

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

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Department for Transport

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Purpose of this report	3
1.2	Data sources	4
1.3	Study area	4
1.4	Surveys undertaken	5
2	Geology, topography and landform	6
2.1	Geology	6
2.2	Topography and landform	6
2.3	Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental background	7
3	Historic Landscape Character	11
4	Archaeological and historic background	14
4.1	Introduction	14
4.2	Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)	14
4.3	Roman (AD 43 – 410)	17
4.4	Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)	19
4.5	Medieval (1066 – 1540)	20
4.6	Post medieval (1540 – 1901)	22
4.7	Modern (1901 – present)	23
5	Built heritage overview	25
5.1	Introduction	25
5.2	Medieval (1066 – 1540)	25
5.3	Post medieval (1540 - 1901)	25
5.4	Modern (1901 – present)	27
6	Remote sensing	29
6.1	Introduction	29
6.2	Remote sensing	29
6.3	Survey objectives	30
6.4	Survey methodology	30
6.5	Remote sensing survey results	32
6.6	Remote sensing survey conclusions	35
6.7	Annandale depot gazetteer of identified remote sensing features	37

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

7	Research potential	50
7.1	Introduction	50
7.2	General	50
7.3	Prehistoric and Roman	51
7.4	Early medieval and medieval	51
7.5	Post-medieval and modern	52
8	List of acronyms	53
9	References	54
	Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer	58
Tables		
	Table 1: Gazetteer of identified features in Annandale depot	37
	Table 2: List of acronyms	53
Figures		
	Figure 1: Remote Sensing Survey Index Map (HE-005_OR003)	256
	Figure 2: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	257
	Figure 3: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	258
	Figure 4: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	259
	Figure 5: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	260
	Figure 6: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	261
	Figure 7: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	262
	Figure 8: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	263
	Figure 9: Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation (HE-005_OR003)	264

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1 This report presents a summary of the baseline data relating to the historic environment.
- 1.1.2 Baseline data have been collected for the Proposed Scheme in relation to the off-route works at Annandale depot which lies within the districts of Annandale East and Eskdale ward and Longtown and Rockcliffe ward, within the counties of Dumfries and Galloway and Cumbria and contains the all or part of the civil parishes of:
- Gretna;
 - Kirkpatrick-Fleming; and
 - Kirkandrews.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of this report is:
- to provide a contextual background narrative for the historic environment, including buried archaeological remains, built heritage and the historic land-use, and to place these in a geological and topographical context;
 - to support the reporting of the predicted effects on historic environment in the Environmental Statement¹; and
 - to present identified research priorities for the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 All identified heritage assets discussed in this report are shown in the Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Historic environment Map Book, Map Series HE-01 (heritage assets within the 500m study area) and HE-02 (designated heritage assets within the 2km study area).
- 1.1.5 The Environmental Statement should be referred to for details of the historic environment impact assessment.
- 1.1.6 The detailed gazetteer in Appendix A sets out Unique gazetteer identifier (UID) codes for the heritage assets considered in the impact assessment (e.g. OR003_001); these UID are used for reference across all the historic environment reports and maps.

¹ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

1.2 Data sources

1.2.1 As set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR)², data reported in this report was obtained from several sources, the main sources comprised:

- the Historic Environment Scotland Portal for details of designated sites;
- historic land-use assessment (HLA) mapping undertaken by Historic Environment Scotland;
- historic environment record (HER) data, held by local planning authorities or their regional advisory bodies;
- Canmore, the online catalogue of the National Record for the Historic Environment (Scotland);
- aerial photographs and satellite images held by Historic Environment Scotland and other appropriate repositories;
- historic geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey;
- documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within local studies libraries, county and national records libraries and archives, including historic maps such as Roy's Military Surveys of Scotland, Ordnance Survey, tithe, estate and other maps, and other relevant primary sources;
- readily available published and unpublished sources, building surveys and gazetteers;
- data from a programme of non-intrusive survey (Section 6);
- data from previous intrusive studies, for example coring, trial trenching and building survey; and
- data in respect of the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) as identified by the landscape and visual assessment, where this is available.

1.3 Study area

1.3.1 Detail regarding study areas used for the identification of baseline conditions are set out in the SMR; these comprise:

- the land required for construction of the Proposed Scheme;
- 500m either side of this land for all heritage assets (designated and non-designated); and
- 2km either side of this land for all designated heritage assets.

² High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report*, Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-00001. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

1.4 Surveys undertaken

1.4.1 No geophysical survey was undertaken in the Annandale depot area.

2 Geology, topography and landform

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the geology (superficial and bedrock units) as identified on the British Geological Survey (BGS)³, within the Annandale depot area. Further detail on the geology of the Annandale depot area can be found within Volume 4, Off-route effects report: Annandale depot, Section 6¹.
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geology of the Annandale depot area is formed of Triassic sedimentary bedrock of the St Bees Sandstone Member of the Gretna Till Formation. This deposit comprises conglomerate, interbedded sandstone and mudstone. These are common across undulating lowlands with gentle slopes.
- 2.1.3 This bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till deposited during interstadial glacial periods and after the Devensian glacial period. The majority of the study area is underlain by Gretna Till Formation, which predominantly comprises a mixture of sandy silt loams and clay loams. Glaciofluvial sheet deposits, comprising of sands and gravel are present along Kirtle Water. There are also river terrace deposits along the River Sark. Alluvium⁴, variably comprising organic rich silty clay, silt, sand and gravel, occurs along the base of the valleys of the River Sark and Kirtle Water as well as pockets along Ewes Burn and Black Sark. Peat deposits are also present at Gretna Flow and Ewes Burn, as well as pockets of smaller areas around Gretna Services.

2.2 Topography and landform

- 2.2.1 The topography of the Annandale depot area slopes gently from the north and north-west around Newtown and Kirkpatrick-Fleming, to the south, and the Solway Firth, around Gretna. The gently sloping plain is interspersed with mosses or flows, including the Nutberry Moss on the very western side of the study area, the Solway Moss on the eastern side of the study area, and the smaller Raeburn Flow and Gretna Flow on the northern side of the study area.
- 2.2.2 The gently sloping land is intersected by the Kirtle Water (river), on the western side of the study area, that flows from the north-west near Kirkpatrick-Fleming to south-east, where it enters the Solway Firth south of Gretna. Similarly, the River Sark flows broadly north to south, entering the Solway Firth south-east of Gretna. A series of smaller streams flow into these rivers. The Ewes Burn and Stand Burn flow into the Kirtle Water south of Redhouse.

³ British Geological Survey (2021), *Geology of Britain*. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.

⁴ Also referred to as alluvial deposits.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

The Rae Burn and Logan Burn flow from north of the study area and join the Black Sark before it enters the River Sark north of Springfield.

- 2.2.3 The study area is predominantly rural, with land used for pasture within the low-lying topography. Woodland tends to follow the valley sides of the Kirtle Water, and there are also plantations created in the 18th and 19th centuries, such as Blacksike Wood and Bensmoor Wood, visible on the gently sloping plains. The main town in the area is Gretna, which was built in the early 20th century on the flat land of the Solway Plain in the south of the study area (see Section 5.4). The general pattern of settlement outside of Gretna consists of villages, small hamlets and farmsteads. The earliest villages of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Gretna Green were located on and close to the line of the B7076, which follows the route of a Roman road. The gently sloping plain is sparsely settled, with scattered farmsteads across the landscape. This reflects that the former mosses and flows, which formed over the glacial till, are less suitable for arable agriculture (see Section 3).

2.3 Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental background

- 2.3.1 Geoarchaeology is the study of the formation of the physical landscape through analysis of soils and other materials, such as weathered rock. This is complimented by the analysis of flora and faunal remains that indicate environmental conditions and provide a picture of previous environments known as palaeoenvironments.
- 2.3.2 This section presents the known geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental baseline resource as identified through a range of sources from historic ground investigation data, such as boreholes, to the results of archaeological surveys and evaluations.
- 2.3.3 As noted above (see Section 2.1), the Annandale depot area is largely underlain by glacial till, with smaller pockets of glaciofluvial sands and gravel throughout. There is also alluvium along the base of river valleys, river terrace deposits and peat. These deposits all predominantly overlie the St Bees sandstone bedrock.
- 2.3.4 These superficial geological deposits date from the end of the Pleistocene⁵ during the Devensian glaciation. Ice moving predominantly from the west eventually retreated, with no major phases of standstill or readvance. The landscape along the Solway Plain was formed as the ice melted. This created thick covers of tills, as well as glacial sands and gravel deposits from glacial outwash⁶.

⁵ The Pleistocene is defined as the geological epoch between 2 million BP (before present) and 11,700 BP. This is related closely to the archaeological Palaeolithic period.

⁶ Tipping, R. (1997), *The environmental history of the landscape, in Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Eastern Dumfriesshire: an archaeological landscape*, Edinburgh University Press.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 2.3.5 Till deposits are widely represented in the lowlands of southern Scotland, including the Solway Plain. The till in the Annandale depot is also covered by other deposits such as peat, sands and gravel. Any archaeological material discarded within the limits of the glacier would have become incorporated into the till and glaciofluvial deposits left behind. However, physical evidence of human activity from tills is scarce⁷.
- 2.3.6 Glacial sands and gravel formed due to glaciofluvial activity in the Pleistocene, where glacial meltwater carried large amounts of deposits downstream⁸. Glacial sands and gravel can often be found overlying expanses of glacial till or can be observed as lenses within the till itself⁹. These areas were attractive for human habitation during the Prehistoric period, as evidenced by the position of sites at the enclosed settlement and driveway 370m WSW of The Bracken (OR003_0020) and the settlement 110m N of Calvertsholm (OR003_0025).
- 2.3.7 The start of the geological epoch of the Holocene¹⁰ broadly corresponds with archaeological periods from the Mesolithic to the present day. Geological deposits from this epoch include alluvium from the Dumfries and Galloway river system, and peat resulting from the formation of wetlands.
- 2.3.8 River terrace deposits, including alluvium, is present along Kirtle Water, River Sark and its tributary the Black Sark, as well as Ewes Burn. Watercourses began to erode the till, and the sands and gravel deposited at the end of the last ice age, depositing blankets of alluvium across the floodplains¹⁰. The alluvium builds up over time and as the river course erodes the sediment, multiple terraces can form. They exist as blankets of floodplain deposits and where they are waterlogged, they provide an environment suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence and other organic material. Archaeological sites, materials and land surfaces sealed beneath the alluvium can be preserved through waterlogged conditions. This provides an environment suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence and other organic materials¹¹. As river valleys have been attractive locations for human habitation, alluvium can contain detailed information about past human settlement, climatic variation and land-use practices. However archaeological

⁷ Wymer, J. (1999), *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain, Volume 1*, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage. Available online at: <https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-work/lower-palaeolithic-occupation-britain>.

⁸ Tipping, R. M. (1995b), *Holocene evolution of a lowland Scottish landscape: Kirkpatrick Fleming. III*. Fluvial History, Holocene 5, P184-195.

⁹ Canti, M. and Corcoan, J. (2015), *Geoarchaeology, Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, Historic England. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>.

¹⁰ The Holocene is the present epoch of the Quaternary period (11,700 years ago to the present day).

¹¹ Kibblewhite et al. (2015), *Predicting the Preservation of Cultural Artefacts and Buried Materials in Soil*, Science of the Total Environment 529, P249-263.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

material within river terraces may not be in their original context due to the activity of the river¹².

- 2.3.9 The temporal change in Pleistocene and Holocene geomorphological activity has been studied along the catchment of Kirtle Water⁹. The earliest river terrace along Kirtle Water formed in the Late Devensian, and likely formed as a result of sand deposition through slow-flowing streams⁹. Subsequent fluvial activity along the river has been dated through to the post-medieval period. The formation of river terraces has been correlated with possible climate change and human activity. Evidence for sedimentation, followed by erosion is attributed to either climate change, or woodland clearance during the Neolithic for agriculture⁷.
- 2.3.10 'Wetlands' in Dumfries and Galloway include raised, or ombrotrophic, bogs or mires, which were often associated with lakes that formed after the Devensian glaciation. These were also formed through the collapse of glacial ice blocks creating kettle holes. Peat deposits formed after the Devensian glaciation in low lying areas or hollows (including kettle holes) where organic material accumulated. As organic material accumulated it formed areas of peat which are known as 'mosses' or 'mosslands'.
- 2.3.11 The anaerobic conditions within peatland areas provide an ideal environment for the preservation of archaeological remains. These remains include wood, seeds, pollen and the soft tissue of animals and humans¹³. Pollen preserved within the peat deposits provides a record of changes in the local environment over time. Small particles of charcoal also present in the peat can indicate whether burning, potentially a result of human clearance of woodland, was taking place in the surrounding area. Waterlogged plant remains can indicate what was growing in the peatland itself and record changes in how the landscape was managed. These remains provide detailed sequential environmental records and help to understand the changing environment of Dumfries and Galloway after the last glaciation⁷.
- 2.3.12 There are large peat formations located at Solway Moss, and Nutberry Moss. Between these larger mosslands are smaller, localised peat deposits, including Gretna Flow, Raeburn Flow and Burnfoothill Moss. There is also a small area north of Redhouse Farm, on the B7076, that feeds Ewes Burn. Burnfoothill Moss is to the west of the study area and is a lowland raised moss. It was originally a shallow pond, which was rapidly colonised by fen peat at 9600 BP¹⁴. Analysis of the deposit sequence has revealed evidence for several episodes of woodland clearance during the prehistoric period. Evidence for human habitation in the area is attested by the presence of cereal pollen within the peat⁷. In recent times, areas of mossland have been cleared and destroyed by reclamation for agriculture and peat cutting.

¹² Fitch et al. (2011), *West Coast Palaeolandscapes Survey (WCPS)*, Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham.

¹³ Usai, M-R. (2005), *Geoarchaeology in Northern England, The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology Report 54/2005, English Heritage.

¹⁴ Tipping, R. M. (1995a), *Holocene evolution of a lowland Scottish landscape: Kirkpatrick Fleming. I. Peat-and-pollen-stratigraphic evidence for raised moss development and climatic change*, *Holocene* 5, P83-96.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Gretna Flow was extensively drained during the 18th century and the drainage features are identifiable on aerial photography (OR003_RS014; see Section 6.5). Peat at Nutberry Moss has been commercially extracted. However, there is still potential for deeper peat deposits to survive.

3 Historic Landscape Character

- 3.1.1 The historic environment landscape character assessment is summarised in Environmental Statement, Volume 5, Appendix HE-002-OR003. This section provides an overview of baseline historic land-use characteristics for the Annandale depot area.
- 3.1.2 The following historic landscape character areas (HLCA) lie within the Annandale depot area:
- Kirtle Water Valley (OR003_HLCA01); and
 - Redhall Farms (OR003_HLCA02).
- 3.1.3 The Annandale depot area is characterised by regularly shaped fields (see Redhall Farms HLCA, OR003_HLCA02). There are sections of designed landscapes in the west, clustered around the valley of Kirtle Water (OR003_HLCA01). Rig and furrow¹⁵, evidence of medieval and post-medieval arable farming, survives extensively across Redhall Farms HLCA (OR003_HLCA02, see Section 6) as cropmarks. The majority of the historic buildings within the Annandale depot area consist of scattered farmsteads and dwellings. These are dispersed across the landscape and date to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Most of these buildings are constructed from locally quarried red sandstone, adding a local character and distinctiveness to the area.
- 3.1.4 The Annandale depot landscape is largely agricultural in character. The rectilinear fields which characterise the Annandale depot area, were laid out in the 18th century as part of wholesale reorganisation of the landscape, imposed under the agricultural improvement movement. This reorganisation has left very little trace of earlier patterns, except for cropmark evidence of past landscape organisation in the prehistoric (e.g. OR003_0021; OR003_0083) and medieval periods (see Section 4.5).
- 3.1.5 Landowners invested heavily in their estates during the 18th century and transformed the landscape by building new farms, access roads and creating new field boundaries. These field boundaries consist mostly of hedgerows or strips of plantation woodland. Drains were also created along these boundaries to manage the drainage of the land, particularly mossland (see Redhall Farms HLCA, OR003_HLCA02). These areas were less suitable for agriculture, however the process of drainage and improvement meant they could be used for rough grazing. One of these is Gretna Flow¹⁶, an area of drained and improved mossland, which was previously a site of peat cutting.
- 3.1.6 Linear strips and clumps of woodland are present throughout the Annandale depot landscape and contribute to its character. Historic maps show that strips of plantation woodland, as well as hedgerows, also formed the boundaries between different farms. This suggests that most woodland areas were planted in the 18th century, when the fields were

¹⁵ Also known as ridge and furrow in England.

¹⁶ Flows are small wetlands or mosses.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

laid out. The strips of plantation woodland probably functioned as shelter belts, to provide protection to crops from strong winds. There are also some small areas of managed deciduous woodland, including Blacksike Wood and Goldieslea Wood. These were probably originally much larger areas of woodland that were gradually cleared, over time, to make space for agriculture. Woodland is also a key component of the designed landscapes at Mossknowe House and Cove House (see Kirtle Water Valley HLCA, OR003_HLCA01).

- 3.1.7 The parkland and gardens belonging to the Category A listed Mossknowe House (see Kirtle Water Valley HLCA, OR003_HLCA01), lies to the south-east of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. This landscape is thought to have originally been designed in the 18th century. However from the late 19th century onwards, much of the former parkland was converted to agricultural use. There are still visible remnants of the former parkland landscape including woodland and tracks. However, the construction of the A74(M) has reduced the legibility of this parkland (see below). The designed landscape at Cove House utilises the steep valley along Kirtle Water and is surrounded by trees. The legibility is also reduced at Cove House parkland, as it has been partially converted into a camping and caravan park.
- 3.1.8 The settlement pattern within the Annandale depot landscape is largely dispersed, with farmsteads, cottages and small clusters of dwellings scattered throughout. The exception to this is the village at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, which developed expanded rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries, as a linear settlement along the B7076, with no defined centre. It is likely that the settlement developed in its current form to service roadside trade on the major cross-border route that passed through Gretna. The parish church, which is of medieval origin, is located away from the centre of the village, to the south.
- 3.1.9 The built heritage of the area contributes to the character of the landscape. Most of the 18th-19th century buildings are built of sandstone, which was extracted from a number of quarries along Kirtle Water. Farmsteads such as Williamsfield Farmhouse (OR003_0001) and Grahamshill Farmhouse and Steading (OR003_0007), as well as Kirkpatrick-Fleming church (OR003_0008), are built of the sandstone extracted. Other buildings, such as Nook House (OR003_0077) and Nouthill Farmhouse and Steading (OR003_0079) are also constructed of sandstone, however the stone is obscured by rendering.
- 3.1.10 Transport corridors across the landscape have influenced the formation of the historic landscape pattern. These main roads, and the railway line, are broadly orientated east-west. The current B7076 follows the alignment of the Carlisle to Birrens Roman road, predating much of the surrounding landscape as we see it today, and shaping its development. Fields are aligned with the road and a number of tracks lead from the B7076 to isolated farmsteads and cottages. Whilst most are thought to be built as part of landscape reorganisation in the 18th century, it is possible that some had earlier origins. Farmsteads and dwellings cluster along the length of the B7076 and form the backbone of the landscape. The West Coast Main Line (WCML) is aligned south-east/north-west; it runs to the north of the B7076, before passing underneath the road at Kirkpatrick-Fleming and continuing to run south of the B7076. The line was built by the Caledonian Railway Company

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

in the mid-19th century and post-dates the establishment of the Improvement field systems. Consequently, the railway can be observed to cut through former field and farm boundaries, and this shows that little reorganisation of field patterns has been undertaken around the railway. The A74(M) is broadly aligned with the B7076 and was built of the 1970s. Its construction had a significant effect on the landscape, blocking historic access tracks and isolating farmland between the B7076 and the motorway, between Kirkpatrick-Fleming to Gretna Green. The A74(M) has also truncated the former estates at Gretna Hall (OR003_0014) and Mossknowe House, affecting the legibility of the historic parkland. Together, these three transport corridors create a linear emphasis within the landscape.

4 Archaeological and historic background

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological and historic context of the Annandale depot area. This context supports an understanding of the relative heritage value of assets within the study area and identifies archaeological characteristic and underlying trends contributing to an understanding of the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the study area.

4.2 Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.1 The Annandale depot study area lies in the land gap between the Scottish Southern Uplands and the English Pennines. These artificial political divisions have not defined the prehistoric archaeology of the study area.

Palaeolithic (1,000,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.2.2 For much of the Palaeolithic period, the study area would have been located beneath the glacial ice sheets that covered most of northern Britain. The climatic conditions during the Devensian would generally have been too cold and hostile for humans. However, it is possible that seasonal occupation occurred during the warmer interglacials (and interstadials), when ice would have melted. Evidence of occupation, however, is likely to have been removed by later glaciation and to be limited to residual artefacts deposited by the retreating ice sheet. There are no recorded assets of the Palaeolithic period within the study area. However, it is possible that peat deposits containing palaeoenvironmental evidence are preserved within kettle holes and other mosses (see Section 2.3).

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.2.3 During the Mesolithic period, hunting and fishing, and gathering of woodland, wetland and coastal resources, prevailed. This is reflected in the archaeological remains of this period, which includes shell middens, flint assemblages and evidence for bone antler working¹⁷. Evidence includes activity identified at the enclosed settlement and droveway 370m west-south-west of The Bracken (OR003_0020), although this was limited to a small number of flints¹⁸. Evidence for exploitation of the landscape is also demonstrated through the palaeoenvironmental record. At Burnfoothill Moss, to the north of the study area¹⁸, evidence

¹⁷ Saville, A., and Wickman-Jones, C. (2012), *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ScARF Panel Report*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

¹⁸ Banks, I. (2004), *The excavation of multi-period remains adjacent to the banked enclosure of Warden's Dykes, Gretna*, Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, P37-60.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

suggests that Eastern Dumfriesshire was colonised by birch woodland from around 8,800 BC. The palaeoenvironmental record also shows that woodland clearance and deliberate fire-setting was a method of managing the landscape during this period⁷.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 4.2.4 The Neolithic period is considered to begin with the introduction of agriculture and use of pottery. The earliest part of the Neolithic period is nationally considered to be represented by settled farming, supplemented with hunting, gathering and continued seasonal migrations. Evidence for Neolithic occupation within the study area is limited. However, activity from this period has been revealed at the Bracken (OR003_0020) and an axe hammer has been found near Douglas Farmhouse (OR003_0013). Outside the study area, evidence for the Neolithic period is largely comprised of monumental architecture, including henges, stone circles and stone rows, which are concentrated around Cumbria and the Solway Firth¹⁹. Stone axe production also increased during this period and trade networks are apparent through the distribution of, for example, Cumbrian axes.
- 4.2.5 The Bracken (OR003_0020) provides an important and rare example of a multi-phase site in this region. An area was excavated in the 1990s, in conjunction with works at Gretna Services. Excavations revealed activity at the site from the late Mesolithic through to the early medieval period. Postholes of possible wooden structures on the site were securely dated to the early Neolithic and dating of another posthole suggested activity dating to either the Neolithic or early Bronze Age¹⁹. Although the investigation produced valuable information concerning the extent and duration of occupation, it left considerable uncertainty about the nature of that activity.

Bronze Age (2,600 – 700 BC)

- 4.2.6 The Bronze Age is nationally defined by the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery style and the increase of single burials. There is also evidence for continuity from the Neolithic period, as demonstrated at The Bracken. Evidence for human occupation can be seen within the palaeoenvironmental record for the Solway Firth, with woodland clearance intensifying alongside increased cereal growing⁷.
- 4.2.7 Individual burials become more common in funerary monuments known as round barrows²⁰. Several have been identified within the study area, including at the cairn 320m east of Robgill Mains (OR003_0019) and two cairns near Calvertsholm Cottages (OR003_0017; OR003_0022). Accounts from the 18th century also suggest that there were

¹⁹ Brophy, K. and Sheridan, A. (2012), *ScARF Neolithic Panel Report*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

²⁰ Round barrows are characterised by a circular, or sub-circular mound, surrounded by a ditch.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

other cairns within the Kirkpatrick-Fleming area²¹. These cairns indicate that the area was occupied, despite the lack of settlement evidence in the study area at this time. The paucity of Bronze Age settlement evidence could be due to earlier occupation being replaced or built over by later occupation in the Iron Age, as described below. There is also a paucity of material culture within the study area.

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.8 The Iron Age is characterised nationally by the introduction of iron manufacturing and a society within which hierarchy was illustrated in the developments of centres of defence, and possibly control. Hillforts are the most visible representations of this. However, they are absent from the lowland Solway Plain. Iron Age sites appear to be represented by single or double banked, ditched or palisaded, enclosures. The vast majority of these have been identified through aerial photography²². There is evidence for distinct territories of people, which grew larger towards the end of the Iron Age. The Solway Firth may have formed part of the territory of a tribal group known as the Selgovae²³. During the Iron Age, the climate became cooler and wetter. A period of major deforestation by humans, linked to increased cereal production, seems to have taken place (according to pollen records) towards the end of the 1st millennium BC. This is also associated with a slight rise in sea level that may explain the lack of evidence for low-lying settlements close to the coastline²⁴.
- 4.2.9 Several enclosure sites across the Solway Plain have been identified from aerial photographs, and form part of a wider pattern of later prehistoric defensive and domestic settlements in eastern Dumfries and Galloway. Only a few of these have been excavated in the region, such as Boonies in Eskdale and Burnswark²³, and therefore, are not closely dated. Examples of such sites present within the study area are relatively small in size, measuring less than 0.5ha in area, and were probably only occupied by a few families. The sites include the scheduled enclosed settlement, driveway and field system 130m east north-east of Whinnyrig (OR003_0021) The Bracken (OR003_0020), the settlement 110m north of Calvertsholm (OR003_0025), and the palisaded enclosure 250m south-west of Milligansbush (OR003_0038). The Bracken is a double banked enclosure and there may have been a second external ditch at Whinnyrig. Whereas, Calvertsholm is surrounded by a single ditch and Milligansbush was enclosed by a wooden palisade. Calvertsholm is the only enclosure to have revealed cropmarks of possible roundhouses within its interior²³. However, it is likely that other enclosures have similar settlement evidence.

²¹ Monilaws, A. (1794), *Statistical Account of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, County of Dumfries*, Vol. XIII. Available online at: <https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/parish/Dumfries/Kirkpatrick-Fleming>.

²² RCAHMS (1997), *Eastern Dumfriesshire: an archaeological landscape*, The Stationary Office, Edinburgh.

²³ Tribal names were ascribed by the Romans and did not appear until 2nd century AD.

²⁴ Higham, N. J. (1986), *The Northern counties to AD 1000. A regional history of England*, Longman, London.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 4.2.10 Aerial survey has also revealed that some of these Iron Age enclosures sit within a wider landscape of contemporary features. Field systems and droveways surrounding the enclosed settlements of Whinnyrig (OR003_0021) and Calvertsholm (OR003_0025) show evidence for organisation of the landscape on a larger scale, as well as animal management. Remote sensing analysis (see Section 6) has also revealed that the field system at Whinnyrig is much larger than previously thought (OR003_0083), extending beyond the limits of the scheduled monument. There is potential for these field systems to extend out much further and reveal evidence for large scale organisation of the landscape during this period.
- 4.2.11 Excavations at The Bracken (OR003_0020) has also revealed occupation evidence outside of the enclosure boundaries, from the Mesolithic to early medieval periods. The enclosed settlement itself was not investigated; however, excavation immediately to the east revealed evidence for a roadway and possible roundhouses, interpreted as Iron Age in date. These features have been interpreted as part of an open phase of settlement, either pre- or post-dating the enclosure. Environmental evidence also indicates that the settlement was possibly a farming settlement located on the edge of woodland¹⁹. The evidence from The Bracken and from aerial surveys depicts roundhouses where the people would have lived, surrounded by field systems for farming and droveways to move livestock across the landscape.
- 4.2.12 Buried archaeological deposits inside the enclosures may preserve evidence relating to the social structure and domestic architecture of the Iron Age people who built and used them. Potential exists for buried soil to be preserved beneath the banks of the enclosure, while the ditches are likely to contain evidence that can inform us about the environment within which the settlements were constructed and used. The settlements in Dumfries appear to be distinct from neighbouring regions, such as Galloway, where dwellings built on artificial islands in water, known as crannogs, and promontory forts are more common. This reflects the lowland nature of the landscape and its isolation from other parts of Scotland²⁵.

4.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.3.1 Britain came under Roman control after AD 43 but the Romans did not reach the area that is now southern Scotland until several years later. After several decades of campaigning, the Roman army reached southern Scotland by around AD 80, under the command of Gnaeus Julius Agricola. A large field army moved into the area and spent a year campaigning against local tribes. A permanent Roman Fort was established at Birrens, north-west of the study area, sometime between AD 80 and AD 120. The fort, which was known as Blatobulgio, was built by the 20th Legion (Legio XX, Valeria Victrix). The Romans consolidated their occupation along the Tyne-Solway isthmus by approximately AD 87 and began the construction of Hadrian's Wall in AD 122, approximately 10km to the south of the study area.

²⁵ Toolis, R. (2015), *Iron Age Settlement Patterns in Galloway*, Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society 89, P17-34.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 4.3.2 Large marching camps and enclosures were built to the north of the wall to protect the army, such as at Kirkpatrick-Fleming (OR003_0062). Kirkpatrick-Fleming is home to two camps; the first, smaller camp entirely contained within the second, much larger camp, which covers approximately 24.5ha. The camps were excavated in 1968 and in 1990, in conjunction with works to the A74(M). The second excavation identified a possible annexe to the camp, or fortlet, on its western side.
- 4.3.3 The marching camp at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Blatobulgio were connected by the road from Carlisle (OR003_0078, known as Margary 7f) on a major overland route that now forms a section of the B7076 through the Southern Uplands²⁶. In AD 139, the Romans advanced back into Scotland, subsequently establishing a new frontier, the Antonine Wall along the Clyde-Forth isthmus. However, expansion was short-lived, and occupation was abandoned from AD 158. The fort at Birrens remained occupied as an outpost until around AD 180²⁷.
- 4.3.4 The character of Roman occupation within the hinterland of forts and temporary camps is still poorly understood in Scotland. Excavation and survey work from forts, such as Cramond, Inveresk and Newstead, has shown that forts are associated with extensive, contemporary landscapes²⁸. However, it is not clear if temporary camps were associated with similar, intensively occupied landscapes. Evidence for contemporary occupation near temporary camps is known, including field systems outside Castledykes, South Lanarkshire²⁹. Evidence for Roman burials is also elusive, though the vicinity of road line corridors is seen as a likely location²⁹.
- 4.3.5 Although Roman occupation of the study area occurred, it is likely that there was continuity of indigenous settlement from the Iron Age. The settlement sites at Whinnyrig (OR003_0021), The Bracken (OR003_0020), Calvertsholm (OR003_0025) and Milligansbush (OR003_0038) are likely to have continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period. The proximity of a temporary camp (OR003_0062) and Roman road (OR003_0078) to these sites, shows there is potential to uncover evidence for Roman interaction and exchange with indigenous populations. Roman occupation within Scotland only lasted around 100 years. The withdrawal of the Roman Army to Hadrian's Wall meant that, although they maintained an influence in the area, southern Scotland reverted to an indigenous population. Roman influence on the Scottish border finally ended with the withdrawal of the Roman army in AD 410.

²⁶ Burns, R. (2009), *The Last Frontier: The Roman Invasions of Scotland*, Neil Wilson Publishing, London.

²⁷ Hunter, F. and Carruthers, M. (2012), *Scotland: The Roman Presence*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

²⁸ Hunter and Carruthers (2012), *Scotland: The Roman Presence*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

4.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.4.1 In the early medieval period, after the collapse of Roman rule in Britain, new kingdoms emerged. After the establishment of the short-lived Brythonic Kingdom of Rheged in the 6th century AD²⁹, the study area fell under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria until the 9th century AD. Northumbrian power declined in the 9th century AD and was weakened by the expansion of the Danes and their conquest of the southern parts of the Kingdom in AD 876. During the 9th century, the region was politically unstable, with an increased influence from Scandinavians and the Hiberno-Norse. The Kingdom of Alba was founded by Cínaed mac Ailpín (Kenneth MacAlpin), as 'King of the Picts', in the 840s (traditionally dated to AD 843). However, the boundaries of the kingdom did not extend to the study area until the medieval period (see below). Instead in the early 10th century, the study area became part of the Kingdom of Strathclyde (centred on Alt Clut, modern Dumbarton Castle). Strathclyde extended over much of southern Scotland and northern England, from Cumbria to the Clyde.
- 4.4.2 Documentary evidence for this period is poor and the Domesday Survey does not cover southern Scotland. Place-name evidence supports a scatter of pre-AD 800 Old English names such as those containing -ham. However, the retention of British names from Cumbric, or Brythonic, suggests a degree of independence was maintained from the Kingdom of Northumbria, and subsequently the Kingdom of Strathclyde. There is a concentration of place names with the -by element on the Solway plain, suggesting Scandinavian settlers from Ireland arrived in Cumbria and on the southern coast of Scotland³⁰.
- 4.4.3 Although Christianity was introduced to Britain in the Roman period, Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian settlers introduced their own pagan religion. However, Scotland became a focus for the early Christian church. The early parishes were established by the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria and were consolidated by the Kingdom of Strathclyde³¹.
- 4.4.4 There is little archaeological evidence for the early medieval period, though some of the earliest farmsteads within the study area may date to this period. At the Bracken (OR003_0020), dating of charcoal patches overlying earlier ditches provides archaeological evidence that corresponds with occupation across the Kingdom of Rheged in the 6th century (see Section 2) and the Kingdom of Strathclyde in the 10th century. Although the archaeological evidence from The Bracken is limited, it suggests continuity of occupation, despite the political changes that occurred in the region.

²⁹ McCarthy, M.R. (2003), *Rheged: An Early Historic Kingdom Near the Solway*, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 132, P357-381.

³⁰ Winchester, A. (2006), *England's Landscape – The North-West*, Collins, London.

³¹ National Library of Scotland (2021), *Scottish Counties and Parishes: their history and boundaries on maps*. Available online at: <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/boundaries/history.html>.

4.5 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 4.5.1 The start of the medieval period in England is regarded as the Norman conquest in 1066. However, southern Scotland continued to be ruled by the Kingdom of Strathclyde during the early 11th century. The area was conquered by the Kingdom of Alba sometime between 1018 and 1054 and became part of a unified Scotland. Until the 13th century, the border with England was very fluid, and was not fixed close to the modern border until the Treaty of York in 1237³² (see Section 2.2).
- 4.5.2 Despite the Treaty of York fixing the division between Scotland and England elsewhere, the border to the east of the study area remained fluid. The area between the Rivers Sark and Esk (civil parish area of Kirkandrews) lay in an area known as the Debatable Lands. This area extended from the Solway Firth in the south to Canonbie in the north, an area approximately 104km² in size. The Debatable Lands were controlled by local clans until the Crown gained control, in the 16th century, and divided them between England and Scotland, finally fixing the present boundaries in this area in 1552³³.
- 4.5.3 The border region at this time saw frequent conflict between Scotland and England, and tensions remained high throughout this period. Control over the Scottish border by the Crown was not absolute, particularly during the 15th century when Scotland was ruled by a series of weak kings. The nobility ignored the authority of the monarchy and overstretched their power by engaging in cross-border conflict, as evidenced by the Battle of Sark, which took place south of Gretna in 1448³⁴. This lawlessness also encouraged frequent raiding by Border Reivers, gangs who operated in the border region from the late 13th to the early 17th century. This situation was also exacerbated by the poor quality of land in the region and a system of inheritance called gavelkind. This is where estates would be divided equally between all sons following their father's death. Shares became smaller as land was passed down the generations, and eventually many people owned insufficient land to survive³⁵.
- 4.5.4 This volatile climate led to architectural developments that tended towards defence, including tower houses³⁶, bastle houses³⁷, and farmhouses designed to house livestock and people. These buildings indicate a pattern of later medieval landholding and a large number

³² McNeill, P.B.G. and MacQueen, H.L. (1996), *Atlas of Scottish History to 1707*, The Scottish Medievalists and Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh.

³³ Robb, G. (2018), *The Debatable Land: The Lost World Between England and Scotland*, Picador, London.

³⁴ Historic Environment Scotland (2021), *Battle of Sark*. Available online at: <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL40>.

³⁵ Durham, K. and McBride, A. (1995), *The Border Reivers: The story of the Anglo-Scottish borderlands*, Osprey Publishing.

³⁶ Perriam, D. and Robinson, J. (1998), *The Medieval Fortified Buildings of Cumbria*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

³⁷ Brunskill, R. W. (1997), *Houses and cottages of Britain: origins and development of traditional buildings*. Victor Gollancz.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

of tower houses are recorded across Eastern Dumfriesshire, particularly close to watercourses²³. There are a number recorded in the study area, close to Kirtle Water, including the partially upstanding Woodhouse Tower, tower house (OR003_0018). Other former tower houses are located at Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0056) and Redhall Castle (OR003_0071). It has also been suggested that Mossknowe estate once had a tower house as well (OR003_0126)³⁸.

- 4.5.5 In the reign of David I (1124-53), the erection of parochial churches was made an act of policy, as was the compulsory exaction of teind (tithe) from the lands served by a church³². The earliest parishes were established at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, within the study area, and Gretna, to the south. By the 12th century, a church dedicated to St Patrick had been established on the site of the current Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish Church (OR003_0008). The church was established by the Fleming family of Redhall (OR003_0071)³⁹, hence the name of the village. The parish church was then given to Gisborough Priory in Cleveland by Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, around 1170. The church remained connected to the priory until 1330, after which it resumed its status as an independent parsonage, within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow⁴⁰. A medieval consecration cross, thought to belong to the original church, is incorporated into the west wall of the current building.
- 4.5.6 The study area at this time was characterised by small hamlets and rural farmsteads, dispersed across the landscape. Most farming within the area was based on the 'fermtoun', a single homestead or a small cluster of three or four homes occupied by tenants who worked the land⁴¹. Farmsteads such as Cranberry (OR003_0089), Redhall (OR003_0072) and Whinnyrig (OR003_0084) are likely to have originated in the medieval period as fermtouns. The system of infield and outfield agriculture, a variation of open field farming widely used across Europe, may have been introduced with feudalism from the 12th century and would continue until the 18th century. Crops included bere (a form of barley), oats and sometimes wheat, rye and legumes, with the more extensive outfields used for oats. The climate meant that more oats and barley were grown, than wheat, and cattle were the most important domesticated animal⁴². The main evidence for the prevalence of infield and outfield agriculture is rig and furrow, which has been identified through aerial photography across the study area (see Section 6). Although the evidence could not be closely associated with any particular farmsteads, it does show that the area was extensively farmed. This also

³⁸ Williams, J. and Shiel, D. (2004), *Searching for Mossknow Tower by resistivity survey*, Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society 78, P142-147.

³⁹ Historic Environment Scotland (2021), Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church. Available online at: <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67127/kirkpatrick-fleming-parish-church>.

⁴⁰ Cowan, I. (1967), *The parishes of medieval Scotland*, Scottish Record Society 93, P23-24.

⁴¹ National Museums of Scotland (2021), *Settlements: Planned Villages*. Available online at: <https://sites.scran.ac.uk/kestrel3d/settlements/settlements.pdf>.

⁴² Hall, M. and Price, N. (2012), *Medieval Scotland: A Future for its Past*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

shows that there is potential for unrecorded fermtouns to survive archaeologically within the study area.

4.6 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 4.6.1 Commencement of the post-medieval period in England is often seen as the point following the Reformation, by Henry VIII (of England), when many areas of ecclesiastical land were brought into secular ownership. In Scotland, change occurred slightly later, after the Scottish Reformation of Parliament in 1560. However, the early part of the post-medieval period in southern Scotland saw little change from the medieval period. It continued to be a sparsely populated rural landscape of agricultural land and farms.
- 4.6.2 In 1707, Scotland was united with England to form the Kingdom of Great Britain under the terms of the Acts of Union. Increasing contacts with England after the Union of 1707 led to a conscious attempt to improve agriculture by the gentry and nobility. Farms within the Annandale depot area came under the ownership of larger estates, including Mossknowe, Redhall and Gretna. The English plough and new varieties of grass, turnips and cabbages were introduced. Marginal land was enclosed and improved, and mosses and flows were drained. Some of these were exploited for peat-cutting, such as Nutberry Moss (see Section 2.2). Soil was improved using lime, and new woodland was planted. The land improvement is visible in the historic landscape as larger fields and linear field boundaries (see Section 2.3 for a more detail discussion of historic land-use).
- 4.6.3 The former Roman road between Carlisle and Birrens (OR003_0078) continued as a main thoroughfare into the medieval and post-medieval periods. It became a toll road in 1770, which vastly improved the quality of the road and the speed of travel. Its upkeep was funded by a charge for its use and became a key route for those crossing the border and, along with the planned villages, drove development around Gretna Green and Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming expanded in a linear fashion along the B7076 during the 18th and 19th century, with businesses developing to service the roadside trade.
- 4.6.4 The Caledonian Railway (OR003_0109) was built through the study area in the 1840s, linking Scottish cities to Carlisle and the English rail network. The line severed field and farm boundaries of 18th century planned field systems within the study area (see Section 2.2). The line now forms part of the WCML.
- 4.6.5 During the post-medieval period, large country houses with associated parklands developed within the study area, including Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and Cove House (OR003_0002). These houses often developed out of earlier centres of medieval landholding, with post-medieval buildings replacing or incorporating earlier structures (see Section 5). Cove House is said to have been the site of Dunskelley Castle⁴³, and it has been suggested

⁴³ Historic Environment Scotland (2021), *Cove House*. Available online at: <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9788>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

that there was an earlier tower house at Mossknowe³⁹. Architectural fragments, possible from an earlier structure, have also been incorporated into the walled garden (OR003_0004) at Mossknowe. Mossknowe House had a larger parkland than Cove House and elements, such as tree avenues, were incorporated into the design, with the western one deliberately aligned towards Kirkpatrick-Fleming church (OR003_0008).

- 4.6.6 Parklands were also accompanied by vast swathes of agricultural estates, often let out to tenant farmers. Estate maps from the late 18th and early 19th century indicate a largely arable agricultural landscape, which was divided into holdings of regularly arranged fields with substantial steadings at their centre. Some of these may have medieval origins (see Section 4.5); however, many were built/rebuilt during the 18th and 19th century, as part of a wider reorganisation of the landscape (see Section 3), which also included the construction of planned villages. Farmsteads constructed in the 18th century, such as Williamsfield Farmhouse (OR003_0001), Grahamshill Farmhouse and Steading (OR003_0007) and Redhouse (OR003_0074), were all located on land belonging to the Mossknowe estate.
- 4.6.7 As part of the wider reorganisation of the landscape, a number of planned villages were created within the study area, including at Springfield and Hollee (see also Section 5.3). A planned village is a settlement that was founded, or substantially rebuilt, with the support or approval of the landowner. The planned village movement, which started around 1730, was relatively short-lived, peaking around 1800 and ceasing in 1850. However, around 600 villages were developed across Scotland, 80 of which were in Dumfries and Galloway, transforming the physical and social fabric of rural communities. It is estimated that in the 1790s, a third of the Scottish population lived within burghs, where trade, commerce and local governance was focused. However, the planned villages movement shifted this focus away from these nucleated settlements to new locations. This change was driven by several factors, including the shift of industrial activity out of a domestic setting, the improvement of transport links and reaction by landowners to local out-migration⁴⁴.

4.7 Modern (1901 – present)

- 4.7.1 The First World War resulted in substantial changes within the study area. In reaction to the war, the town of Gretna was purpose-built to house munitions workers from HM Factory Gretna (west of the study area). A cordite munitions factory, this was the largest munitions factory ever built. During the war, the section of the WCML between Quintinshill Bridge (OR003_0087) and Blacksike Bridge (OR003_0122) became the site of the worst rail disaster in British history in 1915, claiming over 200 lives. This event is commemorated by a plaque on Blacksike Bridge, installed by the local community in 2009.
- 4.7.2 Across the 20th century, the study area witnessed the increasing mechanisation of agriculture and the development of new building forms. Elsewhere, former farmsteads have

⁴⁴ Philip, L. J. (2006), *Planned villages in Dumfriesshire and Galloway: Location, form and function*, Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society 3rd Series 80, P105-122.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

changed function, as at Grahamshill Farmhouse and Steading (OR003_0007), where the farm buildings are now used as a wedding venue and the surrounding farmyard is home to hotel buildings.

- 4.7.3 The Gretna Bypass was completed in the 1970s, replacing the old single carriageway A74 road (now the B7076) with a realigned dual carriageway route. With the new road came a substantial service station, west of Gretna Green, one of the few within the largely rural landscape of the study area. In the 1990s, the road was upgraded again to a motorway, becoming the A74(M).

5 Built heritage overview

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the built heritage resource within the Annandale depot area. This overview is intended to assist in understanding the relative heritage value of assets within the study area, by identifying groups and common themes and types of built heritage assets.

5.2 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 5.2.1 No extant buildings predating the medieval period are present within the study area and evidence for buildings of this period is limited. However, the evidence from surviving fragments of structures, as well as quarries, suggests that local sandstone was used as building material. Evidence suggests that the settlement pattern within the study area was characterised by small estates, often focused on tower houses. A number of these were located close to Kirtle Water, including ones at Redhall Farm (OR003_0071) and Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0056). Woodhouse Tower, tower house (OR003_0018) is partially standing, although it was substantially rebuilt of the late 19th century. The church at Kirkpatrick-Fleming (OR003_0008) is recorded as early as the 12th century⁴⁵ and may incorporate medieval walling. However, the only known architectural element from this period is a reused consecration cross, which is built into the west wall.

5.3 Post medieval (1540 - 1901)

- 5.3.1 Many of the buildings located within the study area are predominantly constructed from local sandstone, which came from several quarries that were located along Kirtle Water. Most of the buildings within the study area date from the 18th century onwards. However, there is evidence, particularly at the large estates at Cove House (OR003_0002) and Mossknowe House (OR003_0003), for earlier buildings.
- 5.3.2 During this period, there was a move, from fortified tower houses to large country houses surrounded by designed landscapes and parkland. Cove House (OR003_0002) is thought to be built on the site of medieval DunsKelly Castle; however, the present structure is thought to date to the 18th century. Cove House was then substantially remodelled in the mid-19th century. Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) is also thought to have been built on the site of an earlier tower house (OR003_0126), but the house is mid-18th century in date, designed by Robert Craik and built of the Palladian style. Two architectural fragments dating to the 17th

⁴⁵ Cowan, I. (1967), *The parishes of medieval Scotland*, Scottish Record Society 93: P123-4.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

century, probably from an earlier building, have been incorporated into the walled garden (OR003_0004).

- 5.3.3 Lodges were important ancillary buildings to these large houses, and controlled access into the parkland. Cove House had one lodge at the north side of the parkland (OR003_0046); Mossknowe had a much larger parkland and three lodges (OR003_0006; OR003_0064; OR003_0121). East Lodge (OR003_0121) has now been divorced from its original parkland context by the construction of the A74(M), to the south. However, there are still physical and visual relationships between the north (OR003_0064) and south (OR003_0006) lodges, the parkland, and the roads, from which they controlled access. These form a key part of the setting of these assets and illustrate their historic function.
- 5.3.4 The wealth of the country houses would have derived from their agricultural landholdings and most of the buildings within the study area relate to agricultural use. This period saw an improvement of the landscape within the study area, and several farmhouses and steadings (associated farm buildings) were constructed. This includes Grahamshill Farmhouse and Steading (OR003_0007), Williamsfield Farmhouse (OR003_0001) and Redhall Farm (OR003_0072). These were developed from the 18th century, and probably replaced earlier medieval farm buildings⁴⁶. Many of the farms are built of local sandstone quarried by Kirtle Water and many are of a similar architectural style, with rectangular hood moulds⁴⁷ and substantial decorative chimney stacks. They all follow a similar plan, with the farm buildings arranged around a courtyard and standing separate or to one side of the farmhouse. These farmsteads are largely dispersed across the landscape and took advantage of the reorganisation of field systems that took place as part of the agricultural revolution, during the 18th century⁴⁸. Most of these farm buildings still survive within a rural context, and although there have been additions to the complexes, the relationship between the farms and the rural landscape can be discerned, contributing to the value of the assets.
- 5.3.5 In order to generate further wealth for their estates, landowners built small settlements known as planned villages (see Section 4.6). Springfield was built of 1791, to take advantage of the location near the border and the newly improved B7076, becoming a centre of trade and commerce. Hollee was built around 1835 and provided accommodation for the growing local population⁴⁵. The buildings within the two villages display similar characteristics and are constructed of local sandstone, built to a single storey, with slate roofs. They have modest-sized gardens and developed in a linear fashion along the main roads. Springfield straddles either side of the B7076 and despite development at Gretna Green, which has

⁴⁶ Dalglish, C. and Tarlow, S. (2012), *Modern Scotland: Archaeology, the Modern Past and the Modern Present*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>.

⁴⁷ A rectangular hood mould is an external moulded projection from a wall over an opening to throw off rainwater.

⁴⁸ Historic Environment Scotland (2018), *Historic Land-use Assessment of Scotland, 1996-2015*. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=29bf6011-b650-40d6-9cd2-aa2a00b5d26b>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

almost merged the two villages, the original plan is still discernible and retains a rural setting. Occupying the junction of the B6357 and a minor road, Hollee remains an isolated settlement within a largely rural landscape.

- 5.3.6 Prior to the post-medieval period, Gretna was confined to the current Gretna Green, and was a small village on the main coaching route from London to Edinburgh. In the 18th century, the village became a popular location for elopements in a response to Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1754. This meant that if a parent of a person under the age of 21 objected to the minor's marriage, the parent could legally veto the union. Marriage without parental consent remained legal in Scotland and, as the first village over the border, Gretna Green became a popular location for elopements. The Springfield Village, Old Blacksmith's Shop and Smithy (OR003_0012) became an iconic venue for weddings. Springfield also became a location of cross-border elopements, although it was Gretna Green that became the more popular venue.
- 5.3.7 The B7076 has formed a key transport route since the Roman period and has been key to the development of settlement along its route. Villages such as Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Gretna Green rapidly developed along this road during the post-medieval period. This was partly due to the upgrading of the B7076 to a toll road in 1770 (see Section 4.6). This was part of the wider improvements taking place in the area at the time, such as the planned villages⁴⁵ (see above) and landowner investment in their estates (see Section 3). A number of farmsteads, such as Grahamshill (OR003_0007) and Redhouse Farm (OR003_0074) and cottages, are located on this road. It also forms the main access for tracks leading to isolated farmsteads, such as Williamsfield (OR003_0001) and Sarkside (OR003_0088). The construction of the Caledonian Railway and creation of a station at Kirkpatrick-Fleming (OR003_0094) also accelerated development within the village.

5.4 Modern (1901 – present)

- 5.4.1 Across the 20th century, the study area has witnessed the increasing mechanisation of agriculture and the development of new building forms, including the development of large, single span steel portal frames. This has led to traditional stone-built farm buildings often being supplemented by large modern agricultural sheds, as at Williamsfield Farmhouse (OR003_0001) and Redhouse Farmhouse (OR003_0074). Elsewhere, former farmsteads have changed function, as at Grahamshill Farmhouse and Steading (OR003_0007), where the former farm buildings are now used as a wedding venue. The surrounding farmyard is now used for car parking and late 20th century hotel buildings.
- 5.4.2 One of the major changes within the study area is the construction of an entire town at Gretna. In reaction to the war, Gretna was purpose built to house munitions workers from HM Factory Gretna, a cordite munitions factory (west of the study area) and the largest munitions factory ever built. Gretna was designed by Raymond Unwin, an influential early 20th century town planner, and required a frantic building programme to house the workers

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

of the factory. The town was completed within two years, housing around 20,000 people⁴⁹. It was planned as a complete entity, with houses, churches, leisure facilities, shops and a hospital. Most of the buildings in Gretna were constructed of brick, which contrasts with the use of local sandstone for earlier structures across the Annandale depot area. The use of brick as a construction material reflects the English influence on the design of the town. Many of the buildings survive today, preserving unique decorative features that differ across the streets, such as hexagonal windows and decorative banding in the brickwork. The street plan survives largely intact, showing influences from garden city design, with houses arranged around courtyards or set along wide streets⁵⁰.

- 5.4.3 Today the study area retains its predominantly rural agricultural character, which is largely the product of 18th century land reorganisation. Residential development during the 20th century was mainly focused within the new town at Gretna. There have been limited extensions around Gretna Green and Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Otherwise, the dispersed pattern of settlements and farmsteads has remained largely unchanged since the 18th century.

⁴⁹ History Scotland (2012), *Gretna – A Munitions Town*. Available online at: <https://www.historyscotland.com/history/gretna-a-munitions-town/>.

⁵⁰ Historic Environment Scotland (2016), *Places: Gretna*. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=ca701430-00cb-433b-a517-a58400e44730>.

6 Remote sensing

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section presents the results of analysis of remote sensing data relating to the historic environment.
- 6.1.2 Baseline data have been collected for the Phase 2b Proposed Scheme in relation to the Annandale depot area.
- 6.1.3 All identified heritage assets discussed in this report are shown in the Historic environment Map Book, Map Series HE-01, HE-02, HE-03 and Figures 1-9 attached to this report.
- 6.1.4 The historic environment detailed gazetteer is set out in Appendix A of this report. It sets out UID codes for the heritage assets considered in the baseline data; these are used for reference across all historic environment reports and maps in the Environmental Statement and BID reports.
- 6.1.5 The approach to assessing the archaeological potential of the landscape is outlined in the Historic environment Summary gazetteer and impact assessment table (HE-002-OR003). This breaks the study area down into areas of archaeological character; initially into broad Archaeological Character Areas (ACA), and then more narrowly defined Archaeological Sub-zones (ASZ).
- 6.1.6 The approach used for assessing Historic Landscape Character (HLC) is described in the Historic environment Historic landscape character areas report (HE-002-OR003). The approach is used to determine historic landscape character areas (HLCA). HLCA are areas of coherent or distinctive historic landscape characteristics.
- 6.1.7 A gazetteer is included in this report (see Section 6.7) that provides a summary of the features identified from the remote sensing data, cross referenced to the detailed gazetteer UID where relevant.

6.2 Remote sensing

Introduction

- 6.2.1 This report sets out the results of a review, and the systematic mapping, recording, analysis and interpretation of potential archaeological sites from aerial photographs within the Annandale depot area.
- 6.2.2 The remote sensing was undertaken in accordance with the general principles of the following guidance and standards:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- Historic England standards for aerial investigation and mapping (formerly known as the National Mapping Programme, NMP)⁵¹;
- the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) vocabularies⁵²; and
- Canmore National Record of the Historic Environment⁵³.

6.3 Survey objectives

Aims of the survey

- 6.3.1 The aim was to accurately map and record the form and extent of archaeological features visible as cropmarks, soil marks, earthworks or structures in order to inform the assessment of baseline conditions for the historic environment.

Objectives of the survey

- 6.3.2 The results of the survey have been combined with data from other archaeological assessments carried out as part of the project, such as desk-top studies in order to help analyse the archaeological potential of the Proposed Scheme.

6.4 Survey methodology

- 6.4.1 This section provides an overview of the survey methods. The aims and general method for the remote sensing assessment are set out in the Generic written scheme of investigation (HE-006-00000⁵⁴).

Data collection

- 6.4.2 The data collection phase of the survey took place between August and October 2019. The following sources were consulted:
- a limited selection of the available historic aerial photographs;
 - online aerial and satellite-derived images;

⁵¹ Winton, H. (2018), *Standards for Aerial Investigation and Mapping projects*, Historic England internal document. No equivalent guidance currently exists for Historic Environment Scotland.

⁵² FISH (2021), *Heritage Data; Linked Data Vocabularies for Cultural Heritage*. Available online at: <https://www.heritagedata.org/blog/vocabularies-provided/>.

⁵³ Canmore National Record of the Historic Environment. Available online at: <https://canmore.org.uk/thesaurus>.

⁵⁴ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Generic written scheme of investigation for non-intrusive archaeological survey*, Volume 5: Appendix HE-006-000000. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- HS2 vertical aerial photographs;
- HER data;
- previous aerial survey transcriptions undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)⁵⁵; and
- historic cartographic sources.

Data processing

6.4.3 The following processing steps have been carried out on the data used in this survey:

- all spatial data was collated and generated in GIS (Geographic Information System; ArcMap 10.5) using the British National Grid (EPSG: 2770) map projection;
- the HS2 vertical aerial photographic cover was already georeferenced and required no further processing; and
- selected archive aerial photographs were orthorectified (processed to accurately fit the map and terrain) using the software ArcMap's inbuilt orthorectification tool.

Data presentation

6.4.4 A general location plan showing the survey area is shown on HE-005_OR003 Figure 1 at a scale of 1:75,000. Details of sites or features transcribed during this project are presented at a scale of 1:5,000 on HE-005_OR003 Figures 2 – 9 inclusive.

6.4.5 When interpreting the results, several factors are taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated, the local conditions at the site (phenology, topography etc.). The identified features are categorised by their potential origin and divided into categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the remote sensing data:

- bank;
- ditch;
- levelled rig and furrow;
- extant rig and furrow;
- extent of area;
- large cut feature;
- services; and
- structure.

⁵⁵ RCAHMS was merged with Historic Scotland in 2015 and are now known as Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 6.4.6 The identified categories are subsequently discussed by the period in which they most likely originated.
- 6.4.7 The results and subsequent interpretation of data from remote sensing surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by intrusive archaeological investigation of sub-surface deposits.

Assumptions and limitations

- 6.4.8 LiDAR data was not available for this study area at the time of the survey.
- 6.4.9 Due to the limited range of sources available during the timescale of this project, this survey is a remote sensing appraisal, rather than a detailed remote sensing transcription. It should be noted therefore that the interpretation and the extent of archaeological features identified by this means may be revised upon review of additional remote sensed imagery.

6.5 Remote sensing survey results

Survey location

- 6.5.1 The study area for this remote sensing survey covers the entire length of the Annandale depot area, which falls within Dumfries and Galloway.
- 6.5.2 The study area generally comprised a 700m-wide strip centred on the route (350m either side of the centre line). This provided a buffer to offer contextual information for all recorded sites. In total the archaeological remote sensing survey for the Annandale depot area covered an area of 9.2km².

Survey results

- 6.5.3 The results of this appraisal are summarised below by period. The results are also separated into archaeological features which have been previously recorded (either identified within the Dumfries and Galloway HER, or from other sources), and into features which have been newly identified by this remote sensing survey.
- 6.5.4 This remote sensing survey mapped 65 individual or grouped features, labelled from OR003_RS01 to OR003_RS065. These areas indicate the extent of sites, landscapes or part of landscapes recorded. They are summarised in the gazetteer of identified features in Section 6.7 (Table 1).

Undated

- 6.5.5 A single feature was identified within the aerial survey which was not assigned a date. OR003_RS022 is an area of poorly defined, uneven ground with a ring-like profile. It is

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

adjacent to the area of archaeological interest identified in the Dumfries and Galloway HER for the Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman camp (OR003_0062), to the north, as well as documented medieval archaeology (OR003_0008) to the south-east. However, based on its appearance on remote sensed imagery, there is insufficient information available to allow a firm interpretation, and additional archaeological survey or evaluation would be required to characterise it further.

Prehistoric (AD 1,000,000 BC – AD 43)

- 6.5.6 A previously unidentified ditched enclosure (OR003_RS028/OR003_0114) is located to the south of Raeburn Flow and to the north of the Caledonian railway. It is clearly identifiable in 1988 aerial imagery and due to its morphology, likely to be prehistoric in date but it cannot be more closely dated.
- 6.5.7 A former field boundary and two pit-like features (OR003_RS037/OR003_0118) were identified to the east of Bruce's Cave. These have not been previously recorded and were given a tentative Bronze-Age/Iron-Age date due to their morphology and the adjacent find spot of a cremation urn. Mossknowe Sawmill Cairn (OR003_RS047/OR003_0069) was recorded to the east of Mossknowe Policies.
- 6.5.8 The Iron Age settlement known as The Bracken, enclosed settlement and droveway 370m WSW of (OR003_RS045/OR003_0020), recorded as a scheduled monument and in the local HER, is clearly observable within the aerial survey datasets. Its broader area (OR003_RS046), which includes additional enclosures and a droveway, maintains the original mapping used in the HER. Evidence of the settlement seems to extend to north, across the A74(M), in the form of an enclosed field system and ring ditch (OR003_RS044).
- 6.5.9 The Iron Age enclosed settlement, droveway and field system 130m east north-east of Whinnyrig is located to the north-east. The main settlement (OR003_RS039/OR003_0021) is encompassed by a ditched enclosure and droveway. However, within the 2019 aerial survey, evidence was found suggesting its limit extends roughly 200m to the east. Its associated field system (OR003_RS040/OR003_0083) was also found to extend 300m to the west.
- 6.5.10 A previously mapped cluster of linear features (OR003_RS053/OR003_0092), possibly dating to the Iron-Age, had their extent expanded by 150m to the south-east, in the 2019 aerial survey.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 6.5.11 The east-west oriented Roman road (OR5_RS064/OR003_0078) was identified, both from Dumfries and Galloway HER data and from the historic aerial imagery. Its extent has remained unchanged. In the western extent of the study area, adjacently south-east of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, the remains of a Roman temporary camp (OR003_RS051/OR003_0062) and a fortlet (OR003_RS050) are visible in the historic aerial imagery. Both features had been previously mapped in the local HER. However, to the south-east of these sites, a defensive

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

ditch (OR003_RS023/OR003_0113) was identified in the 2019 aerial survey. This may be a continuation of the large east-west running linear (OR003_RS049/OR003_0061) located to the west.

- 6.5.12 A large, linear feature (OR003_RS038/OR003_0120) is observable in 1946 aerial images, running north to south and then turning in a north-west to south-east direction. Located to the west of Kirkpatrick House, it may be of a Roman date due to its similarity to the defensive features of the camps to the east. This potentially suggests that other, previously unrecorded, evidence of Roman occupation may be present to the south of Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 – 1540)

- 6.5.13 Although there are certainly features which do relate to the early medieval period, there is no clear evidence from the aerial survey that can positively affirm this. As such, all broadly medieval features have been condensed under a single heading.
- 6.5.14 The aerial survey also corroborated the evidence relating to several other medieval features. These include: Redhall Castle (OR003_RS059/OR003_0071), Kirkpatrick House with its associated assets (OR003_RS061/OR003_0056) and a square banked enclosure, possibly a former stock enclosure in Newton (OR003_RS065/OR003_0105).
- 6.5.15 Twenty-seven new areas of rig and furrow cultivation patterns were identified across the study area (OR003_RS001-9,12,16-20,24-27,30-34,36). These vary both in extent and level of preservation, as several examples have now been truncated by modern ground disturbances. These date from the medieval to post-medieval periods, but a precise date is difficult to assign on the basis of remote sensing data alone. Eight areas of rig and furrow overlapped with the local HER data, four of which retained their original extent (OR003_041,057,060,062), with the remaining four (OR003_RS042,48,52,54,56) having their boundaries extended based off evidence from the historic aerial imagery. There is no identifiable pattern to the distribution of the rig and furrow, save that it appears to be more prevalent to the east of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. However, given the limited data and size of the study area, it is not possible to infer anything from this distribution. It is interesting to note that there are multiple small farm complexes interspersed with the rig and furrow. Although these farmsteads date from the post-medieval period, they may represent the locations of earlier farmsteads with which the fields were associated. Certainly, the prevalence of the rig and furrow attests to substantial agricultural activity within this part of the landscape.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 6.5.16 The aerial survey identified nine features associated with post-medieval activities within the study area, including: various boundaries, field-systems and other linear features (OR003_RS013,015,021,029,035); Mossknowe house (OR003_0003) and its associated features (OR003_RS066); and an area known as Gretna Flow (OR003_RS014), which has historically been used for peat extraction.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

6.5.17 Areas of ploughed out rig and furrow, some of which may be of post-medieval origin, were observed throughout the study area within enclosed agricultural fields, as discussed above.

Modern (1901 – present)

6.5.18 No features of note were identified with the remote sensing which relate to the modern period.

6.6 Remote sensing survey conclusions

6.6.1 A total of 65 individual or grouped possible archaeological features were identified by the survey, 38 of which (OR003_RS01-38) were not previously recorded by the HER or Historic Environment Scotland. These include:

- an undated ring ditch and linear features;
- a linear ditch and possible pits near Bruce's Cave;
- a prehistoric ditched-enclosure to the south of Raeburn Flow;
- previously unidentified features likely to be associated with Whinnyrig, including a pit cluster;
- an undated linear feature, possibly associated with Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman camp;
- 25 areas of medieval/post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation patterns;
- a series of previously unknown medieval/post-medieval field-systems and enclosures, including at Kilpatrick House, Redhall Castle, north of Quintinshill, north-east of Gretna Green services and north of the Caledonian railway; and
- an area of extractive pits.

6.6.2 The survey was also able to enhance the extents of known archaeological sites within the study area. These include:

- field systems associated with the settlements at Bracken and Whinnyrig that are more extensive than previously thought;
- the refined extents of the Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman road, camps and fortlet;
- a wall structure possibly associated with Stonybridge house; and
- the refined extents of nine areas of levelled rig and furrow.

6.6.3 Several features observed across the study area may potentially be remnants of prehistoric settlement and field systems (e.g. OR003_RS040/OR003_0083), although it is difficult to assign such an interpretation with certainty from aerial evidence alone. These features were observed south of Raeburn flow (OR003_RS028/OR003_0114) and to the east of Bruce's cave (OR003_RS037/OR003_0118). Undated features that include a ring ditch (OR003_RS022) were also recorded in the vicinity of the Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (OR003_0062) and may also suggest the fragmentary remnants of prehistoric settlement.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Previously unidentified features were also recorded at the known Iron Age settlements of the Bracken (OR003_RS045, OR003_RS046/OR003_0020) and Whinnyrig (OR003_RS039/OR003_0021). These additional features (OR003_RS044 and OR003_RS040/OR003_0083 respectively) potentially show that the settlements and field systems of these sites were much larger than previously thought, extending beyond the present extents of the scheduled monument areas. Altogether, the observed evidence demonstrates a pattern of substantial prehistoric settlement across the study area, consistent with that recorded elsewhere within the landscape at the sites of Calvertsholm (OR003_0025) and Milligansbush (OR003_0038).

- 6.6.4 The survey confirmed the existing understanding of Roman settlement within the study area, as well as identifying new elements of the defences (OR003_RS023/OR003_0113 and OR003_RS038/OR003_0120) relating to Roman occupation in the vicinity of Kirkpatrick-Fleming.
- 6.6.5 Levelled rig and furrow was recorded across the entirety of the study area, with no extant examples observed during this survey. From the available evidence, rig and furrow appears to be more prevalent in the landscape to the east of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in a landscape dotted with post-medieval farmsteads. While the known farmsteads are of post-medieval origin, they may represent a continuation from the fermtouns of the medieval period. The relatively small size of the study area, and the limited availability of data, severely limits any meaningful interpretations that may be inferred from the distribution of the rig and furrow in terms of landscape character. What the evidence does indicate, however, is that substantial agriculture was taking place across the entirety of the landscape during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Other aspects of agricultural subsistence include a number of possible field-systems and enclosures of medieval to post-medieval date observed across the study area (OR003_RS013, 015, 021, 029, 035). Despite most of this landscape being reorganised from the 18th century onwards, the evidence demonstrates the time depth of agricultural activity within this area. The evidence for agricultural activity contrasts with the lack of domestic activity recorded during this period and suggests potential for previously unrecorded medieval settlement evidence within the study area.

6.7 Annandale depot gazetteer of identified remote sensing features

6.7.1 The following gazetteer provides a summary of the identified features.

Table 1: Gazetteer of identified features in Annandale depot

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS01		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area is located adjacently north-west of Brentmoor Road and north-east of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332458 568850
OR003_RS02		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area is located adjacently north-west of Brentmoor road and north-east of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332703 568986
OR003_RS03		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area is located adjacently north-west of Brentmoor road and north-east of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332367 569100
OR003_RS04		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area is located adjacently north-west of Brentmoor road and north-east of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332589 569193

Background Information and Data
 Historic environment
 BID HE-001-OR003
 Off-route works: Annandale depot
 Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS05		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area is located adjacently north of the WCML and directly north of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332252 569330
OR003_RS06		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area is located to the north-east of the WCML and north of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332568 569455
OR003_RS07	OR003_0117	Ditch	Ditched enclosure; enclosed field system	Medieval/Post-medieval	Possible enclosure ditches forming part of a field system. The features were observed in aerial imagery as cropmarks located adjacently north of the WCML and directly north of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332008 569503
OR003_RS08		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground located adjacently south of the WCML and directly north of Gretna Green. The features are only faintly visible in both aerial photographic sources.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	332011 569244
OR003_RS09		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and Furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground to the north-west of Gretna Green.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	331903 568986
OR003_RS010	OR003_0110	Large cut feature	Extractive pit	Post-medieval	Circular features observed in historic aerial images indicate the	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	331920 568954

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
					presence of extraction pits. Features are located to the north-west of Gretna Green.		
OR003_RS011	OR003_0083	Large cut feature	Pit cluster	Bronze-Age/Iron-Age	Area of disturbed earth with circular, pit-like features. The features are probably associated with the Whinnyrig Enclosed Settlement scheduled monument (OR003_0021) that is immediately to the north-east. The area is located north-east of Gretna Green services and adjacently north-east of the former Whinnyrig Pumping Station.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2, 4 and 6	331196 569212
OR003_RS012		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground immediately north of the WCML and west of Blackside Wood.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 – 5	331286 569803
OR003_RS013		Ditch	Enclosed field system; drainage system	Post-medieval	Field system associated with Moorlands Cottage and the drainage system of the peatland "Gretna Flow" (OR003_RS014) to the west.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 – 5	331305 570044
OR003_RS014		Large cut feature	Peat extraction site; drainage system	Post-medieval	Gretna Flow. This is an area of boggy peat where peat extraction would have historically taken place. Aerial imagery clearly shows the artificial drainage system.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 – 5	331064 570159
OR003_RS015	OR003_0111	Ditch	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval	Rectilinear ditch feature located adjacently north of Quintinshill and	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	331497 569714

Background Information and Data
 Historic environment
 BID HE-001-OR003
 Off-route works: Annandale depot
 Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
					north-east of Blacksike Wood. The feature possibly formed part of a moated area.		
OR003_RS016		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground directly to the east of Gretna Flow (OR003_RS014).	HE-005_OR003_Figures 3 and 5	331537 570283
OR003_RS017		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground directly to the east of Gretna Flow (OR003_RS014).	HE-005_OR003_Figure 3	331744 570281
OR003_RS018		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground, although there is a strong possibility that there may be underlying features associated with the Bracken (OR003_0020) to the south-east.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 6	330123 569005
OR003_RS019		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The area has been truncated by the A74(M), but the two portions are likely to be part of the same system due to the similar levels of preservation and orientation of the furrows.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 6	329821 569091
OR003_RS020		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground adjacently south of the WCML and Cranberry bridge.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 4	330538 569713

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS021		Ditch	Enclosed field system	Medieval / Post-medieval	Linear field boundaries present as cropmarks and observed within historic mapping. The features, located to the south of the A74(M), are considered to be associated with Redhall Castle Tower House (OR003_0071), which lies to the west.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 8	329156 569367
OR003_RS022	OR003_0112	Ditch	Ring ditch	Undated	Area of disturbed earth with a ring-like profile located to the north of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). This feature is seemingly associated with a large linear feature (OR003_RS023) to the north-east.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 8	328130 569880
OR003_RS023	OR003_0113	Ditch	Ditch	Roman	Large linear ditch located to the south of the A74. The feature is possibly a defensive ditch associated with the Roman camp to the north (OR003_0062). Possibly associated with area of disturbed earth to the south (OR003_RS022).	HE-005_OR003_Figure 7	328158 569946
OR003_RS024		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground adjacently south-east of the B6357 where it crosses over the A74.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 7	328243 570504
OR003_RS025		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground adjacently north-west of the B6357 crossing	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 9	327775 570688

Background Information and Data
 Historic environment
 BID HE-001-OR003
 Off-route works: Annandale depot
 Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
					over the A74(M). Aerial imagery from 1941 shows that the field system has been truncated by the A74(M).		
OR003_RS026		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground on either side of the B7076 and adjacent to Nouthill Farm.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 6	329637 569536
OR003_RS027		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground to the north of the WCML and south of Raeburn Flow.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 – 5 and 7	329467 570341
OR003_RS028	OR003_0114	Ditch	Ditched enclosure	Neolithic/ Iron Age	Ditched enclosure clearly seen in 1988 aerial imagery to the north of the Caledonian railway and south of Raeburn Flow.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 – 5 and 7	329834 570287
OR003_RS029		Ditch	Ditched enclosure; trackway	Post-medieval	Linear features suggesting an enclosure and a possible trackway; considered to be associated with the adjacent peatland of Gretna Flow (OR003_RS014), to the west.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 – 5	331344 570180
OR003_RS030		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground to the north-west of Gretna Flow (OR003_RS014). Linear features have also been observed throughout the area in	HE-005_OR003_Figure 5	330917 570454

Background Information and Data
 Historic environment
 BID HE-001-OR003
 Off-route works: Annandale depot
 Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
					both modern and 20th century aerial imagery.		
OR003_RS031		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground adjacently to the north-west of Gretna Flow (OR003_RS014).	HE-005_OR003_Figure 5	330594 570495
OR003_RS032		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground directly to the north of the Gretna Green services.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 6	330478 569313
OR003_RS033		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground to the north-west of Gretna Green and directly south of Blackside Bridge.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 2	331650 569014
OR003_RS034		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground on the western-most corner of the study area, adjacently south of the A74(M).	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	326241 570935
OR003_RS035	OR003_0118	Ditch	Linear feature	Medieval / Post-medieval	Area containing several linear features visible in 20th century aerial imagery and in the 2019 HS2 photographic survey. The features are located adjacently to the north-east of the Gretna Green services.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 - 4 and 6	331073 568987

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS036		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval/Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow to the east of Bruce's Cave.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	326797 570247
OR003_RS037	OR003_0119	Ditch / Large cut feature	Field boundary / pit	Bronze-Age / Iron-Age	Former field boundary and two pit-like features located to the east of Bruce's Cave.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	327027 570227
OR003_RS038	OR003_0120	Ditch	Linear feature	Roman / Medieval	Large, linear feature observable in 1946 aerial images, oriented north to south and then turning in a NW-SE direction. The feature is located to the west of Kirkpatrick House.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	327309 570132
OR003_RS039	OR003_0021	Ditch	Enclosed settlement Field system	Iron-Age	Enclosed settlement, droveway and field system of probably Iron Age date known as Whinnyrig (OR003_0021). The extents of the field system appear to extend further to the east, beyond the scheduled monument boundary (OR003_RS040).	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 and 4	331441 569276
OR003_RS040	OR003_0083	Ditch	Field system	Iron-Age	Extension of the probable Iron Age field system associated with the enclosed settlement and droveway of Whinnyrig (OR003_RS039). Aerial photographs appear to show that the field system extends beyond the existing scheduled boundary by approximately 200m to the east and by approximately 300m to the west.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 and 4	331111 569336
OR003_RS041		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Rig and furrow system associated with Douglas house and recorded on the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 2 – 4 and 6	330835 569036

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS042		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Rig and furrow system which has been previously recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER. In the 2019 aerial survey the area has been expanded to the north-east by 200m and to the west by 70m.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 5	330379 570030
OR003_RS043		Structure	Archaeological feature	Undated	Ground disturbance that may be associated with a structure. Lies immediately west of an area of rig and furrow (OR003_RS042). The site is not recorded within the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 4	330020 569971
OR003_RS044	OR003_0020	Ditch	Field system; Ring ditch	Iron-Age	Field system and ring ditch that form part of the extended area of the prehistoric settlement known as "the Bracken" (OR003_0020) located to the south.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 6	330411 569059
OR003_RS045	OR003_0020	Ditch	Enclosed settlement	Bronze-Age / Iron-Age	Prehistoric enclosed settlement and droveway that form part of the scheduled monument of the Bracken (OR003_0020).	HE-005_OR003_Figure 6	330295 568888
OR003_RS046	OR003_0020	Ditch	Enclosed settlement	Bronze-Age / Iron-Age	An extended area of The Bracken enclosed settlement and droveway (OR003_0020).	HE-005_OR003_Figure 6	330303 568891
OR003_RS047	OR003_0069	Structure	Burial cairn	Bronze Age	Mossknowe Sawmill Cairn. Feature is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 8	328606 569513
OR003_RS048		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow recorded throughout the area to the east of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003_	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 8	328454 569672

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
					and within the Mossknowe estate (OR003_0065). There is also some evidence of linear features is visible within the area. The site is recorded in Canmore archive as an area of a potential settlement, while the Dumfries and Galloway HER indicates that this is also the location of a cairn and a hogback stone.		
OR003_RS049	OR003_0061	Ditch	Linear feature	Undated	Linear feature oriented north-east/south-west and located immediately to the south-east of Kirkpatrick tower and south of the site of temporary Roman camps (OR03_RS051). The feature is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 – 9	327711 570001
OR003_RS050	OR003_0062	Structure	Fortlet	Roman	Site of a Roman fortlet recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 9	327732 570293
OR003_RS051	OR003_0062	Structure	Temporary camp(s)	Roman	Roman temporary camps that have been recorded through multiple sources within the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 9	328062 570167
OR003_RS052		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Ploughed out rig and furrow field system in the surrounds of Grahamshill Farm (OR003_0007) to the north of the A74(M). Originally recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER, but the survey has	HE-005_OR003_Figure 7	328659 570108

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
					extended the area of the rig and furrow to the east and to the north-east.		
OR003_RS053	OR003_0092	Ditch	Linear feature Ditched enclosure	Iron-Age / Roman	Linear features that are likely to form part of an enclosure. The features are recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER, and the survey has expanded the extent of the features 150m to the south-east.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 7	328872 570557
OR003_RS054		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Ploughed out rig and furrow field system and various linear earthworks that have been associated with field boundaries. The site is recorded in the Canmore record and Dumfries and Galloway HER. The aerial survey has collated the data and expands the extents of the site by 300m to the east and 300m to the north-west.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 7	329109 569922
OR003_RS055		Large cut feature	Quarry	Post-medieval	Cove wood and quarries. The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	326209 570730
OR003_RS056		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Ploughed out rig and furrow system contained within linear field boundaries. The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER, and the aerial survey has expanded the observed extent of the feature by 200m to the northwest.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 7	328757 570395

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-OR003
Off-route works: Annandale depot
Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS057		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Ploughed out rig and furrow field system. The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER and is visible in aerial images from 1946.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 4	330712 569922
OR003_RS058	OR003_0086	Structure	Wall	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Remains of a wall structure, likely to be associated with Stoneybridge House. Recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER and faintly visible in aerial imagery.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 6	331061 568898
OR003_RS059	OR003_0071 OR003_0072	Structure	Farm; Castle; Tower house	Medieval	Site of Redhall Farmhouse (OR003_0072) with its associated castle and tower house (OR003_0071). The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 8	328934 569345
OR003_RS060		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground. The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 4 and 6 – 8	329300 569554
OR003_RS061	OR003_0011 OR003_0056	Structure	Farm; Tower house Building(s)	Medieval	Kirkpatrick Farm (OR003_0011), built on the site of Kirkpatrick tower (OR003_0056). The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	327519 570176
OR003_RS062		Levelled rig and furrow	Rig and furrow	Medieval / Post-medieval	Area of ploughed out rig and furrow observed within enclosed agricultural ground to the west of Shawrig (OR003_0050). The site is recorded in Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	327138 570023

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Reference	Asset UID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Figure	NGR
OR003_RS063		Extent of area	Findspot	Neolithic	Location of a Neolithic polished axe. The site has been recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	326949 570524
OR003_RS064	OR003_0078	Ditch	Road	Roman	A Roman road recorded in Dumfries and Galloway HER. The road is orientated north-west/south-east and passes through the temporary Roman camps (OR003_RS051) and fortlet (OR003_RS050) recorded to the south-east of Kirkpatrick-Fleming.	HE-005_OR003_Figures 7 and 9	327185 570634
OR003_RS065	OR003_0105	Ditch	Field system Enclosure	Medieval / Post-medieval	Previously recorded stock enclosure and associated field system. The site is recorded in the Dumfries and Galloway HER.	HE-005_OR003_Figure 9	326855 570948

7 Research potential

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)⁵⁶ provides an introduction to the key research themes in the region by period. A focus for further research-led investigation in the Annandale depot area could be provided by reflecting on the known and potential historic environment interest of the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme, and drawing on the general themes identified in the research framework.
- 7.1.2 Research themes for further investigation will be set out more fully in a Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS), which will be produced post-deposition of the hybrid Bill. The HERDS covers all aspects of the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape.

7.2 General

- 7.2.1 Linear schemes present the opportunity to provide a representative sample of material from a variety of topographic and geographical zones. They also allow techniques of archaeological investigation to be tested over different areas and geological substrates. The Proposed Scheme presents the opportunity to:
- seek to improve archaeological evaluation techniques, particularly using targeted evaluation, metal-detecting or field-walking as appropriate based on a wider landscape assessment including historic land-use assessment and remote sensing;
 - undertake scientific techniques to provide an improved chronology of archaeological remains with a focus on the prehistoric period and the early medieval period where the understanding of settlement in south-west Scotland is poor;
 - investigate the archaeological, geoarchaeological, and palaeoenvironmental research potential of alluvium and river terrace deposits associated with Kirtle Water, peat deposits at Gretna Flow and other smaller peat deposits such as an area north of Redhouse Farm on the B7076, that feeds Ewes Burn;
 - utilise surviving organic remains including pollen, plant remains, insect remains to help understand the past environment and landscape in southern Scotland over a long chronological period; and
 - understand and identify changes in the landscape that relate to climate change.

⁵⁶ Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (2021), *Scottish Archaeological Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/>.

7.3 Prehistoric and Roman

7.3.1 The prehistoric and Roman period includes remains from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age and Roman periods. There are known remains of prehistoric settlements and contemporary field systems; however, these are poorly dated, and excavation has been limited. There was a temporary Roman camp at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, with the Roman road leading between Carlisle and Birrens running through the study area. All periods are poorly represented and understood in the Annandale depot area. The Proposed Scheme represents the opportunity to investigate:

- is there palaeoenvironmental evidence including pollen analysis for changing climate conditions including alder spread, elm decline and woodland patterns that may indicate the increase in agriculture?;
- do plant macrofossils that might survive in the wetland material hold evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age farming crops?;
- is there archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of postglacial waterlogged deposits along river valleys?;
- to what extent do the peatlands around Ewes Burn and Gretna Flow survive, and can these be better understood as a resource for prehistoric people?;
- how does the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period occur? Do people continue to exploit coastal resources and hunt large game, whilst adopting agriculture or is there a complete change with new people appearing who begin farming in the area?;
- what do overall land use patterns look like during the Neolithic period in south-west Scotland?;
- does the presence of Bronze Age cairns indicate evidence for Bronze Age settlement?;
- were Iron Age settlements occupied during the Bronze Age and does this represent continuity between the two periods?;
- does examination of the chronology, economy and character of rural Iron Age and Roman period sites suggest continuity between the two periods?;
- is there evidence for roadside settlement?; and
- what is the extent and evidence for the occupation of Scotland by the Romans from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD?

7.4 Early medieval and medieval

7.4.1 The early medieval and medieval period saw the formation of many of the villages and parishes that survive today, however archaeologically there is very little evidence for occupation at this time. It also saw the creation of the Kingdom of Scotland and the border with England. HS2 represents the opportunity to investigate:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- if there is any evidence for continued occupation of settlements that existed in the Roman period in the early medieval period?;
- how the earliest parishes developed through the examination of early parish boundaries between Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Gretna?;
- where were medieval farmsteads or early farmsteads established and are they close to identified areas of rig and furrow?;
- how did medieval farm settlements and the surrounding agricultural landscape develop during the early medieval and medieval period through Historic Land-use Assessment, documentary, and topographical studies of the landscape?;
- is there evidence for remnants of medieval building fabric incorporated into later structures?; and
- how the establishment of the Scottish border influenced medieval settlement including fortified tower houses, the establishment of the villages of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Gretna Green and settlement along the major roads?

7.5 Post-medieval and modern

7.5.1 The post-medieval and modern period saw the agricultural reform of much of the study area and the introduction of new infrastructure. HS2 represents the opportunity to investigate:

- how common was the re-use of medieval farmsteads for later estate farms and how did this process occur?;
- what impact did the rearrangement of the agricultural landscape in the 18th century have on settlement patterns?; and
- how has the use of this area as a key transport corridor from England to Scotland influenced its material culture, buildings and landscape?

8 List of acronyms

8.1.1 The following acronyms have been used in this report.

Table 2: List of acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACA	Archaeological Character Area
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub-zone
BID	Background Information and Data
CWAAS	Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
ES	Environmental Statement
FISH	Forum on Information Standards in Heritage
GIS	Geographic Information System
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HLA	Historic Land-use Assessment
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMP	National Mapping Programme
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
ScARF	Scottish Archaeological Research Framework
SMR	Scope and Methodology Report
TDGNHAS	Transactions of the Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society
UID	Unique gazetteer identifier
WCML	West Coast Main Line
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

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Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

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BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

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Off-route works: Annandale depot

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Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0001

Asset name: Williamsfield Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329692 570308

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9785
HER: MDG20780
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A farmhouse with associated steading, built in the second half of the 18th century. The building is two-storeys and three bays wide. It is rubble-built, painted, with ashlar dressings and contrasting margins. There are sash windows with four-pane glazing pattern. It is roofed with graded slates [1]. An estate farm of Mossknowe House.

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse and steading is formed by the farmyard and farmhouse gardens. The asset sits within a flat and open, agricultural landscape. The farm is surrounded by a number of agricultural fields. The southern boundary of the farm was historically formed by a tree plantation band, approximately 170m south of the asset. However, since the construction of the WCML (approximately 300m south of the asset) in the mid 19th century, the railway line has formed a more natural visual southern boundary to the asset. A straight track connects the asset to the B7076 to the south and historically, a track ran east through Sarkside Wood to connect with another minor road. The historic context is still legible and the setting within an agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, especially as a record of historic farming practices. The asset also has group value with its associated historic farm buildings, which illustrate its agricultural function. The setting of the asset within an agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9785>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0002

Asset name: Cove House

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326584 570469

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9788
HER: MDG20783
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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OR003_0046	Cove Lodge
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OR003_0047	Cove Farm
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A country house, built on the site of a medieval castle. Cove House consists of a laird's house, built in 1680 which was substantially remodelled in 1844 by George Ogilvy. A lintel is inscribed with "G.O 1844" marking the date of the remodelling. The 1680 house was built on the site of DunsKelly Castle, reusing the stone. The castle was once the home of Sir William Irving who was Robert the Bruce's standard bearer at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He is also said to have given refuge to Robert the Bruce, who hid in a cave on the estate (OR003_0048). DunsKelly passed from the Irvings to the Johnstones in the early 16th century. However, in 1593, Sir James Johnstone was stripped of his land and DunsKelly Castle was reputed to have been torn down. It is not clear what happened to the estate after this, however, it may have passed back to the Irving family. Francis Irving is recorded as the owner in 1834, before the estate was sold to George Ogilvy.

Cove House is three-storeys high and five-bays wide and is symmetrically built with Tudor-style architectural details. There are wings to the north and east. It is constructed of stugged ashlar with polished dressings and hood-moulds. The windows are square-headed, mostly sashes with 12-pane glazing, with a round-headed stair window, and a surviving first floor cross-window. The end stacks are grouped square flues and the roof was formally slated. The east wing is of a single bay and the rear wings are arranged symmetrically. The house has unusual corbel detail, as well as a low court to the east. Within the interior there is a cantilevered stone stair with a cast-iron balustrade [1][2]. The house is shown on a road map from 1776 [3] and an early 19th century estate map [4].

Setting description:

The setting of the house comprises private wooded grounds immediately adjacent on the north side to Kirtle

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Water. There are steep wooded slopes on the western side of the house, however, to the north, east and south, the grounds have been developed into a holiday park. This has reduced the legibility of the former estate grounds, although the historic boundaries have been maintained. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of a country house of a prominent local family. The house also has group value with Cove Lodge (OR003_0046), approximately 130m to the north-east and Cove Farm (OR003_0047), approximately 115m to the north-west. The house is located within estate grounds, however, these have been partially developed as a holiday park. Therefore the setting of the asset makes a neutral contribution to its value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9788>
- 2 <https://www.scottish-places.info/features/featurefirst17124.html>
- 3 G. Taylor and A. Skinner, 1776, 'The Road from Elvanfoot to Dumfries; The road from Glasgow'.
- 4 Still, H. (1834), Plan of the estate of Cove in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming and County of Dumfries, the property of Frances Irving

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0003

Asset name: Mossknowe House

Designation and grade: Listed building Category A

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328103 569766

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9799
HER: MDG20794
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0004	Mossknowe, Garden Wall, Gateway and Shed at east
OR003_0005	Mossknowe, Former Stables
OR003_0006	Mossknowe, Former South Lodge
OR003_0064	North Lodge, Mossknowe House
OR003_0065	Mossknowe Policies
OR003_0121	East Lodge, Mossknowe House
OR003_0126	Mossknowe House, Tower House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A medium scale Palladian country house by architect William Craik of Arbigland, dated to 1767. The house is thought to have replaced an earlier predecessor, fragments of which have been incorporated within the walled garden (OR003_0004) and former stables (OR003_0005). The asset has an unusual composition, with a pedimented, tall and narrow two-storey (with attic), three-bay centre range, piended by two-storey pavilions either side, connected by single storey recessed linking bays. The house is built on a semi-raised basement. It is constructed in stugged ashlar at the north, with the remainder in squared rubble, with contrasting polished dressings. The doorway is painted and the building has architraved/margined windows (some of which are altered) with bracketed cills. These windows are sashed, mostly with a 12-pane glazing pattern. The north and south elevations are similar, except the former is more elaborately detailed, with a wide band over the ground floor continued as a cill band at pavilions. The north elevation has balustraded linking bays, and on the centre range the first floor windows have balustraded aprons. Steps lead to a glazed and architraved door with a pulvinated frieze and cornice. There is a continuous base course with eaves bands and main cornices. The inner range has round-headed attic lights to tympana acorn finials and weathervane to the north, with a parapet over the centre range flanks and two axial stacks. The pavilion angles furthest from the centre are quoined, the stacks over opposite flank wallheads have grouped octagonal flues. There are parallel low courtyard ranges to the west and a screen wall with gatepiers [1].

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

The house and grounds are shown on a road map from 1776 [2].

Setting description:

The property is set within large private estate grounds (known as Policies) (OR003_0065), bordered by large wooded areas, providing views to the south over pasture, towards the Solway Firth. The relationship with the estate grounds is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its artistic, architectural and historic interest, as an example of William Craik's country houses. The asset also has group value with associated assets including the walled garden (OR003_0004), the stables (OR003_0005) and lodges (OR003_0006; OR003_0064 and OR003_0121). These are all key components to understanding the asset's function within a wider estate. The setting of the asset within Mossknowe Policies (OR003_0065) is key to understanding the historic interest. This makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9799>
- 2 G. Taylor and A. Skinner, 1776, 'The Road from Elvanfoot to Dumfries; The road from Glasgow'.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0004

Asset name: Mossknowe, Garden Wall, Gateway and Shed at east

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328035 569743

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Walled garden

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9800
HER: MDG5250
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0003	Mossknowe House
OR003_0005	Mossknowe, Former Stables
OR003_0006	Mossknowe, Former South Lodge
OR003_0065	Mossknowe Policies
OR003_0126	Mossknowe House, Tower House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Garden area bounded to north by a mid 18th century wall, incorporating a reused datestone of 1663 from the predecessor of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). The gateway is constructed of red ashlar, with a square-headed opening in moulded architrave. An inscribed slab above the gateway bears the initials of William Graham and Margaret Irvine, his wife, as well as thistle and fleur-de-lys ornament and the motto "Soli Deo Honor & Glora". The corning has dog-tooth ornament. There is also a chamfered lintel, probably from a window, incorporated into a doorway at the north end of the west wall. The lintel has sockets for bars and internally checked for a fixed frame. A wall is linked westwards to the stables and there is a low piended shed to the east, which is 19th century in date, although it incorporates earlier fabric. This building has two rounded-headed, north facing openings [1][2][3].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is within the grounds of the Mossknowe estate (OR003_0065), surrounded by bands of woodland. Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) lies immediately adjacent to the north-east and the stables lie to the west (OR003_0005). The relationship with the grounds, House and stables is key to understanding the historic interest of this asset. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and archaeological interest. It has historic interest through its association with Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and has group value with the stables (OR003_0005) and the lodges (OR003_0006; OR003_0064; OR003_0121). There is also archaeological interest as the reused datestones reveal information about an earlier house. The walled garden is also thought to be the site of a medieval tower house (OR003_0126). The setting within the estate grounds is key to understanding the historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9800>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/75723/mossknowe-house-architectural-fragments>
- 3 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0005

Asset name: Mossknowe, Former Stables

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 328007 569765

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Saddlery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9801
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0003 Mossknowe House

OR003_0004 Mossknowe, Garden Wall, Gateway and Shed at east

OR003_0006 Mossknowe, Former South Lodge

OR003_0065 Mossknowe Policies

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Large stables court and mains (farm buildings) built circa 1770 and added to in the early 19th century. It was possibly designed by William Craik of Arbigland who designed Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). There are three rectangular-plan ranges, rubble built with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. The west range consists of a barn with a timber-lintelled wide doorway and slit ventilators. To the rear there is a lean-to structure with a large sculptured crest in the south wall. There is a cartshed to the south-east which has a re-set yellow cove stone lintel dated 1671 (or 1674). There are three arcaded openings at ground level, with four square loft openings. The south block is later and dates to the 19th century. This building has six bays with the forestair cantilevered from one of three partially blocked segmental-arched cartsheds. The south and east blocks are detached with square left openings and are linked by a shelter at a common angle [1][2]. Its proximity to Mossknowe House suggests that this complex was the principal farm on the Mossknowe estate.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is within the grounds of the Mossknowe estate (OR003_0065), surrounded by bands of woodland to the north, south and east. Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) lies to the north-east and the walled garden lies to the east (OR003_0004). The relationship with the grounds, House and stables is key to understanding the historic interest of this asset. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a principal estate farm. It has historic interest through its association with Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and has group value with the stables (OR003_0005) and the lodges (OR003_0006; OR003_0064; OR003_0121). The setting within the estate grounds is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. This makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9801>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/75723/mossknowe-house-architectural-fragments>
- 3 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0006

Asset name: Mossknowe, Former South Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 327837 569509

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9802
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0003	Mossknowe House
OR003_0004	Mossknowe, Garden Wall, Gateway and Shed at east
OR003_0005	Mossknowe, Former Stables
OR003_0064	North Lodge, Mossknowe House
OR003_0065	Mossknowe Policies
OR003_0121	East Lodge, Mossknowe House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A single storey lodge to the south of Mossknowe estate grounds, built circa 1840. It has a deep projecting bowed right bay, with a door in the re-entrant angle and two further windowed bays. It is built in snecked stugged and squared red rubble with ashlar dressings and projecting cills. It has mullioned windows, with sashes in the bow and small-paned casements elsewhere. There are chimney stacks, all originally with diamond flues. It has a piended slate roof, curved over the bow [1].

Setting description:

The setting of this lodge is formed by agricultural fields and it sits at the southern entrance into the estate grounds of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). It is also located alongside a country lane which runs along the edge of the estate, broadly from east to west.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural interest and its historic relationship with Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and its parkland (OR003_0065). The location of the asset in relation to the parkland is illustrative of its historic function and this aspect of its setting makes a positive contribution to its value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9802>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0007

Asset name: Grahamshill Farmhouse and Steading

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328578 570019

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9810
HER: MDG20805
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Farmhouse dated to 1862, with 18th-19th century courtyard steading to the rear. All the roofs are slated. The house is built on a L- shaped plan, with two-storeys and three-bays, and incorporates earlier fabric. The steading has several building dates, and is an L-plan block, with a range to the roadside adjoining the house. The farm complex is built of red sandstone, except for the 18th century free-standing long tall barn to the south-east of farmhouse. This barn is built of brick and on stone footings and features a horse engine [1], which has a rounded east end and is constructed of red sandstone. A late 18th century estate map suggests that Grahamshill Farm was part of the Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) estate [2].

Setting description:

The immediate surroundings of the asset include gardens to the west and a cluster of late 20th century buildings and large areas of carparking to the north and east. These are all associated with the function of the asset as a hotel and wedding venue. These modern additions affect the ability to appreciate the asset's historic function as a farm and make a negative contribution to the heritage value. The asset is located immediately to the north of the B7076, the former A74 and Roman road. The A74(M) passes approximately 70m south of the asset as it climbs to a viaduct over the B7076. Mature tree planting to the south of the asset largely screens the motorway from view, although motorway traffic noise dominates the auditory experience of the asset. This planting appears to be historic and related to the parkland of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). The WCML is located approximately 240m to the north of the asset. The noise from the A74(M) and the WCML make a negative contribution to the asset's heritage value. The asset is surrounded to the north, east and west by two large flat agricultural fields, which gives the asset an agricultural character and informs an understanding of the historic function of the asset. Overall, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, especially as a record of historic farming practices. The asset has associative value derived from its connection to Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) as an estate farm. The setting of the asset includes two large agricultural fields, however, modern additions to the setting, including late 20th century buildings, the WCML and the A74(M) all make a negative contribution to the value. However, overall the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset by illustrating its historic function.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9810>
- 2 Udney, J. 1787 Sketched Plan of the lands of Kirkpatrick Fleming with the share of common allocated to those lands in the division

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0008

Asset name: Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327646 570096

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9812
HER: MGD20807
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0009	Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Churchyard, Graham of Mossknowe Burial Enclosure
OR003_0011	Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading
OR003_0052	Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish Manse
OR003_0057	Carved Stone Cross at Kirkpatrick-Fleming Manse
OR003_0058	Cross No. 1, Kirkpatrick House
OR003_0059	Cross No. 2, Kirkpatrick House
OR003_0060	Kirkpatrick-Fleming War Memorial

Description and sources

Full asset description:

History

The Parish Church for the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming is recorded in the medieval period, however, the present building is mostly 18th and 19th centuries in date. The church was dedicated to St. Patrick and the name Fleming was given to the parish from the family of Fleming who lived at Redhall (OR003_0071). The church was granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus approximately 1170 and confirmed to the priory by his son William. It was at the centre of several disputes between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow. The patronage was ceded to the bishops of Glasgow in 1223 while the 'parsons' received increased emoluments. The church became independent of the priory sometime after 1330 although remained within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow. It is thought that a terrace which is located to the south of the present building, may be the location of the original church.

Description

The present church is built of red rubble with ashlar dressings and margins on a T-shaped plan. The roofs

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

are covered with graded slates, red ridging tiles and finials over the east and west gables. The church has mainly round-headed windows, a gallery forestair and porches in the re-entrant angles. There is a gablehead birdcage belfry over the north jamb with a vestry and porch adjoining the east and north gables respectively. The earliest part of the church is thought to be the east and west gables, as well as the north wall of the body of the church. These are dated to 1726 or 1733. The church was then partially rebuilt in 1778, with external walls heightened by several courses and the long south wall was rebuilt. This formed a deeper plan church. The windows are also thought to be of this phase and are voussoired key-stoned and aproned ones, with a narrow base course. The church was again renovated in 1892 by John B Leslie, with the north porch, roof with ridging tiles and the belfry dating to this phase. The western porch was added in 1911.

There is evidence of earlier building fabric within the church. At the foot of the west wall within the Graham burial-aisle, at the western end of the church, there is a consecration cross thought to be medieval in date. Also within this aisle are two 17th century recumbent slabs with inscriptions carved in false relief.

INTERIOR

The interior is thought to be by William MacGowan and is dated to 1835. There are three galleries with panelled fronts and each are supported on two slender cast-iron columns. There is an octagonal pulpit arranged centrally on the south wall which also has a round-arched back board.

CHURCHYARD

The churchyard is enclosed by ashlar-coped rubble built walls. Gates with square gatepiers are within the north and west walls. The churchyard includes mainly 18th and 19th century burials and headstones, although the Graham of Mossknowe burial enclosure (OR003_0009) is dated to 1673. The Irving of Woodhouse burial enclosure dates to 1796 and is attached to the north side of the church. It is built of rusticated red ashlar with white marble inscription panels. It has a V-jointed ashlar base and panelled superstructure with pilasters supporting the cornice. It also has a moulded door surround and the lintel is carved with a skull and crossbones [1][2][3].

Setting description:

The church sits within a churchyard, which has been extended to the east and south in the 20th century. The church is located within an isolated position, surrounded by agricultural fields, and set along a country lane. This road links isolated farmsteads and hamlets in the wider landscape and Kirkpatrick-Fleming village centre, which lies to the north of the church. The setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historical and architectural interest, as an example of a parish church and place of worship. The asset also derives value from its archaeological interest as there are records of a church at this location from the 12th century. The setting of the church within its churchyard and in an isolated position, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9812>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67127/kirkpatrick-fleming-parish-church>
- 3 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0009

Asset name: Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Churchyard, Graham of Mossknowe Burial Enclosure

Designation and grade: Listed building Category A

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327637 570091

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Churchyard

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9813
HER: MDG11216
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Graham of Mossknowe family burial enclosure dates to 1673 and is situated within the churchyard of the parish church. It adjoins the western gable of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). It has a rectangular plan and is ashlar-built, with an architraved doorway to the west with an inscription panel over. It has unusual quoin detailing with plain square bosses set back from angles. There is also a moulded cornice with ball-finished piers over angles linked by balustrade [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is within the parish churchyard and immediately adjacent to the west of the parish church (OR003_0008). The wider setting of the asset is rural and the church sits within an isolated position, surrounded by agricultural fields. The church is set along a country lane which links isolated farmsteads and hamlets in the wider landscape and the Kirkpatrick-Fleming village centre, which lies to the north of the church. The setting adjacent to the church is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to the value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological, historic and architectural interest, as an example of a burial place of a prominent local family. The asset holds group value with Kirkpatrick Fleming church (OR003_0008). The setting adjacent to the church is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to the value.

Heritage value: High

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9813>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0010

Asset name: Kirkpatrick Fleming Village, Notwen House and Gatepiers

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327472 570757

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Health and welfare
Workhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: LB9814
HER: MDG23803
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former workhouse, opened in 1853. The building was designed by John Hodgson of Carlisle and is dated to 1851, with alterations by Oliver Dodgshon of Carlisle dated to 1907. It has a long symmetrical 11-bay south elevation with a twin-gabled four-bay central rear wing to north. The building has stugged red coursers with projecting cills. The doorway is placed centrally and is corniced and painted. The door is recessed and has a fanlight, with a rectangular panel above. There are sash windows with 12-pane glazing pattern. The roof is slated with end and axial stacks as well as blocked eaves. There is an enclosure wall to the south with a gateway, square piers and wrought-iron gates. The workhouse was intended to house 120 inmates, with the male rooms and yards to the west side of building, and females to the east. The building became known as the Notwen Combination Poorhouse in 1922, then Notwen House in 1932. It provided council-run accommodation until the 1960s. It was then used as a residential home for the elderly. [1][2][3]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is formed by car parks and private gardens to the north and south of the former workhouse. A line of trees encloses the asset and gardens to the west and north, along Kirkpatrick Burn. It is located to the north of the village centre of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, with agricultural fields to the north and west. The A74(M) lies approximately 175m to the north of the asset and cuts across the rural landscape. Despite this, the asset is still located along the edge of the village. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century institutional building. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, maintaining its historic context.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)
- 2 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9814>
- 3 <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Kirkpatrick/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0011

Asset name: Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327509 570147

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9815
HER: MDG20809
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

OR003_0052 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish Manse

OR003_0055 Kirkpatrick House Horse Mill

OR003_0056 Kirkpatrick Tower House (site of)

OR003_0057 Carved Stone Cross at Kirkpatrick-Fleming Manse

OR003_0058 Cross No. 1, Kirkpatrick House

OR003_0059 Cross No. 2, Kirkpatrick House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Farmhouse built in 1852 with a large steading to the north, dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The buildings are all constructed of rubble and ashlar with slated roofs.

HOUSE

The house is square-plan, two-storeys high and three-bays wide with basement. It is built in stugged red ashlar with piended slate roof and projecting eaves. It is built in the style of Walter Newall (1780-1863), a leading architect in the Dumfries area. The windows are mullioned, with lying-pane glazed sashes. There is a narrow north-facing central door and the east-facing ground floor windows are in projecting square bays.

STEADING

The steading forms a U-shape, with a courtyard to the north adjacent to the house. The steading is split by a driveway which runs north-south. The long barn to the north side of the driveway is 18th century, which was heightened and extended to the east in the 19th century. This comprised of a two-bay depressed-arched cartshed. There is also an apsidal horse mill to the north (OR003_0055). The ranges to the south of the driveway have regular bays and are parallel, with gables to the driveway. The range nearest east has a full-height return forming the courtyard to the east [1].

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises private gardens, surrounded by agricultural fields. Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard is located approximately 150m south-east of the asset and forms part of its setting.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, especially as a record of historic farming practices. The setting within agricultural fields is key to understanding the historic function of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9815>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0012

Asset name: Springfield Village, Old Blacksmith's Shop and Smithy

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 332116 568368

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9929
HER: MDG20922
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A row of three single-storey cottages, one of which is a former Blacksmith's shop. The row dates to the 18th-19th centuries, with the western-most house dating to 1713. Each cottage consists of three bays and are rubble-built with ashlar and brick dressings. The cottages are whitewashed with painted margins. The western-most cottage has a lintel inscribed "1713" which probably dates this building. It has long, square rubble quoins and brick jambs. The inner (middle) cottage has an advanced wide gable with a large intersecting Y-traceried window. The east cottage has a brick porch and large slapping in the east gable [1]. An act of parliament was laid down in 1754 which specified that no marriage in England should be legal unless observing certain formalities. As a result, runaway couples would cross the border to marry in Scotland and Gretna Green was a popular place. Marriage ceremonies were performed at the Old Smithy and Gretna Hall (OR003_0014). [2][3]

Setting description:

The asset lies at the northern end of the Gretna Green village. The setting of the asset comprises of the B7076 to the south, modern commercial developments immediately to the north and arable fields to the west. It forms part of the historic village core of Gretna Green and Springfield. It lies adjacent to the B7076, which is a former toll road and is sited at a major crossroads (known as Headless Cross) of routes in and out of Scotland. The relationship with the crossroads is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. However, the A74(M) has severed the village of Gretna Green and impacts the ability to understand the historic relationship with Gretna Hall (OR003_0014) and the Church (OR003_0016). The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of small scale industrial activity and as the famous location of 'runaway weddings' since the 18th century. The relationship with the crossroads is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. However, the A74(M) has severed the village of Gretna Green and impacts the ability to understand the historic relationship with Gretna Hall (OR003_0014) and the Church (OR003_0016). The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9929>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67432/springfield-bensmoor-road-old-blacksmiths-shop>
- 3 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0013

Asset name: Douglas Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330741 568958

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9930
HER: MDG20923
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A single storey farmhouse, with attic, dated to 1857. It is rubble-built with ashlar dressings and consists of three bays with a low wing on the north gable. There is an attic window in a wide central wall-head gable. There is a central doorway (with a modern door) and single windows, some with original sashes. The house is roofed with graded slates, with corniced gable-head stacks. The main roof is swept at the rear over outshot. [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located within an agricultural landscape, adjacent to the main road B7076. The farmhouse sits within private gardens which are bounded by vegetation screening. There are agricultural fields to the east and west. A range of outbuildings lie to the immediate north of the farmhouse, and the B7076, which once formed part of the steading although now appear to be partly converted to residential use. The A74(M) lies approximately 90m to the south. The setting illustrates the historic function of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, especially as a record of historic farming practices. The setting within an agricultural landscape illustrates the historic function of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

1 portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9930

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0014

Asset name: Gretna Green, Gretna Hall Hotel and Gatepiers

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331933 568219

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9931
HER: MDG20924
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0015 Gretna Green, Gretna Hall Former Stables, including Elmwood

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Country house, now hotel, built in 1710 with later flanking wings and extensive modern ranges to the east.

Original house

The original two storey house was built for the Johnstone family of Gretna. It has a basement and consists of five bays. It is rubble-built with ashlar dressings and whitewashed with painted margins. The house originally had rusticated quoins, however, these are only visible now at the north-west angle. The south elevation has steps with iron handrails, leading to a pedimented central porch with a lugged and bolection-moulded architrave. There is a crest above the doorway with the date "1710" inscribed on it. Flanking windows either side of the central porch also have bolection-moulded architraves. The windows on the first floor have a horizontal emphasis. The basement windows are located below the string course and are in chamfered margins. These are sash windows, with six and 12-pane glazing patterns. The eaves are cornice moulded and there are corniced end and central axial stacks.

Interior

The house has an unusual plan with a central chimney stack. There is a scale and platt stone stair with bottle nosings immediately beside the main entrance. The 18th century timber balustrade accompanying the stairs is mostly encased. The first floor has a narrow lobby. Other surviving internal features include moulded ceiling cornices and panelled doors.

Later wings

There are two flanking, full height near symmetrical wings which were probably added in the late 18th century. There are single bay with Venetian windows to the north and south elevations. The interior of the east wing retains original moulded cornices and panelled doors on the first floor. A low, castellated wing was added to the west in the 19th century which retains an original full-length room. The rear (north) wing was

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

added in the late 19th century. Extensive modern ranges were added to the east and was converted into a hotel.

Gatepiers

The gatepiers consist of a pair of chamfered square piers with moulded caps [1].

Setting description:

The asset is set within former estate parkland, with a range of contemporary stables (OR003_0015) adjacent to the north-west and surrounded by car parking areas. Later 20th century extensions have been added to the eastern side of the asset. The A74(M) lies approximately 70m to the north of the hall and is screened by vegetation, with Gretna Green located to the south. The motorway runs across the former estate and has severed the parkland. Despite the conversion of the hall to a hotel, the former estate parkland is still legible although it is now reduced in size. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as a country house for a locally prominent landowner. The relationship between the asset and the stables to the north-west (OR003_0015) adds to the group value of the asset. The former estate parkland of the hall is still legible although it is now reduced in size and has modern additions, such as car parking. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9931>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0015

Asset name: Gretna Green, Gretna Hall Former Stables, including Elmwood

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331864 568224

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Stable

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9958
HER: MDG20950
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0014 Gretna Green, Gretna Hall Hotel and Gatepiers

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Stables located to the west of Gretna Hall, dated to 1710. There are four ranges, although not necessarily all contemporary, built around a cobbled quadrangular court. There are one and two-storey ranges, but with a uniform eaves level. They are rubble-built with ashlar dressings, whitewashed, with contrasting painted margins. The roofs are slated. The eastern range has a depressed-arched tall pend with upper, almost square, openings. The west range has large openings and a round-headed window. The south range has been altered with a tearoom/shop on the ground floor and a domestic flat above. The date "1710" is inscribed on a pend keystone, and a fire insurance badge survives above [1].

Setting description:

The asset is set within former estate parkland, with Gretna Hall adjacent to the south-east and is surrounded by car parking areas to the east and west. The A74(M) lies approximately 90m north-east of the hall and is screened by vegetation. The motorway runs across the former estate and has severed the parkland. Despite the conversion of the hall to a hotel, the former estate parkland is still legible although it is now reduced in size. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest. The relationship between the asset and the house to the south-east (OR003_0014) adds to the group value of the asset. The setting within the former estate parkland is also important to understanding the historic context of the asset. The former estate parkland of the Hall is still legible although it is now reduced in size and has modern additions, such as car parking. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9958>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0016

Asset name: Gretna Green, Gretna Parish Church and Churchyard

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331929 568009

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: LB9959
HER: MDG20951
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Parish church for Gretna, still in use as an ecclesiastical building. It is mostly late 18th century in date, with later alterations, although the south wall may be earlier. There is a datestone inscribed "1797" and "1909" and the plan was deepened during the 19th century with the south wall rebuilt and jamb added, forming a T-shaped plan. It has alterations by James Barbour with simplified Gothic detailing undertaken in 1909. The jamb was altered and the south side of the church was added, with the main roof swept over. The north bell tower is central above the original projecting breast, with a door at the front. The west porch was also added. The main roofs are slated and have skews with moulded skewputts. The ridges, bell tower and caphouse roofs are all red-tiled.

Interior

The interior was designed by James Barbour and has an open-timbered roof, with aisle arcades on octagonal columns. There is an organ at the south-east end of the church, with the vestry to the rear. A pulpit adjoins an octagonal pier to the south.

Churchyard

The churchyard is enclosed by rubble-built walls linked to either end of the church. There are 18th-20th century headstones, many with classical details.

Statement of Special Interest

An 1825 lithograph in the vestry shows the former appearance of the church. Pockocke notes (1760) "Gretna Green where there is a very ancient small Saxon Church", which further implies that elements of

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the church predate 1797. [1][2]

Setting description:

The church sits within the historic village centre of Gretna Green and is surrounded by a churchyard with gravestones. The churchyard is surrounded by a boundary wall with a driveway to the west, which provides access to the church and manse. The northern boundary fronts onto the B7076. The church is a prominent asset and although the A74(M) approximately 200m north-east of the asset has severed the settlement, Gretna Green is still legible as a rural village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as a parish church and place of worship. Although the A74(M) which lies to the north-east of the asset has severed the settlement, Gretna Green is still legible as a rural village. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Scottish History Society 1887, Vol. 1, p36
- 2 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9959>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0017

Asset name: Calvertsholm Cottages, cairn 315m WNW of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 327938 569094

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Burial cairn

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Bronze Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM11947
HER: MDG7361
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0022 Calvertsholm Cottages, cairn 320m NNW of

OR003_0025 Calvertsholm, settlement 110m N of

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises a burial cairn likely to date to the Early Bronze Age, now visible as a turf- and grass-covered circular stone mound. It lies within a large cultivated field on the north side of the Solway Firth at approximately 30m above sea level. The cairn is approximately 25m in diameter and lies in a cultivated grass field. Cairns are one of several types of burial monument that prehistoric people built as places for their dead throughout the second millennium BC. Loss of part of the earthen cover reveals the cairn itself and parts of what might be the outer kerb. The cairn forms part of a larger group of similar burial sites in the immediate area.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument retains the majority of the key field characteristics for its class, which are: stone mounding; an earthen top cover; possible circular kerb setting; and possible burial deposits. The monument therefore has good potential to reveal information about how communities living in Southwest Scotland during the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Bronze Age built and used these sites. Since burial deposits may survive it could provide specific information about how they buried their dead. Underneath the cairn there is an earlier land surface and this can help us understand the environmental conditions present when the cairn was built.

Contextual characteristics

This is one of a group of related monuments and can therefore help us understand the wider setting of Bronze-Age community life here and its links to other surrounding communities. The monument belongs to a geographically widespread and diverse group of early prehistoric burial monuments found in the southwest of Scotland, where archaeologists know of over 300 examples. While they may share some similar characteristics in their construction, position or setting, they often reflect very different traditions when dealing with the dead, and superficial similarities in appearance may mask a range of different local practices.

The cairn is part of a local cluster of burial monuments that are likely to be similar in date, and so their physical inter-relationship is significant. Such cairns often display similar attributes in the landscape: their proximity to watercourses (such as the north-south flowing rivers feeding the northern Solway Firth), their proximity to broadly contemporary monuments (such as stone circles); and a broadly S-facing aspect across the Solway plain. The line of the Kirtle Water seems to have been an influencing factor in the position of several of these cairns, including this example.

Associative characteristics

The south-west of Scotland has benefited from a relatively long tradition of antiquarian interest, mapping and monument conservation. With particular emphasis on 'Druid's temples' and 'tumuli', as they were called, prehistoric burials and ceremonial monuments such as this cairn were afforded protection from an early stage.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the nature of death and burial during the Bronze Age in South-west Scotland. It has the potential to reveal information about monument construction, funerary practice and the material culture of the societies who buried their dead in such cairns, as well as the environment in which they lived. This monument plays an important part in a much broader understanding about the lives of Bronze-Age people in South-west Scotland and the influences upon them locally, across the Solway Firth and perhaps even the Irish Sea. The cairn is an integral component of the Bronze-Age landscape, significant because of its association with ritual monuments (such as stone circles and standing stones) and by its proximity to areas of contemporary agriculture and settlement, connecting those who settled and worked here with their dead. The loss of the monument would affect our future ability to appreciate and understand the prehistoric landscape and its inhabitants." [1]

Setting description:

The asset lies within a large cultivated grass field on the north side of the Solway Firth. It sits on a rise above the flood plain and lies approximately 400m south-west of Kirtle Water. The asset forms part of a larger group of similar burial sites in the immediate area (e.g. OR003_0022). The relationship with Kirtle Water and other burial monuments is key to understanding its archaeological interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest as a prehistoric funerary monument, as discussed in the statement of importance in the full asset description above. It also has group value with another burial cairn (OR003_0022), approximately 200m to the north-east of the asset. The setting, in relation to other burial monuments and Kirtle Water, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11947>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0018

Asset name: Woodhouse Tower, tower house

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 325074 571492

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Tower house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: SM12071
HER: MDG20781
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0056	Kirkpatrick Tower House (site of)
OR003_0071	Redhall Castle Tower House (site of)
OR003_0126	Mossknowe House, Tower House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises the remains of Woodhouse Tower, a late 16th-century tower house, sited in a commanding position on the escarpment east of the Kirtle Water. The tower is believed to have been constructed by the Irvings shortly after their purchase of this section of the lands of Woodhouse. It also underwent restoration work in 1877, following the collapse of a sizeable amount of the wall.

Tower houses were a popular form of late-medieval fortified dwelling house, particularly popular in the 16th century and found across Scotland in a variety of styles and locations. The surviving fragment of Woodhouse Tower (also known as Warehouse Tower) consists of the north-east wall, which survives to wall-head height, and parts of the adjoining north-west and south-east walls. The south-west wall is still indicated by grass-grown foundations. From the remains the tower was evidently rectilinear in plan, measuring around 9.6m north-west to south-east by around 7m transversely. The walls vary in thickness up to maximum of around 1.7m.

From the remains, it appears that the tower originally accommodated three floors and an attic. The entrance is likely to have been located in the west end of the south-west wall, where a surviving jamb (side post of a door, arch or window) is currently located. The stairwell for a newel stair (spiral staircase with central column) in the east corner of the tower is believed to date from the 1877 restoration work, to allow access to the wall-head. Only the stubs of the stairs remain, the remainder having been almost entirely removed. The two slit windows lighting the stairwell are square-arrised (angled corners bevelled) and obviously added as part of the restoration work. The wall-head carries a two-strand corbel (stone block(s) projecting from wall)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

table with a rolled sill and cyma-recta (concave upper half and convex lower, slightly S-shaped in profile) moulded cornice, apparently for a continuous parapet (low protective wall on outer face of main wall) of slight projection. The north wall terminates on the north with a plain-coped gable for a garret (open space under a roof, similar to a loft space). The basement of the tower was vaulted, as evidenced by the remains of the springing on part of the north-east wall. The partial remains of this springing further indicate the 1877 restoration work. The basement appears to have been lit by splayed gunloops set central to each wall, with additional light from a vertical splayed window just below the projected soffit (underside of arch or vault) of the vault. This may also indicate the presence of an entresol (mezzanine floor over the ground floor) at some point. At first floor level, the north-west wall displays the ingo (return face of a recessed wall), with aumbry (recess) and roll-moulded jamb, for the hall fireplace. Beside this is another aumbry, checked for wooden frame and door. In a similar position in the north-east wall is a window embrasure, with segmental lead and ashlar rear arch, cut-back window seats and an aumbry in the ingo. The window itself, originally barred and checked for a fixed frame, has a stout roll-moulded aris. Two corbels in the north-east wall, together with a projecting jamb for a fireplace in the north-west wall, indicate the former position of the joisted timber floor for the second floor level. The only surviving features on this level are an aumbry in the north-west wall and a window embrasure with segmental head in the north-east wall, which also has a stout edge roll externally. The presence of the garret is indicated by a sole corbel towards the north end of the north-east wall indicating the floor level and a fireplace in the north-west wall with a plain ashlar jamb. Extending along the escarpment and the west-south-west side of the tower are the turf-covered footings of the barmkin (defensive enclosure attached to the main tower, allowing storage of supplies and enhancing defence) wall. This appears to return around 15m to the south-west of the tower, at this point evidenced by a turf-covered stony bank up to 2.5m thick and 0.6m high. A shallow rectangular depression ab...

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

A sizeable amount of the structural elements of the tower survive and are clearly visible in the landscape. Although part of the tower and its associated structures are now reduced to foundation level or no longer visible on the surface, the survival of the remaining section of the tower is relatively good, and the surviving sections appear stable. In addition to the standing remains, there is a high potential for buried remains to survive on and around the tower and its barmkin, as it does not appear to have been heavily cultivated in recent history. Such deposits could not only enhance our understanding of the construction, layout and socio-economic circumstances of this particular monument, but also provide valuable data on the economy and inhabitants of the surrounding area. By comparative analysis between this site and others of a similar age and class, the information uncovered at this site could be used to advance our knowledge of this period of history across the country. The renovation work carried out on the tower in 1877 also gives an idea of methods and reasoning used in such work, which may then be applied to the understanding of other monuments where such work has, or is suspected to have, been carried out.

Contextual characteristics

Woodhouse Tower is representative of a class of architecture popular in the 16th century among late-medieval estate owners. Tower houses were found across Scotland, although many examples have since been badly ruined, or lost entirely as upstanding features. Woodhouse tower is directly related to two other towers in the vicinity, those at Bonshaw and at Robgill. Robgill lies around 325m west-north-west of Woodhouse, and Bonshaw lies around 1km west-north-west. All three towers appear to have very similar designs, although very little now remains of Robgill, and they all appear to have been built and owned by the Irving family. It is rare to have such a relationship between such structures, and analysis of this relationship has the potential to inform us of similar associations between other structures of this date and type. In addition, the towers control a stretch of the valley of the Kirtle Water, with commanding views and imposing positions. Such a situation has the potential to inform us on the socio-economic situation at the time, which may then be related further afield.

Associative characteristics

Woodhouse Tower is known to have been associated with the Irving family, who appear to have been a relatively strong presence in this part of Scotland, having slowly managed to gain complete control of this section of the Kirtle valley from rivals. In addition, we have records indicating the continued ownership of the castle by the Irving family until it was sold in 1818 by General Sir Paulus Aemilius Irving. There is no record

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

of who carried out the repairs in 1877, but from the fact that repair work was carried out on the apparently increasingly ruinous tower, it is clear that the tower still held a significant place in the local area and in local consciousness.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to the understanding of the past, in particular later medieval tower houses and their relationship with the land surrounding them. Spatial analysis between this and other contemporary monuments may reveal valuable information on the layout and patterns of later medieval tower houses within the landscape. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of the placing of such monuments and the nature and purpose of their construction and use." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset maintains its historic position on the escarpment east of the Kirtle Water. It sits within an agricultural field which is screened by vegetation. The WCML railway line lies approximately 70m to the north-east. The setting in relation to the Kirtle Water and other tower houses along this river, is key to understanding its historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its historic and archaeological interest, as a defensive tower house as discussed in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. Woodhouse Tower holds group value with a number of tower houses located along Kirtle Water, including the sites at Mossknowe (OR003_0126) and Redhall (OR003_0071). The setting of the asset, in a commanding position overlooking Kirtle Water, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12071>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0019

Asset name: Robgill Mains, cairn 320m E of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 324723 571090

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Burial cairn

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Bronze Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM11987
HER: MDG7491
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises a burial cairn likely to date to the Bronze Age, now visible as a low, grass-covered circular stone mound. Cairns are one of several types of monument that prehistoric people built as places for their dead throughout the second millennium BC. This cairn lies on the north-east side of the Solway Firth at 75m above sea level, in a large cultivated field and around 500m west of the Kirtle Water. This large cairn is approximately 30m in diameter and over 3m high, although the removal of some of its stone structure has left three distinct hollows in the monument. On its eastern side stones are visible that might be part of a kerb arrangement defining the cairn's outer perimeter.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, centred on the cairn, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance
Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic character

The cairn is a large, well-preserved example and retains much of the key field characteristics for its class, including stone mounding, a possible outer kerb arrangement and burial deposits. It has good potential to reveal information about communities living in South-west Scotland during the Bronze Age and how they built and used these sites. The cairn is likely to seal a buried land surface and this could provide evidence of

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the environment at the time the cairn was built and used.

Contextual characteristics

It belongs to a geographically widespread and diverse group of over 300 early prehistoric burial monuments found in the south-west of Scotland. While they may share some similar characteristics in their construction, position or setting, they often reflect very different traditions when dealing with the dead, and superficial similarities in appearance may mask a range of different local practices. This example is part of a local cluster of burial monuments that are likely to be similar in date, and so their physical inter-relationship is significant. Such cairns often display similar attributes in the landscape: their proximity to watercourses (such as the north to south flowing rivers feeding the northern Solway Firth), their proximity to broadly contemporary monuments (such as stone circles); and a broadly S-facing aspect across the Solway plain. The line of the Kirtle Water seems to have been an influential factor in the position of several of these cairns, including this example.

National importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the nature of death and burial during the Bronze Age in South-West Scotland. It has the potential to reveal information about monument construction, funerary practice and the material culture of the societies who buried their dead in such cairns, as well as the environment in which they lived. This monument plays an important part in a much broader understanding about the lives of Bronze-Age people in South-West Scotland and the influences upon them locally, across the Solway Firth and perhaps even the Irish Sea. The cairn is an integral component of the Bronze-Age landscape, significant because of its association with other ritual monuments (such as stone circles and standing stones) and by its proximity to areas of contemporary agriculture and settlement, connecting those who settled and worked here with their dead. The loss of the monument would affect our future ability to appreciate and understand the prehistoric landscape and its inhabitants." [1]

Setting description:

This cairn lies on the north-east side of the Solway Firth, situated in a prominent position, in a large cultivated field and around 500m west of the Kirtle Water. The setting in relation to Kirtle Water is key to understanding its archaeological interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest as a prehistoric funerary monument, as discussed in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. The setting in relation to Kirtle Water is key to understanding its archaeological interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11987>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0020

**Asset name: The Bracken, enclosed settlement and
droveway 370m WSW of**

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330296 568888

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Enclosed settlement

Period(s): Prehistoric,
Neolithic,
Bronze Age, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM11994
HER: MDG7759
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS044, OR003_RS045, OR003_046

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0129	Boghead Field System (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises an enclosed settlement and ditched droveway of probable Iron-Age date. It lies in an area of improved pasture to the north-west of Gretna Services Area, just below the summit of a low ridge on a gentle south-west-facing slope.

The enclosed settlement is oval on plan and known as Warden's Dyke. Its interior measures about 55m north-east to south-west by about 42m transversely, enclosed by two substantial earth-and-stone banks separated by a wide ditch. The inner bank is best preserved on the north-east, south-east and south-west, where it is about 3m wide and stands about 0.5m above the interior of the enclosure and about 1.5m above the base of the ditch. The outer bank is more substantial, measuring about 3m wide by up to 2m high, and has been enlarged by the creation of a woodland plantation bank along its summit. The ditch that separates the bank varies in width from about 5m up to about 10m. A second, shallow ditch, which may have provided material for the plantation bank, runs around the exterior of the outer bank. The banks and ditches measure up to about 15m in overall width, giving the settlement overall dimensions of about 85m north-east to south-west by 70m transversely. There are two entrances to the enclosure; one in the east-south-east and one in the west-north-west.

Two parallel cropmarks, visible in oblique aerial photographs, extend from the west-north-west entrance of

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the enclosure and run west-north-west for a distance of about 70m. These cropmarks indicate the positions of buried ditches that probably define the course of a ditched droveway or trackway. Archaeological excavation in 1992 of similar ditch features immediately to the east of the enclosure was not able to confirm their date, although it is likely that the droveway was contemporary with the settlement. The excavations also revealed a large number of pits, postholes and other archaeological features dating to the neolithic period and Bronze Age, demonstrating that the site had been a focus for human settlement long before the construction of the Iron-Age enclosure. Further Neolithic and Bronze-age deposits are likely to survive within and around the enclosure.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around within which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area is bounded on the north-east by a post-and-rail fence, which is excluded from the scheduling.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The enclosure is a well-preserved example of a bi-vallate settlement, likely to date to the late first millennium BC or early first millennium AD, surviving in an area of high agricultural activity. Buried deposits inside the enclosure may preserve evidence relating to the social structure and domestic architecture of the Iron-Age people who built and used this monument. Potential exists for a buried soil to be preserved beneath the banks of the enclosure, while the ditches are likely to contain evidence that can inform us about the environment within which the enclosure and droveway were constructed and used. The relationship between the ditched droveway and the entrance into the enclosure may provide evidence to further our understanding of the physical pattern of local settlement and animal husbandry in the Iron Age. The monument is also likely to contain evidence relating to neolithic and Bronze-Age activity at this location.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is one of a number of Iron-Age defended settlement sites with associated droveways or field systems in eastern Dumfries and Galloway, although the presence of Neolithic and Bronze-Age remains suggests that this location was a significant site long before the enclosure was built. It occupies a prominent position within the landscape, with wide views over the surrounding area, particularly to the west and south. Comparing and contrasting the enclosure to other nearby examples can enable an understanding of how Iron-Age farmers positioned such sites within the landscape, as well as provide enhanced contexts to improve our understanding of the Iron-Age economy and structure of society. Later prehistoric droveways are rare in Scotland but there is a concentration of them in eastern Dumfries and Galloway. In eastern Dumfries and Galloway such enclosures may also provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. We can use information gained from the preservation and study of this site to gain an insight into wider Neolithic, Bronze-Age and Iron-Age settlement across Scotland.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to further our understanding of a settlement type that characterises part of the wider Iron-Age domestic landscape, forming an intrinsic element of the later prehistoric settlement pattern along the Solway Firth. Archaeological deposits preserved within the banks, ditches and interior of the monument may provide information about the people who built and occupied the site, what the contemporary environment looked like, and how it was being managed. Spatial analysis of this monument and others in the wider area may further our understanding of patterns of landholding during the Iron Age. The monument also has an inherent potential to further our understanding of neolithic and Bronze-Age settlement and economy. Its loss would impede our future ability to appreciate and understand the prehistoric landscape and its inhabitants." [1]

Setting description:

The asset lies in an area of improved pasture to the north-west of Gretna Services Area, just below the summit of a low ridge on a gentle south-west-facing slope. The A74(M) lies immediately adjacent to the north and affects the ability to appreciate the asset within its wider landscape. Therefore the setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its historic and archaeological interest, as a prehistoric settlement as discussed in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. The A74(M) lies immediately adjacent and affects the ability to appreciate the asset within its wider landscape. Therefore the setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11994>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0021

Asset name: Whinnyrig, enclosed settlement, droveway and field system 130m ENE of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331378 569303

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Enclosed settlement

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM11995
HER: MDG7773
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS039, OR003_RS040

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0083	Whinnyrig Field System (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises the surviving parts of an enclosed settlement, ditched droveway and field system of probable Iron-Age date. It is visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs and lies on a low rise in arable farmland immediately to the west, north and east of the former steading of Whinnyrig.

The enclosure is sub-rectangular in shape. The surrounding ditch is best defined on the east, south-east and north, where a broad, dark cropmark up to 4m wide encloses an area measuring about 70m east to Westby at least 60m transversely. The south part of the enclosure has been destroyed by the former steading of Whinnyrig. A second enclosing ditch is visible on the north-east of the enclosure, about 5m to the outside of the main ditch. A small gap in the main ditch on the east marks the entrance of the enclosure. Immediately to the east of the entrance, a droveway extends eastwards for a distance of about 150m. The droveway is defined by two parallel ditches set about 30m apart. At its east end, the droveway terminates against a further ditch, which runs around the north of the enclosure in a wide arc and marks the outer edge of the field system. Likely to be of Iron-Age date, we can interpret the enclosure, droveway and field system as the remains of a farming settlement.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around within which evidence relating to their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area is bounded on the south and north-west by post-and-wire fences, which are themselves excluded from the scheduling. All above-ground elements of fences crossing the scheduled

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

area are excluded from the scheduling, to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance
Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

As a negative (buried) feature visible in the form of a cropmark on a range of aerial photographs, the enclosure is a good example of an enclosed settlement, likely to date to the late first millennium BC or early first millennium AD. Although the enclosure has been cultivated and partially destroyed by the former steading of Whinnyrig, evidence relating to domestic structures and economy may be preserved as buried deposits inside the enclosure. It is likely that a bank would have lain inside each of the ditches, and potential exists for a buried soil to be preserved both beneath the ploughed-out remains of the banks and within the ditches, providing evidence of the environment within which the enclosure, droveway and field system were created and used. The relationship between the ditched droveway and the entrance into the enclosure may provide evidence to further our understanding of the physical pattern of local settlement and animal husbandry in the Iron Age.

Contextual characteristics

The monument has the potential to contribute towards a better understanding of later prehistoric settlements, particularly those sited in low-lying non-defensive locations. Unlike this monument, most enclosures in eastern Dumfries and Galloway tend to be circular or oval on plan, built on the flanks of hills and along the sides of valleys. Once thought to be a relatively rare component of the settlement record, recent use of aerial photography shows that sub-rectangular enclosures are more widespread than previously appreciated. Comparing and contrasting this enclosure with other nearby examples can enable better understanding of how such sites were positioned within the landscape, as well as provide enhanced contexts for the understanding of economy and social structure in the Iron Age. Later prehistoric droveways are rare in Scotland but there is a concentration of them in eastern Dumfries and Galloway. In eastern Dumfries and Galloway such enclosures may also provide evidence of native-Roman interaction.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to our understanding of the past, in particular Iron-Age enclosed settlements and related remains. This is a relatively well-preserved example of a settlement type that characterises part of the wider Iron-Age domestic landscape, forming an intrinsic element of the later prehistoric settlement pattern along the Solway Firth. Archaeological deposits preserved within the ditches and interior of the monument may provide information about the people who built and occupied the site, what the contemporary environment looked like, and how people managed this resource. Spatial analysis of this monument and others in the wider area may further our understanding of patterns of landholding during the Iron Age. Its loss would impede our future ability to appreciate and understand the Iron-Age landscape and its inhabitants." [1]

The extent of the field system has been expanded further east and west through remote sensing survey (OR003_RS040) [2]

Setting description:

The asset lies on a low rise in arable farmland immediately to the west, north and east of the former steading of Whinnyrig. The asset is surrounded by a wider area of crop marks which have been interpreted as an associated field system (OR003_0083), with which it has group value. A private track lies immediately adjacent to the south and the WCML lies approximately 150m to the north.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a prehistoric settlement as discussed in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. The setting in relation to the wider Whinnyrig Field System (OR003_0083) makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11995>
- 2 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0022

Asset name: Calvertsholm Cottages, cairn 320m NNW of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 328063 569264

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Burial cairn

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Bronze Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM11950
HER: MDG7359
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0017 Calvertsholm Cottages, cairn 315m WNW of

OR003_0025 Calvertsholm, settlement 110m N of

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises a burial cairn likely to date to the Early Bronze Age, now visible as a low turf- and grass-covered circular stone mound. It lies within a large cultivated field (currently under grass) on the north side of the Solway Firth at approximately 20m above sea level.

The cairn is approximately 11m in diameter and survives as a rectangular unploughed island. Cairns are one of several types of monument that prehistoric people built as places for their dead throughout the second millennium BC. Partial excavation of this cairn in 1908 revealed the remains of an adult and child within a stone-lined grave (cist). Elements of the cairn structure, including a possible outer kerb, are partly visible. The cairn forms part of a larger group of similar burial sites in the immediate area.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance
Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic character

The monument retains the majority of the key field characteristics for its class, which are: central burial

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

deposits (despite being disturbed during antiquarian fieldwork); cist settings; stone mounding; and a stone and earthen mound. The monument has good potential to reveal information about communities living in South-West Scotland during the Bronze Age, how they built and used these sites. The cairn's structure, layout and the detail of its burials can all help our understanding of the episodes of burial here, the ways in which people dealt with their dead in the past, and the social meaning that attached to this. Underneath the cairn there is an earlier land surface and this can give us information about the environmental conditions at the time the cairn was built.

Contextual characteristics

This is one of a group of related monuments and can therefore help us understand the wider setting of Bronze-Age community life here and its links to other surrounding communities. The monument belongs to a geographically widespread and diverse group of early prehistoric burial monuments found in the southwest of Scotland, where archaeologists know of over 300 examples. While they may share some similar characteristics in their construction, position or setting, they often reflect very different traditions when dealing with the dead, and superficial similarities in appearance may mask a range of different local practices.

The cairn is part of a local cluster of burial monuments that are likely to be similar in date, and so their physical inter-relationship is significant. Such cairns often display similar attributes in the landscape: their proximity to watercourses (such as the north to south flowing rivers feeding the northern Solway Firth), their proximity to broadly contemporary monuments (such as stone circles); and a broadly S-facing aspect across the Solway plain. The line of the Kirtle Water seems to have been an influencing factor in the position of several of these cairns, including this example.

Associative characteristics

The south-west of Scotland has benefited from a relatively long tradition of antiquarian interest, mapping and monument conservation. With particular emphasis on 'Druid's temples' and 'tumuli', as they were called, prehistoric burials and ceremonial monuments such as this cairn were afforded protection from an early stage.

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the nature of death and burial during the Bronze Age in Southwest Scotland. It has the potential to reveal information about monument construction, funerary practice and the material culture of the societies who buried their dead in such cairns, as well as the environment in which they lived. This monument plays an important part in a much broader understanding about the lives of Bronze-Age people in South-West Scotland and the influences upon them locally, across the Solway Firth and perhaps even the Irish Sea. The cairn is an integral component of the Bronze-Age landscape, significant because of its association with ritual monuments (such as stone circles and standing stones) and by its proximity to areas of contemporary agriculture and settlement, connecting those who settled and worked here with their dead. The loss of the monument would affect our future ability to appreciate and understand the prehistoric landscape and its inhabitants." [1]

Setting description:

The asset lies within a large cultivated field (currently under grass) on the northern side of the Solway Firth. It forms part of a larger group of similar burial sites in the immediate area (e.g. OR003_0017) and lies approximately 200m south of Kirtle Water. The relationship with other cairns and the river is key to understanding the asset's archaeological interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a prehistoric funerary monument as described in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. It also derives group value from its relationship with another cairn (OR003_0017) approximately 200m to the south-west of the asset. The setting in relation to other burial monuments and Kirtle Water makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11950>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0023

Asset name: Blackyett, cairn 225m E of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 325278 571084

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Burial cairn

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Bronze Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM11951
HER: MDG7445
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises a mound likely to be a burial cairn dating to the Bronze Age. It survives as a substantial circular earthwork contained by a fenced deciduous plantation, where it is lightly grazed. The monument lies at approximately 80m above sea level on the south side of the Kirtle water, one of the east watercourses feeding the Solway Firth.

The cairn is approximately 35m in diameter and 5m high. It is apparently flattened at the top as a base for a modern building or structure that has now largely disappeared except for a low curved wall feature. Immediately to the south of the mound extends a group of linear earthen banks and ditches, probably the remains of 18th- or 19th-century agricultural improvement works over poorly drained ground.

The area to be scheduled is a clipped circle centred on the centre of the mound, to include the mound and an area around it within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling is the top 300mm of a track running across the northern part of the scheduled area and all surrounding, later boundary features, to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance
Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

This substantial earthwork retains a significant proportion of its original shape and extent. It has good potential to reveal information about how communities living in South-West Scotland during the Bronze Age built and used such sites, specifically (with the burial deposits that are likely to survive) how they treated their dead. The cairn will seal an earlier land surface and this can help us understand environmental conditions present at the time people built the mound.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a geographically widespread and diverse group of early prehistoric burial monuments found in the south-west of Scotland, where archaeologists know of over 300 examples. While they may share some similar characteristics in their construction, position or setting, they often reflect very different traditions when dealing with the dead, and superficial similarities in appearance may mask a range of different local practices.

There are local concentrations of these monuments that may not be part of a cemetery-type tradition, but nonetheless their position and inter-relationship in the landscape is still significant. They often display similar attributes in the landscape: their proximity to watercourses (such as the north to south flowing rivers feeding the northern Solway Firth), their proximity to broadly contemporary monuments (such as stone circles); and a broadly S-facing aspect across the Solway plain. The line of the Kirtle Water seems to have been an influencing factor in the position of several of these cairns, including this example.

Associative characteristics

The south-west of Scotland has benefited from a relatively long tradition of antiquarian interest, mapping and monument conservation. With particular emphasis on the so-called 'Druid's temples' and 'tumuli', prehistoric burials and ceremonial monuments such as this cairn were afforded protection from an early stage. The first edition OS map depicts this site.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the nature of death and burial during the Bronze Age in South-West Scotland. It can reveal information about monument construction, funerary practice and the material culture of the communities who buried their dead in these cairns. This monument plays an important part in a much broader understanding about the lives of Bronze-Age people in South-West Scotland and the influences upon them locally, across the Solway Firth and perhaps the Irish Sea. It is an integral component of the Bronze-Age landscape, significant because of its association with ritual monuments (such as stone circles and standing stones) and by its proximity to areas of contemporary agriculture and settlement, connecting those who settled and worked here with their dead. The loss of the monument would affect our future ability to appreciate and understand the prehistoric landscape and its inhabitants." [1]

Setting description:

The monument lies approximately 60m south of Kirtle Water, along the edge of a steep escarpment. The asset lies within dense woodland and a large quarry lies immediately adjacent to the east. This has reduced the ability to understand the relationship of the asset with the wider landscape. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a prehistoric funerary monument as described in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. The asset lies within dense woodland, which affects the ability to understand the relationship of the asset with the wider landscape. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM11951>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0024

Asset name: Broats, enclosure 250m N of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 325229 569281

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Enclosed settlement

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM4087
HER: MDG4698
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises a trapezoidal enclosure measuring approximately 40m east to west by 35m to 40m north to south within a narrow ditch with a wide entrance to the east. Likely to be of Iron-age date, the enclosure is situated at about 50m above sea level on the lower slopes of a small hill overlooking low-lying land adjacent to Kirtle Water and the Solway Firth. We can interpret it as the remains of a farming settlement: houses, agricultural buildings, areas for keeping animals and undertaking other activities surrounded by an enclosing bank and ditch. First scheduled on 7 Dec 1978, the monument is being rescheduled to reflect the current practice in relation to scheduling of field systems.

Preserved as a buried feature and visible on aerial photographs, the trapezoidal enclosure comprises a well-defined ditch up to 2m wide enclosing an internal area measuring approximately 40m east to west by 35m to 40m north to south. A 8m-wide entrance is visible to the east and there is the faint indication of a sub-rectangular structure within the west part of the interior. This structure measures approximately 13m north-north-east to south-south-west by 7m east-north-east/west-south-west, and has a 5m-wide entrance in the west. Adjoining the north-west corner, and adjacent to the north, west and south sides of the enclosure, aerial photographs show the ditched boundaries of a well-preserved rectilinear field system. The field in which the monument lies is currently under pasture, and is regularly ploughed.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan to include the enclosure, its ditch, and an area around within which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as well as a small sample of the associated field system, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Cultural Significance

The monument's archaeological significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

Preserved as a negative (buried) feature visible as a cropmark, the enclosure is a good example of a univallate defended settlement with associated field system, likely to date to the late first millennium BC or early first millennium AD, surviving in an area of high agricultural activity. As an unexcavated rectilinear enclosure, we cannot rule out the possibility that the site is medieval rather than later prehistoric. Although the monument has been cultivated, buried deposits inside the enclosure may preserve evidence relating to the potential domestic structure, possible roundhouses, and economy, which may enhance our understanding of the social structures and domestic architecture of the Iron-age people who built and used this monument. It is likely that a bank would have lain just inside of the ditch, and potential exists for the preservation of a buried soil both beneath the ploughed-out remains of the bank and within the ditch, providing evidence of the environment within which Iron-age people built the enclosure. The ditch may also contain deposits and archaeological features relating to the construction and occupation of the site, and its association with the surrounding field system. Many of the ditches of the field system are on the same broad axes as the enclosure, which is the reason that the field system appears to be contemporary, and this is therefore important evidence of the relationship between an enclosed landscape and such settlements.

Contextual characteristics

This monument has the capacity to contribute towards a better understanding of enclosures and defended settlements, particularly those sited adjacent to low-lying undefendable areas. Most similar enclosures in eastern Dumfries and Galloway tend to be lie along the sides of valleys and in close proximity to each other. Comparing and contrasting the enclosure to other nearby examples can enable an understanding of how Iron-age farmers positioned such sites within the landscape, as well as provide enhanced contexts to improve our understanding of the Iron-age economy and structure of society. From aerial photography archaeologists now recognise that such rectilinear settlements are not as rare as previously thought, and that their distribution complements the surviving evidence in Northumberland. We can use information gained from the preservation and study of this site to gain an insight into the wider knowledge of Iron-age enclosed settlement across Scotland.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular to Iron-age enclosures that characterise the wider Iron-age domestic landscape. It forms an intrinsic element of the later prehistoric settlement pattern along Kirtle Water and the Solway Firth. Domestic remains and artefacts from settlements have the potential to tell us about wider prehistoric society, its architecture, how people lived, where they came from, who they had contacts with, and provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. Archaeological deposits preserved within the ditch, interior of the monument and within the ditch of the possible domestic structure, may provide information about the nature of the contemporary environment, and the use prehistoric farmers made of it. Spatial analysis of similar sites may inform our understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion of settlement. Its loss would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments (particularly those adjacent to low-lying undefendable locations) within the landscape both in eastern Dumfries and Galloway and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of Iron-age social structure, economy, and building practices." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a prehistoric settlement as described in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4087>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0025

Asset name: Calvertsholm, settlement 110m N of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 328170 569019

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Enclosed settlement

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM12128
HER: MDG8796
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0017 Calvertsholm Cottages, cairn 315m WNW of

OR003_0022 Calvertsholm Cottages, cairn 320m NNW of

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement and associated droveway, visible from the air as a series of cropmarks and on the ground as very low earthworks. The settlement is Iron Age, likely to date to the late first millennium BC or early first millennia AD, and forms part of a wider pattern of later prehistoric defensive and domestic structures in eastern Dumfries and Galloway. It lies 400m south of the Kirtle Water, at 25m above sea level.

The enclosure measures a maximum of 90 m north to south by about 120 m transversely and lies on relatively flat ground. It consists of an irregularly-shaped univallate enclosure, comprising a ditch 3m wide, with a 6m-wide entrance-gap on the north end of the east side. Within the enclosure lie the remains of up to five circular structures, most likely roundhouses, each measuring up to 15m in diameter. The droveway, which appears to lead to and/or from the enclosure, runs for at least 550m, its axis orientated WNW-ESE. However, only a section of the droveway, measuring 90m in length, is included in the area to be scheduled. This allows for the preservation of evidence for the chronological relationship between the enclosure and droveway.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area is bounded on the north-west, north-east and south by a fenceline. This and the above-ground remains of an electricity transformer pole and its stays are specifically excluded from the scheduling, to allow for their maintenance.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument is a particularly good example of a large, univallate enclosed settlement and associated droveway, likely to date to the late first millennium BC or early first millennium AD, possibly including the period of Roman occupation of the area. Despite having been ploughed nearly flat in the modern period, cropmarks in aerial photographs indicate that remains survive under the topsoil and very slight traces of the rampart can be seen on the ground.

The monument has considerable potential to enhance understanding of Iron-Age domestic, defensive and ritual activity. The complex remains at Calvertsholm represent the accumulated remains of repeated construction on and occupation of a single site and therefore have the potential to provide information relating to a relatively long period of time. Given the site's location, it seems likely that people designed the ditches to enclose or exclude stock, or define the area of settlement, rather than to provide defence. The survival of roundhouses indicates the potential for evidence relating to architectural techniques and everyday life in the later prehistoric period to be preserved. In addition, the droveway and associated remains retain the potential to enhance understanding of livestock management in the later prehistoric period and in particular its relationship to crop husbandry.

Contextual characteristics

This monument has the capacity to contribute to a better understanding of forts and enclosed settlements, and in particular the role of non-defensive settlement enclosures in the later prehistoric settlement pattern. The low-lying location of Calvertsholm, close to a river, suggests that agricultural activities were of great importance to its builders. The site's proximity to two prehistoric burial cairns, which lie within 300m of the enclosure, enhances its significance. Indeed, the droveway appears to bend to avoid the southernmost cairn, perhaps indicating the respect given in the Iron Age to earlier ritual monuments.

Later prehistoric droveways are rare in Scotland but there is a concentration of them in eastern Dumfries and Galloway. The significance of Calvertsholm is therefore enhanced by its proximity to the later prehistoric settlement enclosures of Douglas Farm (RCAHMS No. NY36NW 18) and Whinnyrig (RCAHMS No. NY36NW 30), less than 4km to the east, both of which have droveways visible from the air in cropmarks. Spatial analysis of these and other settlement sites in the region may further our understanding of settlement location, the structure of society, and the Iron-Age economy. In eastern Dumfries and Galloway such enclosures may also provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. We can therefore use information gained from the preservation and study of these sites together to gain an insight into Iron-Age enclosed settlement across Scotland.

National importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to our understanding of the past, in particular Iron-Age enclosed settlements and associated remains. This monument is a good example of a settlement type that characterises the wider Iron-Age domestic landscape, forming an intrinsic element of the later prehistoric settlement pattern along the Kirtle Water. The survival of field characteristics and its proximity to two other sites with droveways enhances this potential. Domestic remains and artefacts from settlement enclosures have the potential not only to tell us about wider prehistoric architecture, but also society, how people lived, where they came from, who they had contacts with, and may offer an insight into the function of such settlements. Spatial analysis of sites may inform our understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion of settlement." [1]

Setting description:

The asset lies within agricultural land approximately 400m south of Kirtle Water and immediately north of Calvertsholm Farm. The droveway associated with the settlement runs north-west and past Calvertsholm cairn (OR003_0017), which lies approximately 250m to the north-west. However, modern agricultural buildings lie immediately adjacent to the south which have reduced the ability to understand the asset within its wider landscape. The relationship with other prehistoric sites, including the cairns to the west-north-west and north-north-west of the asset, makes a positive contribution of the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a prehistoric settlement as described in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above. The relationship with other prehistoric sites in the landscape, including the cairns to the west-north-west and north-north-west of the asset, makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12128>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0027

Asset name: Gretna Village, 14-32 (Even Nos) Canberra Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 332135 567412

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Row

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9926
HER: MDG20919
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0036 Gretna Village, 23-33 (Odd Nos) Canberra Road

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

A row of early 20th century houses. Designed by Raymond Unwin and C M Crickmer in 1916 for munitions workers. It is a row of five brick-built, two-storey double villas. Each block is symmetrical, with the roadside elevations having mostly six (three + three) bays, although the central block, Nos 22, 24 has an eight-bay elevation and 1916 datestone. The end blocks (Nos 14, 16 and 30, 32) have outer bays shallow advanced with tripartites. Doors/porches in flanks. There are segmental-arched ground floor windows. Original glazing is present in some of the small-paned sashes. There is a modern canted window to No 28, No 32 is now painted. There are end and shared central axial chimney stacks, these are ribbed, with decorative brick copes. The row has piended slate roofs.

Statement of Special Interest

This row of five semi-detached houses is a significant part of the picturesque streetscape of the planned town of Gretna. The buildings are of red brick - an unusual residential building material in Scotland - and have some simple yet decorative features in the prominent large chimney stacks and the segmental-arched window openings. Gretna was designed along Garden City principles, which included the use of small groups of housing with accessible green space. The houses here are set back from the pavement each with a private garden and conform to this principle. The gently curving aspect to the street is a key factor in the town planning of Gretna.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer was Raymond Unwin, with Courtnay M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Many of the original windows and doors have been replaced with a variety of materials and glazing patterns. The original glazing pattern predominantly consisted of small pane timber sash and case windows, which are apparent in early photographs of Gretna. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset comprises the streetscape of Canberra Road. Each house is set within a private garden and most are defined by a low hedge or shrubbery. The houses are set back from the road, opposite 23-33 Canberra Road (OR003_0036) which gives the street a sense of openness. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9926>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0028

Asset name: Gretna Village, Annan Road, Hunters Lodge Hotel

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 332045 567287

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Hotel

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9936
HER: MDG20929
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

A hotel built circa 1917. The hotel is in the Arts and Crafts tradition and built of harled brickwork. It is a single storey with attic and there are two wide gables to the roadside with a door in the right gable. The main roof is swept between an over timbered veranda, now glass-fronted (2012), and has two dormers over with harled gable-heads. It has chimney stacks and is roofed with graded Cumbrian slates. There are wide windows with small-paned casements

Statement of Special Interest

This distinctive Arts and Crafts style hotel sits on a main road in Gretna and adds significantly to the streetscape. The prominent gables with low, swept roofs, the deep-set round-arched entrance door, and the gabled-headed dormers are typical features of the Arts and Crafts style and add to the architectural interest of the building. The building was originally the staff club of the town and early photographs show the open verandah and small pane casement windows.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

chief designer, Raymond Unwin was appointed by the government, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset comprises the streetscape of Annan Road. The asset is set back from the main road and has a private garden along its frontage, defined by a low stone wall. A driveway to the east separates the asset from a small open space and contemporary houses lie across the street to the south. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9936>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0029

Asset name: Gretna Village, Annan Road, Surrone House

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 332072 567334

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9935
HER: MDG20928
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house, probably from the early 19th century. It is an unusually wide, two-storey, five-bay house (the inner three bays grouped) with a modern square central porch and square first floor windows. It is harled, with painted ashlar margins. The windows are sashed with a four-pane glazing pattern throughout. It has a piended slate roof, the original stacks are demolished, with a single rebuilt stack below the roof apex [1]. It has a modern, single-storey rear extension.

Setting description:

The setting of this asset comprises a private garden to the north with hardstanding for car parking and a small open space to the south. It is set far back from the nearby main streets. The asset predates the rest of the town and does not conform to the planned layout. The asset would have been located within an agricultural landscape prior to the construction of the munitions workers' town in the early 20th century. However, the area was densely developed as part of the construction of Gretna and the former setting is no longer legible. However its construction style contrasts with its surroundings and is discernible as an earlier structure. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, especially as a record of housing pre-dating the purpose-built town. The asset originally sat within an agricultural landscape, however, the area is now densely developed and the former setting is no longer legible. However its construction style contrasts with its surroundings and is discernible as an earlier structure. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9935>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0030

Asset name: Gretna Village, Annan Road, All Saints Episcopal Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331799 567307

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9934
HER: MDG20927
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0031 Gretna Village, Annan Road, Rectory to All Saints Episcopal Church

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

An early 20th century episcopal church. It was designed by Geoffry Lucas and is dated to 1917. The church is in Arts and Crafts tradition, built of bull-faced red ashlar with polished dressings and slate roofs, the openings are mostly round-headed with recessed margins. There is an aisled nave, with a porch at the south-west and a massive square tower at the base. There is a full-height chancel with gabled small side chapels, buttressed gables, a shallow western porch and an apex belfry between the chancel and nave. The interior has pointed-arched nave arcades on plain octagonal columns to a vaulted ceiling with plaster ribs. The font has a crocketed timber cover and there is a panelled sanctuary with a Comperesque English altar screen.

Statement of Special Interest

Place of Worship in use as such. All Saints Church is situated at the key crossroads in Gretna village and is a significant central building in the town. Built in red brick, it is notable for its small windows and deep overhanging roof to the nave. It is built in red sandstone, which sets it apart from the more usual red brick of the housing in Gretna. The massive, square tower-base was intended for a tower, which was never built.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer Raymond Unwin, was appointed by the government, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Geoffry Lucas (1872-1947). His practice was based in Hichin, Hertfordshire and he worked predominantly in this area. He carried out some work for Hampstead Garden Suburb. All Saints Episcopal Church and Rectory are his only known buildings in Scotland. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset comprises an open space, which leads directly onto the surrounding Annan Road to the south and Central Avenue to the east. It occupies a prominent corner plot and its construction of red sandstone, contrasts with the predominantly brick buildings that surround the Church. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. It also derives group value from its association with the rectory (OR003_0031), which lies to the west. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9934>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0031

Asset name: Gretna Village, Annan Road, Rectory to All Saints Episcopal Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331754 567303

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9933
HER: MDG11757
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0030 Gretna Village, Annan Road, All Saints Episcopal Church

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

An early 20th century parsonage. It was built by Geoffry Lucas, circa 1917. It is a simple garden suburb picturesque brick-built parsonage, having two storeys with a rear wing. There is a door on the east flank and a three-bay elevation to Annan Road with an advanced inner bay, small-paned windows with timber mullions and transoms. It has a pair of ridge stacks and a piended slate roof.

Statement of Special Interest

This rectory, with its prominent chimney stacks, is a significant addition to the main street in Gretna village. The building is of red brick - an unusual residential building material in Scotland - and has some decorative features in the brick detailing above the windows and the advanced central bay. The top storey windows are set close to the roof line and this, together with the deep eaves also add to the architectural interest of the building. Gretna was designed along Garden City principles, which included the use of small groups of housing with accessible green space.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

chief designer, Raymond Unwin was appointed by the government, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Easttriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Geoffrey Lucas (1872-1947). His practice was based in Hichin, Hertfordshire and he worked predominantly in this area. He carried out some work for Hampstead Garden Suburb. All Saints Episcopal Church and Rectory are his only known buildings in Scotland. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is comprised of the streetscape of Annan Road. The asset lies within a private garden and defined by a low boundary. It lies immediately west of All Saints Church (OR003_0030) and is set back from Annan Road. Contemporary housing lies to the south. A supermarket has been recently built to the west, however, its low height and set back position does not detract from the overall context. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna and its relationship with the Church, is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, especially as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. It also derives group value from its relationship with All Saints Church (OR003_0030), which lies to the east. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna and adjacent to All Saints Church is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9933>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0032

Asset name: Gretna Village, 56A-F, 58A-C and 60A-E Annan Road, (including Tourist Information Office)

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331911 567254

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Flats

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9937
HER: MDG20930
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

A block of flats from the early 20th century. They were designed by Raymond Unwin and C M Crickmer in 1917, in Edwardian Renaissance style. It is a symmetrical two-storey block of flats with a northern long principal front, a pedimented narrow central and wide outer gables with blocked cornices. A single storey range adjoins each outer southern gable forming a U-plan block. It is in red brick, with some dressings red ashlar. To the long northern elevation the outer bays have shallow advanced ground floor Venetian windows, pedimented and architraved main door central windows (small-paned sashes) all in shallow recessed vertical panels, an eaves course, a mutuled cornice, axial stacks and slated roofs. The six-bay flanks are also with architraved doorways, the westmost low wing is now a Tourist Information Office.

Statement of Special Interest

This U-plan building situated at a key junction on Gretna village is well-detailed with prominent wide chimney stacks and cornice decoration. The regularly spaced windows and the simple classical detailing in the Venetian window and the pedimented door pieces add to the architectural interest of the property. The building was the former Police Barracks for Gretna village.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer, Raymond Unwin, was appointed by the government, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset comprises the streetscape of Annan Road. The asset has a private garden along its frontage, which opens out onto Annan Road. A park lies to the west, and a mix of terraced and semi-detached housing to the east and south. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9937>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0033

Asset name: Plump Bridge (A6071 over River Sark)

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 333159 568015

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9927
HER: MDG20920
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A road bridge built around 1818. The road bridge comprises a single segmental arch over the River Sark. It is built in red ashlar, with recessed arch-rings, wide outer pilaster strips linked by straight parapets and ramped retaining walls to the roadway approaches. The bridge is now bypassed to the south and partly lies within the Kirkandrews parish in Cumbria [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises an agricultural landscape. The bridge carries a private track over the River Sark and sits in a slightly elevated position in relation to the surrounding landscape. A modern road bridge has been built to the immediate south and the asset no longer carries the main traffic flow.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of improvement to road transport links. The setting of the asset over the River Sark is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9927>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0034

Asset name: Gretna Village, Annan Road, The Gables

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331474 567357

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Villa

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9932
HER: MDG20925
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

An early 20th century villa house. It was designed by Raymond Unwin and C M Crickmer, (site architect), and built in 1917. It is a brick-built neo-classical villa with flanking wings, multi-paned sash windows and broad-eaved piended slate roofs. The house is two storeys and five bays, with shallow segmental-arched ground floor windows and a shallow stepped forward central bay with a moulded doorway with a flat canopied hood. It has end stacks and modern solar panels. The wings are set forward from the house and have two bays to the front with axial stacks. There is a later extension to the rear.

Statement of Special Interest

This symmetrical building has prominent tall, chimney stacks and is a significant addition to the streetscape of Gretna. The building is of red brick - an unusual residential building material in Scotland - and has some decorative features in the contrasting brick detailing around the windows and the flanking single-storey wings. The top storey windows are set close to the roof line and this, together with the deep eaves also add to the architectural interest of the building. Gretna was designed along Garden City principles, where houses are often set back from the pavement with a private garden, as here. The building sits across the road from the former hospital and was the doctor's home when Gretna was first established.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer, Raymond Unwin was appointed by the government, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb" [1].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is comprised of the streetscape of Annan Road. The asset is set back from Annan Road and has a private garden, with a large driveway and car parking areas. Its frontage is defined by a low hedge boundary, with a line of mature trees as well. It is set at the western edge of the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9932>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0035

Asset name: Gretna Village, 30-52 (Even Nos) Victory Avenue

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331707 567379

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9940
HER: MDG20933
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

Three rows of terraced housing from the early 20th century. Designed and built by Raymond Unwin and Courtney M Crickmer, 1916, the asset comprises three rows of two-storey terraced housing forming U-shaped plan around a courtyard. The rows are in red brick, with later pebble dash to Nos 46-52. The entrance doors have consoled flat canopies. There are mostly segmental-arched ground floor window openings. The southern row is symmetrical, nine-bays with pair of advanced central gables with ball finials. The eastern and western rows are eight-bays. All have predominantly non-traditional replacement windows in various materials, piended roofs in grey slates and corniced ridge stacks.

Statement of Special Interest

This U-plan grouping of terraced housing is a significant part of the streetscape of the planned town of Gretna. The buildings are of red brick - an unusual residential building material in Scotland - and have some simple yet decorative features in the ball finialed gables and the segmental-arched window openings. The U-plan grouping is of particular interest as Gretna was designed along Garden City principles. One of these is the use of small groups of housing with accessible green space. 30-52 Victory Avenue is the only one of these small U-plan groups existing in Gretna and as such is a key part of the overall planning of the town.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer was Raymond Unwin, with Courtnay M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Many of the original windows and doors have been replaced with a variety of materials and glazing patterns. The original glazing pattern predominantly consisted of small pane timber sash and case windows, which are apparent in early photographs of Gretna. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is comprised of the streetscape of Victory Avenue. The houses are arranged in a U-shape, around a central green space, which is subdivided by hedges. This arrangement contrasts with the rest of Victory Avenue, which is defined by terraced houses that are set back from the street. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9940>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0036

Asset name: Gretna Village, 23-33 (Odd Nos) Canberra Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 332089 567432

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Row

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9938
HER: MDG20931
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0027 Gretna Village, 14-32 (Even Nos) Canberra Road

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

A row of three villa blocks from the early 20th century. Built by Raymond Unwin and C M Crickmer (site architect) in 1916/17. A row of three brick-built two-storey double-villa blocks in a symmetrical lay-out, the blocks are linked by low wings, but with some alterations. The central block has two inner doors and octagonal outer lights at the ground floor. The flanking ranges have round-headed doorways, set in stepped reveals and contained in shallow projecting full-height bays. The block nearest the south is pebble-dashed and with modern glazing. The slate roofs have chimney stacks.

Statement of Special Interest

This U-plan grouping of terraced housing is a significant part of the streetscape of the planned town of Gretna. The buildings are of red brick - an unusual residential building material in Scotland - and have some simple yet decorative features in the ball finialed gables and the segmental-arched window openings. The U-plan grouping is of particular interest as Gretna was designed along Garden City principles. One of these is the use of small groups of housing with accessible green space. 30-52 Victory Avenue is the only one of these small U-plan groups existing in Gretna and as such is a key part of the overall planning of the town.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

chief designer was Raymond Unwin, with Courtnay M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Many of the original windows and doors have been replaced with a variety of materials and glazing patterns. The original glazing pattern predominantly consisted of small pane timber sash and case windows, which are apparent in early photographs of Gretna." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset comprises the streetscape of Canberra Road. Each house is set within a private garden and most are defined by a low hedge or shrubbery. The houses are set back from the road, opposite 23-33 Canberra Road (OR003_0036) which gives the street a sense of openness. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9938>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0037

Asset name: Gretna Village, 148-171 (inclusive nos), Central Avenue

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331881 567314

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Terrace

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9961
HER: MDG20953
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

Two linked terraces from the early 20th century. Designed and built by Raymond Unwin and C M Crickmer, (site architect) in 1917 for munitions workers. They are two symmetrical terraces each of three blocks (each block containing four houses) linked by low porches and facing one another across a wide avenue. The terraces are brick-built, two of the blocks are now part pebble-dashed. the original glazing is mostly small-paned sashes. The inner houseblocks both have two advanced square bays, the outer blocks are L-plan, with three terminal bays set forward. The original inner doors are paired and with doors and side lights all contained within semi-circular arched heads. There are brick end and axial stacks to the piended slate roofs.

Statement of Special Interest

These two rows of houses form the central core of the unique and picturesque village of Gretna, designed along Garden City principles. The buildings line the central street through the village and are well-detailed and distinctive. The piended roofs, prominent chimney stacks and varied decorative details add to the architectural interest of the properties and include the advanced bays, round-arched entrance and small, round windows. The houses are of red brick - an unusual material for domestic buildings in Scotland. The houses were originally built as dormitories for the factory workers, but in such a way that they could be converted into private housing.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer was Raymond Unwin, with Courtnay M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Many of the original windows and doors have been replaced with a variety of materials and glazing patterns. The original glazing pattern predominantly consisted of small pane timber sash and case windows, which are apparent in early photographs of Gretna. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is comprised of the streetscape of Central Avenue. The houses are set within private gardens, with frontages defined by low walls or hedges. The houses face each other across a long open green space which lies in the centre and has a small number of mature trees. Central Avenue forms the central core of Gretna, a planned town which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9961>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0038

Asset name: Milligansbush, palisaded enclosure 250m SW of

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331203 570952

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Palisaded enclosure

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE: SM12196
HER: MDG5192
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

The monument comprises the remains of a palisaded enclosure, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The enclosure is likely to date to the first millennium BC or early first millennium AD. The monument lies on a south-south-east facing slope in an arable field, at 35m above sea level, close to the Black Sark Burn. The enclosure is roughly oval in plan. The part of the enclosure visible as cropmarks measures a maximum of 30m north to south by 22m transversely. The entrance is likely to be on the south.

The area to be scheduled is roughly oval on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance
Cultural Significance

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument consists of a palisaded enclosure, likely to date to the first millennium BC or early first millennium AD, surviving as a negative (buried) feature and visible as a cropmark on a range of aerial photographs. No features are visible within the enclosure but excavations on similar sites suggest that the remains of roundhouses and associated features are likely to be preserved. The palisade slot may contain deposits and archaeological features relating to the construction and occupation of the monument. The monument has considerable potential to enhance understanding of Iron-Age domestic, defensive and ritual activity. The location of the enclosure, on a knoll in the lowland zone, close to the Black Sark Burn suggests

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

that access to good agricultural land was important to its builders.

Contextual characteristics

Ten palisaded enclosures have been identified through aerial survey in eastern Dumfries and Galloway, of which this is one. Nine have been identified from upstanding remains, during field survey. A further four have been identified by excavation or archaeological evaluation. Size, shape and complexity within this class of site varies widely. Each enclosure therefore has the capacity to contribute something unique towards our understanding of palisaded enclosures and settlements. In addition, comparing and contrasting palisaded enclosures with ditched enclosures and forts can enhance our understanding of the relationships between such sites, thus shedding light on the social structure and economy during the Iron Age. This monument therefore has the capacity to contribute towards a better understanding of the role of lowland enclosures in the later prehistoric settlement pattern.

In eastern Dumfries and Galloway, such enclosures may also provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. For this reason, this monument's significance is enhanced by its proximity to the complex of Roman camps at Kirkpatrick Fleming, less than 4km to the west.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to enhance our understanding of a settlement type that characterises the wider Iron-Age domestic landscape, forming an important aspect of the later prehistoric settlement pattern along the River Annan and Kirtle Water. Domestic remains and artefacts from enclosures and settlements have the potential to tell us about wider prehistoric society, its architecture, how people lived, where they came from, who they had contacts with, and provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. Archaeological deposits preserved within the palisade slot and interior of the monument may provide information about what the contemporary environment looked like, and how prehistoric farmers used it. Spatial analysis of sites may inform our understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion of settlement. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments (particularly those in low-lying undefendable locations) within the landscape both in eastern Dumfries and Galloway and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of Roman-native interaction and Iron-Age social structure, economy, and building practices." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a palisaded enclosure as described in the statement of national importance in the full asset description above.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12196>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0039

Asset name: Gretna Village, Victory Road, Anvil Hall, Former Roman Catholic Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331755 567458

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB9963
HER: MDG13706
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

An early 20th century church. Designed by C E Simmons, dated to 1917. It is a byzantine-style church, all brick-built with pantile roofs and the openings are mostly round-headed. It has an aisled Latin cross-plan, with an octagonal drum over the crossing, paired clerestory lights, pilaster strips to the bays and the upper level of the west gable, recessed round-arched blind panels to the canted tall apse and flanking west door and twin-gabled "side chapels". The interior walls have exposed brickwork and there are aisle arcades with paired arches to the bays and plastered vaulted ceilings.

Statement of Special Interest

The Anvil Hall is a distinctive red brick former Roman Catholic church dominated by its Byzantine octagonal tower. The building is notable for its varied roof heights, with gables, apse and tower and its tight composition. Red brick is the main building material in Gretna, and is an uncommon building material in Scotland, particularly for domestic housing, and also for churches, as here. There is some fine detailing in the brick dentil decoration and detailing around the windows.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer, Raymond Unwin was appointed by the government, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Charles Evelyn Simmons (1879-1952) was a London based architect, who took up an appointment with the Ministry of Health Architects' Department in 1915. His only known works in Scotland are the Roman Catholic church in Gretna and St Margaret's Church in Eastriggs. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is within the streetscape of Victory Avenue. The asset is set on a corner plot between Victory Avenue and Burnside Road. It is set back from the roads, however, the asset dominates its setting and is directly orientated on Victory Avenue. The style and massing of the asset contrasts with its predominantly residential surroundings. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9963>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0040

Asset name: Gretna Village, 50 Annan Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331807 567254

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Shop

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB51967
HER: MDG25824
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Description

A shop and flat from the early 20th century. Designed and built by Raymond Unwin and C M Crickmer, 1916-17. It is a two-storey, three-bay, square-plan building, with a shop and a flat above with a distinctive bellcast roof, situated at a main crossroads. The building is in red brick, painted on the upper storey, and has overhanging eaves. There are slightly recessed round-arched window openings to the ground floor with simple decorative, key-stoned brickwork outlining the arches and raised cills. The shop interior (partly seen in 2011) is modernized. There are predominantly eight-pane and 12-pane glazing pattern timber sash and case windows to the upper floor flat, with some smaller timber casement windows. There are small pane and plate glass fixed timber windows to the ground floor. The piended bell-cast roof has grey slates with red ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and a single, corniced, wallhead stack.

Statement of Special Interest

This prominent corner building is a significant addition to the streetscape of the main shopping thoroughfare in Gretna. It is a component of the garden city layout set out by Unwin and Crickmer. The building is little altered externally and its symmetry, distinctive bellcast roof and round-arched windows are decorative features which add to its interest. Now used as a pharmacy (2011), the building once housed the Post Office.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses and with a wide, central street with shops and other community facilities. This building sits on the crossroads of two main streets. The chief designer was Raymond Unwin, with C M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township includes several churches, a dance hall, a school and this cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is the streetscape of Annan Road. The asset is located directly on the street frontage and opposite the All Saints Episcopal Church (OR003_0030). Annan Road is a relatively open street, with houses set back and a park to the east. The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB51967>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0043

Asset name: 1 Cove Railway Cottages

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326615 570665

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23253
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0044	2 Cove Railway Cottages
OR003_0045	Cove Railway Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Nineteenth-century railway workers' cottage. Forms one half of a semi-detached range alongside 2 Cove Railway Cottages (OR003_0044) [1][2]. The cottage is shown on mid 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping [3].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is in a predominantly agricultural landscape and lies immediately adjacent to the south of the railway line. The asset adjoins 2 Cove Railway Cottages (OR003_0044) and lies approximately 50m to the west of Cove Railway Cottage (OR003_0045). The former parkland of Cove House (OR003_0002) lies immediately to the south, with agricultural fields to the west, east and north. The setting in relation to the railway line and the other railway cottages is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its historic interest, and partly in its architectural interest, as an example of workers' housing. The asset also derives group value from its association with the other railway cottages which lie to the east (OR003_0044; OR003_0045). The setting in relation to the railway line and other workers' cottages in particular, is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262402/kirkpatrick-fleming-1-cove-railway-cottages>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0044

Asset name: 2 Cove Railway Cottages

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326620 570663

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23254
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0043	1 Cove Railway Cottages
OR003_0045	Cove Railway Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Nineteenth-century railway workers' cottage. Forms one half of a semi-detached range alongside 1 Cove Railway Cottages (OR003_0043) [1][2]. The cottage is shown on mid 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping [3].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is in a predominantly agricultural landscape and lies immediately adjacent to the south of the railway line. The asset adjoins 1 Cove Railway Cottages (OR003_0043) and lies approximately 50m to the west of Cove Railway Cottage (OR003_0045). The former parkland of Cove House (OR003_0002) lies immediately to the south, with agricultural fields to the west, east and north. The setting in relation to the railway line and the other railway cottages is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its historic interest, and partly in its architectural interest, as an example of workers' housing. The asset also derives group value from its association with the other railway cottages which lie to the east (OR003_0043; OR003_0045). The setting in relation to the railway line and other workers' cottages in particular, is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262403/kirkpatrick-fleming-2-cove-railway-cottages>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0045

Asset name: Cove Railway Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326668 570647

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23255
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0043	1 Cove Railway Cottages
OR003_0044	2 Cove Railway Cottages

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Nineteenth-century railway workers' cottage. The cottage is shown on mid 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping [1][2][3].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is in a predominantly agricultural landscape and lies immediately adjacent to the south of the railway line. The asset lies approximately 50m to the east of 1 and 2 Cove Railway Cottages (OR003_0043; OR003_0044). The former parkland of Cove House (OR003_0002) lies immediately to the south, with agricultural fields to the west, east and north. The setting in relation to the railway line and the other railway cottages is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its historic interest, and partly in its architectural interest, as an example of workers' housing. The asset also derives group value from its association with the other railway cottages which lie to the east (OR003_0043; OR003_0044). The setting in relation to the railway line and other workers' cottages in particular, is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262404/kirkpatrick-fleming-cove-railway-cottages-east-cottage>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0046

Asset name: Cove Lodge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326658 570588

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG24336
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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OR003_0002	Cove House
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th or 19th-century lodge to Cove House [1][2][3][4].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is Cove House (OR003_0002) and its private wooded grounds. The lodge lies at the northern entrance to the parkland, with Cove House lying approximately 140m to the south-west. The parkland setting has been altered through loss of woodland and development into a holiday-park. This has reduced the legibility of the former estate grounds, although the historic boundaries have been maintained. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic relationship with Cove House (OR003_0002) and its parkland. Although the lodge still marks the entrance to the former estate, the parkland has been altered through the development into a holiday park. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/214835/cove-house-cove-lodge>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)
- 4 Still, H. (1834), Plan of the estate of Cove in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming and County of Dumfries, the property of Frances Irving

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0047

Asset name: Cove Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326509 570556

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG24335
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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OR003_0002	Cove House
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th or 19th century farmhouse and associated farmstead [1][2], named Greenhead in the early 19th century [3]. The plan of the farmstead consists of buildings arranged in a U-shape around a courtyard [4]. A number of modern buildings have been added to the west side of the complex. This complex is likely to have originally been an estate farm of Cove House (OR003_0002), due to its name and close proximity.

Setting description:

The asset lies at the western edge of the former parkland of Cove House (OR003_0002), with agricultural fields to the north and west and Kirtle Water approximately 50m to the south. The railway line lies approximately 150m to the north. The setting has been altered by the development of a modern holiday park within the former parkland of Cove House, to the immediate east of the asset and also through the addition of modern sheds to the west. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. It also derives group value from its relationship with Cove House (OR003_0002) and the parkland. The setting, however, has been altered by the development of a modern holiday park. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/214834/cove-house-cove-farm>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Still, H. (1834), Plan of the estate of Cove in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming and County of Dumfries, the property of Frances Irving
- 4 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0048

Asset name: Bruce's Cave

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326510 570388

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Cave

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7449
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A small cave formed in a red sandstone cliff on the Cove Estate in Kirkpatrick-Fleming. William Irving, the then owner of DunsKelly Castle (the predecessor of Cove House), supported Robert the Bruce and his claim to the throne. After suffering several defeats in a number of battles in 1306, Robert the Bruce is thought to have sought refuge with Irving. The cave is thought to be the place where Robert the Bruce went into hiding for three months in 1306 [1]. It is located in a cliff face approximately 9m above Kirtle Water in a bend in the river. The cave is broadly oval in shape and measures 4.96m along the east-west axis and 4m north-south. The chamber is approximately 2.15m high. The floor slopes to the west whilst the roof remains relatively level. The walls bow slightly and are heavily chiseled, with sharply defined tool marks. The only internal feature is a niche midway up the eastern wall, which measures 1.2m long, up to 0.54m deep and up to 0.8m high.

The door opens onto the cliff midway along the western face. The aperture is rectangular and measures 1.6m high and 0.9m wide. There are rebates on the outside of the western jamb and on the inside of the eastern jamb. Two steps descend into the interior of the cave. There are rounded depressions measuring 0.35 x 0.25m on either side of the lower step and in the ceiling. Although they are not aligned, these were probably paired sockets for doors hung either side of the opening. Further evidence for doors is suggested by five bolt-holes on the western jamb. Rectangular openings on either side of the door were used to anchor timber supports for the walkway accessing the cave. The upper pair suggest that access to the cave was originally from a higher level. Present access is by a path, partly cut into the rockface and extending onto a timber walkway, approaching the cave from the south.

Numerous carvings and graffiti mark visits over the years, some dated around the late 19th century. This includes two located on the rockface beside the path leading down to the cave. One is a simple five pointed star and the second is part of a heraldic device. This consists of a shield depicting a cross in the centre with

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the castellated bar extending along the top of the shield. There is also a carving over the lintel of the door into the cave. It is carved in pseudo-Gothic lettering and reads:

“Within this cave King Robert the Bruce
from Foes pursuant sought a truce
like my forbears who for him fell
I Irving G and do guard it well”

This inscription is late 19th century in date and likely commissioned by Emma Ermengarde Ogilvy (or Greville-Nugent) who owned the Cove estate at the time. [2][3][4][5]

Setting description:

The asset occupies an elevated position, within a band of woodland which skirts around the eastern side of Kirtle Water. This woodland forms a remnant of the Cove House (OR003_0002) estate. The setting in relation to Kirtle Water also makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological and historic interest, especially through its association with Robert the Bruce. The setting is in an isolated position along Kirtle Water. The setting in relation to the Cove estate is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.brucescave.co.uk/site-history/>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67114/cove-bruces-cave>
- 4 Mercer, R. et al 1997, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire: the Anatomy of a Parish in South-West Scotland. Dumfries
- 5 http://www.heritageandhistory.com/contents1a/2011/03/robert-the-bruces-cave-gretna/?doing_wp_cron=1567760964.8808059692382812500000

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0049

Asset name: Beltonmont and Birkshawhead Cairn (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326976 570281

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Burial cairn

Period(s): Prehistoric

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7468
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A burial cairn, possibly Bronze Age in date. It is thought to have been opened in 1792. Excavations revealed that it contained a stone cist and within it, was an urn containing ashes. Also within the cist were several iron rings about the size of a half-crown (approximately 32mm), which were so rusted that they fell to pieces. There is no evidence from historic mapping for a burial cairn in this location. The only remaining evidence of a tumuli about a mile north-west of Beltonmont are the remains of one at NY 2628 7024, approximately 700m west of this asset. However, there is no evidence that confirms if this was the cairn excavated in 1792. [1][2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67137/beltonmont>
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0050

Asset name: Shawrig Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327229 570045

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7457
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th or 19th century farmhouse, with associated steading [1][2] arranged around a courtyard [3]. Modern agricultural buildings have been appended to the western side.

Setting description:

This asset is set in an isolated position within a gently sloping rural landscape with Kirtle Water lying approximately 150m to the south. A private track runs broadly east-west through the farm courtyard linking the B6357, which lies approximately 400m to the east and the Cove House (OR003_0002) parkland, which lies approximately 650m to the north-west. The setting in relation to the surrounding agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The setting in relation to the surrounding agricultural landscape is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67124/shawrig>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0051

Asset name: Shawrig Quarry (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327300 570000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Quarry

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23905
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former quarry [1][2], likely utilised to extract sandstone to use as building material during the 19th century. However, it was marked as disused by the mid 19th century [3] and now appears to have been infilled.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological and historic interest, due to its potential to reveal information about stone extraction activities during the post-medieval period.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263131/shawrig>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0052

Asset name: Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish Manse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327478 570347

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Clergy house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG11217
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

OR003_0011 Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The manse for the Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church, built 1878-nine and designed by A. Crombie and Sons [1]. It is shown on earlier mapping, which suggests that the present building replaced an earlier manse on the same site [2]. This in turn replaced the manse at Kirkpatrick House [3].

Setting description:

The asset is set within a private garden and lies within an agricultural landscape, approximately 70m south of the railway line and the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The predecessor manse of Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011) lies approximately 180m to the south-east and the church (OR003_0008) lies approximately 350m to the south-east. The relationship with the church and the former manse at Kirkpatrick House is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of a domestic clergy house. It also derives group value from Kirkpatrick-Fleming Parish Church (OR003_0008) and the former manse at Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). The setting in relation to the Church and the former manse are key to understanding the asset's historic interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/97998/kirkpatrick-fleming-manse>
- 2 Udney, J. (1787), Sketched Plan of the Lands of Kirkpatrick Fleming with the share of common allocated to those lands in the division
- 3 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0054

Asset name: Kirkpatrick-Fleming Bridge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327498 570236

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23975
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bridge carrying a private track between Kirkpatrick-Fleming and the B6573 over a stream. It is probably 19th century in date [1][2].

Setting description:

The asset sits within an agricultural landscape, carrying the track to Kirkpatrick-Fleming over a stream. The relationship with the stream is key to understanding its historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic interest, as an example of an improvement to transport links. The setting of the asset over the stream, is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262302/kirkpatrick-fleming-bridge>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0055

Asset name: Kirkpatrick House Horse Mill

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327538 570206

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Horse engine house

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG22244
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0011 Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A 19th century horse engine house [1][2]. The horse engine was added to the north side of an 18th century long barn, which was part of the Kirkpatrick House and steading (OR003_0011). The building is constructed of rubble and ashlar with a slated roof and is apsidal.

Setting description:

This asset is set within an agricultural landscape, and is part of Kirkpatrick House and steading (OR003_0011). The setting in relation to the Kirkpatrick House farm steading and the surrounding agricultural land, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. It also derives group value from its association with Kirkpatrick House and steading (OR003_0011). The setting near Kirkpatrick House and steading and within an agricultural landscape is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262615/kirkpatrick-house-horse-mill>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0056

Asset name: Kirkpatrick Tower House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327512 570170

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Tower house

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG12211
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS061

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0011 Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

OR003_0018 Woodhouse Tower, tower house

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Kirkpatrick Farm (OR003_0011) is the site of Kirkpatrick Tower, which is seen in a map of approximately 1590 [1]. A stone, dated to 1543 or 1548 was recovered during rebuilding works in 1958 and was reused in one of the outbuildings. A second stone, dating to 1674 was also built into one of the outbuildings of the farm. No traces of the tower remain. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of a defensive tower house with the potential to reveal information about earlier occupation at Kirkpatrick House and steading.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Anon, (1590) A Platt of the opposete Borders of Scotland to ye west marches of England
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67136/kirkpatrick-tower>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0057

Asset name: Carved Stone Cross at Kirkpatrick-Fleming Manse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327508 570172

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cross

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG12257
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

OR003_0011 Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

OR003_0058 Cross No. 1, Kirkpatrick House

OR003_0059 Cross No. 2, Kirkpatrick House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"The lower portion of a cross-shaft is set in its stone base at the west corner of a formal flower-bed in the middle of the drive in front of Kirkpatrick House (NY27SE 23). Square in section with stopped chamfered arrises, it measures 0.58m in height and 0.2m in thickness; the base, which measures 0.59m square by 0.21m high, has an octagonal collar. It has the appearance of a mercat cross [1]."

Setting description:

The asset is built into a flower bed within the garden of Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). The cross is likely to have been removed from its original context at Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its artistic and historic interest, as an example of a medieval carved cross. It also holds group value with other fragments of medieval cross (OR003_0058 and OR003_0059). However, these have been moved from their original context at Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/98275/kirkpatrick-house>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0058

Asset name: Cross No. 1, Kirkpatrick House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327482 570140

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cross slab

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG12259
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

OR003_0011 Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

OR003_0057 Carved Stone Cross at Kirkpatrick-Fleming Manse

OR003_0059 Cross No. 2, Kirkpatrick House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Maltese cross is carved in low relief on a slab (measuring 0.29m by 0.33m) which is incorporated into the west gable of the kitchen bothy of Kirkpatrick House. Although difficult to date, is probably not older than the 13th century. It may have been a consecration cross and is similar to one incorporated into the Graham aisle to the west of the present Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008) [1][2].

Setting description:

The asset is built into the wall of Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). The cross has been removed from its original context, which is believed to be Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its artistic and historic interest, as an example of a medieval carved cross. It also derives group value from other medieval cross fragments (OR003_0057 and OR003_0059) at Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). However, these have been moved from their original context at Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/98271/kirkpatrick-house>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0059

Asset name: Cross No. 2, Kirkpatrick House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327522 570160

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cross slab

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG12258
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

OR003_0011 Kirkpatrick House, Farmhouse and Steading

OR003_0057 Carved Stone Cross at Kirkpatrick-Fleming Manse

OR003_0058 Cross No. 1, Kirkpatrick House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Floriated Maltese cross of 14th century type, which forms part of the garden wall on the right side of the garden in front of Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). It may have been a consecration cross derived from the parish church of Kirkpatrick-Fleming (OR003_0008) [1][2].

Setting description:

The asset is built into the garden wall of Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). The cross is likely to have been removed from its original context at Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its artistic and historic interest, as an example of a medieval carved cross. It also derives group value from other medieval cross fragments (OR003_0057 and OR003_0058) at Kirkpatrick House (OR003_0011). However, these have been moved from their original context at Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008). Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/98259/kirkpatrick-house>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0060

Asset name: Kirkpatrick-Fleming War Memorial

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327672 570122

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG24870
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0008 Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church and Churchyard including Woodhouse Burial Enclosure

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A war memorial, commemorating those who died during the First and Second World Wars. It comprises of a square base surmounted by plinth and square obelisk with an inscription in black lettering on the sides of the plinth and the base. A foliate design is carved at the top of the plinth. The inscription reads: "6 O'CLOCK FACE:IN/ GRATEFUL MEMORY OF/ THE MEN FROM THE PARISH/ OF KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING/ WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR/ 1914 - 1918/ "THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE"/ AND OF/ 1939 -45/" followed by a list of names [1].

Setting description:

The asset lies immediate adjacent to the north-east corner, and outside, of the Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church and churchyard (OR003_0008). It sits immediately adjacent to the B6357. The setting, in relation to the parish church as place of communal worship, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its artistic and historic interest as a communal war memorial. The setting, in relation to the parish church and place of communal worship, makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/44160>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0061

Asset name: Kirtleholm Linear Feature (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327726 570000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Linear feature

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG12919
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS049

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Linear cropmark, visible on aerial photography. It is orientated north-west to south-east from just west of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish church (OR003_0008) in the direction of Mossknowe Estate (OR003_0065). Its breadth and alignment are different from the cropmarks associated with the Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman temporary camps, which lie approximately 150m to the north-east [1][2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest. Although the date and function of this asset is unknown, it has the potential to reveal evidence for past human activity.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 HS2 Ltd, (2020) High Speed Rail (Crewe to Manchester), Background Information and Data, BID HE-001-OR003 OR003: Annandale Depot, Historic Environment Baseline and Remote Sensing Report, 2EV01-ARP-EV-TEM-000-000553
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0062

Asset name: Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328325 570272

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Temporary camp

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7467
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS050, OR003_RS051

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0078 Roman road Carlisle to Birrens (Margary 7f) (site of)

OR003_0107 Clarence Cottage Site (site of)

OR003_0112 Ring ditch north of Mossknowe House (site of)

OR003_0113 Linear ditch north of Mossknowe House (site of)

OR003_0120 Linear Feature, west of Kirkpatrick House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of two Roman temporary camps and a possible fortlet. Camp I measures just over 600m from west-north-west to east-south-east by 420m transversely, enclosing 24.5ha (just over 60 acres). An entrance gap has been excavated on the north-north-east side, but no accompanying entrance protection has been recorded. Various excavations, watching briefs and a geophysical survey have been carried out on parts of the camp in advance of the upgrade of the A74 road to motorway status. These have recorded that the ditch of the camp measured up to 2.9m in width and 0.75m in depth in places. The excavations revealed the remains of a possible road, also suggested by a snow line, which may be Roman, although insufficient dating evidence was recovered. Camp II lies within Camp I, but the two do not appear to share any common sides. It measures 265m from northwest to south-east by 211m, enclosing almost 5.5ha (13.5 acres). An entrance gap protected by a titulus is visible on the south-west side, towards its western end. Unlike camp I, this camp has not been subject to excavations. A possible annexe or third, smaller camp on the western side was also partially excavated. The Roman road to Birrens (OR003_0078) runs along the northern edge of the temporary camps. A linear cropmark located to the east of the temporary camps (OR003_0113) is thought to be a defensive feature associated with them. [1][2]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of the Roman military presence within the area. It demonstrates evidence that Roman troops were engaged in activities in the wider area around Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/67135/kirkpatrick-fleming>
- 2 Jones, R.H. 2011, Roman Camps in Scotland. Edinburgh

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0064

Asset name: North Lodge, Mossknowe House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327943 570259

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG24007
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0003	Mossknowe House
OR003_0006	Mossknowe, Former South Lodge
OR003_0065	Mossknowe Policies
OR003_0121	East Lodge, Mossknowe House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th or 19th century lodge, built to serve Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) [1][2].

Setting description:

The asset lies at the north-western corner of the Mossknowe estate (OR003_0065) and immediately south of the B7076. It is located within a partly wooded area and immediately adjacent to a private track which runs south-east to Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). Mossknowe House lies approximately 500m to the south-east of the asset. The relationship with the estate and House is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural interest and its historic relationship with Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and its parkland (OR003_0065). The location of the asset in relation to the parkland is illustrative of its historic function and this aspect of its setting makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262360/mossknowe-house-north-lodge>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0065

Asset name: Mossknowe Policies

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328178 569801

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Landscape park

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG25691
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0003 Mossknowe House

OR003_0004 Mossknowe, Garden Wall, Gateway and Shed at east

OR003_0005 Mossknowe, Former Stables

OR003_0006 Mossknowe, Former South Lodge

OR003_0064 North Lodge, Mossknowe House

OR003_0121 East Lodge, Mossknowe House

OR003_0126 Mossknowe House, Tower House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The designed landscape of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) contemporary with the mid 18th century house. Originally extended over an area of around 75ha and lies on gently sloping land with Kirtle Water running through it. The park comprised an informal arrangement of woodland and tree avenues [1]. Three lodges (north OR003_0064, east OR003_0121 and south OR003_0006) served access to the parkland and the house. The east lodge is now severed from the parkland by the A74(M) and there has been some loss of woodland cover and tree lined avenues.

Setting description:

The landscape park lies within a rural landscape with the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming to the north-west. The A74(M) truncates the north-eastern corner of the parkland. The surrounding landscape includes former estate lands of Mossknowe House and contributes to understanding this historic relationship. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and artistic interest, as an example of a designed landscape and

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

also its relationship with Mossknowe House (OR003_0003), the walled garden (OR003_0004), stables (OR003_0005) and lodges (OR003_0006, OR003_0064 and OR003_0121). The surrounding landscape includes former estate lands of Mossknowe House and contributes to understanding this historic relationship. However, the addition of the A74(M) has divided up the former estate lands. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0067

Asset name: Redhall Mill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328300 569640

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21790
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a post-medieval watermill. The mill is referenced on a sketch of part of the Estate of Redhall, belonging to Lieut Col Graham dating to 1834 [1]. A mill leat, dam and sluice is shown on historic mapping, located to the east of the asset, although it does not run all the way to where it was located and no buildings can be seen [2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as an example of a water powered industrial structure. The asset has the potential to reveal information about past industrial practices.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 William Corsar, (1834) 'Sketch of part of the Estate of Redhall, belonging to Lieut Col Graham'.
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0068

Asset name: Mossknowe Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328400 569600

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21778
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A settlement site of unknown date noted during the Kirkpatrick-Fleming Field Survey in the 1980s [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of a possible settlement. Although the date and the function of the asset is unknown, it has the potential to reveal evidence of past settlement activity.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Mercer, R. 1988 Kirkpatrick Fleming Field Survey. Unpublished Field Survey Report

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0069

Asset name: Mossknowe Sawmill Cairn (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328600 569513

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Cairn

Period(s): Prehistoric, and
Bronze Age.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7357
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS047

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A cairn of unknown date, likely prehistoric. The foundation of it was noted during the early 20th century [1] and a circular feature is marked on historic mapping in this location, although it is not labelled as a cairn [2]. There are no longer any visible above-ground remains.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of a possible Bronze Age cairn. It has the potential to reveal information about past funerary practices.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/66983/mossknowe>
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0070

Asset name: Redhall Sawmill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328689 569396

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Timber mill

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21791
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of a post-medieval timber mill [1][2]. It is shown on 19th and 20th century mapping [3].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as an example of a post-medieval sawmill. It has the potential to reveal evidence for timber processing in the post-medieval period.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263128/redhall-sawmill>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0071

Asset name: Redhall Castle Tower House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328908 569366

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Tower house

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7362
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS059

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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OR003_0018	Woodhouse Tower, tower house
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OR003_0072	Redhall Farmhouse
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a medieval tower house. No visible remains. [1]. "Redhall Tower, a quondam baronial fortalice in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Kirtle Water, 3½ miles east-south-east of Ecclefechan. A seat of the family of Fleming, it sustained a close three days' siege by an English force towards the end of Baliol's reign, and was eventually set on fire, when the thirty men who formed its garrison chose rather to perish in the flames than to surrender. It was entirely demolished about the beginning of last century." [2]. It is shown on a late 16th century map of the area [3].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of a defensive tower house. The asset has group value with Redhall Farmhouse (OR003_0072), which displays continued occupation of the site.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/66988/redhall-castle>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 2 Groome, F.H. (1882-1884), Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland. Available at <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/descriptions/138340>.
- 3 Anon, (1590) A Platt of the opposete Borders of Scotland to ye west marches of England

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0072

Asset name: Redhall Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328978 569366

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10861
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0071 Redhall Castle Tower House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval farmhouse and steading, built on the site of Redhall Castle Tower House (OR003_0071). The farm is shown on a road map from 1776 [1]. The farmstead is built on a regular plan and arranged around a courtyard [2] with a modern agricultural building built to the west.

Setting description:

This asset is set in an agricultural landscape, retaining its historic context. The A74(M) lies approximately 220m to the north of the asset and cuts through the landscape. However, this has not reduced the legibility of the agricultural landscape, therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. It also has group value with Redhall Farm Tower House (OR003_0071), which demonstrates continued occupation at the same site. The setting within an agricultural landscape is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 G. Taylor and A. Skinner, 1776, 'The Road from Elvanfoot to Dumfries; The road from Glasgow'.
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0074

Asset name: Redhouse Farmhouse and Steading

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329290 569690

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7356
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A farmhouse and steading which historically formed part of the estate of Mossknowe House (OR003_0003). The farmhouse is late 18th or early 19th century and constructed of sandstone which is ashlar faced to the road facing side with a hipped slate roof. There are substantial chimney stacks and the windows are uPVC replacements with rectangular hood moulds [1]. A substantial u-shaped steading is arranged to the west of the farmhouse [2][3], constructed of sandstone painted white with slate roofs. A number of modern agricultural sheds have been added to the north, east and west of the historic farm buildings.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the steading which forms an enclosed courtyard, with the farmhouse located within the south-east corner. The farmhouse sits within a private garden, which extends to the east. There are modern agricultural buildings surrounding the asset; one lies immediately north of the farmhouse and two lie to the north-west and west of the farm steading. These do not completely enclose the farmstead although they restrict views from and towards the farm. There are areas where views are possible to and from the surrounding agricultural landscape. The asset is located immediately north of the B7076, beyond this to the south is an agricultural field with the A74(M) lying, approximately 130 m south of the asset. To the north, east and west of the farm and steading are agricultural fields, with the railway line lying approximately 400m to the north of the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset and aids in understanding its historic interest.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices and its association with the Mossknowe estate. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to this

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

value by illustrating the historic function of the asset as a former estate farm.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/66982/redhouse>
- 2 William Corsar, 1834, 'Sketch of part of the Estate of Redhall, belonging to Lieut Col Graham'.
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0075

Asset name: Redhouse Milestone

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329322 569647

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21787
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0082	Douglas House Milestone

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A milestone, probably late 18th century in date. It is a cylindrical milestone with an iron plaque which reads 'Glasgow 83 Carlisle 11'. It is 0.42m in diameter and 0.84m in height. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within a grass verge on the north side of the B7076. It lies immediately south of a hedgerow which defines the private garden to the east of Redhouse Farmhouse. The relationship with the B7076 is key to understanding its historic interest, therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic interest, as an example of a roadside milestone designed to inform travellers the distance to local settlements. It also derives group value from its relationship with the milestone at Douglas House (OR003_0082), which lies approximately one mile to the south-east of the asset. The setting alongside the road allows an understanding of its function and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0076

Asset name: Ewes Burn Bridge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329410 569601

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Bridge

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23265
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An undated stone bridge, possibly of 19th century date [1][2]. It is likely to have been built as part of wider improvements to the B7076 and may have replaced an earlier bridge.

Setting description:

The asset is set over Ewes Burn and carries the B7076 across a flat, rural landscape. The setting of the asset over Ewes Burn is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of transport architecture. The setting of the asset over Ewes Burn is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262301/ewes-burn-bridge>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0077

Asset name: Nook House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329483 569592

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23981
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th or early 19th century two-cell cottage [2][3] with a later 19th century extension to the rear. Constructed of sandstone with a white render and slate roofs. The windows are uPVC replacements and the door and windows feature rectangular hood moulds. There is a late 20th century conservatory on the east wall. The cottage and surrounding land is labelled on a 19th century estate map as 'Feu' which is a type of land tenure [1]. This indicates that the cottage did not fall with the direct ownership of the Mossknowe estate.

Setting description:

This asset is set in agricultural land immediately north of the B7076 and 160m north of the A74(M). A late 20th century combined garage and stable building is located immediately to the east of the asset. A private garden lies to the south of the asset. Ewes Burn runs along the northern and western sides of the asset, approximately 70m away. Views to the south of the asset include an agricultural field and the A74(M), which lies approximately 160m to the south. The asset retains a strong rural character and the setting makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of a rural cottage. The asset is surrounded by agricultural fields and allows the cottage to be understood and appreciated in its historic rural context. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262598/nook-house>
- 3 William Corsar, 1834, 'Sketch of part of the Estate of Redhall, belonging to Lieut Col Graham'.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0078

**Asset name: Roman road Carlisle to Birrens (Margary 7f)
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 327559 570359

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG4650, MDG9116
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0062 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The probable course of the main Roman road through Annandale, leading from Carlisle. The exact course of this road has not been confirmed and therefore its extent and survival beneath the current B7076 is unknown. The road is believed to have run northwards from Carlisle towards Netherby, where a second road continues northwards towards Scotland (Margary 868) [1]. The road is believed to turn westwards and cross the River Esk, running through the site of DSDA (Defence Storage and Distribution Agency) Longtown and towards the Scotland and England border, towards Springfield [2]. From here, it can be traced on mid 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping following the course of the modern B7076. It passed through Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman Temporary Camp (OR003_0062), however, it is not traced beyond Woodhouse Mains towards the first major fort on the route in Scotland, Birrens [3]. The road is visible as a slight earthwork near Moffat, where it is up to 7.3m wide with a camber constructed on a turf bed and in parts, uses stone excavated from adjacent quarry pits. There may also be surviving fragments of drainage ditches [4].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of the Roman military presence. It is evidence for the connections between Roman forts at Carlisle and Birrens. It also holds group value with Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Camp (OR003_0062), which the road passes through. However, its archaeological interest is diminished as the remains of the asset have been reused repeatedly as

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

transport routes throughout the subsequent years since its construction.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <http://www.romanroads.org/gazetteer/cumbria/M868.htm>
- 2 <http://www.romanroads.org/gazetteer/cumbria/M7f.htm>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LXIV, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)
- 4 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3347>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0079

Asset name: Nouthill Farmhouse and Steading

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329803 569358

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10862
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A large farmhouse and steading, dating to the late 18th/early 19th century [1][2][3] and recorded as 'Nowthill' in the mid 19th century [4]. The farmhouse is single storey and constructed in sandstone with modern brick extensions, all harled. Two ranges of historic farm buildings are arranged to the south of the farmhouse, constructed of sandstone and painted white. There are also a number of large modern agricultural sheds to the south and west.

Setting description:

The steading is bounded to the north by the B7076 and to the south by the A74(M). There are agricultural fields to the east and west of the asset, as well as to the north of the B7076, which form part of its setting. The noise from the A74(M) detracts from the rural setting and makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset. However, the agricultural landscape is still legible and makes a positive contribution to how the value of the asset is appreciated.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The asset lies within an agricultural landscape, however the value is diminished by the A74(M) which detracts from the setting. However the asset can still be appreciated within an agricultural setting and this makes a positive contribution to the value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/95147/nouthill>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Corsar, W. (1834), Sketch of part of the estate of Redhall, belonging to Lieut Col Graham
- 4 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0080

Asset name: Nouthill Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329877 569468

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10863
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 20th century cottage [1][2], single storey high with a hipped, grey slate roof. The cottage has splayed bay windows and an entrance porch, which is orientated to the north-east. The exterior has been rendered. There are gardens to the north and south.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the gardens to the north and south of the cottage and the agricultural fields to the west, east and north of the asset. It lies immediately east of a private track and approximately 70m north of the B7076. The asset is surrounded by agricultural fields and allows the cottage to be understood and appreciated in its historic rural context. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of a rural cottage. The asset has private gardens and is surrounded by agricultural fields and allows the cottage to be understood and appreciated in its historic rural context. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/95148/nouthill-cottage>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0081

Asset name: Cranberry Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330535 569543

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10206
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 20th century cottage [1][2]. The name suggests that it was connected with Cranberry Farm (OR003_0089).

Setting description:

The asset is set within a private garden and immediate adjacent to the east of a private farm track. The asset is surrounded by agricultural fields. The WCML is located approximately 215m north of the asset and Cranberry Farm (OR003_0089) lies approximately 325m to the north. The asset retains a strong rural character and the setting makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of a rural cottage. The asset has private gardens and is surrounded by agricultural fields and allows the cottage to be understood and appreciated in its historic rural context. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/90429/cranberry-cottage>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0082

Asset name: Douglas House Milestone

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330797 568971

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23979
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0075	Redhouse Milestone

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th or 19th century milestone, constructed of sandstone [1][2]. It is a cylindrical milestone and originally had an iron plaque which read 'Glasgow 84 Carlisle 10 1/2' [3], however, this appears to have now been removed [4].

Setting description:

The asset is set within a grass verge on the north side of the B7076. The relationship with the B7076 is key to understanding its historic interest, therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic interest, as an example of a roadside milestone designed to inform travellers the distance to local settlements. It also derives group value from its relationship with the milestone at Redhouse Farm (OR003_0074), which lies approximately one mile north-west of the asset. The setting alongside the road allows an understanding of its historic function and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262309/douglas-house-milestone>
- 3 <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/6660688>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

4 <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/6048857>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0083

Asset name: Whinnyrig Field System (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331000 569297

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Field system

Period(s): Prehistoric

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG7770
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS040, OR003_RS039,
OR003_RS011

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0021 Whinnyrig, enclosed settlement, driveway and field system 130m ENE of

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A rectilinear field system defined by single ditches seen as cropmarks to the south of the WCML and identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey. The field system appears to be part of the same features identified at the adjacent enclosed settlement, driveway and field system 130m ENE of Whinnyrig (OR003_0021). The remote sensing appraisal also identified an area of disturbed earth containing circular pit-like features (OR003_RS011) within this area [1]. The field system has been dated to the Iron Age, as it is associated with the enclosed settlement, driveway and field system 130m ENE of Whinnyrig.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as an example of a prehistoric field system. It also has group value as an extension of the field system identified at the scheduled enclosed settlement, driveway and field system 130m ENE of Whinnyrig (OR003_0021).

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0084

Asset name: Whinnyrig Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331256 569277

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10204
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late post-medieval farmhouse with associated steading [1][2] which has been partially demolished [3]. The 'rig' element of the name suggests this area of land may have previously been farmed under a strip farming system where land was divided into strips known as rigs.

Setting description:

This asset is set in rural farmland, with a private track running along the northern side. A small pocket of woodland lies approximately 100m to the west with a covered reservoir and tanks beyond. The WCML approximately 300m to the north. The fields which immediately surround the asset make a positive contribution to its value by illustrating its historic function as a farm.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The agricultural setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value by illustrating its historic function as a farm.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/90427/whinnyrig>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LIX, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0085

Asset name: Stoneybridge House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330989 568889

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23982
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late post-medieval house [1][2]. It is single storey with an attic, and is constructed of sandstone, which is painted white. It also has a slate roof. The house appears to have originally been part of a farm steading [3], and along with the outbuildings, forming a U-shape [4]. The outbuildings now form separate dwellings.

Setting description:

The asset is set immediately north of the B7076 and sits at the southern end of a courtyard-style arrangement of former farm outbuildings. Beyond the former farm buildings, the asset is surrounded by agricultural fields and the A74(M) lies approximately 110m to the south. The setting within a rural landscape positively contributes to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of historic farming practices. The setting adjacent to former farm buildings, allows an understanding of the asset and the surrounding agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262601/stoneybridge-house>
- 3 <https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/dumfriesshire-os-name-books-1848-1858/dumfriesshire-volume-22/29>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 4 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LXIV, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0086

Asset name: Hill House Wall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331100 568900

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Wall

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21714
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS058

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A wall of unknown date [1][2]. It appears to have been misattributed to Hill House, which lies approximately 300m to the SE. The asset lies approximately 110m to the north-west of Stoneybridge House and has been identified on aerial photographs [3]. It may be the remains of a building, however nothing has been identified on 19th century onwards mapping.

Setting description:

The asset lies within a agricultural field approximately 110m north-east of Stoneybridge House (OR003_0085). It does not appear to be associated with any other features and sits in isolation. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as the remains of a possible building. Although the function and date of the wall is unknown, it has the potential to reveal evidence of previous occupation. The asset does not appear to be associated with any other features and sits in isolation, therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263105/hill-house>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 3 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0087

Asset name: Quintinshill Bridge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 332307 569198

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10203
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0109	Caledonian Railway (West Coast Mainline)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A railway bridge carrying the WCML (OR003_0109) over a private track. The bridge is modern [1] and constructed of concrete and is likely to have replaced a bridge which was originally built in the mid 19th century.

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is comprised of agricultural fields and carries the railway over a private track. The setting in relation to the private track and the railway is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of railway architecture. The setting of the asset in relation to the private track and railway is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/90426/quintinshill-bridge>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0088

Asset name: Sarkside

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330785 570431

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10643
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval farmhouse with associated steading [1][2], arranged around a courtyard. The date of origin is unknown, however, it is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping [3]. A number of modern agricultural sheds lie to the north.

Setting description:

This asset is set within a flat landscape of agricultural fields, with rough grazing areas immediately south-west and approximately 200m to the south-east. A private track runs through the farmstead, running south and to the north-east. The setting within an agricultural landscape is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The setting within an agricultural landscape is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/94051/sarkside>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LIX, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0089

Asset name: Cranberry Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330701 569852

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10205
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0090 Cranberry Platform (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval farmhouse and steading [1][2], arranged around a courtyard. The farm is shown on early 19th century maps as Craneberryrig [3]. The 'rig' element of the name suggests this area of land may have previously been farmed under the strip farming system where land was divided into strips known as rigs. A platform (OR003_0090) immediately to the north of the steading may be evidence for earlier occupation of the site.

Setting description:

This asset is surrounded by modern agricultural sheds to the north and east, with agricultural fields beyond. The asset is located along the eastern side of a private track which runs north-south and approximately 80m north of the WCML. The setting within an agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset by illustrating its historic function as a farm.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The setting within an agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset by illustrating its historic function as a farm.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/90428/cranberry>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 G. D. Rome, 1834, 'Plan of Redhall Moss in the Parish of Kirkpatrick with the different lines of road leading from it to Graitney'.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0090

Asset name: Cranberry Platform (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330700 569898

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Platform

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21794
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0089	Cranberry Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A possible building platform of unknown date [1][2][3]. The platform could represent evidence of earlier occupation at Cranberry Farmhouse (OR003_0089). It lies immediately adjacent to Cranberry farmhouse, to the north-west. The Cranberry access track runs through it from north-south.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest and its potential to inform our understanding of how the Cranberry Farmhouse (OR003_0089) and steading developed. The asset also derives group value from its association with Cranberry Farmhouse.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263161/cranberry>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0092

Asset name: Raeburnhead Linear Feature (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328880 570620

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Linear feature

Period(s): Undated, and
Prehistoric.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21757
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS053

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A linear cropmark of unknown date with a possible enclosure to the north of it. It is slightly curving and is aligned west-north-west to east-south-east at its western end and west-south-west to east-north-east and its eastern end. To the north of it, at its eastern end, is a short stretch of parallel cropmark which then angles to the north-east. This parallel cropmark has been interpreted as the southern part of a possible sub-circular enclosure. [1] These features were also identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as a possible prehistoric enclosure with the potential to reveal evidence for occupation.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0093

Asset name: Newhope

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328341 570831

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23895
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval farmhouse and associated steading [1][2]. Mid 19th century mapping shows that the buildings were arranged in a regular plan around a central courtyard [3]. A number of modern agricultural sheds have also been added.

Setting description:

The asset is set within flat agricultural fields and retains its historic context. A private track runs east-west towards the B6357 which lies approximately 175m to the west. The setting within an agricultural landscape is key to understanding the asset's historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The setting within an agricultural landscape is key to understanding the asset's historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263002/newhope>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0094

Asset name: Kirkpatrick Station (former)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327498 570438

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG22214
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0098	Kirkpatrick-Fleming Village
OR003_0109	Caledonian Railway (West Coast Mainline)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Kirkpatrick-Fleming Station was a two platform station just to the south of Kirkpatrick-Fleming village (OR003_0098), which opened in 1847 serving the Caledonian Railway (now the WCML OR003_109). There was a goods yard on the north side of the line, with a siding on the south side. The platforms were to the west of a bridge over a road, with the main station building on the eastbound platform. The station closed to passengers in 1960, however, the main station building is in use as a house [1]. The goods yard is now used as a storage yard.

Setting description:

The asset lies to the immediate north of the WCML (OR003_0109) and to the south of Kirkpatrick-Fleming village. The setting in relation to the railway line and the village it served is key to understanding its historic interest. This makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as a record of historic railway infrastructure serving a rural community. The setting in relation to the railway line (OR003_0109) and the village (OR003_0098) it served is key to understanding its historic interest. This makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

1 <https://www.railscot.co.uk/locations/K/Kirkpatrick/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0095

Asset name: Smithy House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327596 570494

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23899
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0098	Kirkpatrick-Fleming Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A blacksmith's house and workshop [1][2], now amalgamated into one property. The buildings date to the late 19th century [3]. Both buildings are single storey and built of sandstone. The house has a slate roof with attic space. The former workshop has a modern replacement roof and the two are connected with modern extensions.

Setting description:

This asset is located to the immediate south of the B7076 within the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and is slightly set back from the main road. The former workshop is fronted by a large driveway, with a small lawned area to the front of the house. A low wall, which appears to be original, fronts the house although the railings appear to be more modern. It lies close to other historic buildings within Kirkpatrick-Fleming village, including Victoria Hall (OR003_0096) and Schoolcroft (OR003_0097). The setting in relation to Kirkpatrick-Fleming village and its historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as a record of historic smithing practices. The setting in relation to Kirkpatrick-Fleming village and its historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263019/kirkpatrick-fleming-smithy-house>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII.SE, Published 1900 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0096

Asset name: Victoria Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327575 570549

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Meeting hall

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23666
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0098 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 19th century public hall. The Victoria Hall was built in 1898 and is a facility for the community run by the community council members. It comprises: large hall with stage, small hall with modern kitchen and toilets. The hall is built of sandstone with decorated archways and a pitched slate roof [1]. A small modern extension has been attached to the north-west corner.

Setting description:

The asset lies on the northern side of the B7076 within the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The asset is surrounded by a low wall on its eastern and western sides, with modern railings and gateposts along its southern side. It lies close to other historic buildings within the village, with Smithy House (OR003_0095) to the south-east and Schoolcroft (OR003_0097) to the south-west. The setting in relation to the village and other historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a small-scale civic building. The setting in relation to the village and other historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://www.kirkpatrickfleminglife.org.uk/victoria-hall>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0097

Asset name: Schoolcroft

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327537 570527

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23900
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0098	Kirkpatrick-Fleming Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval house [1][2], which may have originally been associated with Kirkpatrick-Fleming school. It is single storey with a rendered exterior and slate roof. It has a modern extension to the south.

Setting description:

The asset lies to the immediate south of the B7076, within the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. It is set within private gardens and lies in close proximity to other historic buildings within the village, including Victoria Hall (OR003_0096) to the north-east and Smithy House (OR003_0095) to the east. The setting in relation to the historic buildings and the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of local domestic architecture. The setting in relation to the historic buildings and the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263022/kirkpatrick-fleming-schoolcroft>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0098

Asset name: Kirkpatrick-Fleming Village

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327518 570549

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG9414
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0094	Kirkpatrick Station (former)
OR003_0095	Smithy House
OR003_0096	Victoria Hall
OR003_0097	Schoolcroft
OR003_0099	Greenfield Smithy

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval village, which developed in a linear pattern along the B7076. The name derives from the medieval dedication of the parish church to St Patrick (OR003_0008) and the Fleming family who were local landowners. Very little is known about the medieval origins of the village, although carved crosses from this period have been reused within the later rebuilding of the church, as well as at Kirkpatrick-Fleming House (OR003_0057, 0058 and 0059). The village is mostly post-medieval in date, with the Church lying outside the village core approximately 400m to the south. By the mid 19th century the village core contained two smithies, a school, an Inn and a post office and fewer than ten houses. Other buildings such as the workhouse and train station were all located away from the village core [1]. The village has expanded to the north and south of the B7076 during the 20th century.

Setting description:

The village is set amongst agricultural fields. The WCML defines the southern limit of the modern village core, whilst the A74(M) defines the northern edge. Development thins out west of the village and is confined to the northern side of B7076, where it eventually merges with the village of Newton (OR003_104). The setting in relation to the agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset and demonstrates the historic context of the village.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a rural settlement that rapidly developed due to improvements in 18th-19th century transportation links. The setting in relation to the agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset and demonstrates the historic context of the village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0099

Asset name: Greenfield Smithy

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327412 570557

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23992
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0098	Kirkpatrick-Fleming Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A possible attached house and smithy, dating to the post-medieval period [1]. The attached house lies to the north and is a single storey building, built of sandstone. The former smithy is also built of sandstone and is a tall, single storey building with an arched entrance. This is now converted to residential use.

Setting description:

The asset is set on the south side of the B7076, within the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. It historically marked the limit of development within the village on the south side, although there has been modern residential development to the west and south of the asset. The setting in relation to the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural value, as an example of historic smithing practices. The setting in relation to the village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and its historic buildings makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0100

Asset name: Holmwood, Under Newton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327227 570678

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Country house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23882
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former girl's school [1] dating to the late 18th/early 19th century [2][3], later converted to residential. It is built of sandstone on a T-shaped plan, with a two-storey section to the west and a single storey part to the east. The apex of the roof at the end of each wing is adorned by a pointed finial.

Setting description:

The asset lies on the northern side of the B7076, set back from the road. It is set within private gardens and agricultural fields lie to the north and south of the asset. The asset originally lay within a small hamlet to the west of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, however, detached houses have been developed to the east and west of the asset, along the northern side of the B7076, merging the settlements. However the landscape is still predominantly rural to the north of the asset. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural value, as an example of a small educational establishment. The agricultural landscape has been eroded by modern development although elements survive to the north. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://www.kirkpatrickfleminglife.org.uk/holmwood>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

- 2 Udney, J. (1787), Sketched plan of the lands of Kirkpatrick Fleming with the share of common allocated to those lands in the division
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0101

Asset name: A74 Bridge over Kirtle Water

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327224 570997

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road bridge

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG24001
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A modern, concrete bridge carrying the A74(M) over Kirkpatrick Burn, a tributary of Kirtle Water [1][2].

Setting description:

The asset is set over Kirkpatrick Burn and carries the A74(M) in an east-west direction. Agricultural fields lie to the north and south of the asset. The setting in relation to Kirkpatrick Burn is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural value, as an example of modern transport architecture. The setting in relation to Kirkpatrick Burn is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/266351/kirtle-water-a74-bridge>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0102

Asset name: Newton Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326950 570758

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23993
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0104	Newton Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A post-medieval farm complex [1][2], originally arranged on a loose courtyard plan [3]. Large parts of the farm complex contain a range of modern agricultural sheds, however, historic elements include the farmhouse and linked outbuildings attached to the north-west corner. The farmhouse is two storeys, with a basement, and is constructed of sandstone with a slate roof. Attached to the north-west corner of the farmhouse is a two storey former outbuilding, built on a L-shaped plan and also constructed of sandstone. This incorporates a covered arched entranceway which allows access from the B7076 to the farm courtyard to the south.

Setting description:

The asset lies on the southern side of the B7076 and formed the eastern edge of the hamlet at Newton. The farmhouse sits within a private garden and is enclosed by a low wall. The farm complex is set within large agricultural fields, which lie to the south. The WCML runs east-west approximately 180m to the south of the farm complex. A number of modern detached properties line the B7076 to the north of the farm which have merged the Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Newton settlements. However, the agricultural landscape is still legible and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The setting in relation to the agricultural landscape is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262411/newton-farm>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0103

Asset name: London House Stables

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326765 570827

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Stable

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG24154
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0104	Newton Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Late 19th-century stables [1][2]. The building is two storeys high and rendered, with a slate roof. It is now converted for residential use.

Setting description:

The asset lies within the village of Newton, along a private road which lies to the south of the B7076. There is a dense screening of trees to the immediate west of the building. Agricultural fields lie to the west and to the south of the asset. The setting within a rural village is still discernible and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of 19th century farming architecture. The setting within a rural village is still discernible and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/263015/newton-london-house-stables>
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII.SE, Published 1900 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0104

Asset name: Newton Village

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326808 570862

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG9378
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0102	Newton Farm
OR003_0103	London House Stables
OR003_0106	Wicketthorn

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Small post-medieval hamlet, that lies to the west of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. During the 19th century, its limits were defined by Newton Farm (OR003_102) to the east and Wicketthorn (OR003_0106) to the west with properties lining the B7076 and the road now known as Edengrove [1]. A number of modern properties have now been developed to the east of the hamlet.

Setting description:

The asset is set within a predominantly agricultural landscape, with large agricultural fields surrounding the village. The A74(M) defines the northern limit of the settlement and led to the realignment of a minor road which runs along the northern side of the motorway. The development of detached modern properties along the northern side of the B7076 to the east of Newton has merged this settlement with Kirkpatrick-Fleming. There is no development along the southern side which means Newton is still discernible as a discrete settlement. The setting within an agricultural landscape and alongside the B7076 is key to understanding its historic interest makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic interest as a small, rural 19th century roadside settlement. The setting within an agricultural landscape and alongside the B7076 is key to understanding its historic interest makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition. Dumfriesshire. Sheet LVIII. Published 1862 (<http://maps.nls.uk/>)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0105

Asset name: Enclosure at Newton (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326870 570918

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Enclosure

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG21761
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS065

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A level 1225 sq.m. [55m by 52m] square platform bounded by broad low banks lies in a field immediately north of Newton. It has been interpreted as a possible stock enclosure. The banks are about 7m wide at the base, narrowing to 4m at the crown. They are about 0.5m high on level ground to the north. The western side of the enclosure has been partly dumped over whilst the ground to the south of the site has been artificially lowered immediately beyond the enclosure. The low scarp beyond the eastern side of the enclosure may well have continued round this side. No entrance was observed. A second L-shaped earthwork lies at the base of the scarp to the east of the enclosure. This is a much narrower field bank which has been disturbed by drainage works at its northern end. There is no clear relationship between the earthworks except that they are on the same alignment. This may reflect the lie of the land rather than suggest contemporaneity [1][2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, as a possible example of post-medieval animal management.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 Mercer, R. et al 1997, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire: the Anatomy of a Parish in South-West Scotland. Dumfries
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0106

Asset name: Wicketthorn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 326643 570984

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23883
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0104	Newton Village

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Farmstead and granary, post-medieval in date [1]. Historic mapping shows that the farmstead was originally arranged on a courtyard plan [2], however, there are now a number of modern agricultural sheds added to the complex. Historic elements include the farmhouse which lies at the southern end of the complex. This is a two storey building, constructed of sandstone and partially rendered. A contemporary outbuilding lies to the north, with modern agricultural sheds to the east of this.

Setting description:

The asset lies on a slight prominence at the western end of the hamlet of Newton, forming its western limit. The farmhouse is set within a private garden with a contemporary outbuilding to the north and modern agricultural sheds to the north east. Large agricultural fields lie to the south of the asset. There are small areas of open space to the east of the asset with modern properties lining a private track which leads from the B7076 towards Wicketthorn. Dense screening lies to the west of the asset, with the A74(M) lying to the immediate north. Large parts of the rural landscape have been eroded, therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. Large parts of the rural landscape have been eroded, therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/262843/wicketthorn>
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LVIII, Published 1862 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0107

Asset name: Clarence Cottage Site (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327913 570340

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Site

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG13020
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID **Asset name**

OR003_0062 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A site of archaeological interest. A watching brief was carried out during excavation of foundations for a garage, as it lies close to the perimeter of Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman Temporary Camp (OR003_0062). The excavation revealed a dark, humic soil with 19th century material contained within. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, with potential to reveal evidence of activity dating to the Roman period.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Dumfries and Galloway Council 2000 Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environment Record Monument List: Entry MDG13020

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0109

Asset name: Caledonian Railway (West Coast Mainline)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330380 569844

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0087	Quintinshill Bridge
OR003_0094	Kirkpatrick Station (former)
OR003_0122	Blacksike Bridge and War Memorial
OR003_0124	Williamsfield Railway Bridge

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A railway line built by the Caledonian Railway Company. The company formed in 1845 and the section of the line from Carlisle to Beattock opened in 1847 with the full line between Edinburgh, Glasgow and Carlisle opening a year later in 1848. The line connected to the London and North Western Railway in Carlisle providing a continuous rail route from Scotland to London. In 1915 the deadliest railway disaster in the United Kingdom occurred on the line at Quintinshill due to signalman's error. In 1923 the Caledonian Railway Company was absorbed into the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The line now forms part of the WCML and is nationally significant transport corridor [1].

Setting description:

Within the study area, the asset passes through a largely rural landscape on a similar alignment to the A74(M). It passes through a combination of shallow cuttings and over low embankments, which characterise the boundaries of the railway line. Quintinshill Bridge (OR003_0047) carries the asset over a private track and the former station building at Kirkpatrick-Fleming (OR003_0094) still survives. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, derived from its connection to the Caledonian Railway Company and as an nationally important transport corridor. It also holds group value with related infrastructure including Quintinshill Bridge (OR003_0087), the former Kirkpatrick Station (OR003_0094),

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Blackside Bridge (OR003_0122) and Williamsfield Bridge (OR003_0124). The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://www.crassoc.org.uk/web/node/15>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0110

Asset name: Possible extraction pits south-east of Bensmoor Wood (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331920 568954

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Extractive pit

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS010

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Circular features identified from historic aerial photographs. The features may be possible extraction pits, for gravel or stone, dating to the post-medieval period [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as an example of possible industrial activity.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0111

Asset name: Rectilinear ditch north east of Blacksike Wood (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331497 569714

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditch

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS015

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Ditch feature which is visible in aerial photography along the western side of an unnamed road. The surviving cropmark is rectilinear in shape and may have extended further east. The north-west-south-east axis within the feature measures around 75m in length. It has been interpreted as a possible moated site. The feature was identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as a possible example of a medieval moated site.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0112

Asset name: Ring ditch north of Mossknowe House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328130 569880

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ring ditch

Period(s): Undated, and
Roman.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS022

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0062 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (site of)

OR003_0113 Linear ditch north of Mossknowe House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An area of disturbed earth, ring-like in plan of unknown date and identified during the Remote Sensing Survey. The feature appears to be associated with a large linear feature (OR003_0113) which lies to the north-east. This linear feature may be associated with Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (OR003_0062) [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest. Although the function and date of the features is unknown, it has the potential to reveal evidence of Roman activity. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0113

Asset name: Linear ditch north of Mossknowe House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 328158 569946

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditch

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS023

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0062 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (site of)

OR003_0112 Ring ditch north of Mossknowe House (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Large linear ditch orientated north-west/south-east, possibly a defensive ditch associated with Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman Temporary Camp (OR003_0062). A possible ring ditch (OR002_0112) has also been identified which may be associated with this feature. The ditch was identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest. Although the function and date of the features is unknown, it has the potential to reveal evidence of Roman activity. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0114

Asset name: Williamsfield ditched enclosure (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329834 570287

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditched enclosure

Period(s): Prehistoric

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS028

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Ditched enclosure identified from aerial imagery. Based on its morphology and similarity to other identified examples, it is likely to be prehistoric in date. The feature was identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as a possible prehistoric enclosure.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0116

Asset name: Quintinshill Farmstead (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 332351 569277

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10202
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of a post-medieval farmstead which lay to the north of Quintinshill Bridge (OR003_0087) and the WCML (OR003_0109). Historic mapping shows it was built on a linear plan and dates to the late 18th/early 19th century [1][2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as a record of historic farming practices.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition. Dumfriesshire. Sheet LIX. Published 1862 (<http://maps.nls.uk>)
- 2 Roy Military Survey of Scotland Map: Lowlands, 1747-1755

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0117

Asset name: Possible enclosure ditches, east of Blacksike Wood (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 332008 569503

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditched enclosure

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS07

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Possible enclosure ditches which may have been part of a field system, identified as cropmarks. The features were identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of historic farming practices. The asset has potential to reveal evidence for crop and/or animal management regimes.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0118

Asset name: Linear features, north of Stoneybridge (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331073 568987

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Linear feature

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS035

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Several linear features identified on aerial imagery within a field surrounding Stoneybridge House (OR003_0085). The features were identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey [1]. They are possibly related to medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of historic farming practices. The asset has potential to reveal evidence for crop and/or animal management regimes.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0119

Asset name: Linear and circular features, east of Bruce's Cave (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327027 570227

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Field boundary

Period(s): Bronze Age, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS037

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Former field boundary and two pit-like features, identified on aerial imagery. They are possibly prehistoric in date. The features were identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as possible evidence of prehistoric settlement activity.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0120

Asset name: Linear Feature, west of Kirkpatrick House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 327309 570132

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Linear feature

Period(s): Roman,
Early medieval, and
Medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: OR003_RS038

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0062 Kirkpatrick-Fleming Temporary Roman Camp (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Large, linear feature observable in 1946 aerial images and identified during HS2 Ph2b Remote Sensing Survey. It is orientated north to south and then turns to run from north-west to south-east. Possibly of Roman/medieval date [1]. A Roman date implies an association with Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman Temporary Camp (OR003_0062).

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as possible evidence for Roman activity associated with the nearby Kirkpatrick-Fleming Roman Temporary Camp (OR003_0062).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-001-OR003, see Section 6 Remote Sensing

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0121

Asset name: East Lodge, Mossknowe House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328717 569897

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG5253
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0003	Mossknowe House
OR003_0006	Mossknowe, Former South Lodge
OR003_0064	North Lodge, Mossknowe House
OR003_0065	Mossknowe Policies

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th or 19th century lodge [1][2], built to serve Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and its parkland (OR003_0065). It is a single storey building, built in sandstone and has a slate roof.

Setting description:

The lodge lies immediately south of the B7076 and approximately 70m north of the A74(M), which runs through the north-east corner of the former Mossknowe Policies. It is set back from the road and partially retains elements of parkland walling and gateposts into the Mossknowe estate. Agricultural land lies to the north of the asset. However, the construction of the A74(M) has removed the private tracks which would have originally led up to the house. This has removed the lodge from its original parkland context. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural interest and its historic relationship with Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) and its parkland (OR003_0065). However the construction of the A74(M) has removed the lodge from its original parkland context. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/75727/mossknowe-house-east-gate-lodge>
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0122

Asset name: Blacksike Bridge and War Memorial

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331596 569510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0109 Caledonian Railway (West Coast Mainline)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A 19th century railway bridge, constructed of sandstone and built over the WCML (OR003_0109). There is evidence for later rebuilding of the bridge and replacement of sandstone with concrete. The north-east corner of the bridge carries a plaque, erected in 2009, which overlooks the site of the Quintinshill rail disaster to the east. The plaque is dedicated to those who lost their lives when three trains collided on 22 May 1915. The plaque reads:

"In memory of the 7th Royal Scots, 'Leith's Own' And all those lost here in the peace and tranquillity of Quintinshill. 22nd May 1915. No wreaths to commemorate our glory day, nor tears to be shed on this permanent way. Just 'Flowers of the Forest' for youth in their prime. For the piper's lament stills the passage of time. No wreaths and no sorrow as memories unfold, Just eternity's promise 'They shall never grow old'" [1]

Setting description:

The bridge carries a public road which runs north-south across the WCML (OR003_0109). Agricultural fields lie to the north-east and south-west, with Blacksike Wood to the north-west and Bensmoor Wood to the south-east. The setting over the railway line is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest, as an example of railway infrastructure. It also derives value from its association with the Quintinshill rail disaster, which occurred to the east of the bridge. The setting over the railway line is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/347589/blacksike-bridge-war-memorial>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0123

Asset name: Beechwood

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 331520 570045

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG10646
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Farmstead, recorded as 19th century within the HER [1], however, cannot be seen on historic mapping [2]. Mid-late 20th century farmstead arranged on a loose courtyard plan. The farmhouse is located at the southern end of the complex, with various outbuildings to the north.

Setting description:

The farmyard complex and adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The setting in relation to the agricultural fields makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Not significant

Sources:

- 1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>
- 2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 3rd edition, Dumfriesshire, Sheet LIX.SW, Published 1951 (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0124

Asset name: Williamsfield Railway Bridge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 329638 570022

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG23989
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
OR003_0109	Caledonian Railway (West Coast Mainline)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A probable 19th century bridge carrying the WCML (OR003_0109) over a private track which runs south-north from the B7076 towards Williamsfield (OR003_0001) [1].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is comprised of agricultural fields and carries the railway over a private track. The setting of the asset in relation to the private track and railway is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as an example of railway infrastructure. The setting of the asset in relation to the private track and railway is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canmore.org.uk/site/265952/williamsfield-railway-bridge>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0125

Asset name: Whinnyrig Pumping Station (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330981 569246

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Pumping station

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG27116
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Pumping station which helped to provide the municipal water supply for Gretna new town during the First World War. There were originally two open reservoirs to the south which have been infilled. A brick two-storey structure was located at the south-western end, however, this has now been demolished. To the north of the open reservoirs are the upstanding remains of concrete tanks and pipe outlets [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological and historic interest, as evidence of municipal water supply during the early 20th century.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Dumfries and Galloway Council n.d. Historic Environment Monument Record List: Entry MDG27116

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0126

Asset name: Mossknowe House, Tower House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-806

National Grid Reference: 328042 569749

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Tower house

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG5250
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0003 Mossknowe House

OR003_0004 Mossknowe, Garden Wall, Gateway and Shed at east

OR003_0018 Woodhouse Tower, tower house

OR003_0065 Mossknowe Policies

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of possible tower house. The presence of an earlier tower house at Mossknowe House (OR003_0003) is inferred through the presence of architectural fragments dated to 1663 built into the walled garden (OR003_0004). Two locations were suggested for the tower's possible whereabouts - 100m to the north-west of the present house within the former parkland (OR003_0065) or within the walled garden. Geophysical survey carried out in 2002 identified a possible structure within the walled garden which may represent the remains of the tower house [1][2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest, as an example of a defensive tower house. The asset also has potential to demonstrate continuous evidence of settlement on the same site as Mossknowe House (OR003_0003).

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Sources:

- 1 Williams, J. and Shiel, D. (2004), Searching for Mossknow Tower by resistivity survey, Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society 78, P142-147.
- 2 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0127

Asset name: Gretna Village, 121 Central Avenue, Former Gretna Cinema

Designation and grade: Listed building Category C

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331799 567187

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Recreational
Cinema

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: LB51732
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

C M Crickmer, 1916-18. Single-storey, three-bay classical, near symmetrical former cinema set back from street with projecting central portico with later dormer above, and with gabled auditorium to rear (currently store, 2010). Red brick with raised moulded architraves: painted rear section. Principal elevation to street with base course, contrasting moulded cornice with deep brick band above. Later (post 1985) boundary wall to street, surmounted by railings and with banded pillars.

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: Steps lead to central, slightly advanced, distyle in antis portico with flanking banded pilasters and with three later, non-traditional part-glazed two-leaf entrance doors. Flanking single windows. Central flat-roofed wallhead dormer above with three-window openings and alternate moulded panels.

six-over nine-pane and six-over six-pane timber sash and case windows to street elevation. Piended roof to entrance. Grey slates. Metal urn-shaped ridge vents to auditorium.

INTERIOR: (seen 2010). Auditorium partly raked and with later part flat dance floor. Simple proscenium arch. Some decorative metal vents.

Statement of Special Interest

This is an early surviving former cinema which has been little altered externally and retains some internal features. It forms a significant feature in the streetscape of the main thoroughfare in Gretna. The classical temple portico entrance is a fine decorative feature in a building that was built quickly to provide

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

entertainment for a large numbers of workers at the nearby munitions factory during WWI. It was listed in the Kinematograph Year book of 1947 as having 600 seats. The screen area was widened in the 1950s to accommodate the arrival of Cinemascope and the auditorium underwent some alteration in the 1960s when a dance floor was laid in part of it. In the 1970s, the interior was adapted for Bingo, and a second, smaller stage was erected in the centre of the auditorium in the 1990s. The building ceased to be used for Bingo in 2008 and is currently in use as a store.

The oldest surviving purpose built cinema in Scotland is thought to be the Hippodrome at Bo-ness, constructed in 1912 (see separate listing). This is a rare example of a cinema constructed during the first World War and purposefully also as a direct result of the war.

Built in 1916-18, the cinema was erected to provide entertainment for the large numbers of workers hired to work in the nearby munitions factory. The British Government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. It stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate first the builders of the factory and then its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding the houses and in an ordered plan. The chief architect was Raymond Unwin, with C M Crickmer acting as resident architect. This former cinema is situated in the central avenue of the town, between rows of shops. A railway originally ran up this central street. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and other buildings in the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and this cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Courtenay Melville Crickmer (1879-1971) was an English architect, who practised in London and Letchworth. In Scotland, he was responsible for a number of the buildings in Gretna and nearby Eastriggs." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is comprised of the streetscape of Central Avenue. The asset is set back from the road, with a later boundary wall, surmounted by railings and banded pillars with ball finials. A modern, flat roof extension has been added to the immediate south, which disrupts the symmetry of the building. Rows of contemporary shops lie to the north and south and is directly opposite the Richard Greenhow Centre (OR003_0128). The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna and its relationship with the Church, is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB51732>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0128

Asset name: Gretna Village, Central Avenue, Richard Greenhow Centre

Designation and grade: Listed building Category B

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-803

National Grid Reference: 331873 567178

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: LB9962
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Description

Raymond Unwin; C M Crickmer (site architect), 1917. two-storey U-plan former school (currently community centre and library, 2012) with Edwardian renaissance treatment. Brick-built, west-facing courtyard all painted, and with pedimented narrow central entrance bay, wide-margined outer end walls; inner range to a tall single storey to east elevation, north and east elevations each have off-centre projecting bays. Multi-paned glazing; stacks; slate roofs.

Statement of Special Interest

This U-plan former school is situated in the centre of the town and is a key building in the planned town of Gretna. The building is of red brick, which is an uncommon building material in Scotland, and has a number of decorative features, including the advanced gables, piended roofs and prominent quoin details. Gretna was designed along Garden City principles, which included the use of small groups of housing with accessible green space. This building, set back from the road in a central position in the town centre is one of the key buildings in the town.

Built in 1916-18, the town of Gretna was constructed to provide housing and community facilities for the workers of the nearby munitions factory. The government was concerned during the course of the First World War that there was a lack of ammunition for the British troops, and it commissioned a large munitions factory to be built. This stretched for nine miles along the banks of the Solway and produced Cordite explosives. Thousands of workers were brought in from around Britain and Ireland to work at the factory and temporary timber and more permanent brick housing was erected to accommodate the builders of the factory and its workers. The township was designed along Garden City lines, with green spaces surrounding

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

the houses, with a wide, central street with shops and community facilities and other, curving streets. The chief designer was Raymond Unwin, with Courtney M Crickmer acting as the resident architect. As well as housing, the workers and their families required buildings to provide for leisure and the township included several churches, a dance hall, a school and a cinema. After the war, the factory was dismantled and only a few remnants of it remain.

Raymond Unwin (1863-1940) was one of the most important figures in early 20th century British town planning and was the overseeing architect for the development of Gretna and the neighbouring town of Eastriggs. He advocated high standards of design for social housing and informality of planning. He worked predominantly in England and is perhaps best known for his planning of Letchworth Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

C M Crickmer, (1879-1971) was a London based architect who was the architect in resident for the designing of Gretna township. He also worked with Unwin at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb."
[1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is comprised of the streetscape of Central Avenue. The asset is set back from the road, and surrounded by hardstanding for a car park. Open space lies to the north and a single storey modern development to the south. The asset is directly opposite the former Gretna Cinema (OR003_0127). The asset is located within the planned town of Gretna, which has maintained much of its original plan and many of its buildings. The garden city principles behind Gretna's design are still legible throughout the town. The setting within Gretna and its relationship with the Church, is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its architectural and historic interest, as a record of a purpose built, early 20th century town as described in the statement of special interest in the full asset description above. The setting of the asset within the planned town of Gretna is key to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB9962>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-OR003

Off-route works: Annandale Depot

Historic environment baseline and remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): OR003_0129

Asset name: Boghead Field System (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: Annandale Depot

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-805

National Grid Reference: 330400 568700

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Field system

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: MDG22247
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

OR003_0020 The Bracken, enclosed settlement and driveway 370m WSW of

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An undated field system recorded within the HER. No features can be seen on aerial imagery, except for what appear to be field drains orientated broadly east-west. It is thought that the field system may be related to the former farmstead of Langrigg, which lay to the south, and shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of around 1860, or the prehistoric settlement at Wardens Dykes (also known as The Bracken (OR003_0020)). [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

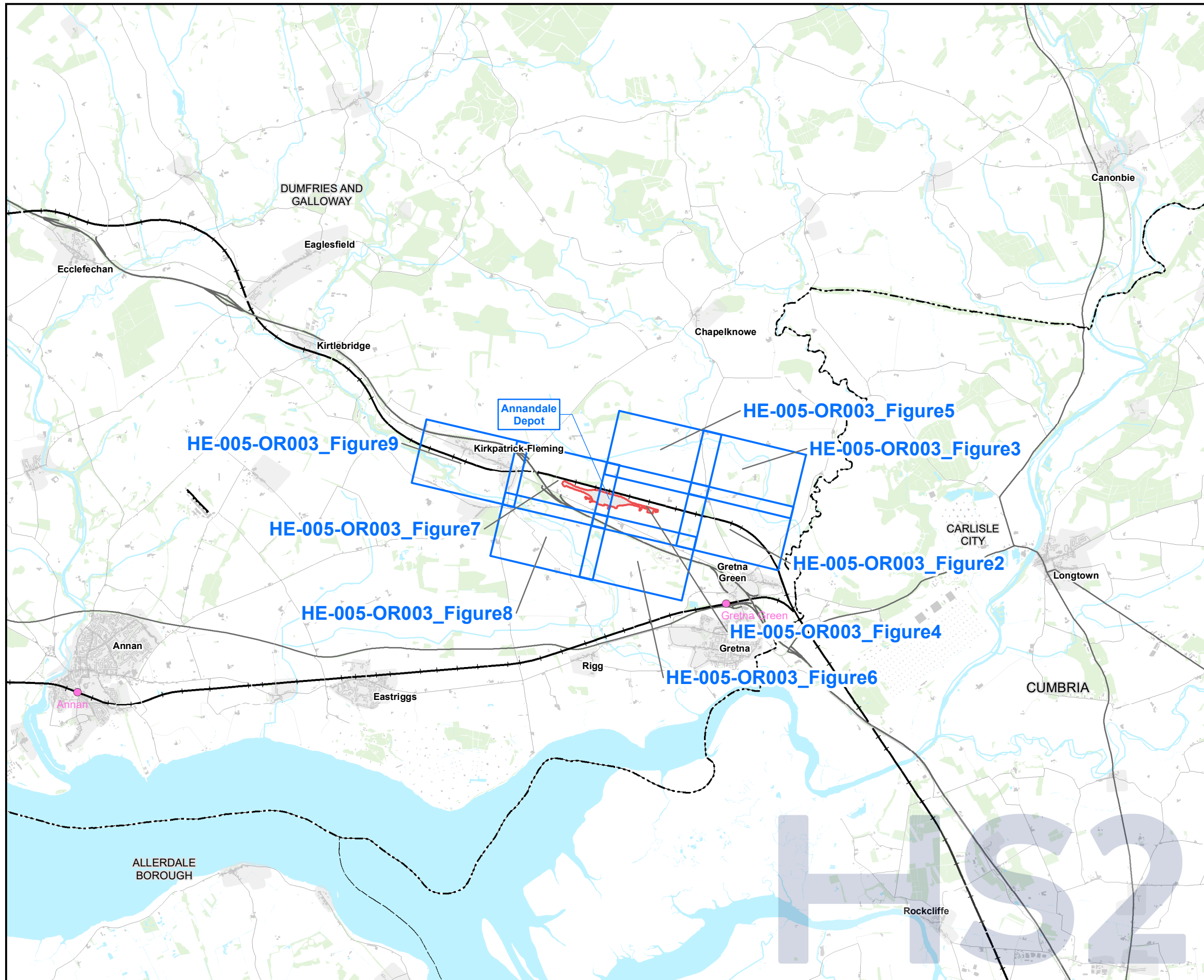
Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as an example of historic agricultural practices.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://info.dumgal.gov.uk/mapviewers/Archaeology.aspx>



Map Series Information:

These maps show the results of the remote sensing surveys in relation to the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme.

Main Map Legend

- Route in tunnel
- Route on surface
- Depot, station, headhouse or portal building
- Community area boundary
- Existing railway station
- County/Unitary Authority boundary
- District/Borough boundary
- Map sheets included in this community area
- Map sheets not included in this community area

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure1

Map Name
**Remote Sensing Survey
Index map**

Community Area OR003:
Annandale Depot

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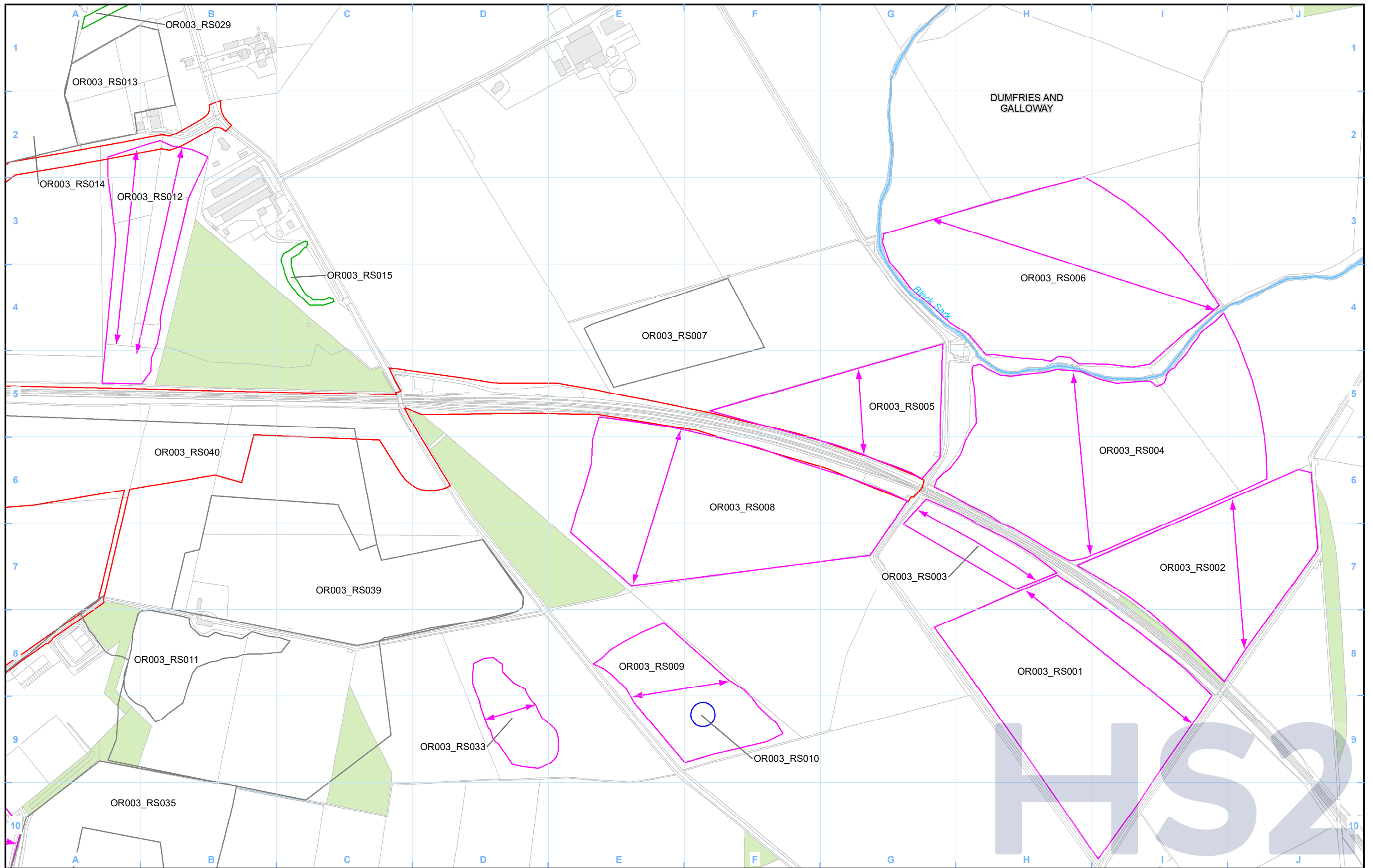
Scale at A3: 1:75,000

Metres

Date: 24/09/21

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Note: Not all data layers in the legend are represented on every map.



Legend	
	Route in tunnel
	Route on surface
	Depot, station, headhouse or portal building
	Land potentially required during construction
	Community area boundary
	Unitary Authority boundary
	Watercourse
	Water body
	Remote sensing feature type
	Bank
	Ditch
	Levelled rig and furrow area
	Levelled rig and furrow direction
	Extant rig and furrow area
	Extant rig and furrow direction
	Extent of area
	Large cut feature
	Services
	Structure
	T-hachure

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure2

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003: Annandale Depot

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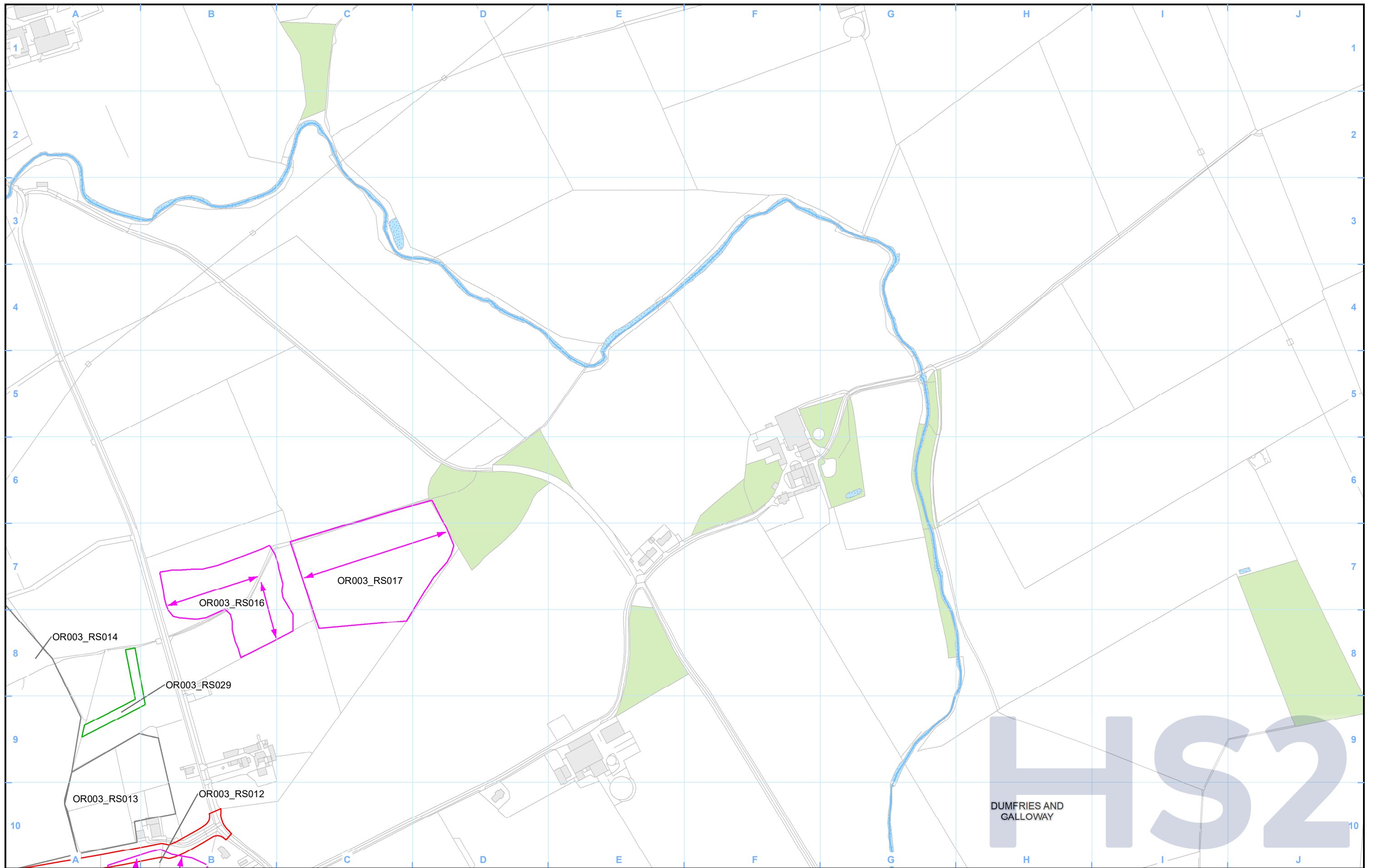
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Doc Number: 2DE01-MWJ-EV-MAP-M000-002863-P01

Date: 24/09/21

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

0 50 100 150 200 Metres



Legend	
	Route in tunnel
	Route on surface
	Depot, station, headhouse or portal building
	Land potentially required during construction
	Community area boundary
	Unitary Authority boundary
	Watercourse
	Water body
	Remote sensing feature type
	Bank
	Ditch
	Levelled rig and furrow area
	Levelled rig and furrow direction
	Extant rig and furrow area
	Extant rig and furrow direction
	Extent of area
	Large cut feature
	Services
	Structure
	T-hachure

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure3

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003: Annandale Depot

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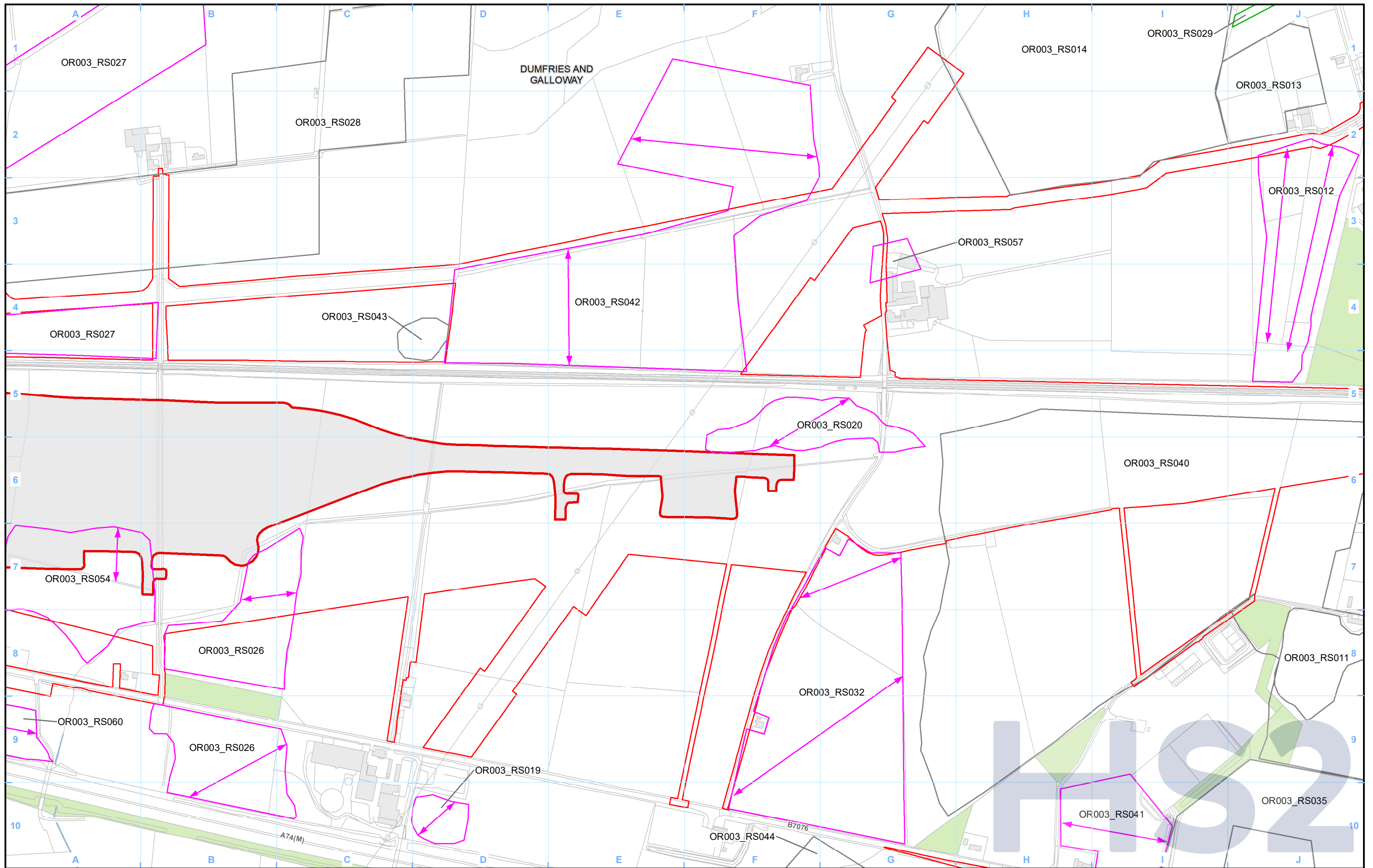
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Scale at A3: 1:5,000

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Legend		
	Remote sensing feature type	

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure4

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003: Annandale Depot

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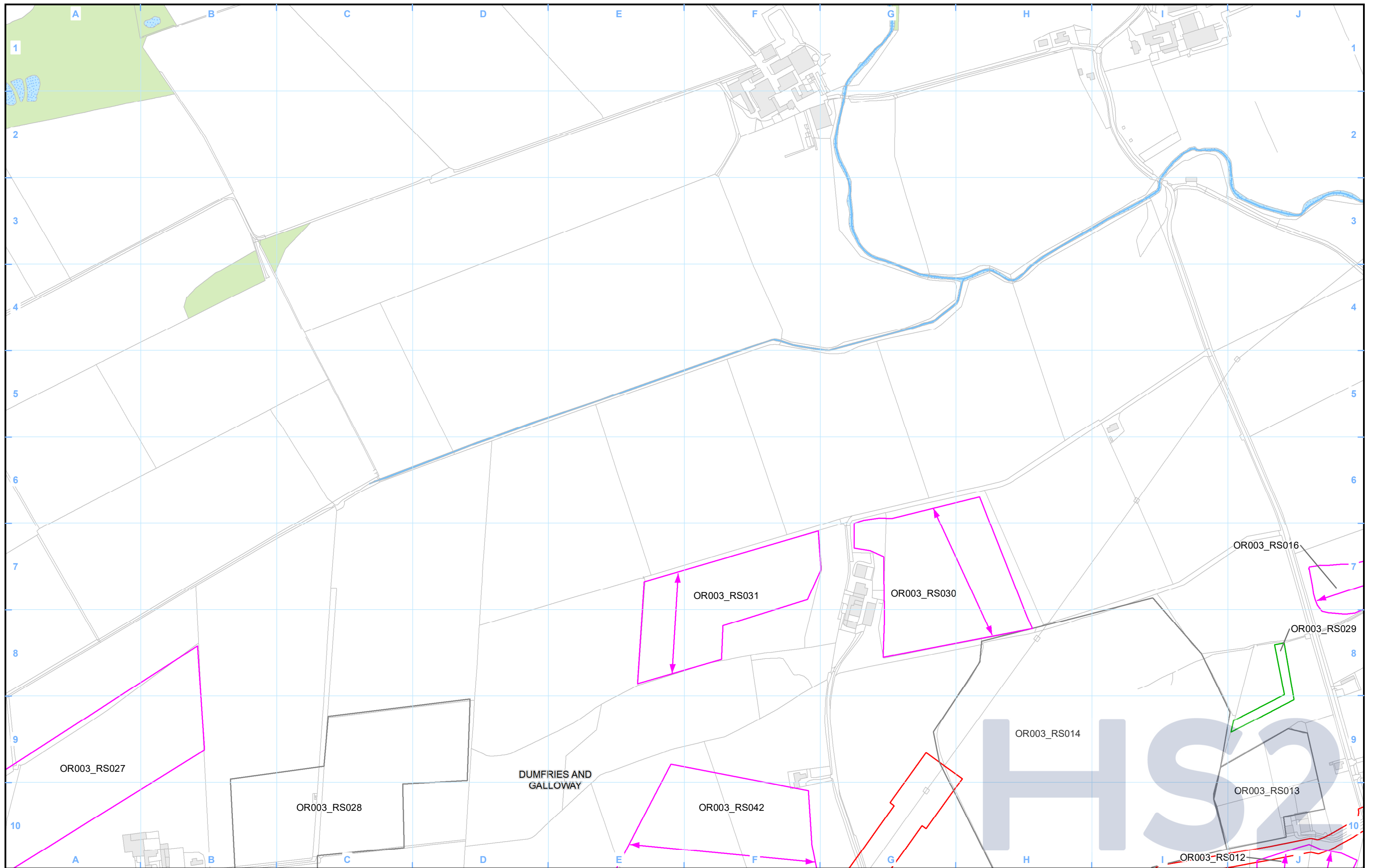
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Date: 24/09/21

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0 50 100 150 200 Metres



Legend		
	Remote sensing feature type	

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure5

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003: Annandale Depot

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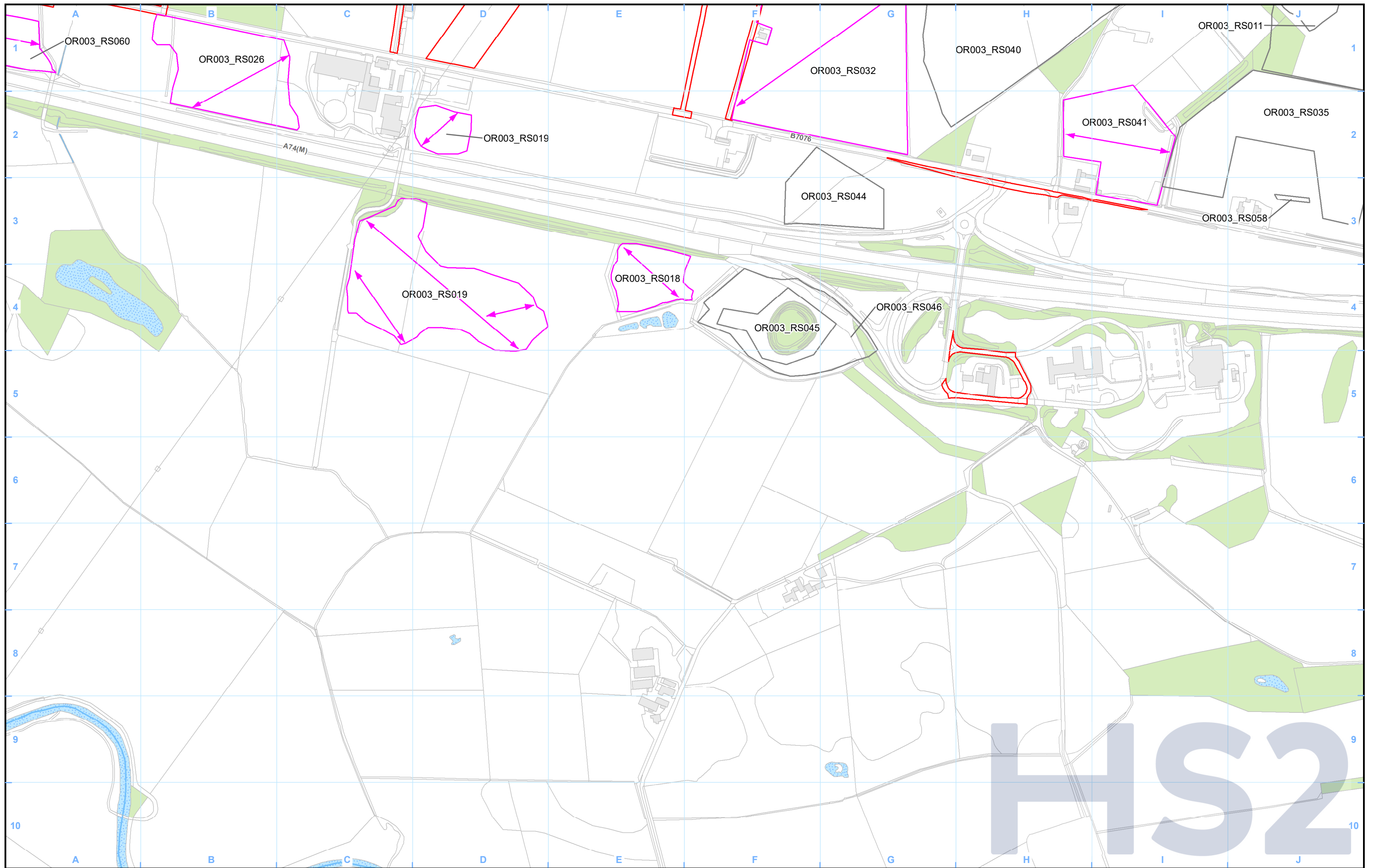
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0 50 100 150 200 Metres



Legend		
	Remote sensing feature type	

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure6

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003: Annandale Depot

HS2

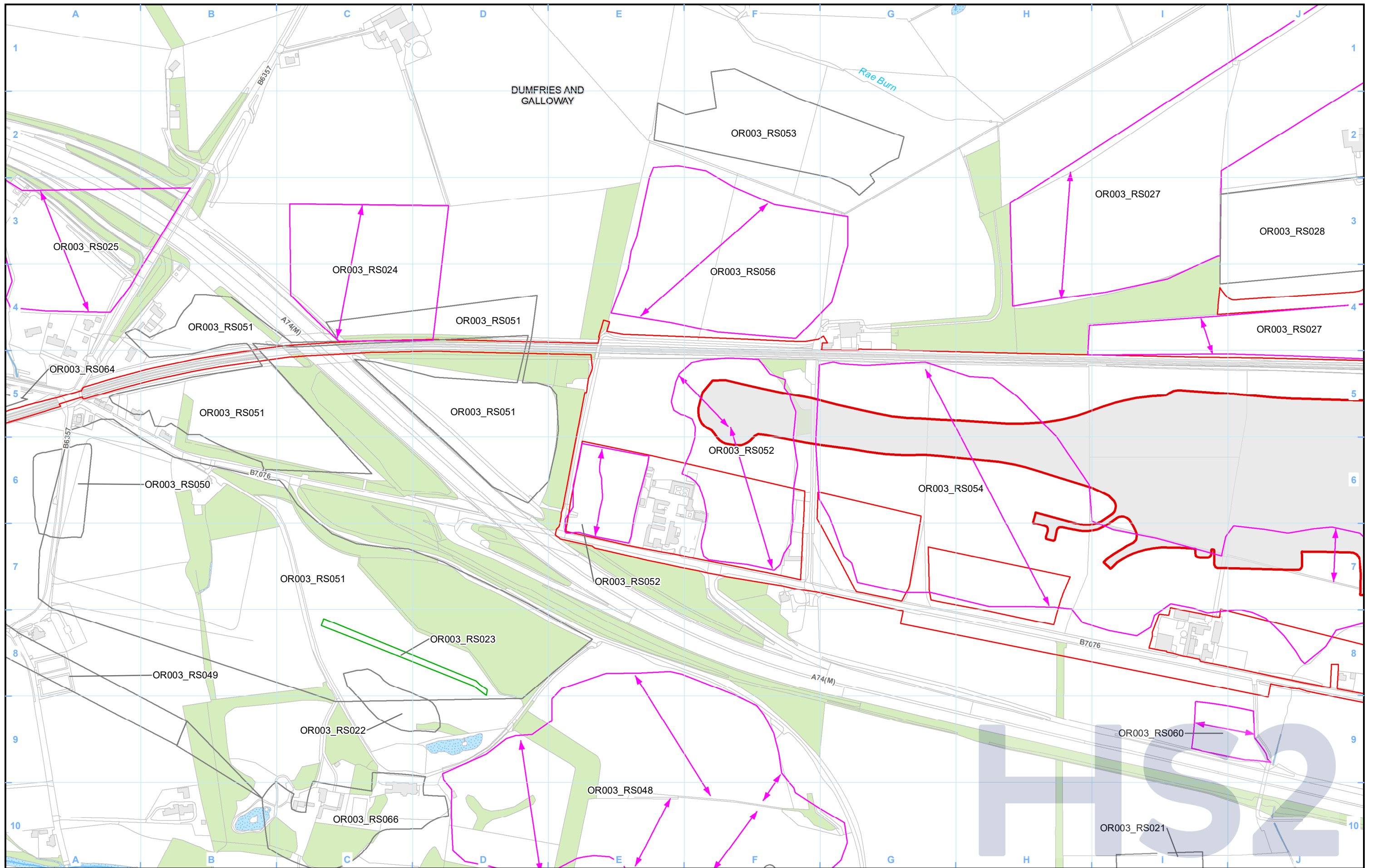
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Legend		
	Remote sensing feature type	

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure7

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003:
Annandale Depot

HS2

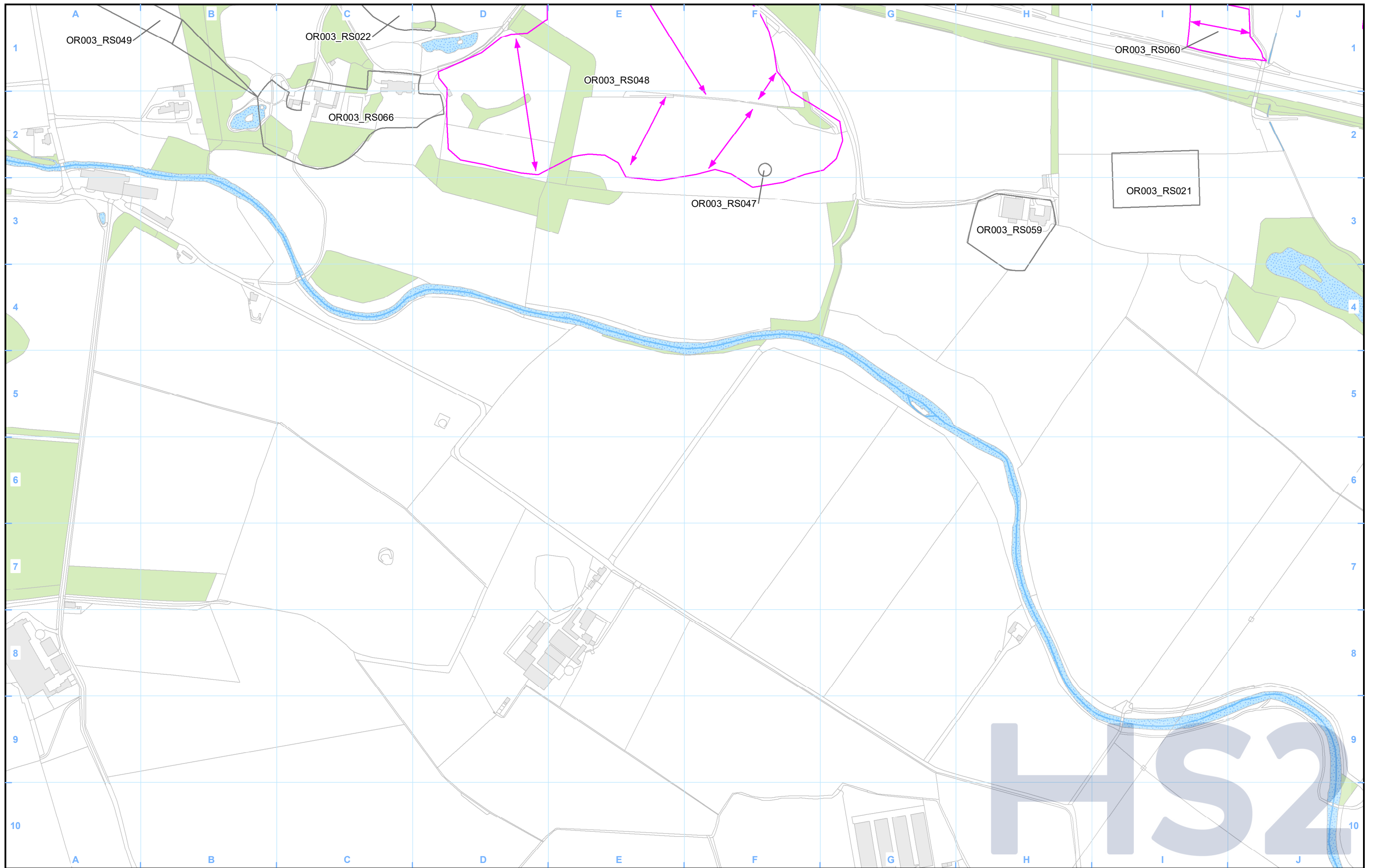
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Legend		
	Remote sensing feature type	

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure8

Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation

Community Area OR003: Annandale Depot

HS2

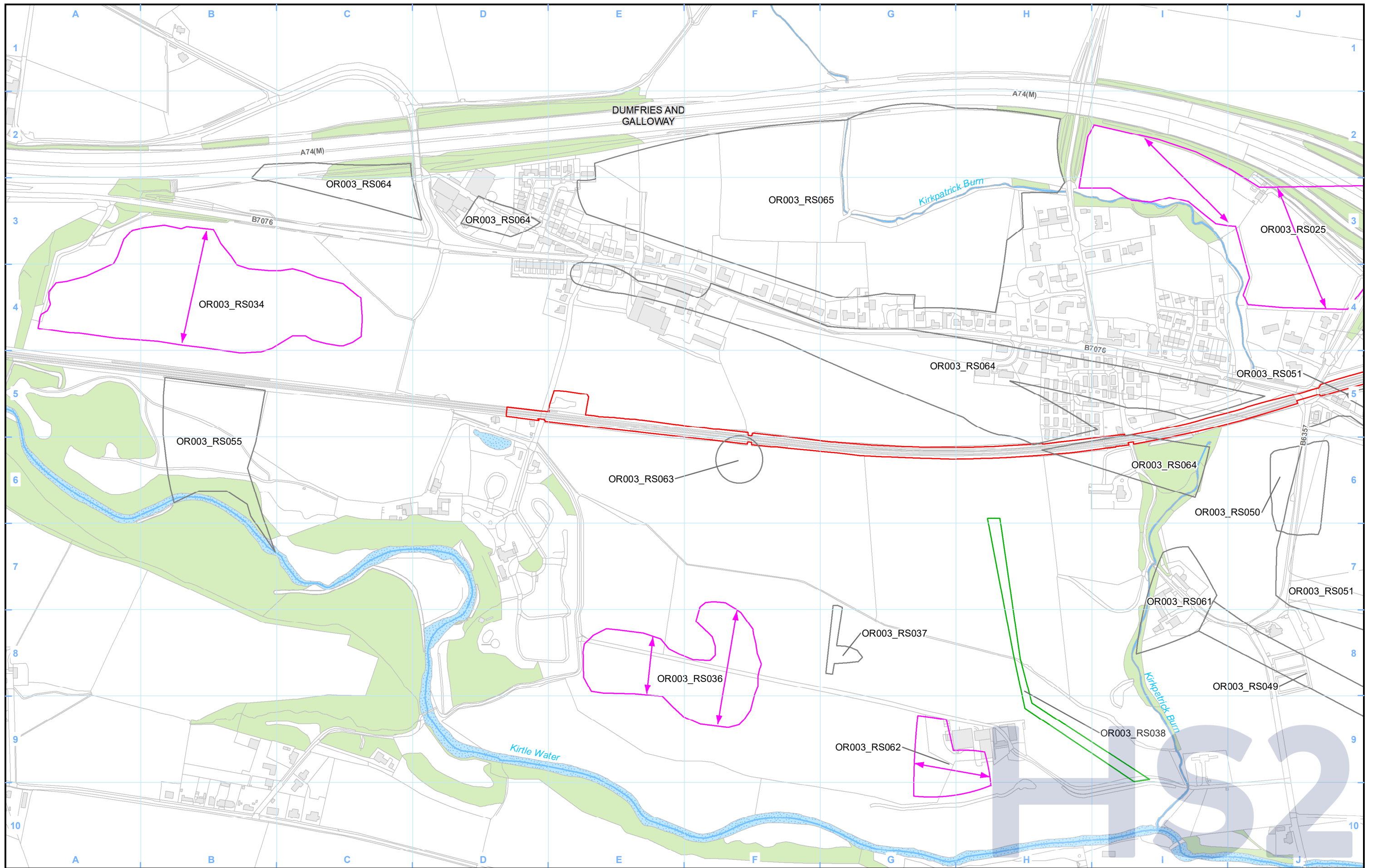
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Legend		
	Remote sensing feature type	

Map Number HE-005_OR003_Figure9
 Map Name Remote Sensing Survey Interpretation
 Community Area OR003:
 Annandale Depot

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