

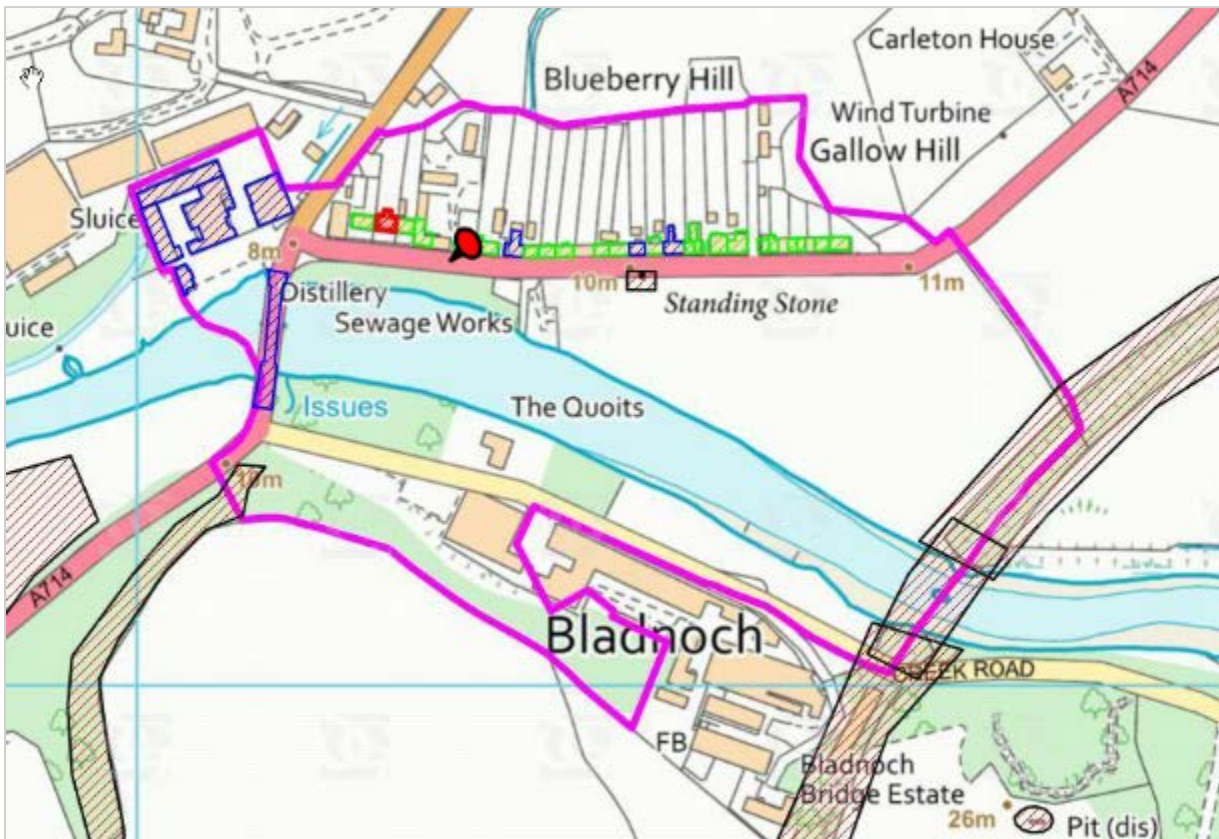
Dumfries and Galloway Council  
**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2**

# Conservation Area Review

March 2021



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Bladnoch Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
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**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

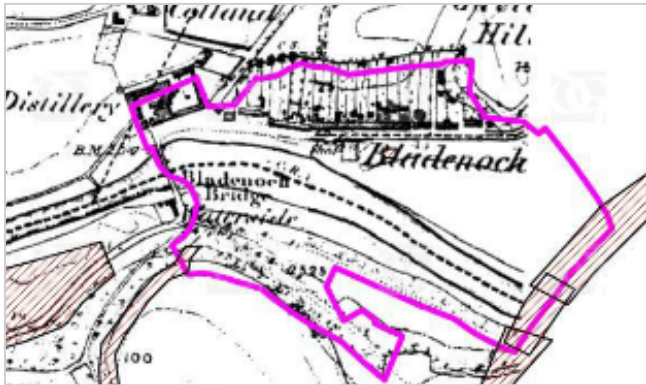
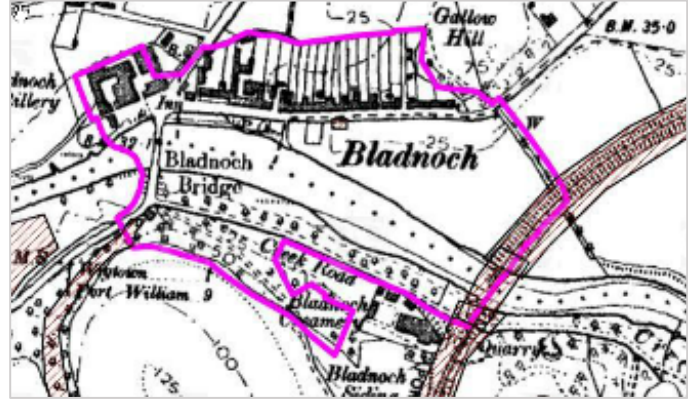
## SETTING



Bladnoch is a collection of dwellings on the north side of the road running parallel with the River Bladnoch and beside the whisky distillery and road bridge. It was also where the railway bridge crossed before the structure was abandoned and collapsed. There are three roads - two approaching downhill from the south and the east and the other level from the north. There are small hills all around with views to the Galloway Hills.

## LAYOUT AND STREET PATTERN

John Thomson Atlas 1832 and OS from 1850s and 1930s



McClelland's Distillery was begun in 1817 – now thought to be the furthest south in Scotland and one of the oldest. It is B-Listed and renamed as Bladnoch Distillery

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

The majority of the buildings are single storey interspersed with 5 two storey houses and a 1½ storey pub on the corner of the junction. The first group of three houses are set back behind a front garden and railings with two C-Listed single storey rubble stone cottages flanking a fine two storey B-Listed Classical polished ashlar house. There are long gardens behind.



The cottages and dwellings were related to the employment and activity of the distillery. Very little has changed over recent years although some infill buildings have appeared and the distillery has expanded to the west just outside the conservation area. On the opposite side of the river the small industrial area has remained although the footprint has changed and a dwelling has been erected.

**PARTICULAR FEATURES**



Architectural details/buildings of interest

There were probably about 10 labourers thatched cottages on both sides of the approach to the ford across the river forming the clachan of Bladnoch (*Bladdenoch*) at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the early 1700s there was a wooden bridge made for pilgrims travelling to Whithorn but it was frequently swept away so a stone bridge was provided in 1728 near the distillery. It was replaced in 1867/8 by the current bridge. By 1877 Bladnoch was a larger village with labourers working in the potato preserving plant, the farina mill, a chemical works and the distillery all owned by McClelland brothers (just south of McClelland's Fordbank House). Other industries, some on the other side of the river, were a large iron foundry, a coach building premises, a bakery, joinery and cartwrights, a few shops and pubs and a bowling green. It was a small and very busy place for 2 centuries.

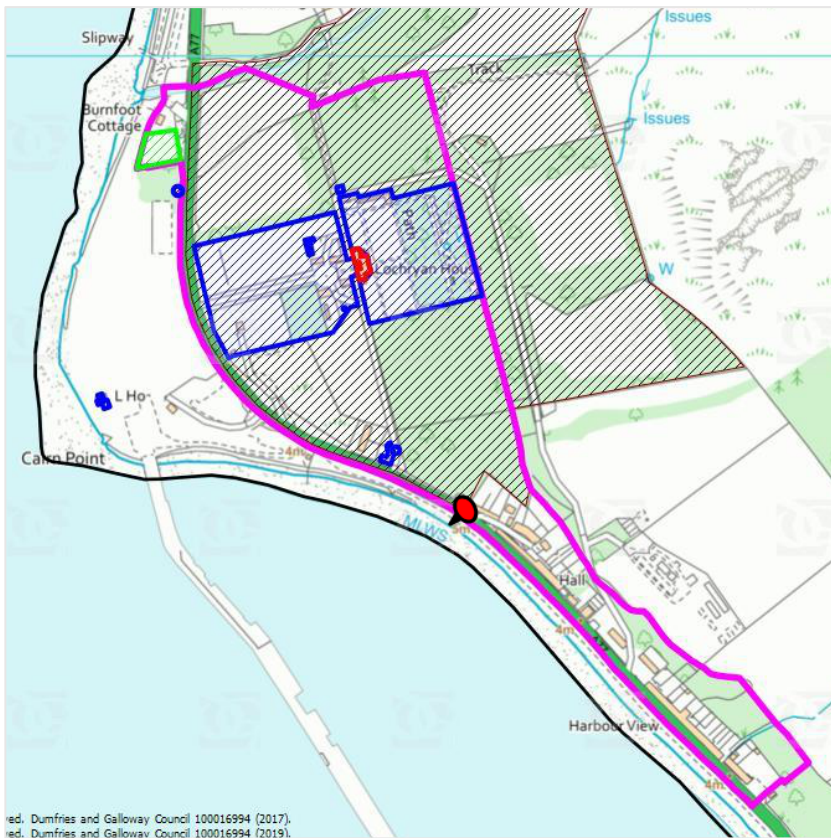
**EVALUATION**

Very little has changed in Bladnoch Conservation Area since designation and there are very few insensitive alterations. Many of the properties have been restored but the majority have kept architectural and historic details, materials and character.

**SCORE:**

**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.



Cairnryan Conservation Area boundary

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**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



Cairnryan is set on the shores of Loch Ryan below the westernmost hills in the Galloway range – Cairn Ryan Hill and Cairnbeg Hill. The east side is dominated by the road along the shore with expansive views north and south up and down the loch. However, the modern ferry port on the south side is quite visually dominant as are the remnants of the military port. On the west side are a mix of wooded slopes and hills behind the dwellings.





## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



The village is linear although it curves to follow the shore. There is a small, short parallel street behind the main route through. Loch Ryan House and policies make up a large part of the conservation area.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



For the most part the buildings are modest single and two storey dwellings with small gardens behind with the exception of the very large building and designed garden of Cairnryan House with its grand accesses with castellated pillars delineating the extent of its curtilage.

**PARTICULAR FEATURES**

Cairnryan had a C16<sup>th</sup> tower at Craiggaffie and there are remains of a mediaeval motte. Cairnryan was originally a Milton and became a Burgh of Barony in 1701. It was sometimes called Lochryan or Cladahouse. Loch Ryan House was built in 1701 and is unusual and has later additions. The gardens are very interesting in historic terms and include many service buildings.

Sir Andrew Agnew gave the lands to his second son, William, who built a house named 'Croach' in 1700, the Laird of Croach, Colonel Agnew, married the daughter of Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw and they built Lochryan House. Their daughter inherited and on her marriage it became the Wallace family home in the late 18th century. The structure of the designed landscape which remains today appears to have been laid out between 1701, when the house was built, and c.1750, the date of General Roy's map.



Architectural details/buildings of interest



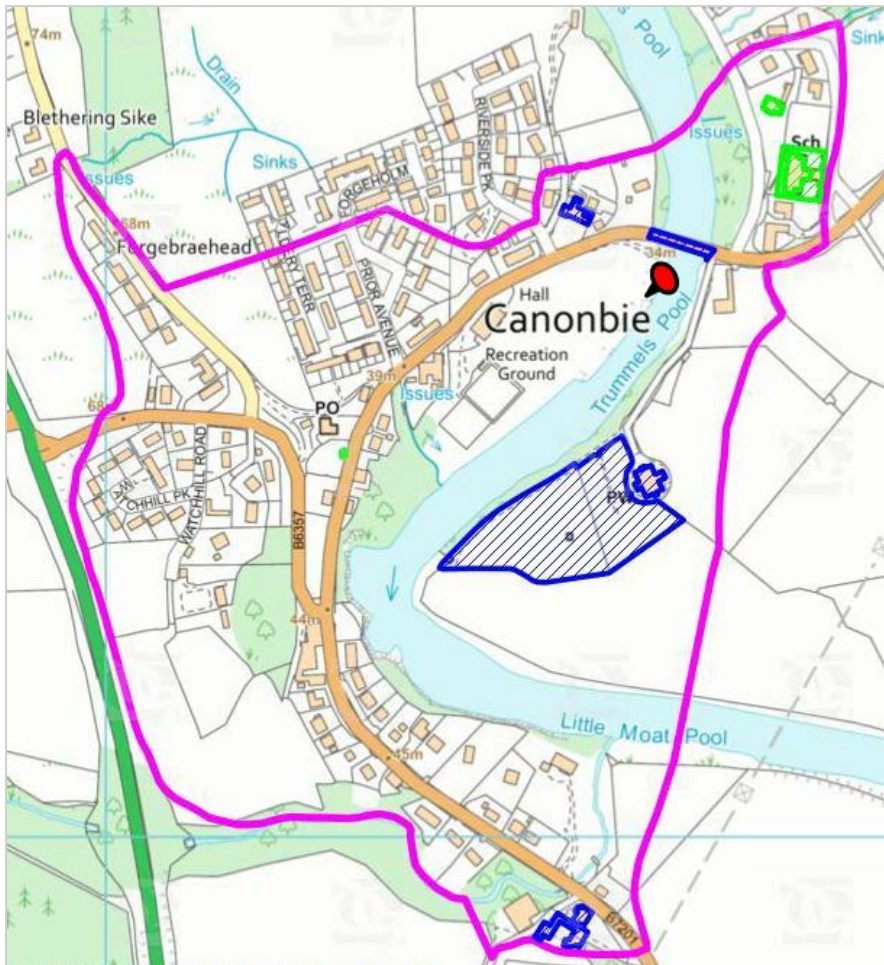
A-Listed Loch Ryan House and B-Listed former Manse

The village of Cairnryan has changed dramatically since the arrival of the modern ferry ports. Many of the properties have been altered with modern double glazing presumably to cope with the HGV traffic noise. The character has been substantially lost through these changes.

**SCORE:**

0

Remove conservation area status.



Canonbie Conservation Area boundary

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**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



Set in gently hilly countryside alongside the River Esk lined by trees and with pastoral landscape beyond.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

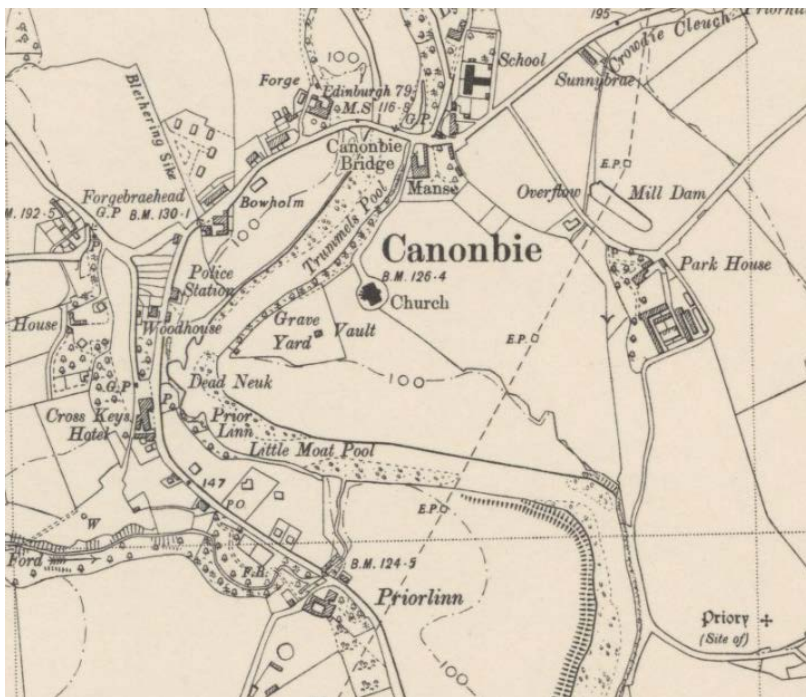
The layout is a curving street mostly following the meanders of the River Esk with one road leaving to the west. There are areas of recreation ground on the west side of the river. On the east side is a large area where the parish church and graveyard are sited.



New dwellings have continued to be constructed along the main street from the 19<sup>th</sup> through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century reinforcing the street to some degree but latterly changing the strong 'street hugging' pattern of development.



OS surveyed in 1857  
1898



1949

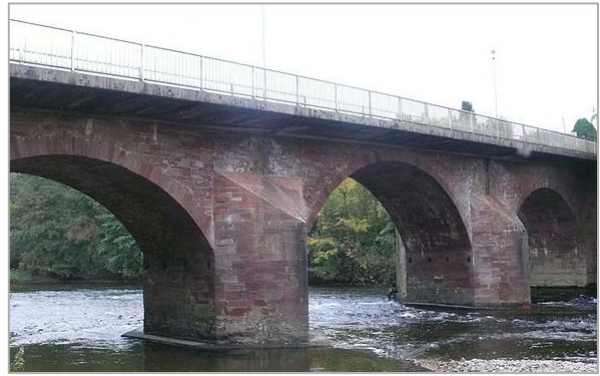
### **BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**

The village has built up slowly in short terraces followed by infill with 20<sup>th</sup> bungalows and other housing to create a long and curving main street following the line of the river from Canonbie Bridge to Priorlinn (Priors Lynn).

The area of most significant character is the oldest part along the river route. On the west leading road which rises up the properties are more modern and set high up with good views but not with particular historic or architectural character as a group.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES

Canonbie is a small settlement on the River Esk which took its name from a nearby Augustinian priory set up by 1220 – destroyed in C16<sup>th</sup> [near Priorslynn]. Hollows Tower nearby was built C16<sup>th</sup>. Robert & James Gordon map of Liddesdale 1636-52 shows *Canabie* – extract below from <https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000684>

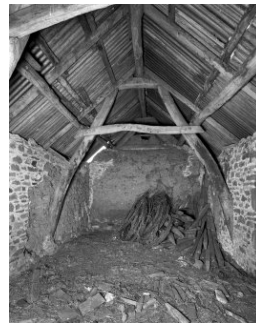


Architectural details/buildings of interest The village is full of interesting cottages and



modest dwellings from various building periods but mostly 19<sup>th</sup> century in appearance interspersed with 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings. There are many arts and craft style dwellings in grouped pairs with front facing gables.

B-Listed former Riverside Inn on site of a forge with several building phases C18<sup>th</sup> through to mid-19<sup>th</sup> and B-Listed 1822 Canonbie Parish Church by William Atkinson and churchyard Mid-C18<sup>th</sup> masonry bridge by Gideon Boyd and Andrew Mein reputedly built from remains of priory stone



B-listed late C18<sup>th</sup> Priorislynn Farmhouse and steading and cruck barn

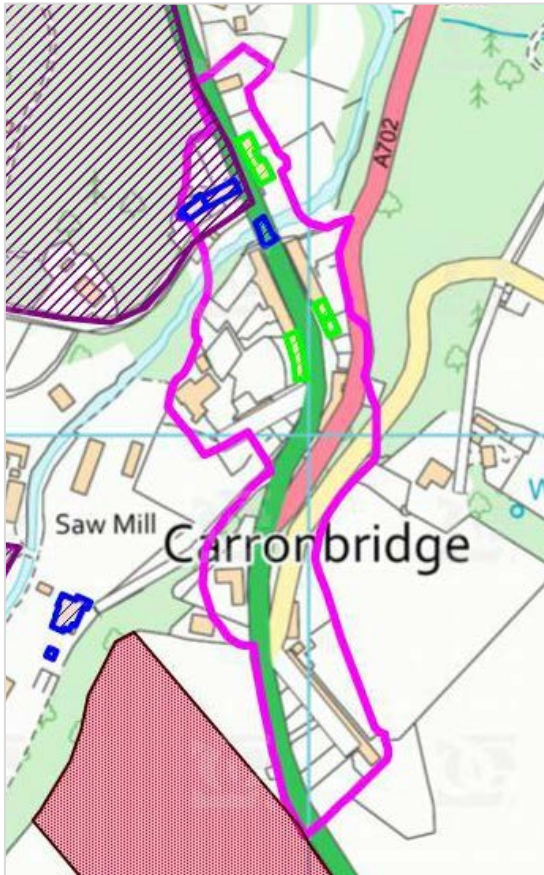
There are very few Listed Buildings or structures within the conservation area but there are many vernacular cottages and buildings from a variety of building periods beginning with the C18<sup>th</sup> and up to the C20<sup>th</sup>. While it is clear that many windows in particular have been altered diminishing some character, due to being no longer traditional materials or designs, there remains a strong character through the main road along the river in the village. Care to prevent further detriment to character is required. However the area that is included up the slope to the west seems not to merit inclusion within the boundary. So despite some notable loss of character the conservation area continues to have merit but the extent of the boundary should be reconsidered.

**SCORE:**

**\***

Consider amendments to the boundary.

## Carronbridge Conservation Area boundary



Conservation Area boundary –  
**pink**

Category B Listed buildings –  
**blue**

Category C Listed buildings –  
**green**

Inventory designed landscape –  
hatched **mauve** – Drumlanrig  
Castle policies

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## SETTING

Carronbridge sits in a slight depression on the A76 road where it crosses over Carron Water on the east side of the policies of Drumlanrig Castle. Carron Water enters the Nith River just outside the conservation area boundary where there is the remains of a small roman fortlet. The surrounding area on the west side at Carronfoot is dominated by Carronbridge Saw Mill and plant nursery below the A76. On the east side along the raised A702 are mature deciduous trees very visible above the



properties on the A76.

Approaching from the north and saw mill on western side.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

Carronbridge was built along the A76 Glasgow to Dumfries road. There was a railway station on the Dumfries and South Western Railway close to the village on the A702. The village is entirely the creation of Drumlanrig Estate mainly for accommodation for employees of the mill. There are a small number of developments off the road on the north side near the police station and the former school to the west on the south side.



HES Canmore aerial view 1984 and 1975 from Dewar collection on HES Canmore

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

The older buildings are along the edge of the roadway with a few set at right-angles.



1856 OS survey



Cottages along the main road in village

## PARTICULAR FEATURES



Architectural details/buildings of interest

Later 18<sup>th</sup> century single arch road bridge since widened; Mid C19<sup>th</sup> row of cottages perpendicular to road; Early C19<sup>th</sup> former smithy and smithy cottage

## EVALUATION

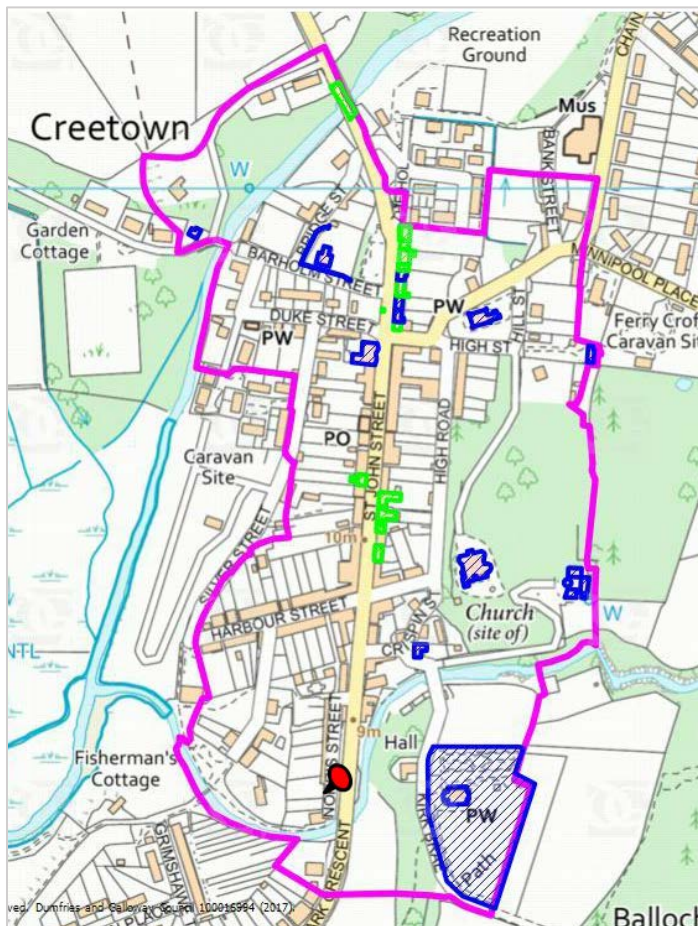
A collection of attractive 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages along and some perpendicular to the road; historical links with Drumlanrig Estate. Many alterations and modern changes and the A76 road

**SCORE:**

**\*\***

is very dominant. However, it retains its character and architectural interest sufficiently to remain designated.

No change to status proposed.



Creetown Conservation Area boundary

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## SETTING



Creetown had many earlier names but is set a little inland and above the landward end of Wigtown Bay on eastern bank of the tidal River Cree. There was a ferry to Wigtown from Ferrytoun (originally from Spittal), where Moneypool Burn and Balloch Burn enter Wigtown Bay.

Ferrytoun was on the C17<sup>th</sup> military road from Dumfries used for the plantation of Ulster. Barholm Castle was built in the C17<sup>th</sup> for the powerful McCulloch family and in later years Robert Adam designed a house for John McCulloch north of Creetown

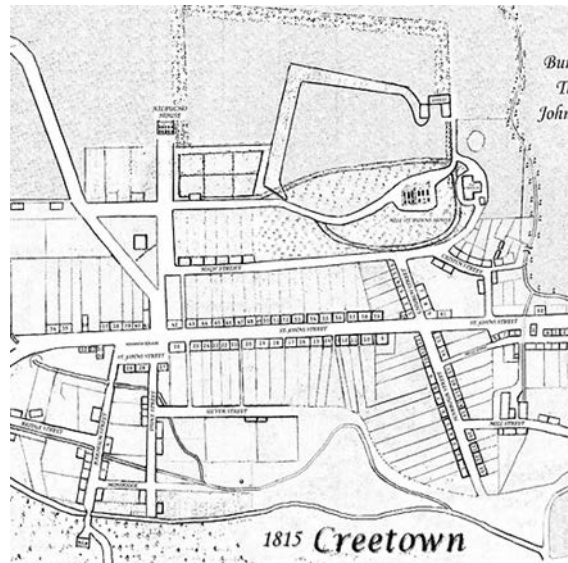
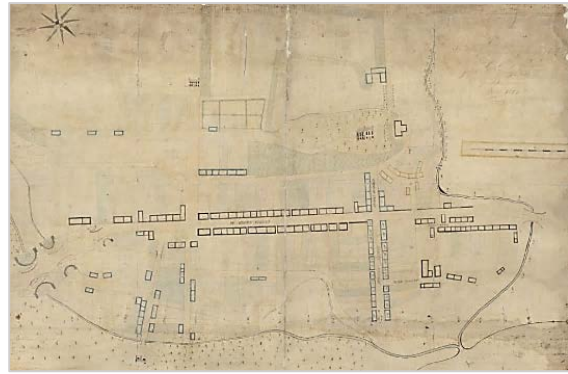
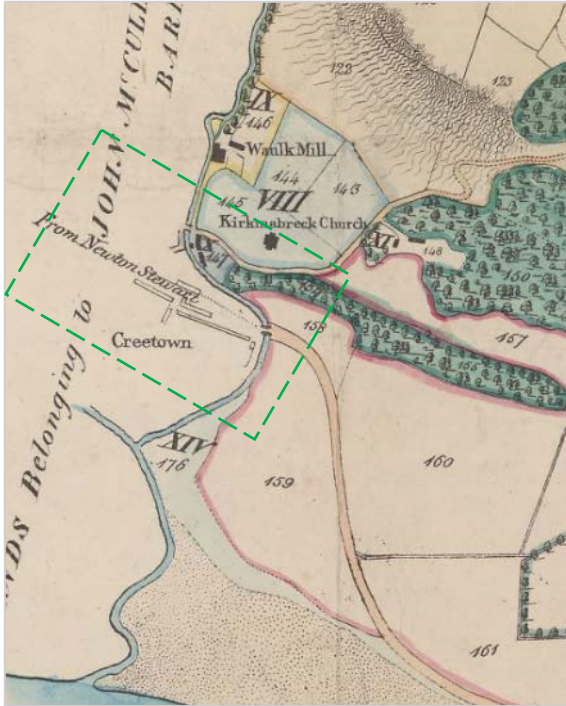


Extract from Joan Blaeu map, 1654

known as Barholm House but it burned down in the 1950s. The land rises inland [north-eastern side] into the Galloway Hills.



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



left: William Chalmers Plan of Estate of Cassencarrie, 1835 property of Sir J M Mackenzie with an added rectangle which relates to the adjacent plan

right: James Johnston Plan of Ferry town of Cree, 1815 property of John McCulloch, Barholm

The town has a very regular layout with St John Street the main High Street today. Harbour Street, Barholm Street and Duke Street lead westwards downhill to join Silver Street [possibly a reference to silver grey granite]. Behind the dwellings and businesses on St John Street is the narrow and rural feel High Street. The village was where the burns were crossed and it was an important stopping point on the route west.



In 1861 a halt was built on the Port Road railway line from Dumfries to Stranraer/Portpatrick. It was a little north of Creetown at Lennies and was more or less demolished completely with a few features kept.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

All the streets were originally built up to the back of pavement with mostly double width plots and gardens behind. An open area around the town clock with some buildings demolished in recent years.



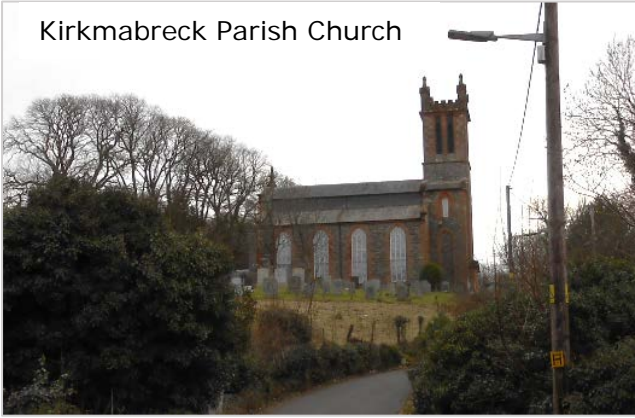


## PARTICULAR FEATURES



McCulloch introduced the name Creetown in 1785 and it became a Borough of Barony in 1791. The village became more active through new cotton mills. Sea shell exports for lime for fertiliser as well as textiles continued to be sent out from Creetown, some directly by sea into the C18<sup>th</sup>. Coal and slate were imported by sea too. There was lead mining in the area and shot was made in the village until 1839. In the early C18<sup>th</sup> grey granite was quarried in a few local sites but Kirkmabreck quarry opened in the 1830s to build Jesse Hartley's Liverpool docks becoming the dominant employer. Bagbie and Fell quarries also opened in the C19<sup>th</sup>. Granite was in demand as a building stone for polite architecture in the region eg: Hannay's Kirkdale House at Mochrum and further afield to Derry in Ulster. Granite and whinstone are found in the buildings and structures of Creetown including the late C19<sup>th</sup> Ellangowan Hotel, known for its appearance in the cult film: The Prisoner. Creetown sculptures and buildings have retained that strong character of grey granite throughout the village and in regeneration and community art projects.

Kirkmabreck Parish Church



Architectural details/buildings of interest



Creetown has a strong character of grey granite with particular building and bonding styles. It has a very regimented grid layout in the oldest part of the town. Its historic associations with granite quarrying, lead mining and as a ferry town remain strong.

Through the streets the majority of buildings have retained their historic and architectural features and materials but there have been some places where over-modernisation has diminished character a little.


However, the conservation area status remains appropriate as does the boundary of the area. The need to seek alternative ways of improving living conditions that do not lose windows, doors, architectural details, materials and techniques of historic interest or design should be key to retaining character.


**SCORE:**


**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.



Dalton Conservation Area boundary 

A- Listed, B-Listed and C-Listed buildings 

Scheduled Monument 

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## SETTING

Set in rolling countryside and alongside Dalton Burn with good hedges and stone dykes in the pastoral landscape around it and many mature trees. The village has associations with nearby estates such as Dormont but it seems to be a relatively young settlement in



terms of the age of the dwellings. The presence of a church in the 16<sup>th</sup> century however indicates that it was established before that. It is on a now minor road.



The village has a local parish church and a graveyard of interest and service to a wider community.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



Dalton is a very small settlement with an irregular shape. It has a short main street lined by modest single storey dwellings and a wider area focused on the C18<sup>th</sup> church.



The village lies at a 'T-junction' in the road and consists of a mix of dwellings alongside the road at slightly haphazard angles and the area around the church with the graveyard.

John Thompson map 1832



OS 1857



**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**





Church by J M Dick Peddie from 1895 in Romanesque style. Built from bull faced ashlar with angular buttresses. It replaces the 1704 church and the earlier C17<sup>th</sup> church of which the remnants remain.

**PARTICULAR FEATURES**

There are a small number of C-Listed and B-Listed buildings in the village. The main features of the village are the humble mainly single storey dwellings climbing and falling down the gentle hill of the main street with pedimented central door pieces. and a single storey C18<sup>th</sup> cottage which was originally a pair with a barn.

Architectural details/buildings of interest

C16<sup>th</sup> old parish church which is a Scheduled Monument.  
Late C19<sup>th</sup> parish church



The village has strong character related to the ancient and more recent parish church. Although changes have taken place to some of the architectural details it retains a strong character in the form of the dwellings. A number of the vernacular and other buildings are protected through Listing but the majority are not. Care to retain the character of remaining buildings and spaces and the layout will be required into the future.  
The designation seems to remain appropriate.

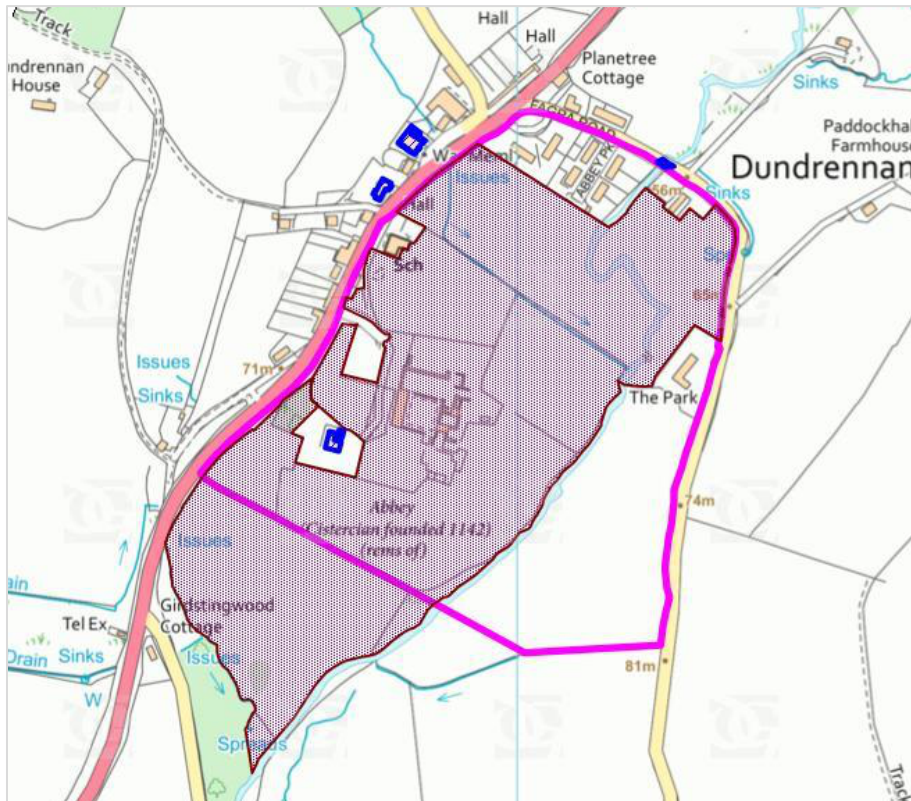
**SCORE:**

**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.







Dundrennan Conservation Area boundary

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**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



Set in a gently rolling, pastoral lowland landscape close to the Solway Coast in the parish of Rerrick close to Kirkcudbright. The immediate setting of the conservation area includes the main settlement some of which is 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

The whole of the conservation area is dictated by the shape of the former abbey and its grounds and the B-Listed Rerrickfield late C19<sup>th</sup> stone house which was built as the manse. Otherwise, there is no formal layout other than the area of bungalows off Fagra Road which have no character similarities with the architecture or history of the remainder of the conservation area. However the adjoining area has a more regular street-side linear development pattern including the church and a number of traditional dwellings, some being B-Listed. That area is outwith the existing conservation area boundary and the area that is currently a Scheduled Monument.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



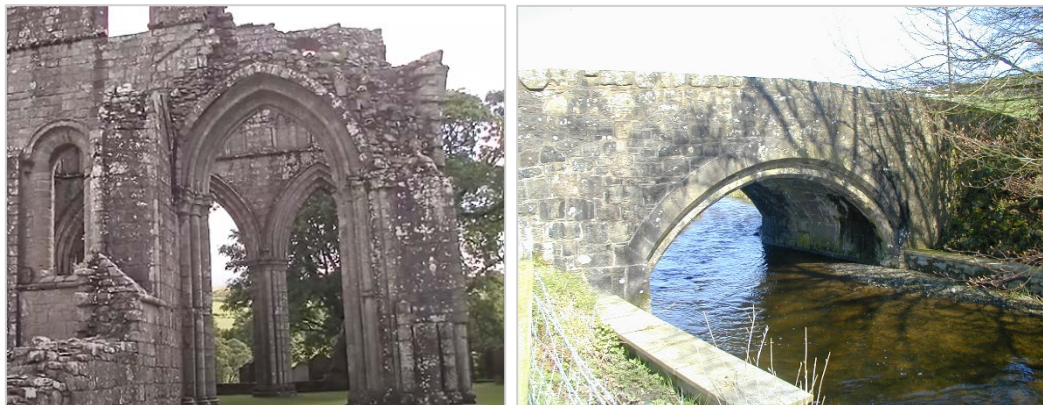
Rerrickfield the former manse forms a clear site adjacent to the abbey which pre-dates it by some centuries. The school also has a clear roadside site. There is also a small

roadside cottage . The other area is the bungalows from 20<sup>th</sup> century which are included in the conservation area but excluded from the Scheduled Monument site.

**PARTICULAR FEATURES**

Dundrennan Abbey is a former Cistercian monastery established in 1142. Fergus of Galloway and the order at Rievaulx Abbey supported by David I of Scotland created a Romanesque style stone building. Some links with Mary Queen of Scots and other historic figures. The abbey site is protected as a Scheduled Monument in the care of HES. A small number of stone buildings including the former manse, school and a cottage are within the conservation area.

Architectural details/buildings of interest



Part of Dundrennan Abbey, Bridgend Bridge and outside the conservation area the Old School and Rerrick Parish Church and dwellings on the main street



The majority of Dundrennan Conservation Area is the land associated with the Cistercian Abbey which is protected by Scheduled Monument status. The former manse is B Listed. Only the cottage and the school are afforded any protection through conservation area status. There are other parts of Dundrennan which have particular historic character which might benefit from designation.

**SCORE:**

\*

Reconsider extent of conservation area designation.

## Durisdeer Conservation Area boundary



1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

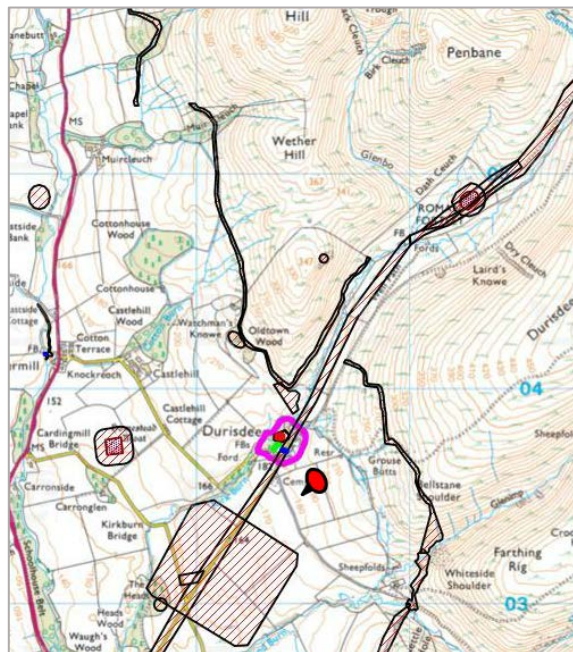
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

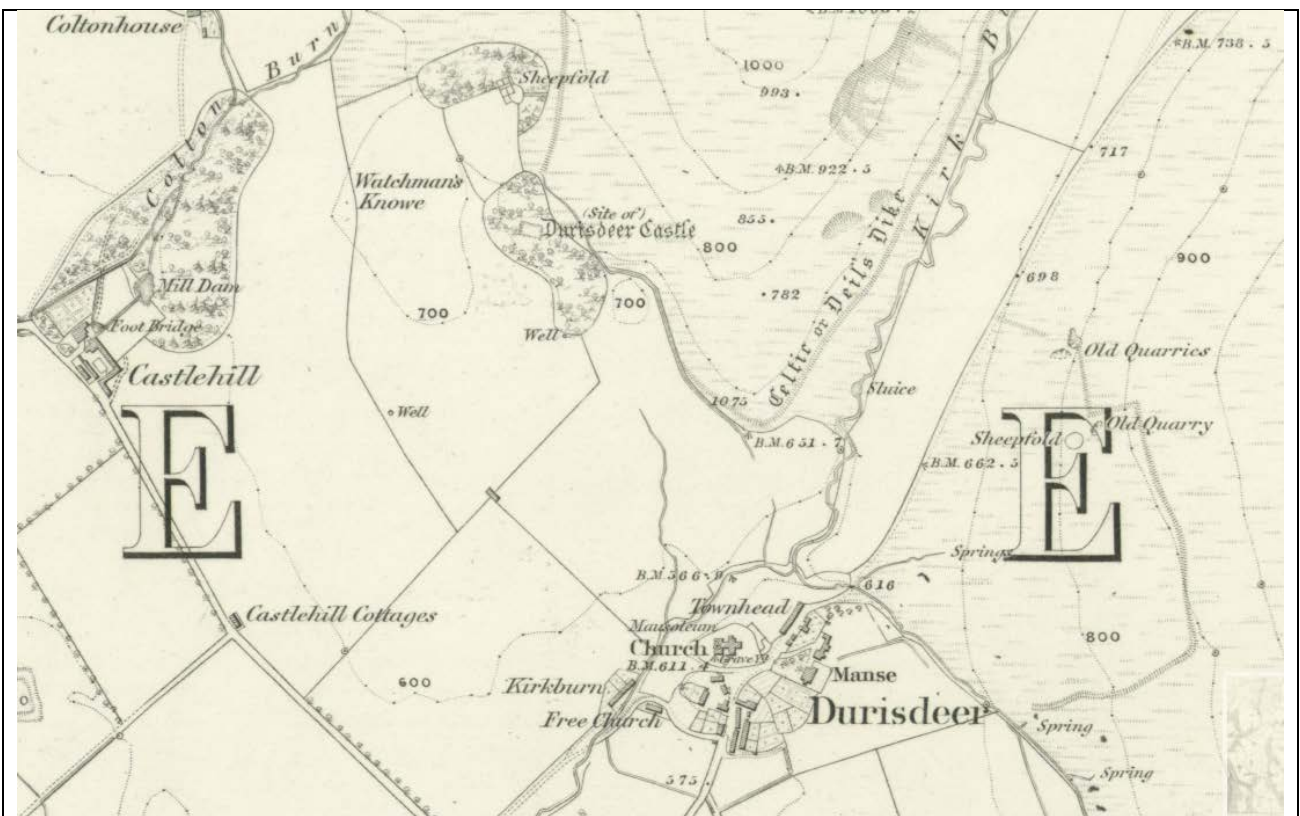
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



A small settlement in the lower part of the Lowther Hills built on a former Roman route through the Dalveen Pass between Nithsdale and Clydesdale – the Wald Path. There are many Roman remains in the area surrounding the hamlet. It subsequently had a church on site from mediaeval times with the present T-shaped church built in 1720. The whole surrounding area is rich in archaeology from both Roman and mediaeval times.

Durisdeer Mill was the mill for the village on the Colton Burn and Durisdeer Castle remains show an early mediaeval site. The ashlar was raided for building stone after the castle was abandoned. The mid-C19<sup>th</sup> OS map below shows many of the surviving historic sites.



### LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



The village centres on the open square where the war memorial is found with cottages on three sides around it. There are a small number of houses on the lanes leading from it towards the hills, including the former manse. This is along the former Roman road and remains a popular walking route.



Durisdeer in 1763, by James Wells from Dumfries Archival Mapping Project

### **BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**

The hamlet is much more important than its small size would suggest. It has many of the remains of the important local families in the church yard and originally the 2 storey west end of the church was a session house and retirement space for the Duke of Queensberry. There is also an earlier mausoleum saved from the demolition of the mediaeval church. The plots are very variable although the areas of the irregular shaped 'square'; the session house, church and churchyard; and the glebe [former manse and land] dictate much of the layout.



A-Listed early 18<sup>th</sup> century church and session house with cottages facing the 'square' and central war memorial.



**PARTICULAR FEATURES** Architectural details/buildings of interest



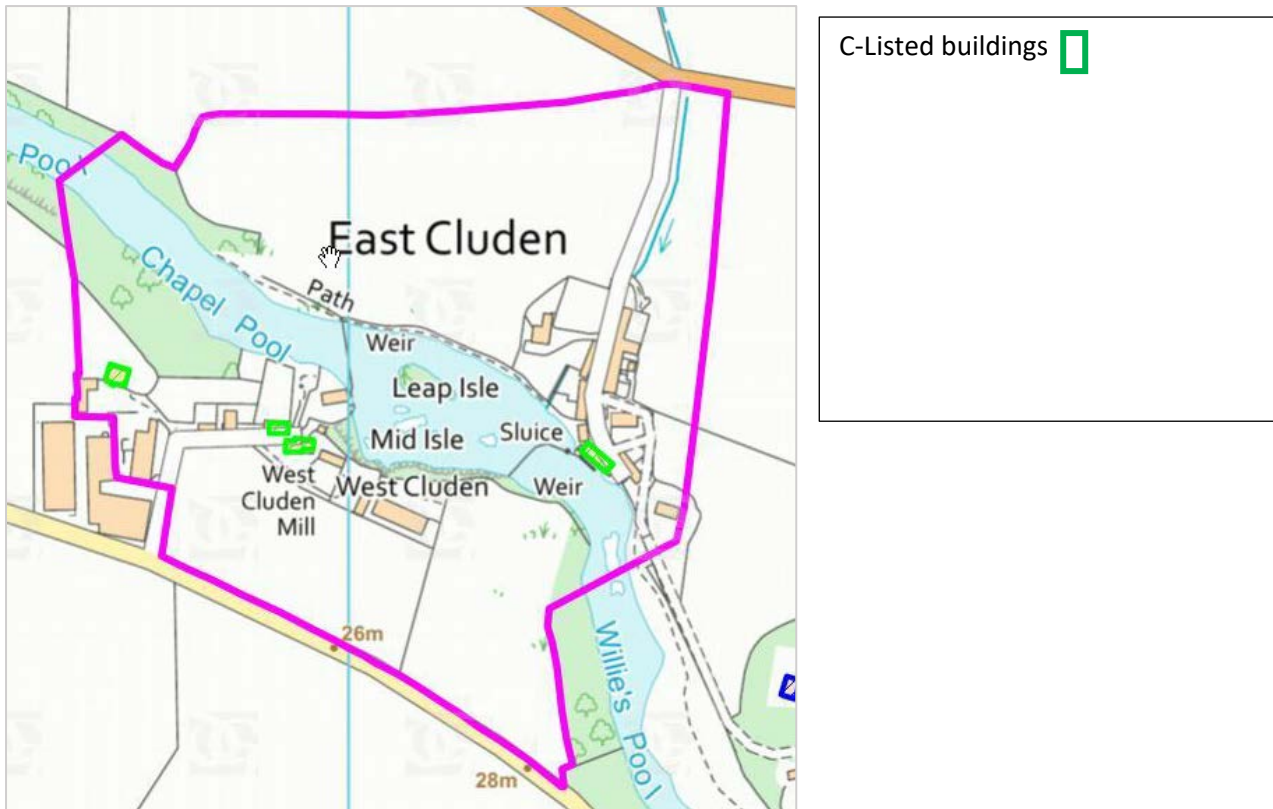
A mix of grand and vernacular dwellings and buildings and formal tree lined spaces and stone boundary walls. There are many early features from the C18<sup>th</sup> and possibly the late C17<sup>th</sup>. The mix of polite architecture and vernacular also means there is a range of rubble stone and ashlar sandstone used for building. Roofs are invariably slate and most windows are sash and case from the C18<sup>th</sup> and C19<sup>th</sup>.

Durisdeer is very special in character and appearance and its historical connections and as long as inappropriate alterations are resisted such as new materials and designs of traditional windows, it will continue to be so.

**SCORE:**

**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.



East and West Cluden Conservation Area boundary

RECORD SITE COMMENTS

1. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
2. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
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  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

**SETTING**  
 Small group of houses set on either side of the River Cairn in a gently sloping part of its valley with farmland all around. In East Cluden the road slopes down towards the River Cairn. West Cluden is a collection of buildings and spaces relevant to and around the old mill.



Setting of East Cluden above and West Cluden below

### **LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN**

East Cluden has a narrow road leading down towards the river which loops back round to join the main road into the hamlet. You cannot see the river from the road. At West Cluden side there are a row of cottages along the road. Again, you cannot see the river from the group of cottages.

### **BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**

The buildings in both East and West Cluden are predominantly terraced or detached single storey cottages. Towards the bottom of the hill in East Cluden there are a couple of 2 storey former mill buildings with associated outbuildings which occupy a very different sized plot. There are also former farm steading buildings which have a miscellany of steading buildings associated with them.

### **PARTICULAR FEATURES**

The mill at East Cluden has not been operational since the late 1960's/early 70's. Building used to be red sandstone, it has since been harled and window openings have been enlarged. West Cluden Farmhouse is C-Listed as is East Cluden Corn Mill from the latter half of C18<sup>th</sup>.



Images from 1970s of West Cluden Farmhouse and East Cluden former corn mill and below C-Listed cottage at West Cluden from mid-C18<sup>th</sup>



Architectural details/buildings of interest

Any buildings that are of interest are by the river and almost impossible to get to. Many changes have taken place but there are 4 significant C-Listed buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century originally although much altered through the generations for varying uses.

Below: Streets and buildings of East Cluden and West Cluden





Below: Buildings and views of West Cluden



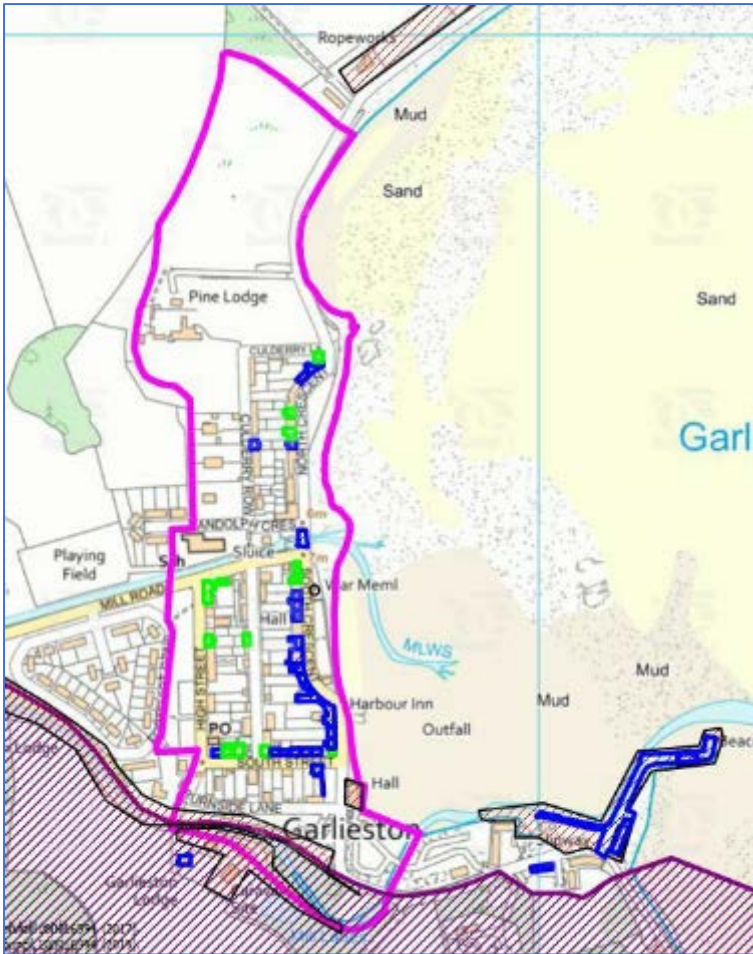
**EVALUATION**

Historical rather than architectural interest. The hamlets are there because this stretch of the River Cairn was ideal for siting water mills. The mill at East Cluden principally ground oats and corn, the mill at West Cluden also processed flax. The buildings have been compromised by replacement windows and some unsympathetic extensions.

**SCORE:**

0

Suggest conservation area status should be removed.

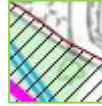


showing Listed Buildings Category

B – blue 

C- green 

non-inventory designed landscape



Garlieston Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
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 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status for a more focused and complete review

**SETTING**

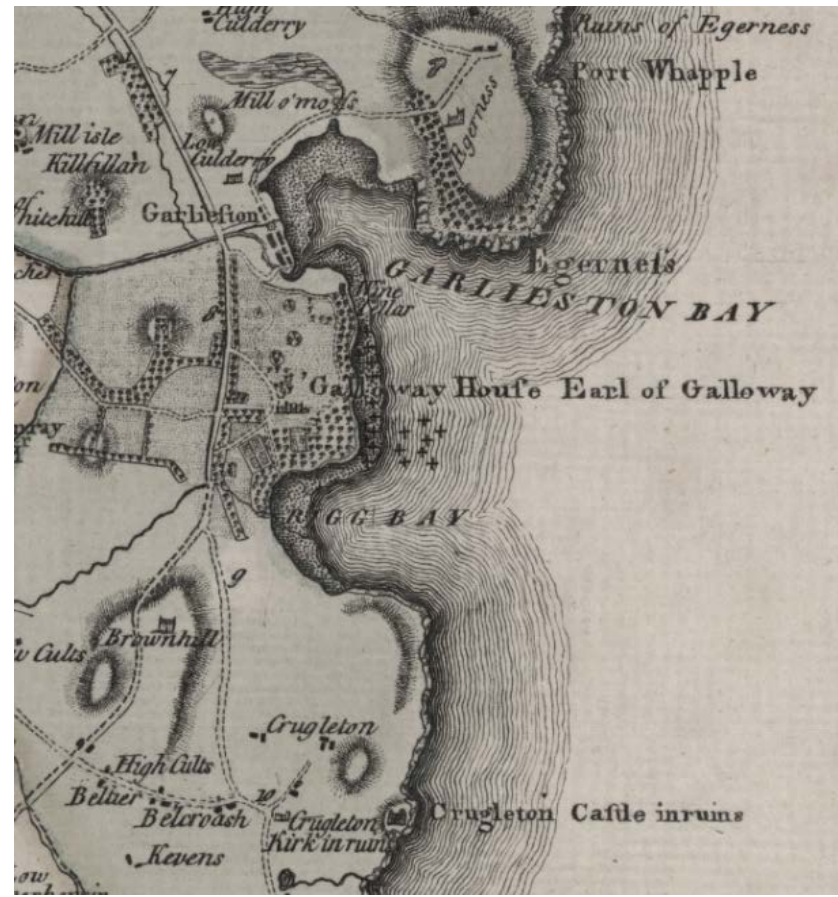
South side of bay is remains of Lords of Galloway C12<sup>th</sup> Cruggleton Castle [various spellings] abandoned in C17<sup>th</sup>.



Hobbs, J.S. 1843 chart of coast

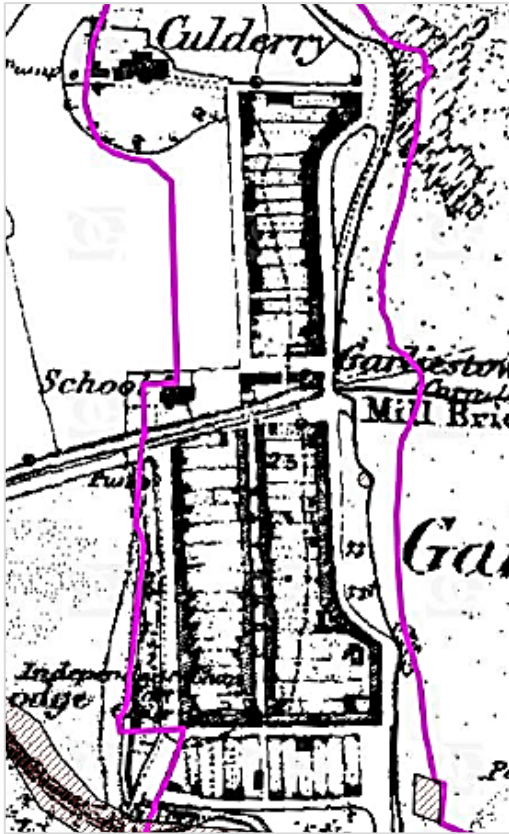
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN**

The main building period of the planned village of 'Garlies-town' was in the 1780s. Mill Road runs alongside Kilfillan Burn to the former water mill; geometric, grid-like streets come off it; slight curve either end of North and South Crescent which runs along the shore line behind a small open space [bowling green]; Culderry Row and Cowgate are parallel to the two Crescents; High Street is parallel to Cowgate. Pouton Burn runs along south edge of village. The north end includes an open area that may have been the former bowling green.



John Ainslie printed 1782

The early layout is evident in the older plan above from 1780s.  
The first street to be built seems to be the row south of the mill on Kilfillan Burn [now South Crescent] before North Crescent was added.



OS from 1850s



OS from 1900

The village has expanded, the uses have changed, demolition of many original buildings has taken place on Cowgate but the basic, original layout remains.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



The buildings on the two crescents, High Street and Culderry Row are up to the back of pavement with gardens enclosed behind. Cowgate has plots which are a little different, some now being rear accesses for High Street and South Crescent, but demolition but this may not have always been the case? The width of the plots varies but the basic rhythm of the buildings and the heights remain fairly constant with occasional changes of height and roof features.



Clockwise:

South Crescent, North Crescent and Culderry Row

## PARTICULAR FEATURES

6<sup>th</sup> Earl, Lord Garlies, Alexander Stewart, built Galloway House at Pouton starting 1740 by moving the little fishing village of Cashwell/Carswell, to the new, village: 'Garlies-town'. Napoleonic prisoners built Culderry Row about 1750. The new harbour was immediately important for grain export and in 1816 was improved and lengthened. Locally made ships, rope and sailcloth were also exported. In 1838 a substantial new pier with breakwater was built for commercial boats, from Ireland, NW England and Glasgow and for Liverpool and Isle of Man passenger sailings which continued when the branch railway opened 1876 allowing export of goods from Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Isle of Man steam packet ended in 1930s. World War II history as this was a practice area for the floating Mulberry Harbours for Operation Overlord [Normandy landings]. Commercial use of the harbour slowly declined and Beeching's cuts removed the railway in 1965. Some vessels still moor here to fish in the Solway and Irish Sea.





Architectural details/buildings of interest – whole village is of vernacular style with a range of roofline heights and details.

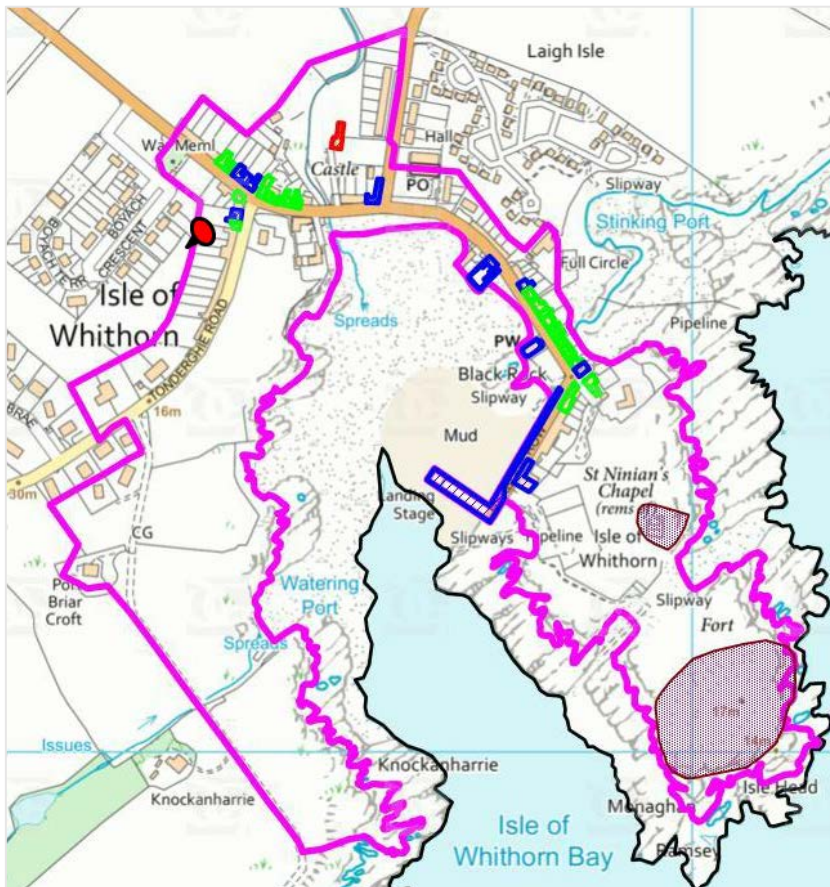
**EVALUATION**

Although there are poorly designed roof alterations and demolitions and changes to modern materials, including loss of original windows and some doors, the historic feel of the layout is much in evidence. Careful consideration of future change should prevent any further erosion.

**SCORE:**

\* \*

No proposed change to boundary.



▨ Category C  
▨ Category B  
▨ Category A

Listed buildings

Scheduled Monument

Isle of Whithorn Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
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  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

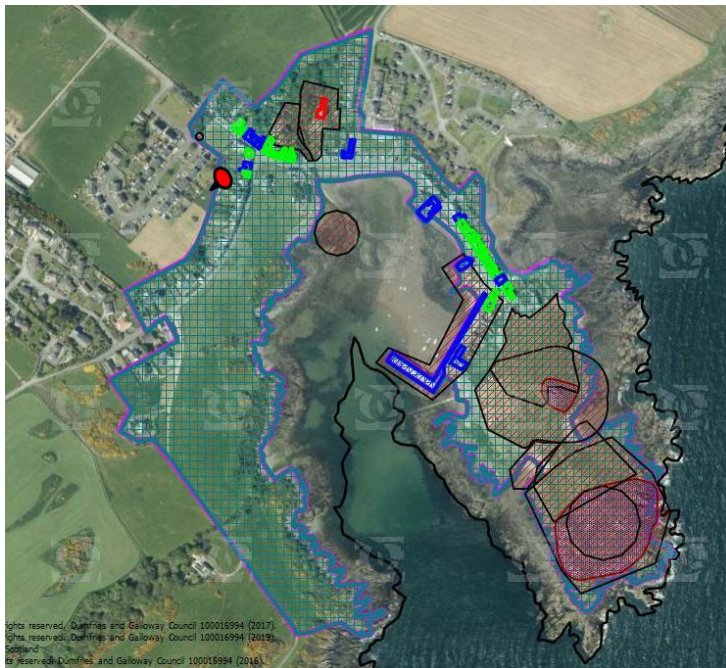


The Isle is a maritime village set around a natural inlet with a built harbour and a rugged coast. Inlets on north and south side made it a safe landing for seafarers for about 1600 years. The south side has a square white warning beacon for mariners. In the far distance the Galloway Hills are visible as is the whole of the Isle of Man when sea weather conditions are good.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

The conservation area is focused on a road following rough horseshoe shape of harbour and bay. It includes short sections of the streets entering the village from the south-west [Tonderghie Road], north-west [Main Street from Whithorn etc] and north [from Garlieston/Whithorn] and two areas that jut into sea.

Remainder of conservation area is open land of archaeological interest including the remains of St Ninian's Chapel, ruins of a lifeboat station, an iron age fort, mediaeval *ridge and furrow* field and 'Watch Craig' where beacons were lit before the square white beacon tower was built on 'The Cairn'. It includes Bysbie (corn) Mill – now a shell and the A-Listed Isle of Whithorn Castle – a tower house of C17<sup>th</sup> origins.



Scheduled Monuments – red hatching  
 Isle Head fort - promontory fort and St Ninian's Chapel – C14<sup>th</sup> chapel remains probably built for visits by pilgrims [Ninian probably alive C4<sup>th</sup>, mentioned by Bede in C8<sup>th</sup> as 'apostle to the Southern Picts']



Ainslie, John - *A map of the county of Wigton 1782*

## BUILDINGS, PLOTS & SPACES

The majority of properties are long and short terraces hugging back of pavement with few spaces between. Plots in relatively long, some with wide frontage dwellings, others narrower. Variety of heights: Main Street starts with 1½ storey fishermen's cottages and rising to 2 and 2½ storey going westwards to Drummullin Burn. Burn comes past Bysbie Mill and through Isle Castle grounds to enter sea. Dwellings along Harbour Row are 2 or 2½ storey including converted former warehouses.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES

The origins of the small settlement are at least 1600 years old, with links and great significance to the history of Christianity in Scotland. Ridge and furrow cultivation marks persist near the 'Cairn' where an Iron Age promontory fort was sited, on the headland. Good views to the south and west to the sea also north and north-east to inland landscape features. The majority of the village is painted rubble stone with contrasting coloured window margins with some bare rubblestone and sandstone details.

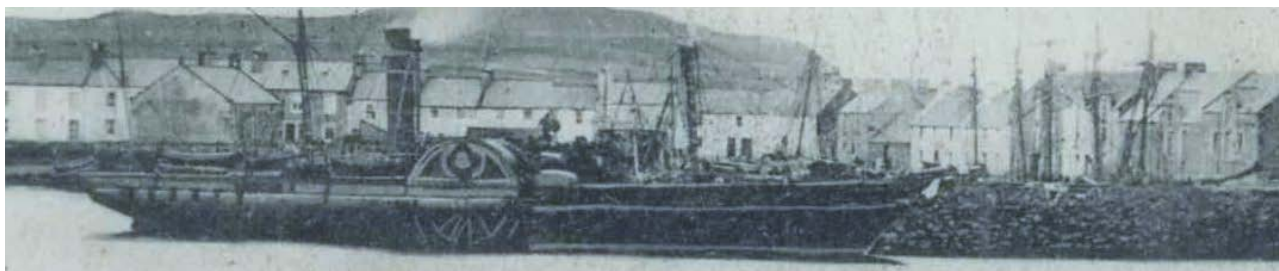


Architectural details/buildings of interest

Isle Castle from 17<sup>th</sup> century and Parish Church on shore side of street



Terraces along Main Street and Harbour Row



The Steam Packet Countess of Galloway

**EVALUATION**

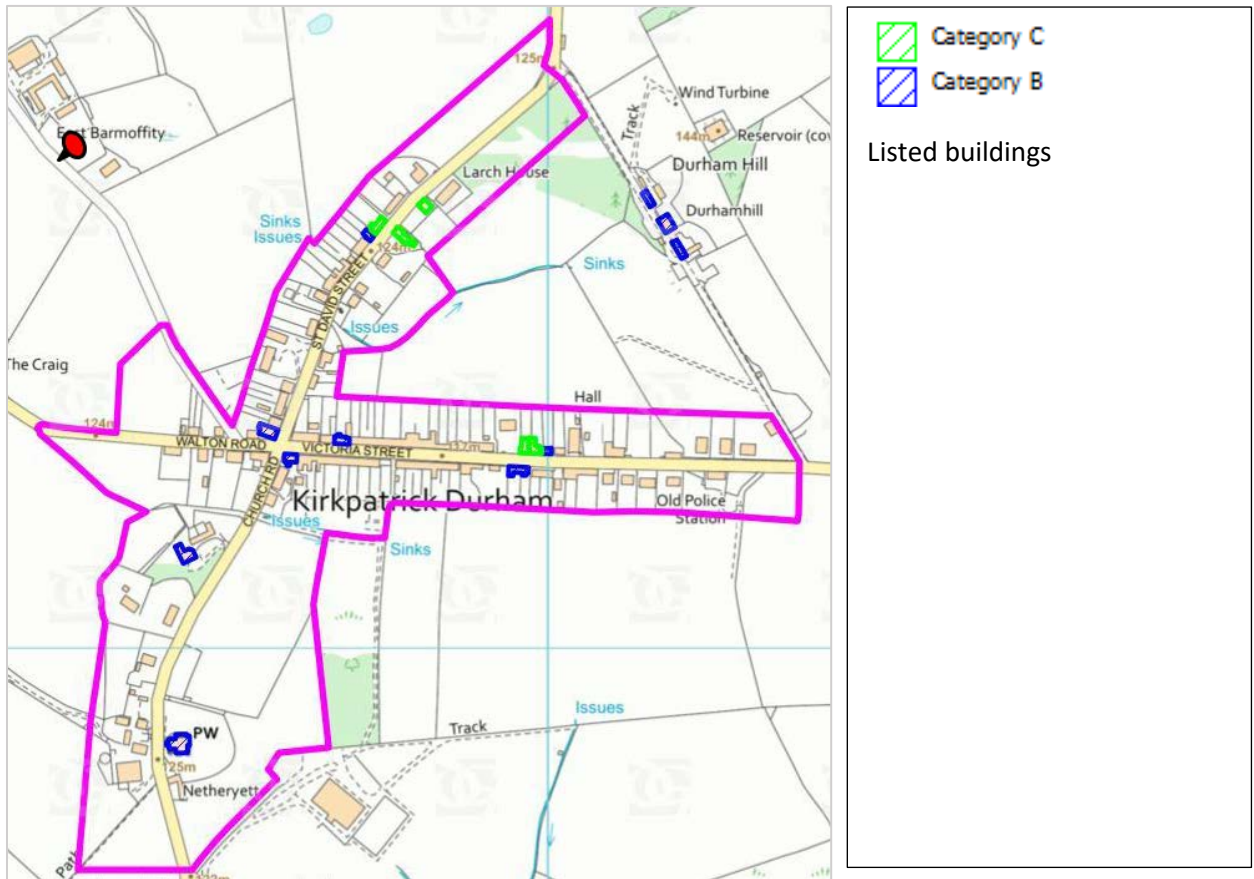
Many modifications of original architectural detail/materials have taken place – windows/doors changed to modern less traditional designs and materials; render on elevation. However, also sensitively restored buildings recapturing former appearance. Village and conservation area has definite historic ambience and links to maritime history as a working fishing port. Many strong connections with early Christianity in Scotland and other archaeology - mark it out as having special architectural and historic interest.

The current conservation area boundary seems appropriate.

**SCORE:**

\* \*

No proposed change to boundary.



Kirkpatrick Durham Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
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 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



The area around is pastoral and slopes upwards to the north to craggy hills. The approaches are on straight roads.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



Black & white print from coloured painting of Kirkpatrick-Durham by R.T. Carson layout in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century



## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



The buildings are a mix of mostly single and two storey buildings mainly painted stone, fronting directly onto the pavement. The street is straight. There are gardens behind the dwellings on both sides many with trees that contribute to a leafy feel to the village as they are just visible above the roofs of many of the properties.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES

A church existed at (Cill Phàdraig)Kirkpatrick by 1610, near the mediaeval motte on the Water of Urr. There were tracks from the church to a number of settlements including Dumfries, Parton and Bridge of Urr. In 1785 David Lamont began to build a model village for workers for hand loom weaving which had some success as an industry for a limited time, during which there were many inns and, by 1811, a racecourse. James Clerk Maxwell, famous for theories in physics, was born here.

The character is very strong 3 bay single storey dwellings hugging the back of pavement with occasional 2 storey houses. There are regular chimneys and occasional dormers on the slate roofs.

The original architectural detail including traditional style windows and doors have been retained in many buildings. Continuing to preserve this detail is essential to preserving the character of the village.

Architectural details/buildings of interest



B-Listed Walter Newall designed parish church early C19th

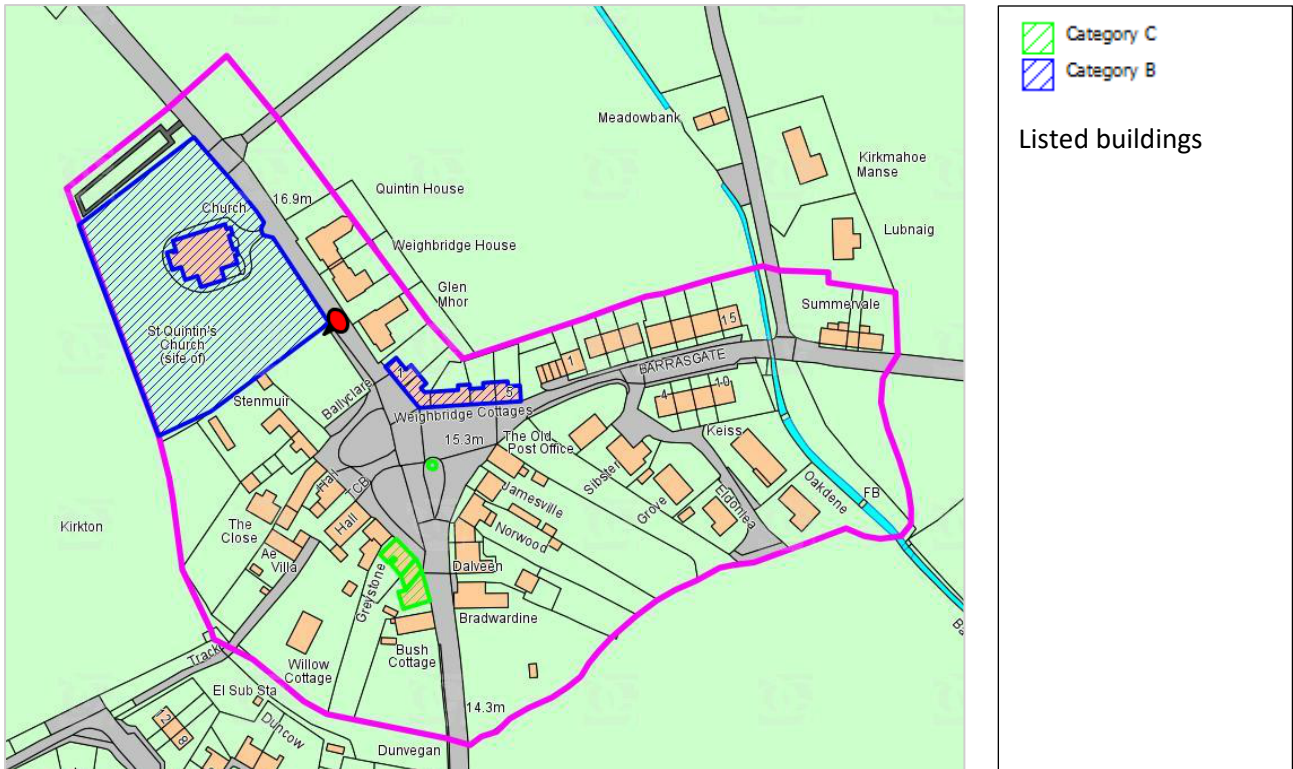
Retains a very strong character with small dwellings interspersed with taller dwellings in long terraces.

Care must be taken to retain architectural details so as not to dilute that character

**SCORE:**

**\* \***

No proposed change to boundary.



Kirkton Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
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  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
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**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

Close to the river Nith north of Dumfries Kirkton is a very small settlement in Kirkmahoe Parish which also included Duncow and Dalswinton. It is close the policies of Carnsalloch House an C18<sup>th</sup> estate that was in the Johnston family. The village is set where three roads meet.



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

The buildings are set along three roads at a junction and has a slightly triangular layout.



1890s OS



1855 OS



### **BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**

The buildings are a mix of single and two storey facing onto a triangular area called The Green. The single storey dwellings have short gardens behind them while those on the larger two story have larger garden plots. They are now all dwellings. There is a very strong village on a green character although there is a relatively busy road through it which dominates. Some of the buildings remain very striking.



### **PARTICULAR FEATURES**

Nos. 1-5 Barrasgate known as Weighbridge Cottages are B-Listed as is the 1823 Walter Newall designed B-Listed Kirkmahoe church incorporating the site of St. Quintins Church. Although the majority of the buildings have the appearance of being Victorian it is likely a small number pre-date that period or that parts of them do especially where they are associated with the parish church.



Architectural details/buildings of interest



There are many attractive buildings including a small number B and C-Listed buildings which have retained many of their architectural features. However some of the buildings in the conservation area have been much altered and while the form and shape of those buildings remain the elevations and windows and doors have been changed and much character has been lost

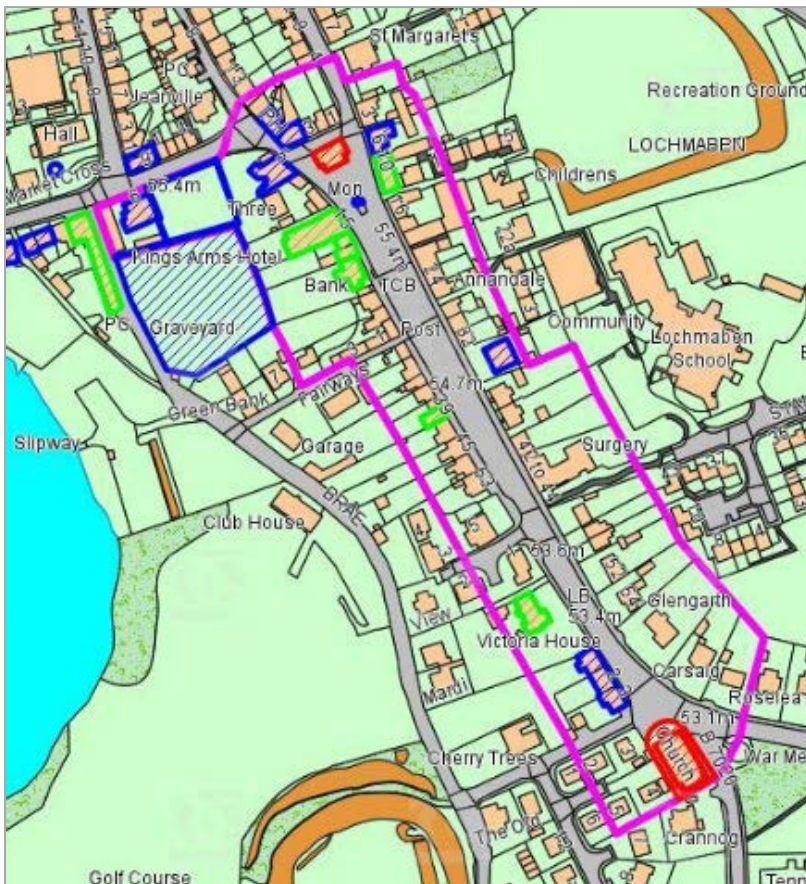
**EVALUATION**

The degree of change and alteration that has taken place over the decades has undermined the character of the area. There are a number of buildings that are protected as Listed buildings. The character of the triangle around the green with the road going through it is really all that remains and it no longer merits the status of a conservation area.

**SCORE:**

0

Remove conservation area designation



Lochmaben Conservation Area boundary

Listed Buildings

- Category C
- Category B
- Category A

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
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**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

Situated on the A709 road between Dumfries and Lockerbie. The surrounding area is characterised by four lochs, three close to the town, and the sites and remains of former castles of historic importance.

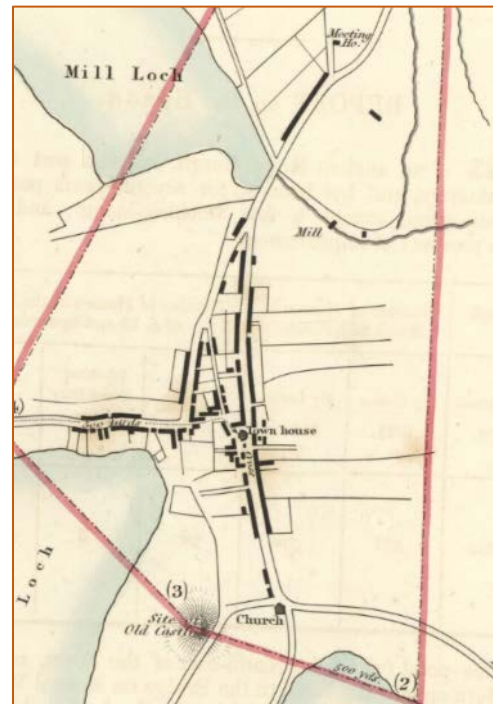
Approaching from the west, the land rises gently upwards towards the north. Kirk Loch is visible south of the road in places where not concealed by buildings. Mill Loch to the north is not visible. South of the town is the largest lake, Castle Loch, with its tree belts, park areas and boat club very much in the view from the southern parts of the town. On the east side, the land rises. Beyond the low hill is the River Annan about 1.5km away.

On the approach from the west, the road slopes upwards towards High Street, then levels and curves east past the Town House and Bruce's Statue revealing the wide High Street in its entire length.

The eastern and southern end towards Lockerbie has panoramic views of Castle Loch. To the south edge there is a large cluster of trees in open space surrounding the War Memorial at Victory Park.



## LAYOUT AND STREET PATTERN



left - Taylor and Skinner road strip map 1776 [inverted for ease of comparison]

right - 1832 Great Reform Act town plan



Lochmaben is based on a very wide High Street with Bruce Street at right angles to it. It has a town house, church and merkats (markets) cross. The layout is little changed from C18<sup>th</sup>. The merkats cross was moved for a 19<sup>th</sup> century statue of Robert the Bruce. At the south end the road curves past open space at the War Memorial at Victoria Park. On the southern corner, 'Lochmaben Parish Church' is a prominent early C19<sup>th</sup> building of a substantial structure and an aesthetically pleasing focal point, facing north towards the Town House.

High Street is a mix of terraces, detached and semi-detached historical properties; most are dwellings and in the first part many have commercial premises at ground floor. Pavements are wide throughout High Street, there are various large wide alleyways separating buildings. From the south going northwards, there are both detached and terraced houses. Detached houses are mainly 2 storey with 3 bays some with gables appearing to date mainly from the C19<sup>th</sup>. Travelling north are single storey terraces, some rendered, others are painted or unpainted stone. There are also rows of 3 bay stone dwellings on the west side and a 1½ storey houses with dormers on the east side. The area around the town house has a number of modernised shops and dwellings. In the south, Victoria House (Category C listed) has maintained original architectural features; chimney stacks, window frames and traditional Gothic porch light.

A minority of historical privately owned houses have changed their windows to uPVC frames. Historical houses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century are predominant along the High Street. A number of Listed buildings in the north have greatly deteriorated and appear in disrepair. However, the majority of housing and Lochmaben Parish Church have sought to preserve the original windows/frames in keeping with their character.

A number of traditional Victorian street lamps with Gothic detailing and half-moon encasing have been preserved.

Beside Lochmaben Parish Church is a small group of newer built houses in Castlevue Gardens.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACE

**West side of High Street:** Road curves past A Listed Lochmaben Parish Church, and B Listed painted white terraced houses. This side of the High Street has a mixture of categories of listed buildings; Victoria House Category C (original sandstone rendering remained).

**South of High Street:** On the corner is Lochmaben Parish Church built in 1819 stands out predominantly as the main focal point.

Newer build development in Castle View Gardens beside Lochmaben Parish Church.



To the South East of the church is large amount of open space at Victory Park, with private use bowling and tennis court.

### North of High Street:

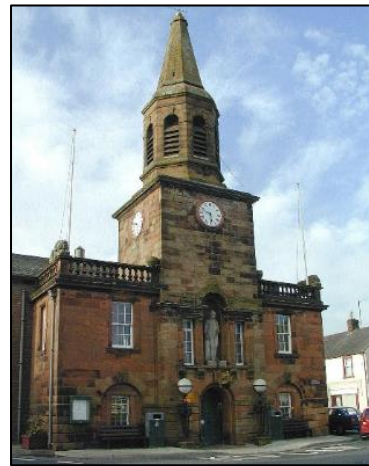
Lochmaben Library and A Listed Town House and Bruce's statue.

**East of High Street:** Lochmaben GP surgery, terraced dwelling houses, large sandstone two storey housing, 1 ½ storey dwelling houses.

Past the GP surgery behind housing is a large recreation ground providing a good amount of open space.

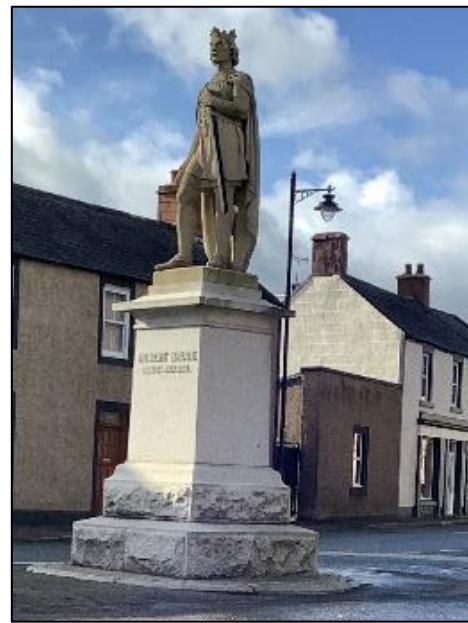
**North West:** A few 1970's 1½ storey dwelling houses.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES



Left: Town House and tollbooth, Scottish Baronial style, erected 1878 and details including Victorian lamp.

Below: Freestone statue of Robert Bruce, pedestal made from Dalbeattie Granite, 1879 close to Town House and tollbooth





Above: Wide alley way;  
 Below: View of Lochmaben Parish Church and  
 Castleview Gardens from High Street and view up wide  
 High Street

The lakes were the original sites of inhabitation in the Bronze and Iron Age from about 4000BC. Later Romans were in the wider area. The first charter granted by the Lord of Annandale was signed in Lochmaben Castle in 1166. The Bruce family motte dates from about 1170 and became the home of the Bruce family for many generations after Annan castle was abandoned. The town developed near the motte. Edward I built the stone Lochmaben Castle about 1300 south east of Bruce's motte. Lochmaben town became a Royal Burgh in 1447. It was plundered and burned often.



Consideration should also be given as to whether the newer development in Castleview Gardens should be removed from the conservation area as not consistent with historical character or external appearance of the rest of the conservation area. The current conservation area should be considered for extension south-east to included Victorian dwelling houses, one of note has a traditional Victorian orangery.

<p><b>EVALUATION</b></p> <p>The town has a main broad street and is characterised by Victorian architectural design. The Robert Bruce statue, previous town hall and Lochmaben Parish Church all significantly contribute to understanding the historical context of this small town. Many buildings have retained original features. However, some dwelling houses windows have been replaced with PVC window frames and one dwelling house has replaced a traditional wooden door with a PVC door resulting in some loss of architectural character. Overall, some historic character remains prominent but some architectural character has been lost through alterations. Areas outside the existing boundary may be of equal quality and should be looked at.</p>	<p><b>SCORE:</b></p> <p>*</p> <p>However, there is some potential to reconsider the boundary.</p>
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Mochrum Conservation Area boundary  
(also known as Kirk of Mochrum)

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

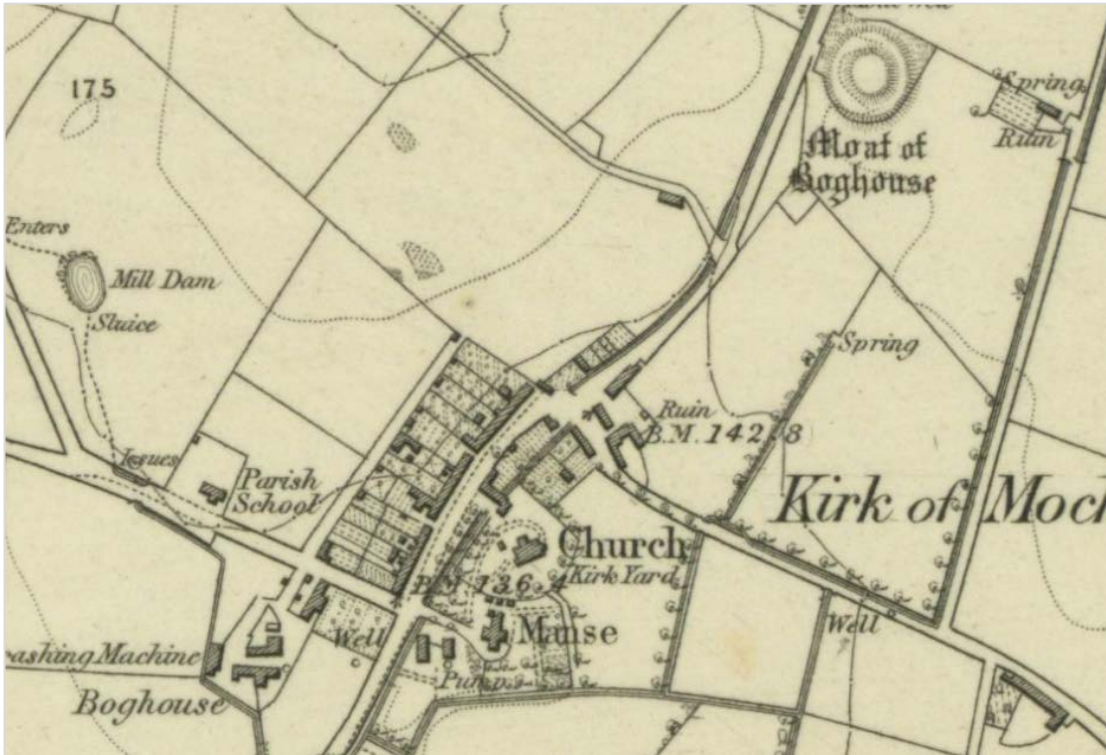
**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

To the north of the village is the Scheduled Monument of Druchtag Mote an earthwork castle erected for the Lords of Galloway by feudal tenants (vassals). It is one of many from the C12<sup>th</sup> and early C13<sup>th</sup>. The name comes from a local hill meaning *pig ridge* in Cumbric or translating from Gaelic 'Magh-dhruim' to *ridge of the plain*.



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



OS 1848

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

The north-west side of the street is a planned row of vernacular single storey cottages the majority of which are C-Listed many being exposed rubble walls with attractive 'mouse-ladder' pin-stones forming distinctive snecking. They have slate roofs and granite skews in many cases. The rows date from the late C18<sup>th</sup> and early C19<sup>th</sup> in the main and front a feudal shaped plot. Behind there is a narrow rear alley with many service buildings retained. They take the form of 3 bay single storey dormer cottages. On the south-east side of the street there are a small number of more disparate buildings. The former manse and the kirk occupy large garden and graveyard plots respectively behind a stone wall.



View towards north-east in 1938



C-Listed property showing regular pattern of 3-bay frontages



Rear view of part of terrace of C-Listed properties in Main Street, Mochrum

## PARTICULAR FEATURES



C-Listed cottages in the street and the B-Listed former Manse and the B-Listed kirk from 1794

Lands of Mochrum were given to Thomas Dunbar, 2<sup>nd</sup> son of Earl of March, in C14<sup>th</sup> who then had his seat and title at Old Place of Mochrum and Dunbar is seen in local names but also in the church and state of Scotland in the ensuing centuries.

The present Kirk of Mochrum is built on the site of a C12<sup>th</sup> century church destroyed by fire in the late C18<sup>th</sup> and the present B-Listed kirk was built in 1794 using the stone. It was altered more than once in the C19<sup>th</sup>. It features granite and sandstone detailing but generally rubblestone [local whinstone]. Trees form a leafy edge around the kirk and the former manse – B-Listed Greenmantle Hotel built in 1781 designed by Anthony Park.





Architectural details/buildings of interest



Granite gate pier at entrance to churchyard and kirk and vacant cottage on Main Street and some of the older stones in the B-Listed churchyard.



The main feature of the conservation area is the row of cottages along the north-west side of Main Street all of which are C-Listed, except no.33. The former school house lies further west and is also C-Listed. On the east side there are 4 B-Listed properties: the church, the former manse, an C18<sup>th</sup> 2-storey house and a single storey B-Listed cottage which do not have the same linear character as the terrace opposite.

As the Listed status of the long terraces and other historic buildings of significance gives protection from inappropriate alteration and it is only these that create the character of the whole village it is questionable whether conservation area status is required. Buildings and groups will continue to be protected through Listed building status.

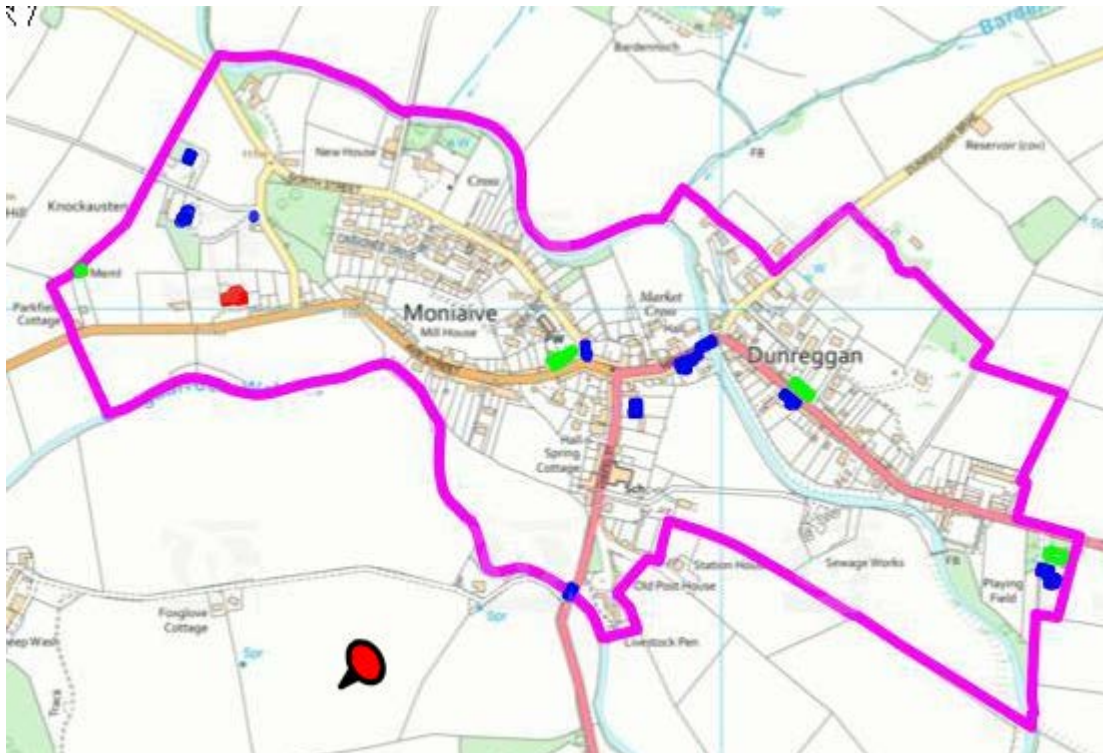
**SCORE:**

\*

Propose to remove conservation area designation.



## Moniaive Conservation Area boundary



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eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



Two current views and an extract from Roy Military Survey Lowlands 1752-55

Dalwhat, Craigdarroch and Castlefairn waters meet just to the south-east of where the village sits and together form the Cairn Water. Hills form the sides of the river valleys to the north-east, north-west and west with an area of river plain to the west and south west. The conservation area includes mostly level parts of the village with exception of Dunreggan Brae to the north-east. The central area is the oldest part of the village with long rows of single storey and fewer 2 storey dwellings on the route in from the east.

Name probably from Gaelic 'monadh-abh' meaning hill of the streams and variously spelled in records through the centuries.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



Taylor and Skinner Survey 1776



OS 1850

## BUILDINGS, PLOTS & SPACES

The buildings mostly hug the back of pavement with a small number of exceptions where the building is grand and is set back with a front garden. The majority of properties are (or were) single storey with gardens behind. The plots are generally not deep and may adjoin agricultural or other more open land.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES

Gained burgh of barony charter in 1636; Barony of Glencairn given by Robert II in 1370 to Robert Danielston who built Glencairn tower house which was improved in 1488 by descendant William Cunningham of Kilmaurs (1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Glencairn). Renamed Maxwellton when sold to Stephen Laurie, 1611. Bridge over Dalwhat water in Minnhive by 1610; post office opened 1715; William Adam designed Fergusson mansion Craighdarroch built 1729 2½ miles west of Moniaive; 1753 Roy survey found a small, compact settlement and later was described as a village of single storey cottages. It became a small holiday destination for artists and Cairn Valley Light Railway from Dumfries opened 1905 (closed to passengers 1943 and disused by 1953).

Architectural details/buildings of interest



Some bright colours and poorly considered details have been introduced in places but there are also a number of carefully looked after buildings with traditional details retained.

Within the village the B-Listed George hotel and attached buildings and the unlisted Craigdarroch Inn are of architectural and historic interest. There are rows of single storey cottages some of which are Listed but many are not. The whinstone build square tower on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century C-Listed High Street/Ayr Street Tower House is an important focal point from many places. So too is the adjacent house. There is an unusual Arts&Crafts house built for the artist James Paterson which is A-Listed. The Celtic cross is also a focal point. B-Listed old Bank House on Chapel Street although partly concealed behind its enclosed front garden is of interest as was the Glencairn Institute though its appearance is spoiled by its modern windows.



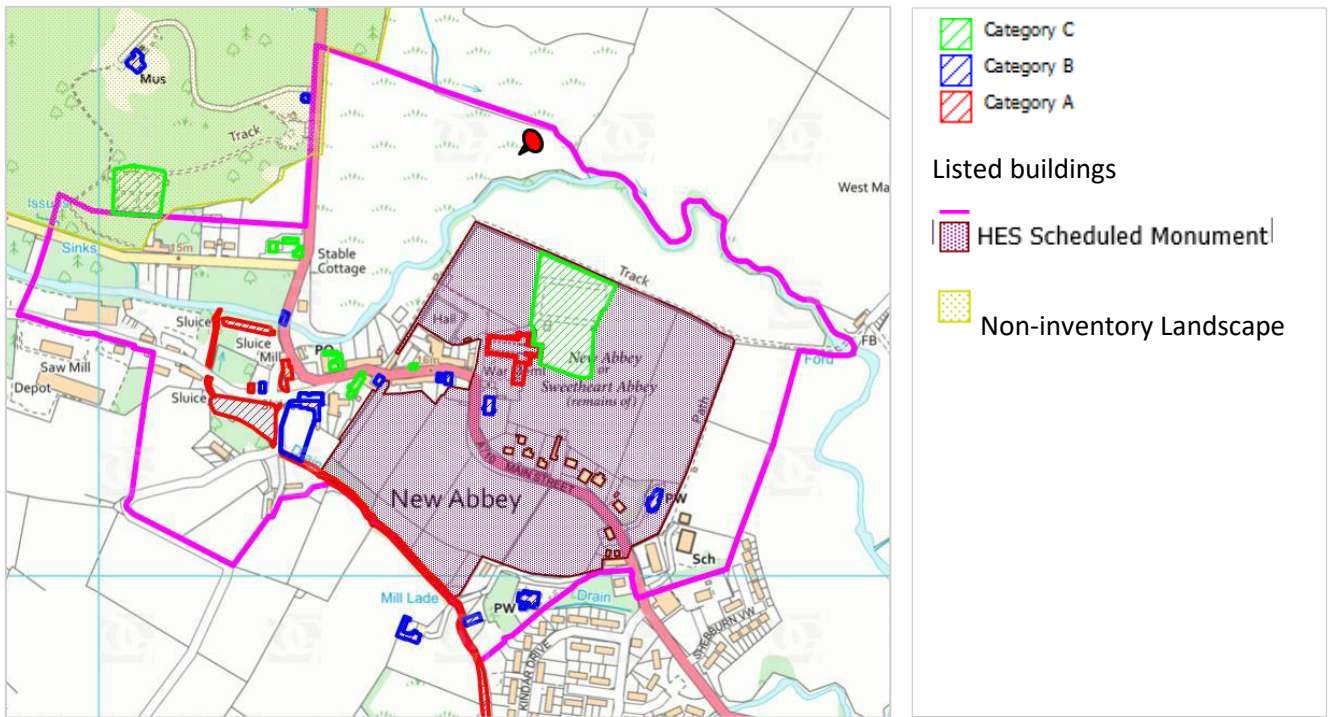
**EVALUATION**

Many modifications of original architectural detail/materials have taken place – windows/doors changed to modern less traditional designs and materials; render on elevation. However, the central part of the village and some of the modest buildings along the streets leading from the cross continue to have historic and architectural character in a cohesive way. However, the current conservation area boundary may not reflect the change that has taken place over the years and may no longer be appropriate.

**SCORE:**

**\***

The extent of the current conservation area boundary should be considered.



New Abbey Conservation Area boundary

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**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
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**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

The approach from Dumfries is through Shambellie Woods over the Pow Burn which runs through the northern end of the village. Criffel can be viewed clearly from the village looking west as can the hill beside it where the Waterloo Monument is sited. The surrounding landscape in the immediate area is pastoral leading to the coast on the south side and up to the hills on the northern and western side.



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

OS from about 1850

The houses along main street front straight onto the road with only a very narrow pavement swapping between either side of the road helping to give the feeling of enclosure. By contrast, the small square is surrounded by a mixture of buildings from the arts and crafts style of the Criffel Inn which is now a private house to the granite Abbey Arms (still operating as a pub). The houses are a mixture of single storey, 1.5 storey and 2 storey buildings. A few are C-Listed Behind the square is the mill pond and a couple of large, detached houses – Church House and The Old House.



## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

The small square forms an important space. As does the area around the abbey, fish pond and mill pond.



Otherwise the building plots are a mix of two and three bay frontages with gardens behind and some are a single and others two storey. There are little alleys to tight development in the rear of parts of the main street. Sweetheart Abbey is a very large



and individual plot and the whole is a Scheduled Monument. Many elements of the area around the Corn Mill are A-Listed and Abbey House nearby is B-Listed.



## PARTICULAR FEATURES

There are a number of attractive buildings throughout the village. The majority of buildings are of a simple vernacular style but there are also designed buildings such as Abbey House. Sweetheart Abbey is a dominant feature which can be seen on both approaches to the villages. There are extensive remains of what is the last of the major mediaeval monasteries founded in Scotland. If approaching from Dumfries, immediately after crossing the hump-backed bridge is the monastic fishpond of the Abbey stocked to serve nearby abbey. Next is the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Cornmill.



Architectural details/buildings of interest



**EVALUATION**

Overall New Abbey is an attractive, well maintained village that has maintained most of its character. However, changes to the design and materials of windows and doors has undermined the character of some buildings and further change would continue to erode character. However, the conservation area designation and boundary should be retained.

**SCORE:**

\* \*

No proposed change to boundary.



■ Category C  
■ Category B  
 Listed buildings  
■ Non-inventory designed landscape

New Galloway Conservation Area boundary

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 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

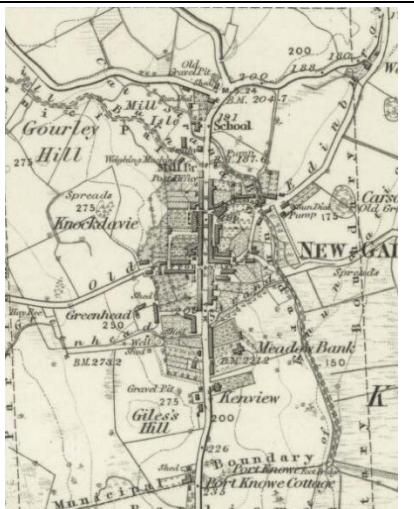
## SETTING

On the slope of the Ken River valley.  
Approach from the east is via Category A-Listed granite Ken Bridge over Ken River.  
East side has Ken Dee Marshes open pasture and wet areas.  
North side has leafy wooded slopes/large gardens and fields above the road.  
South side has wooded slopes east and west of road – much of this is within non-inventory landscape of Kenmore Castle.  
West side slopes upwards with mainly pastoral landscape beyond town.



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

Road from east leads around the open space to turn south into High street. Development here detached dwellings and arts and crafts church in garden spaces.  
High Street begins with individual buildings with little formal placement. Strong back of pavement pattern of development through the main part of High Street.  
Other streets/roads slope up to north and north-west outside conservation area.  
Dwellings towards south on west side of street raised and set back behind gardens in pairs, individually or in short terraces.  
Many little lead up alleys on west side perpendicular to High Street some with small number of large mainly traditional dwellings on rear plots with views across river.  
Narrow 'street' parallel to east of High Street.  
East side towards south also has a small number of mixed design detached dwellings on downward slope including – very large C-Listed Meadowbank House. Also round ended lodges in unusual terrace format on High Street.



Ordnance Survey, Sheet 24 surveyed 1849-50

Wylie's Brae off east side High Street has very attractive terrace of bare grey granite gabled 1½ storey dwellings stepping down hill - missing many original architectural features.



Views north along High Street

East Port – continuation of West Port at Town Hall and side of Kenmure Arms Hotel winds down with some terraces, some detached granite and other dwellings and occasional small service yard.



**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**  
 South side: road curves around large open public park with war memorial.  
 West side of High Street: Catstrand building - grey granite C-Listed former school, now community arts centre opposite open space  
 Road travels downhill with tearoom building and individual buildings set back from road until High Street begins properly.  
 High Street east and west sides: tightly developed street – buildings back of pavement, mainly 2 storey but occasional single storey or 2½ storey; mix of grey stone and white painted frontages, some painted margins; dormers, chimneys prominent at roofline.



**PARTICULAR FEATURES**  
 Town Hall corner tower prominent in views to south and from west and many other places.  
 Approach from west: down narrow street of old Edinburgh Road/West Port Street has views to town hall and Kenmure Arms Hotel at cross roads and across to pastoral and wooded landscape east side of the river.  
 On the west side the land rises to Giles’s Hill.  
 Approach from the south: through non-inventory designed landscape, Kenmure Castle woodland area leading to mainly stone semi and detached properties, many retaining original features.  
 Current conservation area boundary seems appropriate.



View from Greenhead Brae, west side of High Street

Architectural details/buildings of interest



oriel window



granite stacks



Meadowbank round end lodges

**EVALUATION**  
 Smallest Royal Burgh in Scotland, Royal Charter confirmed 1633 when Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar becomes Viscount Kenmuir sited near to Kenmure Castle and called Newtown of Galloway.

**SCORE:**  
 \* \*

<p>Historic layout and views are very clearly still present. Remains very attractive and layout and pattern unspoiled as are the views.</p> <p>Some interesting roofline details on buildings but quite a large number of architectural features [windows and doors] now replaced, however many other details have been retained.</p> <p>There are a small number of trees in parts of the conservation area important to valley setting.</p> <p>Important small town in the context of the setting on Ken River</p>	<p>No proposed change to boundary.</p>
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New Luce Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
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**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review



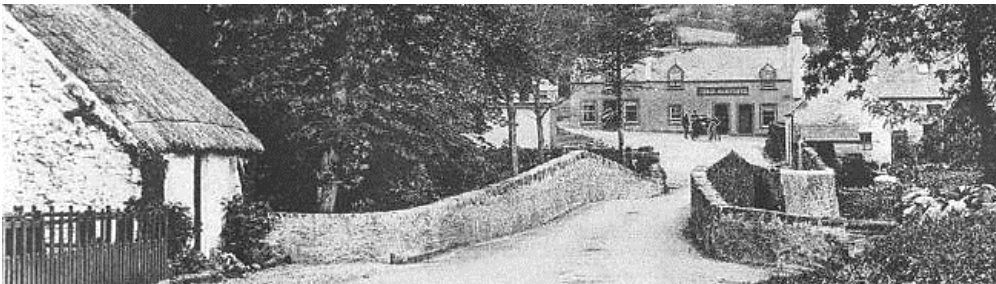
## SETTING

New Luce is sited where the Main Waters of Luce and the Cross Waters of Luce meet in a valley on the west side of the Galloway Hills. It is surrounded by mixed woodlands and pasture lands. It lies on the main route of the Whithorn Way pilgrimage route. It is in the land of the Earl of Stair whose seat is/was at Inch Castle. There were hut circles and cairns close to the village from prehistoric times.

Looking east and west over rubble built late C18th B Listed Cross Water Bridge



Looking west along B Listed late C18th Main Water Bridge



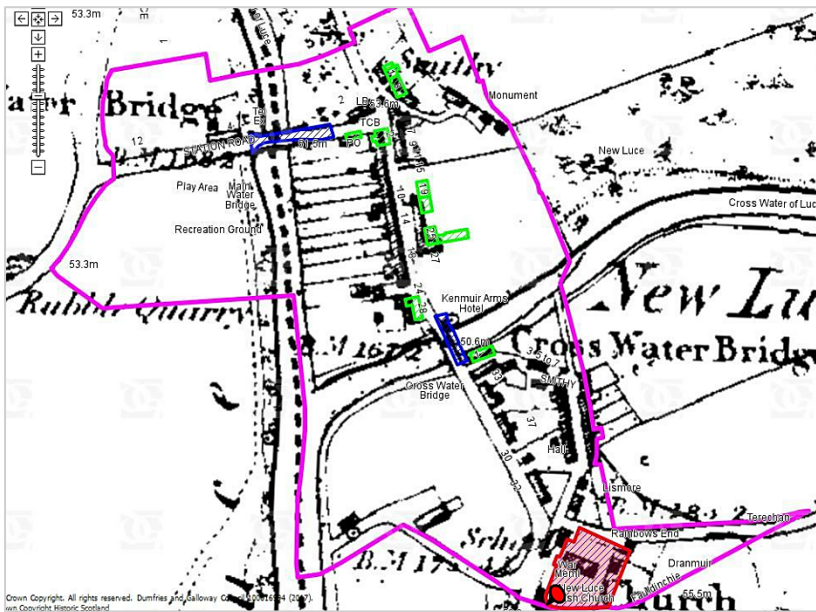
## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

This is an L-shaped village with a little group of buildings at the south end: church, churchyard, former smithy and remnants of a mill???

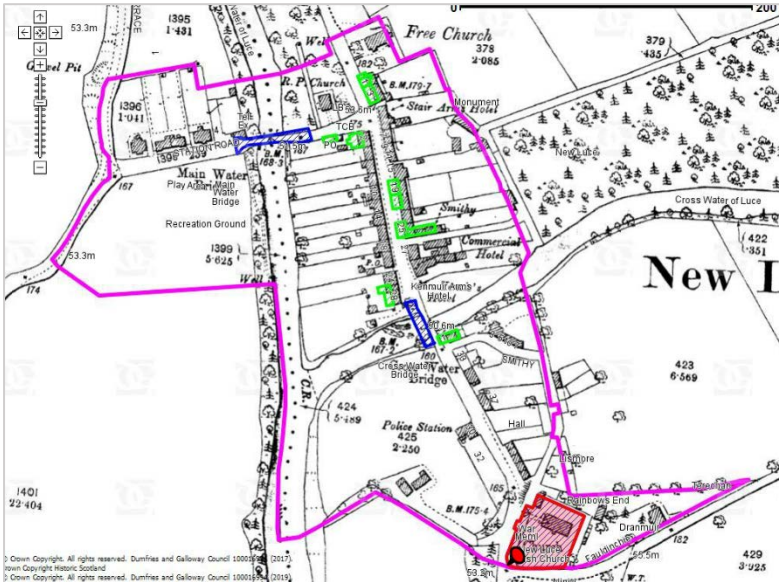
The church is B Listed and built in a very simple hall style with a little bell-cote. It dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century although on the site of an earlier church – Moor Kirk of Luce. It has beautifully small paned, leaded and coloured windows

There are 18<sup>th</sup> century gravestones and a plaque referencing a covenanter.

In the hills were Knockinbae lead mines with a mine-house visible on C19<sup>th</sup> maps. The mine may explain the small dwellings lining the road.



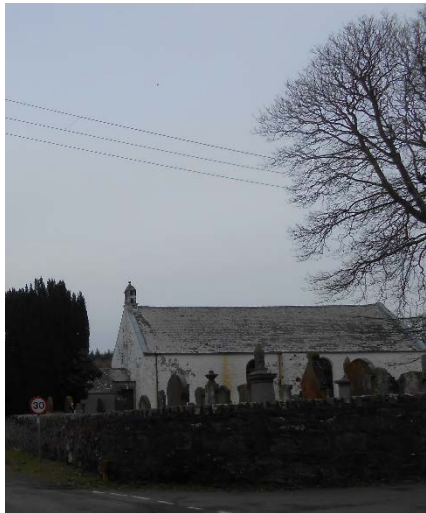
In 19<sup>th</sup> century single track railway ran along the valley on west of river.



**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**

Small front to back properties, some wide others narrow. Mainly single storey in origin many with large dormers. Gardens behind long and generous down to the river on the west side.

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** with Architectural details/buildings of interest





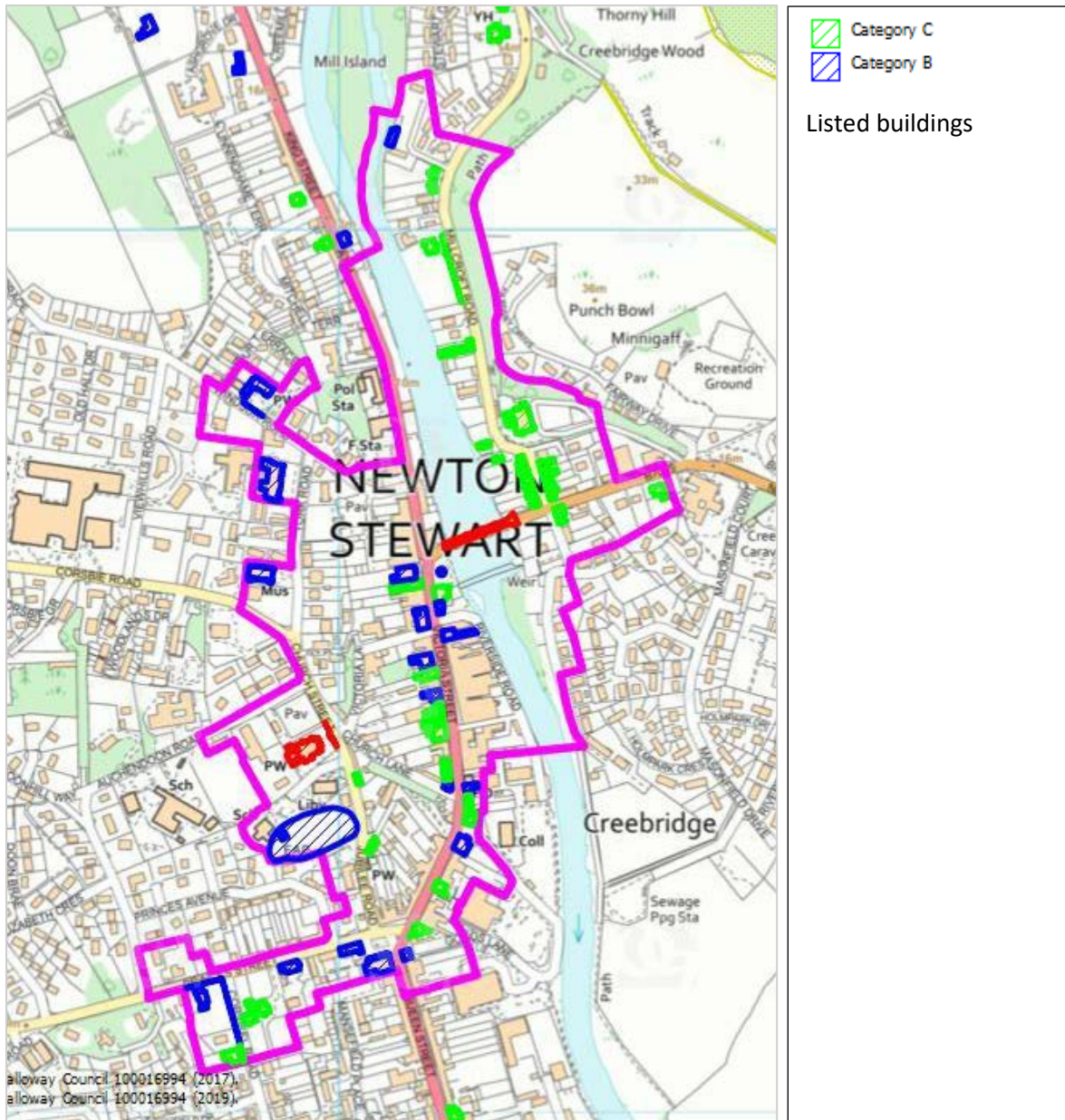
The village is charming but there are few buildings that have not been altered and those that remain traditional are protected by Listing. The loss of windows and doors of traditional character and materials has been very detrimental to overall quality of the village.

It has a very interesting history in its position on the Whithorn Way, associations with Covenantors, part of the Stair Estate and lead mining in the hills and the more recent history of the railway. However, conservation area status does not seem to be appropriate.

**SCORE:**

0

Suggest it is no longer appropriate to have conservation area status



Newton Stewart Conservation Area boundary

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2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
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**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



Newton Stewart Conservation Area includes Newton Stewart on the lower slopes of the Galloway Hills with woodlands and the policies of several large houses in the landscape. It is on the west bank of the River Cree and Minnigaff on the east side both lying up river from Wigtown Bay. There are ancient cairns in the surrounding area indicating early settlement.



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



Victoria Street runs parallel to the River Cree and turns at right-angles over the A Listed granite Cree Bridge into Minigaff. There are slightly less developed streets running along either side of the river banks and Minigaff has a village feel of its own. On the west side there are back lanes behind the main street rising up to higher ground.

As a result the town has a double linear feel to it with the main shopping street being Victoria Street and around Dashwood Square. There are narrow alleys linking the parallel streets and occasional open spaces which provide views and a little green space.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



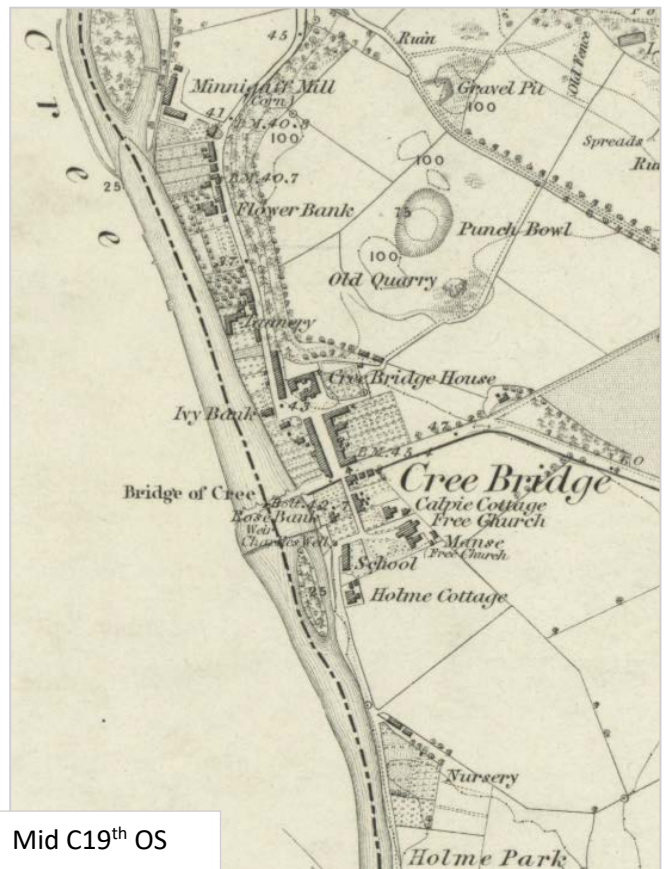
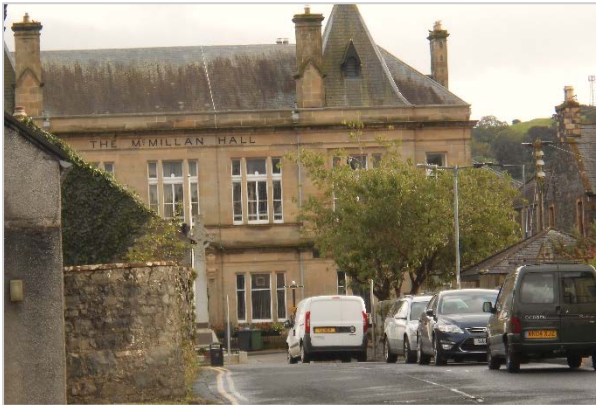
Small area of open space above Victoria Street

The town is peppered with Listed buildings and for the most part these have kept some traditional detail. The shops along the frontage have dwellings on the upper floors but very little garden space behind due to the development of the town. However, there are small open spaces which people can visit in a number of places through the town including the riverside walk which meets Millcroft Road accessed from the west side by the new Sparling Bridge.

It has a bustling market town feel and attracts customers to the range of independent shops and supermarkets from a wide local area.



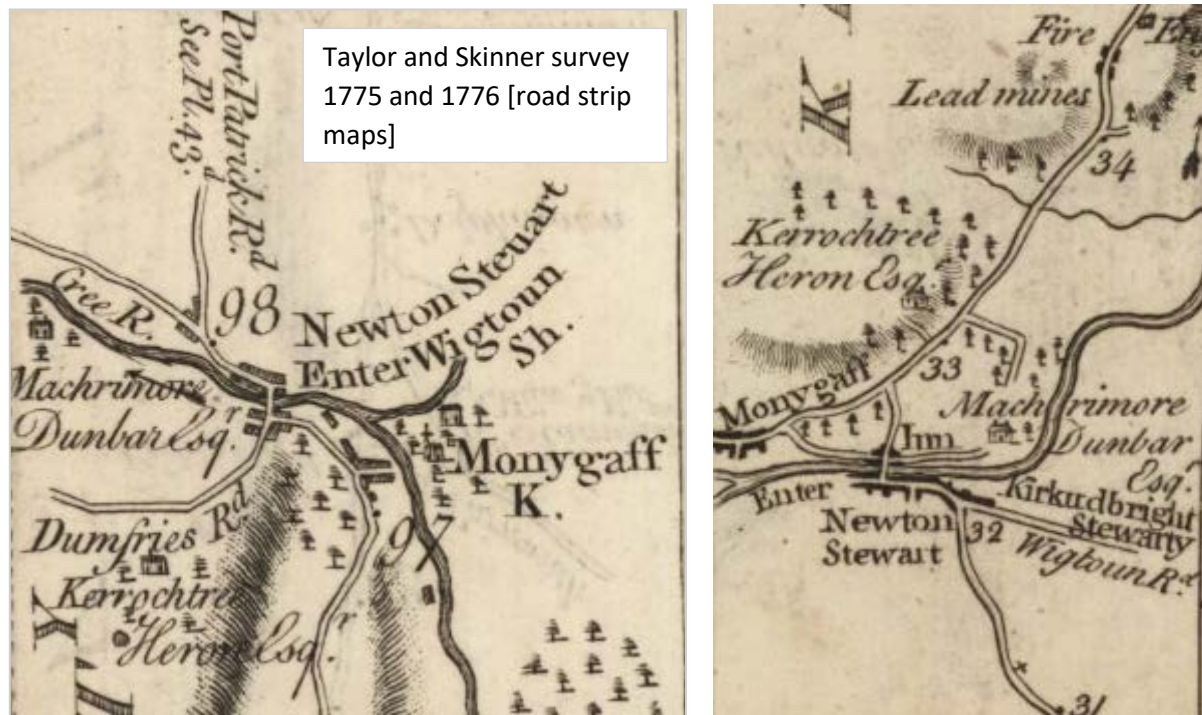
**PARTICULAR FEATURES**



Mid C19<sup>th</sup> OS

Minnigaff pre-dates Newton Stewart. The Penkiln Burn which enters the Cree was the site of an early mill, a church and by C13<sup>th</sup> also a 'hospital'. Minnigaff was a Burgh of

Barony from 1619 with a school by 1622. The Earls of Galloway took up residence in Creebridge House, built in the late C18<sup>th</sup> now an hotel with the golf course in the former



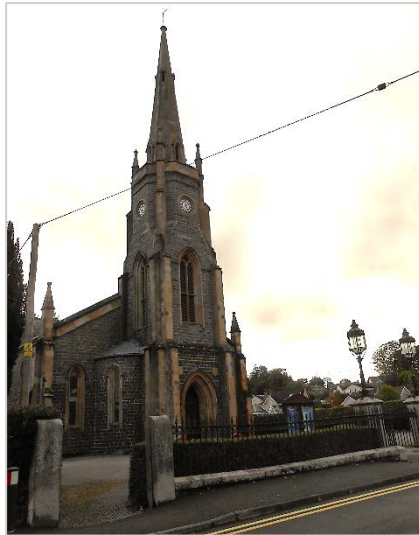
policies. By the early C17<sup>th</sup> the military road crossed the river at Cree but the present very fine 5 span granite and sandstone bridge replaced an earlier one from 1745 washed away in 1806. It was built by 1813, designed by John Rennie, engineer.

Castle Stewart was sited about 3 miles upstream close to lead mines. In 1677 a barony charter was granted to William Stewart for his new town. There was a market from the late C17<sup>th</sup>. In the late C17<sup>th</sup> the Heron family built Kirroughtree House on the Minnigaff side of the town. In 1792 William Douglas of Penninghame bought the Heron estate and set up a carding and spinning mill. In 1799 for a short period it was known as Newton Douglas but reverted to NS again by 1813. There was brewing, bridging, leather and slate production. A stone meal mill was built at Minnigaff in 1823 and still stands. There were 3 inns/hotels: the Grapes, Galloway Arms and the Crown by 1861 after a railway station on the port route had opened south of the town [closed in 1960s during Beeching cuts]. McMillan gifted a hall in 1884 and in the early C20<sup>th</sup> Douglas Ewart School was built.

The main business of the town is to have a livestock market, family shopping and secondary education. There are many businesses which rely on tourism and outdoor pursuits.

Many unsympathetic changes to architectural details and poor maintenance of buildings as undermined some of the character of the conservation area but with a concerted approach to application of LDP policy and guidance this can be recovered. The mix of whinstone, granite and red sandstone in the town remains very attractive and there are some fine buildings and monuments within the conservation area. There are also some good shopfronts and signs although many have been lost to over-modern replacements.

Architectural details/buildings of interest



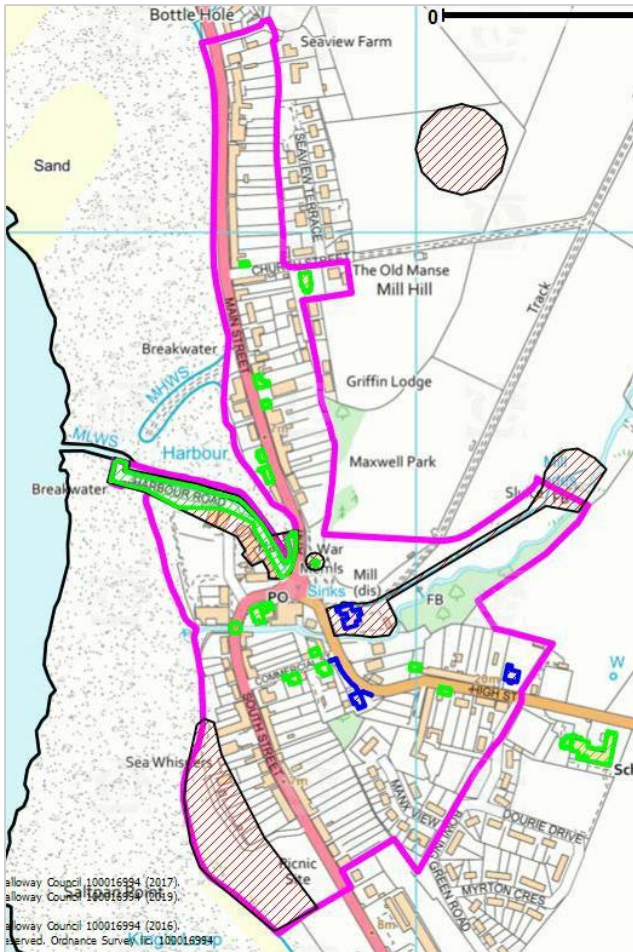
Creebridge House [hotel] in 2019 and 1920.

Despite some loss of character from changes to elevations and windows and doors, the boundary of the conservation area seems to be appropriate and should remain as existing.

**SCORE:**

**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.



Port William Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

The shore around Port William has evidence of habitation from 6000 years ago. There are prehistoric sites and more recent archaeological remains not far from the existing village such as iron age round houses. Individual farms had little ports where produce, livestock and deliveries were made to and from the area before the road network was upgraded. The location in the C17<sup>th</sup> and C18<sup>th</sup> was ideal for smuggling from the Isle of Man - brandy holes and caches of tea and other illicit goods were stored and then moved on.

At the road junction, the roadside is raised with a little people's park. The road goes up to the higher level of Port William this split level feature being unusual and very characteristic. The land around the school and the dwellings on the upper levels is pastoral. The streets at the lower level have the sea on the west side, behind the facades of the modest stone buildings. The setting occasionally results in damage to the boundary walls of the properties on the west side during storms.



John Ainslie A map of the County of Wigton 1782 and John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland 1832



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



High Street

The buildings are arranged mainly on one side of the streets at sea level with the exception of those at 'The Square' which are arranged around three sides. There are more regular streets on the upper part of the village. The layout is very distinct and unique to Port William due to the upper and lower streets, the Square and the coastal position beside Luce Bay.



Main Street



Hourie Bank House

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



In the northern part of the village the buildings are only on the east side of the road with concise gardens behind each plot. The terraces are largely with regular width frontages and many alleys to the rear. There are some 2 storey properties but they are less common than the cottages many of which have dormers added later.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES

Port William is a planned village built 1770 - 76 by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith as a compact, tidy settlement with a harbour. The B-Listed grain mill occupies a prominent site from about 1800, contemporary with C-Listed harbour extended in 1847. It was a trading port exporting agricultural produce to England until 1918 with two passengers coaches a week to Glenluce meeting the train. In 1788 a barracks for military and customs was built on the harbour to deal with smugglers. 1882-4 Frances Groome Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland tells us there was a branch of the British Linen Company Bank, 4 hotels, a savings bank, post office, two churches and a school. The predominant building materials are whinstone some with characteristic mouse ladder snecking. A number of buildings have been painted or rendered some from the time they were built and others more recently.

The chimneys are very regular in their occurrence and heights all along the streets.



Extract from a stylised view of 'The Square' from a painting courtesy of Digital Media Scotland

There are many buildings which have had unsympathetic alterations and that have changed the front elevations and the roof-scape including dormers and chimneys and windows and doors and render and paint and others that would benefit from investment. There are also new buildings some not well located in terms of character. However, there are also very sympathetically restored and adapted buildings and the general character of both the upper part of the village and the sea level streets remains strong.

Architectural details/buildings of interest *[some in the above sections too]*



Church on Main Street



The Mill





C-Listed 10 Main Street with mouse ladder snecking and original front door and windows. Also unusually oversized dormers.

**Evaluation**

Although many changes have taken place and the architectural character has been diminished in some areas, the character and layout and historic associations with the harbour and the local large estates remains strong. Unsympathetic window and door changes and inappropriate dormers should be resisted going forward in order to preserve the remaining character. It is an unusual layout and retains strong historic character.

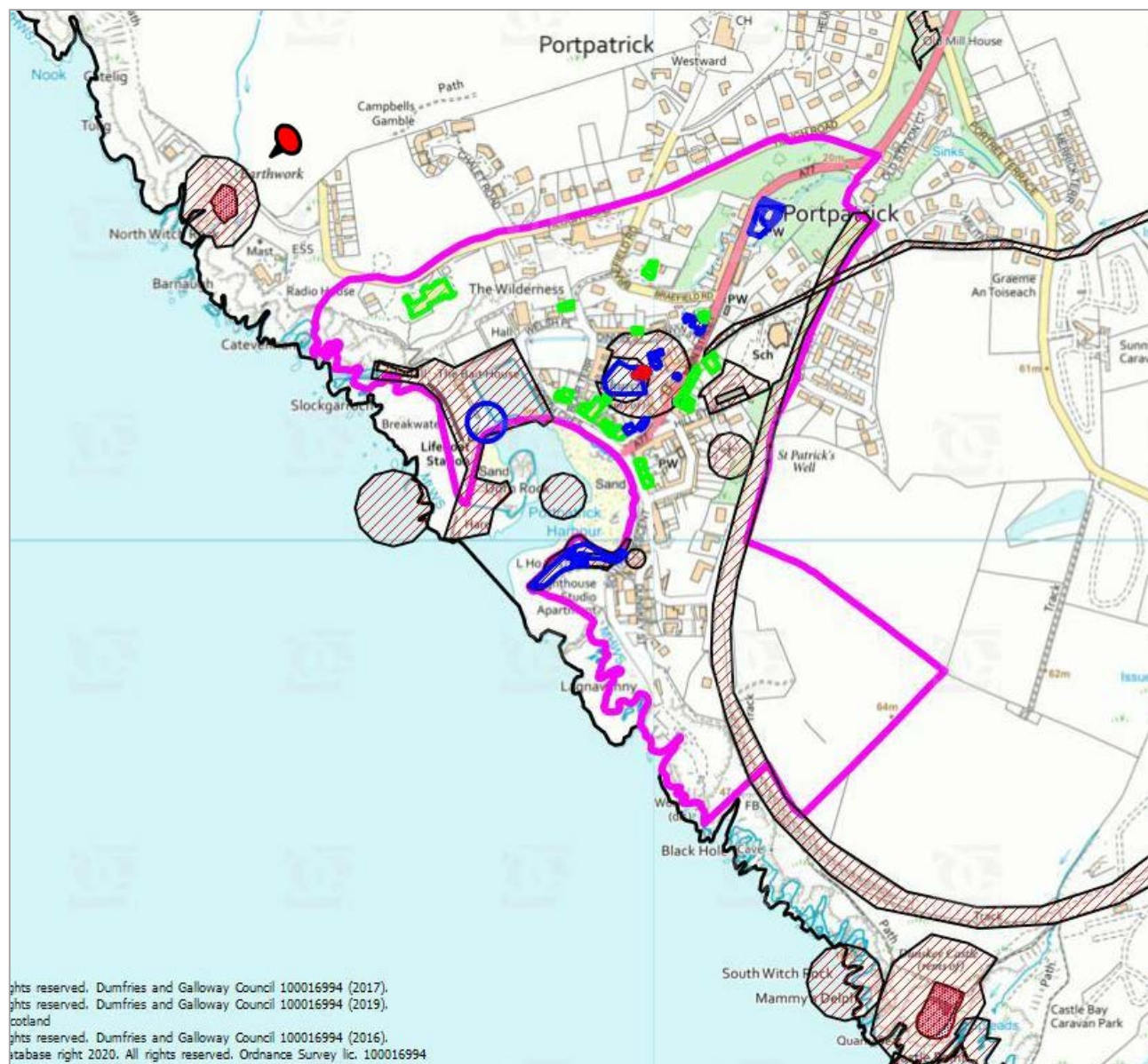
**SCORE:**

**\* \***

No proposed change to boundary.

## Portpatrick Conservation Area boundary

[Listed Buildings A **red**, B **blue**, C **green**; Scheduled Monuments – hatched **red**; Historic Environment record/archaeology is hatched **brown**]



1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate;  
note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion;  
note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

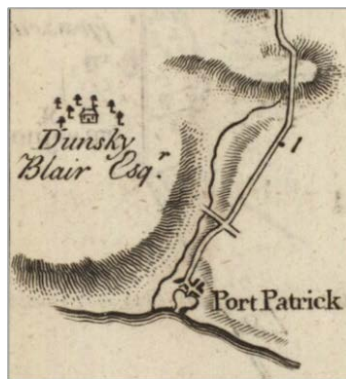
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING

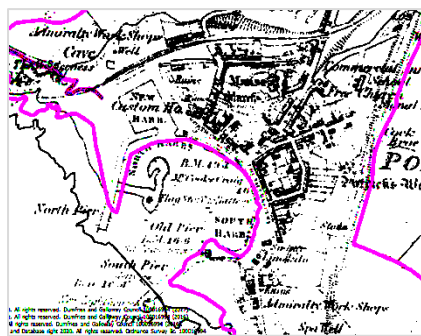
Portpatrick is a historic defended place and safe harbour. There are promontory fort at North Witch Rock and 16<sup>th</sup> century Dunskey castle remains near South Witch Rock. Dating from different periods both north and south of the harbour and sites of shipwrecks and appearing on maps/marine charts from the 16<sup>th</sup> century forward.



N.de Nicolay 1517-83 maritime chart above left and right the 1776 Taylor and Skinner road survey Joseph Huddart survey of North Channel (and St George's Channel) printed 1794 below left J S Hobbs, 1843 chart below right noting the light house



## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



1<sup>st</sup> edition OS from mid-C19th

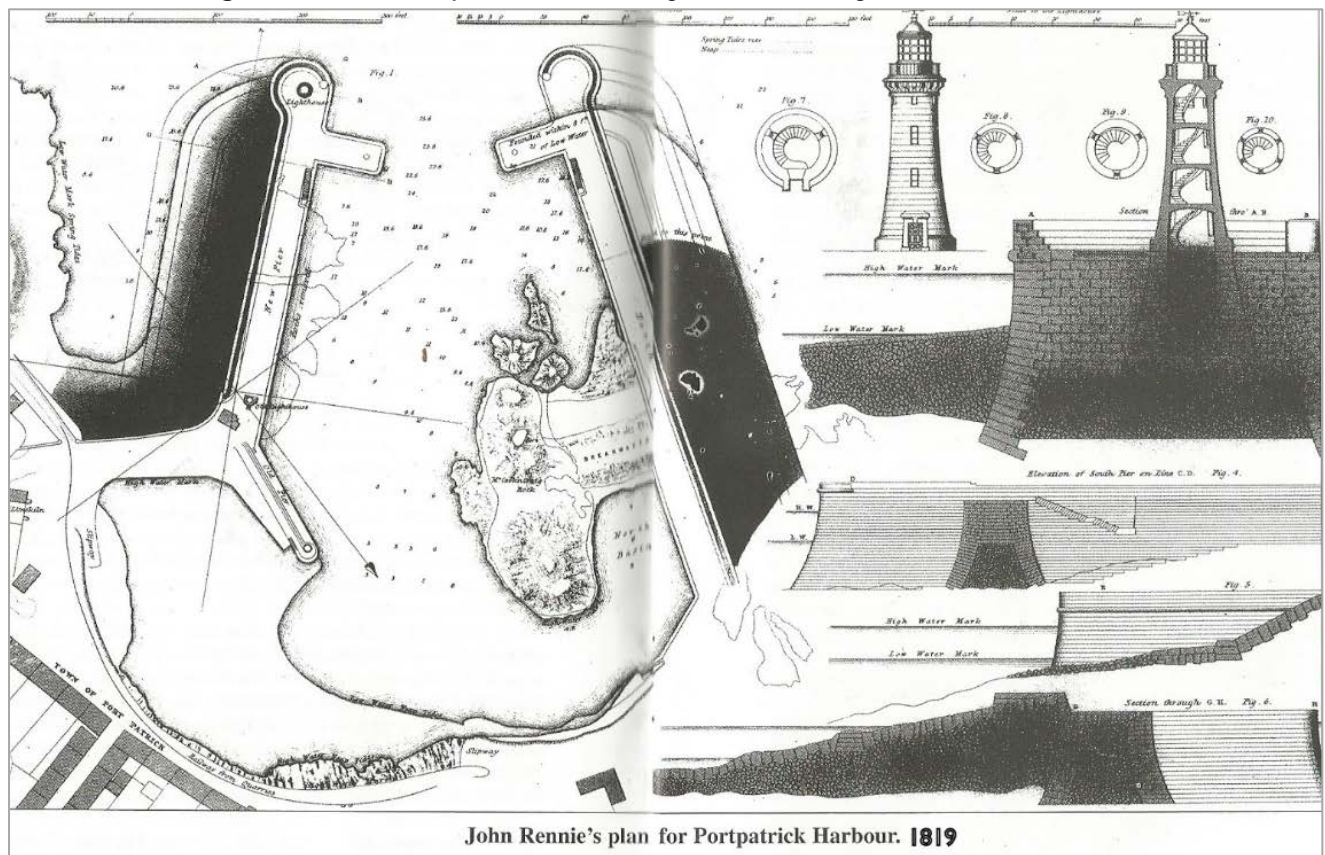
The town is laid out around the harbour and is constrained by rising ground, away from the sea inlet. Streets roughly radiate from the harbour with buildings close to the back of pavement. There is only one road in to the village, from the north, although it splits to become Heugh Road running roughly parallel to Main Street. There are streets perpendicular to Main Street which form blocks with small outbuildings surviving in the space behind.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



## PARTICULAR FEATURES

Burgh of Barony from 1620, by 1627 an established ferry port to Donaghadee. Later, about 2000 horses and 11,000 cattle came through annually. GPO [post office] came mid-C17<sup>th</sup>; the early C18<sup>th</sup> brought harbour improvements with a pier designed by John Smeaton. John Rennie re-designed the stone pier in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.



John Rennie's plan for Portpatrick Harbour. 1819

Difficult prevailing winds made it an unreliable point of departure, leading to the GPO packet steamer ceasing to use Portpatrick from 1849.

There was an early fixed lighthouse in the harbour.

A railway connected Portpatrick with Stranraer [the last part of 'the Paddy Line'] in 1862 but various steamers using the port stopped in 1873 and then a storm destroyed the piers in 1874. The railway was lifted in 1875. Killantringan lighthouse was updated in 1900 and the harbour lighthouse was dismantled and went to Colombo!

Well preserved maritime features and 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and although some coastguard functions including the lifeboat remained the town became a holiday destination with 2 golf courses and the Portpatrick Hotel and local electricity and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the setting off point for the Southern Upland Way. Sequence below from the Portpatrick Harbour History site put together by Portpatrick Harbour Community Benefit Society

<https://www.portpatrickharbour.org/harbour-history>



1813, 1869 with tramway, 1905 and 1925 with train coming to town.  
Harbour from north-east side in 2010



North Crescent



North Crescent



North Crescent



Colonel Street



Blair Terrace



Dinvin Street



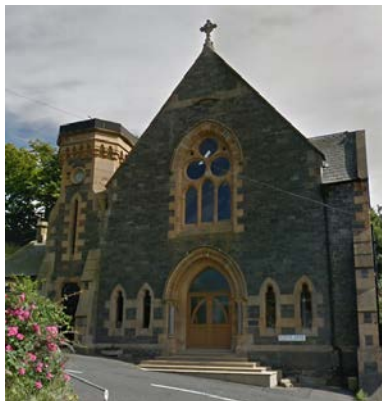
49 Main Street (Rockall)



View north to the Portpatrick Hotel



## Architectural details/buildings of interest



Mixed, simple designs and elevations although traditional buildings are rubble stone, some bare with sandstone dressings, and others painted pale colours with the lighthouse a notable exception in yellow/buff brick. Slate roofs and painted timber windows.

**Buildings** - In general, the original character of the buildings has been maintained with few modern additions. The buildings are generally well maintained, with the exception of a prominent building at 49 Main Street (Rockall) which is currently vacant. The colour palette is generally simple with the use of neutral tones providing cohesion. Although it should be noted that the Waterfront Hotel is a striking blue colour. The substantial Portpatrick Hotel on the headland at Heugh Road is now closed.

However, there are a considerable number of plastic windows in the Conservation Area and in particular at the row of terraced property at Blair Terrace.

A survey of the extent of the conservation area found it remains valid.

**Traffic and Transport** - At North Crescent, a promenade which also forms a sea defence has been created using high quality materials with seats and flower planters. The road has also been narrowed with the extension of the footpath area allowing the various pubs and cafes to extend their operational area. This creates a pleasing area for pedestrians.

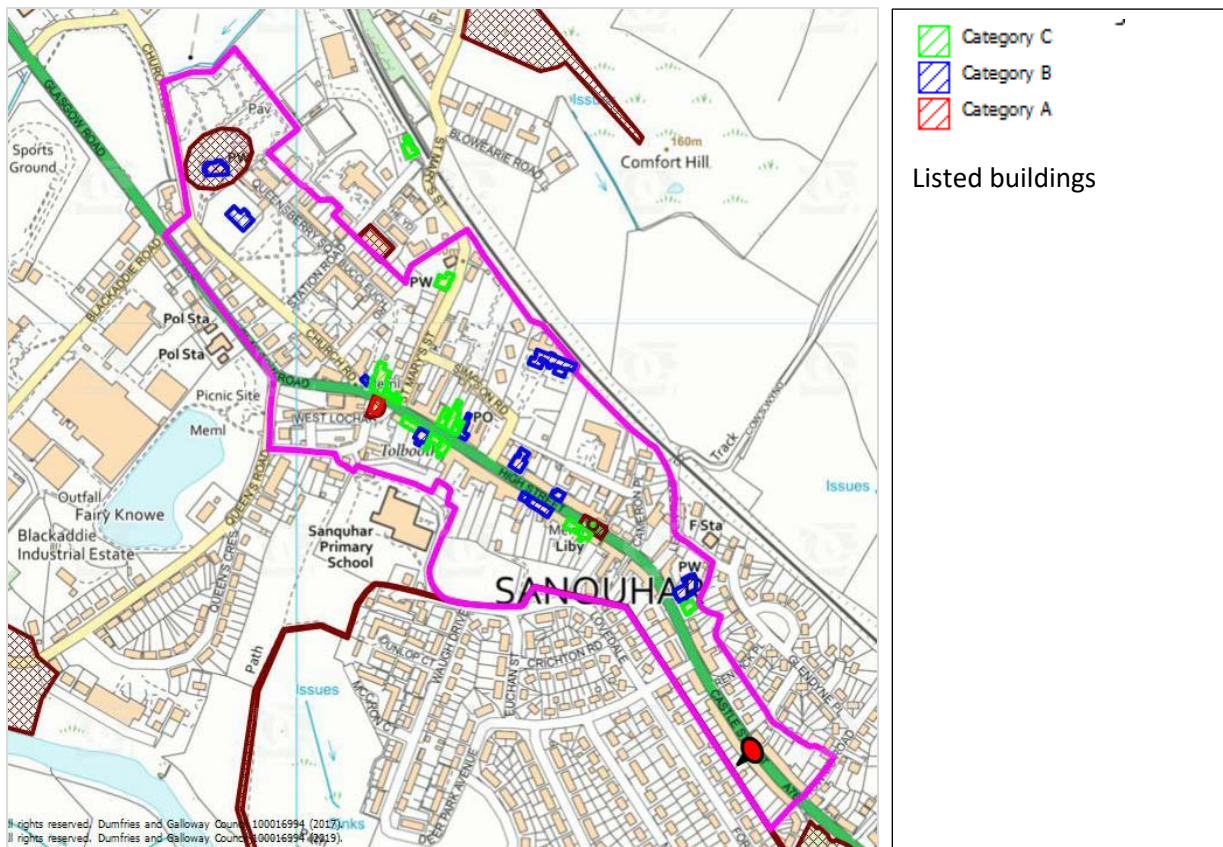
The narrow back streets such as Colonel Street are dominated by the car.

### EVALUATION

There are many original features that have been lost to modern replacements but in general the quality of the buildings and heritage features merits its retention as a conservation area using the current boundary.

### SCORE:

\*\* No proposed change to boundary.



Sanquhar Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.

eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review



## SETTING

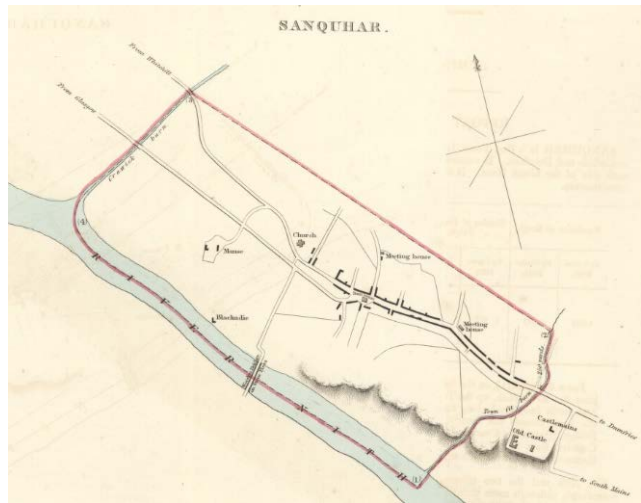
Sanquhar is in the upper part of the Nith Valley occupying a flat area with hills either side of the river valley but views out to the northern hills of Galloway on the west and the Lowther hills on the east. Close by is the pastoral landscape of the river Nith valley.



### LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN

A substantial linear settlement by 1753 as seen in Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755 on main road between Dumfries and Ayr with Nith crossing at Elick.

Above is OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition from 1856



### BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

For the majority of the approximately 1km of Sanquhar High Street in the conservation area buildings hug the back of pavement. There is a mix of single and 2 storey and occasional tall 3 storey building, a number of pends and narrow streets leading off. Around the toll booth building the defined pattern is disrupted as the road squeezes past.



**PARTICULAR FEATURES**

Name - 'seán cathair' - old fort. Also nearby C12<sup>th</sup> Ryehill Castle, C15<sup>th</sup> Sanquhar Castle. Burgh of Barony from 1484. By 1600 bridges over Crawick Water [north end] and Barr Burn [Euchan River]. Eliock castle, south-east was Crichton family home. 16<sup>th</sup> century Blackaddie House west side, began as a rectory. Parish school founded 1580, Royal Burgh statute granted 1598. 1735 A-Listed tollbooth designed by William Adam. Post office opened 1763 – oldest in UK. Water powered textile industry from 1776 - famous for geometrical Sanquhar Pattern knitting

Coal was mined by 1770 with engine added to pit by 1790; by 1797 population was nearly 1000

Railway opened 1850 when coal extraction increased and brick manufacture began.

Chequered history of various manufacturing enterprises since that time.



Architectural details/buildings of interest



**EVALUATION**

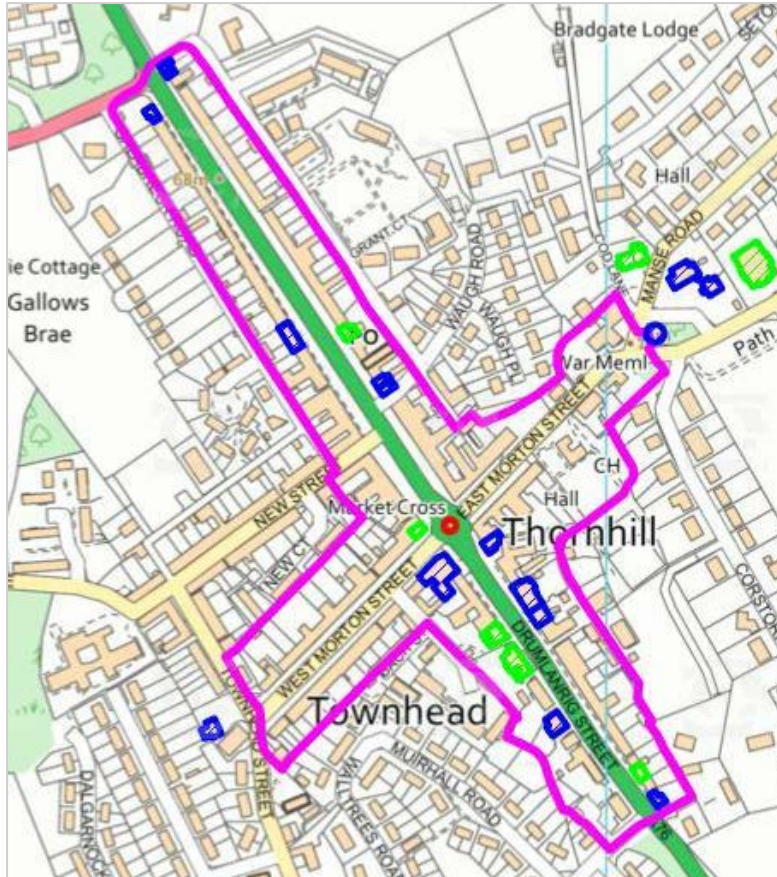
The historical role of Sanquhar as a royal burgh and a manufacturing centre and its importance as a small market town on the main road between Ayr and Dumfries is still clear in its appearance. Much has changed and the traditional character and architecture is very altered. There have been many alterations and while the core of the conservation area around the toll house is traditional in other places the extent of the conservation area should be carefully considered, particularly south-eastern end.

**SCORE:**

**\***

Some proposed change to boundary.

## Thornhill Conservation Area boundary



1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review.

## SETTING

Thornhill sits in the Nithsdale valley on the east side raised above the river on the route of the A76 Trunk Road. To the east are the foothills of the Lowther Hills which rise quickly and are a significant backdrop. On the west side is the Nith river valley with wooded slopes known as Common Brae and the 1777 stone bridge spanning the Nith. Going south leads downhill to a flatter area of the Nith Valley with a pastoral landscape and going north is wooded at Gill Road.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



Drumlanrig Street (A76), East Morton and West Morton Streets form a cross. The intersection is marked by the Mercat Cross which is unusual as a tiny statue of Pegasus on a tall sandstone column. The streets are wide with wide pavements emphasised by the regular street lime trees.

Clockwise: West Morton Street end stopped by former church Virginhall outside the boundary.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES



The properties vary in width fronting the main streets with garden plots behind and all have rear access either through narrow streets or alleys leading to them. However there are significant corner buildings one with a splayed entrance door facing onto the market cross.

## PARTICULAR FEATURES and Architectural details/buildings of interest

Thornhill was built in 1717 as a small village on the Drumlanrig/Queensberry Estate and originally named New Dalgarnock which was unpopular. In the C15<sup>th</sup> a wooden bridge spanned the Nith to allow travel west although it was regularly washed away and a ferry was used for centuries. A hamlet had grown up near a castle with a mill by C17<sup>th</sup> but the current settlement coincided with the construction of the new Dumfries to Glasgow road. Kirk of Dalgairnock and Thornehill both feature on Blaeu's Atlas of 1654. There were soon regular markets and a number of inns along the main streets by mid C19<sup>th</sup> and a pumped water supply was provided as well as a brewery nearby. The railway came a little to the west of Thornhill, near enough for a station, in 1850 but the station closed in 1965.



Blaeu's Atlas 1654



Pegasus on his column – early feature of town    Joseph Thompson memorial



former Evangelical Union Church    B Listed Buccleuch and Queensberry Arms building

Although there have been many changes to elevations with render and paint and replacement windows and doors in modern unsympathetic materials or appearance the quality of the conservation area has not been undermined to the extent that it has lost its character. The sandstone frontages and the form of the area as a whole still have a coherent character although care to prevent further erosion of character will be required.

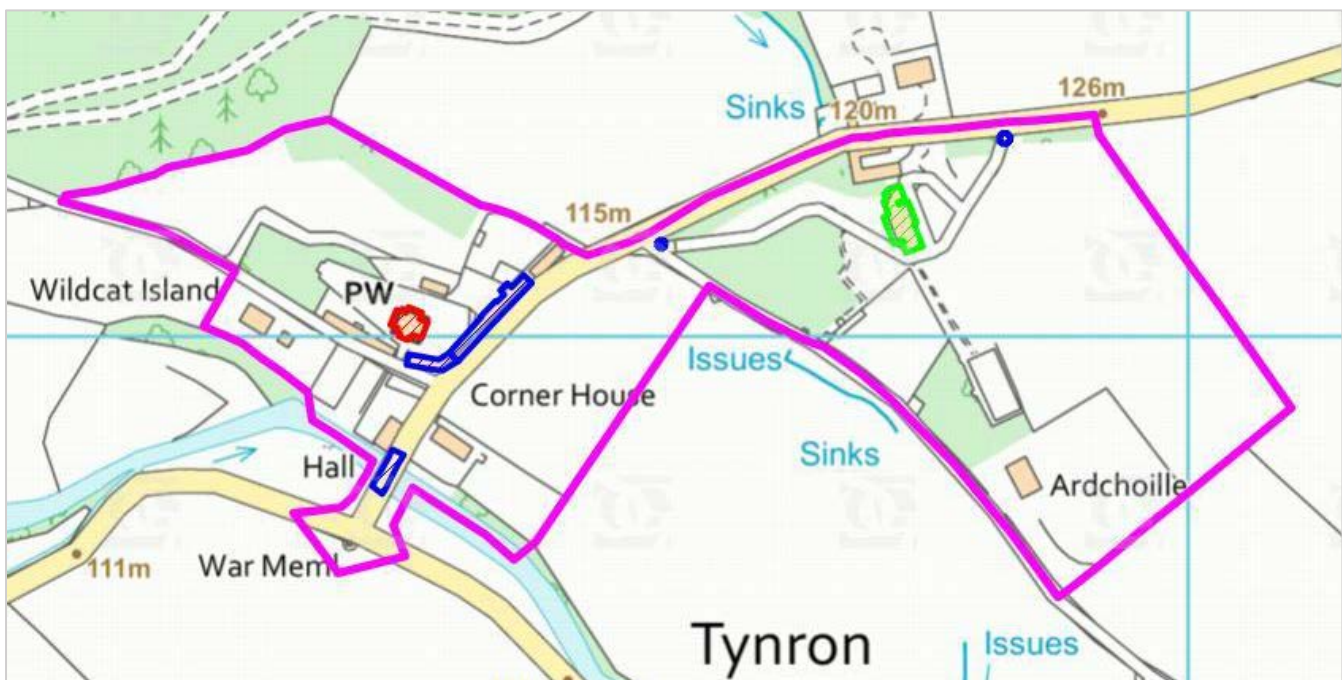
Thornhill retains its strong character with wide tree lined street and sandstone frontages with a variety of roofscape details. The boundary is tightly drawn to the main original cross. There is no proposal to alter the boundary or the designation.

**SCORE:**

**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.

## Tynron Conservation Area boundary



1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review



## SETTING

A small settlement at the bridge crossing of Shinnel Water which joins the Scaur at Penpont and on to the River Nith. It sits down in a valley beneath Auchengibbert, Court Hill, Peelton Hill, Stenhouse Hill with Bennan and Tynron Doon [Iron Age fort]. The hills are shown on the C17<sup>th</sup> Blaeu map below. Tynron Doon is on the 1832 Thompson Atlas.



Above: Joan Blaeu map extract. Below: extract from John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832

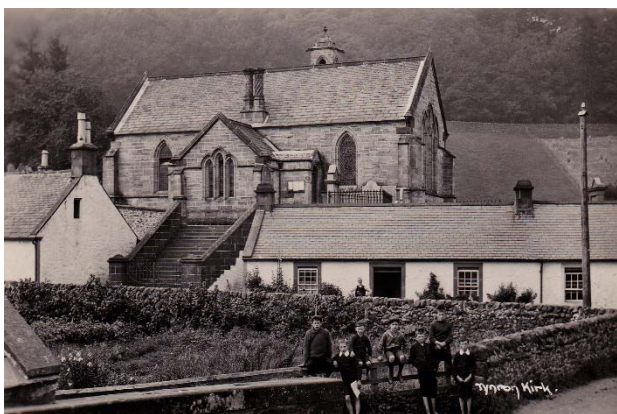


## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



The layout of the village has changed very little over the last 150 years. It consists of a few short rows of cottages hugging the street. It also includes a large dwelling and steading with policies.

## BUILDINGS, PLOTS & SPACES



The buildings hug the back of pavement and for the most part the village follows an L shape with development on one side in the main street which follows round the corner. The plots are mainly 3 bay widths with gardens behind but some have gardens across the road too.

**PARTICULAR FEATURES**

Neolithic stone axes were discovered in Tynron Glen although surrounding areas have earlier finds. Clearly visible to the east is Tynron Doon, an Iron Age hill fort prominently sited with ramparts, ditches, terraces and earth dykes on the surrounding land as a mix of defensive and domestic uses. From C16<sup>th</sup> to mid-C18<sup>th</sup> a stone tower house existed on the Doon, it was dismantled and cleared in the C19<sup>th</sup> to rebuild Tynron church and was a signalling post in C17<sup>th</sup>. From Tynron Doon to Shancastle Doon is a clear view but no evidence of a fort at Shancastle. Tynron village has always been small but is surrounded by large dwellings and steadings. From 1870 to 1914 there were lace, hat and dress makers; spinners, weavers and joiners; a wheel wright, blacksmith and shoemakers; and a shop. Local whisky was blended and sent to Westminster! There are a number of very attractive early 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular buildings the majority being B-Listed. They may have begun as single storey like the B-Listed 18<sup>th</sup> century row built for Stenhouse Farm workers. There are unlisted cottages which have lost some architectural details such as original windows but retain their character for the most part.



Blaeu Atlas of Scotland 1654

**Architectural details/buildings of interest**



**EVALUATION**

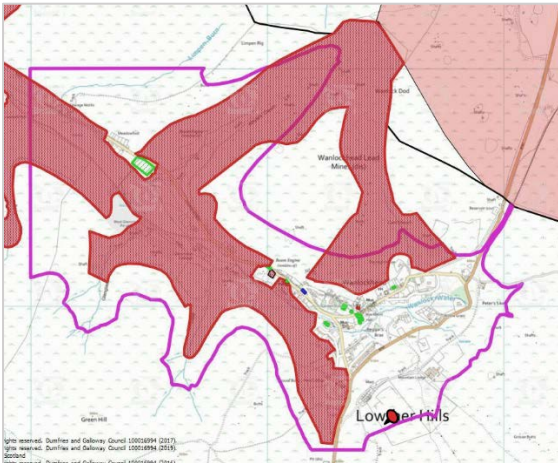
The single storey terraced cottages and two storey terraces remain very much intact and with similar character to how they were built despite a few inappropriate materials used for replacement windows.

The village has retained the majority of its architectural details and vernacular and designed architectural character therefore the conservation area boundary continues to be appropriate

**SCORE:**

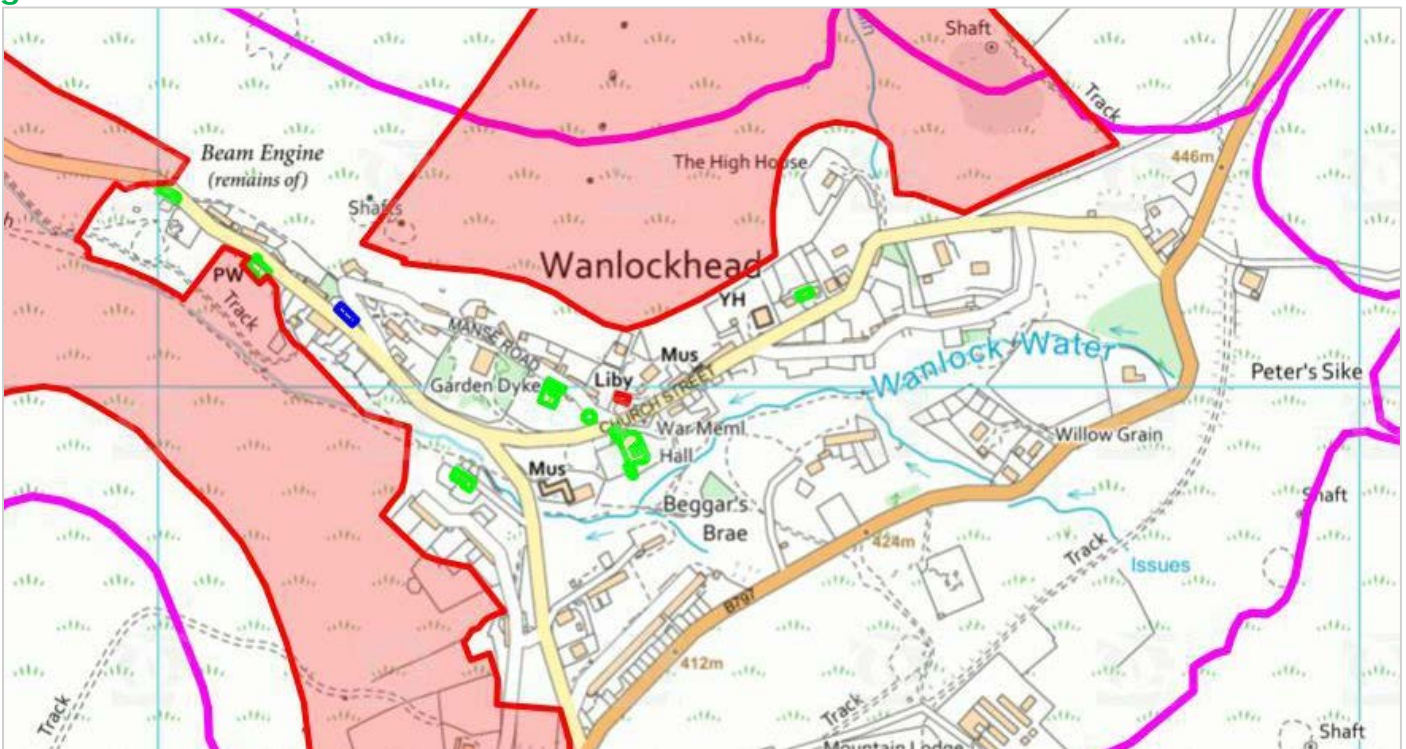
\* \*

No change proposed.



**Pink** line is Wanlockhead Conservation Area boundary with Scheduled Monument area of former lead mines.

Below is the built part of the conservation area with Listed Buildings **A-red**, **B-blue** and **C-green**



1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS  
New Galloway Conservation Area boundary
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate;  
note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion;  
note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
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 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note

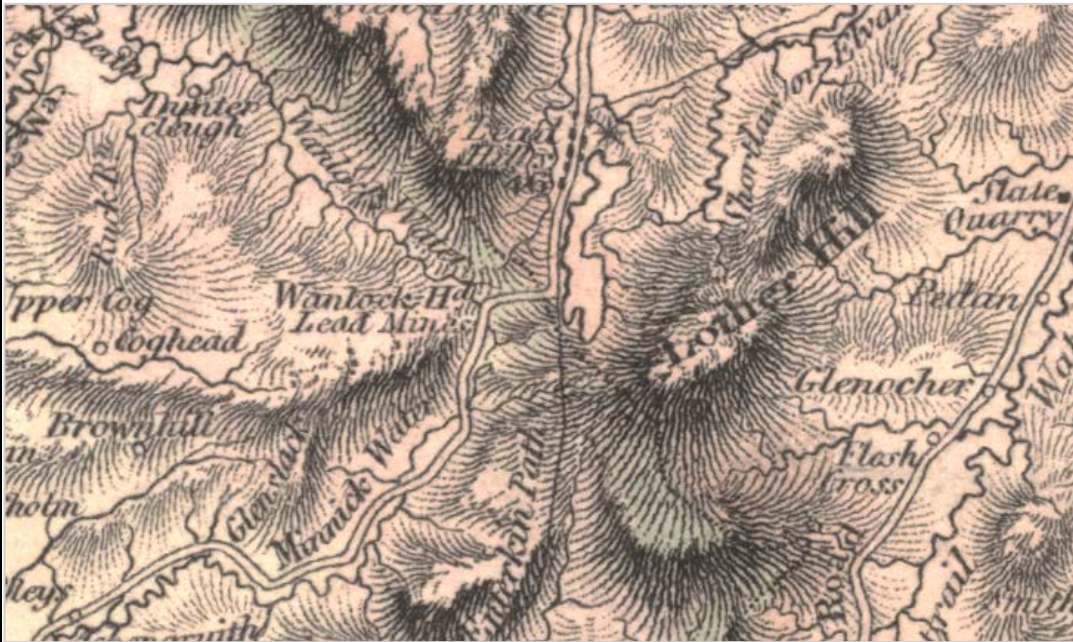
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement

**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks

**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets

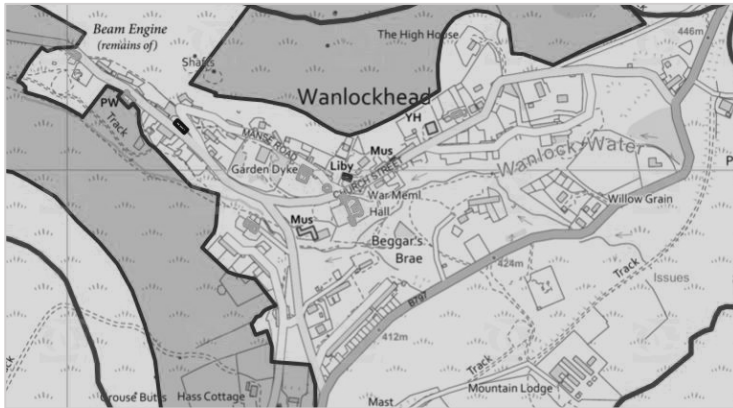
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

## SETTING



Set in the Lowther Hills at 410m in the valley of Wanlock Water. The village streets are surrounded by lead mining heritage both in the hills and in industrial remains. Remote but separated from Leadhills by a small hill. This a very high up and cold village which gets snow more often than other settlements in D&G.

## LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN



The layout is very much dictated by the hilly topography and the small river. So the shape of the settlement came about through the building of accommodation for mineworkers and to fulfil the needs of their families. It is not quite random but is focused on the course of the Wanlock Water and the contours either side of it.

At a recent Public Local Inquiry the Reporter agreed that *"the combination of village houses and the street layout and the proximity and connectivity with the industrial remains that are in the village and extend to the south-east. The isolated and almost secluded location of the settlement. A mix of late 18th century single-storey formerly thatched workers cottages and larger mine supervisor houses of the 19th century and the supporting community buildings. The dispersed character gives it unique qualities and there is also a very intimate feel"*.

The layout is therefore quite unique and unformed in appearance although it clearly relates to the mining activity and the best places to concentrate dwellings where they did not impede the workings but provided dwellings close enough for the work force.

## BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES

There is a real mix of terraced housing and detached properties with a school a library and some of the remnants of the mines featuring. It would be difficult to ascribe a prevalent shape to the plots except where they exist as part of a row.

The open spaces are all around and network through the village as paths and sheep grazing.

There are a number of detached houses some of which are Listed and a pub a library and a school each in their own plot.



**PARTICULAR FEATURES**



The mines were opened and closed and reopened from the C13th to the mid C20th but there are many surviving features in the landscape. The focus of the character is on the dwellings and artefacts and remains of the industrial use of the area in a remote and upland setting. Many of the buildings have direct links with people and families involved in the mining. It is now a place to go to learn and absorb the beautiful scenery either walking the paths with their information points or visiting the museum and learning about past mining activity.

Architectural details/buildings of interest

Buildings are simple and functional, stone elevations under slate and occasionally some decoration. Many original windows are doors are found in the village although a great many have also been altered.



**EVALUATION**

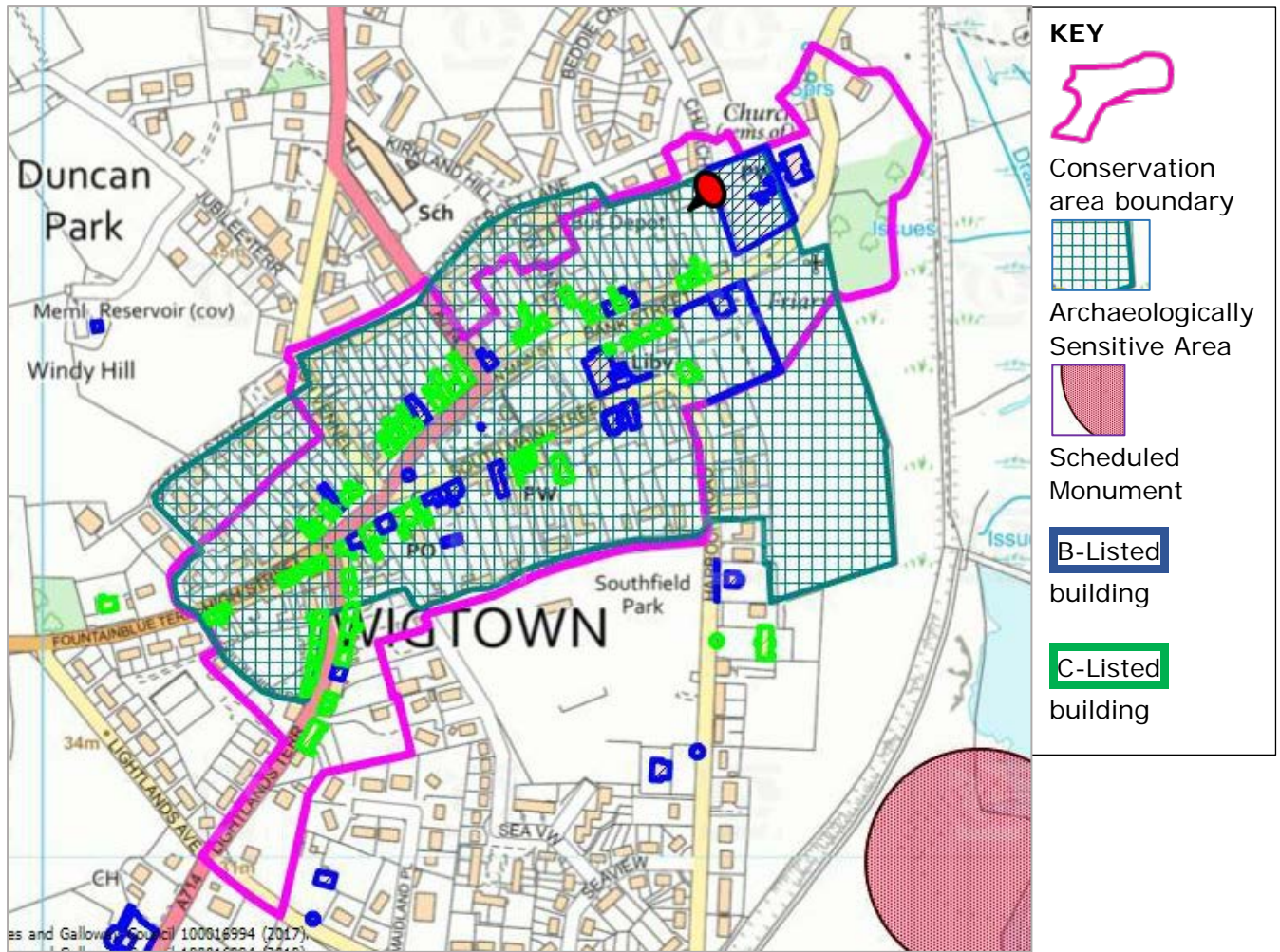
Although difficult to describe or capture in words, Wanlockhead has a very special and charming character that has been retained despite modernisation of some architectural features in the conservation area. The wide boundary takes in the essential industrial origins of the settlement.

**SCORE:**

**\*\***

No proposed change to boundary.





Wigtown Conservation Area boundary

1. RECORD SITE COMMENTS
2. USE FORM WITH A STREET PLAN TO NOTE KEY FEATURES if appropriate; note any areas that might no longer be suitable for inclusion; note down any areas that might be included that are just outside the existing boundary.
3. FINAL COMMENT – the current conservation area has
  - a. clear special architectural or historic interest score \*\*;
  - b. some loss of architectural and historic character score \*;
  - c. neutral or limited architectural or historic interest - score 0
 justify these in the evaluation section at end.  
 eg: score well for clear, recognisable features; regular or repeated pattern/s of buildings and spaces; focal buildings or spaces or other features; retained architectural details and low levels of intervention/elevation alterations.

**SETTING** - topography, landscape, position of area, anything of note  
**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** – any particular features, shapes of spaces, road arrangement  
**BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES** – formal/informal groups of buildings, important gaps – alleys, gardens, parks  
**PARTICULAR FEATURES** – views, focal points, interesting buildings and streets  
**EVALUATION** – round up of comments and \*\*, \* or 0 score in terms of quality and recommendation for conservation area status in terms of a more focused and complete review

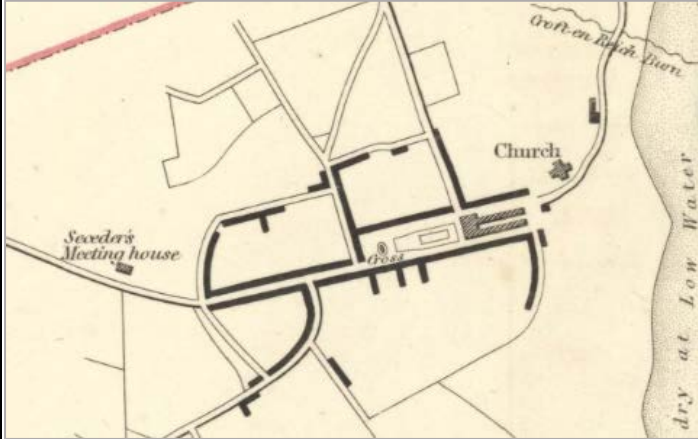
## SETTING

At the head of the sheltered Wigtown Bay on the west of the River Cree estuary and at the mouth of the Bladnoch River where it enters the bay. The landscape is pastoral and gently hilly, sloping down towards the sea and rising gently inland. The site of the town is a relatively flat part of a hill which carries on down to the sea and up to pastoral higher ground.



**LAYOUT & STREET PATTERN** The town has an unusual, divided street with a bowling green occupying a triangular plot in the middle and a market cross at the western end. The plan below does not fully reflect the shape. The building blocks are very feudal in shape, long and narrow built up on the main street side with humbler buildings along the rear. There are very few service buildings within the rear plots. The building blocks are divided up by side streets.

Below: Great Reform Act Plan 1832



County Building facing bowling green and mercat cross and little market area at the opposite end of the green and a partial view of South Main Street and the recently restored Mercat Cross and area where the market continues to be held once a month.

On the southern side the boundary is formed by Southfield Lane which runs along the north side of a wall of a park which is to be developed for housing. The wall is an

important feature of this lane. On the east side the boundary is formed by an area of woodland and a walk created from the former railway line and land that was the site of the early friary. The parish church includes the remains of an older church in the churchyard. The small areas that have industrial workshops and repair areas are in the side streets so the building plots are more varied such as on High Vennel but these fall outwith the CA boundary.

### **BUILDING PLOTS & SPACES**

Terraced vernacular buildings in North and South Main Street either side of the bowling green dominate as do the larger dwellings also terraced further east on Bank Street. There are a number of large individual plots with spacious gardens some in use as car parks and garden centres. Many of the shops are book shops and use the full extent of the ground floors including small buildings to the rear. There also cafes and restaurants and hotels and a number of antique shops among the bookshops. There is a small supermarket and a post office and a butchers.

Low Vennel and North Main Street



## PARTICULAR FEATURES

Occasionally known as Wigton it is thought to have been settled for 1000 years. There was a church as early as 550AD and in the early C13<sup>th</sup> Devorgilla Balliol helped found a Dominican Friary. The castle has long gone but its site, south-east of the town, is a Scheduled Monument. Wigton became a Royal Burgh in 1292 and was the main town of the wider sheriffdom of western Galloway. 'Archibald the Grim' bought the earldom of Wigton in 1372. It was the seat of an earl in 1419. The town was linked to Creetown by ferry to Ferrytoun of Cree. Its connection to Whithorn was improved in 1441 by a bridge over the Bladnoch river to the south. It also had trade links with Bordeaux at the end of C15<sup>th</sup>. In the C16<sup>th</sup> Wigton had a parish school and a presbytery and it was a substantial place in 1610. In the C17<sup>th</sup> it had many Covenanters with the graves of 2 martyred women and 3 men in the kirkyard.



Robert and James Gordon 1636-52 Adair Map 1650-1722

## Architectural details/buildings of interest



Wigtownshire County Building B-Listed C19<sup>th</sup>



Unusual three pane vertical sliding sash and case window at early C19<sup>th</sup> C-Listed house: Applegarth.

Throughout Wigtown Conservation Area there are many B and C Listed buildings and many other properties that continue to contribute positively to the character of the conservation area.

There have been many positive restorations carried out to the front elevations of the buildings of Wigtown and public realm improvements which enhance its character. There are a small number of changes to architectural detail such as windows and doors in the conservation area but they have not so far diluted the character.

**SCORE:**

**\* \***

No proposed change to boundary.

