



Flushing BESS Site, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Project 6545

Flushing BESS Site, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of: Harmony FL Ltd.



BNG: NK 05591 47560 (centred)

Project Number: 6545

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
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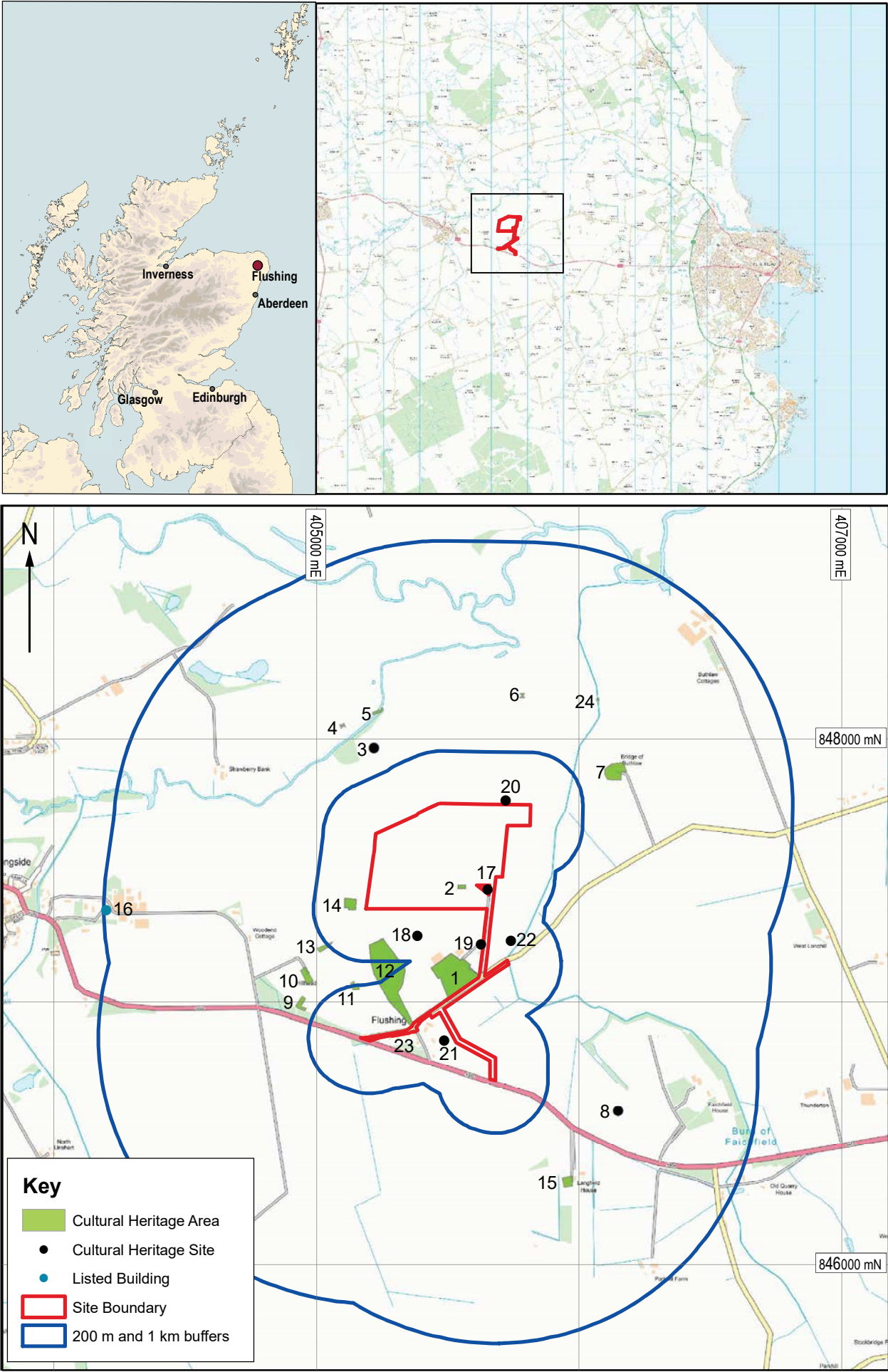
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area proposed for the development of a battery energy storage system at Flushing to the west of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The archaeological assessment found that there is one known cultural heritage site within the proposed development area. This is the former location of a post-medieval building of lesser cultural heritage significance.
- 1.3 There are 11 cultural heritage sites within 200 m of the proposed development area comprising two farmsteads, a quarry, a croft, a cistern, two cottages, a farm track, a well, a tramway and bing, and a settlement. These cultural heritage sites would not be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 1.4 One designated cultural heritage site, a category C Listed Building, is located within 1 km of the proposed development area. A further 11 cultural heritage sites recorded on the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record are also located within 1 km of the proposed development.
- 1.5 Given that the proposed development area has remained largely undeveloped, Aberdeenshire Council may require archaeological evaluation works to demonstrate the presence, or not, of significant archaeological remains within those
- 1.6 Given that the proposed development area has remained largely undeveloped, Aberdeenshire Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works to demonstrate the presence, or not, of significant archaeological remains within those parts of the proposed development area that will be subject to ground-breaking works.
- 1.7 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that this advice is for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation rest with the planning authority.

Introduction

- 2.1 In May 2024, Harmony FL Ltd. commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Flushing in Aberdeenshire (Figure 1). The proposed development area is centred at BNG: NK 05591 47560 and is approximately 21 ha in extent.
- 2.2 The proposed development area is bounded to the north, west and east by agricultural fields and to the south by the A950 road. The current land-use is agricultural.
- 2.3 The bedrock below the proposed development area is Forest Of Deer Pluton - Melagranite, biotite. This igneous bedrock formed between 485.4 and 443.8 million years ago during the Ordovician period. Superficial deposits are: Banchory Till Formation – Diamicton, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, and; Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Society: BGS Geology Viewer).
- 2.4 This archaeological desk-based assessment is prepared and submitted on behalf of Harmony FL Ltd. ('the Applicant') and in support of an application for consent under S36 of the Electricity Act 1989 ('the application') and also comprises a request that Scottish Ministers give a direction under section 57(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 that planning permission for the development be deemed to be granted. It addresses matters referred to in Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act, to development plan and policy guidance and to consideration of material matters.

- 2.5 The application comprises land within Aberdeenshire Council Area – 20.72ha ('Application Site').
- 2.6 The description of the proposed development which is the subject of this application is as follows: 'Construction and operation of a 400MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated infrastructure including, access roads, sub-station buildings, supporting equipment, fencing, drainage infrastructure and landscaping.' at Land North of Longside Road, Flushing, Peterhead (GR: 405524, 847560).
- 2.7 This archaeological desk-based assessment is part of a suite of documents submitted with the application, as outlined below. These supporting documents are in addition to the formal application documents comprising the accompanying plans, sections, and elevations. The full suite of supporting documents is as follows:
- Planning Design and Access Statement (PDAS)
 - Community Wealth Building Plan (CWBP)
 - Pre-Application Consultation Report (PACR)
 - Confidential Ecological Survey Report [note, contains sensitive information]
 - Confidential Protected Species Report [note, contains sensitive information]
 - Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA)
 - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and Landscape Strategy
 - Noise Impact Assessment (NIA)
 - Flood Risk & Drainage Assessment Report (FRDAR)
 - Fire Water Management Plan (FWMP)
 - Private Water Supply Impact Assessment
 - Topographical Surveys
 - Construction Traffic Management Plan
 - Transport Statement
 - Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (OBSMP)
- 2.8 The Electricity Works Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 2017 are also relevant to the proposal as the proposal comprises development falling within Schedule 2 of those Regulations. A Screening request has been submitted to the ECU and the Decision was received on 17th March 2025. It confirmed that, "Scottish Ministers adopt the opinion that the proposal does not constitute EIA development and that the application submitted for this development does not require to be accompanied by an EIA report." (Emphasis Added)
- 2.9 The purpose of this report is to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area and the likely impact of the development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating the impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains

Legislative Background

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).
- 3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland's *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (2019), and comprise:
- Scheduled Monuments;
 - Listed Buildings;
 - Conservation Areas;
 - Marine Protected Areas;
 - Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
 - Historic Battlefields, and
 - World Heritage Sites.

National Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.3 The implications of the acts noted above regarding local government planning policy are described within the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (2023), the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019) and its supporting guidance, and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). NPF4 and HEPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.
- 3.4 One policy within the National Planning Framework 4 is pertinent to this assessment of the development area.

Policy 7

a) Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change.

Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.

o) Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.

Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.

When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.

National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 3.5 Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites, as outlined in Annex 1 to Historic Environment Scotland's *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (2019), will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.6 Local planning policy is defined in the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan (2023) which includes one policy relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment:

Policy HE1 Protecting Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites (including other historic buildings)

'HE1.1 We will resist development that would have an adverse impact on the character, integrity or setting of listed buildings, or scheduled monuments, or other archaeological sites. If adverse impact is unavoidable, it should be minimised and justified.

Other considerations

- 3.7 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Aberdeenshire, which is advised on archaeological matters by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS).

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area and the likely impact of the development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating the impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the proposed development area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record;
 - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
 - to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
 - to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the proposed development area (the Site) and a radius of approximately 200 m beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the area and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area. A further buffer was established at 1 km from the Site boundary within which all designated cultural heritage sites were researched and the potential effect of the proposal upon their setting was assessed.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and buffer zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on designated cultural heritage sites was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
 - GIS data on other cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
 - Information from the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from ACAS;
 - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the mid-eighteenth to the twentieth centuries;
 - First and second editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS;
 - Vertical aerial photographs were consulted via the National Collection of Aerial Photographs on-line facility. Two photographs from 1980 and 1988 were examined;
 - Lidar data held by NLS was examined;
 - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
 - A walkover survey of the Site was carried out between the 19th and 21st of August 2024.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 There is one known cultural heritage site located within the Site and a further 11 are located within the 200 m buffer around the Site. One designated cultural heritage site is located within 1 km of the Site. A further 11 cultural heritage sites recorded on the Aberdeenshire Historic Environment Record are also located within 1 km of the proposed development.
- 6.2 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted on the site gazetteer at Appendix B.
- 6.3 The NRHE and the Aberdeenshire HER were checked on 14th August 2024 and re-checked on 28 May 2025. Any additions or alterations to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.4 The archaeological time periods referred to in the text are taken from the standard date-ranges utilised by the Scottish Archaeological Framework (ScARF).

Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval sites within the Site, or within the 200 m buffer around the Site.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.6 There are no known cultural heritage sites of medieval date within the Site, or within the 200 m buffer around the Site.

Post-Medieval and Modern sites (AD 1600 - Present)

- 6.7 There is one known post-medieval site within the Site and a further 11 are located within the 200 m buffer.
- 6.8 The late sixteenth and seventeenth century maps contained little information about the Site or the general surrounding area (Pont 1583-96; Gordon 1636-52; Gordon and Bleau 1654).
- 6.9 Roy's mid eighteenth-century map offered a clearer picture of land-use within the Site. The northern part of the Site was unenclosed marshland while only the extreme south was under cultivation (Figure 2). This map recorded Cairngall House (CHS 16) which is now a category C Listed Building.

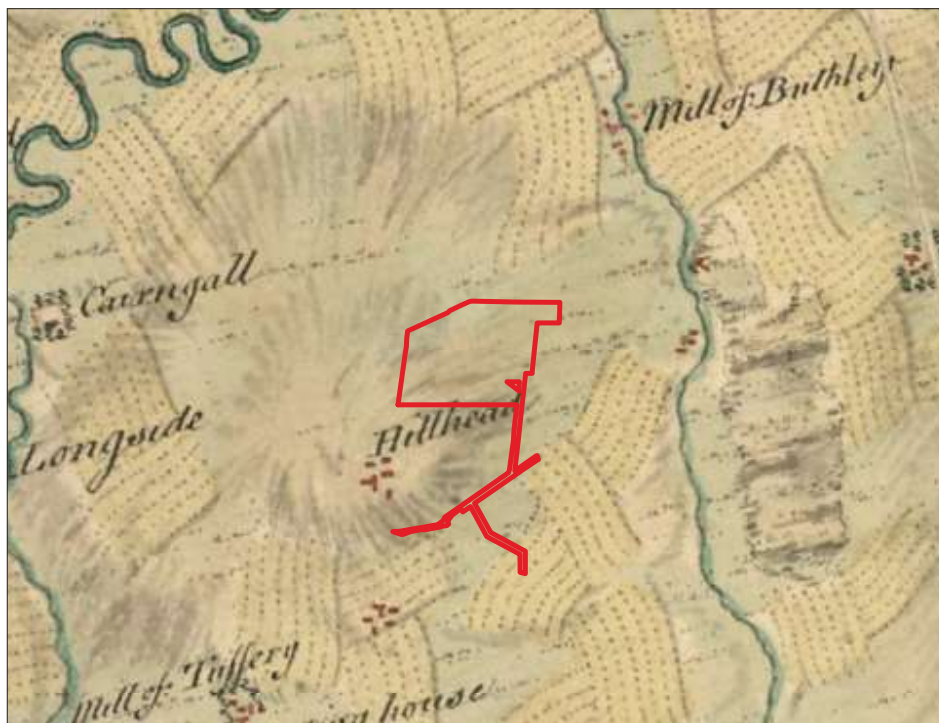


Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location.
 Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.10 The 1872 Ordnance Survey map recorded that the Site was almost entirely given over to agriculture, and had been divided into enclosed fields (Figure 3). Within the 200 m buffer, the map recorded Monyrue farmstead (CHS 1), an outbuilding (CHS 2), Cairngall farmstead (CHS 11), Cairngall quarry (CHS 12), Cairngall croft (CHS 14), Monyrue cistern (CHS 18), Monyrue cottage (CHS 19), Monyrue farm track (CHS 20), Cairngall tramway and bing (CHS 21), Monyrue well (CHS 22) and Flushing settlement (CHS 23).
- 6.11 The 1902, 1940 and 1959 Ordnance Survey maps recorded the Site in predominantly agricultural use.
- 6.12 The 1972 Ordnance Survey map recorded minor changes within the Site with the building (CHS 2) having been demolished (Figure 4).

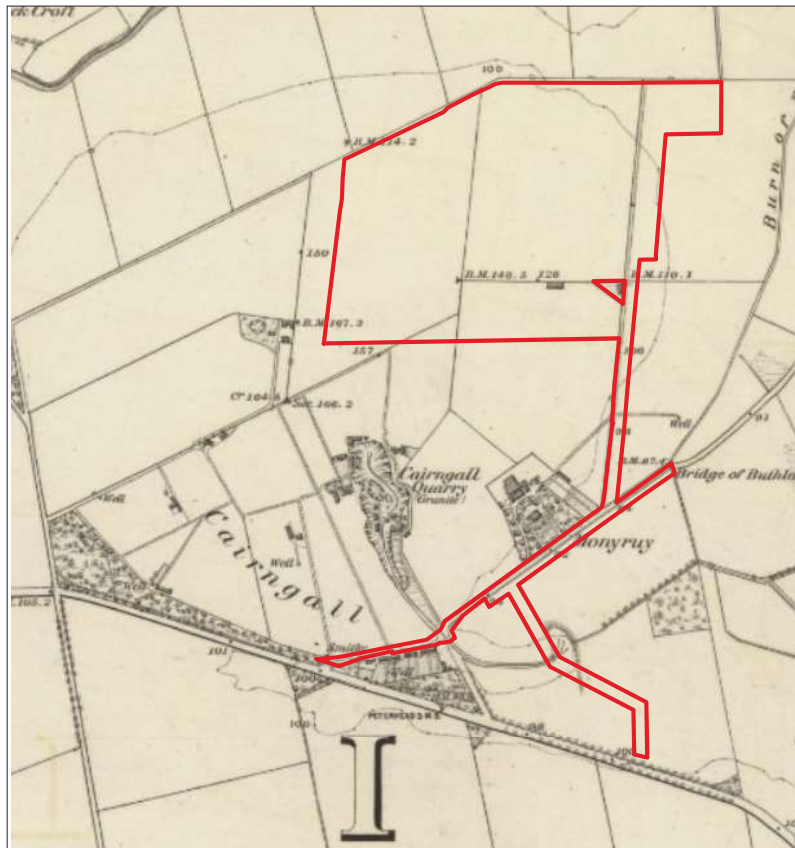


Figure 3: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1872 6-inch map Aberdeenshire XXII with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland.

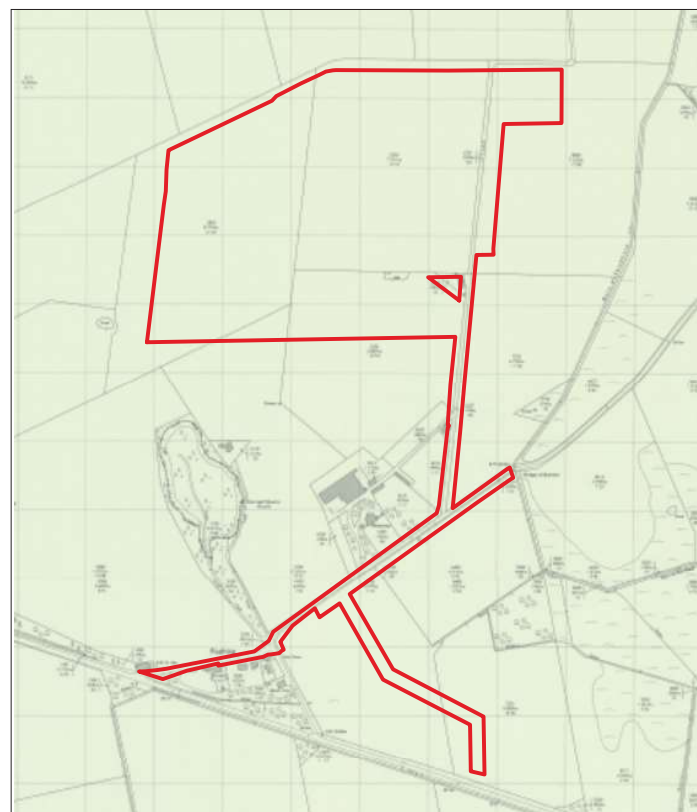


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1972 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps NK0447-NK0547 - AA and NK0446-NK0546 - AA with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland.

Vertical Aerial Photography

- 6.13 Two aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined for this assessment (Appendix A).
- 6.14 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment.

LiDAR Data

- 6.15 LiDAR data available from NLS was examined (ESRI / OSM / LiDAR -LiDAR DTM 50cm-1m - Eng, Scot, Wales).
- 6.16 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the LiDAR images.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.17 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the Site or within the 200 m buffer.

Walkover Survey

- 6.18 A walkover survey of the assessment area was carried out between the 19th and the 21st of August 2024. Weather conditions were bright and generally dry with sporadic showers.
- 6.19 The Site was almost entirely in agricultural use and was divided by either fencing or drystone walls into individual fields, most of which were under cultivation. Topographically, the Site was highest towards the western border, with gradual slopes down towards the north, east and south-east.
- 6.20 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were identified during this walkover survey.



Plate 1: General view of south-eastern part of Site from the A950 road. Taken from the south-west.

Conclusions

- 7.1 The desk-based assessment has found that there is one known cultural heritage site within the Site. This is the former location of an outbuilding that was demolished in the twentieth century.
- 7.2 Eleven cultural heritage sites located within 200 m of the Site would not be affected by the proposal. These sites comprise Monyrue farmstead (CHS 1), an outbuilding (CHS 2), Cairngall farmstead (CHS 11), Cairngall quarry (CHS 12), Cairngall croft (CHS 14), Monyrue cistern (CHS 18), Monyrue cottage (CHS 19), Monyrue farm track (CHS 20), Cairngall tramway and bing (CHS 21), Monyrue well (CHS 22) and Flushing settlement (CHS 23).
- 7.3 Cartographic analysis indicates that the Site was partially cultivated from at least the mid-eighteenth century. Documentary sources indicate, however, that the Site was regarded as marginal land and perhaps largely untillied until a program of land improvement beginning in the early nineteenth century. Since then, the Site has been in agricultural use up to the present day.
- 7.4 Given that the Site has remained undeveloped, Aberdeenshire Council may require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works to demonstrate the presence, or not, of significant archaeological remains within those parts of the proposed development area that will be subject to ground-breaking works.

- 7.5 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that this advice is for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation rests with the planning authority.

Technical Information

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- Code of Conduct (2022);
 - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2020);
 - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020), and
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020).
- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this assessment has been completed (OASIS id: guardarc1-527615). Once the planning application has been decided by Aberdeenshire Council, this desk-based assessment will be added to the OASIS record. Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Flushing BESS Site, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Documentary Sources

Aberdeenshire Council 2023 *Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan*. Available at <https://online.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/ldpmedia/LDP2021/AberdeenshireLocalDevelopmentPlan2023IntroductionAndPolicies.pdf>

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Cartographic Sources

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Thomson, J and Johnson, W 1826 *Northern Part of Aberdeen & Banff Shires*. Edinburgh: J. Thomson & Co.

Ordnance Survey 1872 *Aberdeenshire Sheet XXII*. Six-inch 1st edition maps 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1902 *Aberdeenshire Sheet XXII.NE*. Six-inch 2nd and later edition maps 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1940 *GSGS 3906 44/86 S.E. – GSGS 3906 44/86 S.E.* War Office, Great Britain and Ireland 1:25,000. GSGS 3906 - 1940-55.

Ordnance Survey 1951 *48/04-A*. 1:25,000 Outline Series of Great Britain, 1945-1973.

Ordnance Survey 1959 *NK04NE – A 1:10,560* National Grid Maps 1944-1973.

Ordnance Survey 1959 *NK04NW – A 1:10,560* National Grid Maps 1944-1973.

Ordnance Survey 1972 *NK0447-NK0547 – AA*. 1:2500 National Grid Maps 1944-1973.

Ordnance Survey 1972 *NK0446-NK0546* – A. 1:2500 National Grid Maps 1944-1973.

Ordnance Survey 1973 *NK04NE* – A. 1:10,000. National Grid Maps 1944-1973.

Vertical Aerial Photograph Sources

Sortie	Date	Frame
CLY/8024	09 August 1980	0056
ASS/60888	06 May 1988	0016

Other sources

British Geological Survey: BGS Geology Viewer. Available at <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>

National Collection of Aerial Photography. Available at <https://ncap.org.uk/>

National Library of Scotland. Available at <https://www.nls.uk/>

National Record of the Historic Environment. Available at <https://pastmap.org.uk/>

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer

CHS No:	1
Name:	Monyrui farmstead
BNG:	NK 05524 47104
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	NK04NE0098
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	The farmstead was recorded on the 1872 Ordnance Survey 6" map. In 2024, the farmstead is use as a private dwelling and farm.
CHS No:	2
Name:	Monyrui buildings
BNG:	NK 05553 47437
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	NK04NE0053
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	The former location of a rectangular building first depicted on the 1872 Ordnance Survey 6" map. The building was demolished before 1973.
CHS No:	3
Name:	Cairngall quarry
BNG:	NK 05275 47104
NRHE No:	-

HER No: NK04NE0018

Significance: Lesser

Description: Remains of quarry depicted on the 1872 Ordnance Survey 6" map. The quarry was inactive by 1959. Granite was extracted from the quarries in the eighteenth century but it was not until 1808 that the quarries were worked to any great extent.

CHS No: 4

Name: Cairngall croft

BNG: NK 05128 47372

NRHE No: -

HER No: NK04NE0057

Significance: Lesser

Description: The former location of a now destroyed croft was depicted on the 1872 Ordnance Survey 6" map but not on the 1888 map. The croft comprised two rectangular buildings and an L-shaped building.

CHS No: 5

Name: South Ugie railway bridge

BNG: NK 05233 48106

NRHE No: -

HER No: NK04NE0008

Significance: Lesser

Description: Railway bridge, over the South Ugie Water, built 1860's. Originally 1 x 9.5 m span, then reconstructed with widened span of 1 x 11.5 m.

CHS No: 6

Name: Monyrui railway bridge

BNG: NK 05783 48167

NRHE No: -

HER No: NK04NE0009

Significance: Lesser

Description: Bridge, carrying farm road over railway line, originally with coped wing walls and parapet. Reconstructed with concrete in 1937. It has a clear span of 4.5 m.

CHS No: 7

Name: Bridge Of Buthlaw farmstead

BNG: NK 06136 47877

NRHE No: -

HER No: NK04NE0099

- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Farmstead comprising one U-shaped structure, one rectangular structure and a well, first depicted by the 1870 Ordnance Survey.
- CHS No: 8
- Name: Longside Golf Club
- BNG: NK 06149 46583
- NRHE No: NK04NE 51
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Instituted 1906, original golf course within the grounds of Faichfield House.
- CHS No: 9
- Name: Hillhead croft
- BNG: NK 04940 46991
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: NK04NW0048
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Site of a now destroyed croft that is depicted on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map. No longer recorded by time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey, presumably demolished. The map shows a long rectangular building with a long attached rectangular garden.
- CHS No: 10
- Name: Hillhead farmstead
- BNG: NK 04961 47099
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: NK04NW0115
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Farmstead first depicted on the 1870 Ordnance Survey map. Currently in use as a private dwelling.
- CHS No: 11
- Name: Cairngall farmstead
- BNG: NK 05145 47059
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: NK04NE0059
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Site of a now destroyed farmstead that is depicted on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map. No longer recorded by time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey, presumably demolished. The map shows a long and a short rectangular building at right angles to each other.

CHS No:	12
Name:	Cairngall quarry
BNG:	NK 05275 47104
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	NK04NE0018
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Remains of quarry, first depicted by the 1870 Ordnance Survey, recorded as inactive by the time of the 1959 Ordnance Survey. Granite was extracted from the quarries in the 18th century but it was not until 1808 that the quarries were worked to any great extent. See CHS 24 for associated tramway.
CHS No:	13
Name:	Cairngall croft
BNG:	NK 05027 47207
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	NK04NE0058
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Site of a now destroyed croft first depicted on the 1870 Ordnance Survey. No longer recorded by the time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey, presumably demolished. The map shows two rectangular buildings.
CHS No:	14
Name:	Cairngall croft
BNG:	NK 05128 47372
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	NK04NE0057
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Site of a now destroyed croft first depicted on the 1870 1st edition Ordnance Survey. No longer recorded by the time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey, presumably demolished. It shows two rectangular buildings and an L-shaped building, along with a quarry pit to the immediate west.
CHS No:	15
Name:	Longleys farmstead
BNG:	NK 05956 46315
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	NK04NE0096
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Farmstead comprising one L-shaped structure and three small outbuildings, first depicted by the 1870 Ordnance Survey.

CHS No:	16
Name:	Cairngall House, house and garden walls
BNG:	NK 04198 47349
NRHE No:	NK04NW 17
HER No:	-
Significance:	Local: Category C Listed Building LB9420
Description:	Originally 18th century, 2-storey 2-window ashlar granite with centre doorpiece. Large reconstruction early 19th cent., 1st floor windows altered to tripartite, slightly advanced wings harled with quoins and margins added, single large tripartite each floor, cornice and blocking course, forming symmetrical S. frontage. Semi-octagonal glass porch later.
CHS No:	17
Name:	Monyruey cottage
BNG:	NK 05649 47430
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	-
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Cottage first depicted on the 1870 Ordnance Survey. Upstanding, currently in use as a private dwelling.
CHS No:	18
Name:	Monyruey cistern
BNG:	NK 05385 47251
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	-
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Cistern first depicted on the 1902 Ordnance Survey.
CHS No:	19
Name:	Monyruey cottage
BNG:	NK 05627 47217
NRHE No:	-
HER No:	-
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Cottage first depicted by the 1902 Ordnance Survey. Currently in use as a private dwelling.

CHS No: 20
 Name: Monyruey farm track
 BNG: NK 05717 47753 (centre)
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A farm track, first depicted by the 1870 Ordnance Survey, oriented north/south through the Site.

CHS No: 21
 Name: Cairngall tramway and bing
 BNG: NK 05570 46835
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A tramway is first depicted by the 1870 Ordnance Survey. The tram line ran from Cairngall Quarry (CHS 12), across Monyruey farm road (CHS 22) and into the field to the south of Monyruey farmstead (CHS 1) where it terminated. A small mound is depicted at the tramway's terminus, likely a quarrying spoil bing.

CHS No: 22
 Name: Monyruey well
 BNG: NK 05755 47242
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: A well is first depicted by the 1870 Ordnance Survey. It is now a water pump.

CHS No: 23
 Name: Flushing settlement
 BNG: NK 05346 46838
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: Small settlement comprised of at least six structures, their associated gardens, and a well. First depicted on the 1870 Ordnance Survey.

CHS No: 24
 Name: Bridge of Bucklaw railway bridge and cattle creep
 BNG: NK 06070 48150
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: NK04NE0010
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: Railway bridge, over burn and cattle creep, with original abutments, but no parapet.

Appendix C: GUARD Archaeology Archive material

	Description	Format	Number
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	44
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	1
		.dbf	1
		.prj	1
		.sbn	1
		.shp	1
		.shx	1

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