



BALGRAY WIND FARM

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 11.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

JUNE 2025



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Planning Background

- 1.1.1. This report presents the results of a combined Cultural Heritage Baseline and Stage 1 Setting Assessment which will contribute to the cultural heritage elements of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA will be produced in support of a planning application to construct a wind farm comprising six turbines up to 200 m in height with associated infrastructure on a site of c.362 hectares, including a proposed access route into the development area (referred to from here as the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the heritage significance and importance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the Site (referred to in this report as the 'inner study area', or ISA). This will inform a Cultural Heritage EIA chapter which aims to identify likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of heritage assets. A Stage 1 Setting Assessment provides an assessment of the contribution to significance made by the setting of heritage assets in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.3. This report identifies potential heritage constraints for the scheme in accordance with the requirements of national and local planning policies with respect to consideration of the historic environment in the planning process (see Section 2).

1.2. Site Description

- 1.2.1. The c.362 ha ISA (Illus 1-4) is located approximately 1.5 km north-east of Balgray, 1.5 km east of Sibbalide and 4.5 km north-east of Lockerbie, in the parish of Applegarth, Boreland, Dumfries and Galloway, DG11 2LL (E/N 316670, 587893 centred).
- 1.2.2. The topography of the ISA is largely defined by a range of several named hills, consisting of Firtree Hill (250 m aOD), Mid Hill (221 m aOD), and Shielstead Hill (226m aOD) which form a north-west/south-east oriented saddle that extends from the centre of the ISA to the north-west and drop gently to lower lying ground in the north, east, west and south.
- 1.2.3. Hallhills Loch is in the north of the ISA and is fed by Hahills Burn which drains from east to west, along with Kirkcroft Burn in the west of the ISA.
- 1.2.4. Present land use is characterised by upland pasture/improved grassland enclosed by a number of modern timber post and wire fences. The north, north-east and south-east is defined by unimproved open moorland.
- 1.2.5. Overhead lines bisect the western side of the ISA from the north-west to south-east.



Illus 1 View looking north-east toward eastern extent of ISA



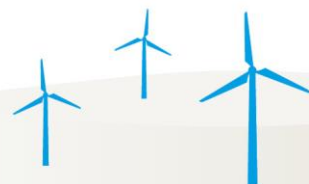
Illus 2 View looking west toward Hallhills Loch and western extent of ISA



Illus 3 View looking west toward Shielstead Hill (right) from the northern flank of Firtree Hill



Illus 4 View looking east from Shielstead Hill toward Firtree Hill



2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. Statutory Protection

2.1.1. This Technical Appendix is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Act 1989¹. Paragraph 1 (1) of Schedule 9 of this Act states:

'In formulating any relevant proposals, a licence holder or a person authorised by exemption to generate, distribute, supply or participate in the transmission of electricity -

shall have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and

shall do what he reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.'

2.1.2. As the Applicant is not a licence holder or person so authorised, and where consent is required under section 36 of the Electricity Act, per paragraph 3 (2) of Schedule 9, the Scottish Ministers shall have regard to –

'the desirability of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) of subparagraph (1) above; and

the extent to which the person by whom the proposals were formulated has complied with his duty under paragraph (b) of that sub-paragraph'.

2.1.3. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are protected by statute.

2.1.4. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 ²	The Act defines the role of the public body, Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.

¹ UK Government (1989)

² Scottish Government (2014)



Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 ³	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 ⁴	Provides for statutory protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. It introduces a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting in considering any Development which may affect these. In conservation areas, the designation introduces general controls to conserve character and appearance within the conservation area.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986) ⁵	Outlines the criteria for designating a military crash site. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Scots Common Law	The movement or disturbance of human remains without lawful authority is illegal. Any human remains should be reported to the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office. Further disturbance must cease until permission to continue has been granted by the legal authorities.

2.2. Nation Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)

2.2.1. The historic environment is defined in NPF4⁶ as 'the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand' (NPF4 Annex F – Glossary of definitions). NPF4 Part 1 A National Spatial Strategy for Scotland 2045 describes how the future spatial development of Scotland can contribute to planning outcomes. It shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement, and improved connections across the country.

2.2.2. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS, HES, 2019)⁷ defines the Historic Environment and Scottish Government Policy. It sets out the vision and key principles on how to care for and protect Scotland's historic environment including designations of ancient monuments, principles for scheduling and listing, contexts for conservation areas, marine protected areas, gardens and designated landscapes, historic battlefields and consents and advice. HEPS

³ Scottish Government (1979)

⁴ Scottish Government (1997)t

⁵ Scottish Government (1986)

⁶ Scottish Government (2023)

⁷ Historic Environment Scotland (2019)



provides further policy direction to NPF4 and sets out high level policies and core principles for decision-making affecting the historic environment.

2.2.3. The Scottish Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in NPF4 Part 2 National Planning Policy (The Scottish Government, February 2023) Policy 7: Historic assets and places:

- *Policy Intent: To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.*
- *Policy Outcomes: The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change; Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses; Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity.*
- *Local Development Plans: LDPs, including through their spatial strategies, should support the sustainable management of the historic environment. They should identify, protect and enhance valued historic assets and places."*

2.2.4. NPF4 Policy 7 applies these principles to designated and non-designated assets. Those relevant to the current assessment are as follows:

NPF4 – Part 2: Historic Assets and Places Policy 7

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

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

c) Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest. d) Development proposals in or affecting conservation areas will only be supported where the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting is preserved or enhanced. Relevant considerations include the:

i. architectural and historic character of the area;



- ii. existing density, built form and layout; and
 - iii. context and siting, quality of design and suitable materials.
- h) Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:
- i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;
 - ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or
 - iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.
- o) Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.
- Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.
- When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.”

2.3. Local Planning Policy

- 2.3.1. Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) adopted their Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) in October 2019⁸. It provides the planning framework and guides the future use and development of land in towns, villages and rural areas.
- 2.3.2. In February 2020, DGC produced Supplementary Guidance (SG)⁹ on the Historic Built Environment.
- 2.3.3. Excerpts of local policies from the LDP2 and Key Principles from the SG relevant to this assessment are summarised in Table 2.2.

⁸ dumfriesandgalloway.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-07/Adopted_LDP2_OCTOBER_2019_web_version.pdf

⁹ dumfriesandgalloway.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-08/HBE_SG_LDP2_Adopted.pdf



Table 2.2 Local Policy and Guidance

Reference	Policy/Ket Principle	Text of relevance to this report
Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2, October 2019	Policy OP1: Development Considerations	<i>"b) Historic Environment Development proposals should protect and/or enhance the character, appearance and setting of the region's rich historic environment principally by ensuring they are sympathetic to nearby buildings, sites and features, integrate well and complement the surrounding area. The information contained within the Council's Historic Environment Record and the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement, and any subsequent revised or amended document, will be a material consideration in the assessment of proposals."</i>
Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2, October 2019	Policy HE1: Listed Buildings	<i>"In considering development that impacts on the character or appearance of a listed building or its setting the Council will need to be satisfied that ... the layout, design, materials, scale, siting and the future use shown in any development proposals are appropriate to the character and appearance of the listed building and its setting."</i>
Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2, October 2019	Policy HE2: Conservation Areas	<i>"The Council will support development within or adjacent to a conservation area that preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area and is consistent with any relevant conservation area appraisal and management plan."</i>
Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2, October 2019	Policy HE3: Archaeology	<i>"a) The Council will support development that protects significant archaeological and historic assets, and the wider historic environment from adverse effects. In considering development proposals the Council will need to be satisfied that:</i> <i>• the development preserves or enhances the appearance, fabric or setting of the site or asset in situ; and/or</i> <i>• where there is uncertainty about the location, extent or significance of these assets an agreed scheme of assessment and evaluation to inform the application is included with the proposal; and/or</i> <i>• due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the site or asset in relation to the long-term benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.</i> <i>b) Where, due to exceptional circumstances, development is to proceed and the preservation of historic assets in situ including buildings is not</i>



Reference	Policy/Ket Principle	Text of relevance to this report
		<i>possible, a scheme of mitigation involving excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving and any other measures appropriate to the case has been agreed with the Council."</i>
Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2, October 2019	Policy HE4: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	<i>"The Council will support development that safeguards the character, archaeological interest and setting of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) as designated by the Council."</i>
Dumfries and Galloway Council, Local Development Plan 2, Supplementary Guidance; Historic Built Environment, February 2020	Principles for development within the historic environment: Layout, scale and massing; Views Landmarks and Setting	<i>"Proposals will be supported where it is demonstrated that they will retain or reinforce the established layout, scale and massing of the historic built environment." "Proposals will be supported where they complement or preserve the setting of historic buildings and established views to and from landscapes or landmarks; this may include the creation of appropriate new views and vistas."</i>

2.4. Guidance

- 2.4.1. Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology¹⁰ provides local government officers with technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it considers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation in situ of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; setting; the circumstances under which developers can be required to provide further information, in the form of a field evaluation to allow planning authorities to reach a decision; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts.
- 2.4.2. HES published Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG)¹¹ to accompany HEPS. DPSG outlines the policy and selection guidance used by HES when designating sites and places of national importance.
- 2.4.3. HES also provides guidance on how to apply NPF4 Policy 7 in a series of documents entitled 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment' (MCHE). These provide guidance to planning authorities and stakeholders regarding key issues relating to development, the planning process, and key issues pertaining to the historic environment. Most relevant to this assessment are the guidance notes covering Setting 2020¹², and Works on Scheduled Monuments (2020)¹³.

¹⁰ [Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and archaeology - gov.scot](https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-2-2011/planning-and-archaeology/pages/default.aspx)

¹¹ Historic Environment Scotland (2019)

¹² Historic Environment Scotland (2020)

¹³ Historic Environment Scotland (2020)



- 2.4.4. Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) have been followed in preparing this assessment, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment'¹⁴ and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'¹⁵, and the Code of Conduct¹⁶.
- 2.4.5. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and CIfA's July 2021 publication Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

2.5. Professional Standards and Acknowledgements

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000808122.

¹⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). t

¹⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020)

¹⁶ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019) Code of Conduct



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this desk-based assessment (DBA) is to inform determination of an EIA Report (EIAR) chapter in relation to likely significant environmental effects, specifically those upon the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the ISA.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the ISA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*¹⁷ defines a DBA as ‘...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.’
- 3.1.4. NPF4 Policy 7(a)¹⁸ requires that “Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place.” This report, therefore, will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. The specific objectives of this DBA are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information relevant to the ISA and relevant study area;

¹⁷ ClfA (2020)

¹⁸ Scottish Government (2023)



- Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains;
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.



4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 4.1.1. Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and may be artistic, archaeological, architectural, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific or social, and may be inherent in the monument itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related monuments and related objects.
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their cultural significance and importance. Cultural significance is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by HES in the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook¹⁹ relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the general public; it may derive from factors including the asset’s fabric, setting, context and associations.
- 4.1.4. Cultural significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in DPSG Annexes 1-6, which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPF4 Policy Principles. DPSG Annex 1 is widely applicable in assessing the cultural significance of archaeological sites and monuments, for instance, while the criteria in Annex 2 can be used in defining the architectural or historic interest of buildings, whether listed or not. Cultural significance of assets is considered in terms described in DPSG Annex 1:
- Intrinsic Characteristics- those inherent in the monument i.e., *“how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past”*;
 - Contextual Characteristics – those relating to the monument’s place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge i.e., *“how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past”*; and
 - Associative Characteristics – subjective associations, including those with current or past aesthetic preferences i.e., *“how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements”*²⁰.

¹⁹ NatureScot and HES (2018) Appendix, page 175

²⁰ HES (2019), page 10



- 4.1.5. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.6. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the Proposed Development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 3 below).

4.2. Identification of Heritage Assets that May Be Affected

Study Areas

- 4.2.1. Overlapping study areas have been used for this assessment to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 4.2.2. All heritage assets within the ISA have been identified and considered to inform the impact assessment of the EIA and assessment of archaeological potential of the ISA.
- 4.2.3. Outer study areas (OSA) are used for the Stage 1 Setting Assessment which extends beyond 10 km from the proposed turbine locations.
- 4.2.4. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) produced for the scoping report has been used to inform the Stage 1 Setting Assessment.
- 4.2.5. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Up to 1 km from proposed turbines: All designated and all non-designated heritage assets;
 - Up to 5 km from proposed turbines: Non-inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDLs), Category C and Category B Listed Buildings and non-designated heritage assets of Regional Importance (Non Statutory Register (NSR) data as provided by DGC HER);
 - Up to 10 km from proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Category A and Category B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) and non-designated heritage assets of National Importance (NSR data as provided by DGC HER);
 - Beyond 10 km from proposed turbines, based on the ZTV: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or



towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees (see below).

4.2.6. Criteria for the identification of assets of particular sensitivity or importance will be based on the approach set out in MCHE: Setting that sets out a range of factors which might form part of the setting of a heritage asset as follows:

- *“Current landscape or townscape context;*
- *Views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;*
- *Key vistas: for instance, a ‘frame’ of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not);*
- *The prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;*
- *Aesthetic qualities;*
- *Character of the surrounding landscape;*
- *General and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;*
- *Views from within an asset outward over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;*
- *Relationships with other features, both built and natural;*
- *Non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan, or design), or sensory factors; and*
- *A ‘sense of place’: the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors.”²¹*

Data Sources

4.2.7. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website in February 2025;

²¹ HES (2020), pages 6-7



- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data, digital extract received from Dumfries and Galloway Council, August 2023.
- Historic Landscape Assessment data, viewed through the HLA Map website (<https://hlamap.org.uk/>);
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>);
- Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland (<https://maps.nls.uk/>);
- Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports;
- LiDAR data available from the Remote Scottish Sensing Portal;
- Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing satellite imagery and PastMap;
- A zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and photomontage and wireline visualisations; and
- Field visits.

4.2.8. All heritage assets within the ISA and OSA are compiled in a Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.2**). Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by their HES entry number (prefixed SM for Scheduled Monuments and LB for Listed Buildings etc). Non-designated assets are referenced by their respective HER Preferred Reference Number or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Assets assigned a number prefixed S in the Gazetteer refers to those identified through previous survey and for which the corresponding data has been used for this assessment. Where the numbering or the data is unclear and/or ambiguous regarding the asset it is describing, they have been assigned a number prefixed HA for 'Heritage Asset', along with any newly discovered assets. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

4.2.9.

4.2.10. The Dumfries and Galloway Council HER provides data for heritage assets that have not yet been entered into the HER, under the heading 'Other'. These therefore do not have a monument reference number and are referred to



in this assessment as 'HER Other'. HER references are preceded by 'MDG' in this report.

Field Visit

4.2.11. A field visit was undertaken on the 26th of February 2025 in overcast conditions with sunny spells and occasional showers. Notes were made regarding the ISA's characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

4.2.12. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations and any other relevant information.

Historic Map Regression

4.2.13. The historic mapping sequence corresponding with the ISA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the post-medieval period.

Limitations of Baseline Data

4.2.14. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:

- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
- Wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the volume and frequency of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source;
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites; and



- Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators;

4.3. Assessment of Importance

- 4.3.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its cultural significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 4.1). Heritage assets of national importance and international importance are assigned a high and very high level respectively. Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Historic Marine Protected Areas are, by definition, of national importance.
- 4.3.2. The criterion for Listing is that a building is of 'special architectural or historic interest'; following DPSG Annex 2.19²², Category A refers to 'outstanding examples of a particular period, style or building type', Category B to 'major examples of a particular period, style or building type', and Category C to 'representative examples of a particular period, style or building type'.
- 4.3.3. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (HES, 2018, Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment), '*Heritage Assets are features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system*'. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the ISA that are considered to be of negligible importance, which may be taken as justification for no further assessment or mitigation works on the feature.
- 4.3.4. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development is identified in the EIA-R chapter's impact assessment.
- 4.3.5. The DGC HER maintains a non-statutory register (NSR) of heritage assets considered of National importance, which are possible candidates for scheduling. Regionally important assets are also identified, that on the levels of information currently available do not appear to meet the criteria for designation as Scheduled Monuments but are still of interest in the context of Dumfries and Galloway.

²² HES (2019)



Table 4.1 Criteria for assessing the importance of heritage assets²³

Importance of asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	Assets valued at an international level, e.g. World Heritage Properties and other assets of equal international importance that contribute to international research objectives.
High (National)	Assets valued at a national level, e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas, some conservation areas and non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation in the opinion of the assessor. Category B or C-Listed Buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Medium (Regional)	Assets valued at a regional level, e.g. Category B Listed Buildings, non-inventory designed landscapes (NIDLs), some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor. Category C-Listed Buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Low (Local)	Assets valued at a local level, e.g. Category C Listed Buildings, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor.
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

4.4. Potential for Unknown Heritage Assets

4.4.1. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the ISA is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different areas of the ISA, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the HER and other data sources such as HES and NRHE;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;

²³ Source: NatureScot & HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5 Appendix 1, Figure 2



- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
 - Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
 - Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.
- 4.4.2. The likelihood that the ISA may contain undiscovered heritage assets, their likely location and potential density, and their likely level of importance is assessed, described, and justified.

4.5. Stage 1 Setting Assessment

- 4.5.1. The results of a Stage 1 Setting Assessment are presented in full in the Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.1**). The purpose of the assessment is to consider whether further detailed assessment in the EIAR chapter is required for heritage assets within the OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be significantly impacted through development within their setting. Results are presented in Section 6.2, below.
- 4.5.2. The Stage 1 Setting Assessment methodology considers each heritage asset in the OSA in turn to identify those assets which have a wider landscape setting that contributes to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be adversely impacted by the Proposed Development. Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, viewpoints within the ZTV which may provide a significant view towards the heritage asset and the Proposed Development are considered.
- 4.5.3. Further, beyond the defined OSAs, the Stage 1 assessment methodology considers all heritage assets in the ZTV to identify any assets of particular importance and/or sensitivity to visual change, based on the approach set out in MCHE: Setting²⁴. This is a rapid screening exercise, supplemented through scoping and further consultation with statutory consultees, and only those monuments identified beyond the OSA requiring detailed assessment are added to the Gazetteer.

²⁴ HES (2020)



5. RESULTS

5.1. Overview of the Historic Environment

5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets within the ISA and OSA is presented in the Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.1**). The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance (Part 6), below.

Geology and Geomorphology

5.1.2. The bedrock geology of the upland areas of the ISA is defined by BGS as Carghidown Formation of metasandstone and metamudstone. On the lower slopes the bedrock geology continues, with superficial deposits of the Langholm Till Formation-Diamicton. There are three broad soil types within the ISA comprising; 'Brown Earths' drift surrounding the outer boundaries of the ISA, 'Noncalcareous gley' drifts within the west and south, and 'Dystrophic blanket peat with peaty gleys' in the east (BGS 2025)²⁵.

Inner Study Area

5.1.3. There are a total of 50 non-designated features and one designated heritage asset (a Scheduled Monument) within the ISA.

5.1.4. Of these assets nine date to the prehistoric period. Of these, one non-designated asset dates from the early Bronze Age to the late Bronze Age: a possible burnt mound (MDG9706) situated on Firtree Hill. There are two non-designated assets dated from the early Bronze Age to the Roman periods, Roseburra enclosure and settlement (MDG7108), located south-west of the centre of the ISA, and a potential settlement on the west flank of Firtree Hill (MDG9703). There are four assets dated solely to the Iron Age comprising Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265), two scooped settlements on the western flank of Firtree Hill (MDG9858; MDG8575) (immediately adjacent to MDG9703), and an area of cord rig toward the summit of Shielstead Hill (MDG5276). There are two assets dated from the Iron Age to the 19th Century, a possible enclosure on the north-eastern flank of Shielstead Hill (MDG9704) toward the centre of the ISA, and an area of ridge and furrow and enclosure at Balgray Hill (MDG9917), toward the south of the ISA. There is also a possible enclosure toward the western summit of Firtree Hill recorded as dating from the late prehistoric to 19th century (MDG21835).

5.1.5. There is one asset dated from the medieval period to the 18th century, a building and enclosure (MDG9909) located toward the western part of the summit of Firtree Hill. There are three assets located on Shielstead Hill that are dated from

²⁵ [BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#)



the medieval period to the 19th century comprising an enclosure (MDG5284), an enclosure and sheepfold (MDG9859), and a cultivation terrace and enclosure (MDG9860). There are three assets dated from the medieval to modern periods comprising a stone quarry toward the north-eastern flank of Firtree Hill, at Blood Moss (MDG5240), a ring enclosure at Shielstead Hill (MDG8663), and a sheepfold along the access track in the north ISA (MDG9109).

5.1.6. There are 31 features within the ISA dating from the post-medieval period. Three of these are recorded on the DGC HER and comprise Balgray Hill farmstead (MDG11475) in the south (dated from the post-medieval to modern period); and a field and field system around Mid Hill toward the north ISA (MDG17084; MDG17085), both of which are dated from post-medieval period to the 18th century). The remaining 27 assets that date to from the post-medieval period primarily comprise relict field systems or enclosures depicted on 1st and 2nd Edition OS mapping which survive as field banks, field systems and areas of rig and furrow (HA1; HA2; HA4; S1.2; S1.2; S3; S5.1; S5.2; S16; S23.1; S23.2; S23.3; S25.1; S25.2; S25.3; S25.4; S27). Also present are eight quarries (HA7; HA8; S6; S10; S21; S28; S29; S30) which likely have their origins during this period, as well as an enclosure (S24), a possible field clearance cairn (S26), and a triangulation pillar (S8).

5.1.7. There are three assets with no period assigned by the DGC HER. These include a possible enclosure identified during previous survey (HA6) to the south of Roseburraun, traces of a linear ridge along the access track in the north ISA (MDG9199) and a series of linear earthworks (MDG11764) between Shielstead Hill and Firtree Hill. Based on their form it is likely that HA6 and MGD9199 are post-medieval in date. MDG11764 appears to partially enclose prehistoric assets on the western flank of Firtree Hill and it could therefore be contemporary with these assets.

Outer Study Area

5.1.8. Within the 1 km OSA there is one Scheduled Monument (SM1), three Category B Listed Buildings (LB3328; LB3330; LB3337), one Category C Listed Building (LB3338), and 27 non-designated assets, six of which are recorded by the DGC HER NSR as being of Regional/Local importance.

5.1.9. Within the 5 km OSA there are 25 Scheduled Monuments, 53 Listed Buildings (comprising four Category A, 33 Category B and 16 Category C Listed Buildings), five Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL), ten non-designated assets considered to be of National importance, three non-designated assets considered to be of Regional importance, and 47 non-designated assets considered to be of Regional/Local importance on the DGC HER NSR.

5.1.10. Within the 10 km OSA there are 60 Scheduled Monuments, , One Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, 12 Category A Listed Buildings,



73 Category B Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area (with seven Category C Listed Buildings therein) and 26 non-designated assets considered to be of National importance on the DGC HER NSR.

5.2. Previous Investigations

5.1.11. The central and southern portion of the ISA were previously surveyed in 1992 and 1995 by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) during which most of the features outlined above were identified:

5.1.12. Aerial photographs taken by RCAHMS identified the presence of three scooped settlements (MDG9703; MDG9858; MDG8575) on the western slopes of Shielstead Hill, triggering two surveys of the area in 1993 and 1995. RCAHMS also noted the presence of a burnt mound at the summit of Firtree Hill (MDG9706), four small quarries known as Blood Moss (MDG5340) and a two compartment building (MDG9909) with a potentially associated field system or enclosure (MDG21835). Three enclosures were also noted by RCAHMS on Shielstead Hill (MDG9704; MDG9860; MDG8663) with an area of prehistoric cord rig (MDG5276).

5.1.13. The area was also subject to historic environment assessment, comprising desk-based assessment and walkover survey to inform a proposed woodland planting scheme in 2018²⁶. The work identified a number of previously unrecorded assets, including quarries and field systems, and an enclosure some of which may be associated with prehistoric activity in the ISA, while others are likely associated with medieval and Post-Medieval land use.

5.3. Field Visit

5.3.1. The field visit covered all accessible areas of proposed infrastructure within the ISA. All accessible heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development infrastructure and heritage assets located in close proximity to the Proposed Development infrastructure were visited.

5.3.2. Inspections were made regarding visible and accessible archaeological features as outlined below. No previously unknown heritage assets were identified during the field visit.

5.3.3. The results of the field visit are presented below.

SM2265 Firtree Hill

5.3.4. SM2265 (Illus 5) survives as the remains of an oblong enclosure formed by concentric earthworks on a plateau on the western slope of Firtree Hill (**Figure**

²⁶ Rathmell Archaeology, 2018. Balgray, Dumfries & Galloway: Historic Environment Assessment and Survey.



11.1). It is aligned north-west/south-east with a potential entrance in the east and measures approximately 70 m x 50 with the earthworks surviving up to a height of 0.8 m – 1 m

5.3.5. The monument is dated to the Iron Age and is possibly contemporary with nearby prehistoric heritage assets in the area including Roseburra to the south-west (MDG7108), the scooped settlements on the north flank of Firtree Hill (MDG9703; MDG9858; MDG8575) and the cord rig on Shielstead Hill (MDG5276).

Illus 5 View looking south-east showing SM2265



MDG7108 Roseburra Fort/Settlement

5.3.6. MDG7108 Roseburra fort/settlement (Illus 6) is recorded as an enclosure and settlement located approximately 325 m south-west of SM2265. It survives as a well preserved sub-rectangular mound and enclosure measuring approximately 60 m north/south by 50 m east/west and up to a height of 1.5 m.



Illus 6 View looking east towards Roseburra settlement and enclosure/fort (MDG7108)



MDG21835/S5.1/S5.2; MDG9909

- 5.3.7. MDG21835 is the possible remains of an enclosure immediately north of Firtree Hill (SM2256) recorded on the DGC HER as dating from the late prehistoric period to the 19th Century. No clear sign of an oval enclosure was identified at this location during the field visit due to vegetation growth.
- 5.3.8. LiDAR shows the remains of a field bank that circumnavigates the summit of Firtree Hill creating an elongated enclosure that cuts through SM2256, swings to the north and encloses what appears to be improved pasture and/or agricultural land. This is likely the field bank identified by Rathmell in 2018 (S5.1 and S5.2) and is possibly depicted on 1st and 2nd Edition OS mapping. Based on this it is considered that this asset is more likely to be post-medieval in date, however due to proximity to the potential prehistoric assets, an earlier date cannot be precluded.
- 5.3.9. MDG9909 is a record of a two compartment building and enclosure situated on the north-west flank of Firtree Hill, measuring 14.2 m north-east/south-west by 6.3 m overlying a low grass field bank. No trace of the building could be identified during the field visit, though a possible feature is visible on LiDAR and aerial imaging. It is dated from the Medieval period to the 18th Century on the DGC HER. The enclosure noted within the record is likely the field bank that encloses the summit of Firtree Hill (S5.1/S5.2/MDG21825).



MDG9703; MDG9858; MDG8575

- 5.3.10. MDG9703 (Illus 7) is the remains of an elongated oval enclosure/possible settlement on the west flank of Firtree Hill immediately south-west of two scooped settlements (MDG9858; MDG8575) and dated to the Iron Age. It measures approximately 35 m east-west by 50 m north-south and survives as a grass grown bank up to 5 m thick and 0.5 m in height. The asset is clearly visible on LiDAR where it appears to have an entrance in the north and possibly converges with/bears a relationship with MDG9858.

Illus 7 View looking south showing possible settlement or enclosure MDG9703



- 5.3.11. MDG9858 (Illus 8) is the remains of a roughly circular scooped settlement situated between two possibly contemporary assets (MDG9703; MDG8575) on the west flank of Firtree Hill. It measures approximately 20 m north/south by 15 m east/west and possesses a possible entrance in the north-east. It survives as grass covered bank measuring approximately 2m in width and up to a height of 0.5 m.



Illus 8 View looking north-west showing scooped settlement (MDG9858)



5.3.12. MDG8575 (Illus 9) is the remains of a polygonal scooped settlement of Iron Age date situated immediately north of MDG9858. Dense vegetation growth obscured much of the asset though it broadly comprised an elongated scoop/ bowl-shaped enclosure measuring approximately 20 m east/west and 15 m north/south with a grass covered bank measuring up to 0.8 m in depth. Toward the centre of the recorded boundary of the asset was an oval shaped mound which may be the remains of a house platform.



Illus 9 View looking south-west showing scooped settlement MDG8575



MDG11764

- 5.3.13. MDG11764 comprises the remains of linear earthworks that partially encloses that saddle between Firtree Hill and Shielstead Hill and comprises a series of parallel banks (Illus 10) and medial ditch (Illus 11) set out in roughly straight lengths. Although the period of this asset is not recorded/known, it appears to respect possibly prehistoric assets on the west flank Firtree Hill and could therefore be contemporary.
- 5.3.14. The west end of the asset survives as a pair of parallel grass covered ridges measuring approximately 0.2 m in height and measuring approximately 70 m in length and running north-east/south-west, in line with the contour of the slope and dropping down into a possible ditch. In the east, no sign of the ridges could be identified, but the ditch survived and measured approximately 1 m at its base and had a depth of up to 0.8 m in places.
- 5.3.15. The variation in condition for this asset seemed to correspond to a boundary formed by a modern timber post and wire fence that cuts through from south-east to north-west and is likely a result of variations in land-use during the later periods.



Illus 10 View looking west showing linear earthworks MDG11764



Illus 11 View looking north-west showing medial ditch/linear earthworks (MDG11764)



MDG9859

- 5.3.16. MDG9859 are the remains of enclosures recorded as being Medieval to 19th Century on the DGC HER and nestled toward the south-eastern side of MDG11764. The asset comprises two separate features; a sub-rectangular earthwork centred at 316254, 587975 (Illus 12) that measures approximately 20 m x 17 m; and a sheepfold immediately north-east centred at 316278, 587991. The sheepfold is depicted on 1st Edition OS mapping and is constructed of a variety of materials, including a modern timber and wire fence, concrete blocks, and drystone, suggesting the asset had been in use for some time.

Illus 12 Sub-rectangular earthwork at E/N 316254, 587975 (MDG9859)



MDG9706

- 5.3.17. MDG9706 is the remains of a possible burnt mound recorded as being Early to Late Bronze Age on the DGC HER. At the recorded location of the asset was found to comprise a broadly kidney-bean shaped mound that measures up to 1 m in height and around 20 m in length north-south (Illus 13)



Illus 13 View looking north showing possible burnt mound MDG9706



MDG9860; MDG5276; MDG8663; MDG9704

5.3.18. MDG9860 is the remains of a cultivation terrace and enclosure located toward the summit of Shielstead Hill dated from the medieval period to 19th Century on the DGC HER. Its recorded boundary overlaps with MDG5276, which is the remains of cord rig dated to the Iron Age. MDG9704 is a record of an enclosure on the north-eastern flank of Shielstead Hill.

5.3.19. The only clear remains at Sheilstead Hill are a trapezoidal earthwork centred at 316135, 588167, on the north flank of the hill and set on lower lying ground between two rises. The NRHE records cultivation remains and an enclosure at this location (NHRE ref: 71310) and specifically describes the trapezoidal earthwork suggesting this is MDG9860. The feature is visible on LiDAR and occupies the overlap between the recorded boundaries of MDG9860 and MDG5276.

5.3.20. No clear evidence of enclosure MDG9704 could be identified at the time of the field visit.



5.3.21. Extending in a north-westerly direction from the trapezoidal earthwork (MDG9860), the possible remains of the cord rig (MDG5276) (Illus 14) could be seen at 316130, 588181. They survive as barely perceptible parallel ridges approximately 1 m apart situated in the lower lying ground between the undulations.

Illus 14 View looking north showing possible cord rig at Shielstead Hill (MDG5276)



5.3.22. MDG8663 is a record of a ring enclosure dated from the medieval to modern periods on the DGC HER and centred at 316159, 588123, within the broader boundary of MDG5276. There was no sign of this asset at the recorded location. It was identified approximately 40 m to the south-east at 316199, 588116 and survives as a barely perceptible ring-shaped mound measuring approximately 9 m in diameter (Illus 15).



Illus 15 North-facing view of ring enclosure (MDG5276)



MDG9917

5.3.23. MDG9917 is the remains of a small, ditched enclosure that has been levelled by rig and furrow cultivation toward the centre south of the ISA. No clear sign of the feature was identified during the field visit though it is perceptible on LiDAR.

HA1

5.3.24. HA1 is an enclosure depicted on 2nd Ed OS mapping around White Hill. No sign of the feature could be identified due to high vegetation growth. It is partly visible on LiDAR.

5.4. Historic Mapping and Aerial Photography Review

5.4.1. Roy's lowland map published between 1752 and 1755²⁷ is not of sufficient detail to identify the ISA and any archaeological features therein. It depicts the ISA as uninhabited, an unnamed, hills to the east of a series of small nucleated

²⁷ Roy's Lowland Map 1752-55



settlements, namely Kirkroft, Hallhills and Rockhillflat positioned in the lower lying fertile land near to Dryfe Water.

- 5.4.2. William Crawford's map of 1804 depicts the watercourses that traverse the ISA, with Hewke Burn and its various water catchments clearly labelled as well as 'Hutton Moat' (SM1) to the north. The historic parish boundary between Applegarth and Corrie bisects the ISA on a north-east/south-west alignment. The map also shows the location of Hallhills farmstead (MDG10766) approximately 500 m west of the ISA. A possible track is depicted running into the ISA across Fir Park Hill. The 'old church yard of Sibbaldie' (LB3328) is present, along with Balgray farmstead (MDG7128). The original track which runs to the west of the ISA through the village of Sibbaldie is also depicted, indicating the modern road follows the same route.
- 5.4.3. 1st Edition 6-inch OS mapping for Dumfriesshire published in 1862²⁸ depict dramatic landscape alteration across the ISA. A track is depicted leading from Hallhills Farm (MDG10766) towards the summits of Firtree Hill and enclosures have been constructed around Mid Hill, one on the summit running down the southern slope, and the other located on the north-east slope, with an offshoot track heading south-west. Surviving elements of these features were identified during previous survey (S25.1-S25.4; S27; S23.1-S23.2). Footbridges are also noted crossing the Hewk Burn, as well as an 'old gravel pit' on the western slopes of Shielstead Hill, and a rectangular sheep fold (MDG9859). To the south of the sheepfold, two forts are also depicted, the remains of Roseburrain (MDG7108) and Firtree hill (SM2265), as well as an 'old quarry' (S10) towards the summit of Firtree Hill. The area appears to have been predominantly in use for livestock pasture during this period, evidenced by the multiple tracks, extensive field systems and the sheepfold. The depiction of a disused gravel pit and an old quarry also indicates that the area had been exploited for rock and gravel in the post-medieval period.
- 5.4.4. 2nd Edition 6-inch OS mapping for Dumfriesshire published in 1900²⁹ depicts very little change within the ISA, showing the area as being largely still in use as upland pasture and open grazing. None of the enclosure of field systems around Mid Hill (S24.1-S25.4; S27; S23.1-S23.2) are depicted. An additional field system or enclosure is depicted on White Hill (HA1).
- 5.4.5. The Ordnance Survey National Grid Map published in 1957 depicts further albeit minor changes in the area, the most notable of these is the creation of Hallhills Loch in the north of ISA, and a field system is also depicted on the southern slopes of Mid Hill and appears to follow the same arrangement depicted on the 1st Edition Map (S27).

²⁸ Ordnance Survey, 1862. Six-inch 1st Edition Map. Dumfriesshire XLIII, Surveyed 1858, Published 1862.

²⁹ Ordnance Survey 1900. Six-inch 2nd Edition Maps. Dumfriesshire XLIII.NE & XLIII.NW, Surveyed 1898,



- 5.4.6. Available historic mapping for the ISA suggests that it has largely been in use for upland grazing and agriculture for much of the post-medieval period.
- 5.4.7. Only two aerial photographs of the ISA are available on NCAP. Both were taken in 1988 from a single a flyover (Sortie ASS/50688; frames 0119 and 0120). They are not of sufficient detail to identify individual archaeological features.
- 5.4.8. LiDAR data released by the Scottish Government supplemented the aerial photography taken by the RCAHMS and identified multiple sites across the ISA. This includes possible fragmentary field systems and isolated elements of similar enclosures and field systems (HA1; HA2; HA4; S1.1; S1.2; S3; S5.1; S5.2; S23.1; S23.2; S23.3; S25.1; S25.2; S25.3; S25.4; S227). Various quarries appear on both Shielstead Hill and Firtree Hill, with a total of nine being in the ISA (MDG5240; HA7; HA8; S10; S21; S28; S29; S30; S6).

5.5. Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA)

- 5.5.1. The HLA³⁰ records past use of the ISA as 'Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture'

'Groups of ruinous round houses or hut circles, dating to c1600BC to 400AD, with associated field systems and/or field clearance cairns of stones, survive in rough grazing and moorland.'

- 5.5.2. Later land use (17th to 18th Century) is defined as 'Rectilinear Fields and Farms'

'Rectilinear field boundaries and associated farm steadings and other buildings are typical of agricultural improvements since the 1700s. Recent amalgamation of these fields is common.'

- 5.5.3. 19th Century to present land use is defined as 'Unenclosed Improved Pasture' and 'Rough Grazing'

'Areas of unenclosed green pasture amongst rough grazings have been created by inserting drains, fertilising and/or reseeding the ground to improve it.'

'Hill ground or lower-lying land that shows no evidence of recent agricultural improvement can be used for rough grazing. Such areas are largely heather moorland or rough grassland.'

³⁰ [HLAmap](#)



5.6. Archaeological and Historical Narrative

Prehistoric Periods

- 5.6.1. The palaeolithic and mesolithic periods in Scotland (12,700 BC – 4,100 BC) are generally evidenced by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths. In coastal settings shell middens dating to the Mesolithic have been found, with bone artefacts also discovered. Settlement sites are generally rare although evidence of temporary settlement has been found in Scotland, for example at South Queensferry, just north of Edinburgh. Traditionally, people during these time periods were believed to be fully nomadic hunter-gatherers, but recent investigations throughout the UK have suggested that sites were continually revisited and inhabited for significant periods of time, and that small-scale and occasional cultivation of crops was undertaken.
- 5.6.2. There are no assets dating to the palaeolithic or mesolithic periods recorded within the ISA although it is possible people may have followed and used Hewke Burn which defines the northern extent of the ISA, Kircroft Burn which enters the western boundary of the ISA, and Rockhillflat Burn in the south.
- 5.6.3. From the Neolithic period (4100 BC to 2540 BC) the cultivation of cereals and the management of domesticated animals formed the basis settlement patterns. In conjunction with new forms of settlement, new ritual and burial practices are observed as evidenced by assets such as cairns.
- 5.6.4. There are no assets dating to the Neolithic period recorded within the ISA.
- 5.6.5. Within the 1 km OSA there is one asset dated from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age on the DGC HER; a findspot of unknown type from Kirkcroft Burn in Sabbaldie (MDG7120).
- 5.6.6. Within the 5 km OSA there is one scheduled stone circle dated from the Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (SM636), four non-designated assets dated from the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age, and one asset dated from the Early Neolithic to Roman periods on the DGC HER. The assets dating to the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age comprise a burial urn (MDG7174), a palisaded enclosure (MDG7173), a possible settlement and lithic working site (MDG5236), and a possible burial cairn (MDG21706). The asset dating to the Early Neolithic to Roman period is a pit alignment (MDG7227). The distribution pattern of the neolithic assets with the 5 km OSA is notably focused towards lower lying ground, near to watercourses, on land that was likely more conducive to early cultivation. This suggests that that more upland landscape of the ISA was not the primary focus of neolithic activity.
- 5.6.7. By the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age (2450 BC to 800 BC) new pottery styles and the introduction of metal tools are observed. The settlement patterns were similar to those of the Neolithic and characterised by an agrarian subsistence.



- 5.6.8. Within the ISA there is one asset dated to the Early or Late Bronze Age, a burnt mound (MDG9706), and two assets dated from the Early Bronze Age to Roman period on the DGC HER; Roseburra (MDG7108), and a settlement between Sheilstead Hill and Firtree Hill (MDG9703). These assets are clustered toward the centre of the ISA. The date ranges suggest these assets may have origins in the Bronze Age and could have been located to take advantage of access to fresh water, and land which would have been suitable for grazing and/or cultivation, demonstrating suitability of the ISA for settlement during this time.
- 5.6.9. Within the 1 km OSA there are three assets assigned an early to Late Bronze Age date on the DGC HER, all burnt mounds (MDG5278; MDG5279; MDG5282). Burnt mounds are features consisting of a mound of heat-affected stones and charcoal, normally with an adjacent hearth and trough. The trough could be rock-cut, wood, or clay-lined to ensure they were watertight. It is thought that the troughs were filled with water and heated stones thrown into them to create hot water. Burnt mounds generally date to the Bronze Age and have been interpreted variously as features used for bathing and cooking.
- 5.6.10. Within the 5 km OSA there is one scheduled burnt mound dated from the Early to Late Bronze Age (SM12616), five Scheduled Monuments dated from the Early Bronze Age to Roman periods comprising two forts (SM12663; SM8366) and three settlements (SM10477; SM11921; SM12755), and two scheduled monuments dated from the Early Bronze Age to 19th Century and Modern periods (SM1966; SM3350 respectively). There are also four non-designated assets considered of National importance dated from the Bronze Age on the DGC HER comprising an additional burnt mound (MDG5368), and areas of cord rig with associated ring ditches and roundhouses (MDG9752; MDG9751), and a possible palisaded enclosure (MDG11183).
- 5.6.11. Within the 10 km OSA there are 24 heritage assets assigned a date range that includes the Bronze Age comprising nine non-designated assets of National Importance on the DGC HER, and 15 Scheduled Monuments. Four of the Scheduled Monuments have been assigned an Early Bronze to Roman date and comprise Peat Hill scooped settlement and fort (SM10476), Newland Hill settlement (SM12667), Pearsby Hill enclosures and settlement (SM12674), Newhall Hill enclosures (SM3963). One monument is assigned Early Bronze Age to 19th Century date: Burnswark Hill (SM667). The breadth of date ranges assigned to these assets indicate they may have their origins in the Bronze Age and possess evidence that extends into the Iron Age, Roman and later periods.
- 5.6.12. The Iron Age (800 BC to AD 400) saw the introduction of a new metal, in the form of iron and seems to have coincided with a deterioration in climate around 600-700 BC. Ritual sites and places of burial were no longer the physical focus of community activity with domestic and defensive sites becoming the most prominent evidence for this period. These appear in the form of Duns (small defensive settlements) and Forts, usually situated in defensible positions, with enclosed settlements such as palisaded enclosures also emerging during this time period.



- 5.6.13. There is one designated asset within the ISA assigned to the Iron Age; SM2265 Firtree Hill, fort. It is situated toward the centre of the ISA in close proximity potentially contemporary assets indicative of domestic and agricultural activity comprising scooped settlements (MDG8575, MDG9858; MDG9703), cord rig (MDG5276), and enclosures (MDG11764; MDG21835; MDG9704). Many of these are dated from the Early Bronze Age through Roman period on the DGC HER suggesting continued suitability of the landscape for settlement during the Iron Age and possibly indicating continuous occupation and/or reoccupation of these features.
- 5.6.14. Within the 5 km OSA there are 59 heritage assets covering a range of site types that likely contain elements of Iron Age activity and includes settlements, enclosure, areas of cultivation and forts. 19 of these are Scheduled Monuments with at least nine being solely classified as forts (SM3350; SM8366; SM12662; SM655; SN3362; SM2331; SM12660; SM12708; SM635). Four non-designated forts of likely Iron Age date are recorded on the DGC HER (MDG8162; MDG7341; MDG7146; MDG11021), with one considered to be of National importance, Blindhillbush Hill (MDG7146). These would have likely controlled a local hinterland comprising land suitable for settlement, cultivation and livestock grazing, demonstrating the societal shift toward the construction of defensible settlements designed to exert control over local resources.
- 5.6.15. Within the 10 km OSA there are 61 heritage assets covering a range of site types that likely contain elements of Iron Age activity. This includes a number of forts (e.g. SM2230; SM3964; SM4083; SM649; SM8364), domestic sites (e.g. SM4380; SM3361; SM2853), and a possible funerary site (SM12275).
- 5.6.16. The distribution of these sites is relatively even, with a general focus of forts on elevated ground overlooking agricultural land, watercourses, and controlling land routes, and settlement activity often located close-by but with a general distribution toward lower lying ground, water courses, and land suitable for cultivation. This suggests the wider area was generally suitable for settlement at this time.

Roman Period (AD77 – AD211)

- 5.6.17. The Roman presence in Scotland was sporadic, with Scotland never fully falling under Roman control. The construction of Hadrian's Wall in the 120s AD, defined the northern frontier of the empire, however, Hadrian's successor, Antoninus Pius, moved Roman forces back into Scotland in the 140s AD, establishing a new frontier defined by the Antonine Wall. Sporadic campaigns were launched into Scotland thereafter, often evidenced by temporary marching camps.
- 5.6.18. There are five assets within the ISA assigned a date range that covers the Roman period. These comprise the non-designated Roseburra enclosure and settlement (MDG7108), and a settlement toward the base of Firtree Hill



(MDG9703). Both assets are dated from the Early Bronze Age to Roman period. Two assets are dated from the Iron Age to 19th Century. They comprise an area of ridge and furrow (MDG9704) and an enclosure (MDG9917). The final site is an enclosure dated from the late prehistoric to 19th Century (MDG21835). It is located toward the summit of Firtree Hill immediately north of the Scheduled Monument (SM2265).

- 5.6.19. Without secure scientific dating it is not possible to determine if the assets within the ISA that have been assigned date ranges that covers the Roman period actually have their origins during this time. Based on their form it seems likely they represent prehistoric sites that might have been occupied during Roman incursions into the area.
- 5.6.20. Within the 1 km OSA there are two associated non-designated assets recorded on the DGC HER assigned a Roman date; both sections of Roman road (MDG8737; MDG8738) that appear to follow the course of Dryfe Water north-west of the ISA.
- 5.6.21. Within the 5 km OSA there is one non-designated asset assigned solely to the Roman period on the DGC HER; a ditch located over 3.5 km south-west of the ISA (MDG21705). There are 33 heritage assets that have been assigned a date range that covers the Roman period on the DGC HER, ten of which are Scheduled Monuments. These primarily comprise forts and settlement sites and includes 5 monuments assigned an Early Bronze Age to Roman date (SM10477; SM11921; SM12662; SM12755; SM8366), two monuments assigned an Early Bronze Age to 19th Century and Modern date (SM1196; SM3350, respectively); one monument assigned from the Iron Age to Early Medieval period (SM654), and one monument assigned from the prehistoric to Medieval period (SM3351). Of the remaining non-designated assets recorded on the DGC HER; three are assigned an Early Bronze Age to Roman date (MDG11183; MDG 9751; MDG975) and one is assigned an Iron Age to 19th Century date. The remaining assets primarily comprise settlement sites and enclosures.
- 5.6.22. Within the 10 km OSA there are 39 heritage assets with date ranges that cover the Roman period. Only three are assigned solely to the Roman period comprising two sections of Roman road (SM3834; MDG7840) and a fort to the east of Lockerbie (SM13327). The remaining Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets allude to Roman presence in the area and appear to have been prehistoric sites utilised by Roman invaders and settlers. Key sites include Burnswark Hill (SM667); Millhill (SM12665), Hanginshaw Farm (SM12952) and Torwood camp (SM4342).

Medieval Period (AD 400 – AD 1500)

- 5.6.23. The transition from the Iron Age to Medieval period is marked by the introduction of new house styles such as longhouses or byre-houses, with fortified enclosures also re-emerging as a settlement type. The latter settlement



type may have projected an image of power or control and may reflect developing social hierarchies and/or reflect a period of turbulence where defence of agricultural land was an important consideration.

- 5.6.24. The introduction of Christianity in this period saw profound social change. The emergence of early monastic sites provides evidence of this process. The kingdom of Scotland was established in 843, with the first King of the Scots, Kenneth MacAlpin, crowned at Scone Palace.
- 5.6.25. There are nine heritage assets within the ISA of possible medieval date recorded on the DGC HER (although these may date to the Post-Medieval period). These comprise; two enclosures, one with an area of ridge and furrow, dated from the Iron Age to the 19th Century (MDG9704; MDG9917); four enclosures, one with an associated building, and one with an associated cultivation terrace, dated from the medieval period to the 18th/19th Centuries (MDG9909; MDG5284; MDG9858; MDG9860). The remaining assets recorded on the DGC HER that might date to this period comprise a possible enclosure (MDG21835) dated from the late prehistoric period to the 19th Century, and a stone quarry (MDG5240) and ring enclosure (MDG8663) dated from the medieval to modern periods. These assets are primarily distributed toward the centre of the ISA, around Firtree Hill and Shielstead Hill and are indicative of the land being used for cultivation and grazing during this time.
- 5.6.26. The proximity between the medieval and earlier prehistoric assets indicates continuity of land use into this period and the continued suitability of the landscape for cultivation and settlement at this time.
- 5.6.27. In addition to the assets recorded on the DGC HER, there are also 28 previously unrecorded assets identified during this, and previous assessments, which may have their origins during this time. They primarily comprise relict field systems and field banks generally concentrated in the north of the ISA around Hallhills Loch (S23.1; S23.2; S23.3; SS24; S25.1; S25.2; S25.3; S25.4; S27) but also includes field systems toward the centre of the ISA around Firtree Hill (S5.1; S5.2, S3, S1.1; S1.2), and two the north-east around Mid Hill (HA1). There are also a number of quarries (HA7; HA8; S10; S21; S28; S29; S30; S6) which may have the origins in this period.
- 5.6.28. Within the 1 km OSA there 12 heritage assets that may have their origins in the medieval period comprising two designated assets; Hutton Motte (SM1), Sibaldie Old Churchyard (LB3328), three assets recorded on the DGC HER comprising ridge and furrow and field boundaries at Hewke Hill (MDG9384), and enclosures at Mid Rigg (MDG9705) and Nether Hutton (MDG8665).
- 5.6.29. As with the ISA, medieval assets within the 1 km OSA are all located in close proximity to earlier prehistoric assets further demonstrating the continued suitability of the landscape for cultivation, grazing and settlement at this time.



5.6.30. Within the 5 km OSA there are at 29 heritage assets assigned date ranges that includes the medieval period on the DGC HER. These comprise eight Scheduled Monuments (SM10433; SM10478; SM11966; SM12708; SM1264; SM3350; SM3351; SM653), one Category B Listed burial ground (LB3446), and 20 non-designated assets.

5.6.31. The Scheduled Monuments include Gillesbie Tower (SM10433) and moated site (SM10478), which are likely positioned to take advantage Dryfe Water and the surrounding agricultural land and are dated from the Medieval period to the 19th Century; The Hass (SM11966) which is dated from Early Bronze Age to 19th Century, Elbeckhill fort and farmstead (SM12708) dated from the Iron Age to the 19th Century; and Broom Hill (SM3350) which is dated from the Bronze Age to the Modern period and is a likely prehistoric hillfort overlain by medieval agricultural activity.

5.6.32. Within the 10 km OSA there are 32 heritage assets assigned date ranges that covers the medieval period comprising 20 Scheduled Monuments, two Category A Listed Buildings (LB9965; LB9970), and ten non-designated assets.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1500 – AD1899)

5.6.33. The post-medieval period was marked with political, economic and religious upheavals and crises, with the agricultural improvements of the late 18th and 19th centuries one of the most significant events which led to profound social change. Large numbers of people were evicted from rural and upland areas to make way for sheep grazing, fundamentally changing the use and appearance of the landscape. The industrial revolution also contributed to depopulation in rural areas as people migrated towards urban centres in search of work.

5.6.34. The ISA is primarily located within the parish of Applegarth and Sibbaldie with a section of access track extending into the parish of Hutton Corrie in the north-east.

5.6.35. The 1793 Old Statistical Account (OSA) for Applegarth and Sibbaldie³¹ describes the parish as one of agriculture, based around the fertile riverine landscape of the Annan, with sheep and cattle being a substantial factor of economic income, supplemented by peat cutting and barley growing. The OSA for Hutton and Corrie³² published in 1794 presents a broadly similar picture, with the waters of Dryfe and Milk, and the surrounding agricultural land being key factors in the raising of sheep and the growing of oats and barley. Both accounts include sections regarding the antiquity of the parish and reference the numerous hillforts in the area. The 1845 New Statistical Account (NSA) for

³¹ [Applegarth and Sibbaldie, County of Dumfries, OSA, Vol. VIII, 1793](#) | Compiler unknown

³² [Hutton and Corrie, County of Dumfries, OSA, Vol. XIII, 1794](#) | William Stewart, Esq., of Hillside, near Lockerbie



Applegarth and Sibbaldie³³ emphasises the role of the River Annan for local industry alongside the Rivers Dryfe and Corrie with the rural economy primarily focused on an agriculture and animal grazing.

- 5.6.36. The OS Name Books for Dumfriesshire 1848 – 1858 reference the following prominent features within, enclosed by, or adjacent to the ISA:

‘Fort [Firtree Hill] [Situation] *On the west side of Firtree Hill. This supposed British Fort situated on the farm of Hallhills. Its shape is that of an oval with the corners a little rounded but it is so much defaced by the process of cultivation that its original shape cannot be properly distinguished. Some parts of the ramparts and fosse still remain although much defaced. The ramparts and fosse are quite distinct, whether British or Danish is doubtful of the latter (is) very probably pursuant to history.’*

‘Roseburrian Fort (Remains of) [Situation] *1 1/8 mile S.E. [South East] from Hewk. This is the supposed site of a British Fort on the farm of Hallhills. Its shape is that of an oval-like with the Corners a little rounded, but its original shape cannot be accurately distinguished. This Fort is known in the locality by the name of Roseburrian Camp. Part of the Rampart and fosse appears on the E. [East] side. The W. [West] is the declination of a steep brae.’*

‘Firtree Hill *A considerable hill situated on the farm of Halhill “formerly a fir plantation”. It is considered to be 1000 feet Above Sea Level.*

‘Mid Hill [Situation] *3/4 mile E. [East] east from Hewk. A considerable hill on the farm of Hallhills*

‘Shielstead Hill [Situation] *1 mile S.E. [South East] from Hewk. A Considerable hill on the farm of Hallhills, the name has been established from time immemorial.’*

‘Cassey Hill *3/4 mile S.E. [South East] from Hewk. A hill in the immediate neighbourhood of Kirkcroft.’*

‘White Hill [Situation] *1/2 mile N.E. [North East] from Firtree Hill A small hill situated near the east side of the farm of Hallhill.’*

‘Whitehill Moss [Situation] *1/2 mile N.E.E. [North East by East] from Firtree Hill. A portion of wet, and coarse Mountain grass land extending along the Ph. [Parish] boundary. It is a District name.’*

‘Kirkcroft Burn [Situation] *From the junction of runners, 68 chains S.E. [South East] from Hewk, W. [West] to Dryfe Water. A small Stream rising near the farm*

³³ [Applegarth and Sibbaldie, County of Dumfries, NSA, Vol. IV, 1845](#) | Rev. William Dunbar



of Hallhills, runs past the N. [North] side of Kirkcroft and falls into the Dryfe at Sibbaldie.'

'Hewke Burn [Situation] From En. [Eastern] Parish Boundary W. [West] to Dryfe Water. A stream running in a westerly direction & falling into Dryfe Water.'

5.6.37. There are 13 features assigned a date range on the DGC HER that covers the post-medieval period within the ISA. These include three assets dated from the late prehistoric/Iron Age to the 19th Century; an area of ridge and furrow and enclosure at Balgray Hill (MDG9917), and two possible enclosures (MDG9704; MDG21835) at Sheilstead Hill and Firtree Hill. Four enclosures around Shielstead and Firtree Hill dated from the medieval period to the 18th/19th Centuries; one with an associated building (MDG9909), and one with an associated cultivation terrace (MDG9860) (MDG5284; MDG9858). Three features dated from Medieval to Modern periods comprising a section of wall at Corse Hill (MDG9109); a ring enclosure at Shilestead Hill (MDG8663); and a stone quarry at Blood Moss (MDG5240). At Mid Hill there is field system (MDG17085), and a field (MDG17084) dated from the post-medieval period to the 18th Century and at Balgray Hill there is a farmhouse/farmstead dated from the post-medieval to modern period (MDG11475).

5.6.38. In addition to the assets recorded on the DGC HER, there are also 28 assets identified during this, and previous assessments, which may have their origins during this time (though may have their origins in the medieval period). They primarily comprise relict field systems and field banks generally concentrated in the north ISA around Hallhills Loch (S23.1; S23.2; S23.3; S24; S25.1; S25.2; S25.3; S25.4; S27) but also includes field systems toward the centre of the ISA around Firtree Hill (S5.1; S5.2, S3, S1.1; S1.2), and to the north-east around Mid Hill (HA1). There are also a number of quarries (HA7; HA8; S10; S21; S28; S29; S30; S6). Most of these are depicted on 1st Edition OS mapping of the area published in 1862³⁴ indicating they were present in the area from at least the mid-19th century.

5.6.39. The field systems and enclosures are located close to earlier medieval and prehistoric assets, demonstrating the areas continued use for agriculture. The quarries are evidence for stone and mineral extraction activities, reflecting the increased demand for raw materials during the post-medieval period.

5.6.40. Within the 1 km OSA, there are 23 heritage assets assigned a date range that covers the Post-Medieval period. These comprise three Category B Listed buildings: Sibaldie Old Churchyard (LB3328), which dates to the medieval and Post-Medieval periods; Balgray Home farm Cottages (LB3330) and Hewke House Cottages and Outbuildings (LB3337) both of which are solely Post-Medieval, and the Category C Listed Hewk Cottages (LB3338). The remaining

³⁴ Ordnance Survey, 1862. Six-inch 1st Edition, Dumfriesshire, XLLIII. Surveyed 1858. Map 61 x 92 cm (ca. 24 x 36 inches), on sheet ca. 70 x 100 cm (28 x 40 inches).



non-designated assets recorded on the DGC HER comprise a range of farmsteads/farmhouses, the closest to the ISA being Kirkcroft (MDG29102) and Hallhills (MDG10766), cottages and houses (e.g. MDG11555; MDG7337; MDG7338), areas of ridge and furrow and enclosures. This points toward the continued use of the broader landscape surrounding the ISA for agricultural purposes during the Post-Medieval period.

- 5.6.41. Within the 5 km OSA there 84 heritage assets assigned date ranges that covers the Post-Medieval period. These comprise four Category A Listed Buildings, 33 Category B Listed Buildings, 16 Category C Listed Buildings, five Non-inventory Designed Landscapes, and 20 non-designated assets recorded on the DGC HER. There are also six Scheduled Monuments with date ranges that covers the Post-Medieval period (SM20433; SM10478; SM11966; SM12708; SM12764; SM3350) which likely date far earlier but may contain elements of post-medieval land use, hence their inclusion.
- 5.6.42. The Category A Listed Buildings comprise Boreland Village parish church (LB9911), Lockerbie Townhall (LB37579), and Millhousebridge Road Bridge, which appears to have been designated twice (LB33324; LB9954), possibly due to it marking the boundary between two parishes. These buildings generally date from the 19th Century onwards.
- 5.6.43. The Category B Listed buildings comprise a wide range of building types including farmhouses, urban tenements, commercial buildings, hotels, railway stations, a number of parish churches as well as country houses, to name a few examples. Among these are Millhousebridge Clock Lodge and former school (LB3323); Balgray Country House (LB3331) and its associated walled garden (LB3334) and stables (LB3333), Boreland House Stables (LB9909), and Gillesbie Country House (LB9916). The composition of the Category C Listed Buildings is broadly similar, and includes Balgray House Gate Lodge (LB3332); Churchgate Cottage in Boreland Village (LB9910).
- 5.6.44. The Non-inventory Designed Landscapes of post-medieval date include Balgray House Policies (MDG25650), and Gillesbie House Policies (MDG25653).
- 5.6.45. Within the 10 km OSA there are 114 heritage assets assigned date ranges that includes the Post-Medieval period. These comprise 12 Category A Listed Buildings, 72 Category B Listed Buildings, nine non-designated assets considered to be of National importance on the DGC HER, 19 Scheduled Monuments, Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493), and Raehills Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00322).
- 5.6.46. As with the 5 km OSA, Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets in the 10 km OSA likely date to far earlier than the post-medieval period but contain elements of later land-use. This includes Burnwark Hill (SM667) which possibly has a 17th redoubt at its summit, as well as a 19th century



triangulation point, and World War 2 observation post; and Lochmaben Peel and Castle (SM90205) which continued to be adapted into the 19th Century.

5.6.47. The Category A Listed Buildings within the 10 km OSA include Shilahill Road Bridge (LB3453), Lochmaben Parish Church, boundary wall and gatepiers (LB37539) and Lochmaben Tollbooth and Iron Lamps (LB37541) which all date from the 18th/19th Centuries into the Modern Period. LB37539 and LB37541 both fall within the Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493).

5.6.48. The Category B Listed Buildings within the 10km OSA comprise a range of building types reflective of urban settlement and industry/commerce and rural economy. Eight fall within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493) and comprise terrace houses (LB37548; LB37549; LB37550; LB37542), a schoolhouse (LB37553), a public house (LB37538), a manse and walled garden (LB37534) and a Statue of Robert Bruce (LB37540).

Modern Period (1900 – Present)

5.6.49. There is one feature within the ISA which likely dates to the modern period. A sheepfold of primarily drystone construction with modern breezeblock alterations within the boundary of (MDG9858) toward the centre of the ISA. Many of the quarries (HA7; HA8; S10; S21; S28; S29; S30; S6; MDG5240) within the ISA may also have their origins from 1900 onwards.



6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the ISA

Known and Potential Heritage Assets

- 6.1.1. There is one Scheduled Monument within the ISA; Firtree Hill fort (SM2265).
- 6.1.2. There are a total of 50 non-designated features within the ISA; 21 are recorded on the DGC HER and 29 were identified during this assessment and through previous survey.
- 6.1.3. All heritage assets within the ISA are of intrinsic significance, as they have the potential to hold physical evidence of the societies that built and used them. These are described in detail in the Gazetteer in **Technical Appendix 11.1** and summarised in Table 6.1 below, along with an assessment of importance.
- 6.1.4. Designated heritage assets are of High (National) importance. Non-designated assets with the potential to contribute to Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks are considered of Medium (Regional) importance, including those associated with Scheduled Monuments. More commonly known non-designated remains that provide direct evidence of settlement or agricultural practices are considered of Low (local) importance. Erroneous interpretations, common features with negligible intrinsic interest, as well as any modern or natural features are considered to be of Negligible importance.
- 6.1.5. The Dumfries and Galloway HER also retain data for assets which, according to their Significance Grade fall into the following categories:

Other This usually is given to minor agricultural features, such as sheepfolds or hay rees noted on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, which are still visible or mapped.

None Not assessed as significant records for planning purposes [also includes archaeological records relating to Listed Buildings where there is no additional archaeological interest]. This would also apply to sites that have been completely excavated where there are no surviving remains.

Unknown This assessment indicates that the data is derived from a documentary source and that absolutely no information is held on the 'on the ground' condition – e.g. where the record has been created as a result of the desk based First Edition Ordnance Survey Project carried out by RCAHMS, where a farmstead is recorded on pre-Ordnance Survey mapping but no earlier upstanding features are known, or where an area has been afforested subsequent to the initial recording...It is also used where for any other reason there is a lack of information to enable an assessment.'



6.1.6. Assets which fall under the 'none' category as described above are considered to be of Negligible importance for the same reasons outlined in paragraph 6.1.4.

6.1.7. Assets described as being of 'Unknown' importance are considered to be of low (local) importance.

Table 6.1 Known/Potential Heritage Assets within ISA

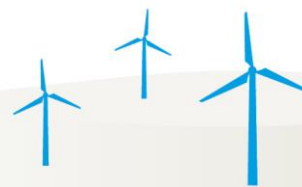
REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
SM2265	Firtree Hill, Fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	316325	587672	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	High (National)
MDG9703	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SETTLEMENT	316260	587850	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Roman	High (National)
MDG9858	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316290	587890	Non-designated	Iron Age	High (National)
MDG8575	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316330	587920	Non-designated	Iron Age	High (National)
MDG11764	SHIELSTEAD HILL	LINEAR EARTHWORK	316337	588014	Non-designated	Unknown	High (National)
MDG5276	SHIELSTEAD HILL	CORD RIG	316169	588165	Non-designated	Iron Age	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9917	BALGRAYHILL	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE	316100	587200	Non-designated	Iron Age to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9704	SHIELSTEAD HILL	ENCLOSURE?	316289	588158	Non-designated	Iron Age to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9909	FIRTREE HILL	BUILDING; ENCLOSURE	316399	587900	Non-designated	Medieval to 18th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9860	SHIELSTEAD HILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; ENCLOSURE	316042	588154	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9859	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	ENCLOSURE	316250	587980	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG5284	SHIELSTEAD HILL	ENCLOSURE	315950	587850	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG8663	SHIELSTEAD HILL	RING ENCLOSURE	316159	588123	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9706	FIRTREE HILL	BURNT MOUND	316670	587740	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
MDG7108	ROSEBURRAIN	ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT	316040	587520	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG21835	FIRTREE HILL	ENCLOSURE?	316350	587800	Non-designated	Late Prehistoric to 19th Century	Low (Local)
MDG17085	MID HILL	FIELD SYSTEM	316100	588500	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 18th Century	Low (Local)
MDG17084	MID HILL	FIELD	315704	588303	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 18th Century	Low (Local)
MDG11475	BALGRAYHILL	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	315511	586314	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to Modern	Low (Local)
MDG9111	CORSE HILL / The Gall, Boreland	SITE	317399	588900	Non-designated	Unknown	Low (Local)
MDG9109	CORSE HILL / The Gall, Boreland	Circular sheepfold depicted on 2nd ed. OS with a section of extant stone dyke outwork	317414	589026	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	Other (Low/Local)
MDG5240	BLOOD MOSS / THE GALL, BORELAND/ WHITE HILL	STONE QUARRY	317000	588000	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	None/Negligible
HA1	White Hill, Rathmell survey: rig and furrow; field system	Straight Rig and Furrow; field system	317336	587927	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
HA2	Mid Hill, Rathmell survey: rig and furrow; field system	Curvilinear Rig and Furrow; field system	316343	588475	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
HA4	Kirkcroft Burn, Rathmell Survey: Rig and furrow field system	Rig cultivation	315533	587978	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
HA7	Rathmell Survey; Quarry	Quarry	315546	586652	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
HA8	Rathmell Survey; Quarry	Quarry	316402	586988	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S10	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; quarry	Quarry	316596	587722	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S21	Shielstead Hill, Rathmell survey; quarry	Quarry	316049	588213	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S23.1	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell	Field system	316070	588569	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
	Survey Field system (MDG17085)						
S23.2	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085)	Field system	316202	588420	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S23.3	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085) (Possible)	Field system	316321	588307	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S24	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Enclosure	Enclosure	316043	588519	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.1	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.2	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.3	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.4	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	315748	588643	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S26	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Cairn, ring enclosure (possible)	Cairn (Field clearance?)	315703	588557	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S28	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; quarry	Quarry	316767	587740	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S29	Shielstead Hill, Rathmell survey; quarry	Quarry	316332	588297	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S30	Shielstead Hill, Rathmell survey; quarry	Quarry	315906	588167	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S6	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; quarry	Quarry	316439	587571	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Negligible
S8	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; triangulation pillar	Triangulation Pillar	316882	587720	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S16	Shielstead Hill, Rathmell	Sheepfold	316284	587989	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to Modern	Low (Local)



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
	survey: sheepfold						
HA6	Roseburrair, Rathmell Survey; Enclosure	Enclosure	316027	587328	Non- designated	Unknown	Low (Local)
S1.1	Casey Hill, Rathmell survey; banks, field system	Field system; banks	315820	587229	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S1.2	Casey Hill, Rathmell survey; banks, field system	Field system; banks	315770	587340	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S3	Kirkcroft Burn Rathmell survey; bank	Field system; banks	316100	587573	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S5.1	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; field system, bank	Field system; banks	317097	587756	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S5.2	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; field system, bank	Field system; banks	316388	587777	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)

Archaeological Potential of the Inner Study Area

6.1.8. The earliest evidence for occupation in the ISA is evidenced by the potential burnt mound dated from the early to late bronze age (MDG9706). Continued suitability of the ISA for settlement is demonstrated by later assets that includes Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265), the scooped settlements and cord rig (MDG9858; MDG8575), as well the potentially contemporary enclosing linear earthwork (MDG11764) situated on the saddle between Shielstead Hill and Firtree Hill. Such sites point toward a relatively small community exploiting the ISA during the prehistoric period.

6.1.9. The presence of sites that includes the Roman period within the recorded date range, including Roseburrair (MDG7108) and a settlement (MDG9703), suggests that the area was still inhabited during Roman occupation. Without excavation and secure scientific dating it is not possible to determine the extent of Roman influence on the inhabitants of the ISA, though given the number of temporary marching camps and Roman forts within the OSA, it is likely they came under Roman control.

6.1.10. Assets dating to the to the medieval periods include enclosures that possibly indicate continued occupation and exploitation throughout an extended period of time, indicating its continued suitability for habitation.

6.1.11. Assets such as field systems likely date to the Post-Medieval period but may be based on earlier arrangements and are located in close proximity to the earlier prehistoric remains. This possibly indicates continuity of land-use from the Medieval and post-medieval periods. There are assets of post-



medieval date recorded within the ISA including field systems, rig and furrow, enclosures and quarries.

- 6.1.12. Most of the remaining known assets representing occupation activity within the ISA relate to agricultural and pastoral land use and settlement. The boundary of the ISA does not represent the boundary of settlement trends for the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. Heritage assets dating to these time periods are recorded on the DGC HER within the 1 km OSA, demonstrating that the wider landscape was suitable for settlement from at least the Bronze Age up to the Post-Medieval period.
- 6.1.13. Based on the distribution of heritage assets within the ISA and 1 km OSA, and given the lack of any extensive modern intervention, it is considered that there is a high potential for hitherto unknown heritage assets of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date to exist within the ISA.
- 6.1.14. Any above or below ground prehistoric remains associated with SM2265, or the non-designated assets considered to be of National importance on the DGC HER located toward the centre of the ISA would be High (National) importance due to their potential further elucidate the nature of these assets.
- 6.1.15. Any well preserved upstanding remains of prehistoric or medieval date, or any such remains preserved beneath the ground surface of the ISA may be up to Medium (Regional) importance for their intrinsic value as the physical evidence of previously unknown activity. Their presence may provide evidence of settlement patterns beyond the immediate Scheduled Monument and further to inform on land use in this upland landscape. Above or below ground remains of prehistoric or medieval date that have been damaged by later/modern activities are more likely to be of Low (Local) importance.
- 6.1.16. Any hitherto unknown heritage assets of Post-Medieval date, either upstanding or preserved beneath the ground surface within the ISA, would likely be of Low (Local) importance. Any upstanding remains may comprise sheepfolds, field boundaries and field systems. It is considered that any feature relating to this period, if present, would still be visible to some extent. Any above or below ground remains of post-medieval date that have been damaged by later/modern activities are more likely to be of Negligible importance.
- 6.1.17. See Table 6.2 for a summary of assessed archaeological potential of the ISA

Table 6.2 Archaeological Potential of ISA

Period	Archaeological Potential	Likely Importance
Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval	High	Medium – High
Post-medieval	High	Low



6.2. Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

6.2.1. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:

- Up to 1 km from proposed turbines: All designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- Up to 5 km from proposed turbines: Non-inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDLs), Category C and non-designated heritage assets of Regional Importance (Non Statutory Register (NSR data as provided by DGC HER);
- Up to 10 km from proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Category A and Category B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs), and non-designated heritage assets of National Importance (NSR data as provided by DGC HER)
- Conservation Areas, and Non-designated heritage assets of National Importance (NSR data as provided by DGC HER);
- Beyond 10 km from proposed turbines, based on the ZTV: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.

6.2.2. Beyond the OSAs, based on the ZTV including views, any assets which is considered exceptionally importance, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees are added to the Gazetteer.

6.2.3. No heritage assets considered to be exceptionally important or sensitive to change within their setting have been identified that are within the ZTV and beyond the defined OSAs that require further consideration in the Stage 1 Setting Assessment.

6.2.4. No further heritage assets have been identified where significance and contribution made by setting is such that a significant impact is anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.

6.2.5. Based on the ZTV, every heritage asset in the OSA has been considered for further detailed assessment in the EIAR chapter, based on whether it is considered likely that its cultural significance could be adversely impacted through development within its setting.



World Heritage Properties

6.2.6. There are no World Heritage Properties (WHP) in the OSA.

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

6.2.7. Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) derive cultural significance through designed views and vistas, inter-relationships between heritage assets therein, as well as potentially long-range views towards historic or natural features located outwith the defined landscape boundary.

6.2.8. There is one GDL within the OSA: GDL00322 Raehills is located partially within the 10 km OSA to the north-west of the ISA.

6.2.9. In summary, following the Stage 1 Setting Assessment as outlined below (with full details in the Gazetteer; **Technical Appendix 11.1**), GDL00322 is not retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

6.2.10. GDL00322 is only partially located within the ZTV, its listing description describes extensive views eastwards from the higher grounds in the policies, with the parkland and woodlands being important in views from the A701(T) which bisects the eastern half. At a distance of over 10 km, theoretical visibility of proposed turbines is likely to be limited to tips only, from wooded areas within which long distance views would not be possible in reality. Any significant sightlines or vista within the designated parkland would remain unchanged. The Stage 1 Assessment has identified no views toward the landscape of the Proposed Development as contributory to the cultural significance of the designed elements of the GDL.

6.2.11. No adverse effects are therefore anticipated upon the cultural significance of the GDL considered for Stage 1 Assessment, and this asset is excluded from further detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Scheduled Monuments

6.2.12. Scheduled Monuments can derive cultural significance from their intrinsic value as they often contained buried archaeological remains that would provide information about the date of construction, form and function of the monument in each case. Settlement sites have evidential value as they provide physical evidence of former settlement patterns, while religious and funerary sites hold intrinsic value of ritual practices.

6.2.13. In terms of contextual value, prehistoric funerary monuments and forts, and medieval castles are often intentionally placed in the landscape to be prominently visible in their immediate vicinity. Long range views can contribute to the significance of defensive sites, and possibly to some of the religious, ritual and funerary sites as well as to the settlement sites (in particular intervisibility with contemporary monuments).



6.2.14. There is one Scheduled Monument within the ISA, one within the 1 km OSA, 25 within the 5 km OSA, and 60 within the 10 km OSA.

6.2.15. Following Stage 1 Setting Assessment and through previous agreement with HES the following assets are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR:

ISA

- SM2265 (Firtree Hill, fort)

1 km OSA

- SM1 Hutton Motte

5km OSA

- SM8366 Castle Hill, fort
- SM3350 Broom Hill, fort 1400m NW of Shaw
- SM11966 The Hass, settlement 550m E of, Quhytewoollen Hill
- SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages, moated site 160m NNE of
- SM10433 Gillesbie Tower
- SM3362 Hencastle Rig, fort 140m NW of Old Craighouse
- SM2331 Carterton, fort
- SM12708 Elbeckhill, fort and farmstead 345m ESE of
- SM12662 Broomhillbank, fort 910m ENE of
- SM12660 Broomhillbank Hill, fort
- SM655 Gallaberry Hill, fort
- SM12755 Witchshaw Rig, unenclosed settlement 1290m NE of Heithatpark
- SM10477 Fenton Heights, scooped settlement
- SM8365 Barrack Hill, scooped settlement

10 km OSA

- SM10476 Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement
- SM12667 Newland Hill, settlement 1560m E of Capelfoot
- SM12674 Pearsby Hill, enclosures and settlement 1250m E of Craighousesteads
- SM2330 Craighousesteads, fort
- SM3963 Newhall Hill, enclosures
- SM3964 Newland Hill, fort 1100m ENE of Capelfoot



- SM4083 Greenhillhead, fort
- SM649 Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland
- SM667 Burnswark or Birrenswark Hill, fort & Roman camps
- SM8364 Rangecastle Hill, fort
- SM90205 Lochmaben Peel and Castle
- SM2637 Castle Hill, motte-and-bailey castle

6.2.16. Many SMs within the ISA are designated primarily for their intrinsic archaeological remains with the potential to provide unique information regarding the past societies who built and used them. All monuments have a setting which contributes to their significance, being informative about intentional site selections and how the site functioned in relation to the landscape and other contemporary monuments. Monuments whose landscape context contributes to significance, does not extend beyond their immediate vicinity and does not include views to or from, or have a significant historical relationship with ISA, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR

6.2.17. SMs representing settlement or agriculture are often set within fertile land, close to a water source, and may include defences. These monuments are commonly experienced within their locality only and those whose setting does not include views to or from, or holds a significant historical relationship with the ISA, are excluded from the EIAR. The Proposed Development site is geographically separate and does not contribute to how these monuments are understood and appreciated, intrinsically or contextually.

6.2.18. Of the SMs within the ZTV (and for those outwith the ZTV where views have been identified as contributory to significance), for a majority of monuments the general presence of the Proposed Development may constitute a visual change within the setting but this has not been identified as a likely impact on significance.

6.2.19. SMs that are discounted from further detailed assessment in the EIA-R are presented with justification in the Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.2**)

Conservation Areas

6.2.20. Conservation Areas (CAs) are designated in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest; designation seeks to preserve the qualities or features which contribute to its character and appearance. The character of Conservation Areas can be derived from their setting, which can include the wider rural landscape, and designed or channelled vistas.

6.2.21. There is one Conservation Area in the OSA: Lochmaben (CA493) located in the 10 km OSA which has been retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.



Listed Buildings

6.2.22. Listed Buildings derive significance from their wider landscape setting in a vast variety of ways. Most notable is where they have evidently been constructed with an aspect of orientation to capitalise on views over designed or manipulated landscapes or aesthetics of the natural landform. Other considerations include the visual prominence of the building in views towards it as a status display or as an aesthetic eyecatcher across the landscape. Often, the context of the surrounding landscape informs the experiential aspect of a building on the journey to, from and around it, regardless of intervisibility.

6.2.23. Following Stage 1 Setting Assessment, and through previous agreement with HES the following assets are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR:

1 km OSA

Category B Listed Buildings

- LB3328 Sibbaldie Old Churchyard
- LB3330 Balgray Home Farm Cottages
- LB3337 Hewke House and Outbuildings

Category C Listed Buildings

- LB3338 Hewke Cottages

5 km OSA

Category A Listed Buildings

- LB3324/LB9954 Millhousebridge Village, Millhouse Bridge
- LB3323 Millhousebridge Village, Clock Lodge
- LB9911 Boreland Village, Hutton and Corrie Church, Churchyard, and Gatepiers

Category B Listed Buildings

- LB3331 Balgray House
- LB3333 Balgray House, Former Stables and Garage
- LB3334 Balgray House, Walled Garden
- LB9909 Boreland House, Former Stables (Courtyard and Ranges Only)
- LB9916 Gillesbie House

Category C Listed Buildings

- LB3332 Balgray House, Lodge and Gatepiers
- LB9910 Boreland Village, Churchgate Cottage



10km OSACategory A Listed Buildings

- LB3453 Shillahill Bridge
- LB37539 High Street, Lochmben Parish Church, Boundary Wall and Gatepiers (St Magdalene's)
- LB37541 High Street, Tolbooth Including Iron Lamps

Category B Listed Buildings

- LB37534 6 Bruce Street, Former Manse and Walled Garden
- LB37538 Castle Street, Bruce Arms
- LB37540 High Street, Statue of Robert Bruce
- LB37542 5, 7 High Street
- LB37548 61 (Castle Grove), 63, 65 High Street (Also Known as 1, 2, 3, Church Place)
- LB37549 4 High Street
- LB37550 6 High Street, Balcarres
- LB37553 34 High Street, The Old Schoolhouse

Category C Listed Buildings

- LB37543 15 High Street, Kings Arms Hotel
- LB37544 17, 19 High Street
- LB37544 17, 19 High Street
- LB37545 21 High Street, Royal Bank Of Scotland
- LB37546 41 High Street
- LB37547 High Street, Victoria House (Former Free Church Manse)
- LB37551 10 High Street, Dalveen
- LB37552 14 High Street, Library And Freemason's Hall

Non-designated Heritage Assets

6.2.24. Within the ISA there are 41 non-designated heritage assets (excluding 9 assets assigned a Negligible level of importance). Within the 1 km OSA there are 24 assets (excluding two assigned a Negligible level of importance). Within the 5 km OSA 60 non-designated heritage assets comprising ten considered to be of National Importance, three of Medium importance, and 47 considered to be of Medium (Regional)/ Low (Local) importance on the DGC HER NSR.



Within the 10 km OSA there 26 non-designated heritage assets considered to be of High (National) importance on the DGC HER.

6.2.25. The following assets are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR:

ISA

- MDG7108 (Roseburra, settlement)
- MDG8575, MDG9858 (scooped settlements)
- MDG9703 (settlement)
- MDG21835 (enclosure)
- MDG11764 (linear earthwork)
- MDG5276 (cord rig)

1 km OSA

- MDG29102 Kirkcroft Farmstead

5km OSA

- MDG7146 Blindhillbush Hill – Fort
- MDG11021 Cleuchheads/Wynholm Burn – Fort?

6.2.26. There are five Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL) within the OSA comprising Jardine Hall Policies (MDG25648), Dryfeholm Policies (MDG25651), Lockerbie House Policies (MDG25652), Balgray House Policies (MDG25650), and Gillesbie House Policies (MDG25653).

6.2.27. Like GDL, NIDL can also derive cultural significance through designed views and vista, inter-relationships between heritage assets therein, as well as potentially long-range views towards historic or natural features located outwith the defined landscape boundary, albeit on a smaller scale to GDL.

6.2.28. The following NIDL are proposed for detailed assessment in the EIAR:

- Balgray House Policies (MDG25650)
- Gillesbie House Policies (MDG25653)

6.2.29. Jardine Hall Policies (MDG2658), Dryfeholm Policies (MDG25651), and Lockerbie House Policies (MDG25652) have been considered through Stage 1 Assessment and are assessed to not draw significance from long-ranging views toward the landscape of the Proposed Development and are therefore excluded from further detailed assessment in the EIAR.



Inventory Battlefields

6.2.30. There are no Inventory Battlefields in the OSA.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1. Potential Physical Effects

7.1.1. There are 41 known heritage assets located within the ISA. These heritage assets, identified in the Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.2**) and Table 7.1 below, are of low or higher importance and thus can be considered heritage assets for planning purposes, to be considered in the EIAR. In accordance with the methodology presented in Part 4 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook³⁵, features of Negligible importance listed in Table 4.1 are discounted from further assessment in the EIA-R as they do not merit consideration in planning decisions.

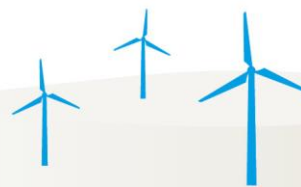
Table 7.1 Known heritage assets within the ISA

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
SM2265	Firtree Hill, Fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	316325	587672	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	High
MDG9703	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SETTLEMENT	316260	587850	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Roman	High
MDG9858	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316290	587890	Non-designated	Iron Age	High
MDG8575	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316330	587920	Non-designated	Iron Age	High
MDG11764	SHIELSTEAD HILL	LINEAR EARTHWORK	316337	588014	Non-designated	Unknown	High
MDG5276	SHIELSTEAD HILL	CORD RIG	316169	588165	Non-designated	Iron Age	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9917	BALGRAYHILL	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE	316100	587200	Non-designated	Iron Age to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9704	SHIELSTEAD HILL	ENCLOSURE?	316289	588158	Non-designated	Iron Age to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9909	FIRTREE HILL	BUILDING; ENCLOSURE	316399	587900	Non-designated	Medieval to 18th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9860	SHIELSTEAD HILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; ENCLOSURE	316042	588154	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)

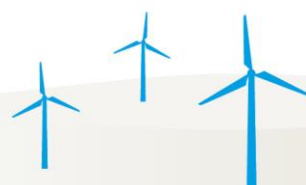
³⁵ NatureScot and HES (2018) Appendix 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
MDG9859	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	ENCLOSURE	316250	587980	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG5284	SHIELSTEAD HILL	ENCLOSURE	315950	587850	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG8663	SHIELSTEAD HILL	RING ENCLOSURE	316159	588123	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9706	FIRTREE HILL	BURNT MOUND	316670	587740	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG7108	ROSEBURRAIN	ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT	316040	587520	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG21835	FIRTREE HILL	ENCLOSURE?	316350	587800	Non-designated	Late Prehistoric to 19th Century	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG17085	MID HILL	FIELD SYSTEM	316100	588500	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 18th Century	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG17084	MID HILL	FIELD	315704	588303	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 18th Century	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG11475	BALGRAYHILL	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	315511	586314	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to Modern	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG9111	CORSE HILL / The Gall, Boreland	Traces of a linear ridge could be seen as a soil mark running NW-SE across the ploughed field. The feature ran for c250m, and was spread to a width of 1.5m, with a relief of only 0.05m. No trace of structure to the monument was visible in the ploughsoil, and the feature did not adjoin any extant field boundaries. The monument is of dubious antiquity.	317399	588900	Non-designated	Unknown	Low (Local)
MDG9109	CORSE HILL / The Gall, Boreland	Circular sheepfold depicted on 2nd ed. OS with a section of extant stone dyke outwork	317414	589026	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	Other (Low, Local)



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
HA1	White Hill, Rathmell survey: rig and furrow; field system	Straight Rig and Furrow; field system	317336	587927	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
HA2	Mid Hill, Rathmell survey; rig and furrow; field system	Curvilinear Rig and Furrow; field system	316343	588475	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
HA4	Kirkcroft Burn, Rathmell Survey: Rig and furrow field system	Rig cultivation	315533	587978	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S16	Shielstead Hill, Rathmell survey: sheepfold	Sheepfold	316284	587989	Non- designated	Post- Medieval to Modern	Low (Local)
S23.1	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085)	Field system	316070	588569	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S23.2	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085)	Field system	316202	588420	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S23.3	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085) (Possible)	Field system	316321	588307	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S24	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Enclosure	Enclosure	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.1	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.2	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.3	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.4	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	315748	588643	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S26	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Cairn, ring enclosure (possible)	Cairn (Field clearance?)	315703	588557	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
S8	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; triangulation pillar	Triangulation Pillar	316882	587720	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
HA6	Roseburrair, Rathmell Survey; Enclosure	Enclosure	316027	587328	Non-designated	Unknown	Low (Local)
S1.1	Casey Hill, Rathmell survey; banks, field system	Field system; banks	315820	587229	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S1.2	Casey Hill, Rathmell survey; banks, field system	Field system; banks	315770	587340	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S3	Kirkcroft Burn Rathmell survey; bank	Field system; banks	316100	587573	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S5.1	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; field system, bank	Field system; banks	317097	587756	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S5.2	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; field system, bank	Field system; banks	316388	587777	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)

7.2. Potential Setting Effects

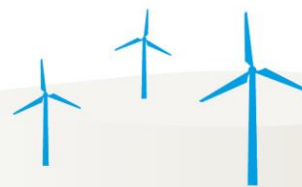
7.2.1. The heritage assets presented in Table 7.2 are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Table 7.2 Stage 1 Setting Assessment

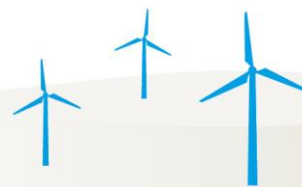
REF	NAME	STATUS
ISA		
SM2256	Firtree Hill, Fort	Scheduled Monument
MDG9703	Shielstead Hill/Firtree Hill – Settlement	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG9858	Shielstead Hill/ Firtree Hill – Scooped Settlement	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG8575	Shielstead Hill/ Firtree Hill – Scooped Settlement	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG11764	Shielstead Hill – Linear Earthwork	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG7108	Roseburrair – Enclosure; Settlement	Non-designated (considered of Regional importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG5276	Cord Rig	Non-designated (considered of Regional importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG21835	Enclosure	Non-designated (Low/Local importance)
1 km OSA		
SM1	Hutton Motte, Motte	Scheduled Monument
LB3328	SIBBALDBIE OLD CHURCHYARD	Category B Listed Building



REF	NAME	STATUS
LB3330	BALGRAY HOME FARM COTTAGES	Category B Listed Building
LB3337	HEWKE HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS	Category B Listed Building
LB3338	HEWK COTTAGES	Category C Listed Building
MDG29102	Kirkcroft	Non-designated (Low/Local) importance
5 km OSA		
SM10433	Gillesbie Tower	Scheduled Monument
SM10477	Fenton Heights, scooped settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM10478	Gillesbie Cottages, moated site 160m NNE of	Scheduled Monument
SM11966	The Hass, settlement 550m E of, Quhytewoolen Hill	Scheduled Monument
SM12660	Broomhillbank Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM12662	Broomhillbank, fort 910m ENE of	Scheduled Monument
SM12708	Elbeckhill, fort and farmstead 345m ESE of	Scheduled Monument
SM12755	Witchshaw Rig, unenclosed settlement 1290m NE of Heithatpark	Scheduled Monument
SM2331	Carterton,fort	Scheduled Monument
SM3350	Broom Hill,fort 1400m NW of Shaw	Scheduled Monument
SM3362	Hencastle Rig,fort 140m NW of Old Craighouse	Scheduled Monument
SM655	Gallaberry Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM8365	Barrack Hill, scooped settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM8366	Castle Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
LB3324/LB9954	MILLHOUSEBRIDGE VILLAGE, MILLHOUSE BRIDGE	Category A Listed Building
LB9911	BORELAND VILLAGE, HUTTON AND CORRIE PARISH CHURCH, CHURCHYARD AND GATEPIERS	Category A Listed Building
LB3323	MILLHOUSEBRIDGE VILLAGE, CLOCK LODGE	Category B Listed Building
LB3331	BALGRAY HOUSE	Category B Listed Building
LB3333	BALGRAY HOUSE, FORMER STABLES AND GARAGE	Category B Listed Building
LB3334	BALGRAY HOUSE, WALLED GARDEN	Category B Listed Building
LB9909	BORELAND HOUSE, FORMER STABLES (COURTYARD RANGES ONLY)	Category B Listed Building
LB9916	GILLESBIE HOUSE	Category B Listed Building
LB3332	BALGRAY HOUSE, LODGE AND GATEPIERS	Category C Listed Building
LB9910	BORELAND VILLAGE, CHURCHGATE COTTAGE	Category C Listed Building
MDG11021	CLEUCHHEADS / WYNHOLM BURN – Fort?	Non-designated asset considered of Regional/Local importance on DGC HER NSR
MDG7146	BLINDHILLBUSH HILL – Fort	Non-designated asset considered of National importance on DGC HER NSR
MDG25650	Balgray House Policies	Non-Inventory Designed Landscape



REF	NAME	STATUS
MDG25653	Gillesbie House Policies	Non-Inventory Designed Landscape
10 km OSA		
SM10476	Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM2330	Craighousesteads, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM3964	Newland Hill, fort 1100m ENE of Capelfoot	Scheduled Monument
SM4083	Greenhillhead, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM649	Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland	Scheduled Monument
SM90205	Lochmaben Peel and Castle	Scheduled Monument
SM8364	Rangecastle Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM12667	Newland Hill, settlement 1560m E of Capelfoot	Scheduled Monument
SM12674	Pearsby Hill, enclosures and settlement 1250m E of Craighousesteads	Scheduled Monument
SM3963	Newhall Hill, enclosures	Scheduled Monument
SM667	Burnswark or Birrenswark Hill, fort & Roman camps	Scheduled Monument
SM2637	Castle Hill, motte-and-bailey castle	Scheduled Monument
SM90205	Lochmaben Peel and Castle	Scheduled Monument
LB3453	Shilahill Bridge	Category A Listed Building
CA493	Lochmaben Conservation Area: All associated Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments therein	Conservation Area
LB37539	High Street, Lochmaben Parish Church, Boundary Wall and Gate Piers (St Magdalen's)	Category A Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37541	High Street, Tolbooth including Iron Lamps	Category A Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37534	6 Bruce Street, Former Manse and Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37538	Castle Street, Bruce Arms	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37540	High Street, Statue of Robert Bruce	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37542	5, 7 High Street	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37548	61 (Castle Grove), 63, 65 High Street (Also known as 1, 2, 3 Church Place)	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37549	4 High Street	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37550	6 High Street, Balcarres	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37553	34 High Street, The Old Schoolhouse	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37543	15 Hight Street, Kings Arms Hotel	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37544	17, 19 Hight Street	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37545	21 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)



REF	NAME	STATUS
LB37546	41 High Street	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37547	High Street, Victoria House (Former Free Church Manse)	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37551	10 High Street, Dalveen	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37552	14 Hight Street, Library and Freemason's Hall	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)

7.2.2. The heritage assets identified in Tables 7.1 and 7.2 will be considered and assessed in detail in the EIAR Cultural Heritage chapter.





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