:</b> This cairn is thought to represent an old clearance heap (RCAHMS 1986).</p>	None
MDG1016	Old Hall, Old House of Croach	207292	570297	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>House:</b> The old house of Croach is situated some 470 m north east of Meikle Laight farmhouse. It would have been built shortly after 1460 when the lands were detached from the family estate in favour of William Agnew, the second son of Sir Andrew Agnew, and it was occupied by members of that family until 1701 when Lochryan House was built (A Agnew 1893; P H M'Kerlie 1870).</p>	National

A survey in 1968 found the house was reduced to a mass of collapsed

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					walling. The site appears to have consisted of a drystone walled courtyard with buildings along the south east, south west and western sides. Where visible, the walls are 1.1m wide (maximum) and up to 1.6m high. Attached to the south west side is a large, modern stone-walled enclosure, now partly submerged beneath a modern dam (OS, 1968).	
					A more recent survey located the remains of a laird's house and associated buildings ranged around a yard, situated on the north west bank of a reservoir, on the south east flank of Laight Moor (RCAHMS 1987).	
MDG1017	Cairn Park	207399	570098	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Kiln, platform, lazy beds, building:</b> RCAHMS records that on the north west flank of Cairn Park there are the remains of three buildings, a platform and a kiln, together with a small plot of lazy beds (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1018	Glen Burn	207760	570560	Medieval to Modern	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS records the site as the remains of a rectangular building are situated on the north side of the Glen Burn and immediately south of a stone wall (RCAHMS 1987).	Other
MDG1019	Fallsavery	208070	570540	Medieval to Modern	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS records the site as a group of three shielings huts, with two outliers, situated beside the Fallsavery Burn (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1020	Little Laight	206383	571256	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records the site is a hut circle is situated on the west flank of Laight Moor. It is located 350m north north east of the old gun battery on the summit of Little Laight Hill. It measures about 5.5m in diameter within a stony bank 2.4m thick by 0.3m in maximum height, with the entrance is on the south east. Around the entrance there is a baffle wall reduced to a stony bank 2m thick and 0.3m high, forming an antechamber. This measures 3.5m from north east to south west by 2.2m transversely, with an entrance on the north east. At least five small cairns are scattered to the north west of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987).	National
MDG1021	Little Laight	206427	571380	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> RCHAMS records that a probable robbed cairn is situated on the western flank of Laight Moor, 450m north north east of the old gun battery on the summit of Little Laight Hill. It measures about 8.5m in diameter over a stony rim which varies from 2m to 2.6m in thickness; the rim is thickest on the NW, where it is about 0.3m high (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1022	Meikle Laight	206900	570230	Early Bronze Age	<b>Field system, platform:</b> RCHAMS records that a circular house platform is situated 30m north of the north corner of the sheepfold at	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				to Late Bronze Age	Meikle Laight. It measures 11.4m in diameter and has been dug into the slope on the north west to a maximum depth of 0.5m. On the south east, the front of the platform is no more than 0.3m in height and there are traces of a stony bank forming a slight lip along its edge. Around the house platform there appears to have been an extensive field system, the best preserved part of it occurring on the moorland to the north west. A stony bank which runs up the slope immediately behind the farm, turns after a distance of about 80m and eventually disappears on the edge of a boggy gully immediately above the old head dyke, some 300m to the north east; at one point the bank dog-legs round the head of a shallow gully. Above the corner of the enclosed pasture within which the house platform lies, a second bank drops down the slope and to the south west there are at least eight small cairns measuring between 2m and 4m in diameter and up to 0.3m in maximum height. Within the area of enclosed pasture there are several heaps of stones together with fragments of stony banks and low scarps, but it is possible that these are all the result of more recent agricultural activity (RCAHMS 1987).	
MDG1023	Meikle Laight	207150	570830	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> RCAHM S records that are at least twenty-three small cairns and two stony banks scattered over the slope to the west of the Duckdubs Burn about 200m south east of the march dyke, between Little Laight and Meikle Laight. The cairns vary from 2m to 5m in diameter. To the north west, in a patch of reeds on the summit of the hill, there are possible traces of a rather larger cairn reduced to little more than a spread of stones about 7m in diameter (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1024	Meikle Laight	207355	570893	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn, bank (earthwork), hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that a hut circle is situated within an area of small cairns occupying a low spur in the east side of the Duckdubs Burn about 600m north of the reservoir at Meikle Laight. It measures 5.5m in diameter within a wall reduced to a stony bank 1.8m thick by 0.3m high; the entrance is on the south south east. At least thirty-five cairns are visible, scattered over an area of about 3 Ha; they range from 1m to 5m in diameter, but the majority are between 2m and 4m. To the north of the hut circle there are traces of two banks aligned east and west, some 10m apart, while 90m to the south, a bank about 100m in length extends across the spur. The latter, which passes under the modern dyke, forms a scarp up to 0.5m high at its eastern end; to the south of it the scatter of cairns continues and there is at least one other stony bank (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1025	Meikle Laight	207546	570497	Early	<b>Cairn, hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records a hut circle is situated on the crest	Regional/local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				Bronze Age to Late	of a low hillock 300m north east of the reservoir at Meikle Laight. It measures 6.7m in diameter within a bank 1.8m thick by 0.3m high and the entrance is on the south east. A large boulder which protrudes through the peat on the south south east is probably an outer facing-stone. A small cairn 2m in diameter by 0.2m in height lies 35m west south west of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987).	
MDG1027	Meikle Laight, Cairn Park	208110	570140	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that what may be a small hut circle is situated on a terrace on the north west side of a ridge of outcrop 260m west of the eastern corner of the enclosed moorland known as the Cairn Park. It is oval and measures 6.6m from north to south by 5.7m transversely within a stony bank 1.4m thick by 0.2m high. The entrance is probably on the south east (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1039	Jamieson's Point	203331	571027	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Mound, cairn:</b> The NMRS records that the interpretation of this site has changed markedly over time.  Feachem (1963) describes the site as 'probably a circular dun, about 55' internal diameter, within a wall about 10' thick'. RCAHMS, utilising surveys carried out by Wilson in 1885 states that 'there are indications of dividing walls in the interior but the whole structure is much worn down and almost level with the surface of the ground. The plan also shows an old kiln (D) and three hut circles' (RCAHMS 1912; G Wilson 1885).  A review of the site by the Ordnance Survey in 1968 describes the following; 'A circular, stony mound, 18.5m in diameter, and 0.6m high on average, formed by small stones evenly distributed over its entire surface. There is nothing visible to suggest that this is a dun; there is no evidence of a wall or facing stones, and the stones themselves are too small for a dun. The site, barely above water-level, is not particularly defensive, and suggests a badly robbed cairn rather than a dun. The hut-circles in Wilson's plan are natural hollows between low outcrop rock, while the mound marked 'E' is apparently natural. The kiln is as planned by Wilson.  The most recent RCAHMS entry records a low mound of waterworn stones stands on the storm beach at Jamieson's Point, 420m east north east of Clachan farmhouse. It measures about 18m in diameter by 0.6m in height. There is nothing to suggest that it is the remains of an enclosure (Wilson 1885; RCAHMS 1912; RCAHMS Survey of Marginal	Regional/local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					Lands) or a dun (Feachem 1977) and it is more likely to be a severely robbed cairn (OS Field Report). The remains of a kiln are situated immediately east south east of the mound but the four 'hut-circles' described by Wilson are natural features (RCAHMS 1985.)	
MDG10395	Wig Bay, Stranraer, Sea Plane Base, Kirkland	203570	566500	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	Kiln referred to above is also now recorded as DGSMR 11419. <b>Military airfield:</b> The NMRS records the site as a sea plane base, runway (1946 dispersal zone) and slipway.	Other
MDG1041	Clachan Hill	203151	570031	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire, 1896, sheet v) marks the site of a cairn on the summit of Clachan Hill. The evidence of this siting is unknown (the documentary evidence no longer survives) but it may be derived from Wilson (1885) who suggests that the name Cairntootan, which was applied to a steading (now removed) 120m west of the summit of the hill, indicated the former existence of a cairn in the vicinity. The field was in pasture at the date of visit and nothing was visible (RCAHMS 1985).	Other
MDG11280	Maritime Area	206010	568980	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Jetty:</b> Details provided by the Hydrographic Office in 1995 report a survey by the Port Manager dating to November 1971. This states that wooden piling, largely disintegrated, exists in an area round position 54 58 39N, 005 01 54W.	Other
MDG11284	Unknown: Loch Ryan	204390	571180	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details a report from the Hydrographic Office (1995). This report details an incident reported by the Belfast Coastguard Marine Rescue Services Centre, which occurred on 13 October 1986: 'An unidentified submerged object was struck at 54 59 48N, 005 03 30W by TM passenger/ro-ro cargo/ferry ST DAVID when drawing 4.75 metres. The vessel was holed'. The Hydrographic Office predicts the tidal clearance as 0.3 metres.	Other
MDG11303	Unknown: Loch Ryan	204320	570220	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details two surveys undertaken by HMS Fox in 1987, as reported by the Hydrographic Office. The surveys are reported as follows;  16 October 1987. An uncharted rock or obstruction is reported. The least depth is 3.8 metres. The position given is 54 59 17N, 005 03 32W (HMS FOX, July 1987).  24 November 1987. The position given is 54 59 17N, 005 03 32W. The	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG11304	Maritime Area	206360	568190	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p>site was examined on the 18 July 1987 using a trisponder. The least depth by echosounder was 3.8 metres in a general depth of 5.5 metres. No scour pits were observed. The side scan sonar height was 3.8 metres. Referred to as an obstruction or possibly an isolated rock. Examination by diver recommended at earliest opportunity.</p> <p><b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports the findings of HMS Fox from surveys in September 1987. 'Numerous obstructions/ areas of debris are reported. The result of having been dumped during breaking of HM ships 'Ark Royal' and 'Bulwark'. The area lies between 30 and 50 metres west of Cairn Ryan jetty in the approximate position 55 58 14N, 005 01 32W. The maximum height of the debris is about 4 metres above the surrounding seabed, at a depth of about 10 to 11 metres'. Dredging at jetty has been authorised.</p>	Other
MDG11312	Mulberry Harbour: Loch Ryan	205836	570042	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Floating Harbour:</b> 30 March 1973. The NMRS reports the remains of several mulberry pontoons lying on the foreshore, three quarters of a mile north of Cairn Point. The pontoons are not reported as wrecks due to their rapidly deteriorating condition. This information was gained from a report by HMS Fox in 1972.</p>	National
MDG11317	Unknown: Loch Ryan	206510	568300	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p>Further surveys were also carried out by Townsend Thoresen, in 1987 and Todd Charting Agency in 1989.</p> <p><b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details a report from the Hydrographic Office dating to 1995. This report details the area inside the south wharf is to be shown as foul area because of remains of broken up vessels.</p>	Other
MDG11494	Little Laight Hill	206232	570928	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Military Camp, Anti-Aircraft Battery:</b> The NMRS reports a disused heavy anti-aircraft gun battery and military camp at Little Laight Hill (W. Gill, 1996). The site is also shown on the 1992 OS 1:10,000 map.</p>	National
MDG11846	Falcon: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206501	568352	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Falcon', 302nt, a wooden barquentine as lost 19/2/1883 and was stranded at Cairnryan (Moir and Crawford 1988).</p> <p>Miller (1992) reports that 'Falcon' was built in Sunderland in 1864 and registered at Arundel, 318gt. She left Greenock bound for Buenos Aires on 9 January 1883 with a crew of 10 and 522 tons of coal. By 14th, in the Irish Sea, the 'Falcon' was revealed to be taking water and Captain Grevette put back into Campbelltown. A Captain Burns was sent to relieve Captain Grevette after he refused to sail unless substantial repairs were made. A number of the crew also quit to be replaced. The ship set sail again on 9 February.</p> <p>A gale caused the vessel to leak badly and the new skipper put back to</p>	Other

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					shelter near Corsewall Point. On the 15th he decided to anchor in Cairnryan Roads. On 19th a fire was discovered on board. When the Coastguard arrived on the scene to offer help, he found the crew intoxicated. Taking over command from Captain Burns, the 'Falcon' was towed to shallower water where she grounded and later sank by the stern sliding back down the sandy slope until only her masts were showing. The remains of this copper bottomed and fastened vessel were rediscovered during the construction of the south deep wharf of the Military Port of Cairnryan in 1942. Four hundred tons of coal were salvaged by the Royal Engineers to make way for piling. The remainder of the wreck lies buried in silt beneath the jetty approximately half way along.	
MDG11869	Victorie: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206501	568350	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NRMS details that 'Victorie', a 97nt, wooden brigantine was lost 11/12/1883 and stranded near Cairnryan (Moir and Crawford 1988).	Unknown
MDG11997	Arethusa: Cairnryan	206501	568348	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Arethusa', a schooner, was sheltering from bad weather en route from Limerick to Liverpool, by anchoring in Cairnryan Roadstead. Her anchor cables parted and she was driven ashore with considerable damage (Miller 1992).	Unknown
MDG11998	Argonauta: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568348	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> no further description is given within the NMRS.	Unknown
MDG12000	Unknown: The Wig, Loch Ryan	204050	567550	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Aircraft:</b> The NMRS reports an Air-Sea-Rescue craft was lying at anchor in Wig bay, when a fire broke out shortly after her engines were started. A crewman tried to fight the blaze but had to abandon the vessel. She was taken in tow but sank in the bay before she could be beached (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12002	Betsy: Old House Point, Loch Ryan	205750	569750	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NRMS details that 'Betsy', a 12 ton lugger, dragged her anchor and ran ashore on Old House Point (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12008	Ellen: Jamieson Point, Loch Ryan	203440	570990	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Ellen', a 94 ton schooner lies at Jamieson Point. Bringing a cargo of bones from Portaferry in Ireland, the 'Ellen' had not long been unloaded in Lady Bay when she was blown onto Jamieson Point where she was badly holed. She settled on the sandy bottom and her crew managed to scramble ashore. She was sold where she lay on 30 October 1858 (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12010	Fairy: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206499	568348	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Fairy', a 74ton schooner, was run down by the 'SS Caledonian'. Her crew were picked up by the steamer. It was later established that the 'Fairy' was not showing any lights and	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					she was probably overladen with 120 tons of railway lines, far in excess of normal load (Miller, 1992).	
MDG12015	Industry: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206499	568350	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Industry', a 26 ton, sloop, enroute from Fort William to Dublin with cargo of wool, was driven ashore near Cairnryan in westerly gale (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12017	Isabella: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568340	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Isabella', a sloop enroute to Drogheda from Glasgow, sprang a leak and put into Cairnryan with the intention of beaching the vessel. She sank in Cairnryan Roadstead before this could be accomplished. The crew swam ashore (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12023	Mary Stewart: Marchburn, Entrance to Loch Ryan	205600	571200	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Mary Stewart', schooner, 54 tons from Dundalk in ballast. Went ashore 2 times before finally seriously damaging herself. The first occasion was on 7 January (when she dragged her anchor in Loch Ryan) to be hauled off on the 14th. On the 16th she was put ashore again by bad weather west of the lighthouse after her anchor cable parted. Later that day she drifted off and was washed ashore again 1.5 miles NE of Cairnryan lighthouse. Source; Miller 1992.	Unknown
MDG12024	Mary's Packet: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206499	568352	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Mary's Packet', a brig, sank at anchor in Cairnryan roadstead with a cargo of potatoes (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12025	Nymph: Burnfoot Bay, Loch Ryan	206201	569000	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Nymph', a 29 tons yacht, parted from her anchor and went ashore 400 yards north of Cairnryan lighthouse in Burnfoot Bay receiving considerable damage (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12028	Ready Rhino: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206100	569000	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Ready Rhino', a brig of 168 tons, registered Dublin, when enroute from Ardrossan to Dublin with coal, went ashore 300 yards from Cairnryan lighthouse in a north westerly gale. Captain Holywood and his crew were all saved. Sales were held by the local Lloyd's agent, John Campbell, on 25 October 1873 (hull, fixtures, fittings and boats) and on 6 December 1873 (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12029	Robert and Anne: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	205627	569423	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Robert and Anne', an 81 ton brig built in 1817 and commanded by Captain T Cummings was En route from Glasgow to Newry with coal, when she went ashore whilst sheltering at Cairnryan (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12030	Rose and Margaret: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568350	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS gives details of 'Rose and Margaret', a 19 ton smack, owned by Mr Symington of Belfast and out of Carrickfergus. She was put ashore on 16 march 1896. Captain Dempsey and his crew managing to save themselves. The vessel had been on shore at Cairnryan two years previously on 29 January 1894 after dragging her anchor (Miller, 1992).	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG12031	Sir William Maxwell: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568352	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that the 'Sir William Maxwell', a 45 ton sloop, en route from Ayr to Wigtown with salt and coal was put ashore in the same gale that wrecked the 'Robert and Anne'. The vessel was severely damaged (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12032	St Vincent: Outer Scar Bank, Loch Ryan	204670	571140	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS states that 'St Vincent', went aground on 15 April 1838 on the Outer Scar bank, Loch Ryan, whilst en route from Clyde the St Vincent (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12033	Victoire: Bankhead, Loch Ryan	207300	567100	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Victoire', a 96 ton brig, enroute from Belfast to Troon in ballast, was put into Loch Ryan with her sails blown away on 11 January 1884. Her anchors dragged and she went ashore 1 mile south of Cairnryan lighthouse. Before she could be refloated she was destroyed by a gale and high tide on 26 January 1884 (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12717	Old House Point	205830	569930	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Floating Harbour:</b> The NMRS reports that the remains of floating concrete boats lie on tide line. They are "Beetle" sections of the WW2 construction of Mulberry harbours for the Normandy landing of 1944.	National
MDG12718	Jamieson's Point	203348	571017	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Corn drying kiln:</b> The NMRS records the remains of corn-drying kiln to the east south east of a probable cairn (DGSMR 1832).	Regional/local
MDG13354	Stranraer - Ballantrae Military Road	207340	567000	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Military Road:</b> The NMRS reports that due to considerable reconstruction work south of Cairnryan, it is doubtful if there are any visible remains of the military road in this section. It is possible that the road north of Cairnryan may have taken a course further uphill, to the east of the modern road, leading towards Little Laight (W Taylor 1976).  RCAHMS stated in 1999 that the 1977 OS 1:10 000 map shows the military road on the same line as the A77 to the north of Cairnryan rather than the alternative route to the east suggested as a possibility by Taylor (1976).	None
MDG13360	Kirkcolm, Kirkland, The Scar, Loch Ryan Defences; Wig Sands	204082	568060	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Observation Point:</b> The NMRS reports that a WWII mine watching post is situated at the north east end of Wig Sands on The Scar. The building is a single storey brick and concrete, one room observation post which formed part of the Loch Ryan defences.	Other
MDG13766	Jamieson's Point	203250	203250	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 4), but it is not shown on the 1978 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13767	Polymodie Burn	206021	570542	Post Medieval to	<b>Enclosure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5),	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				18 <sup>th</sup> Century	but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	
MDG13769	Highfall Wood	207310	570742	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure, annotated Hay Ree and attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5). An enclosure of four compartments is shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13770	Polymodie Burn	206202	570423	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS states that a farmstead comprising one unroofed and one roofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13771	Laird's Hill	206160	570240	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building attached to a field wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13772	Laird's Hill	206052	570121	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS states that one unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13773	Meikle Laight	206852	570119	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records the site as a farmstead comprising one unroofed building, three roofed buildings, one of which is T-shaped, and three enclosures. One enclosure is annotated Hay Ree and is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5). Three roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13774	Meikle Laight	206930	570240	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and one enclosure. These are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5). A three compartment sheepfold is shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13775	Duckdubs Burn	207351	570483	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Enclosure, building:</b> RCAHMS records one unroofed building with an attached enclosure. This is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13776	Lanedriipple Burn	208280	570650	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS records that what may be one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13956	Claddy House Burn	208090	568290	Post Medieval to	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG13957	Claddy House Burn	208240	568240	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10) and on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999). <b>Structure:</b> RCAMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10) and on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13958	Claddy House Burn	208080	568050	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Enclosure, sheep fold:</b> RCAHMS records that one unroofed structure annotated Sheep Ree, which lies within an enclosure, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10). A two compartment enclosure is shown on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13959	Claddy House Burn	207401	567970	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13967	Glen Burn	207190	569740	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS details that one unroofed structure, annotated Hay Ree and attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13968	Fairy Knowes	208930	568990	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS states that what may be one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13969	Fairy Knowes	208910	568860	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS reports that what may one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13970	Glen Burn	206706	569300	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13971	Claddy House Burn	208160	568950	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5) and on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13972	Claddy House Burn	207958	568959	Post Medieval to	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG13973	Burnfoot Bridge	206189	568962	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	(Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999). <b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map	Unknown
MDG13982	High Croach	207270	568270	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	(Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the current edition of the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999). <b>Field boundary, building, wall:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building with an attached length of field wall and another length of wall, which lies approximately 80m to the east and is marked by pecked lines, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10). They are not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13983	High Claddy House	208000	567800	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Field:</b> RCAHMS reports that a field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13984	Cairnbeg Hill	207439	568415	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS describes that a one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13985	High Croach	207341	207341	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13986	High Croach	207539	568121	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13987	Drummuckloch Hill	208081	567211	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS states that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10) and on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13995	Claddy House Burn	208110	568780	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one small unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG16813	Drummuckloch, Rosebank; Cairnryan	207580	566550	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Military Camp:</b> No further details of the military camp are provided by RCAHMS	Other

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
	Harbour, Cairnryan; Cairnryan Military Railway					
MDG16814	Bankhead/ Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway	207421	566960	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Military Camp, hut:</b> No further details of the military camp are provided by RCAHMS	N/A
MDG16820	Old House Point/Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway	205939	569858	20th Century to Modern	<b>Construction camp, marshalling yard:</b> No further details of the military camp are provided by RCAHMS	Other
MDG16822	Glen Cottage/ Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway/ Bonny Braes Camp	206298	569189	20th Century to Modern	<b>Military Camp:</b> The NMRS details an accommodation camp for personnel serving the Pile Construction Yard and the Administrative Building. Most of the buildings have been reduced to their foundations and the field is now used for rough grazing (Defence of Britain Project, 1997).	Regional/Local
MDG17284	Lochryan Church, Cairnryan	206210	568897	20th Century to Modern	<b>War Memorial:</b> RCAHMS states that the war memorial was formerly located on the outside window ledge of the porch of the church (RCAHMS, 2001). The war memorial is now in Stranraer museum. Unlike many memorials, it does not commemorate the fallen, but names all those from the parish who served in the wars (DGC, 2008).	None
MDG17678	Cairnryan Old Manse, including ancillary structure, gatepiers and boundary walls	206434	568568		<b>Building:</b> The NMRS states that the building is a late 18th century, 2-storey, 3-bay L-plan former manse, with attached ancillary structure. The building has painted rubble and contrasting painted cills.  A survey of the building provides the following details;  South west (entrance) elevation: advanced, central gabled entrance porch; timber door; moulded skewputts and ball finial to gable, flanked to right by small circular window; single window aligned above at 1st floor; regular fenestration to flanking outer bays.	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>North west (side) elevation: single windows at ground and 1st floor to left of main gable.</p> <p>North west (rear/side) elevation: advanced lean-to entrance porch; timber door; bipartite and single square window to lean-to section to left at ground; single window at 1st floor breaks eaves to form segmental head; single window at 1st floor to outer left of main house.</p> <p>South east (side) elevation: blank gable to main section; 2 small square windows to lower height section to right; 2-leaf opening to ancillary structure (including lean-to) to outer right (see below). Predominantly 4-, 6- and 12-pane timber sash and case glazing. Grey slate roof, re-slated to rear; rooflights; stone skewes; moulded skewputts; coped gablehead stacks; polygonal cans.</p> <p>Interior: not seen 1999.</p> <p>Ancillary structure, gatepiers and boundary walls: attached single storey, rectangular-plan ancillary structure to north, with attached lower height lean-to; square-plan gatepiers to outer left (gatepiers to right lead to Lochryan House - see separate list description); ball finials atop; rubble boundary wall encloses site; deeply splayed coping to north east section (J Ainslie's Map of Wigtown, 1782; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996).</p>	
MDG17679	Lochryan Estate, Lochryan House	206408	568778		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS states that the building dates to 1701; later alterations include those by Alan Dickie 1820-4 and James Brown, 1826. The building comprises a single storey section and basement, a 2-storey section, attic and basement, and a 3-storey section and basement, 13-bay mansion house (grouped 3-2-3-2-3). The walls comprise painted rubble.</p> <p>A survey of the building provides the following details;</p> <p>South west (entrance) elevation: steps to advanced, pilastered and corniced flat-roofed late 19th century entrance porch in recessed 3 central bays; 2-leaf timber door; armorial panel over inner timber glazed 2-leaf door; single windows aligned above at 1st and 2nd floor;</p>	Grade A Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>flanking single windows at basement, ground, 1st and 2nd floors; louvred shutters to 1st floor windows; 5 tall merlons screen roof (2nd floor added 1820-4, specifications provided by Alan Dickie). Advanced 2-bay wings flanking; regular fenestration at basement, ground and 1st floors (projecting oriel window to right 1st floor window); single canted dormers to half-piended lean-to roofs (dormers late 19th century). Screen walls and balustrades link to service buildings (see below). Earlier 19th century, 3-bay single storey and basement wings (possibly by mason James Brown) to outer right and left.</p> <p>North east (rear) elevation: steps to central, square-headed entrance in recessed 3 central bays; stair window aligned above; flanking single windows at basement, ground, 1st and 2nd floors. Advanced wings flanking; single windows at ground and 1st floor to outer right of wing to right; blind wing to left. Deeply recessed single storey and basement wings to outer right and left; single window to wing to left, bipartite window to re-entrant angle to left; single window to wing to right (additional single window to advanced flat-roofed section, single window to right re-entrant angle, timber door to left re-entrant angle). Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roof: stone skews; coped stacks; square cans to main house stacks.</p> <p>Interior: retains numerous original details including timberwork; cornices and fireplaces (J Ainslie's Wigtown map, 1782; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875; FH Groome, Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Vol 2, 1987; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996.</p>	
MDG17680	Lochryan Lighthouse including Ancillary Buildings	206133	568627		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS states the building was built by Alan Stevenson in 1847, with later additions. It is a 4-stage circular-plan lighthouse, tapering to below parapet; with a single storey courtyard-plan surrounding. The building is made of painted brick and coursed, with stugged sandstone ashlar.</p> <p>A survey of the building provides the following details;</p> <p>North east (entrance ) elevation: timber gate to leads to 2 timber doors to flat-roofed 1st stage of lighthouse; small round-arched openings at</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>2nd and 3rd stages; corbels to 4th stage; metal circular handrail; circular light; diamond pattern glazing (now obscured); domed cupola; ball finial.</p> <p>North west (side) elevation: low coped wall to left, single storey central section; lighthouse to right.</p> <p>South west (rear) elevation: central lighthouse; recessed blank bay to left, single strip opening to right.</p> <p>South east (side) elevation: 2 single openings (infilled) to right. Flat roofs to single storey sections; tapered corniced stack with circular can to SE elevation.</p> <p>Interior: not seen 1999. (Ordnance Survey map, 1848; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875), p106; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996; Bright Lights: The Stevenson Engineers 1752-1971, 1999).</p>	
MDG17682	Corsewall, Bridge	203331	568697		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that the building dates to the later 19th century. The structure is a vehicular bridge over Corsewall Burn, on an east-west axis. The bridge is single span, with low segmental arch. The bridge is constructed of rubble, with rubble voussoirs and coping. The bridge has low parapets, terminated by squat rubble drum piers, each with sandstone band courses and harled conical caps (OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 9, 1847).</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG17683	Corsewall, Dovecot	203073	569577		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that the building dates to pre 1847. The building is a circular tower dovecot and is constructed of rubble with some red sandstone ashlar dressings. The doorway to south has ashlar jambs with stugged squared tails and the lintel missing. The window to the east has a granite lintel. Ashlar flat coping encircles the top of tower (some missing). 2 ashlar panels, each with 3 flight-holes, exist at eaves level to the south, with the remains of ledge to panel to left. Interior: lined with brick, stone and slate nesting boxes (OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 4, 1847).</p>	Grade B Listed Building
MDG18069	The Elms, Former Ervie-Kirkholm Manse	203119	568532		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that the building has an early 19th century core and was substantially enlarged later 19th century. it is a 2-storey manse; harled with painted margins, base course and quoins strips and stop-chamfered arrises.</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG18072	Kirkcolm Church Graveyard	203059	568858		<p>A survey of the building provides the following details;</p> <p>South elevation: 3-bay. Broad gable end of original house to left, with windows to right of broad gablehead stack; Slightly recessed, taller entrance bay at centre with cornice above deep-set doorway; 2-leaf panelled door and small-pane fanlight; window above. Gabled outer bay to right with bipartite windows to each floor.</p> <p>North elevation: broad gable of original house to right, with glazed door and 1st floor window to left of broad gablehead stack; tall stair window in recessed bay at centre. Gabled bay to left with 2 narrow windows widely spaced to each floor and small gablehead stack.</p> <p>East elevation: 3-bay advanced gable to right with tripartite window at ground and bipartite at 1st floor. Single windows to each floor in bays to centre and to left.</p> <p>West elevation: rear of original house with later piend-roofed single storey service projection at centre. Swept-roofed dormer flanked by gabled dormers. Modern glazing. Grey slates; ashlar skews; harled stacks; polygonal cans.</p> <p>Interior: not seen 1994.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS states that the graveyard is of 18th century or earlier origin. It is located on the site of the former Kirkcolm Church in the centre of the graveyard. The graveyard contains 18th and early 19th century headstones.</p> <p>A survey details two burial enclosures to the west;</p> <p>Classical burial enclosure: late 18th century. Rectangular-plan, incorporating boundary wall to west. Unroofed. Rubble. Ashlar dressings: margins; quoin strips; slab coping to wallhead. Central doorway to east, surmounted by pediment with blank recessed panel in tympanum. Recessed panels to left and right; panel to left contains ashlar inscription panel (inscription now completely illegible).</p> <p>Gabled burial enclosure: 1797 (dated). Rubble. Ashlar inscription</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					panel in gablehead, in memory of Rose family.	
MDG20658	Lochryan Graveyard, including Mausoleum and Boundary Walls.	206193	568909		<p>Boundary Wall: rubble wall with rubble coping. 2 square rubble piers to south. (New Statistical Account Vol IV, 1845, Wigtown; P H M'Kerlie, History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, Vol II, 1877.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS dates the graveyard to 1841. It was the graveyard to Inch Parish Church (now demolished). The graveyard contains predominantly mid to late 19th century headstone graves. A square-plan castellated mausoleum lies near to east boundary wall and has iron gate to its entrance.</p> <p>The boundary wall comprises low rubble boundary walls enclosing the site. (Ordnance Survey map, 1848; W McIlwraith, The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875; FH Groome, Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; John Gifford, Dumfries and Galloway, 1996).</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG20659	Lochryan Estate, Walled Gardens, Pavilions and Rabbit House	206426	568800		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details a walled gardens, pavilions and a rabbit house, comprising a rectangular-plan rubble walled garden to east of Lochryan House. Pavilions lie to the north east (restored) and south east corners and steps exist to a timber door to the south east corner. The pavilions have a piended roof; a truncated pyramid roof to the north east corner and square glazed cupola atop with ball finial. An armorial panel reads 'Esperance' above the timber door. The rabbit house is a roofless rectangular-plan building. Greenhouses and storage facilities lie to the north. The former kitchen garden lies to the north west of Lochryan House (J Ainslie's Wigtown map, 1782; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875; FH Groome Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892, p543; Sir AN Agnew Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Vol 2, 1987; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996).</p>	Grade B Listed Building
MDG20660	Lochryan Estate, Ancillary Structures, Dovecote, Sundial, Gatepiers and Boundary Walls	206368	568766		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that ancillary buildings including screen walls and balustrades link main house to service ranges; range to south converted to flat in 1957. South Range: north west elevation; (painted) 4-bay. 2-leaf glazed timber entrance to penultimate bay to right; single openings to remaining bays (infilled to outer right and penultimate bay to left). South east elevation: 3-light window at ground, 2-light catslide dormer at attic; glazed door and 2 window to right linking to lower single storey section); flat roofed section to outer right links to</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>main house, entrances to re-entrant angles to left and right; variety of glazing patterns. North Range: south east elevation: (painted) 3-bay. Glazed timber doors flank central single window. Courtyard ranges to North: South east elevation (inner); 2 square-headed openings to 2-storey section with lean-to attached to left of entrance; adjoining recessed section with lean-to for storage; central exterior stair to section to right of entrance; gabled entrance; timber door and single window at ground to left; 2 timber entrances and single window at ground to right. North east elevation: lower height section linking to south east elevation; recessed lean-to to outer left by entrance; 2 2-leaf doors (cartshed opening to right) to main section, small square-headed window to right. South west elevation: timber doors to garages to left, rubble built single storey storage building to right. North west elevation: rubble walling. Walled enclosure to west of dovecote includes single storey and attic range to north with flanking lean-to's to inner entrance; semi-open storage building to west.</p>	
					<p>Dovecote: 3-stage, circular-plan, conical roof, ball-finished dovecote by William Ross, 1846; square-headed entrances at ground and 1st floor.</p>	
					<p>Sundial, Gatepiers, Towers and Boundary Walls: square-plan pilaster strip, corniced gatepiers to west of house; pulvinated frieze; painted eagles atop; sundial dated 1780 to north gatepier; balustraded screen wall. Square-plan gatepiers with ball finials to entrance driveway to west of house (mounting block behind); partly balustraded boundary wall; canons flank piers; flanking entrances to left and right (entrance to right infilled); castellated low bastions to outer left and right. Battered Round Tower with brick corbelled parapet and slit windows to south of Cairnryan cemetery. Double square-plan castellated gatepiers to entrance driveway to south of house. Square-plan gatepiers with ball finials to entrance driveway to right of Cairnryan Old Manse. Rubble boundary walls enclose and within site; predominantly ball finials to piers of additional entrances within site. Kennels stand to north of walled garden. Former kitchen garden to north west of house.</p>	
					<p>References: J Ainslie's Wigtown map, 1782 (house and garden evident) 1st Edition OS Map; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire (1875), p106; FH Groome Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892, p543; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated</p>	

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG20912	Corsewall Stables	203069	569077		<p>Guide For Visitors (1928), p44; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Vol 2 (1987), pp73-74; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway (1996), p421-423.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records an Earlier to mid 19th century rectangular-plan carriage shed range to north and circa 1900 rectangular-plan stable range to south, each adjoined to Walled Garden to west, and sited parallel to form U-plan courtyard.</p> <p>North Range: rubble, painted to south. Ashlar coped skewers. Ashlar-dressed rubble ridge stack to west; small brick stack to right skew of east gable. Grey slates, graded to south pitch. Cornice and moulded gutters.</p> <p>3 depressed-arched carriage arches to south elevation; arch to left blocked and containing window; double-leaf boarded doors to remaining 2 arches; gabled 2-light dormer window to left. Stone forestair to east gable; window reduced from doorway; bell on iron frame above. Several openings to north elevation. West gable partly incorporates garden wall; continued in brick above with loft door to garden.</p> <p>South Range: pebble-dashed; brick dressings; painted to north and east. Keystoned segmental-arched openings. Moulded cills. Multi-pane glazing to upper panels of windows and doors. Double-leaf doors. Overhanging eaves. Tall pebble-dashed wallhead stack to left to south. Small grey slates. Terracotta ridge tiles, with small ball finials to gables.</p> <p>7 bays to north elevation: doors in penultimate bay to right, in bay to left of centre and in bay to outer right; windows in remaining bays; gabled hoist door above bay to right of centre. Window to east gable. 2 windows to left to south elevation; 6 ventilation openings to centre and right, some blocked.</p> <p>Corrugated asbestos lean-to roof adjoined to garden wall to west, forming link between ranges.</p> <p>References: OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 4 (surveyed 1847). OS Map 1896, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1892-3). OS Map 1909, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1907).</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records an early to earlier 19th century. Rectangular-plan walled garden. Rubble; semicircular coping. Gateway to south: decorative wrought-iron gate; ashlar square piers,</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG20913	Corsewall Walled Garden	203018	569043		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records an early to earlier 19th century. Rectangular-plan walled garden. Rubble; semicircular coping. Gateway to south: decorative wrought-iron gate; ashlar square piers,</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG20915	Corsewall House	203122	569029		<p>with ball finial to pier to west; flanked by large rubble square piers, with ball finials. Opening to north. Doorway to east. Potting shed, circa 1900, in south east corner of garden, along south wall: rubble, continued in brick, with slate piended roof; lattice-pane glazing in window to left. Stables (see separate listing) adjoined to east wall to north east, partly incorporating garden wall in gable end of range to north.</p> <p>References: OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 4 (surveyed 1847). OS Map 1896, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1892-3). OS Map 1909, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1907).</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details a late 18th century, with 19th century work, and with major alterations and addition, 1905. Original double-pile classical house reduced to T-plan. 2-storey mansion house, with lower wing to west and 1905 addition sited at oblique angle to north east.</p> <p>Dry-dashed; west wing rendered and lined. Eaves course to main house; eaves cornice to north east wing. Eaves cornice and blocking course to west wing. Piended roofs.</p> <p>South (Principal) Elevation: 3-bay. Piend-roofed single bay jamb at centre, raised and slightly advanced from original elevation; portico to south, with Tuscan columns and full entablature, resited from original house; pilastered tripartite doorpiece and tripartite fanlight, with small-pane glazing; window above at 1st floor; band course between floors. Window to outer left and outer right to both floors to east return. Window to left and right at ground floor and to left at 1st floor to west return. Window to both floors in bay to right. Door (enlarged from window) and window at 1st floor in bay to left.</p> <p>East Elevation: 3 windows at ground floor and 2 windows at 1st floor.</p> <p>Wing Adjoined to West Elevation: lower 2-storey, 4-bay wing, with 2 centre bays recessed. Door in bay to right of centre. Regular fenestration in remaining bays and to left return of advanced right bay. Left bay open to rear, with no glazing or door, retained for symmetry as curtain wall.</p> <p>Wing to North East: South East Elevation: pedimented bay advanced to right; window to</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG20917	Corsewall, Manor Lodge, Walls and Gatepiers	203003	568670		<p>left and right at ground floor and 2 windows paired at centre at 1st floor; moulded panel in tympanum, inscribed "DWCB 1905". 2 paired windows at centre to both floors. Segmental arch to left at ground, at angle with main house, with window on angle within; small window to left at 1st floor.</p> <p>East Elevation: window at centre and 2 windows to right at ground; window to right at 1st floor. Shouldered wallhead stack at centre.</p> <p>North East Elevation: pedimented bay to left. 2-storey modern addition at centre. Various irregular openings. Sash and case windows; mainly plate glass glazing, some 12-pane glazing. Two ridge stacks to roof of main house; tall ridge stack to north east wing. Grey slates, some graded. Octagonal cans.</p> <p>Interior: fine plasterwork in vestibule and top-lit stairwell, including classical relief panels. References: New Statistical Account Vol IV (1845) Wigtown, p111. P H M'Kerlie History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway Vol I (1870) pp120-125, Vol II (1877) pp196-197. Third Statistical Account Vol 14 (1965) p479.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records a later 19th century building.</p> <p>Lodge: single storey and attic, gabled, L-plan lodge. Squared and snecked rubble. Ashlar dressings: tabbed margins; long and short quoins.</p> <p>South Elevation: gable advanced to right. Gabled stone porch in re-entrant angle, with door to south and window to left return. Bipartite window to left. Piended canted window to gable to right; window in gablehead.</p> <p>West (Main Street) Elevation: gable to left. Tripartite window; moulded panel above; window in gablehead. Modern flat-roofed addition to left. uPVC glazing with top hung upper sashes. Overhanging eaves. Small grey-green slates. Pierced terracotta ridge tiles.</p> <p>Walls and Gatepiers: low rubble walls; plain railings. 3 painted chamfered tapering conical-capped gatepiers. No gates.</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG21079	Little Laight	206342	570809	18 <sup>th</sup> Century to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	References: OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 9 (surveyed 1847). <b>Farmstead:</b> The NMRS records an 18th century farmhouse, demolished and replaced by new one in 2004.	None
MDG21080	Laird's Hill	206142	570312	Post Medieval to Modern	<b>Sheep fold; inn:</b> The NMRS records a relatively modern sheepfold, on site of alleged former 18th century inn.	Regional/Local
MDG21579	Cairnryan Village	206597	568436	19 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Village:</b> The NMRS details a planned village founded between 1801 and 1810 as an estate village and harbour/port. L Philip, 2005.	None
MDG21753	Wig Sands	203800	567900	Mesolithic	<b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS records a flint artefact was discovered in 1992 by Mrs Anne Brownlee on the beach surface (above High Water Mark) of Wig Sands, to the W of Loch Ryan. It is now held at Stranraer Museum under accession number WIWMS 1993.3. The object is a bifacial core-tool, measuring 137mm in length, by up to 44mm in breadth and 26mm in thickness; it weighs 166gm. It has been flaked with a hard hammer across both faces from both edges; finer trimming has straightened the edges, creating a near symmetrical planform except at the edge. The notch on one edge represents a natural hollow present in the original cobble or nodule. The artefact is complete and in a reasonably good state of preservation, apart from some slight modern damage at the tip and the lower part of one edge. In cross-section, it is mainly quadrangular, becoming more triangular or plano-convex towards the base. There are a distinct butt and tip to the implement, the latter being thinner and more pointed, while the former is thicker and semi-blunted. The object has been slightly 'rolled' by water action, the more so on one face. The superficial colouration is mainly creamy light grey with some ochreous yellow areas on both faces, although the interior can be seen (where exposed by edge-damage) to be a darker medium grey. The surface colour results from weathering and staining, while the interior characteristics correspond to the Antrim flint of the East coast of Northern Ireland, where flint is a persistent element of the Ulster White Limestone Formation. This context forms the most probable ultimate source of the raw material for this artefact, although it need not derive from Northern Ireland itself. Deposition of such Upper Cretaceous sediments occurred over a broad area encompassing NE Ireland, SW Scotland	N/A

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>and the North Channel; these deposits were subsequently largely removed by erosion across all areas except the first. The flint-bearing Cretaceous deposits in the North Channel have proved elusive, but much of their flint content will have survived, and been subsequently redistributed.</p> <p>It is difficult to place this artefact within a specific artefact-type. Although some damage is apparent at the tip, but this would never have formed a cutting-edge in the true sense. It might be considered 'pick-like' in form, but it lacks the robust and more sharply pointed terminal of a true pick. There is no positive indication of use, and it might be unfinished; removal of a transverse flake from one side of the tip may have been intended to create a tranchet-blow 'axehead', or it may have been intended to make the tip more pointed and definitely pick-like. It may be accepted as Mesolithic in date, and compared with the 'Larne type' or 'Larne celt' (but not 'Larne pick') of Northern Ireland. A Saville 2003.</p>	
MDG21764	Laird's Hill	206360	570110	Post Medieval	<p><b>Lime kiln:</b> The NMRS records a lime kiln depicted on 1st edition OS 6" map on the north-west face of Laird's Hill. Information from DGC (AJN) 10 March 2006</p>	Unknown
MDG808	Cairn Hill, Cairnryan	207113	568961	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Cairn:</b> A survey by RCAHMS in 1912 states that this cairn has been almost obliterated and retains no features worth recording.</p> <p>A further survey by the Ordnance Survey in 1968 records that this cairn has been almost completely removed, very few stones remaining. The remains consist of a circular, mutilated area contained within a very slight stony rim, the diameter of which is about 20.0m. Revised at 25". Visited by OS (WDJ) 23 February 1968</p> <p>M'Kerlie states that there was formerly a cairn behind Cairnryan, which seems to be the same as Cairn Multibrugh, a place shown by Pont on his map as close to the present village. P H M'Kerlie 1877</p> <p>The most recent survey by RCAHMS details that the cairn on the summit of Cairn Hill has been reduced to little more than a spread of stones measuring 25m in diameter and rising up to 0.3m in height around the edges. In the cleared area at the centre of the cairn there is a pit measuring 2.5m by 2m and 0.3m in depth. On the west north west an OS triangulation station stands on the edge of the cairn. RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) March 1985</p>	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG810	Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway	206287	568411	Post Medieval to Modern	<p><b>Transit Shed; Scrap yard; Railway Siding; Harbour:</b> The NMRS reports that long a popular port for the cattle trade, little was done to improve this harbour until the early 19th century, when a small quay was built. Little remains of the original pier, following the extensive alterations made at Cairnryan during World War 2 (I Donnachie 1971; A Graham 1979).</p> <p>Work proceeded on the new port facilities at Cairnryan in November 1941, which included a connecting railway to the main line at Cairnryan Junction. The War Office had sanctioned this construction work and that at Faslane as a result of air raids on the west coast ports. The construction works also included a hutted camp at Drummuckloch to provide billets for men engaged on the construction of the railway; a breakwater at Claddyburn to form a large pond enclosing the piles for a lighterage wharf with two further breakwaters; with a further camp at Claddyburn and a Headquarters Building for port operations at Cairnryan.</p> <p>The deep water quays were not available for traffic until early 1943, but the railway was operational by the end of 1942.</p> <p>With a decline in military traffic, the facilities at the port were reduced, and by 1960 the jetty at Lighterage and the North Deep had been demolished. In 1959 the port was sold off to a firm of shipbreakers, (Pounds, Shipowners and Shipbreakers) Ltd of Portsmouth. Although limited use was being made of the railway as late as 1973, the mainline to Cairnryan Junction had become derelict, with parts of it being dismantled in 1968. The OS map of 1963 still depicts the full railway system (OS 1:10560 map, 1963)</p> <p>NX06NE 11.01 Centred NX 0715 6734 Harbour; Transit Shed; Railway Sidings (M Christensen 1995 (two parts)).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG811	Lochryan House	206800	568800	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Quarry:</b> The NMRS records that above Lochryan House are two slate quarries, which were opened in the late 18th century and were still operating about 1850 (I Donnachie 1971).</p>	Other
MDG813	Cairnryan	206000	568002	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS and RCAHMS record that a spindle whorl, 1 3/4 ins in diameter was found at Cairnryan (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1894).</p>	N/A
MDG815	Lochryan Lighthouse	206129	568631	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records a round tower, 15m high, first lit 1847, with cottage (W M'Ilwraith 1877; J R Butt 1967; D B Hague and A Christie 1975). 'B' listed [HS Ref: 10169].</p>	Grade B Listed Building
MDG816	Lochryan House	206408	568778	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records a Queen Anne house, built in 1701. It was</p>	Grade A Listed

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				Century to Modern	uninhabited and neglected for most of the latter half of the 18th century, but as it now appears it is structurally as it was in 1701, with the exception of the porch and dormer windows, which are Victorian additions, and two windows opened in the N wing by the present owners (A Agnew 1893; S Forman 1961). 'A' listed [HS Ref: 10168].	Building
MDG818	Loch Ryan Burgh/ Cladahouse	206000	568000	18 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Burgh:</b> RCAHMS records that in 1701 Lochryan, formerly Cladahouse and now the modern village of Cairnryan, was erected a burgh of barony with special regard to its convenient situation as a port. RCAHMS 1987	None
MDG820	Claddy House Burn	208314	568712	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Cultivation terrace; settlement:</b> RCAHMS records that a farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed long building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10). One unroofed long building is shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS (SAH) 23 September 1999). Scheduled as High Croach, settlement - Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 30 November 2000.	National
MDG821	Gables; Claddy House Burn	207955	568163	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Kiln; ridge and furrow; settlement:</b> RCAHMS records that the remains of a fermtoun, comprising at least thirteen rectangular buildings, extend for a distance of 190m across a broad terrace on the south side of the Claddy House Burn. The buildings form four distinct clusters; and close to the latter there is a kiln. Around the fermtoun there are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	National
MDG823	Loch Ryan Church	206200	568887	Post Medieval to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Church:</b> The NMRS records the site of former church of probable 18th century or earlier date, demolished in 1990. The war memorial is now in Stranraer Museum. The (Listed) walled graveyard is still extant. Information from DGC [AJN] 28 April 2008	None
MDG824	Cairnryan	206529	568516	Medieval to Modern	<b>House:</b> no further details are given in the Dumfries and Galloway SMR	None
MDG828	Cairnbeg Hill	207930	568690	Medieval to Modern	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records that a farmstead, comprising at least one rectangular building and a yard, is situated on the east flank of Cairnbeg Hill (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Regional/Local
MDG829	Claddy House Burn	208250	568930	Medieval to Modern	<b>Shieling; hut:</b> RCAHMS details that on the west bank of the Claddy House Burn there are the remains of a shieling hut (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Other
MDG831	Fairy Knowes	208905	568840	Medieval to Modern	<b>Shieling; building; hut:</b> RCAHMS records that on the north west side of Several Hill there are the remains of a subrectangular building and a number of shieling (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG832	High Croach	207590	568350	Medieval to Modern	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records that quarrying has removed all traces of a farmstead which stood on the south side of Cairnbeg Hill. It comprised at least one rectangular building and the remains of two enclosures. Visited by RCAHMS (PC) April 1985 and July 1986	None
MDG833	Laird's Hill	206450	569800	Medieval to Modern	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS records that on the south south east side of Laird's Hill, 160m south east of the steading, there are the remains of a rectangular building with an enclosure on its west side (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Other
MDG836	Cairnbeg Hill	207570	568950	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn?:</b> RCAHMS records that what may be a heavily robbed cairn is situated on the shoulder of Cairnbeg Hill, about 60m south east of the summit. The site of the cairn is marked by a patch of bright green grass about 35m in diameter, within which a scatter of stones is visible. The upcast from two field-drains which cut across the area reveals that there is a dense concentration of stones immediately beneath the turf (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 4 December 1985).	Regional/Local
MDG837	High Croach, Cairnbeg Hill	207575	568730	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Cairn:</b> The NMRS records that there are about thirty-five small cairns scattered over an area of 9ha on the south slopes of Cairnbeg Hill. They vary from 2m to 4m in diameter, and the largest are up to 0.3m in height. At least three stony banks are also visible (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 4 December 1985).	Regional/Local
MDG838	High Croach, The Gables	208339	568261	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Field system; hut circle:</b> RCAHMS details that this hut circle is situated on a terrace in the angle between the modern field-dykes 400m east north east of the farmstead of The Gables. It measures 7.2m in diameter within a stony bank up to 3m thick by 0.3m high and the entrance is on the south east. Fragments of a field-system are visible to the north and the south east: to the north these comprise at least one, and probably two, stony banks running up and down the slope, together with a lynchet running along the slope; to the south east there are traces of stony banks beneath the peat forming at least two roughly square fields of about 0.25 ha (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 4 July 1985).	National
MDG839	Drummuckloch Hill	208361	567559	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> RCAHMS records that this cairn is situated on the coast of Drummuckloch Hill about 50m south south east of the standing stone. It measures 7m in diameter by a maximum of 0.4m in height. The mound has been dug into, probably to provide stones for the modern dyke that runs along the crest of Drummuckloch Hill (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 July 1986).	National
MDG840	Drummuckloch Hill	208339	567619	Early Neolithic to	<b>Standing Stone:</b> RCAHMS records that this standing stone is situated on the north east side of the modern dyke that runs along the crest of	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				Neolithic	Drummuckloch Hill. It measures a maximum of 0.9m by 0.5m and rises to a point 1.4m above the ground; its long axis is aligned roughly north and south (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 July 1985).	
MDG842	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208610	569090	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that this hut circle is situated immediately north of the new forestry road, about 500m north east of the ruins of this 19th century farm at Croach. It measures 7m from east north east to west south west by 6.3m transversely within a stony bank up to 2m thick and 0.4m high; the entrance is on the south south east (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).	Regional/Local
MDG843	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208900	569070	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Field boundary; hut circle; boundary bank:</b> RCAHMS records that two hut circles are situated on a low ridge on the north side of the Fairy Knowes about 600m north east of the ruins of the 19th century farm of Croach . <b>1.</b> This hut circle measures 9m from north north west to south south east by 8m transversely within a stony bank up to 2.3m thick and 0.3m high. The entrance is on the south south east and is protected by a baffle wall. The baffle wall has been reduced to a stony bank about 1.3m thick by 0.2m high and forms an ante-chamber measuring 4.5m from east north east to west south west by 2.2m transversely; its entrance was probably on the east north east. <b>2.</b> This hut circle measures 5m in diameter within a stony bank up to 1.5m thick by 0.3m high, and its entrance is on the south east. Immediately outside the entrance there is a stony mound about 5m in diameter and up to 0.3m in height, with a kerb of boulders on the west south west and south and a hollow about 1.5m across at its centre; it is probably no more than a shieling hut, but may incorporate an earlier baffle wall protecting the entrance to the hut circle. An area of about 0.6m around the second hut circle is partially enclosed by a field-bank up to 2.5m thick by 0.4m high. The field-bank runs up out of the boggy gully. This flanks the south east side of the ridge about 100m north east of the hut circle; it continues towards the west south west for about 140m before turning sharply towards the south east and disappearing into the same gully about 50m to the south south west of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).	National
MDG844	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208810	568890	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that this hut circle is situated on a low ridge on the west side of the Fairy Knowes, about 500m east north east of the ruins of the 19th century farm of Croach. It measures 9.2m from north north west to south south east by 8.4m transversely within a wall	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG845	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208990	568760	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p>about 1.2m thick; for most of the circuit, however, this wall has been reduced to a stony bank up to 2m thick and 0.4m high, with a few inner and outer facing-stones visible on the east and west. The entrance is on the south south east (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).</p> <p><b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that this hut circle is situated on the south side of the Fairy Knowes about 640m east of the ruins of the 19th century farm of Croach. It measures 7.2m from north north west to south south east by 6.2m transversely within a stony bank up to 2m thick and 0.4m high. The entrance is on the south south east and is protected by a baffle wall; the baffle wall has been reduced to a stony bank 1.6m thick by 0.3m high and forms an antechamber measuring 2.6m from north to south west by 1.5m transversely, with its entrance on the north east (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).</p>	National
MDG848	High Croach, The Gables	208370	567940	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Cairn:</b> RCAHMS records that a group of at least six small cairns and a stony bank are situated on the west flank of Several Moor about 100m beyond the head dyke to the east south east of the farmstead known as The Gables. The cairns, which are scattered over an area of about 1.5ha, vary from 2m to 3m in diameter (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 May 1986).</p>	Other
MDG849	Drummuckloch	208350	567340	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Field system; hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that there are three ring-banks, probably the remains of prehistoric houses in a field-system which extends over a distance of 450m along the crest of Drummuckloch Hill. The largest of the ring-banks, which is situated on the east side of the field-system is slightly oval, measuring 14.3m from east to west by 13m transversely within a bank up to 2.2m thick by 0.3m high; there are gaps in the bank on both the east and south east. Immediately west of the ring-bank there is a cairn measuring 5m in diameter by 0.4m in height. The second ring bank lies 45m to the south west; it measures about 8.5m in diameter within a stony bank 1.3m thick and 0.2m high and there is a probable entrance on the east south east. The third is on the crest of a ridge 160m west of the first; the south west quadrant has apparently been levelled, but it measures about 8m in diameter within a stony bank up to 1.6m thick by 0.3m high and there is a probable entrance on the east south east. The banks of the field-system appear to form a series of large enclosures along the low ridges which divide up the crest of Drummuckloch Hill from north to south. There are relatively few clearance heaps around the hut circles but there is a scatter of cairns in</p>	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG850	Drummuckloch	208412	567490	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p>the modern field to the north; there are also extensive traces of clearance in the shallow gullies that extend northwards from the deeper gullies that separate the ridges further south (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 July 1986).</p> <p><b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that a possible hut circle is situated on the east side of the modern dyke that runs along the crest of Drummuckloch Hill, about 140m south south east of the standing stone. The hut circle measures about 6.5m in diameter within a stony bank about 1.8m thick by 0.2m high; on the east the bank has been almost totally removed, but there are slight traces of a robber trench to mark its course. Two small cairns are situated on a low spur between two stream gullies to the east of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 May 1986).</p>	National
MDG858	Claddy House Burn	207999	568491	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Burnt mound:</b> RCAHMS records that a burnt mound is visible on the side of a drainage ditch flanking the south east side of the forestry road about 400m north of the farmstead known as The Gables. The original shape of the mound is not known, but the visible part measures 4m from north east to south west, parallel to the line of the ditch by 2.8m transversely; in section, however, the deposit is 6.2m long and 0.6m high, packed with fragments of burnt stones and charcoal (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 7 May 1986). No excavation was attempted but the section was measured, described and sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating (C J Russell-White 1987).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG868	Joug Stone, Cairnryan	206538	568509	Early Neolithic to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Stone:</b> The NMRS details that an 'ancient Pictish monolith' - 'The Cairn Ryan Stane' - known locally as 'The Jougs Stane' from its later use. It now forms part of the gable wall between the old Police Station and an adjoining house (J K McDowell 1947).</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey records that this probable standing stone is embedded in the south face of two cottages at the dividing wall. The part of the stone visible measures 2.5m high and 0.5m wide and projects at its base c.0.4m from the wall, merging with the wall at its top. It is covered with a cement wash and there are no jougs attached to it. Known locally as the 'Joug Stone' (Visited by OS (WDJ) 23 February 1968).</p> <p>Called the Thieves' Stane (M Harper 1896).</p> <p>A survey by RCAHMS states that there are two large boulders built</p>	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG870	Croach	207600	568200	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p>into the wall at a cottage at the north west end of Cairnryan. One is an upright pillar 2.2m high by 0.5m thick. It is not a standing stone in situ, since there is masonry below its base, and there is no evidence that it was ever free-standing (Visited by RCAHMS (SH) March 1985).</p> <p><b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS records that an axe, of granitic stone, measuring 6 1/16 by 2 5/8 ins, found at Croach was donated to the NMAS by Sir Herbert Maxwell in 1889 (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1889).</p>	N/A
MDG879	Corsewall	203101	569000	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	<p>Listed as an axe of metamorphosed grit. Acc No: AF 329 (J Williams 1970).</p> <p><b>Cup marked stone:</b> The NMRS records that in 1922 Mann discovered a cup-marked boulder at Corsewall. It is not clear from his account whether the boulder was near Corsewall House or Corsewall Castle and its location is unknown (R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; L M Mann 1923).</p>	None
MDG881	Kirkcolm, St Columba's Church and Well	203050	568827	Early Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Holy well; cemetery; church:</b> The NMRS records that the remains of the former parish church, dedicated to St Columba, consisted in 1847 of little more than the foundation of a side wall, only one foot high. The remainder of the site could scarcely be traced. The church stood on a grassy mound surrounded by trees, tombstones of different periods marking the burial ground, which was still in use in 1847. St Columba's Well lies adjacent to the graveyard entrance, and is covered by a comparatively modern structure, bearing a Latin inscription. The church was a free parsonage in the 13th c, and later belonged to New Abbey. It was repaired about the beginning of the 18th c, but was pulled down in 1821 on the erection of the present parish church on a new site (NSA 1845 (W Rose); Name Book 1847; RCAHMS 1912; E M H M'Kerlie 1916).</p> <p>The remains of Kirkcolm Church and St Columba's Well are generally as described above. The graveyard is still in occasional use. Resurveyed at 1/2500 (Visited by OS (RD) 23 February 1968).</p> <p>The old parish church of Kirkcolm stood on the north side of a low knoll within a walled burial-ground 170m south west of Corsewall House, but all that now remains of the building is a fragment of the south wall (up to 0.8m high) accompanied by a terrace (17.5m by 7.5m). The burial-ground is enclosed by traces of what may be an earlier perimeter comprising double banks and a medial ditch on the</p>	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					north and north east, which converge on the east to form a single bank 5.5m thick and 1.2m high. The church, dedicated to St Columba, is on record in the late 13th century and was taken down in 1821 when a new parish church was built at Kirkcolm (RCAHMS 1985, visited October 1984).	
					Site visit carried out spring 1997 with John Pickin of Stranraer Museum as a result of member of public reporting that a fallen tree lies across the site. This was confirmed but does not appear to be recent damage. The structure above the well is mortared and appears to be recent (19th century?). It is in very poor condition and is largely collapsed. Record slides have been taken - see archive. It is beyond reasonable repair and no action was recommended (JB, 28/08/97).	
MDG882	Corsewall	203102	569030	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>House:</b> The NMRS records an 18th century house, with 19th and 20th century additions (SDD List 1955). 'B' listed [HS Ref: 9922].	Grade B Listed Building
MDG883	Corsewall	203070	569570	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Dovecote:</b> RCAHMS records that the roofless shell of a circular dovecot, probably of 19th century date, stands in a clearing 460m north west of Corsewall House. It comprises a tower, measuring 4.5m high and 2.4m in diameter within a wall 0.65m thick, formed of lime-mortared, split rubble masonry. The door (1.8m high and 0.8m wide) is set on the south south west and has ashlar jambs and lintel dressed with a sharp arris. On the east a high level window has splayed ingoings formed of brick. Some two hundred nesting boxes (each about 0.18m wide, 0.28m high and 0.3m deep) occupy the wall space from a height of 2m above ground level. At the wallhead entry for the birds was provided by a number of pierced sandstone slabs set in regular and widely spaced crennels; a rat ledge was provided by a single slab projecting from the base of each crennel. A cornice was formed of dressed sandstone slabs (Visited by RCAHMS September 1984). 'B' listed [HS Ref: 10175].	Grade B Listed Building
MDG888	The Elms	203121	568531	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>House:</b> The NMRS records a former manse. 'C(S)' listed [HS Ref: 13514].	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG890	Corsewall	203010	569040	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Walled gardens:</b> The NMRS records a walled garden. 'C(S)' listed [HS Ref: 9920].	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG892	Kirkcolm Cross; (Formerly	202976	568859	Norse	<b>Cross slab:</b> The NMRS records a fine upright Celtic cross-slab of greywacke is situated in the garden to the east of Corsewall House.	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
	Corsewall House); Kilmorie Cross				<p>It is nearly rectangular in shape, but with irregular edges, measuring 5'4" high, 1'7" broad at base and 1'10" at top, with an average thickness of 10". The front bears an incised Byzantine-type (i.e. pre-1453) Saviour on a cross with hollow angles with other figures below. The back bears a similarly-shaped decorated cross carved in relief. In a panel below the cross is a small incised Latin cross. Another panel below this bears two horns and intertwined serpents carved in relief.</p> <p>This stone was removed from Kilmorie Chapel about the beginning of the 18th century, and used as a lintel over the west door of Kirkcolm church, until the church was pulled down in 1821, after which it was removed to the gardens of Corsewall House, where it now stands (J R Allen and J Anderson 1903; RCAHMS 1912).</p> <p>The cross-slab, as described and illustrated above, is in good condition and now stands at NX 0324 6902 (Visited by OS (RD) 23 February 1968).</p> <p>Moved to Kirkcolm parish church yard (NX 02710 68692) (Information from D J Craig 1987).</p> <p>Reference to the cross-slab is made under the entry for Kilmorie Chapel (NX06NW 7), its original findspot (RCAHMS 1985).</p> <p>This cross-slab was found at Kilmorie Chapel.. After use as a lintel in the old church at Kirkcolm it was moved to the garden of Corsewall House. Around 1987 it was moved to Kirkcolm parish churchyard. In 1995 it was descheduled as it had been moved from its original position and 'is now inside Kirkcolm Parish Church where it is well cared for with oversight from the local museum'. This information is incorrect; it remains outside and the museum has no role (info from John Pickin, Stranraer Museum) (Dumfries and Galloway SMR: Information entered 28/07/99).</p>	
MDG899	Kirkcolm	203550	568050	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS records that a small white chert core retouched as a scraper and a crude round scraper in yellow chert were found in the area of a disused airfield at Kirkcolm (H MacFadzean, M MacFadzean and D MacFadzean 1984; NMRS MS 339/5).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG22064	Bonny Braes Camp	206270	569080	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Military Camp:</b> The NMRS records a WW2 camp associated with the military port at Loch Ryan. Mostly reduced to concrete footings. Shown on Ministry sketch map from the 1950's when the government</p>	Other

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG22065	Cairnryan Camp	206750	568440	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p>was selling surplus land assets after WW2 (Information from DGC [AJN/JP] 8 May 2008).</p> <p><b>Military Camp:</b> The NMRS records a WW2 camp associated with the military port at Loch Ryan. Mostly reduced to concrete footings. Shown on Ministry sketch map from the 1950's when the government was selling surplus land assets after WW2 (Information from DGC [AJN/JP] 8 May 2008).</p>	Other
MDG22066	Claddyburn Camp	207330	567850	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Military Camp:</b> No further details are given in the Dumfries and Galloway SMR.</p>	Other

Table

Table K.1 – Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites within the Survey Area

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG1010	Taxing Stone, Little Laight Hill	206238	570971	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Standing Stone:</b> A survey by RCAHMS in 1912 describes the stone as a standing stone in the line of a dyke. It is said to bear the name of 'Laicht Alpin' and to commemorate the burial of Alpin, sometime king of the Scots of Dalriada, assassinated in Glenapp in AD 741.</p> <p>A further description by RCAHMS in 1968 states the stone is known locally as the 'Taxing Stone', but no information was found regarding its association with Alpin.</p> <p>The stone lies within a drystone dyke immediately east of the old gun battery on Little Laight Hill. It measures a maximum of 0.7m by 0.5m at the base and is 1.7m high. Graffiti carved on the east face of the stone include the date 1720 (RCAHMS 1987).</p>	National
MDG1011	Loan Hill	208150	571810	Medieval to Modern	<p><b>Shieling, hut:</b> The remains of two adjacent hut circles. A RCAHMS survey in 1912 described one circle as a thick turf and stone wall, reduced to almost ground level. The second appeared to have been similar in size but its outline was less distinct and a number of large stones lay inside.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey recorded a ruined oval enclosure 6.0m east-west by 5.0m with a triangular mound of stones adjacent to it. The triangular mound is not thought to be an antiquity (OS 1976). The two possible shieling huts are situated 20m to the S of a standing stone (RCAHMS 1987).</p>	Other
MDG1012	Meikle Laight	207390	570640	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Cairn:</b> RCAHMS records that a robbed cairn is situated 750m NE of Meikle Laight farmhouse and 100m SE of the sheepfold that stands on the E bank of the Duckdubs Burn. It measures about 23m in diameter over a rim of cairn material 2.4m in thickness and 0.4m in maximum height. The cairn is shown on the OS 6-inch map, Wigtownshire, 1st Ed, 1849, sheet 5 (RCAHMS 1987).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG1013	'Long Tom' Milldown	208160	571830	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Standing stone:</b> Numerous surveys of the standing stone have been undertaken between 1963 and 1987. The standing stone is situated on Loan Hill, 400m south of the Wigtown District boundary and 110m north west of the Glen Burn. It measures 0.65m by 0.7m at the base by 1.7m in height. About 0.5m above the ground on the south west face</p>	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG10130	Lighterage Wharf, Cairnryan Military Railway, Claddyburn	207150	567340	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to modern	<p>there is a shallow cupmark (40mm x 10mm in depth) and below it, near the bottom of the stone, there are a further four hollows (20mm by 6mm in depth), which may be artificial (RCAHMS 1987) . It has been postulated by Thom that the standing stone was of significance for lunar observations, although this has since been disputed by Ruggles (A Thom 1971; C Ruggles 1981).</p> <p><b>Transit shed, railway siding, harbour:</b> At Claddyburn, a breakwater was built to form a large pond enclosing the piles for the construction of the lighterage wharf. Two further breakwaters were built for the springing-off point. A short isolated rail system was laid, to connect the timber pond and the quay breakwaters. In association with this work a transit shed and several railway sidings were constructed in an area adjacent to the quay (M Christensen 1995).</p>	Other
MDG10131	Claddyburn, Cairnryan Military Railway	207352	567381	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Detail added to the NMRS in 1999</b></p> <p><b>Military Camp:</b> A military camp situated to the east of the main A77 public road from Lighterage Wharf. The camp is depicted on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map.</p>	Other
MDG10133	Cairnryan, Cairnryan Military Railway	206340	568650	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Detail added to the NMRS in 1999</b></p> <p><b>Military Headquarters:</b> The Headquarters Building for the port operations which is situated just east of the main road (A77) to the east of Cairnryan Port (M Christensen, 1995).</p>	None
MDG1014	Meikle Laight	206800	570100	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Detail added to the NMRS in 1999</b></p> <p><b>Standing stone:</b> Historical records dating to 1877 detail at standing stone at Meikle Laight (P H M'Kerlie 1877). A more recent survey found no evidence of the standing stone (RCAHMS 1986).</p>	Unknown
MDG1015	Little Laight	206119	570644	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Cairn:</b> This cairn is thought to represent an old clearance heap (RCAHMS 1986).</p>	None
MDG1016	Old Hall, Old House of Croach	207292	570297	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>House:</b> The old house of Croach is situated some 470 m north east of Meikle Laight farmhouse. It would have been built shortly after 1460 when the lands were detached from the family estate in favour of William Agnew, the second son of Sir Andrew Agnew, and it was occupied by members of that family until 1701 when Lochryan House was built (A Agnew 1893; P H M'Kerlie 1870).</p>	National

A survey in 1968 found the house was reduced to a mass of collapsed

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					walling. The site appears to have consisted of a drystone walled courtyard with buildings along the south east, south west and western sides. Where visible, the walls are 1.1m wide (maximum) and up to 1.6m high. Attached to the south west side is a large, modern stone-walled enclosure, now partly submerged beneath a modern dam (OS, 1968).	
					A more recent survey located the remains of a laird's house and associated buildings ranged around a yard, situated on the north west bank of a reservoir, on the south east flank of Laight Moor (RCAHMS 1987).	
MDG1017	Cairn Park	207399	570098	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Kiln, platform, lazy beds, building:</b> RCAHMS records that on the north west flank of Cairn Park there are the remains of three buildings, a platform and a kiln, together with a small plot of lazy beds (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1018	Glen Burn	207760	570560	Medieval to Modern	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS records the site as the remains of a rectangular building are situated on the north side of the Glen Burn and immediately south of a stone wall (RCAHMS 1987).	Other
MDG1019	Fallsavery	208070	570540	Medieval to Modern	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS records the site as a group of three shielings huts, with two outliers, situated beside the Fallsavery Burn (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1020	Little Laight	206383	571256	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records the site is a hut circle is situated on the west flank of Laight Moor. It is located 350m north north east of the old gun battery on the summit of Little Laight Hill. It measures about 5.5m in diameter within a stony bank 2.4m thick by 0.3m in maximum height, with the entrance is on the south east. Around the entrance there is a baffle wall reduced to a stony bank 2m thick and 0.3m high, forming an antechamber. This measures 3.5m from north east to south west by 2.2m transversely, with an entrance on the north east. At least five small cairns are scattered to the north west of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987).	National
MDG1021	Little Laight	206427	571380	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> RCHAMS records that a probable robbed cairn is situated on the western flank of Laight Moor, 450m north north east of the old gun battery on the summit of Little Laight Hill. It measures about 8.5m in diameter over a stony rim which varies from 2m to 2.6m in thickness; the rim is thickest on the NW, where it is about 0.3m high (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1022	Meikle Laight	206900	570230	Early Bronze Age	<b>Field system, platform:</b> RCHAMS records that a circular house platform is situated 30m north of the north corner of the sheepfold at	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				to Late Bronze Age	Meikle Laight. It measures 11.4m in diameter and has been dug into the slope on the north west to a maximum depth of 0.5m. On the south east, the front of the platform is no more than 0.3m in height and there are traces of a stony bank forming a slight lip along its edge. Around the house platform there appears to have been an extensive field system, the best preserved part of it occurring on the moorland to the north west. A stony bank which runs up the slope immediately behind the farm, turns after a distance of about 80m and eventually disappears on the edge of a boggy gully immediately above the old head dyke, some 300m to the north east; at one point the bank dog-legs round the head of a shallow gully. Above the corner of the enclosed pasture within which the house platform lies, a second bank drops down the slope and to the south west there are at least eight small cairns measuring between 2m and 4m in diameter and up to 0.3m in maximum height. Within the area of enclosed pasture there are several heaps of stones together with fragments of stony banks and low scarps, but it is possible that these are all the result of more recent agricultural activity (RCAHMS 1987).	
MDG1023	Meikle Laight	207150	570830	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> RCAHM S records that are at least twenty-three small cairns and two stony banks scattered over the slope to the west of the Duckdubs Burn about 200m south east of the march dyke, between Little Laight and Meikle Laight. The cairns vary from 2m to 5m in diameter. To the north west, in a patch of reeds on the summit of the hill, there are possible traces of a rather larger cairn reduced to little more than a spread of stones about 7m in diameter (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1024	Meikle Laight	207355	570893	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn, bank (earthwork), hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that a hut circle is situated within an area of small cairns occupying a low spur in the east side of the Duckdubs Burn about 600m north of the reservoir at Meikle Laight. It measures 5.5m in diameter within a wall reduced to a stony bank 1.8m thick by 0.3m high; the entrance is on the south south east. At least thirty-five cairns are visible, scattered over an area of about 3 Ha; they range from 1m to 5m in diameter, but the majority are between 2m and 4m. To the north of the hut circle there are traces of two banks aligned east and west, some 10m apart, while 90m to the south, a bank about 100m in length extends across the spur. The latter, which passes under the modern dyke, forms a scarp up to 0.5m high at its eastern end; to the south of it the scatter of cairns continues and there is at least one other stony bank (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1025	Meikle Laight	207546	570497	Early	<b>Cairn, hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records a hut circle is situated on the crest	Regional/local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				Bronze Age to Late	of a low hillock 300m north east of the reservoir at Meikle Laight. It measures 6.7m in diameter within a bank 1.8m thick by 0.3m high and the entrance is on the south east. A large boulder which protrudes through the peat on the south south east is probably an outer facing-stone. A small cairn 2m in diameter by 0.2m in height lies 35m west south west of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987).	
MDG1027	Meikle Laight, Cairn Park	208110	570140	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that what may be a small hut circle is situated on a terrace on the north west side of a ridge of outcrop 260m west of the eastern corner of the enclosed moorland known as the Cairn Park. It is oval and measures 6.6m from north to south by 5.7m transversely within a stony bank 1.4m thick by 0.2m high. The entrance is probably on the south east (RCAHMS 1987).	Regional/local
MDG1039	Jamieson's Point	203331	571027	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Mound, cairn:</b> The NMRS records that the interpretation of this site has changed markedly over time.  Feachem (1963) describes the site as 'probably a circular dun, about 55' internal diameter, within a wall about 10' thick'. RCAHMS, utilising surveys carried out by Wilson in 1885 states that 'there are indications of dividing walls in the interior but the whole structure is much worn down and almost level with the surface of the ground. The plan also shows an old kiln (D) and three hut circles' (RCAHMS 1912; G Wilson 1885).  A review of the site by the Ordnance Survey in 1968 describes the following; 'A circular, stony mound, 18.5m in diameter, and 0.6m high on average, formed by small stones evenly distributed over its entire surface. There is nothing visible to suggest that this is a dun; there is no evidence of a wall or facing stones, and the stones themselves are too small for a dun. The site, barely above water-level, is not particularly defensive, and suggests a badly robbed cairn rather than a dun. The hut-circles in Wilson's plan are natural hollows between low outcrop rock, while the mound marked 'E' is apparently natural. The kiln is as planned by Wilson.  The most recent RCAHMS entry records a low mound of waterworn stones stands on the storm beach at Jamieson's Point, 420m east north east of Clachan farmhouse. It measures about 18m in diameter by 0.6m in height. There is nothing to suggest that it is the remains of an enclosure (Wilson 1885; RCAHMS 1912; RCAHMS Survey of Marginal	Regional/local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					Lands) or a dun (Feachem 1977) and it is more likely to be a severely robbed cairn (OS Field Report). The remains of a kiln are situated immediately east south east of the mound but the four 'hut-circles' described by Wilson are natural features (RCAHMS 1985.)	
MDG10395	Wig Bay, Stranraer, Sea Plane Base, Kirkland	203570	566500	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	Kiln referred to above is also now recorded as DGSMR 11419. <b>Military airfield:</b> The NMRS records the site as a sea plane base, runway (1946 dispersal zone) and slipway.	Other
MDG1041	Clachan Hill	203151	570031	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire, 1896, sheet v) marks the site of a cairn on the summit of Clachan Hill. The evidence of this siting is unknown (the documentary evidence no longer survives) but it may be derived from Wilson (1885) who suggests that the name Cairntootan, which was applied to a steading (now removed) 120m west of the summit of the hill, indicated the former existence of a cairn in the vicinity. The field was in pasture at the date of visit and nothing was visible (RCAHMS 1985).	Other
MDG11280	Maritime Area	206010	568980	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Jetty:</b> Details provided by the Hydrographic Office in 1995 report a survey by the Port Manager dating to November 1971. This states that wooden piling, largely disintegrated, exists in an area round position 54 58 39N, 005 01 54W.	Other
MDG11284	Unknown: Loch Ryan	204390	571180	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details a report from the Hydrographic Office (1995). This report details an incident reported by the Belfast Coastguard Marine Rescue Services Centre, which occurred on 13 October 1986: 'An unidentified submerged object was struck at 54 59 48N, 005 03 30W by TM passenger/ro-ro cargo/ferry ST DAVID when drawing 4.75 metres. The vessel was holed'. The Hydrographic Office predicts the tidal clearance as 0.3 metres.	Other
MDG11303	Unknown: Loch Ryan	204320	570220	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details two surveys undertaken by HMS Fox in 1987, as reported by the Hydrographic Office. The surveys are reported as follows;  16 October 1987. An uncharted rock or obstruction is reported. The least depth is 3.8 metres. The position given is 54 59 17N, 005 03 32W (HMS FOX, July 1987).  24 November 1987. The position given is 54 59 17N, 005 03 32W. The	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG11304	Maritime Area	206360	568190	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p>site was examined on the 18 July 1987 using a trisponder. The least depth by echosounder was 3.8 metres in a general depth of 5.5 metres. No scour pits were observed. The side scan sonar height was 3.8 metres. Referred to as an obstruction or possibly an isolated rock. Examination by diver recommended at earliest opportunity.</p> <p><b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports the findings of HMS Fox from surveys in September 1987. 'Numerous obstructions/ areas of debris are reported. The result of having been dumped during breaking of HM ships 'Ark Royal' and 'Bulwark'. The area lies between 30 and 50 metres west of Cairn Ryan jetty in the approximate position 55 58 14N, 005 01 32W. The maximum height of the debris is about 4 metres above the surrounding seabed, at a depth of about 10 to 11 metres'. Dredging at jetty has been authorised.</p>	Other
MDG11312	Mulberry Harbour: Loch Ryan	205836	570042	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Floating Harbour:</b> 30 March 1973. The NMRS reports the remains of several mulberry pontoons lying on the foreshore, three quarters of a mile north of Cairn Point. The pontoons are not reported as wrecks due to their rapidly deteriorating condition. This information was gained from a report by HMS Fox in 1972.</p>	National
MDG11317	Unknown: Loch Ryan	206510	568300	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p>Further surveys were also carried out by Townsend Thoresen, in 1987 and Todd Charting Agency in 1989.</p> <p><b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details a report from the Hydrographic Office dating to 1995. This report details the area inside the south wharf is to be shown as foul area because of remains of broken up vessels.</p>	Other
MDG11494	Little Laight Hill	206232	570928	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Military Camp, Anti-Aircraft Battery:</b> The NMRS reports a disused heavy anti-aircraft gun battery and military camp at Little Laight Hill (W. Gill, 1996). The site is also shown on the 1992 OS 1:10,000 map.</p>	National
MDG11846	Falcon: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206501	568352	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Falcon', 302nt, a wooden barquentine as lost 19/2/1883 and was stranded at Cairnryan (Moir and Crawford 1988).</p> <p>Miller (1992) reports that 'Falcon' was built in Sunderland in 1864 and registered at Arundel, 318gt. She left Greenock bound for Buenos Aires on 9 January 1883 with a crew of 10 and 522 tons of coal. By 14th, in the Irish Sea, the 'Falcon' was revealed to be taking water and Captain Grevette put back into Campbelltown. A Captain Burns was sent to relieve Captain Grevette after he refused to sail unless substantial repairs were made. A number of the crew also quit to be replaced. The ship set sail again on 9 February.</p> <p>A gale caused the vessel to leak badly and the new skipper put back to</p>	Other

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					shelter near Corsewall Point. On the 15th he decided to anchor in Cairnryan Roads. On 19th a fire was discovered on board. When the Coastguard arrived on the scene to offer help, he found the crew intoxicated. Taking over command from Captain Burns, the 'Falcon' was towed to shallower water where she grounded and later sank by the stern sliding back down the sandy slope until only her masts were showing. The remains of this copper bottomed and fastened vessel were rediscovered during the construction of the south deep wharf of the Military Port of Cairnryan in 1942. Four hundred tons of coal were salvaged by the Royal Engineers to make way for piling. The remainder of the wreck lies buried in silt beneath the jetty approximately half way along.	
MDG11869	Victorie: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206501	568350	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NRMS details that 'Victorie', a 97nt, wooden brigantine was lost 11/12/1883 and stranded near Cairnryan (Moir and Crawford 1988).	Unknown
MDG11997	Arethusa: Cairnryan	206501	568348	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Arethusa', a schooner, was sheltering from bad weather en route from Limerick to Liverpool, by anchoring in Cairnryan Roadstead. Her anchor cables parted and she was driven ashore with considerable damage (Miller 1992).	Unknown
MDG11998	Argonauta: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568348	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> no further description is given within the NMRS.	Unknown
MDG12000	Unknown: The Wig, Loch Ryan	204050	567550	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Aircraft:</b> The NMRS reports an Air-Sea-Rescue craft was lying at anchor in Wig bay, when a fire broke out shortly after her engines were started. A crewman tried to fight the blaze but had to abandon the vessel. She was taken in tow but sank in the bay before she could be beached (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12002	Betsy: Old House Point, Loch Ryan	205750	569750	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NRMS details that 'Betsy', a 12 ton lugger, dragged her anchor and ran ashore on Old House Point (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12008	Ellen: Jamieson Point, Loch Ryan	203440	570990	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Ellen', a 94 ton schooner lies at Jamieson Point. Bringing a cargo of bones from Portaferry in Ireland, the 'Ellen' had not long been unloaded in Lady Bay when she was blown onto Jamieson Point where she was badly holed. She settled on the sandy bottom and her crew managed to scramble ashore. She was sold where she lay on 30 October 1858 (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12010	Fairy: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206499	568348	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Fairy', a 74ton schooner, was run down by the 'SS Caledonian'. Her crew were picked up by the steamer. It was later established that the 'Fairy' was not showing any lights and	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					she was probably overladen with 120 tons of railway lines, far in excess of normal load (Miller, 1992).	
MDG12015	Industry: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206499	568350	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Industry', a 26 ton, sloop, enroute from Fort William to Dublin with cargo of wool, was driven ashore near Cairnryan in westerly gale (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12017	Isabella: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568340	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Isabella', a sloop enroute to Drogheda from Glasgow, sprang a leak and put into Cairnryan with the intention of beaching the vessel. She sank in Cairnryan Roadstead before this could be accomplished. The crew swam ashore (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12023	Mary Stewart: Marchburn, Entrance to Loch Ryan	205600	571200	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Mary Stewart', schooner, 54 tons from Dundalk in ballast. Went ashore 2 times before finally seriously damaging herself. The first occasion was on 7 January (when she dragged her anchor in Loch Ryan) to be hauled off on the 14th. On the 16th she was put ashore again by bad weather west of the lighthouse after her anchor cable parted. Later that day she drifted off and was washed ashore again 1.5 miles NE of Cairnryan lighthouse. Source; Miller 1992.	Unknown
MDG12024	Mary's Packet: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206499	568352	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Mary's Packet', a brig, sank at anchor in Cairnryan roadstead with a cargo of potatoes (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12025	Nymph: Burnfoot Bay, Loch Ryan	206201	569000	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Nymph', a 29 tons yacht, parted from her anchor and went ashore 400 yards north of Cairnryan lighthouse in Burnfoot Bay receiving considerable damage (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12028	Ready Rhino: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206100	569000	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Ready Rhino', a brig of 168 tons, registered Dublin, when enroute from Ardrossan to Dublin with coal, went ashore 300 yards from Cairnryan lighthouse in a north westerly gale. Captain Holywood and his crew were all saved. Sales were held by the local Lloyd's agent, John Campbell, on 25 October 1873 (hull, fixtures, fittings and boats) and on 6 December 1873 (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12029	Robert and Anne: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	205627	569423	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS details that 'Robert and Anne', an 81 ton brig built in 1817 and commanded by Captain T Cummings was En route from Glasgow to Newry with coal, when she went ashore whilst sheltering at Cairnryan (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12030	Rose and Margaret: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568350	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS gives details of 'Rose and Margaret', a 19 ton smack, owned by Mr Symington of Belfast and out of Carrickfergus. She was put ashore on 16 march 1896. Captain Dempsey and his crew managing to save themselves. The vessel had been on shore at Cairnryan two years previously on 29 January 1894 after dragging her anchor (Miller, 1992).	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG12031	Sir William Maxwell: Cairnryan, Loch Ryan	206500	568352	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that the 'Sir William Maxwell', a 45 ton sloop, en route from Ayr to Wigtown with salt and coal was put ashore in the same gale that wrecked the 'Robert and Anne'. The vessel was severely damaged (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12032	St Vincent: Outer Scar Bank, Loch Ryan	204670	571140	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS states that 'St Vincent', went aground on 15 April 1838 on the Outer Scar bank, Loch Ryan, whilst en route from Clyde the St Vincent (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12033	Victoire: Bankhead, Loch Ryan	207300	567100	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Wreck:</b> The NMRS reports that 'Victoire', a 96 ton brig, enroute from Belfast to Troon in ballast, was put into Loch Ryan with her sails blown away on 11 January 1884. Her anchors dragged and she went ashore 1 mile south of Cairnryan lighthouse. Before she could be refloated she was destroyed by a gale and high tide on 26 January 1884 (Miller, 1992).	Unknown
MDG12717	Old House Point	205830	569930	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Floating Harbour:</b> The NMRS reports that the remains of floating concrete boats lie on tide line. They are "Beetle" sections of the WW2 construction of Mulberry harbours for the Normandy landing of 1944.	National
MDG12718	Jamieson's Point	203348	571017	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Corn drying kiln:</b> The NMRS records the remains of corn-drying kiln to the east south east of a probable cairn (DGSMR 1832).	Regional/local
MDG13354	Stranraer - Ballantrae Military Road	207340	567000	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Military Road:</b> The NMRS reports that due to considerable reconstruction work south of Cairnryan, it is doubtful if there are any visible remains of the military road in this section. It is possible that the road north of Cairnryan may have taken a course further uphill, to the east of the modern road, leading towards Little Laight (W Taylor 1976).  RCAHMS stated in 1999 that the 1977 OS 1:10 000 map shows the military road on the same line as the A77 to the north of Cairnryan rather than the alternative route to the east suggested as a possibility by Taylor (1976).	None
MDG13360	Kirkcolm, Kirkland, The Scar, Loch Ryan Defences; Wig Sands	204082	568060	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Observation Point:</b> The NMRS reports that a WWII mine watching post is situated at the north east end of Wig Sands on The Scar. The building is a single storey brick and concrete, one room observation post which formed part of the Loch Ryan defences.	Other
MDG13766	Jamieson's Point	203250	203250	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 4), but it is not shown on the 1978 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13767	Polymodie Burn	206021	570542	Post Medieval to	<b>Enclosure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5),	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				18 <sup>th</sup> Century	but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	
MDG13769	Highfall Wood	207310	570742	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure, annotated Hay Ree and attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5). An enclosure of four compartments is shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13770	Polymodie Burn	206202	570423	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS states that a farmstead comprising one unroofed and one roofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13771	Laird's Hill	206160	570240	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building attached to a field wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13772	Laird's Hill	206052	570121	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS states that one unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13773	Meikle Laight	206852	570119	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records the site as a farmstead comprising one unroofed building, three roofed buildings, one of which is T-shaped, and three enclosures. One enclosure is annotated Hay Ree and is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5). Three roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13774	Meikle Laight	206930	570240	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and one enclosure. These are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5). A three compartment sheepfold is shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13775	Duckdubs Burn	207351	570483	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Enclosure, building:</b> RCAHMS records one unroofed building with an attached enclosure. This is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13776	Lanedriipple Burn	208280	570650	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS records that what may be one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1992 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13956	Claddy House Burn	208090	568290	Post Medieval to	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG13957	Claddy House Burn	208240	568240	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10) and on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999). <b>Structure:</b> RCAMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10) and on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13958	Claddy House Burn	208080	568050	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Enclosure, sheep fold:</b> RCAHMS records that one unroofed structure annotated Sheep Ree, which lies within an enclosure, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10). A two compartment enclosure is shown on the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS, 1999).	Unknown
MDG13959	Claddy House Burn	207401	567970	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13967	Glen Burn	207190	569740	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS details that one unroofed structure, annotated Hay Ree and attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13968	Fairy Knowes	208930	568990	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS states that what may be one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13969	Fairy Knowes	208910	568860	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Shieling, hut:</b> RCAHMS reports that what may one unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13970	Glen Burn	206706	569300	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13971	Claddy House Burn	208160	568950	Post Medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5) and on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13972	Claddy House Burn	207958	568959	Post Medieval to	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map	Unknown

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG13973	Burnfoot Bridge	206189	568962	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	(Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999). <b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map	Unknown
MDG13982	High Croach	207270	568270	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	(Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 5), but it is not shown on the current edition of the 1977 OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999). <b>Field boundary, building, wall:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed building with an attached length of field wall and another length of wall, which lies approximately 80m to the east and is marked by pecked lines, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10). They are not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13983	High Claddy House	208000	567800	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Field:</b> RCAHMS reports that a field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13984	Cairnbeg Hill	207439	568415	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS describes that a one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13985	High Croach	207341	207341	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13986	High Croach	207539	568121	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS reports that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13987	Drummuckloch Hill	208081	567211	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Structure:</b> RCAHMS states that one unroofed structure annotated Hay Ree, which is attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10) and on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG13995	Claddy House Burn	208110	568780	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Post	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS reports that one small unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS 1999).	Unknown
MDG16813	Drummuckloch, Rosebank; Cairnryan	207580	566550	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Military Camp:</b> No further details of the military camp are provided by RCAHMS	Other

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
	Harbour, Cairnryan; Cairnryan Military Railway					
MDG16814	Bankhead/ Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway	207421	566960	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Military Camp, hut:</b> No further details of the military camp are provided by RCAHMS	N/A
MDG16820	Old House Point/Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway	205939	569858	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Construction camp, marshalling yard:</b> No further details of the military camp are provided by RCAHMS	Other
MDG16822	Glen Cottage/ Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway/ Bonny Braes Camp	206298	569189	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Military Camp:</b> The NMRS details an accommodation camp for personnel serving the Pile Construction Yard and the Administrative Building. Most of the buildings have been reduced to their foundations and the field is now used for rough grazing (Defence of Britain Project, 1997).	Regional/Local
MDG17284	Lochryan Church, Cairnryan	206210	568897	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>War Memorial:</b> RCAHMS states that the war memorial was formerly located on the outside window ledge of the porch of the church (RCAHMS, 2001). The war memorial is now in Stranraer museum. Unlike many memorials, it does not commemorate the fallen, but names all those from the parish who served in the wars (DGC, 2008).	None
MDG17678	Cairnryan Old Manse, including ancillary structure, gatepiers and boundary walls	206434	568568		<b>Building:</b> The NMRS states that the building is a late 18th century, 2-storey, 3-bay L-plan former manse, with attached ancillary structure. The building has painted rubble and contrasting painted cills.  A survey of the building provides the following details;  South west (entrance) elevation: advanced, central gabled entrance porch; timber door; moulded skewputts and ball finial to gable, flanked to right by small circular window; single window aligned above at 1st floor; regular fenestration to flanking outer bays.	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>North west (side) elevation: single windows at ground and 1st floor to left of main gable.</p> <p>North west (rear/side) elevation: advanced lean-to entrance porch; timber door; bipartite and single square window to lean-to section to left at ground; single window at 1st floor breaks eaves to form segmental head; single window at 1st floor to outer left of main house.</p> <p>South east (side) elevation: blank gable to main section; 2 small square windows to lower height section to right; 2-leaf opening to ancillary structure (including lean-to) to outer right (see below). Predominantly 4-, 6- and 12-pane timber sash and case glazing. Grey slate roof, re-slated to rear; rooflights; stone skewes; moulded skewputts; coped gablehead stacks; polygonal cans.</p> <p>Interior: not seen 1999.</p> <p>Ancillary structure, gatepiers and boundary walls: attached single storey, rectangular-plan ancillary structure to north, with attached lower height lean-to; square-plan gatepiers to outer left (gatepiers to right lead to Lochryan House - see separate list description); ball finials atop; rubble boundary wall encloses site; deeply splayed coping to north east section (J Ainslie's Map of Wigtown, 1782; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996).</p>	
MDG17679	Lochryan Estate, Lochryan House	206408	568778		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS states that the building dates to 1701; later alterations include those by Alan Dickie 1820-4 and James Brown, 1826. The building comprises a single storey section and basement, a 2-storey section, attic and basement, and a 3-storey section and basement, 13-bay mansion house (grouped 3-2-3-2-3). The walls comprise painted rubble.</p> <p>A survey of the building provides the following details;</p> <p>South west (entrance) elevation: steps to advanced, pilastered and corniced flat-roofed late 19th century entrance porch in recessed 3 central bays; 2-leaf timber door; armorial panel over inner timber glazed 2-leaf door; single windows aligned above at 1st and 2nd floor;</p>	Grade A Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>flanking single windows at basement, ground, 1st and 2nd floors; louvred shutters to 1st floor windows; 5 tall merlons screen roof (2nd floor added 1820-4, specifications provided by Alan Dickie). Advanced 2-bay wings flanking; regular fenestration at basement, ground and 1st floors (projecting oriel window to right 1st floor window); single canted dormers to half-piended lean-to roofs (dormers late 19th century). Screen walls and balustrades link to service buildings (see below). Earlier 19th century, 3-bay single storey and basement wings (possibly by mason James Brown) to outer right and left.</p> <p>North east (rear) elevation: steps to central, square-headed entrance in recessed 3 central bays; stair window aligned above; flanking single windows at basement, ground, 1st and 2nd floors. Advanced wings flanking; single windows at ground and 1st floor to outer right of wing to right; blind wing to left. Deeply recessed single storey and basement wings to outer right and left; single window to wing to left, bipartite window to re-entrant angle to left; single window to wing to right (additional single window to advanced flat-roofed section, single window to right re-entrant angle, timber door to left re-entrant angle). Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roof: stone skews; coped stacks; square cans to main house stacks.</p> <p>Interior: retains numerous original details including timberwork; cornices and fireplaces (J Ainslie's Wigtown map, 1782; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875; FH Groome, Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Vol 2, 1987; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996.</p>	
MDG17680	Lochryan Lighthouse including Ancillary Buildings	206133	568627		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS states the building was built by Alan Stevenson in 1847, with later additions. It is a 4-stage circular-plan lighthouse, tapering to below parapet; with a single storey courtyard-plan surrounding. The building is made of painted brick and coursed, with stugged sandstone ashlar.</p> <p>A survey of the building provides the following details;</p> <p>North east (entrance ) elevation: timber gate to leads to 2 timber doors to flat-roofed 1st stage of lighthouse; small round-arched openings at</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>2nd and 3rd stages; corbels to 4th stage; metal circular handrail; circular light; diamond pattern glazing (now obscured); domed cupola; ball finial.</p> <p>North west (side) elevation: low coped wall to left, single storey central section; lighthouse to right.</p> <p>South west (rear) elevation: central lighthouse; recessed blank bay to left, single strip opening to right.</p> <p>South east (side) elevation: 2 single openings (infilled) to right. Flat roofs to single storey sections; tapered corniced stack with circular can to SE elevation.</p> <p>Interior: not seen 1999. (Ordnance Survey map, 1848; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875), p106; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996; Bright Lights: The Stevenson Engineers 1752-1971, 1999).</p>	
MDG17682	Corsewall, Bridge	203331	568697		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that the building dates to the later 19th century. The structure is a vehicular bridge over Corsewall Burn, on an east-west axis. The bridge is single span, with low segmental arch. The bridge is constructed of rubble, with rubble voussoirs and coping. The bridge has low parapets, terminated by squat rubble drum piers, each with sandstone band courses and harled conical caps (OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 9, 1847).</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG17683	Corsewall, Dovecot	203073	569577		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that the building dates to pre 1847. The building is a circular tower dovecot and is constructed of rubble with some red sandstone ashlar dressings. The doorway to south has ashlar jambs with stugged squared tails and the lintel missing. The window to the east has a granite lintel. Ashlar flat coping encircles the top of tower (some missing). 2 ashlar panels, each with 3 flight-holes, exist at eaves level to the south, with the remains of ledge to panel to left. Interior: lined with brick, stone and slate nesting boxes (OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 4, 1847).</p>	Grade B Listed Building
MDG18069	The Elms, Former Ervie-Kirkholm Manse	203119	568532		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that the building has an early 19th century core and was substantially enlarged later 19th century. it is a 2-storey manse; harled with painted margins, base course and quoins strips and stop-chamfered arrises.</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG18072	Kirkcolm Church Graveyard	203059	568858		<p>A survey of the building provides the following details;</p> <p>South elevation: 3-bay. Broad gable end of original house to left, with windows to right of broad gablehead stack; Slightly recessed, taller entrance bay at centre with cornice above deep-set doorway; 2-leaf panelled door and small-pane fanlight; window above. Gabled outer bay to right with bipartite windows to each floor.</p> <p>North elevation: broad gable of original house to right, with glazed door and 1st floor window to left of broad gablehead stack; tall stair window in recessed bay at centre. Gabled bay to left with 2 narrow windows widely spaced to each floor and small gablehead stack.</p> <p>East elevation: 3-bay advanced gable to right with tripartite window at ground and bipartite at 1st floor. Single windows to each floor in bays to centre and to left.</p> <p>West elevation: rear of original house with later piend-roofed single storey service projection at centre. Swept-roofed dormer flanked by gabled dormers. Modern glazing. Grey slates; ashlar skews; harled stacks; polygonal cans.</p> <p>Interior: not seen 1994.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS states that the graveyard is of 18th century or earlier origin. It is located on the site of the former Kirkcolm Church in the centre of the graveyard. The graveyard contains 18th and early 19th century headstones.</p> <p>A survey details two burial enclosures to the west;</p> <p>Classical burial enclosure: late 18th century. Rectangular-plan, incorporating boundary wall to west. Unroofed. Rubble. Ashlar dressings: margins; quoin strips; slab coping to wallhead. Central doorway to east, surmounted by pediment with blank recessed panel in tympanum. Recessed panels to left and right; panel to left contains ashlar inscription panel (inscription now completely illegible).</p> <p>Gabled burial enclosure: 1797 (dated). Rubble. Ashlar inscription</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					panel in gablehead, in memory of Rose family.	
MDG20658	Lochryan Graveyard, including Mausoleum and Boundary Walls.	206193	568909		<p>Boundary Wall: rubble wall with rubble coping. 2 square rubble piers to south. (New Statistical Account Vol IV, 1845, Wigtown; P H M'Kerlie, History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, Vol II, 1877.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS dates the graveyard to 1841. It was the graveyard to Inch Parish Church (now demolished). The graveyard contains predominantly mid to late 19th century headstone graves. A square-plan castellated mausoleum lies near to east boundary wall and has iron gate to its entrance.</p> <p>The boundary wall comprises low rubble boundary walls enclosing the site. (Ordnance Survey map, 1848; W McIlwraith, The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875; FH Groome, Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated Guide for Visitors, 1928; John Gifford, Dumfries and Galloway, 1996).</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG20659	Lochryan Estate, Walled Gardens, Pavilions and Rabbit House	206426	568800		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details a walled gardens, pavilions and a rabbit house, comprising a rectangular-plan rubble walled garden to east of Lochryan House. Pavilions lie to the north east (restored) and south east corners and steps exist to a timber door to the south east corner. The pavilions have a piended roof; a truncated pyramid roof to the north east corner and square glazed cupola atop with ball finial. An armorial panel reads 'Esperance' above the timber door. The rabbit house is a roofless rectangular-plan building. Greenhouses and storage facilities lie to the north. The former kitchen garden lies to the north west of Lochryan House (J Ainslie's Wigtown map, 1782; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire, 1875; FH Groome Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892, p543; Sir AN Agnew Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Vol 2, 1987; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway, 1996).</p>	Grade B Listed Building
MDG20660	Lochryan Estate, Ancillary Structures, Dovecote, Sundial, Gatepiers and Boundary Walls	206368	568766		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details that ancillary buildings including screen walls and balustrades link main house to service ranges; range to south converted to flat in 1957. South Range: north west elevation; (painted) 4-bay. 2-leaf glazed timber entrance to penultimate bay to right; single openings to remaining bays (infilled to outer right and penultimate bay to left). South east elevation: 3-light window at ground, 2-light catslide dormer at attic; glazed door and 2 window to right linking to lower single storey section); flat roofed section to outer right links to</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>main house, entrances to re-entrant angles to left and right; variety of glazing patterns. North Range: south east elevation: (painted) 3-bay. Glazed timber doors flank central single window. Courtyard ranges to North: South east elevation (inner); 2 square-headed openings to 2-storey section with lean-to attached to left of entrance; adjoining recessed section with lean-to for storage; central exterior stair to section to right of entrance; gabled entrance; timber door and single window at ground to left; 2 timber entrances and single window at ground to right. North east elevation: lower height section linking to south east elevation; recessed lean-to to outer left by entrance; 2 2-leaf doors (cartshed opening to right) to main section, small square-headed window to right. South west elevation: timber doors to garages to left, rubble built single storey storage building to right. North west elevation: rubble walling. Walled enclosure to west of dovecote includes single storey and attic range to north with flanking lean-to's to inner entrance; semi-open storage building to west.</p>	
					<p>Dovecote: 3-stage, circular-plan, conical roof, ball-finished dovecote by William Ross, 1846; square-headed entrances at ground and 1st floor.</p>	
					<p>Sundial, Gatepiers, Towers and Boundary Walls: square-plan pilaster strip, corniced gatepiers to west of house; pulvinated frieze; painted eagles atop; sundial dated 1780 to north gatepier; balustraded screen wall. Square-plan gatepiers with ball finials to entrance driveway to west of house (mounting block behind); partly balustraded boundary wall; canons flank piers; flanking entrances to left and right (entrance to right infilled); castellated low bastions to outer left and right. Battered Round Tower with brick corbelled parapet and slit windows to south of Cairnryan cemetery. Double square-plan castellated gatepiers to entrance driveway to south of house. Square-plan gatepiers with ball finials to entrance driveway to right of Cairnryan Old Manse. Rubble boundary walls enclose and within site; predominantly ball finials to piers of additional entrances within site. Kennels stand to north of walled garden. Former kitchen garden to north west of house.</p>	
					<p>References: J Ainslie's Wigtown map, 1782 (house and garden evident) 1st Edition OS Map; W McIlwraith The Visitors Guide to Wigtownshire (1875), p106; FH Groome Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, Vol V, 1892, p543; Sir AN Agnew Wigtownshire: Illustrated</p>	

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG20912	Corsewall Stables	203069	569077		<p>Guide For Visitors (1928), p44; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, Vol 2 (1987), pp73-74; John Gifford Dumfries and Galloway (1996), p421-423.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records an Earlier to mid 19th century rectangular-plan carriage shed range to north and circa 1900 rectangular-plan stable range to south, each adjoined to Walled Garden to west, and sited parallel to form U-plan courtyard.</p> <p>North Range: rubble, painted to south. Ashlar coped skewers. Ashlar-dressed rubble ridge stack to west; small brick stack to right skew of east gable. Grey slates, graded to south pitch. Cornice and moulded gutters.</p> <p>3 depressed-arched carriage arches to south elevation; arch to left blocked and containing window; double-leaf boarded doors to remaining 2 arches; gabled 2-light dormer window to left. Stone forestair to east gable; window reduced from doorway; bell on iron frame above. Several openings to north elevation. West gable partly incorporates garden wall; continued in brick above with loft door to garden.</p> <p>South Range: pebble-dashed; brick dressings; painted to north and east. Keystoned segmental-arched openings. Moulded cills. Multi-pane glazing to upper panels of windows and doors. Double-leaf doors. Overhanging eaves. Tall pebble-dashed wallhead stack to left to south. Small grey slates. Terracotta ridge tiles, with small ball finials to gables.</p> <p>7 bays to north elevation: doors in penultimate bay to right, in bay to left of centre and in bay to outer right; windows in remaining bays; gabled hoist door above bay to right of centre. Window to east gable. 2 windows to left to south elevation; 6 ventilation openings to centre and right, some blocked.</p> <p>Corrugated asbestos lean-to roof adjoined to garden wall to west, forming link between ranges.</p> <p>References: OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 4 (surveyed 1847). OS Map 1896, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1892-3). OS Map 1909, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1907).</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records an early to earlier 19th century. Rectangular-plan walled garden. Rubble; semicircular coping. Gateway to south: decorative wrought-iron gate; ashlar square piers,</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG20913	Corsewall Walled Garden	203018	569043		<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records an early to earlier 19th century. Rectangular-plan walled garden. Rubble; semicircular coping. Gateway to south: decorative wrought-iron gate; ashlar square piers,</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG20915	Corsewall House	203122	569029		<p>with ball finial to pier to west; flanked by large rubble square piers, with ball finials. Opening to north. Doorway to east. Potting shed, circa 1900, in south east corner of garden, along south wall: rubble, continued in brick, with slate piended roof; lattice-pane glazing in window to left. Stables (see separate listing) adjoined to east wall to north east, partly incorporating garden wall in gable end of range to north.</p> <p>References: OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 4 (surveyed 1847). OS Map 1896, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1892-3). OS Map 1909, Wigtownshire, Sheet V SW (surveyed 1907).</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS details a late 18th century, with 19th century work, and with major alterations and addition, 1905. Original double-pile classical house reduced to T-plan. 2-storey mansion house, with lower wing to west and 1905 addition sited at oblique angle to north east.</p> <p>Dry-dashed; west wing rendered and lined. Eaves course to main house; eaves cornice to north east wing. Eaves cornice and blocking course to west wing. Piended roofs.</p> <p>South (Principal) Elevation: 3-bay. Piend-roofed single bay jamb at centre, raised and slightly advanced from original elevation; portico to south, with Tuscan columns and full entablature, resited from original house; pilastered tripartite doorpiece and tripartite fanlight, with small-pane glazing; window above at 1st floor; band course between floors. Window to outer left and outer right to both floors to east return. Window to left and right at ground floor and to left at 1st floor to west return. Window to both floors in bay to right. Door (enlarged from window) and window at 1st floor in bay to left.</p> <p>East Elevation: 3 windows at ground floor and 2 windows at 1st floor.</p> <p>Wing Adjoined to West Elevation: lower 2-storey, 4-bay wing, with 2 centre bays recessed. Door in bay to right of centre. Regular fenestration in remaining bays and to left return of advanced right bay. Left bay open to rear, with no glazing or door, retained for symmetry as curtain wall.</p> <p>Wing to North East: South East Elevation: pedimented bay advanced to right; window to</p>	Grade B Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG20917	Corsewall, Manor Lodge, Walls and Gatepiers	203003	568670		<p>left and right at ground floor and 2 windows paired at centre at 1st floor; moulded panel in tympanum, inscribed "DWCB 1905". 2 paired windows at centre to both floors. Segmental arch to left at ground, at angle with main house, with window on angle within; small window to left at 1st floor.</p> <p>East Elevation: window at centre and 2 windows to right at ground; window to right at 1st floor. Shouldered wallhead stack at centre.</p> <p>North East Elevation: pedimented bay to left. 2-storey modern addition at centre. Various irregular openings. Sash and case windows; mainly plate glass glazing, some 12-pane glazing. Two ridge stacks to roof of main house; tall ridge stack to north east wing. Grey slates, some graded. Octagonal cans.</p> <p>Interior: fine plasterwork in vestibule and top-lit stairwell, including classical relief panels. References: New Statistical Account Vol IV (1845) Wigtown, p111. P H M'Kerlie History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway Vol I (1870) pp120-125, Vol II (1877) pp196-197. Third Statistical Account Vol 14 (1965) p479.</p> <p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records a later 19th century building.</p> <p>Lodge: single storey and attic, gabled, L-plan lodge. Squared and snecked rubble. Ashlar dressings: tabbed margins; long and short quoins.</p> <p>South Elevation: gable advanced to right. Gabled stone porch in re-entrant angle, with door to south and window to left return. Bipartite window to left. Piended canted window to gable to right; window in gablehead.</p> <p>West (Main Street) Elevation: gable to left. Tripartite window; moulded panel above; window in gablehead. Modern flat-roofed addition to left. uPVC glazing with top hung upper sashes. Overhanging eaves. Small grey-green slates. Pierced terracotta ridge tiles.</p> <p>Walls and Gatepiers: low rubble walls; plain railings. 3 painted chamfered tapering conical-capped gatepiers. No gates.</p>	Grade C(S) Listed Building

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG21079	Little Laight	206342	570809	18 <sup>th</sup> Century to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	References: OS Map 1849, Wigtownshire, Sheet 9 (surveyed 1847). <b>Farmstead:</b> The NMRS records an 18th century farmhouse, demolished and replaced by new one in 2004.	None
MDG21080	Laird's Hill	206142	570312	Post Medieval to Modern	<b>Sheep fold; inn:</b> The NMRS records a relatively modern sheepfold, on site of alleged former 18th century inn.	Regional/Local
MDG21579	Cairnryan Village	206597	568436	19 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Village:</b> The NMRS details a planned village founded between 1801 and 1810 as an estate village and harbour/port. L Philip, 2005.	None
MDG21753	Wig Sands	203800	567900	Mesolithic	<b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS records a flint artefact was discovered in 1992 by Mrs Anne Brownlee on the beach surface (above High Water Mark) of Wig Sands, to the W of Loch Ryan. It is now held at Stranraer Museum under accession number WIWMS 1993.3. The object is a bifacial core-tool, measuring 137mm in length, by up to 44mm in breadth and 26mm in thickness; it weighs 166gm. It has been flaked with a hard hammer across both faces from both edges; finer trimming has straightened the edges, creating a near symmetrical planform except at the edge. The notch on one edge represents a natural hollow present in the original cobble or nodule. The artefact is complete and in a reasonably good state of preservation, apart from some slight modern damage at the tip and the lower part of one edge. In cross-section, it is mainly quadrangular, becoming more triangular or plano-convex towards the base. There are a distinct butt and tip to the implement, the latter being thinner and more pointed, while the former is thicker and semi-blunted. The object has been slightly 'rolled' by water action, the more so on one face. The superficial colouration is mainly creamy light grey with some ochreous yellow areas on both faces, although the interior can be seen (where exposed by edge-damage) to be a darker medium grey. The surface colour results from weathering and staining, while the interior characteristics correspond to the Antrim flint of the East coast of Northern Ireland, where flint is a persistent element of the Ulster White Limestone Formation. This context forms the most probable ultimate source of the raw material for this artefact, although it need not derive from Northern Ireland itself. Deposition of such Upper Cretaceous sediments occurred over a broad area encompassing NE Ireland, SW Scotland	N/A

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					<p>and the North Channel; these deposits were subsequently largely removed by erosion across all areas except the first. The flint-bearing Cretaceous deposits in the North Channel have proved elusive, but much of their flint content will have survived, and been subsequently redistributed.</p> <p>It is difficult to place this artefact within a specific artefact-type. Although some damage is apparent at the tip, but this would never have formed a cutting-edge in the true sense. It might be considered 'pick-like' in form, but it lacks the robust and more sharply pointed terminal of a true pick. There is no positive indication of use, and it might be unfinished; removal of a transverse flake from one side of the tip may have been intended to create a tranchet-blow 'axehead', or it may have been intended to make the tip more pointed and definitely pick-like. It may be accepted as Mesolithic in date, and compared with the 'Larne type' or 'Larne celt' (but not 'Larne pick') of Northern Ireland. A Saville 2003.</p>	
MDG21764	Laird's Hill	206360	570110	Post Medieval	<p><b>Lime kiln:</b> The NMRS records a lime kiln depicted on 1st edition OS 6" map on the north-west face of Laird's Hill. Information from DGC (AJN) 10 March 2006</p>	Unknown
MDG808	Cairn Hill, Cairnryan	207113	568961	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Cairn:</b> A survey by RCAHMS in 1912 states that this cairn has been almost obliterated and retains no features worth recording.</p> <p>A further survey by the Ordnance Survey in 1968 records that this cairn has been almost completely removed, very few stones remaining. The remains consist of a circular, mutilated area contained within a very slight stony rim, the diameter of which is about 20.0m. Revised at 25". Visited by OS (WDJ) 23 February 1968</p> <p>M'Kerlie states that there was formerly a cairn behind Cairnryan, which seems to be the same as Cairn Multibrugh, a place shown by Pont on his map as close to the present village. P H M'Kerlie 1877</p> <p>The most recent survey by RCAHMS details that the cairn on the summit of Cairn Hill has been reduced to little more than a spread of stones measuring 25m in diameter and rising up to 0.3m in height around the edges. In the cleared area at the centre of the cairn there is a pit measuring 2.5m by 2m and 0.3m in depth. On the west north west an OS triangulation station stands on the edge of the cairn. RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) March 1985</p>	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG810	Cairnryan Harbour; Cairnryan Military Railway	206287	568411	Post Medieval to Modern	<p><b>Transit Shed; Scrap yard; Railway Siding; Harbour:</b> The NMRS reports that long a popular port for the cattle trade, little was done to improve this harbour until the early 19th century, when a small quay was built. Little remains of the original pier, following the extensive alterations made at Cairnryan during World War 2 (I Donnachie 1971; A Graham 1979).</p> <p>Work proceeded on the new port facilities at Cairnryan in November 1941, which included a connecting railway to the main line at Cairnryan Junction. The War Office had sanctioned this construction work and that at Faslane as a result of air raids on the west coast ports. The construction works also included a hutted camp at Drummuckloch to provide billets for men engaged on the construction of the railway; a breakwater at Claddyburn to form a large pond enclosing the piles for a lighterage wharf with two further breakwaters; with a further camp at Claddyburn and a Headquarters Building for port operations at Cairnryan.</p> <p>The deep water quays were not available for traffic until early 1943, but the railway was operational by the end of 1942.</p> <p>With a decline in military traffic, the facilities at the port were reduced, and by 1960 the jetty at Lighterage and the North Deep had been demolished. In 1959 the port was sold off to a firm of shipbreakers, (Pounds, Shipowners and Shipbreakers) Ltd of Portsmouth. Although limited use was being made of the railway as late as 1973, the mainline to Cairnryan Junction had become derelict, with parts of it being dismantled in 1968. The OS map of 1963 still depicts the full railway system (OS 1:10560 map, 1963)</p> <p>NX06NE 11.01 Centred NX 0715 6734 Harbour; Transit Shed; Railway Sidings (M Christensen 1995 (two parts)).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG811	Lochryan House	206800	568800	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Quarry:</b> The NMRS records that above Lochryan House are two slate quarries, which were opened in the late 18th century and were still operating about 1850 (I Donnachie 1971).</p>	Other
MDG813	Cairnryan	206000	568002	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS and RCAHMS record that a spindle whorl, 1 3/4 ins in diameter was found at Cairnryan (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1894).</p>	N/A
MDG815	Lochryan Lighthouse	206129	568631	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records a round tower, 15m high, first lit 1847, with cottage (W M'Ilwraith 1877; J R Butt 1967; D B Hague and A Christie 1975). 'B' listed [HS Ref: 10169].</p>	Grade B Listed Building
MDG816	Lochryan House	206408	568778	20 <sup>th</sup>	<p><b>Building:</b> The NMRS records a Queen Anne house, built in 1701. It was</p>	Grade A Listed

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				Century to Modern	uninhabited and neglected for most of the latter half of the 18th century, but as it now appears it is structurally as it was in 1701, with the exception of the porch and dormer windows, which are Victorian additions, and two windows opened in the N wing by the present owners (A Agnew 1893; S Forman 1961). 'A' listed [HS Ref: 10168].	Building
MDG818	Loch Ryan Burgh/ Cladahouse	206000	568000	18 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Burgh:</b> RCAHMS records that in 1701 Lochryan, formerly Cladahouse and now the modern village of Cairnryan, was erected a burgh of barony with special regard to its convenient situation as a port. RCAHMS 1987	None
MDG820	Claddy House Burn	208314	568712	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Cultivation terrace; settlement:</b> RCAHMS records that a farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed long building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtownshire 1849, sheet 10). One unroofed long building is shown on the 1977 edition of the OS 1:10000 map (RCAHMS (SAH) 23 September 1999). Scheduled as High Croach, settlement - Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 30 November 2000.	National
MDG821	Gables; Claddy House Burn	207955	568163	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Kiln; ridge and furrow; settlement:</b> RCAHMS records that the remains of a fermtoun, comprising at least thirteen rectangular buildings, extend for a distance of 190m across a broad terrace on the south side of the Claddy House Burn. The buildings form four distinct clusters; and close to the latter there is a kiln. Around the fermtoun there are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	National
MDG823	Loch Ryan Church	206200	568887	Post Medieval to 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Church:</b> The NMRS records the site of former church of probable 18th century or earlier date, demolished in 1990. The war memorial is now in Stranraer Museum. The (Listed) walled graveyard is still extant. Information from DGC [AJN] 28 April 2008	None
MDG824	Cairnryan	206529	568516	Medieval to Modern	<b>House:</b> no further details are given in the Dumfries and Galloway SMR	None
MDG828	Cairnbeg Hill	207930	568690	Medieval to Modern	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records that a farmstead, comprising at least one rectangular building and a yard, is situated on the east flank of Cairnbeg Hill (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Regional/Local
MDG829	Claddy House Burn	208250	568930	Medieval to Modern	<b>Shieling; hut:</b> RCAHMS details that on the west bank of the Claddy House Burn there are the remains of a shieling hut (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Other
MDG831	Fairy Knowes	208905	568840	Medieval to Modern	<b>Shieling; building; hut:</b> RCAHMS records that on the north west side of Several Hill there are the remains of a subrectangular building and a number of shieling (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG832	High Croach	207590	568350	Medieval to Modern	<b>Farmstead:</b> RCAHMS records that quarrying has removed all traces of a farmstead which stood on the south side of Cairnbeg Hill. It comprised at least one rectangular building and the remains of two enclosures. Visited by RCAHMS (PC) April 1985 and July 1986	None
MDG833	Laird's Hill	206450	569800	Medieval to Modern	<b>Building:</b> RCAHMS records that on the south south east side of Laird's Hill, 160m south east of the steading, there are the remains of a rectangular building with an enclosure on its west side (RCAHMS 1987, visited (PC) 1985-6).	Other
MDG836	Cairnbeg Hill	207570	568950	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn?:</b> RCAHMS records that what may be a heavily robbed cairn is situated on the shoulder of Cairnbeg Hill, about 60m south east of the summit. The site of the cairn is marked by a patch of bright green grass about 35m in diameter, within which a scatter of stones is visible. The upcast from two field-drains which cut across the area reveals that there is a dense concentration of stones immediately beneath the turf (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 4 December 1985).	Regional/Local
MDG837	High Croach, Cairnbeg Hill	207575	568730	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<b>Cairn:</b> The NMRS records that there are about thirty-five small cairns scattered over an area of 9ha on the south slopes of Cairnbeg Hill. They vary from 2m to 4m in diameter, and the largest are up to 0.3m in height. At least three stony banks are also visible (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 4 December 1985).	Regional/Local
MDG838	High Croach, The Gables	208339	568261	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Field system; hut circle:</b> RCAHMS details that this hut circle is situated on a terrace in the angle between the modern field-dykes 400m east north east of the farmstead of The Gables. It measures 7.2m in diameter within a stony bank up to 3m thick by 0.3m high and the entrance is on the south east. Fragments of a field-system are visible to the north and the south east: to the north these comprise at least one, and probably two, stony banks running up and down the slope, together with a lynchet running along the slope; to the south east there are traces of stony banks beneath the peat forming at least two roughly square fields of about 0.25 ha (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 4 July 1985).	National
MDG839	Drummuckloch Hill	208361	567559	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Cairn:</b> RCAHMS records that this cairn is situated on the coast of Drummuckloch Hill about 50m south south east of the standing stone. It measures 7m in diameter by a maximum of 0.4m in height. The mound has been dug into, probably to provide stones for the modern dyke that runs along the crest of Drummuckloch Hill (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 July 1986).	National
MDG840	Drummuckloch Hill	208339	567619	Early Neolithic to	<b>Standing Stone:</b> RCAHMS records that this standing stone is situated on the north east side of the modern dyke that runs along the crest of	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
				Neolithic	Drummuckloch Hill. It measures a maximum of 0.9m by 0.5m and rises to a point 1.4m above the ground; its long axis is aligned roughly north and south (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 July 1985).	
MDG842	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208610	569090	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that this hut circle is situated immediately north of the new forestry road, about 500m north east of the ruins of this 19th century farm at Croach. It measures 7m from east north east to west south west by 6.3m transversely within a stony bank up to 2m thick and 0.4m high; the entrance is on the south south east (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).	Regional/Local
MDG843	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208900	569070	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Field boundary; hut circle; boundary bank:</b> RCAHMS records that two hut circles are situated on a low ridge on the north side of the Fairy Knowes about 600m north east of the ruins of the 19th century farm of Croach . <b>1.</b> This hut circle measures 9m from north north west to south south east by 8m transversely within a stony bank up to 2.3m thick and 0.3m high. The entrance is on the south south east and is protected by a baffle wall. The baffle wall has been reduced to a stony bank about 1.3m thick by 0.2m high and forms an ante-chamber measuring 4.5m from east north east to west south west by 2.2m transversely; its entrance was probably on the east north east. <b>2.</b> This hut circle measures 5m in diameter within a stony bank up to 1.5m thick by 0.3m high, and its entrance is on the south east. Immediately outside the entrance there is a stony mound about 5m in diameter and up to 0.3m in height, with a kerb of boulders on the west south west and south and a hollow about 1.5m across at its centre; it is probably no more than a shieling hut, but may incorporate an earlier baffle wall protecting the entrance to the hut circle. An area of about 0.6m around the second hut circle is partially enclosed by a field-bank up to 2.5m thick by 0.4m high. The field-bank runs up out of the boggy gully. This flanks the south east side of the ridge about 100m north east of the hut circle; it continues towards the west south west for about 140m before turning sharply towards the south east and disappearing into the same gully about 50m to the south south west of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).	National
MDG844	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208810	568890	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that this hut circle is situated on a low ridge on the west side of the Fairy Knowes, about 500m east north east of the ruins of the 19th century farm of Croach. It measures 9.2m from north north west to south south east by 8.4m transversely within a wall	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG845	High Croach, Fairy Knowes	208990	568760	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p>about 1.2m thick; for most of the circuit, however, this wall has been reduced to a stony bank up to 2m thick and 0.4m high, with a few inner and outer facing-stones visible on the east and west. The entrance is on the south south east (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).</p> <p><b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that this hut circle is situated on the south side of the Fairy Knowes about 640m east of the ruins of the 19th century farm of Croach. It measures 7.2m from north north west to south south east by 6.2m transversely within a stony bank up to 2m thick and 0.4m high. The entrance is on the south south east and is protected by a baffle wall; the baffle wall has been reduced to a stony bank 1.6m thick by 0.3m high and forms an antechamber measuring 2.6m from north to south west by 1.5m transversely, with its entrance on the north east (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) September 1985).</p>	National
MDG848	High Croach, The Gables	208370	567940	Early Bronze Age to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Cairn:</b> RCAHMS records that a group of at least six small cairns and a stony bank are situated on the west flank of Several Moor about 100m beyond the head dyke to the east south east of the farmstead known as The Gables. The cairns, which are scattered over an area of about 1.5ha, vary from 2m to 3m in diameter (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 May 1986).</p>	Other
MDG849	Drummuckloch	208350	567340	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Field system; hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that there are three ring-banks, probably the remains of prehistoric houses in a field-system which extends over a distance of 450m along the crest of Drummuckloch Hill. The largest of the ring-banks, which is situated on the east side of the field-system is slightly oval, measuring 14.3m from east to west by 13m transversely within a bank up to 2.2m thick by 0.3m high; there are gaps in the bank on both the east and south east. Immediately west of the ring-bank there is a cairn measuring 5m in diameter by 0.4m in height. The second ring bank lies 45m to the south west; it measures about 8.5m in diameter within a stony bank 1.3m thick and 0.2m high and there is a probable entrance on the east south east. The third is on the crest of a ridge 160m west of the first; the south west quadrant has apparently been levelled, but it measures about 8m in diameter within a stony bank up to 1.6m thick by 0.3m high and there is a probable entrance on the east south east. The banks of the field-system appear to form a series of large enclosures along the low ridges which divide up the crest of Drummuckloch Hill from north to south. There are relatively few clearance heaps around the hut circles but there is a scatter of cairns in</p>	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG850	Drummuckloch	208412	567490	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p>the modern field to the north; there are also extensive traces of clearance in the shallow gullies that extend northwards from the deeper gullies that separate the ridges further south (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 July 1986).</p> <p><b>Hut circle:</b> RCAHMS records that a possible hut circle is situated on the east side of the modern dyke that runs along the crest of Drummuckloch Hill, about 140m south south east of the standing stone. The hut circle measures about 6.5m in diameter within a stony bank about 1.8m thick by 0.2m high; on the east the bank has been almost totally removed, but there are slight traces of a robber trench to mark its course. Two small cairns are situated on a low spur between two stream gullies to the east of the hut circle (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 6 May 1986).</p>	National
MDG858	Claddy House Burn	207999	568491	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	<p><b>Burnt mound:</b> RCAHMS records that a burnt mound is visible on the side of a drainage ditch flanking the south east side of the forestry road about 400m north of the farmstead known as The Gables. The original shape of the mound is not known, but the visible part measures 4m from north east to south west, parallel to the line of the ditch by 2.8m transversely; in section, however, the deposit is 6.2m long and 0.6m high, packed with fragments of burnt stones and charcoal (RCAHMS 1987, visited (SH) 7 May 1986). No excavation was attempted but the section was measured, described and sampled for C-14 and possible TL dating (C J Russell-White 1987).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG868	Joug Stone, Cairnryan	206538	568509	Early Neolithic to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Stone:</b> The NMRS details that an 'ancient Pictish monolith' - 'The Cairn Ryan Stane' - known locally as 'The Jougs Stane' from its later use. It now forms part of the gable wall between the old Police Station and an adjoining house (J K McDowell 1947).</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey records that this probable standing stone is embedded in the south face of two cottages at the dividing wall. The part of the stone visible measures 2.5m high and 0.5m wide and projects at its base c.0.4m from the wall, merging with the wall at its top. It is covered with a cement wash and there are no jougs attached to it. Known locally as the 'Joug Stone' (Visited by OS (WDJ) 23 February 1968).</p> <p>Called the Thieves' Stane (M Harper 1896).</p> <p>A survey by RCAHMS states that there are two large boulders built</p>	Regional/Local

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG870	Croach	207600	568200	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p>into the wall at a cottage at the north west end of Cairnryan. One is an upright pillar 2.2m high by 0.5m thick. It is not a standing stone in situ, since there is masonry below its base, and there is no evidence that it was ever free-standing (Visited by RCAHMS (SH) March 1985).</p> <p><b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS records that an axe, of granitic stone, measuring 6 1/16 by 2 5/8 ins, found at Croach was donated to the NMAS by Sir Herbert Maxwell in 1889 (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1889).</p>	N/A
MDG879	Corsewall	203101	569000	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	<p>Listed as an axe of metamorphosed grit. Acc No: AF 329 (J Williams 1970).</p> <p><b>Cup marked stone:</b> The NMRS records that in 1922 Mann discovered a cup-marked boulder at Corsewall. It is not clear from his account whether the boulder was near Corsewall House or Corsewall Castle and its location is unknown (R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967; L M Mann 1923).</p>	None
MDG881	Kirkcolm, St Columba's Church and Well	203050	568827	Early Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Holy well; cemetery; church:</b> The NMRS records that the remains of the former parish church, dedicated to St Columba, consisted in 1847 of little more than the foundation of a side wall, only one foot high. The remainder of the site could scarcely be traced. The church stood on a grassy mound surrounded by trees, tombstones of different periods marking the burial ground, which was still in use in 1847. St Columba's Well lies adjacent to the graveyard entrance, and is covered by a comparatively modern structure, bearing a Latin inscription. The church was a free parsonage in the 13th c, and later belonged to New Abbey. It was repaired about the beginning of the 18th c, but was pulled down in 1821 on the erection of the present parish church on a new site (NSA 1845 (W Rose); Name Book 1847; RCAHMS 1912; E M H M'Kerlie 1916).</p> <p>The remains of Kirkcolm Church and St Columba's Well are generally as described above. The graveyard is still in occasional use. Resurveyed at 1/2500 (Visited by OS (RD) 23 February 1968).</p> <p>The old parish church of Kirkcolm stood on the north side of a low knoll within a walled burial-ground 170m south west of Corsewall House, but all that now remains of the building is a fragment of the south wall (up to 0.8m high) accompanied by a terrace (17.5m by 7.5m). The burial-ground is enclosed by traces of what may be an earlier perimeter comprising double banks and a medial ditch on the</p>	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
					north and north east, which converge on the east to form a single bank 5.5m thick and 1.2m high. The church, dedicated to St Columba, is on record in the late 13th century and was taken down in 1821 when a new parish church was built at Kirkcolm (RCAHMS 1985, visited October 1984).	
					Site visit carried out spring 1997 with John Pickin of Stranraer Museum as a result of member of public reporting that a fallen tree lies across the site. This was confirmed but does not appear to be recent damage. The structure above the well is mortared and appears to be recent (19th century?). It is in very poor condition and is largely collapsed. Record slides have been taken - see archive. It is beyond reasonable repair and no action was recommended (JB, 28/08/97).	
MDG882	Corsewall	203102	569030	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>House:</b> The NMRS records an 18th century house, with 19th and 20th century additions (SDD List 1955). 'B' listed [HS Ref: 9922].	Grade B Listed Building
MDG883	Corsewall	203070	569570	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Dovecote:</b> RCAHMS records that the roofless shell of a circular dovecot, probably of 19th century date, stands in a clearing 460m north west of Corsewall House. It comprises a tower, measuring 4.5m high and 2.4m in diameter within a wall 0.65m thick, formed of lime-mortared, split rubble masonry. The door (1.8m high and 0.8m wide) is set on the south south west and has ashlar jambs and lintel dressed with a sharp arris. On the east a high level window has splayed ingoings formed of brick. Some two hundred nesting boxes (each about 0.18m wide, 0.28m high and 0.3m deep) occupy the wall space from a height of 2m above ground level. At the wallhead entry for the birds was provided by a number of pierced sandstone slabs set in regular and widely spaced crennels; a rat ledge was provided by a single slab projecting from the base of each crennel. A cornice was formed of dressed sandstone slabs (Visited by RCAHMS September 1984). 'B' listed [HS Ref: 10175].	Grade B Listed Building
MDG888	The Elms	203121	568531	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>House:</b> The NMRS records a former manse. 'C(S)' listed [HS Ref: 13514].	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG890	Corsewall	203010	569040	20 <sup>th</sup> Century to Modern	<b>Walled gardens:</b> The NMRS records a walled garden. 'C(S)' listed [HS Ref: 9920].	Grade C(S) Listed Building
MDG892	Kirkcolm Cross; (Formerly	202976	568859	Norse	<b>Cross slab:</b> The NMRS records a fine upright Celtic cross-slab of greywacke is situated in the garden to the east of Corsewall House.	National

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
	Corsewall House); Kilmorie Cross				<p>It is nearly rectangular in shape, but with irregular edges, measuring 5'4" high, 1'7" broad at base and 1'10" at top, with an average thickness of 10". The front bears an incised Byzantine-type (i.e. pre-1453) Saviour on a cross with hollow angles with other figures below. The back bears a similarly-shaped decorated cross carved in relief. In a panel below the cross is a small incised Latin cross. Another panel below this bears two horns and intertwined serpents carved in relief.</p> <p>This stone was removed from Kilmorie Chapel about the beginning of the 18th century, and used as a lintel over the west door of Kirkcolm church, until the church was pulled down in 1821, after which it was removed to the gardens of Corsewall House, where it now stands (J R Allen and J Anderson 1903; RCAHMS 1912).</p> <p>The cross-slab, as described and illustrated above, is in good condition and now stands at NX 0324 6902 (Visited by OS (RD) 23 February 1968).</p> <p>Moved to Kirkcolm parish church yard (NX 02710 68692) (Information from D J Craig 1987).</p> <p>Reference to the cross-slab is made under the entry for Kilmorie Chapel (NX06NW 7), its original findspot (RCAHMS 1985).</p> <p>This cross-slab was found at Kilmorie Chapel.. After use as a lintel in the old church at Kirkcolm it was moved to the garden of Corsewall House. Around 1987 it was moved to Kirkcolm parish churchyard. In 1995 it was descheduled as it had been moved from its original position and 'is now inside Kirkcolm Parish Church where it is well cared for with oversight from the local museum'. This information is incorrect; it remains outside and the museum has no role (info from John Pickin, Stranraer Museum) (Dumfries and Galloway SMR: Information entered 28/07/99).</p>	
MDG899	Kirkcolm	203550	568050	Early Neolithic to Neolithic	<p><b>Findspot:</b> The NMRS records that a small white chert core retouched as a scraper and a crude round scraper in yellow chert were found in the area of a disused airfield at Kirkcolm (H MacFadzean, M MacFadzean and D MacFadzean 1984; NMRS MS 339/5).</p>	Regional/Local
MDG22064	Bonny Braes Camp	206270	569080	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Military Camp:</b> The NMRS records a WW2 camp associated with the military port at Loch Ryan. Mostly reduced to concrete footings. Shown on Ministry sketch map from the 1950's when the government</p>	Other

NMRS / SMR no.	Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Description	Importance
MDG22065	Cairnryan Camp	206750	568440	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p>was selling surplus land assets after WW2 (Information from DGC [AJN/JP] 8 May 2008).</p> <p><b>Military Camp:</b> The NMRS records a WW2 camp associated with the military port at Loch Ryan. Mostly reduced to concrete footings. Shown on Ministry sketch map from the 1950's when the government was selling surplus land assets after WW2 (Information from DGC [AJN/JP] 8 May 2008).</p>	Other
MDG22066	Claddyburn Camp	207330	567850	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	<p><b>Military Camp:</b> No further details are given in the Dumfries and Galloway SMR.</p>	Other

Annex K2

## Relevant Regional and Local Policy



**K2.1 REGIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan, (Adopted 10th December 1999) <sup>(1)</sup> contains sections pertaining to both the built environment and archaeology. These two sections contain a number of policies relevant to the proposed development.

*Built Environment***Policy E8:** Development in Conservation Areas.

Development proposals and schemes should enhance the special character and appearance of conservation areas.

**Proposal EP3:** Extending Control of Development in Conservation Areas.

Local Plans will consider the need for Article 4 Directions in Conservation Areas to safeguard them from the cumulative detrimental effects of minor works normally exempt from planning permission.

**Policy E9:** Listed Buildings.

The retention and preservation of listed buildings will be supported and the reuse and renovation of vacant and derelict listed buildings will be encouraged where possible.

Development proposals which would destroy or adversely affect the character, appearance, or setting of a listed building will be resisted. Demolition will only be considered where all options for the building, including marketing have been fully explored and demonstrated not to be feasible.

**Paragraph 4.23:** Buildings are listed where they have 'special architectural or historic interest'. Listed Building Consent is required when altering or extending a listed building in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are a finite resource which contribute positively to the amenity of the area, helping to define its unique character, and providing and insight into the historical development of Dumfries and Galloway. The Council supports retention and preservation, renovation and reuse of listed buildings through the Caring for the Built Environment campaign.

**Paragraph 4.24:** Listed buildings, however, cannot just be 'preserved' and change over time is inevitable. New uses have to be considered or these buildings will fall into disrepair and ultimately be lost. The manner in which buildings are modified to meet modern demand must be appropriate for the

(1) Dumfries and Galloway Council, 1999. Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan.

particular building. The Council may deal sympathetically with proposals requiring Building Standards relaxation to protect the character of a listed building, where this would not compromise the safe use or architectural merits of the building.

**Policy E11:** Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

Development in or affecting the setting of a site listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes or mentioned in the list of Non-Inventory sites will require an evaluation of the proposal's impact on the site and its setting. There will be a presumption against development which would adversely affect the landscape features, character and setting of these sites and the approaches and environs of Inventory Sites.

**Paragraph 4.26:** Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage have produced an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. The Inventory lists a range of designed or ornamental landscapes which can be of artistic, historical, horticultural, scenic, architectural, or nature conservation importance. Where development may affect such a site there is a statutory obligation to consult Historic Scotland and SNH.

**Paragraph 4.27:** The Inventory currently identifies 20 sites in Dumfries and Galloway; this is being extended and will be completed in 1998. The Historic Gardens Society have identified a further 180 non-inventory gardens and designed landscapes based on a search of old maps. A site assessment would be required to evaluate their current importance. Gardens and designed landscapes often have a unique combination of characteristics which should be recognised and protected for their historical and amenity interest.

*Archaeology*

Dumfries and Galloway has a rich heritage of archaeological and historic sites. NPPG 5 Archaeology and Planning and PAN 42 Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures set out the Government's policy on how archaeological remains should be dealt with by development plans and through development control.

**Policy E12:** Development Affecting Archaeological Sites

There will be a presumption against development which would destroy or adversely affect the appearance, fabric or setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, sites of national importance and other areas of significant archaeological interest.

In exceptional circumstances, where it is not possible to secure the preservation of archaeological remains, the Council will require an appraisal of the impact of the development on the site. The developer will be responsible for securing an agreed programme of archaeological work to the satisfaction of the Council.

**Paragraph 4.28:** It is important that wherever possible, archaeological sites, particularly the most valuable sites, are preserved but it is recognised that it will not be possible to preserve all sites in perpetuity. NPPG 5 indicates that planning authorities should weigh the relative importance of the archaeological feature in question and its potential use for amenity, tourism and educational purposes against other factors, including the benefits of the proposed development. Archaeological remains can be placed in the following categories:

1. Sites of National Importance: development which would have an adverse effect should not normally be permitted, proposals should seek alternative locations or adopt construction techniques which do not cause an adverse impact. Where development is proposed it is particularly important that the site is preserved within an appropriate setting.
2. Sites of Regional and Local Importance: where development is proposed, priority should also be given to the preservation of the site within an appropriate setting. Where on balance it is considered appropriate to approve a planning application which would result in damage or alteration to a site, provision must be made for the recording of any part of the site affected.
3. Other sites: sites of lesser archaeological importance where development will be considered on a case by case basis.

**Paragraph 4.29:** Where there is no overriding case for preservation, development proposals which affect a site must be programmed to ensure that recording of the site can be undertaken prior to development of the site. This is likely to involve archaeological excavation, analysis of the excavation results (post-excavation programme) and publication of the results. Government guidance indicates that the developer should bear the costs of such necessary works.

## **K2.2**

### ***LOCAL PLANNING POLICY***

Sections 1- 4 of Wigtown Local Plan <sup>(1)</sup> contain the Strategy of the Plan. Section 3, 'The Community Sections' set out the policies and proposals for each town, village and the rural landward areas in each part of the Wigtown area. Section 5, Appendix 1 includes definitions for policies, proposals and opportunities which are tailored for the Wigtown area. These are developed for each area and are based upon the Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan.

(1) Dumfries and Galloway Council, 2006. Wigtown Local Plan.

Policies with relevance to the proposed port development found within the Local Plan are as follows;

**General Policy 50: Conservation Areas**

The Planning Authority will preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas delineated within the Local Plan:

- a) only permitting the demolition of unlisted buildings where it can be shown this would not detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and where it can be shown that any redevelopment of the site would preserve or enhance the character of the area; and
- b) ensuring that new development preserves or enhances the character, appearance or setting of the Conservation Area through the appropriate design, use of materials, detailing and general massing and arrangement of any new proposal; and
- c) protecting trees which contribute significantly to the character of the area; and
- d) requiring all development to comply with the criteria set out in Supplementary Guidance on Design

In all cases the Planning Authority will assess proposals against Historic Scotland's 'Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas', published in 1998, and the Council's publication 'Caring for the Built Environment'.

**Justification:** The designation of a Conservation Area recognises the 'special architectural or historic interest' of an area and highlights the need to preserve or enhance its character or appearance. The Local Plan provides direction on how this may be achieved. This policy acknowledges that Conservation Areas are not static and need to be allowed to develop and change over time. It therefore sets out the general principles to be applied when considering proposals that involve change.

Within Conservation Areas there will be a presumption in favour of retaining traditional buildings and the spaces between them that contribute to the character and appearance of the area, seeking their reuse and if necessary, their adaptation to accommodate new uses. Development that would result in gaps being created in built-up frontages will not be accepted without detailed proposals for replacement buildings.

**General Proposal 1: Article 4 Directions**

The Planning Authority will seek the introduction of Directions under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992, to restrict those classes of permitted development seen to be having a detrimental effect on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas within the Local Plan area.

**Justification:** Within Conservation Areas certain minor works to unlisted buildings can be carried out without requiring planning permission. Such works, which include the replacement of windows and doors, can have a potentially damaging effect on the overall character and appearance of the building and the Conservation Area within which it is located. The introduction of Article 4 Directions can support the Planning Authority's general policies for the protection of Conservation Areas by bringing under planning control these incremental minor changes. Such control will complement the Council's policies and help to secure and strengthen the effect of schemes to enhance and preserve Conservation Areas. Article 4 Directions require the approval of the Scottish Ministers.

**General Proposal 2:** Conservation Area Appraisals and Townscape Audits  
The Planning Authority will undertake Conservation Area appraisals and townscape audits which will:

- a) guide the form of new development; and
- b) highlight the features worthy of preservation; and
- c) form the basis from which enhancement schemes will be prepared.

**Justification:** The need to undertake townscape audits and Conservation Area appraisals is highlighted by NPPG18 - 'Planning and the Historic Environment'.

**General Policy 51:** Listed Buildings

In considering proposals affecting listed buildings the Planning Authority will ensure that:

- a) all reasonable options for the re-use and refurbishment of listed buildings have been exhaustively pursued before consideration is given to the grant of listed building consent to demolish; and
- b) proposals to extend or alter a listed building respect the appearance, character or architectural features which contribute to its listing and do not seek to overwhelm or otherwise damage its original character and appearance; and
- c) proposals for a change of use would not result in a loss of character or special architectural or historical features; and
- d) proposals for development will not be permitted if they would harm the setting of a listed building.

In all cases the Planning Authority will assess the proposals against Historic Scotland's 'Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas', published in 1998, and the Council's publication 'Caring for the Built Environment'.

**Justification:** Listed buildings are part of an important, finite asset that needs to be safeguarded for present and future generations. To permit their demolition not only degrades the area's historic interest but also wastes a valuable resource that could be reused and/or maintained.

Similarly unsympathetic alterations can damage the character of a building and lead to further erosion of the quality of the built environment. Works within the cartilage or in the general vicinity of a listed building can also have considerable impact upon the building itself or its setting. Listed buildings do change over time and cannot simply be preserved. However it is important to consider any changes carefully to ensure that the value of the built heritage is not lessened.

The Planning Authority will aim to identify the best viable use of redundant listed buildings that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the historic built environment.

Conservation and sustainable economic development are complimentary objectives. The proper guardianship of the built heritage and the promotion of the efficient use and reuse of listed buildings will be promoted as part of the Council's aim of encouraging sustainable economic development. Consideration will be given to the Scottish Civic Trust's Buildings at Risk Register.

#### **General Policy 53a: Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes**

Sites listed in the Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes are defined within the Dumfries and Galloway Local Plan Proposals Map. The Planning Authority will assess development proposals in or affecting the setting of a site against Structure Plan Policy E11.

**Justification:** The Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, identifies those sites which are considered by SNH and Historic Scotland to be of national importance and which merit protection. The integrity of these sites can also be damaged by development which affects their setting. An additional list of Non-Inventory Gardens and Landscapes prepared by the Historic Gardens Society will also be subject to Structure Plan Policy E11.

#### **General Policy 54: Known Archaeological Sites – Including Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

Within settlement boundaries known archaeological sites including Scheduled Ancient Monuments are defined on Local Plan inset maps. The Planning Authority will assess development proposals within or adjacent to these sites, in accordance with Structure Plan Policy E12.

**Justification:** NPPG5 – 'Archaeology and Planning' highlights that development impacting upon areas of archaeology is a material consideration in the determination of any planning application. Although responsibility for Scheduled Monument Consent lies with the Scottish Ministers, the Planning Authority must take account of the potential effects of any development upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument and its setting. Where sites of lesser archaeological importance may be affected by development the Planning Authority is responsible for implementing the guidance contained in NPPG5

and PAN 42 - 'Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures'.

Outwith settlement boundaries there are further Scheduled Ancient Monuments and known archaeological sites, details of which are not shown on the Local Plan inset maps. Information on these is contained in the Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Structure Plan Policy E12 will also apply to these cases.

Where proposals involve ground disturbance, developers should seek appropriate archaeological advice at an early stage in developing their proposals.

### *2.2.1 Wigtown Local Plan - Community Areas*

Section 3 of the Wigtown Local Plan highlights the policies and proposals relevant to individual towns, including Cairnryan village. While the proposed port development does not directly impact upon the village, Old House Point lies adjacent to Cairnryan. Therefore the policies relevant to the village should be taken into account.

The Cairnryan section states that the north of the village has been identified as an Outstanding Conservation Area and the grounds of Loch Ryan House have been designated as a Historic Garden and Designed Landscape.

Opportunity OPP3: Cairn Point, highlights that a significant opportunity exists for the redevelopment of the former military port site at the north of Cairnryan. In addition, the Loch Ryan Advisory Management Forum has identified the potential to develop Cairnryan's military past as part of the regeneration of the area. While the site is presently derelict, the surrounding area has been designated an Outstanding Conservation Area by Historic Scotland. Any new development in this area will have to consider the setting of Loch Ryan House, a Grade A Listed Building.

The section further states, 'Cairnryan Conservation Area was granted outstanding status in 1980. The main features of the area are; Loch Ryan House and its grounds, the church yard of the former Cairnryan Church and the terraces of houses which have retained much of their original character and features. The main aim of the Conservation Area is to maintain these features. A secondary aim is to provide an incentive and standards for the development and improvement of vacant grounds both in and adjacent to the designated area (General Policy 50: Conservation Areas). The area around Loch Ryan House is also a designated Historic Garden and Designed Landscape (General Policy 53a: Historic Garden and Designed Landscape).'

'The Joug Stone, an old standing stone on the face of a mid terraced cottage overlooking the harbour, has been identified as a known archaeological site (General Policy 54: Known Archaeological Sites - Including Scheduled Ancient Monuments). Recognition is also now being given to the historical

and archaeological importance of the Military Port. This site, along with several other World War II structures in the area was recorded in 1999 by Historic Scotland as part of a national study.'

'The Council will seek to apply an Article 4 Direction to Outstanding Conservation Areas. The application of a Direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1997, will result in an extension of planning powers similar to those which currently apply to listed buildings over non-listed properties (General Proposal 1: Article 4 Directions).'

A further point of note within the community sections, is the statement that '...Cairn Point and the route of the old military railway, which in accordance with the Structure Plan, has been safeguarded for possible reinstatement.'