

Technical Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Assessment

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Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Assessment

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Technical Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Assessment

Executive Summary

LUC was commissioned by Appin Wind Farm Limited to prepare a Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Appin Wind Farm (hereafter the 'Proposed Development'). The Proposed Development comprises the installation of up to nine wind turbines with a generation capacity of approximately 64.8 megawatts (MW) in an upland landscape predominantly characterised by commercial forestry.

No significant effects in the context of the EIA Regulations have been assessed for cultural heritage.

In total, 21 assets have been identified as experiencing non-significant effects.

Within the Site, physical change during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ten of the 86 non-designated heritage assets have been identified. Eight of the assets are of low importance and result in minor levels of effects which are not significant. Two of the assets are of medium importance, Meikle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569) and Croglin (DGC HER Ref: MDG4377), will have impacts which are small in magnitude and, therefore, result in a level of effect deemed to be minor, which is not significant. A further six non-designated heritage assets of low importance located within the Site (DGC HER Ref: MDG26185; LUC_ID: 25; 26; 55; 61; 79), as well as the aforementioned Meikle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569) of medium importance, are likely to experience a small magnitude of change via setting change, resulting in a minor potential level which is not significant. No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.

The potential for unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, in areas which have not been subject to intensive afforestation is considered to be low.

Beyond the Site, within the 0-5 km Inner and 5-10 km Outer Study Areas designated heritage assets which were assessed for effects due to setting change are characterised by evidence of prehistoric activity from the Neolithic to medieval period, including Neolithic funerary monuments, Iron Age and Roman forts, as well as medieval defended sites. Included in the historic environment baseline are 20 scheduled monuments, 124 listed, largely post-medieval buildings, two inventory-listed gardens and designed landscapes (GDL) associated with country houses at the centre of estates, and two conservation areas. In addition to designated heritage assets, 12 non-designated heritage assets located within the 0-5 km Inner Study Area were also included within the assessment for setting change, where setting change was initially considered to potentially have a significant effect.

Of the assets assessed for setting change, two designated heritage assets of high importance (SM1043; SM2238), one non-designated heritage asset of high importance (DGC HER Ref: MDG3920), and two non-designated heritage assets of medium importance (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322; MDG4379) are anticipated to experience setting change as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development during operation.

This is as a result of the way the Proposed Development may slightly affect the way in which their cultural significance is experienced. This small change to their cultural significance could lead to a minor potential level of effect, which is not significant in the context of EIA regulations. For the purposes of NPF4 policy 7, with no 'significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting' of any scheduled monument within the Site or Study Areas has been identified.

No cumulative effects have been identified to any heritage assets within the Site or the 0-5 km Inner and 5-10 km Outer Study Areas.

Introduction

Project Background

LUC was commissioned by Appin Wind Farm Limited to prepare a HEA as part of the EIA for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development comprises the installation of a wind farm comprising nine wind turbines, with a maximum tip height of up to 200 m, approximately 6.2 km north of Moniaive and 14.8 km east of Carsphairn as shown on **Figure 1.1**. The Proposed Development is wholly within the Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) administrative area.

The Proposed Development is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017¹ ('the EIA Regulations'). This HEA forms a technical appendix to **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage** of the EIA Report to fulfil the requirements of the NPF4, the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS), and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2) at national level, and

¹ References to all legislation relate to that as amended and in force at the time of writing.

the Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (LDP2) (see **Appendix A: Legislation and Policy Context** for more detail).

Proposed Development

Full details of the Proposed Development are provided in **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development**.

Description

The Proposed Development comprises up to nine turbines, each with a maximum blade tip height of up to 200 m and a combined output of over 50 MW.

Permanent foundations to support each wind turbine will be created alongside associated crane hardstandings at each turbine location. A network of onsite access tracks (new and existing) and, where necessary, associated watercourse crossings alongside a network of underground cables will be required.

Other key elements of the Proposed Development include: a substation compound containing the Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) substation and the wind farm substation, two temporary construction compounds and search area for up to three temporary borrow pits.

Access

Access to the Site will be taken from the C35s north of Strahanna at an existing access junction.

In total, approximately 27.8 km of track will be utilised for the Proposed Development, with c. 13 km of new access track to be created with a typical running width of 5 m (wider on bends) and 14.8 km of existing access track upgraded (widened to 5 m) and associated drainage, five turning heads and on-site passing places.

Construction

It is estimated that it will take up to approximately 18 months to construct the Proposed Development. Construction works will include the following main activities:

- Upgrades to the existing access track;
- Construction of new Proposed Development access tracks, vehicle turning heads, passing places and watercourse crossings;
- Establishment of borrow pits;
- Construction of a temporary construction compounds for the Applicant Proposed Development and SPEN;
- Construction of turbine foundations (positions to be subject to a micro-siting allowance of 100 m);
- Crane hardstandings and adjacent laydown areas at each turbine location;
- Excavation of trenches for cable;
- Concrete batching (likely occurring within a borrow pit or construction compound);
- Felling approximately 62.52 ha of on-site forest and restocking within the Site of approximately 40.73 ha;
- Movement onto Site and delivery and erection of wind turbines;
- Commissioning of the wind turbines and control building; and
- Restoration of areas disturbed during construction including re/planting.

Operation

The expected operational life of the Proposed Development is 50 years from the date of commissioning. The main components of the Proposed Development during operation will comprise:

- nine turbines each with a maximum tip height of 200 m
- approximately 27.8 km of track;
- onsite underground electrical cables and cable trenches; and
- substation compound.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of this Technical Appendix is to identify the baseline conditions for the historic environment and assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This will be achieved by:

- Identifying heritage assets within the Site, and those within the Inner and Outer Study Areas, with the potential to experience effects, including as a consequence of setting change.
- Outlining the cultural significance of those heritage assets identified as susceptible to change, including any contribution made by their setting.
- Assessing the value (importance) of those heritage assets included in the baseline.
- Identifying the potential for change to those heritage assets and assess impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.

This Technical Appendix includes consideration of known heritage assets and the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, and therefore fulfils the purpose of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage statement.

Methodology

Introduction

This chapter sets out the approach to the HEA, and the sources consulted in compiling and understanding the baseline data to undertake the assessment. For the purposes of the assessment, the historic environment is held to be *“the physical evidence for past human activity. It connects people with place, and with the traditions, stories, and memories associated with places and landscapes.”*² Its constituent parts are known as ‘heritage assets’ which are synonymous with ‘cultural heritage assets’, ‘historic assets’, ‘sites’ or ‘monuments’. These can be tangible features, buildings, or places or intangible stories, traditions and concepts³ that provide physical evidence of past human activity and hold sufficient value (i.e. cultural significance) to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system.⁴ This assessment therefore focuses on if, and how, the Proposed Development will change the cultural significance of heritage assets within and around the Site.

Guidance

This report has been prepared in accordance with the principles contained in the following appropriate guidance:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2022);⁵
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment CIfA (2020);⁶
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – setting (hereafter referred to as the HES setting guidance) (Historic Environment Scotland (HES), 2020);⁷
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – gardens and designed landscapes (HES, 2020);⁸

² Scottish Government (2023) Our Past, Our Future. Edinburgh: The Scottish Government. p.8. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=79204155-9eb2-4d29-ab14-aff200ec2801> [Accessed April 2025]

³ HES and SNH, 2018. Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed April 2025]

⁴ Ibid, p.175.

⁵ CIfA, 2022. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology. Available on line: <https://archaeologists.net/work/standards> [Accessed April 2025].

⁶ CIfA, 2020. Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. Available on line: <https://archaeologists.net/work/standards> [Accessed April 2025].

⁷ HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed April 2025]

⁸ HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=83214207-c4e7-4f80-af87-a678009820b9> [Accessed April 2025]

- Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES, 2019);⁹
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology;¹⁰
- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (particularly the framework for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment provided in Appendix 1; hereafter this guidance is referred to as the EIA Handbook) (HES and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2018);¹¹ and
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (PCHIA) in the UK (ClfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021).¹²

Study Areas and Data Gathering

Physical effects to the cultural significance of historic assets are assessed within the Site only. Effects arising from setting change are assessed for all three study areas, which have been defined in response to the bare earth modelling of the Proposed Development's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and an understanding of the distance over which significant effects arising from setting change are considered likely. The three study areas are the:

- The Site: Land within the planning application boundary of the Site. All heritage assets located within the Site have been considered for the potential for physical and setting effects to alter their cultural significance
- 5 km Inner Study Area: All the land beyond the Site to a distance of 5 km. All heritage assets located within the Inner Study Area have been considered for the potential for effects arising from setting change.
- 10 km Outer Study Area: All the land between 5 km (Inner Study Area) and 10 km. Designated heritage assets lying within this area have been considered for the potential for effects due to setting change.

Consideration has also been given to the potential for setting change to designated heritage assets within the ZTV, beyond 10 km out to 15 km.

The Site boundary as well as the extent of the Inner and Outer Study Areas are identified on **Figures 9.1a-d, 9.2, and 9.3a-c**.

Sources

In line with best practice, the following publicly accessible sources of primary and secondary information were used in preparation of the baseline and inform the assessment:

- HES spatial datasets and database for designated heritage assets comprising:
 - scheduled monuments;
 - listed buildings;
 - conservation areas; and
 - Inventory-listed Gardens and Designed Landscapes¹³
- DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) data (received 17/02/2025);¹⁴
- DGC conservation area information, including conservation area appraisals where available;

⁹ HES, 2019. Designation Policy and Selection Guidance. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b> [Accessed April 2025]

¹⁰ Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and archaeology. Available on line: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/> [Accessed April 2025]

¹¹ HES and SNH, 2018. Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed April 2025]

¹² ClfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021. Available on line: <https://archaeologists.net/work/standards> [Accessed April 2025].

¹³ Inventory-listed Historic Battlefields or World Heritage Sites have been identified within the baseline.

¹⁴ Guidance provided as part of the HER data package has been followed. This includes the statement that areas of archaeological interest that accompany non-designated assets are not intended to represent the extent of such assets. However, following a review of satellite and aerial imagery, available LiDAR, and ground truthing during the walkover survey, where the utility of these areas have been deemed beneficial to the understanding of an asset, including its location and extent, these archaeological interest areas have been used to calculate the minimum distance between the asset and the Proposed Development

- HES National Record of the Historic Environment ('Canmore') Canmore database;
- Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) data;
- The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (principally First and Second Edition 25-inch and 6-inch to a mile mapping where available for the Site) and other published historic mapping held in the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and available online;
- Aerial photographs (oblique and vertical) held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) available online;
- Available reports from recent archaeological work undertaken in the area ('grey literature');
- Publicly accessible LiDAR data; and
- Findings of other relevant topics identified in **Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Amenity**; **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat** and **Chapter 10: Noise** of the EIA Report for the Proposed Development.

Field Survey

A targeted walkover survey of the Site and visits to selected heritage assets with the potential to experience setting change were undertaken between 05/02/2025 and 07/02/2025 to inform the assessment. Weather conditions were good, with excellent visibility.

The extent of the walkover survey was informed by the construction footprint and the known distribution of heritage assets.

Where undertaken the walkover survey targeted the proposed construction locations and likely access tracks during construction and decommissioning. It allowed for the verification of known heritage assets, their extents, location, and likely sensitivity to change, and informed the assessment of potential effects on those assets.

The selection of heritage assets with the potential to experience setting change was informed by the ZTV for the Proposed Development. Professional judgement was used to assess the likely sensitivity of assets within the ZTV to setting change. The presence of the Proposed Development within in-combination views that contribute to the cultural significance of assets which are non themselves present within the ZTV, has also been considered.

Selected photographs from the walkover survey and site visits are included below.

Assumptions and Limitations

Given their locations, some heritage assets with intervisibility with the Proposed Development were not the subject of a site visit due to limited access or ground conditions, however, desk-based sources and visualisations were sufficient to identify potential effects due to setting change.

The potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, has been considered in relation to the pattern and significance of known heritage assets (drawn from the DGC HER data and a review of historic mapping and available digital aerial imagery) within the vicinity of the Site and land use history within it to understand the archaeological potential.

While non-intrusive or intrusive archaeological investigations have not been undertaken to inform the historic environment baseline, the sources identified above are sufficient to identify the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, within the Site and the assessment of any likely significant effects.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 peat surveys reported in **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat** provide a detailed understanding of the presence of peat within the Site. These results are sufficient to identify the paleoenvironmental potential for the Site and inform the assessment of likelihood of significant effects resulting in the construction of the Proposed Development on the paleoenvironmental record.

Whilst some information gaps are inevitable, given the buried nature of archaeological remains, it is considered that there is sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be taken in relation to the identification and assessment of likely significant environmental effects on cultural heritage. A precautionary approach has been applied, based on the available information and the professional experience and judgement of the project team, to ensure that all likely significant effects have been assessed and reported. For the avoidance of doubt, when any asset is identified as being of 'uncertain' importance, a precautionary approach would be applied, and the effect reported as potentially significant. However, this has not been necessary in this instance.

Approach to Assessment

The heritage assets forming the baseline were subject to a high-level analysis to identify those that are sensitive to the Proposed Development and required detailed assessment. Those heritage assets identified as being likely to experience effects have been subject to a full assessment undertaken in line with the six steps set out in PCHIA:

1. Understanding heritage assets:
 - a. describe the heritage asset;
 - b. ascribe heritage (cultural) significance; and
 - c. attribute importance.
2. Evaluating the consequences of change:
 - a. understand change;
 - b. assess impact; and
 - c. weigh the effect.

Description

A factual description of each heritage asset identified as being subject to change is provided including, where relevant, their location, form, fabric, condition, etc. As proportionality is key, the information presented is focused on that which is relevant to understanding the cultural significance of the heritage asset, especially those elements that might be affected by the Proposed Development.

Ascribing Cultural Significance

This assessment seeks to identify the cultural significance of the heritage assets within the historic environment baseline to assess the likely impact of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage and the recommendations for any appropriate mitigation to reduce effects.

The cultural significance that makes heritage assets important can be articulated in various ways. The HES Designation Policy and Selection Guidance¹⁵ sets out how Scotland's historic sites and places are assessed to determine whether their cultural significance is of national importance. One approach to assessing cultural significance in any circumstance (designated or non-designated) is to adjust these criteria to reflect the relative importance of the heritage asset, from national to local. However, as each heritage asset type (monument, historic building etc) is assessed against different designation criteria this approach is not consistent, which can make it difficult for the reader to follow.

A more consistent and easily understandable approach draws upon the heritage values referenced by the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland¹⁶, which are drawn from The Burra Charter¹⁷. These values are detailed in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance Practice Note¹⁸ and comprise:

- **Evidential value:** This refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative evidential value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.
- **Historical value:** This is typically either illustrative or associative. It is intended to encompass all aspects of history; for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality, and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place, the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is

¹⁵ HES 2020. Designation Policy and Selection Criteria. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b> [Accessed April 2025]

¹⁶ HES 2019. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7> [Accessed April 2025]

¹⁷ Australia ICOMOS, 2013. The Burra Charter. Available online at: <https://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/#bc> [Accessed April 2025]

¹⁸ Australia ICOMOS, 2013. Understanding and assessing cultural significance practice note. Available online at: https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf [Accessed April 2025]

substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.

- **Aesthetic value:** This refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place; that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
- **Social / Spiritual value:** This refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them. Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.

The Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

The ICOMOS heritage values are a way of transparently and consistently articulating the cultural significance of any heritage asset, including any contribution made by setting to that cultural significance. The HES setting guidance identifies that setting is the way the surroundings of a heritage asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced in the present landscape.¹⁹ All heritage assets have a setting, but the contribution that this makes to their cultural significance varies in line with the location, form, function and preservation of the asset and its surroundings. Setting can be integral to the cultural significance of a heritage asset (contributing to one or more of its heritage values or their appreciation), therefore a change in an important element of an asset's setting can equate to a direct impact to its cultural significance. Equally, where setting does not contribute to a heritage asset's cultural significance, no effect can result from setting change.

Where relevant the contribution made by setting to a heritage asset's cultural significance is set out discursively.

Ascribing Importance

Heritage assets may derive their cultural significance from one or more of the above heritage values, but a lack of interest in one or more of these values does not indicate a lower level of importance, just that their interest lies elsewhere. The above heritage values help in understanding cultural significance of a heritage asset, but do not determine the level of that significance (i.e. 'importance').

The ICOMOS heritage values (discussed above) can help explain a heritage asset's cultural significance, but they do not explain how important (e.g. high, medium, low) the significance of the asset is. Establishing the importance of a heritage asset is a key stage of the assessment process as it influences the way in which decisions are made during the development of a proposal as well as the weight to be given it by the decision-maker. Importance is determined using professional judgement alongside an understanding of local, regional, and national historic environment research objectives and, where appropriate, the use of the designation criteria for heritage assets. The criteria used to inform the assessment of importance of heritage assets are identified in **Table 1**.

Table 1 - Heritage Asset Importance Criteria

Importance	Criteria
High	Designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage assets that meet the criteria for statutory designation, or an equivalent level of cultural significance.
Medium	Non-designated heritage assets of regional or regional/local value.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of local value.
None	Features contained within datasets with no value as heritage assets (i.e. are not heritage assets).
Uncertain	The heritage value of the heritage asset could not be fully ascertained.

Evaluating the Consequences of Change

A heritage asset's sensitivity to change does not automatically equate to its importance. It varies depending on the nature of a heritage asset's cultural significance, the contribution that setting makes to that cultural significance, and the character of the proposed development and the way in which it interacts with that cultural significance.

Unless otherwise stated, all heritage assets within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development have been assumed to be of high sensitivity to physical change as their cultural significance is derived primarily from their evidential and historic value (form and fabric) which will be diminished or lost if physically changed.

Sensitivity to setting change is variable and has been established based on an understanding of the contribution made by setting to a heritage asset's cultural significance and the likely interaction of the Proposed Development with that contribution. Sensitivity to setting change has been articulated by describing the way a heritage asset's

¹⁹ HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting, p.5.

setting contributes (or not) to its cultural significance (or understanding that significance), with reference to HES setting guidance, and how that contribution may be changed by the Proposed Development.

In terms of the operation of the Proposed Development, the risk to the cultural significance of heritage assets is derived from setting change. Visibility is typically a key factor in setting change and the most far-reaching experiential quality. Therefore, heritage assets sensitive to setting change have been identified via the creation of study areas informed by a bare-earth zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) model, and an understanding of the distance over which significant visual effects are considered to be likely. The methodology for the production of ZTV mapping is presented in **Technical Appendix 5.1 LVIA and Visualisation Methodology**.

Heritage assets within the Site, as well as the Inner and Outer Study Areas that were identified as having theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development have been subject to a desk-based appraisal of their cultural significance (including the contribution made by setting) and their potential interaction with the Proposed Development. Designated heritage assets lying outside the ZTV were also subject to review to determine the risk of setting change from potential in-combination views. Heritage assets deriving cultural significance from elements of their setting that could be changed by the Proposed Development have been assessed in detail.

Assessment of Potential Effects

Types of Effects

This assessment considers the potential effects associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development as detailed below. Effects to heritage assets are described in terms of the extent to which the Proposed Development will degrade or enhance the heritage assets' cultural significance using professional judgement.

Impacts can be adverse or beneficial, temporary or permanent, avoidable or unavoidable, individual or cumulative, amongst many factors. The following effects have been assessed in full:

- Direct effects resulting from physical change to heritage assets within the Site. Heritage assets beyond the Site are not at risk of physical change as a result of the Proposed Development.
- Direct effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets that are identified as being sensitive to setting change. These effects are considered in relation to different study areas identified in above.
- Cumulative operational effects as a result of setting change (cumulative physical effects are not considered likely given the nature of the Proposed Development).

Physical Effects

Direct physical effects to heritage assets occur when, as a result of a proposed development, the fabric of a heritage asset is removed or damaged; this will be permanent and generally occurs during the construction phase. This risk exists in relation to recorded heritage assets as well as previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains.

Indirect physical effects can also occur at any stage of a development to heritage assets which lie beyond a proposed development. For instance, adverse indirect impacts can include changes in groundwater levels which can affect the preservation of waterlogged archaeological remains, or damage to buildings and structures from vibration arising from construction plant and machinery. Such adverse effects are likely to be permanent. No such potential was identified for the Proposed Development, and is therefore not considered further.

To identify heritage assets sensitive to physical change an intersection analysis was run between known heritage assets and the development footprint, including temporary works areas and access tracks. Consideration has also been given to the potential to encounter further hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains.

Setting Change

Effects related to setting change are direct and result from how a development proposal alters a heritage asset's setting in a way which affects its cultural significance or how it is perceived. Such changes are often visual, but can also relate to disruptions of historical, functional or symbolic relationships (including intervisibility between heritage assets or historic patterns of land use) or sensory factors such as noise, odour or emissions.

Indirect impacts via setting change can also occur away from the proposal, such as changes in traffic volumes around a heritage asset, resulting in changes to relative levels of tranquillity, where this forms an important part of the design intention and setting of the asset (e.g. contemplative monastic sites). This type of impact can occur at any stage of development and may be temporary, permanent or reversible. However, no such potential for effects has been identified in relation to the Proposed Development and is therefore not considered further.

To identify heritage assets whose cultural significance is potentially sensitive to setting change a high-level assessment of all known heritage assets that intersected with the ZTV was undertaken. Heritage assets outside of the ZTV were also reviewed to see if in-combination views that could affect their cultural significance were considered possible.

A list of designated heritage assets within the 0-5 km Study Area and Setting Study Area and beyond 5-10 km whose setting may experience change, can be found in **Tables B.1 to B.4** in **Appendix B: Heritage Assets Assessment Tables**. This list has been used to establish the baseline to inform the scope of the assessment of potential effects to heritage assets due to setting change.

In addition, **Table B.5** in **Appendix B** identifies non-designated heritage assets of high (national) and medium (regional) importance that have been included in the assessment where there is a potential for them to experience setting change likely to affect their cultural significance.

Cumulative Effects

Impacts of a cumulative nature can relate to the physical fabric or setting of heritage assets. This can be a result of impact interactions between different impacts of a proposed development or in-combination with impacts of other schemes. Alternatively, they may be additive impacts from incremental changes caused by a proposed development together with other extant schemes or those already in the planning system.

This assessment considers the potential effects to the cultural significance of heritage assets against a baseline that includes existing, and a cumulative scenario including consented and proposed, in line with the schemes agreed for inclusion in the cumulative assessment. (See **Table 6** of this technical appendix for a list of cumulative schemes).

Understanding Change

In line with the PCHIA guidance and EIA Handbook, the way in which the Proposed Development may change the cultural significance of a heritage asset, and whether that change is temporary or permanent, has been clearly articulated with explicit reference to the heritage value(s) affected.

Assessing Impact (Magnitude of Change)

Assessment of the impact to a heritage asset's cultural significance as a result of the Proposed Development has been undertaken using professional judgement and an understanding of how the heritage values of that asset that contribute to its cultural significance will be affected. It is not a measure of the reach or extent of the proposal or the importance of the heritage asset. As per the PCHIA guidance a simple scale is used for assessing an impact and, for transparency, the criteria for this are set out below in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2 - Level of Impact / Magnitude of Change Criteria

Magnitude of Change	Description
Large	Substantial, near total, or total loss of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Substantial level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Medium	Medium loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Medium level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Small	Slight loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Small changes to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
None	No change to the cultural significance of the heritage asset, or how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.

Level of Effect (Significance of Effect)²⁰

The level of the effect has been determined using professional judgement to reflect the importance of the heritage asset using the scaled criteria in **Table 2.3** below. The justification for the significance of effect has been reported clearly. This approach accords with the guidelines for assessment set out in the PCHIA guidance (termed 'weighting the effect') and the EIA Handbook.

A clear statement has been made as to whether an effect is a significant effect in terms of the EIA Regulations based on professional judgement of the available evidence and guided by the description of significance of effect identified in **Table 3**. Major and moderate effects are considered significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Table 3 - Significance of Effect Criteria

Significance of Effect	Description
Major	A large magnitude of change (e.g. total or near total loss) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance.
Moderate	A medium magnitude of change (e.g. substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance; or a large magnitude of change (total or near total loss) to a heritage asset of low importance.

²⁰ In EIA terms the level of effect is typically referred to as the significance of effect. This terminology has deliberately been avoided to prevent confusion with the discussion of cultural significance. Similarly, the PCHIA term of 'weighting the effect' has been avoided to remove any sense of conflation with weighing of effects in the planning balance – a matter solely for the decision-maker.

Significance of Effect	Description
Minor	A small magnitude of change (slight loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance; a medium or small (slight to substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of low importance; or any change to a heritage asset of very low importance.
None	No change to the cultural significance of a heritage asset.

Visualisations

The methodology for the production of visualisations is based on current good practice guidance from NatureScot (2017) and the Landscape Institute (2019). The approach to the production of the figures and visualisations is presented in **Technical Appendix 5.1**.

A range of visualisations were used to inform the assessment of setting change. These are detailed in **Table 4** and presented in **EIA Report Volume 3: Visualisations**. The locations of visualisations used to support this assessment are depicted on **Figure 9.4** in **EIA Report Volume 2**.

Table 4 - Heritage Assets Visualisations Locations

Wireframe / photomontage location Ref	Heritage asset name and Ref	Co-ordinates
CHVP 1	Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn (SM1043)	264011, 591416
CHVP 2	Craigengillan, cairn (SM2238)	26269, 594490
CHVP 3	Cairn Avel, cairn (SM1006)	255939, 592460
CHVP 4	Dundeugh Castle (SM2476)	260103, 588031
CHVP 5	Polmaddy (SM5391)	259009, 587717
CHVP 6	Grennan Hill, fort (SM6285)	282529, 595067
CHVP 7	Capenoch Loch, long cairn (SM633)	283845, 592595
CHVP 8	Lower Ingleston, motte (SM695)	279878, 589996
CHVP 9	Maxwelton, motte (SM699)	281737, 589716
CHVP 10	Kilneiss House (LB10298)	277358, 591027
CHVP 11	Tynron Parish Church (LB17222)	280590, 592997
CHVP 12	Stenhouse (LB17219)	279974, 593112
CHVP 13	Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886 / GDL00143)	285190, 599214
CHVP 14	Maxwelton (Glencairn Castle) (GDL00276)	282187, 589638
CHVP 15	Tynron Conservation Area (CA179)	280564, 592893
CHVP 16	Moniaive Conservation Area (CA178)	277560, 591152
CHVP 17	Scalloch / Little Auchrae (DGC HER Ref: MDG11404)	263870, 593950
CHVP 18	Kiln Knowe / Stroanpatrick (DGC HER Ref: MDG15860)	264900, 592720
CHVP 19	Stellhead (DGC HER Ref: MDG3920)	266080, 592970
CHVP 20	St Connel's Chapel (DGC HER Ref: MDG4367)	275390, 595080
CHVP 21	Castle Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG4415)	272820, 594000
CHVP 22	Holmhead Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG4423)	274511, 593406
CHVP 23	Dalwhat Water, promontory fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG4379)	270100, 596500
CHVP 24	Craigencoone Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG4368)	277582, 595708
CHVP 25	Caitloch (DGC HER Ref: MDG5137)	276497, 591599
CHVP 26	Allan's cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG24)	269810, 600830
CHVP 27	Dalwhat Water Miekle Dibbin Hill, Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569)	269050, 597580

Requirements for Mitigation

If likely significant physical effects are identified, appropriate mitigation will be designed, agreed with the local authority archaeological adviser, and implemented to remove and reduce the significance of the effects where possible. Where significant effects due to setting change are identified, practical mitigation (e.g. screening or other landscape design measures) are generally unlikely to be effective. As noted above, wherever possible, the design of the Proposed Development has sought to avoid and reduce the potential for significant effects due to setting change.

Mitigation will also be implemented where non-significant direct physical effects to heritage assets within the Site have been identified. This mitigation will not reduce the level of effect, but will ensure preservation by record of any heritage assets directly affected during construction.

Assessment of Residual Effect Significance

Residual effects will be assessed following the methodology described above, taking into consideration the identified mitigation.

Cumulative Assessment

Impacts of a cumulative nature can relate to the physical fabric or setting of heritage assets. This can be a result of impact interactions between different impacts of a proposed development or in-combination with impacts of

other schemes. Alternatively, they may be additive impacts from incremental changes caused by a proposed development together with other extant schemes or those already in the planning system.

This assessment considers the potential effects to the cultural significance of heritage assets against a baseline that includes both consented wind farms, as well as those with submitted planning applications, within 10 km of the Proposed Development. (See Table 5.7 in Chapter 5 of the EIA Report for a full list of cumulative schemes)

Integrity of Setting

NPF4 Policy 7h (ii) states that development proposals affecting the setting of scheduled monuments will only be supported where “significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting...are avoided; or exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify [a different conclusion]”. Drawing on the Rigghill Wind Farm appeal decision (PPA-310-2034), ‘integrity of setting’ in a policy context can be said to depend on the retention of an ability to understand, appreciate and experience the factors of an asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance. ‘Significant adverse impacts’ on the integrity of setting would therefore only be judged to occur when the level of change is such that the ability to understand, appreciate and experience said factors are not ‘adequately retained’.

‘Significant effects’ for the purposes of the EIA Regulations and ‘significant adverse impacts on the integrity of setting’ for the purposes of NPF4 Policy 7h are different concepts. The former is an EIA metric while the latter is a policy test which addresses planning harm. A significant adverse EIA impact may or may not breach the policy test, as has been recognised by HES in numerous consultation responses to applications for consent. The fact of an effect judged to be significant for EIA purposes is, however, a trigger to be aware of the potential for “significant adverse effects on the integrity of the setting” of an asset. The approach taken in this EIAR is that an effect which is not significant for EIA purposes will not be considered further for the purposes of the Policy 7h(ii) integrity test.

No effects of this Proposed Development have been determined to be significant for EIA purposes, and so it is concluded that none will adversely affect the integrity of the setting of any scheduled monument.

Site Context and Conditions

Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the site context and conditions for the Site.

Topography and Land Use

The Proposed Development traverses an area of land that is steep, hilly, and centres on Appin Burn. The Site contains several peaks over 500 m AOD as well as the highest point in the immediate landscape, Colt Hill (598 m AOD) located in its most western extent. The wider landscape consists of the Carsphairn Hills to the west and the Lowther Hills to the north-east.

The land use within the Site consists of commercial conifer forest (**Photo 1-2**) with open hilltops along the south and west of the Site (**Photo 3**). The south-east of the site is bisected by the Southern Upland Way.

Photo 1 - View over the Site



North facing view over the Site towards the Appin Burn Valley demonstrating the commercial forest land use.

Photo 2 - View from within the Site to the landscape beyond



View south from within the Site over surrounding commercial forest with Wether Hill Wind Farm in the background.

Photo 3 - Open hilltops within the Site



View south-east from the far west of the Site towards the locations of T3-T9

Geology

Detailed information on the geology along the alignment of the Proposed Development and its environs is presented in **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat**. A summary is provided below.

The bedrock geology of the Site is largely characterised by wacke (Portpatrick in the north-west and Shinnel in the south-east) that formed 458.4 and 443.8 million years ago. Also present are narrow strips of mudstone belonging to the Moffat Shale Group, which formed between 458.4 and 433.4 million years ago. Additionally, there are minor intrusions of porphyritic Microdiorite (North Britain Siluro-Devonian calc-alkaline Dyke Suite) which formed between 443.8 and 358.9 million years ago.²¹

Overlying this bedrock are alluvial silts, sands and gravels along Appin Burn, Devensian till on hill tops and areas of peat in the far north-west of the site²².

Peat has formed over the past 10,000 years, but is likely to have gained pace following climatic deterioration evident around 6,000 years ago. Deposits can provide important information about climate and environmental change since the early Holocene, which can include evidence of human activities that interacted with the upland landscape. Therefore, paleoenvironmental evidence (i.e. evidence of past environments and climate such as seeds, pollen, etc.) from peat deposits can help to reconstruct the environment in which human activities took place.

Phase 1 and 2 peat surveys have been undertaken to map the peat coverage of the Site. Only 13.2% of the 4249 probes carried out as part of these surveys recorded peat soils with 2.5% recording peat at a depth of over 100cm. A further 22.2% of probes identified organo-mineral soils which are soils with a peat layer present but are not

²¹ British Geological Survey. Available online: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> [Accessed March 2025]

²² British Geological Survey. Available online: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> [Accessed March 2025]

themselves a peat soil. The maximum depth of peat within the Site is 4 m (<0.1% of the probes). Areas of deeper peat (>1 m) are generally located in the south of the Site on Transparra, north-facing slope of Green Hill and Markreach Hill. In the north-west of the Site, deeper peat has been identified near the eastern base of Blackcraig Hill as well as on its north-east near its summit.

The design development for the Proposed Development has sought to avoid areas of deep peat and to prevent changes in hydrology which may result in peat loss or degradation due to de-watering. Further information on the peat coverage and how areas of deep peat were identified and avoided through the iterative design process is provided in **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat**.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

No intrusive archaeological investigations or monitoring have occurred.

Archaeological and Historical Background

This section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background for the area affected by the Proposed Development to inform the historic environment baseline for the assessment.

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period (12700 BC – 4100 BC)

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods are generally characterised by nomadic hunter gatherer societies.²³ No evidence for Palaeolithic occupation or activity has been recorded in the region, largely due to the assessed extent of ice sheets during the terminal Pleistocene. Regional evidence for this period is ephemeral and scant with few Mesolithic sites known across Scotland due to the comparatively late retreat of ice cover. Any known sites are generally confined to coastal locations and major river valleys. As a result, understanding of this period is comparatively poor.

Although there is no known evidence for the Palaeolithic activity within the Site, two areas of lithic scatters near the confluence of the Water of Ken and Stroanfreggan Burn are located c. 3 km south of the Site and may represent a rare inland example of Mesolithic occupation (DGC HER Ref: MDG3934; MDG3956).

The Neolithic – Bronze Age (4100 BC – 800 BC)

This early prehistoric period is characterised by the development of agriculture, the settlement of upland sites and monumental funerary architecture, such as cairns and barrows, as well as other ritual monuments such as standing stones, stone circles.²⁴ The positioning of these monuments in association with watery places, along with the later Bronze Age deposition of metalwork within such places, has been argued to suggest that rivers/watersheds were important to prehistoric belief systems.^{26,27}

An example of Neolithic architecture can be seen c. 9.3 km south-east of the site in the form of The Capenoch Loch long cairn (SM633) illustrating the funerary practices of the period. The later reuse of such monuments and the increased emphasis on individual, as opposed to communal, inhumations is also evidenced by Stroanfreggan Bridge cairn (SM1043), c. 3.2 km south-west of the site. This asset features a Bronze Age insertion of a cist into an existing cairn, along with finds such as fragments of a bronze razor.

The Bronze Age saw also witnessed considerable changes to Scottish landscapes and ecosystems. These changes were both anthropogenic, such as through the pursuit of agricultural expansion,²⁸ and natural: a climatic

²³ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Palaeolithic & Mesolithic: 6.1 Mesolithic lifestyles. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/palaeolithic-mesolithic-panel-report/6-lifestyles/6-1-mesolithic-lifestyles/> [Accessed February 2025]

²⁴ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Neolithic: 6.2.3 The chronological framework and overview of monuments. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-Neolithic-panel-report/6-identity-society-belief-systems/6-3-2-Neolithic-cosmology/6-2-3-the-chronological-framework-and-overview-of-monuments/> [Accessed February 2025]

²⁵ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 5.4.2 Cosmology and Bronze Age monuments. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/5-identity-society-belief-systems/5-4-belief-systems-and-ceremony-in-bronze-age-scotland/5-4-2-cosmology-and-bronze-age-monuments/> [Accessed February 2025]

²⁶ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Neolithic: 6.2.1 The natural world and landscape. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-neolithic-panel-report/6-identity-society-belief-systems/6-3-2-neolithic-cosmology/6-2-1-the-natural-world-and-landscape/> [Accessed May 2025]

²⁷ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 5.4.1 Natural places. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/5-identity-society-belief-systems/5-4-belief-systems-and-ceremony-in-bronze-age-scotland/5-4-1-natural-places/> [Accessed May 2025]

²⁸ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.4 Agriculture. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-4-agriculture/> [Accessed March 2025]

downturn in the later Bronze Age resulted in a colder and wetter environment.²⁹ The Bronze Age also witnessed the adoption of metal as well as shift away from communal burial and towards individual burial monuments, such as cists.³⁰

The aforementioned worsening climatic conditions of the Bronze Age resulted in a change to how the landscape was exploited and settled, however, the exact nature of such changes is not well understood. With a rising water table it is possible that the lowlands may have been home to some of the most severely affected areas, potentially resulting in the abandonment of established farmlands in places.³¹ Additionally, the decline of pine dominant woodlands, attested to in northern Scotland, may have opened up areas of diverse soils suitable for agriculture.³² This change in the agricultural landscape, and possible competition for resources, could be seen as a catalyst for social and political change³³, ultimately resulting in the early emergence of hillforts, which are often attributed to the Iron Age (see below).

Iron Age (700 BC – 79 AD)

This period denotes the time between the end of the Bronze Age to the Roman interlude.³⁴ In contrast to earlier prehistory, monumental architecture appears focused on domestic architecture with high status roundhouses and hillforts.³⁵ Agriculture further intensified as well during this period,³⁶ possibly as a reaction to the aforementioned climatic downturn.³⁷

Examples of Iron Age occupation of the wider landscape of the Site comprise the high status fortified settlements known as Castle Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG4415), Stroanfreggan Craig (SM1095), Tynron Doon (SM663), Grennan Hill (SM6285), and Craiguie Moor (SM1101) located c. 2.2 km south, 2.6 km south-east, c. 7 km south-east, c. 7.1 km south-east, c. 9.6 km south of the Site respectively. These elevated settlements, enclosed by earth and stone ramparts, facilitated the projection of power across lower ground and along valleys. As such, the positioning of these forts within the landscape can be seen as an attempt to control of both movement through, and the resources within, the local area.

Owing to the lack of radiocarbon dating, or recent excavation, it is not possible to confirm whether these forts had an early Bronze Age date, if they were re-used during the Roman occupation or if they were later reoccupied during the early medieval period. However, the recovery of glass beads, medieval midden material and evidence of vitrification at Tynron Doon (SM663) during excavations in the 1960s suggests that the fort was re-occupied in the early medieval period, perhaps first as a fort and then again as the site of a castle.

Roman (79 AD – 211 AD)

The Roman period in Scotland was characterised by a series of military operations, the first major examples of which began in AD 77 during the Flavian Dynasty and ended in AD86/90 with a staged withdrawal.³⁸ Either as a means of resolving his lack of military experience or in response to genuine local political developments, Antoninus Pius led a new military campaign to regain southern Scotland from AD 139 to 165, culminating in the

²⁹ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.2 Landscape, environment, climate. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-2-landscape-environment-climate/> [Accessed March 2025]

³⁰ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 5.5 Funerary and Burial evidence. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/5-identity-society-belief-systems/5-5-funerary-and-burial-evidence/> [Accessed March 2025]

³¹ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.2 Landscape, environment, climate. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-2-landscape-environment-climate/> [Accessed March 2025]

³² Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.2 Landscape, environment, climate. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-2-landscape-environment-climate/> [Accessed March 2025]

³³ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Bronze Age: 3.2 Landscape, environment, climate. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report/3-lifeways-and-lifestyles/3-2-landscape-environment-climate/> [Accessed March 2025]

³⁴ Hunter, F., and Carruthers, M. (n.d.) Iron Age Available [online] from: <https://scarf.scot/national/iron-age-panel-report/> [Accessed March 2025]

³⁵ Hunter, F., and Carruthers, M. (n.d.) Settlement Available [online] from: <https://scarf.scot/regional/higharf/iron-age/7-3-settlement-evidence/> [Accessed March 2025]

³⁶ Hunter, F., and Carruthers, M. (n.d.) Food, Farming and Diet Available [online] from: <https://scarf.scot/regional/higharf/iron-age/7-4-daily-life/7-4-1-food-farming-and-diet/> [Accessed March 2025]

³⁷ Tipping, R., Davies, A., McCulloch, R., and Tisdall, E. (2008) 'Response to late Bronze Age climate change of farming communities in north east Scotland. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 35(8), 2379-86

³⁸ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Roman 3.3 Flavian Scotland (c. AD 77-86/90). Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/3-the-time-and-place-of-roman-scotland/3-3-flavian-scotland-c-ad-77-86-90/> [Accessed March 2025]

construction of the Antonine Wall.³⁹ The last major military campaign in Scotland was that of the Severan dynasty dating to AD 208-211⁴⁰ after which point the role of Rome in Scotland is poorly understood but evidently its political relevance would wane in the face of emerging local polities.⁴¹

As is typical in Scotland, the evidence for Roman activity within the wider landscape of the Site pertains to Rome's military campaigns and takes the form of a fort at Drumlanrig (SM13711). Located c. 9.9 km north-east of the Site, Drumlanrig dates to the Antonine reconquest of southern Scotland and demonstrates the perceived strategic importance of the region to the wider campaign.

Medieval (211 AD – 1560)

The beginning of the medieval period is characterised by early state formation. The Site was located within The Kingdom of Strathclyde, formally Alt Clut, which would dominate the south-west of Scotland. The Kingdom of Strathclyde/Alt Clut was potentially the main military power in Atlantic Scotland at points throughout the 7th century, rivalling to the neighbouring Kingdoms of Pictland, Dál Riata and Northumbria.⁴² Despite this, the Kingdom would eventually weaken and become trapped between the dominant Pictland and Northumbrian Kingdoms, likely accepting a client status.⁴³

Reflecting the turbulent nature of politics and society in medieval Scotland, the most common and often best-preserved monuments from this period are defensive in nature, including castles and later tower houses. These structures, especially castles, became the elite residence par excellence by combining a military function with the administrative centre for large agricultural estates while also acting as powerful status symbol for their occupants.

In addition to the aforementioned medieval reoccupation of Tynron Doon (SM663), there are, within the wider landscape of the Site, the remains of castles and tower houses situated in defensive positions or within close proximity to waterways, such as Maxwellton motte (SM699) c. 9.5 km south-east of the Site.

The spread and adoption of Christianity was also an important process that characterised the medieval period of Scotland. As such, impressive ecclesiastical structures reflecting the power and wealth of the church typically heavily influence our understanding of Medieval landscapes. Located c. 8.5 km south-east of the Site lies the remains of Kirkland church (SM3139), dedicated to St Cuthbert. The recovery of fragments of a 10th century cross from this church hints at the early presence of Christianity in the area.

Generally, the nature of medieval rural settlement in Scotland is still not well understood. While there were nucleated medieval village settlements in rural Scotland, smaller townships (or clachans) were more common, with families working the land in joint tenancies using the runrig system. Under this system an area of land was divided into irregular strips, each of which was then allocated by lot to a tenant on a rotation system. It is likely that the continual use and adaption of farming settlements from this period until the Improvement⁴⁴ era and the largely ephemeral nature of their construction could account for this lack of archaeological evidence for the vernacular architecture of this period.

Post-medieval (1560 – 1900)

Political violence still took place in Scotland during the post-medieval period, such as the War of the Three Kingdoms (1639 – 1653) following the loss of Charles I's control over his union of Scotland, England and Wales. In Scotland, a significant portion of this conflict included the struggle of the Covenanters, who sought the establishment of a Presbyterian Church of Scotland, a presbyterian state religion and curtailment of Royal authority. A memorial to two Covenanters who were killed by Royalist forces (DGC HER Ref: MDG24) is located c. 1.8 km north of the Site. Such violence would become less common throughout the post-medieval period in Scotland resulting in a shift away from the overtly defensive nature of elite residences to more artistic and pleasure focused designs. This may be reflected in the construction of the 16th century Drumlanrig Castle country house (LB3886), which, owing to its location on an elevated platform, may have replaced an earlier fortified elite residence.

³⁹ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Roman 3.4 Antonine Scotland (c. AD 139-165). Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/3-the-time-and-place-of-roman-scotland/3-4-antonine-scotland-c-ad-139-165/> [Accessed March 2025]

⁴⁰ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Roman 3.7 Severan activity (c. AD 208-211). Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/3-the-time-and-place-of-roman-scotland/3-7-severan-activity-c-ad-208-211/> [Accessed March 2025]

⁴¹ Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (2012) ScARF National Framework. Roman 3.10 Late Roman activity. Available at: <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/3-the-time-and-place-of-roman-scotland/3-10-late-roman-activity/> [Accessed March 2025]

⁴² Fraser, J. E. (2009) *From Caledonia to Pictland: Scotland to 795*. Edinburgh: University Press. p.207

⁴³ Fraser, J. E. (2009) *From Caledonia to Pictland: Scotland to 795*. Edinburgh: University Press. p.317

⁴⁴ Changes to agricultural practices that occurred between the 17th and early 19th century are often referred to as 'improvements'. These changes included the creation of larger, more regularly shaped fields and the establishment of new drainage and irrigation systems.

As early as the 16th century it had become fashionable for landowners and entrepreneurs to develop the grounds or 'policies' immediately around their residences for pleasure. These employed the creation of parklands, water features, formal avenues and paths in ways that reflected popular and contemporary artistic styles and movements, for example 'style Anglais' in the mid-18th century and the Picturesque and Romantic movements in the later 18th century and early 19th century. An example of such a designed garden and landscape is that of Drumlanrig Castle (GDL00143) where the presence of a walled garden here is suggested in mid-18th century mapping of Roy's Military Survey. A series of formal, treelined, avenues are also visible and are still present in the current design.

By the mid-19th century, Statistical Accounts of Scotland suggests that c. 1/5 of the land in Tynron Parish, within which the Site is located, was cultivated, while around 3/4 was not, suggesting that grazing land for cattle and sheep may have made up the majority of land.⁴⁵

Statistical accounts also attest to a c. 13% decrease in population between 1801 and 1831.⁴⁶ This possibly as a result of changes in agricultural practices, and thus local economy, known as 'Improvements'. These 'Improvements' had been occurring since the 17th century and ended in the early 19th century. The lack of inheritance rights to land in much of Scotland meant that landowners, such as the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, who owned nearly 2/3 of the whole parish,⁴⁷ could dictate how land was managed.

These 'Improved' practices resulted in the decline in use or abandonment of some upland farming settlements, the establishment of field enclosure, attempts to improve marginal land through drainage and clearance, and the construction and use of new forms of agricultural buildings. This saw the gradual replacement of agricultural methods common in the medieval period, rendering the best surviving examples of pre-improvement agriculture on land where such practices were not pursued, i.e. on economically marginal land.

Much of the prosperity of the region was based on sheep farming. As such, the Site contains 23 HER entries which relate to sheepfolds and shelters, largely situated on slopes near Appin Burn and its tributaries. Many of these can be identified in both 1st⁴⁸ and 2nd edition OS mapping⁴⁹, such as LUC_ID: 2, 43 and 54. However, the collapse of the Ayr Douglas Bank in 1772 resulted in financial hardship for many landowners in the region, and estates such as that of Wilson of Croglin (former land owners of land at Croglin hill in the north of the Site) were sold and broken up.^{50,51}

There is little change depicted between the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps within the Site. The most substantial developments comprise a very limited number of new field boundaries. Just outside the Site, however, Appin Lodge would be constructed to the immediate east of the Site, c. 600 m to the north-east of Appin farmstead. The construction of this lodge highlights the continued use of the Site for both agricultural endeavours as well as for pleasure.

Modern (1901 – Present)

During the late 20th century, the land use within the Site changed from upland agricultural to commercial forestry, within which deer stalking occurs. Further commercial conifer forest and areas of rough grazing characterise much of the surrounding landscape. The afforestation that has taken place within the Site is likely to have destroyed much of the evidence for the prior land use of the Site, i.e. upland grazing and agriculture, however, some sheepfolds and the ruinous remains of farmsteads can still be identified (for example; LUC_ID: 26; 34; 69; 91) Although historic tracks have been reused to serve as access to the commercial forest, such as that between Strathanna and Meikle Auchrae, much of the tracks within the Site are of a modern origin and relate to the commercial forest.

The farmsteads of Appin and Meikle Auchrae located to the immediate east and west of the Site are the only structures that relate to modern agricultural activities within/within the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Increasing domestic and commercial demands for power has also seen the development of wind farms across Dumfries and Galloway's uplands.

⁴⁵ The Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-1845, Tynron, County of Dumfries, NSA, Vol. IV, 1845, pp.477-8

⁴⁶ The Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-1845, Tynron, County of Dumfries, NSA, Vol. IV, 1845, p.476

⁴⁷ Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-1845, Tynron, County of Dumfries, NSA, Vol. IV, 1845, p.474

⁴⁸ OS 6 inch to a mile Dumfriesshire, Sheet XXI (Survey Date: 1856, Publication date: 1861)

⁴⁹ OS 25 inch to a mile Dumfriesshire XXI.SW (Revised date: 1898, Publication date: 1900)

⁵⁰ Reid, R. C. (1951) Wilson of Croglin, Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society Transaction and Journal of Proceedings 3(28), pp.135-149. p.146

⁵¹ Reid (1951) states that prior to the sale of Wilson of Croglin's land, a review of rents revealed that he was renting the lands of 'Appin, Croglin, etc' to James McTurk in 1791 for £170. After several exchanges, the estate would ultimately be purchased from James McTurk in 1831 by Francis Wilson, W.S. who would adopt the arms of Wilson of Croglin

Historic Environment Baseline

Introduction

This chapter sets out the historic environment baseline conditions for the Proposed Development. It discusses the heritage assets within the Site and in the wider study areas with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. It describes their cultural significance, including any contribution made by their setting, and assesses their importance. Heritage assets discussed in this chapter are shown on **Figures 9.1a-d, 9.2 and 9.3a-c**.

The Site

The location of heritage assets identified within the Site are depicted on **Figure 9.1a-d**.

Designated Heritage Assets

No designated heritage assets have been identified within the Site.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Located within the site are a total of 35 HER entries. The majority of these are centered along the Appin Burn and are characterised by evidence for post-medieval upland agricultural practices with 24 of the HER assets relating to sheepfolds/sheep shelters. Following a review of historic OS mapping, it was possible to identify the locations of a further 51 possible assets in the form of sections of wall and discrete agricultural features relating to post-medieval field boundaries and upland stock management.

As such, there are a total of 86 non-designated, or possible, heritage assets located within the Site, all of which can be found in Table D.1 of Appendix D.

The earliest non-designated heritage asset identified within the Site comprise the remains the Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill cairn thought to be of Bronze Age date (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569). Located within the access track corridor, this asset was not identified during the walkover survey for this assessment within the reported area, in part due to the logistical challenges presented by the existing commercial forestry, and its likely truncation and/or removal by forestry ploughing and planting. Owing to the apparent importance of bodies of water to prehistoric spirituality/belief systems, the siting of this asset was likely heavily influenced by the location of a watercourse that forms a tributary of Dalwhat Water c. 6 m to its north. Its position between 290 m and 340 m AOD would have afforded the asset extensive views to the south-east along the Dalwhat Water Valley and may have afforded invisibility with another broadly contemporary funerary monument (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322) c. 47 m to its north-east. However, due to the establishment of commercial forest, these spatial and visual relationships cannot be understood, appreciated or experienced when near the asset. However, the cultural significance of this heritage asset is primarily derived from the remaining physical elements of the asset (evidential value) to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices at a regional level, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium** importance

There is no known evidence for later prehistoric (Iron Age) or Roman, activity within the Site.

Evidence of medieval occupation of the site is evidenced by the Dalwhat Water road (DGC HER Ref: MDG21570) (**Photo 4**) which extends from the north-western most extent of Dalwhat Water Valley into the access track portion of the Site. Although its western extent could not be confidently identified during the Site visit, it likely served to provide access to the farmstead, visible as a series of enclosures, to its south-west. Owing to the commercial forest, which is located on top of this asset, it could not be identified during the walkover survey. Should elements of this road survive, its cultural significance will be primarily derived from the evidential value of the physical properties of this asset as well as their historical (illustrative) value as an example of a medieval road. Given the potential of the physical elements to enhance the understanding of medieval road construction and pathways through the landscape at a regional level, it has been assessed to be of **medium** importance.

Evidence of medieval to post-medieval occupation of the Site is primarily evidenced by the 33 sheepfolds/sheep shelters/sheep enclosures (**Photo 5**), primarily located along the Appin Burn and its valley as well as the north and north-east facing slopes of Cormunnoch Hill and Croglin Craig. Also present is a plantation bank (DGC HER Ref: N/A; LUC_ID: 47)⁵², enclosures/ boundaries (**Photo 6**), some of which relating to the farmsteads of Appin, Meikle Auchrae and Everside (DGC HER Ref: MDG26185; MDG26151; MDG26133) (**Photo 7**), one field/boundary bank (DGC HER Ref: MDG15865) and one undated, but possibly post-medieval, enclosure (DGC HER Ref: MDG21323) (**Photo 8**). In consideration of the widespread distribution of these asset types in the local landscape and throughout Scotland generally, as well as the limited ability of their physical remains (evidential and historic value) to contribute to the understanding of farming practices and the rural economy, at a local level, these historic assets have been assessed to be of low importance.

⁵² Identifiable in historic OS mapping (OS 6 inch to a mile Dumfriesshire XXI.SW, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900)

Photo 4 - Dalwhat Water road (DGC HER Ref: MDG21570)



View south-east from existing access track along the Dalwhat Water Valley. The medieval road is thought to extend along the northern (see left) portion of the valley

Photo 5 - Sheepfold (LUC_ID:91)



View south-west over an example of a post-medieval sheepfold near the proposed access route to be upgraded

Photo 6 - Boundary Feature (LUC_ID: 19; 94)



View south-west from within the Site along the course of a boundary feature (LUC_ID: 19; 94) which runs from near the western access point to T9

Photo 7 - Dalwhat Water Enclosure (DGC HER Ref: MDG21323)



View eastwards over the enclosure from within the asset showing part of the enclosure's walls

Another farmstead, said to be the former seat of the Wilson family, is located in the north-east of the Site on the north-east slope of Croglin Craig (DGC HER Ref: MDG4377). Although the remains of this farmstead have been converted into a sheepfold and subject to commercial plantation, it, along with two gravestones dated 1691 and 1700s, mark the seat of what was once the most powerful landowning family in the local area. The proximity of

this asset to multiple small watercourses, as well as the larger Shinnel Water c. 300 m to its north-east, would have provided a vital source of fresh water, while the flatter land which it overlooks would have offered exploitable land. However, the plantation of commercial forestry around the asset restricts the appreciation, understanding and experience of this setting from near the asset. As such, the cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from the historical (associative) value of the asset with the Wilson family as well as the historical (illustrative) value of the physical remains of the asset with regard to signposting the types of landscapes which were settled and worked. As such it has been assessed to be of **medium** importance.

Photo 8 - Field Boundary (LUC_ID: 80)



View north from existing commercial forestry track towards an enclosure likely related to Meikle Auchrae farmstead (DGC HER Ref: MDG26151)

Potential for Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets Including Buried Archaeological Remains

Publicly accessible LiDAR data for the Site was only partial at the time of writing, limited to coverage in the east. A review of both first edition and second edition OS maps was undertaken to identify post-medieval features that did not form part of the HES, DGC HER or Canmore datasets. This identified the locations of 51 sections of wall/discrete agricultural features within the Site which were not previously recorded in the aforementioned datasets. Areas of dense or recently felled rotational commercial forest within the Site were not subject to a walkover survey, due to health and safety constraints, and active forestry operations. The walkover survey did not identify any additional previously unrecorded heritage assets.

There is only one known example prehistoric activity within the Site (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569) (**Figure 9.1b**) with broadly contemporary assets within 5 km of the Site primarily focused on steep slopes and adjacent to watercourses below 350 m AOD. As the Proposed Development infrastructure is predominantly located at 400 m AOD and above, the potential to encounter hitherto unrecorded prehistoric archaeology is, therefore, considered to be **low**.

Evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity is distributed throughout the Site but is largely focused along the Appin Burn Valley and is primarily located below 350 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Therefore, as above, it is anticipated that any hitherto unrecorded evidence for past human activity within the Site periods is most likely to be located outwith the construction footprint of the Proposed Development. As such, there is a **low** potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be identified during the construction of the Proposed Development.

In addition to there being a low likelihood of hitherto unrecorded heritage assets being present within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development, the surviving fabric of any such assets are likely to be poorly preserved, particularly in areas of commercial forestry. There are no previously recorded archaeological events/surveys recorded within the Site, and it is therefore unlikely that known and previously unidentified archaeology will have been subject to mitigation measures during afforestation and felling works. As such, the historic operation and movement of forestry plant and machinery is likely to have removed, or significantly truncated, such assets should they survive.

Considering the pattern of distribution of known historic assets within the Site, and their date, form and function, as well as the receiving environment (i.e. open hilltops as well as forested hillsides and valley floors), the potential for hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, and their preservation, has been assessed to be **low**.

Paleoenvironmental Potential

There are areas of peat with depths great than 0.5 m within the Site (refer to **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat**), with areas of peat in excess of 1 m deep generally located in the north-east of the Site on Blackcraig Hill as well as in the south of the Site on Transparra, on the north-face slope of Green Hill and within the commercial forestry on Markreach Hill. The deepest peat probe recorded was 4 m deep and located near

Auchrae Burn along the Western Site access route. It can take over 1,000 years for a metre of peat to form, with the varying depths having the potential to preserve any archaeological remains which predate, or coincide with, the peat formation. As peat is formed in anaerobic conditions, which prevent the micro-biological activity needed for the breakdown of organic materials, there is potential for organic archaeological remains, and potential for paleoenvironmental evidence within areas where peat has been identified. This potential has been assessed to be **medium** where peat has not been subject to commercial forestry planting and **low** where such planting has taken place.

0-5 km Inner Study Area

The location of heritage assets identified within the Inner Study Area are depicted on **Figures 9.2**.

Designated Heritage Assets

Fourteen designated heritage assets have been identified within the Inner Study Area. These comprise:

- Three scheduled monuments:
 - Craigengillan, cairn (SM2238)
 - Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn (SM1043)
 - Stroanfreggan Craig, fort (SM1095)
- 11 Listed Buildings:
 - Seven category B post-medieval structures comprising three bridges (LB3628; LB17275; LB17276), three farmsteads (LB17293; LB17175; LB17278) and one post-medieval Baronial style house (LB10338).
 - Four category C post medieval bridges (LB17216; LB17182; LB10319; LB17292)

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Within the Inner Study Area there are 15 non-designated heritage assets which are deemed by DGC to be Nationally significant. These comprise:

- Two lithic scatters of possible Mesolithic origin (DGC HER Ref: MDG3934; MDG3956)
- Two Bronze Age burnt mounds (DGC HER Ref: MDG3945; MDG21412)
- Four Neolithic/Bronze Age cairns (DGC HER Ref: MDG69; MDG3944; MDG3920; MDG4423)
- A Medieval farmstead (DGC HER Ref: MDG4430)
- The late prehistoric Castle Hill fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG44415)
- The Bronze Age to Roman enclosure and platforms (DGC HER Ref: MDG5137)
- The Roman to 19th century Shield/ Colt Hill/ Black Hill road (DGC HER Ref: MDG9425)
- The medieval to post-medieval St Connel's Chapel and Well (DGC HER Ref: MDG4367)
- Two medieval to post-medieval farmsteads (DGC HER Ref: MDG15860; MDG11404)

A further 18 non-designated assets are believed to be of regional significance. These comprise:

- Two Mesolithic find spots (DGC HER Ref: MDG3961-2)
- Four prehistoric cairns (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322; MDG4368; MDG3937; MDG3909)
- Three prehistoric or early medieval burnt mounds (DGC HER Ref: MDG9521; MDG4791; MDG4787)
- A prehistoric promontory fort overlain by post-medieval lazy beds (DGC HER Ref: MDG4379)
- Five medieval to post-medieval/modern agricultural features (DGC HER Ref: MDG83393; MDG83384; MDG21626; MDG26025; MDG16331)
- A post-medieval commemorative monument (DGC HER Ref: MDG24)
- A natural geological feature apparently used by covenanters to hide from government forces (DGC HER Ref: MDG20)
- An undated clearance cairns and enclosure (DGC HER Ref: MDG3915)

In addition, there are four non-designated heritage assets of regional/local importance, 28 of local importance, 61 of 'Other' importance⁵³, 12 of unknown importance and one of no importance.

A HER entry relating to the chance recovery of a Brass Pot of medieval to post-medieval date (DGC HER Ref: MDG4376) is also located in this Study Area. As a findspot this entry does not have an assigned level of importance as the historic material is no longer present in the landscape.

Historic Assets of National Significance Screened in for Detailed Assessment

The following nationally significant historic assets within the Inner Study Area have been identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the presence of which during operation has the potential to change their setting (see screening assessment in **Appendix B**) for further information as to why heritage assets within the Inner Study Area have been included/excluded for detailed assessment):

Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn (SM1043)

Description

Stroanfreggan Bridge cairn comprises the remains of a funerary cairn located c. 3.2 km south-west of the Site at c. 190 m AOD of indeterminate age, but likely dating to the Bronze Age.

The cairn survives as a broadly circular mound of angular stones measuring 26.5 m in diameter and survives to a height of 1.6 m having suffered from robbing and quarrying. It features three set stones (and three probable socket holes) suggesting an intermittent kerb. In 1910 a cist burial was found sunk into the floor of the cairn beneath a cover stone. Artefacts recovered from this cairn during excavation comprise worked flint, including a plano-convex flint knife, clay luting and a possible bronze razor.

Located c. 380 m north-east of the confluence of the Ken Water and Stroanfreggan Burn, the remains of the asset form prominent feature near Culmark Moss which lies to the south-west (**Photo 9**) over which it has extensive views. It is also possible to achieve distanced views to the north-east along the direction of the Stroanfreggan Burn (**Photo 10**), although the burn itself is only present in views to the south and south-west. The broadly contemporary Smittons Bridge kerb cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3937), c. 790 m north-west of the asset, as well as the possible funerary cairn on Culmark Moss (DGC HER Ref: MDG3943) c. 500 m to the asset's south-west may have been intended to be intervisible with this asset. As such, the siting of one of these cairns may have influenced the other.

Photo 9 - Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn (SM1043)



View west towards Stroanfreggan Bridge cairn (SM1043) from area adjacent to Culmark Moss.

Photo 10 - Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn (SM1043)



View north-east from asset along the course of Stroanfreggan Burn.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential, through further excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory.

⁵³ For the purposes of this assessment those assets which have not yet been formally added to the HER have been treated as 'Other' owing to the lack of a formal importance attribute.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of Stroanfreggan Bridge cairn's setting which contribute to its cultural significance, include its spatial and visual relationship with Ken Water and Culmark Moss, owing to putative importance of watery/boggy places to prehistoric belief systems. Additionally, the spatial relationship with other, broadly contemporary, funerary assets, such as Smittons Bridge kerb cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3937) and Culmark Moss (DGC HER Ref: MDG3943), likely influenced the siting of this asset creating a localised funerary landscape.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction, this asset is of **high** importance.

Craigengillan, cairn (SM2238)

Description

Craigengillan cairn is a funerary cairn dating to the Neolithic/ Bronze Age period located c. 1.8 km east of the access portion of the Site on the east facing slope of the Water of Ken Valley between 270 m and 280 m AOD.

The cairn survives as a mound of angular stones measuring 23.5 m by 25 m and surviving to a height of 3 m. It has been subject to damage as a result of forestry ploughing damage and has been subject to the construction of a sheep shelter on top of the monument.

Located c. 880 m west of Ken Water on the western wall of the Ken Water Valley, Craigengillan is likely to have had extensive views along the Ken Water Valley to the north-east and south-east prior to afforestation. Similarly, the broadly contemporary funerary monument of Round Craigs cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3944), situated c. 2 km to its east, may have been intended to be intervisible with this asset. As such, the siting of one of these cairns may have influenced the other.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of Craigengillan's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial and visual relationship with Ken Water owing to the putative importance of such bodies of water to prehistoric belief systems. Additionally, the spatial relationship with other, broadly contemporary, funerary assets, such as Round Craigs cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3944), likely influenced the siting of this asset creating a localised funerary landscape.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction, this asset is of **high** importance.

Caitloch House and Gatepiers (LB10338)

Description

Caitloch House and Gatepiers is a category B listed, probable 18th century dwelling located at c. 150 m AOD at the northern base of Dungalston Hill, c. 140 m south of Dalwhat Water and c. 4.7 km south-east of the Site.

This asset is most notable for its mid-19th century Baronial re-casting of a building which likely dates to the 18th century. It features a rubble construction with red ashlar dressings over two storeys. Notable architectural elements include a two-storey square tower, Tudor-arched door and parapet and crenelated angle turrets. This building is accessed via a drive which is flanked by red ashlar gate-piers.

The asset, and associated garden, is elevated above the U394N road which provides access from Moniaive. The extensive planting of trees around the house limits, but does not prevent, views towards the asset from the road but, combined with the elevated ground on which it is situated, does contribute to a degree of seclusion.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its historical (illustrative) and aesthetic (architectural) value as an example of 19th century baronial architecture.

Contribution of setting to significance

The spatial relationship between the asset and the road would have been vital for gaining access to the property and linking it to nearby settlement. Its locally elevated position over the road, and spatial relationship with its grounds and surrounding trees would have been designed to enhance the amenity of the house and maintain its privacy from those passing by via the road.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation, this asset is of **high** importance

Tererran Bridge Over Dalwhat Water (LB10319)

Description

Tererran Bridge Over Dalwhat Water is category C listed road bridge located at c. 150 m AOD over the Dalwhat Water c. 3.9 km south-east of the Site within the Dalwhat Water Valley.

Dating to the early 19th century, this asset features a rubble construction, ramped parapets, ashlar coping and pyramidal caps on square piers.

The bridge serves a functional purpose by facilitating the transport of goods and people over the Dalwhat Water. There is likely to be an association with the operation of Tererran farmstead.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its historical (illustrative) and aesthetic (architectural) value as an example of early 19th century infrastructure and architecture.

Contribution of setting to significance

The key elements of setting which contribute to this asset's significance are its visual and spatial relationships with the U394N road to its south, the Tererran farmstead to its north and the Dalwhat Water which flows beneath it. These illustrate its function as a river crossing and contribute to the understanding of its form, function and construction.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation, this asset is of **high** importance.

Stellhead Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3920)

Description

Stellhead Cairn comprises the remains of a probable funerary cairn dating to the Neolithic/ Bronze Age period located c. 1.8 km south of the Site on the south-east facing slope of Round Craigs hill at c. 290 m AOD.

The cairn is located within a larger cairn field consisting of over 25 probable clearance cairns, a lynchet and unenclosed fields. The burial cairn is visible as a grass covered stoney mound measuring 9.5 m in diameter and survives to a height of 1.1 m. Disturbed on its northern side, it has possibly suffered from some degree of stone robbing.

Located c. 410 m north-west of the Stroanfreggan Burn near the summit of Stellhead hill, the asset is afforded distanced views to the north-east and south-west along the Stroanfreggan Burn/Little Dibbin Valley. Although the nature of the topography would have reduced the visibility of Stellhead Cairn from the floor of the Stroanfreggan Valley, its position within an open moorland may once have resulted in the asset being a prominent feature from Stellhead Hill itself.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and have the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory.

Contribution of setting to significance

The spatial and visual relationship with the Stroanfreggan Burn was likely key to the siting of this asset owing to the putative importance of such bodies of water to prehistoric belief systems. In addition, its current prominence in the landscape may reflect the intention for this funerary monument to be a conspicuous element of the immediate landscape.

Importance

In consideration of the national significance of this asset, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction, this asset is of **high** importance.

Holmhead Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG4423)

Description

Holmhead Hill is a cairn situated within a group of 13 other cairns on the south facing slope of the Dalwhat Water Valley c. 2.7 km south of the Site. This asset measures 10 m in diameter, survives to a height of 1.2 m, and is likely to be a Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary cairn while the others are thought to originate from field clearance.

Located c. 360 m north-east of Dalwhat Water at c. 245 m AOD, the asset is afforded distant views to the west and south-east along Dalwhat Water. Given the hypothesised importance of bodies of water to Neolithic and Bronze Age spirituality/religions, the siting of this cairn was likely intended to take advantage of the visual and spatial relationship with the Dalwhat Water. Although another possible cairn (DGC HER Ref: 21407) and burnt mound (DGC HER Ref: 21412) are located c. 2.2 km south-west of this asset, they are located on the wrong side of Shillingland Hill for intervisibility (the south-facing slope) but may tentatively suggest the occupation of the dip between Shillingland Hill and Black Top to Holmhead Hill's south-west. If this area was occupied, or regularly traversed through, it may be that this asset was also intended to have been viewed from both the Dalwhat Water Valley within which it is located but also somewhere between Shillingland Hill and Black Top.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as examples of prehistoric funerary monuments. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's settings which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial and visual relationship the Dalwhat Water owing to the putative importance of such bodies of water to prehistoric belief systems. Additionally, the spatial relationship with other assets of a broadly contemporary date within the wider prehistoric landscape would have influenced the siting of this monument.

Importance

In consideration of the national significance of this asset, and its potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction, this asset is of **high** importance.

Caitloch (DGC HER Ref: MDG5137)

Description

Caitloch comprises nine recessed platforms of various size, a turf-banked enclosure and a possible burnt mound located c. 4.9 km south-east of the Site between 150 m and 250 m AOD on the north facing slope of Dungalston Hill overlooking Dalwhat Water.

The platforms measure between 6 m and 9 m in across with the largest separated from the other eight. These platforms are difficult to ascribe a typology to, being both recessed with high scarps as well as only slightly recessed with low front lips. This means that they share similarities with both the Cowal and South Argyll typology group of burnt mounds but may also be related to the Clydesdale and Upper Tweedsdale group⁵⁴ and, as such, have a Bronze Age date. A burnt mound, possibly contemporary, is located to the north-west of the platforms and measures 3 m wide.

The turf-banked enclosure measures 35 m in diameter and contains a terraced centre. Due to the size of this enclosure, the lack of a level interior, and 2 m tall front and rear scarps, this enclosure is substantially different from the other 9 enclosures which form part of this asset. As such its purpose and/or date may differ from that of the rest of Caitloch.

Due to its location on the north facing slope of Dungalston Hill, the asset is afforded proximity to the Dalwhat Water, c. 300 m to its north-east, while allowing the settlement to be situated outside of the associated floodplains. The proximity of this asset to a watercourse was likely a substantial influence in the siting of this settlement as it would have served as a vital source of fresh water for its inhabitants while its floodplain would have offered fertile land to support agricultural endeavours. This location also provides extensive views to the north-west and south-east along the Dalwhat Water Valley.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a prehistoric settlement. It illustrates the layout of Bronze Age settlement and the type of landscapes that were perceived as beneficial to settle. Through excavation and analysis, the asset has the potential to further our understanding of how such settlements were constructed and occupied.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's settings which contribute to its cultural significance include its proximity to the Dalwhat Water and its spatial and visual relationship with the lower, less steep ground to its north. This is due to the watercourse providing a source of fresh water for the community while the flatter ground would have been suitable for agricultural endeavours, both of which were vital for the viability of prehistoric communities. Additionally, the location of the settlement on an elevated position within the Dalwhat Water Valley may be

⁵⁴ Ward, T (2013) Burnt Mounds, Unenclosed Platform Settlements and information on burnt stone activity in the River Clyde and Tweed valleys of South Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire. Available from https://biggararchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Burnt-Mounds_Platform-Settlements_Lo.pdf (February 2025)

important for understanding the maximum altitude that the majority of agricultural activities took place. This is because the settlement was likely positioned on the periphery of such activities rather than take up otherwise productive land.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement practices, this asset is of **high** importance.

Castle Hill, fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG4415)

Description

Castle Hill is an Iron Age fortified settlement located on the plateau at the summit of Castle Hill between 320 m and 330 m AOD, c. 2.2 km south of the Site.

The asset features three ramparts with medial ditches along its north-western edge but only two ditches to its south-east, likely owing to the much steeper ground creating a more challenging approach from this direction. These defences enclose an area measuring 82 m by 45 m that, although undulating, contains no obvious features. The ramparts have suffered from what appears to be largely natural erosion, reducing their height. These ramparts are still notable and stand to their tallest to the north-east.

Located on Castle Hill, the elevated position of this fort affords extensive views along the Dalwhat Water Valley to the south-east and west, while Glenskelly Hill restricts views to the north. This location was likely intentionally chosen to facilitate the projection of power and authority across the lower ground of the fertile Dalwhat Water Valley (**Photo 11**). Given the increased competition for resources encountered throughout the Iron Age, this projection of power would have been necessary if the inhabitants of the fort sought to control the resources and movement of people along the valley.

Photo 11 - Castle Hill, fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG4415)



South-west facing view from asset over lower lying ground of the Dalwhat Water Valley

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a prehistoric fort. It illustrates the Iron Age desire to stake a claim over the resources of a wider landscape and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of how such fortified sites were constructed and occupied.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's settings which contribute to its cultural significance include its position on Castle Hill. This is because the resulting prominence for the fort, and views to the south-west, south and east, would have been important for establishing the asset's sphere of influence.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement practices, this asset is of **high** importance.

St Connel's Chapel and Well (DGC HER Ref: MDG4367)

Description

St Connel's Chapel and Well comprises a natural spring as well as the remains of an east-west oriented building located within an enclosure. This asset is situated c. 1.4 km south-east of the Site, between 270 m and 280 m

AOD, in the north of a natural bowl. This natural bowl is bound by Thistlemark Hill to the north and east, Holmhead Hill to the south and Glenskelly Hill to the west.

Of the Chapel, only its foundations, measuring 8.8 m by 5.2 m, remain. These foundations are located within an irregularly shaped enclosure which measures 65 m by 40 m and is bound by Dry Burn to its west. Although the name given to the asset attests to an association with the early medieval Irish Saint Conval, and the orientation of the structure is indicative of an ecclesiastical building, the Ordnance Survey visit in 1977 commented on the inability to positively identify the structure as definitely religious in nature. A 1983 excavation of the west end of the structure was able to identify its drystone construction as well as the presence of a doorway in the north of the wall, three post-holes inside the structure, and recovered nails, glass slag and worked stone.

The enclosure, within which the chapel is located, has also been partially excavated and has revealed that it featured a substantial stone wall with a possible battered outer face. Located c. 50 m from the enclosure is the natural spring known as Connel's Well.

Due to the asset's location on the south-facing slope of the Kirkconnell Valley, it is afforded distanced views to the south and south-east along the course of the Kirkconnell Burn. The location of the Dry Burn c. 24 m to its west may have been a key consideration in the siting of this asset as it would have served as a vital source of fresh water. Additionally, should the structural remains be ecclesiastical in nature, the spatial relationship between the chapel and the spring, which would likely have formed an important role in enacting baptismal rituals perhaps earning the title of St Connel's Well, will also have been key.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a, probably medieval, chapel. It illustrates the landscapes settled by ecclesiastical communities and, although already partially excavated, further excavation and analysis, of the asset has the potential to further our understanding of how such settlements were constructed and used.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's settings which contribute to its cultural significance include its proximity to the Dry Burn as well as the location of a natural well. This is because it would have not only provided a convenient source of fresh water for the ecclesiastical community located here, but also the water for important religious rites, such as baptism.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of medieval ecclesiastical structures and the spread of Christianity, this asset is of **high** importance

Shiel Burn/Colt Hill/Black Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG9425)

Description

Shiel Burn / Colt Hill/Black Hill comprises a roughly north-east/south-west aligned section of improved medieval road. Although likely extending from near the Shiel Burn at Corlae (NGR: NX658977) to Grain Burn past Troston Hill (NGR: NX71059985), only the section which stretches between the plantation woodland to the immediate south-west of Cairn Hill (NGR: NX675986) and to the plantation woodland immediately north of Black Hill (NGR: NX689991) is mapped in the HER.

Although initially hypothesised to be a Roman Road, the current consensus is that it is a medieval road which has been later modified and improved upon. The road measures between 6.85 m and 8.3 m wide and is lightly metalled, can be traced in aerial photography, arcing around Colt Hill and over Troston Hill where sinuous issues suggest the presence of concealed culverts. It is possible that a separate section of road extends from Conrick, within the Site, to meet the Shiel Burn / Colt Hill/Black Hill road c. 600 m north of the Site. However this section is likely to have been lost by the planting of commercial forestry and the extensive quarrying located near Conrick.

The surrounding rural landscape affords some level of understanding of the probable nature of this road, i.e. to provide access to, from, and through the upland agricultural area north of Appin. The topography of the landscape that the road traverses enable views to the north-west, north and east with Black Hill and Cairn Hill forming a ridge line which restricts views to the south and west at various location over the course of the asset.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a medieval and later road. It illustrates the use of the upland area and former routeways through the landscape. Although already partially excavated, further excavation and analysis, of the asset has the potential to further our understanding of how such roads were constructed, improved and maintained.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's settings which contribute to its cultural significance include its visual and spatial relationships with the surrounding rural landscape, communities within which it was likely designed to serve.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of medieval routeways, this asset is of **high** importance

Scalloch / Little Auchrae (DGC HER Ref: MDG11404) and Kiln Knowe / Stroanpatrick (DGC HER Ref: MDG15860) post-medieval agricultural features

Description

These assets relate to post-medieval agricultural activities located on Round Craigs Hill. They comprise the features of Scalloch / Little Auchrae (DGC HER Ref: MDG11404) and Kiln Knowe / Stroanpatrick (DGC HER Ref: MDG15860) located c. 741 m south-west of the Site and c. 1.8 km south of the Site respectively. Both assets are identified in 1st edition OS mapping and annotated as ruins. Scalloch / Little Auchrae features the ruinous remains of a house and offices that, by 1851, had been absorbed integrated into the farmland of Stroanpatrick.⁵⁵ Stroanpatrick, was the property of William Forbes Esqr. Of Callender and features 1100 acres⁵⁶, but had also fallen into a state of poor repair. This farm was worked by Robert McTurk, who rented the lands of Appin.

Both of these assets are located between 250 m AOD 260 m AOD. In the case of Stroanpatrick, this affords distanced views to the south-east and south-west along the Stroanfreggan Burn Valley. For Little Auchrae it affords distanced views to the north and south along the Water of Ken Valley. The importance of these watercourses to the siting of these farmsteads, however, is likely to have been secondary to the smaller burns located c. 70 m west and c. 100 m north of Stroanfreggan and c. 190 m north-east of Little Auchrae. These smaller watercourses, such as Auchrae Burn, are much closer in proximity to the farmsteads and would have supported agricultural endeavours at these farmsteads. Similarly, it is the midslope plateau of Round Craigs, on which both assets are located, that was likely of most importance to the agricultural endeavours these farmsteads pursued.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as examples of post-medieval agricultural settlements. It illustrates the settlement and use of moorland for agriculture while excavation and analysis, of the asset has the potential to further our understanding of their construction and use.

Contribution of setting to significance

The elements of these assets settings which contribute to their cultural significance include the spatial and visual relationships between the assets and the plateaus on which they are situated, the surrounding agricultural land, as well as the proximity of multiple minor watercourses. This is because these would have provided land suitable for agricultural exploitation.

Importance

In consideration of these heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding post-medieval agriculture, this asset is of **high** importance

Historic Assets of Regional Significance Screened In for Detailed Assessment

Dalwhat Water cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322)

The Dalwhat Water (MDG21322) cairn is thought to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age is located c. 4 m north of the Proposed Development access route.

Located c. 32 m north of the Dalwhat Water watercourse somewhere between c. 290 and 330 m AOD, the asset is afforded proximity of to a watercourse, potentially an important facet of prehistoric spirituality/belief systems, while being elevated out of its potential flood zone. The choice of this location may also have been influenced by the location of the broadly contemporary Mickle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569) c. 46 m to its south-west. Given the similar dates and function of these two assets, the siting of one of these cairns may have influenced the siting of the other. The resulting spatial relationship would have created a small, localised, funerary landscape.

Considering the apparent importance of bodies of water to early prehistoric religions/spirituality, the siting of these cairns was likely intentionally chosen to take advantage of the proximity to watercourses while avoiding the floodplain. In addition, the proximity of the Dalwhat Water cairn to the Mickle Dibbin Hill cairn suggests that intervisibility between these assets may also have influenced the siting of one another. This putative intervisibility, however, cannot be understood, appreciated or experienced due to the commercial forestry which surrounds both cairns and prevents views to and from this asset.

⁵⁵ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Kirkcudbrightshire OS Name Books, 1848-1851, Kirkcudbrightshire volume 13, OS1/20/13/25

⁵⁶ Ordnance Survey Name Book, Kirkcudbrightshire OS Name Books, 1848-1851, Kirkcudbrightshire volume 13, OS1/20/13/27

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory. However, the enclosure of the Dalwhat Water cairn to the by commercial forestry temporarily diminishes the ability to appreciate, experience and understand the putative intervisibility with Mickle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569).

Contribution of setting to significance

The proximity of this asset to Dalwhat Water would have been a vital consideration when choosing to locate this asset due to the importance of water to prehistoric spirituality and belief systems. In addition, the spatial relationship between broadly contemporary funerary monuments, such as the Dalwhat Water cairn and that of Mickle Dibbin Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569) creates a localised prehistoric funerary landscape. It is likely that the positioning of one of these monuments influenced the positioning of another.

Importance

In consideration of the ability this asset to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction at a regional level, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium** importance.

Craigencoorn cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG4368)

Craigencoorn (MDG4368) cairn is thought to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and is located c. 2.4 km south-east of the Site.

This funerary monument survives as a turf covered mound measuring 9 m in diameter and 0.7 m tall. Although in 1913 evidence of a cist was recorded, the later 1977 recording of the asset found no evidence for any internal features

Situated c. 125 m of the Shinnel Water at c. 175 m AOD the asset is afforded proximity to a watercourse, potentially an important facet of prehistoric spirituality and belief systems, while the locally raised ground lessens the risk of the monument becoming flooded.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory.

Contribution of setting to significance

The visual and spatial relationship of this asset with the Shinnel Water would have been an important consideration when siting this monument due to the putative importance of bodies of water to prehistoric spirituality and belief systems. Additionally, the availability of agricultural land would have been vital for the success of the community that constructed this monument. As such, its location towards the base of a grassy river valley, which was likely more fertile, and easier to work, than the surrounding hillsides illustrates the types of landscapes settled by early agricultural communities within Dumfries and Galloway.

Importance

In consideration of the ability this asset to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric funerary practices and monument construction at a **regional** level, this asset has been assessed to be of medium importance.

Allan's Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG24)

This asset is a post-medieval memorial which originally comprised a small cairn that was later replaced by a memorial stone. These mark the alleged location where a man by the name of George Allan and a woman named Margaret Gracie were killed by Royalist forces. It is located near the summit of Allan's Cairn hill (497 m AOD), c. 1.8 km north-east of the Site, within an area of commercial forestry.

The four sided apex pyramid memorial stone was erected in 1857 and measures c. 1.5 m tall. Enclosed by a fence, an inscription of all four sides of the memorial can be read which refers to George Allan and Margaret Gracie as martyrs but does not contain any more information as to who they were or how they died. In fact, the OS name book attributes the original cairn to a John Allan but was subsequently changed to George. A publication dating to 1855 offers the story that Margaret Gracie may have regularly assisted covenanters escape from Royalist forces and that she and died while trying to escape from dragoons who had captured them while preaching.⁵⁷ However, given the temporal distance between the events and this first known publication discussing them, it is unclear how much of the story, if any, is factual. As the OS name book reference to the commemorative nature of the original cairn post-dates the publication of the, possibly fictitious, story about

⁵⁷ The Original Secession Magazine (1855) New Series, Volume II. pp.376-385

Margaret Gracie there may be no such burial. As the memorial is located at the point where the Tynron, Penpont and Dalry parishes meet, there is a possibility that the original cairn was intended to serve as a boundary marker, or later became one.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from the evidential (architectural) value of its physical properties as well as its historical (associative) value with the Covenanter's movement of the early to mid-17th century and the persecution they faced. There may also be additional historical (associative) value with both George Allan and Margaret Gracie, the latter of which, if her actions as described in the mid-19th century are to be believed, was locally/regionally significant to the Covenanter's cause. Similarly, assuming the story is real, it may, to an extent, illustrate the violence experienced by Covenanters at the hands of Royalist forces.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial relationship with where the deaths which it commemorates are said to have taken place.

Importance

In consideration of the ability this asset to contribute to the understanding of the Covenanters and their presence within the South-West of Scotland, this asset has been assessed to be of **medium** importance.

Dalwat Water, promontory fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG4379)

Description

The Dalwat Water⁵⁸ promontory fort is located c. 383 m south-east of the Site at c. 290 m AOD overlooking the watercourses and associated valleys of Dalwat Water and Dibbin Lane Valley, c. 190 m north and c. 250 m north-east of the asset respectively.

Dalwat Water promontory fort was identified via aerial photography taken in 1948 and is perhaps identifiable underneath later post-medieval agricultural features. These features include lazy beds and the remains of structures, as a series of disjointed, low-lying earthworks which may relate to enclosing banks and ditches. These features appear to disappear beneath modern plantation obscuring the total size and shape of the asset while later agricultural disturbance obscures what may be intra- and extra-mural structures.

Located on a plateau on the north-facing slope of Martour Hill, the fort is afforded extensive views of the Dalwat Water Valley to its north and east. Included in such views is the north-eastern opening of the Dibbin Lane valley near the confluence of Dibbin Lane and Dalwat Water. This location was likely intentionally chosen to facilitate the projection of power and authority across the lower ground of the fertile Dalwat Water Valley. Given the increased competition for resources encountered throughout the Iron Age, this projection of power would have been necessary if the inhabitants of the fort sought to control the resources and movement of people along the valley.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a prehistoric fort. It illustrates the Iron Age desire to stake a claim over the resources of a wider landscape and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of how such fortified sites were constructed and occupied. Its open rural setting allows for an appreciation of its strategic function.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its position on Martour Hill. This is due to the way in which this position would have been chosen to facilitate the projection of power over lower lying ground to the north and east to secure the along the resources of the Dalwat Water and Dibbin Lane valleys within its sphere of influence.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement practices, this asset is of **medium** importance.

5-10 km Outer Study Area

The location of designated heritage assets identified within the Outer Study Area and those beyond the Outer Study Area that may experience setting change are depicted on **Figure 9.3a-c**.

The following designated heritage assets are located within the Outer Study Areas:

⁵⁸ Spelling as appears in the HER database

- 17 scheduled monuments comprising;
 - Holm of Daltallochan standing stone (SM1029)
 - Two prehistoric funerary monuments (SM1006; SM633)
 - Three Iron Age forts (SM663; SM6285; SM1101)
 - Drumlanrig Roman Fort (SM13711)
 - Six medieval castles/mottes (SM691; SM695; SM704; SM1125; SM699)
 - Two medieval crosslabs (SM1105; SM1106)
 - Kirkland church (SM3139)
 - Polmaddy medieval and post-medieval settlement (SM5391)
- 113 listed buildings comprising:
 - 11 agricultural structures such as farmhouses. And steadings
 - 10 ecclesiastical structures such as churches, graveyards and manses
 - Three commercial buildings comprising a bank (LB10331), a hotel (LB10296) and a warehouse (LB17269)
 - 61 domestic dwellings including individual isolated cottages, country houses and associated structures
 - Elements of Crawfordton school (LB10343; LB10344) and Penpoint Village school (LB17268)
 - 22 structures relating to post-medieval infrastructure, including bridges, hydro-electric schemes and a post office
 - Two commemorative monuments (LB10315; LB10309)
 - A former police station (LB10330)
- Two Gardens and Designed Landscapes (hereafter GDLs) comprising:
 - Drumlanrig Castle (GDL00143)
 - Maxwellton (Glencairn Castle) (GDL00276)
- Two conservation areas comprising:
 - Moniaive (CA178)
 - Tynron (CA179)

Designated Heritage Assets Screened in for Detailed Assessment

Baseline analysis has been undertaken for this assessment of the designated historic assets identified within the Outer Study Area in order to identify those with the potential for their cultural significance to be affected by setting change as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

Seven scheduled monuments in the Outer Study Area have theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development. Of these, three are located beyond 12 km of the nearest turbine. While the presence of turbines on the skyline in views from these heritage assets towards the Proposed Development during operation has the potential to affect the way they are experienced, the elements of their setting which contribute most to how they are understood and appreciated will not be affected. This is not predicted to result in a change to how their settings contribute to their cultural significance, or result in a significant effect in EIA terms.

Of the 113 listed buildings within the Outer Study Area, 31 have theoretical intervisibility to the Proposed Development. These have been screened out from detailed assessment as, given their distance from the Proposed Development, changes to the setting of these listed buildings during operation are not predicted to affect their cultural significance, which is largely derived from their architectural (evidential and aesthetic value) or historic (illustrative) interest.

Further information as to why designated heritage assets identified within the Outer Study Area have been screened out of the assessment of effects is presented in **Appendix B**.

The following designated heritage assets within the Outer Study Area have been included for further assessment due to potential changes to their setting.

Capenoch Loch, long cairn (SM633)

Description

Capenoch Loch (SM633) comprises the remains of a long cairn dating to the Neolithic. It is located c. 9.3 km south-east of the Site at c. 170 m AOD.

This funerary monument survives as a mound of stones measuring 34 m long by 16 m wide. Although suffering from robbing it still stands 3.1 m tall. Although no distinct burial chambers have been identified within the long cairn, up to two courses of stone walling has been identified 1.8 m inside the cairn.

Situated on the gentle north-west facing slope of Penfillan Moor, the asset is afforded views to the west and south-west of Shinnel Water and its associated valley c. 1 km to its west. Owing to the putative importance of bodies of water to prehistoric spirituality and belief systems, this asset was likely situated to take advantage of such views. Similarly, it may have been intentionally placed to be viewed from the Shinnel Water Valley to its west. In addition, the watercourses which cross the Penfillan Moor close to the cairn, and the presence of the Penfillan Moor itself, may suggest that this area is wet and may have been so in prehistory as well. Although the watercourses present today were likely altered to create the artificial Capenoch Loch, the cairn may also have been situated to take advantage of a minor burn, the original course of which no longer exists.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a prehistoric funerary monument. It illustrates prehistoric burial rites in the area and has the potential, through further excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of social/ religious practice in prehistory.

Contribution of setting to significance

The aspects of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial and visual relationship with the Shinnel Water owing to the putative importance of bodies of water to prehistoric spirituality and belief systems and the proximity to potential foci of contemporaneous settlement. The cairn was also likely intentionally positioned to facilitate distance views towards and/or from the asset, however, the current setting of the asset within an area of forestry restricts such views and, therefore, temporarily reduces the contribution these make to its cultural significance.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of medieval fortification construction and occupation, this asset is of **high** importance.

Grennan Hill, fort (SM6285)

Description

Grennan Hill comprise the remains of an Iron Age defended settlement. It is situated below between 170 m and 190 m AOD, c. 7.1 km south-east of the Site.

Enclosed by a bank and ditch, 0.8 m high and 3.5 m deep respectively, and a steep/near vertical slope on its east and south is an oval area measuring 46 m by 24 m. Two round houses occupied the enclosed oval area and appear to have been accessed via an entrance in its north-east defences.

The siting of the fortified settlement at the top of the Scaur Water Valley would have afforded the asset with extensive views along the watercourse from the south-east, west and north-west. This may have facilitated the projection of power and authority across the lower ground of the fertile Scaur Water Valley. Given the increased competition for resources encountered throughout the Iron Age, this projection of power would have been necessary if the inhabitants of the fort sought to control the resources and movement of people along the valley. Additionally, by exploiting a natural hillock, the fort is afforded a locally elevated position. This not only appears to have negated the need for the bank/ditch to enclosure the whole settlement but also allows the fort to project its authority over the flatter ground to its immediate east which may have been important for local agricultural endeavours.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a prehistoric fort. It illustrates the Iron Age desire to stake a claim over the resources of a wider landscape and has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of how such fortified sites were constructed and occupied.

Contribution of setting to significance

The elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include location overlooking the Scaur Water Valley. This is because this location would have been carefully chosen to project power across lower lying land, of the valley, ensuring its resources fall within the fort's sphere of influence. Additionally, the spatial and visual relationship between the asset and the flatter land to its east/south-east is likely to have been the most

easily exploitable land within the immediate vicinity of the fortified settlement and, as such, important for its subsistence and economic success.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of medieval fortification construction and occupation, this asset is of **high** importance.

Lower Ingleston, motte and bailey (SM695)

Description

Lower Ingleston is the remains of a medieval fortified site in the form of a motte and bailey castle, likely dating to the late 12th century. It is situated below 100 m AOD, c. 8.1 km south-east of the Site

The asset features a primary, elevated, defensive site, or motte, located on a natural hillock. It has a diameter of c. 9.5 m and is surrounded by a ditch c. 7.6 m wide and c. 3.7 m deep. By levelling the east-north-east of the same hillock, a subtriangular area which would have featured living quarters, or bailey, has been created. This measures c. 65 m in length and tapers from c. 29 m at its widest to c. 11 m at its narrowest. Although the motte and bailey would have been enclosed by palisades these have not survived as owing to the use of organic materials, such as wood, to construct them. The hillock is now almost entirely covered by trees.

By exploiting a natural hillock, the motte and bailey is afforded an elevated position. This allows close proximity to the Cairn Water and Jarbruck Burn, the confluence of which is located c. 82 m to its north-east, without risk of flooding. This position would have also facilitated extensive views along the Cairn Water Valley to the asset's east and west. This location was likely intentionally chosen to project power and authority across the lower ground of the fertile Cairn Water Valley. Given the known violence of the medieval period, this projection of power would have been necessary if the inhabitants of the motte and bailey sought to control and protect the resources and movement of people along the valley. Similarly, although the palisade walls that would have enclosed the motte and bailey have not survived, the presence of the natural hillock upon which the motte and bailey was situated demonstrates the desire of the inhabitants to not just project authority but also defend themselves from attack. The spatial, and possibly visual, relationship with Maxwellton Motte (SM699) c. 1.7 km to its east may indicate that one of these mottes was superseded by the other as such proximity between two contemporary mottes is not a common occurrence. Owing to the larger dimensions of the Lower Ingleston example, as well as its inclusion of a bailey, it may be that this fortification was a successor to that of Maxwellton.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value as an example of a medieval fortification. It illustrates the medieval desire to stake a claim over the resources of a wider landscape, and to explicitly act as both symbol and instrument of Scotto-Norman power. It also has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of how such fortified sites were constructed and occupied.

Contribution of setting to significance

The elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its location on top of a hillock which would have assisted with the projection of power and afforded the asset increased protection from assault. Its position within the Cairn Water Valley is also important as this location would have been carefully chosen to project power along the watercourse, laying claim to its resources and facilitating the control of movement through the valley. Views towards and along the Jarbruck Burn, although a minor tributary of the Cairn Water, may also have contributed to the siting of this asset as a larger. This is because a more prominent, hillock is present c. 345 m to its east. This larger hillock would at first appear as the more obvious candidate for the motte and bailey owing to the additional protection and sense of authority afforded by the more imposing hillock. However, the more restricted views along Jarbruck Burn, when compared with the hillock ultimately chosen, may have left the fortification more vulnerable to being approached from the south-west. In addition, if in contemporary use, the spatial relationship with Maxwellton motte (SM699) may have influenced the siting of this asset as local landowners vied for control of the landscape or may assist in illustrating the shift in political landscape as power centres moved and nobles responded to challenges to their authority.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of medieval fortification construction and occupation, this asset is of **high** importance.

Maxwelton, motte (SM699)

Description

Maxwelton motte is the remains of a medieval fortified site in the form of a motte. It is situated at c. 90 m AOD, c. 9.5 km to the south-east of the Site.

The motte exploits gravel mound, which stands to a height of c. 4 m, on top of which exists a level oval area measuring 21.5 m by 19 m. To the north and east of the base of the mound is an upcast bank while the remains

of a c. 5 m wide ditch is present along a short section to its north-north-west. This mound is now almost entirely covered by trees.

By exploiting what may have been a natural mound, the motte is afforded an elevated position. This not only allows proximity to the Cairn Water, c. 180 m to its west, without risk of flooding, but would also have facilitated extensive views along the Cairn Water Valley from the asset's south-east to north-west east. This location was likely intentionally chosen to project power and authority across the fertile Cairn Water Valley. Given the known violence the medieval period, this projection of power would have been necessary if the inhabitants of the motte and bailey sought to control and protect the resources and movement of people along the valley. The spatial, and possibly visual, relationship with Lower Ingleston Motte and Bailey (SM695) c. 1.7 km to its west may indicate that one of these mottes was superseded by the other as such proximity between two contemporary mottes is not a common occurrence. Owing to the smaller dimensions of the Maxwellton example and lack of bailey, it may be that this fortification was a precursor to that of Lower Ingleston.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its evidential (scientific) and historical illustrative value as an example of a medieval fortification. It illustrates the medieval desire to stake a claim over the resources of a wider landscape, and to explicitly act as both symbol and instrument of Scotto-Norman power. Like its neighbour, it also has the potential, through excavation and analysis, to further our understanding of how such fortified sites were constructed and occupied.

Contribution of setting to significance

The elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its spatial relationship with the Cairn Water. This is because this location would have been carefully chosen to project power along the watercourse, laying claim to its resources and facilitating the control of movement through the valley. In addition, if in contemporary use, the spatial relationship with Lower Ingleston motte and bailey (SM695) may have influenced the siting of this asset as local landowners vied for control of the landscape or may assist in illustrating the shift in political landscape as power centres moved and nobles responded to challenges to their authority.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of medieval fortification construction and occupation, this asset is of **high** importance.

Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886)

Description

Drumlanrig Castle country house is a category A listed post medieval castle dating to the 16th century with later additions. It is situated between 90 m and 100 m AOD, c. 9.8 km north-east of the Site.

The castle in its current form largely reflects the 17th century castle built for the 7th Lord of Drumlanrig. It is situated on a large mound, which possibly marks the location of an earlier, medieval, precursor, and features a courtyard and pink ashlar to the north and ashlar dressed rubble construction elsewhere. Notable architectural features include the horseshoe stair and projecting square bay which provides access via the north facing elevation, giant Corinthian pilasters, ornamented leadwork and turrets with bell-cast leaded roofs.

The castle is primarily accessed via a linear drive, now lined with lime trees and is located on a large mound. This may indicate that the castle was influenced by the presence of the earlier castle in the lands of Drumlanrig which Robert the Bruce granted permission for. As such, the location of Drumlanrig Castle, and the raised mound upon which it is located, may reflect the earlier, strategic, interests of the earlier castle, such as control of the movement through, and resources of, the River Nith and Marr Burn located c. 450 m east and c. 190 m south-west of the castle respectively. This elevated position increases the stature of the current castle and would increase the distance at which it can project authority and status, however, the intentional woodland plantation through the associated policies of the castle serve to restrict views of the asset from various locations. As such, the sense of authority, status and power which its location on the mound heightens is felt most when in close proximity to the asset, particularly from the associated garden to its immediate east, south and west, as well as from drive to its north. The castle forms a prominent focal point in the south of the garden and designed landscape by the same name (GDL00143), when approached from the south-east or north.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is derived primarily from its historical (illustrative) and aesthetic (architectural) value as a high-status post-medieval dwelling/castle. Its physical properties also provide evidential (scientific) value due to the incorporation of possibly earlier fabric into its construction, providing information on the evolution of such elite residences. The mound upon which it is situated also provides historical (illustrative) value as it may demonstrate the shift in from defensive to aesthetic priorities for elite residences. There is also additional historical (associative) value due to the association of the asset with the Douglas Family, the Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensberry and numerous architects including Sir William Bruce.

Contribution of setting to significance

The elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its elevated position on a mound as this may represent the careful siting of a previous defensive structure and its later development into a place of leisure. Also of importance are the spatial and visual relationships with other elements of the associated Drumlanrig Castle garden and designed landscape (GDL00143), such as the gardens to its east, south and west, as well as the main drive, and surrounding woodland. Their shape, size and location would have been heavily influenced by the location of the castle and designed to complement it through contemporary artistic philosophies. As a result, views towards the asset, particularly from the garden which it overlooks, from the northern drive and as glimpses between woodland when approached from the south-east contribute to its cultural significance.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of post-medieval architectural movements and construction practices, this asset is of **high** importance.

Drumlanrig Castle (GDL00143)

Description

This asset comprises the largely 18th to 19th century garden and designed landscape containing 22 listed buildings (two category A, 15 category B, four category C). It is located c. 7.5 km east of the Site and is set around the category A listed Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886) and the River Nith Valley.

Since the 14th century Nithsdale was the seat of power for the Douglas family who had been granted rights to build a castle on this land by Robert the Bruce. This castle would later be rebuilt in the 17th century by William Douglas, 1st Earl of Queensberry (1582-1639/40). This rebuilding, perhaps assisted by the Fife architect William Bruce (1630-1710), would form the basis of Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886) as it is today.

However, it was not until the 18th century that the impressive garden and designed landscape would begin to take place. It was Charles Douglas, the 3rd Duke of Queensberry (1698-1778), the son of James Douglas 2nd Duke of Queensberry (1662-1711), a prominent figure in the Act of Union, that would make the first efforts to establish the large formal gardens which can be seen in the mid-18th century Roy military maps. After a period of neglect, Walter Francis, the 5th Duke of Buccleuch (1806-1884), would dedicate much of his life to restoring and improving the castle and grounds with the help of his head gardener Charles McIntosh (1794-1864). It was during his time at Drumlanrig that McIntosh would write his famous 'The Book of the Garden'. This period would also see the removal of the formal radial avenues through Drumlanrig wood, instead replaces with more winding, natural, pathways.⁵⁹ The main drive also appears to move c. 30 degrees clockwise, but it is unclear if Roy's mapping was simply inaccurate in this regard. By the mid-20th century, the parterres had been removed and much of the woodland needed the replanting efforts of the 8th and 9th Dukes of Buccleuch.

Although set along the River Nith Valley, this does not necessarily create a sense of seclusion due to the length and breadth of the valley floor it occupies. However, the size of the valley floor, the slopes of the valley walls, and the extensive tree planting heavily restricts outward views.

Significance

The cultural significance of this heritage asset primarily derives from the aesthetic value of the intentional layout of the garden as well as its historical (illustrative) value as an example of, primarily, 18th and 19th century artistic trends, such as picturesque. The fact that archaeological investigations may be able to better our understanding of the development of the garden and designed landscape at Drumlanrig also means that the asset has evidential (scientific) value. Additionally, there is historical (associative) value with a wide range of historical figures, however, the clearest association is with the Dukes of Queensberry and Buccleuch whose ancestral home this was. There is also a degree of historical (associative) value with Charles McIntosh whose books written while working at Drumlanrig would make him a revered horticulturalist.

Contribution of setting to significance

Elements of this asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its location along the River Nith Valley and the resulting spatial and visual relationships between various elements of Drumlanrig, primarily listed buildings and the River Nith, owing to how these would have contributed to the aesthetic goals of the designers who were attempting to achieve particular artistic effects. Also important are the spatial and visual relationships between Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886) the woodland, gardens and other constituent listed buildings as well as views across the River Nith Valley due to the way in which it forms one of the most important focal points within the designed landscape. Other key views which are the product of careful design include:

- Those from Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886) which the garden is built around and from where views of Cairnkinna Hill to its north, Lowther Hills to its east, and Criffel Hill to its south can be attained .

⁵⁹ OS 6 inch to a mile Dumfriesshire, XXII (Survey date: 1856, Publication date: 1861)

- Views south-south-west towards Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886) along the main approach drive which was lined with lime trees in 1978.
- In combinations views of Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886) and the formal gardens to its south, east and west.
- Views to the north and south from the early/mid-19th century Creel bridge (LB3889) which provides views along the Nith River.
- Views between the Drumlanrig cottages (LB3852) and mains offices (LB3893) and beyond over the wider River Nith valley floor.
- Inward views across areas of open grassland, bound by the Nith Valley and regularly interrupted by woodland.

Importance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of post-medieval artistic movements and landscape design, this asset, and its constituent listed buildings, are of **high** importance.

Maxwelton (Glencairn Castle) (GDL00276)

Description

This asset comprises a largely 18th and 19th century garden and designed landscape containing five listed buildings (three category B and two category C). It is situated c. 9.3 km south-east of the Site and set around the category B listed Maxwelton House (LB10324).

Maxwelton House, formally Glencairn Castle, was constructed in the 15th century by the Earls of Glencairn before being sold in the early 17th century. An early layout of the formal gardens associated with Maxwelton House can be identified in the mid-18th century Roy military mapping of the lowlands. After inheriting the estate in 1805, Sir Robert Laurie, his niece-in-law Isabella, and her nephew Reverend Emilius Bayley, continued to alter the house and its gardens resulting in much of what can be seen today.

Although set within a very wide section of the Glen Cairn Valley, a degree of seclusion is achieved in places due to the extensive planting of trees throughout the garden and designed landscape which limit the availability of views into the estate. Shancastle Doon, Maswelton Hill and Crossford Hill heavily restrict outward views to the north to east.

Significance

The cultural significance of this heritage asset primarily derives from the aesthetic value of the intentional layout of the garden as well as its historical (illustrative) value as an example of, primarily, 18th and 19th century artistic trends. The fact that archaeological investigations may be able to better our understanding of the development of the garden and designed landscape at Maxwelton also means that the asset has evidential (scientific) value. Additionally, there is a degree of historical (associative) value with Sir Robert Laurie, 6th Baronet, admiral in the Royal Navy, Reverend Emilius Bayley, a famous cricketer of the period.

Contribution of setting to significance

Key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to the understanding, appreciation experience of the asset as a post-medieval garden and designed landscape is its location within the Cairn Water Valley and the resulting spatial and visual relationships between the asset and the surrounding rural landscape. This is because of how these would have contributed to the aesthetic goals of the designers who were attempting to achieve particular artistic effects. Also important are the spatial relationships between Maxwelton House (LB10324), the walled garden, and the woodland, such as Shaw Wood and the woodland garden, which restricts the intervisibility between constituent listed buildings, contributing to a sense of seclusion. Other key views which are the product of careful design include:

- Views from Maxwelton House (LB10324) south towards the north facing slopes of the Cairn Water Valley and Dalnacallan Forest, as well as south-west along the Cairn Water Valley.
- Glimpses of Maxwelton House from between the treelined southern and northern drives.
- Views north/north-east towards the isolated Episcopal Chapel (LB10325).

Significance

In consideration of this asset's designation and its potential to contribute to the understanding of post-medieval artistic movements and landscape design, this asset, and its constituent listed buildings, are of **high** importance.

Moniaive Conservation Area (CA178)

Moniaive Conservation Area is centred on the village of Moniaive situated in the Parish of Glencairn c. 5.5 km south-east of the Site and contains 15 listed buildings (one category A, Kilneiss House (LB10298), nine category B and five category C).

It is not clear when the settlement which would evolve into modern day Moniaive was first established. The presence of 'Moni' in its name may derive from the Scots Gaelic word 'moine', meaning peat or moor, but this does not suggest an early to mid-medieval origin. Unlike elsewhere in southern Scotland, Scots Gaelic was spoken in Dumfries and Galloway into the 17th century⁶⁰ by which point Moniaive was already a well-established settlement, being granted the status of burgh of barony c. 1638.⁶¹ By the time of Roy's mid-18th century military mapping Moniaive was one of the largest settlements in the area.

The location of Moniaive within a valley flanked by the Dalwhat Water and Craigdarroch Water to its immediate north and south respectively has shaped the development of the settlement by confining its expansion. This has resulted in a long and thin settlement area which only widens to the east where the two watercourses drift apart slightly and where the settlement has expanded beyond the eastern banks of the Dalwhat Water via the Moniaive High Street Bridge (LB10295). In addition to influencing the development of Moniaive, the settlement may have been intentionally situated to exploit the relatively fertile land which followed their valleys.

The village's stone cross is a key focal point within the conservation area. Views within Moniaive towards the cross are obtained when facing west along the A702 (High Street), east along the B729, and north along the A702 (Chapel Street) towards the cross.

Other key views include those west from the B729 and the A702 (High Street) towards the prominent Tower House (LB10297, category C) which appears as the tallest structure within the village.

Outside of the historic core of Moniaive, views are tightly restricted to those along the roads in and out of the conservation area due the density of roadside foliage and long, often unbroken, lines of houses situated on the roadside. Glimpses of hills beyond Moniaive can be seen sporadically along the B729 (North Street) and Ayr Street but is largely restricted to the immediate landscape owing to the walls of the Dalwhat Water and Craigdarroch Water valleys. The U398N road which links the B729 (North Street) and Ayr Street in the far west of the conservation area is the only location within Moniaive where views outside of the settlement can be consistently attained, though only during period where leaf cover is reduced.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from the evidential (architectural) and historical (illustrative) value of its constituent buildings and layout which serve to demonstrate the medieval and post-medieval development of the settlement.

Contribution of setting to significance

Important to the cultural significance of the conservation area are the spatial and visual relationships between its constituent buildings, most notably those towards the stone cross and the listed Tower House (LB10297, category C), along the B729 and the A702. This is because of how these would have been influenced by the development of Moniaive into its present form. Also contributing to the cultural significance of the asset are the Dalwhat and Craigdarroch Waters to its immediate north and south respectively, which reflect the presence of attractive resources that may have contributed to the settlement's origins, growth and form.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's designation, and potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement practices, this asset, and its constituent listed buildings, are of **high** importance.

Tynron Conservation Area (CA179)

Tynron Conservation Area is centred on the village of Tynron situated in the Parish by the same name c. 6.2 km south-east of the Site and contains seven listed buildings (one category A, Tynron Parish Church (LB17222), five category B, and one category C).

It is not clear when the settlement which would evolve into modern day Tynron was first established, however the position of the Iron Age fort of Tynron Doon (SM663) c. 1.2 km to the conservation area's north-east indicates that this general area has been settled and exploited since prehistory. The settlement can be identified in Roy's mid-18th century military mapping of the lowlands where it appears as a very minor settlement with perhaps as few as three buildings, including a church,⁶² marked along a road which appears to have formed the basis of later roads, including the C119N road running north-east/south-west through the village.

The location of Tynron was likely influenced by the presence of relatively flat, fertile, ground of the Shinnel Water Valley floor owing to its utility for agricultural endeavours. The slightly raised land on which the village is situated on the northern bank of the Shinnel Water would also have offered the settlement proximity to a source of fresh

⁶⁰ Dumfries and Galloway Council (2022) Gaelic Language Plan 2022-2027. Available from https://www.dumgal.gov.uk/media/26976/Gaelic-Language-Plan-English/pdf/Gaelic_Language_Plan_-_English.pdf?m=1670413097317 (March 2025)

⁶¹ New Statistical Accounts of Scotland (1845) Glencairn, County of Dumfries, Vol. IV. pp. 331

⁶² Presumably a precursor to the 19th century parish church (LB17222) currently present.

water while reducing the potential flood risk. The growth of Tynron between the mid-18th century military mapping and the mid-19th century Ordnance Survey mapping appears to have been heavily influenced by the presence of the Shinnel Water to its south-west (**Photo 12**), which has prevented growth in this direction, as well as the road and parish church (LB17222), around which the entire village is situated. No change at Tynron is recorded between the first⁶³ and second edition⁶⁴ OS mapping of the settlement with the settlement gaining only two new dwellings in its western extent between the mid-20th century and the early 21st.

Photo 12 - Tynron Bridge (LB17221, category B)/Tynron Conservation Area (CA179)



View west/north-west towards the Site along the Shinnel Water from Tynron Bridge (LB17221, category B) within Tynron Conservation Area (CA179). This represents one of the few available views out of the conservation area.

The Tynron Parish Church (LB17222) forms a key focal point when approached from the south-west and east due to its prominence as the tallest structure in the village. This prominence is most clearly appreciated in north facing views from Tynron Bridge (LB17721) and from c. 300 m to its east from the U403N road outside of the Conservation Area south of Kirkland country house (LB17179).

When approached from the north, the parish church is less prominent owing to the buildings which line the road partially screening the church from view. This restriction of views to the west, encourages views over the agricultural land to the east.

Significance

The cultural significance of this asset is primarily derived from the evidential (architectural) and historical (illustrative) value of its constituent buildings and layout which serve to demonstrate the post-medieval development of the settlement.

Contribution of setting to significance

Contributing to the cultural significance of the asset are the spatial and visual relationships between the conservation area's constituent listed buildings, most notably those towards Tynron Parish Church (LB17222). Also contributing to the cultural significance of the asset is the spatial relationship with the Shinnel Water which has formed a key constraint to the development of the settlement, heavily influencing the shape of the settlement as it is today.

Importance

In consideration of this heritage asset's designation, and potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement practices, this asset, and its constituent listed buildings, are of **high** importance.

Embedded Mitigation and Good Practice

Desk-based surveys and a site walkover, have been conducted to identify and record heritage assets within the Site. While no turbines have been relocated due to the potential for direct physical impacts to known archaeological features, the presence and sensitivity of heritage assets has influenced turbine siting decisions to avoid potential impacts arising as a consequence of setting change.

⁶³ OS 6 inch to a mile Dumfriesshire, Sheet XXX (Survey Date: 1856, Publication date: 1860)

⁶⁴ OS 6 inch to a mile Dumfriesshire, Sheet XXX.NE (Survey Date: 1898, Publication date: 1900)

The Outline CEMP (refer to **Technical Appendix 4.1**) outlines the potential for mitigation work which includes fencing off archaeological sites where required and the supervision of construction works in the vicinity of known assets by an archaeological clerk of works in the form of a watching brief. The precise scope of work would be agreed upon with DGC.

Good practice measures to prevent, reduce, and/or where possible offset potential physical effects to historic assets, including previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains, are proposed. Measures which will be adopted include:

- The temporary fencing off or marking out of historic assets in proximity to the construction footprint to prevent accidental damage during construction.
- Implementation of a working protocol should previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains (e.g. archaeological deposits and features) be discovered.
- The use of a CEMP, supplemented by toolbox talks as appropriate, to highlight the historic environment sensitivities of areas of the Site to those working on the Proposed Development. An outline CEMP is provided in **Technical Appendix 4.1**.

It is anticipated that these measures will be secured by Standard Conditions.

During construction, micro-siting may take place to allow adjustment within a defined radius of the proposed turbine locations, and a similar tolerance either side of the access track locations and other infrastructure. The micro-siting allowance for turbines and associated infrastructure is up to 100 m, as set out in **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development**. Following a review of these areas and after the implementation of restrictions to micro-siting, direct physical effects to historic assets due to micro-siting have been avoided.

Assessment

Introduction

This chapter considers potential effects from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development in relation to the cultural significance of the heritage assets outlined in the previous baseline chapter.

A summary of the Proposed Development is provided above. Further detailed information in relation to the construction and operation of the Proposed Development can be found in **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development**.

Influence of Cultural Heritage on the Design Process

Chapter 3: Site Description and Design Evolution outlines the site selection process that was undertaken by the Applicant for the Proposed Development, the approach taken to design and how, and why, the turbine layout and associated infrastructure has been modified during the iterative EIA process.

The Proposed Development has evolved considerably from the 'maximum development scenario' initially established at scoping. Following initial consultation, site specific design principles for cultural heritage were applied as part of the iterative design process. These comprised seeking to avoid physical interaction with heritage assets and to limit the intervisibility between key heritage assets.

Potential Effects on Assets

Direct Effects Resulting from Physical Change

Designated Historic Assets

No direct physical effects to designated historic assets resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Non-designated Historic Assets

Direct physical effects to ten non-designated heritage assets resulting from the construction of the proposed, eight of which are assessed to be of low importance with two, Meikle Dibbin Hill Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDHG21569) and Croglin (DGC HER Ref: MDG4377) assessed to be of medium importance.

Direct physical effects are presented in **Table 5** and are summarised below.

Upgrading of the forestry access track from Strahanna may result in the partial loss of Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569)'s surviving physical remains (evidential and historical value). The extent of this asset, which is of medium importance, could not be ascertained during the Site survey owing to the establishment of intervening commercial forestry and construction of an access track. It is likely that this asset has been lost as a consequence of the construction of the forestry track, but this could not be definitively proved in the field. However, the anticipated level of impact is judged to be **small**, resulting in a **minor** potential level of effect in the context of the EIA Regulations.

The upgrading of the existing forestry track, from Strahanna could potentially result in the slight loss or alteration of the physical remains of three non-designated heritage assets comprising:

- Meikle Auchrae (DGC HER Ref: MDG15865);
- Boundary Feature (LUC_ID: 88);
- Boundary Feature (LUC_ID: 67)

The partial loss of these non-designated historic assets, assessed to be of **low** importance, could lead to a level of impact judged to be small, resulting in a **minor** potential level of effect and, as such, are not significant.

The construction of new access tracks could potentially result in the slight loss or alteration of the physical remains of two non-designated heritage assets comprising:

- Field Boundary (LUC_ID: 80), related to Meikle Auchrae (DGC HER Ref: MDG26151);
- Boundary Feature (LUC_ID: 70).

The partial loss of these non-designated historic assets, assessed to be of low importance, could lead to a level of impact judged to be **small** resulting in a **minor** potential level of effect and, as such, are not significant.

The construction of access tracks within the Site serving the Construction Compounds will result in the partial loss or alteration to the physical remains (evidential and historical value) of the remains of a sheep shelter (LUC_ID: 29). In addition, the required permanent tree felling may also result in the partial loss of this asset. The level of impact to this asset is judged to be **medium** resulting in a **minor** potential level effect in the context of the EIA Regulations and is also not significant.

The construction of access tracks within the Site serving T3-T9, as well as the track to Borrow Pit 3, will result in the partial loss of a former boundary feature (LUC_ID: 19). In addition, an area of tree felling will also contribute to the partial loss of this asset. The partial alteration to its physical remains will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor potential level effect in the context of the EIA Regulations and, as such, is not significant.

The construction of access tracks within the Site between T1 and T2 will result in the partial loss or alteration to the physical remains (evidential and historical value) of a boundary feature (LUC_ID: 96). The partial alteration to its physical remains will lead to a level of impact judged to be **small** resulting in a **minor** potential level effect in the context of the EIA Regulations and, as such, is not significant.

The clearing of an area of an area of immature conifers planted in 2019 and planting of broadleaf tree species, as discussed in the Outline Nature Enhancement Management Plan (refer to **Technical Appendix 7.6**), is likely to result in the partial loss or alteration to the physical remains (historical illustrative value) of Croglin (DGC HER Ref: MDG4377) farmstead and commemorative stone, which is of medium importance. As it was not possible to visit this asset during the Site survey, the level of above ground preservation of the farmstead's physical remains of the farmstead, since converted into a sheepfold, is unknown. Also unknown is the certainty, or nature and preservation of any potential inhumations related to the gravestone due to the fact that these are below ground. A review of satellite imagery reveals that an area coinciding with this HER entry approximately measuring 17 m x 37 m has previously been avoided by the commercial forestry. As such it is anticipated that the removal of existing forestry will result in a level of impact judged to be small leading to a minor potential level effect in the context of the EIA Regulations and, as such, is not significant.

Following the adoption of construction best practice presented in the Outline Construction Environment Management Plan (Outline CEMP), including the clear demarcation of known historic asset, it is anticipated that potential direct physical effects due to accidental damage or micro-siting during construction can be avoided.

Previously Unrecorded Buried Archaeological Remains

The potential for hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, and their preservation, has been assessed to be low. Therefore, the maximum likely magnitude of change is **small**, resulting in a maximum case **minor** effect.

Paleoenvironmental Potential

Peat coverage of the Site has been mapped with the deepest peats being up to 4 m deep. The design development for the Proposed Development has sought to avoid interacting with areas of deep peat and changes to the hydrology of the Site. Where there is potential for areas of peat to retain paleoenvironmental information, the potential for the construction of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of this record has been assessed to be **medium**, resulting in a maximum case **minor** level of effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. Further information on the peat coverage and how areas of peat were identified and avoided through the iterative design process is provided in **Chapter 6: Geology, Hydrology and Peat**.

Table 5 - Non-designated Heritage Assets Susceptible to Direct Physical Effects

Historic Asset Name	HER Ref.	LUC_ID	Importance	Impact Description	Level of Impact / Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect
Meikle Auchrae	MDG15865	85	Low	The construction of the new Site access track and upgrading of the existing track via Strathana will result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill	MDG21569	N/A	Medium	The upgrading of the Site access track via Strathana may result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Meikle Auchrae	MDG26151	80	Low	The construction of the new Site access track and upgrading of the existing track via Strathana, as well as associated cut earthworks, will result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Croglin	MDG4377	42	Medium	The proposed removal of immature conifer species, planted in 2019, and replanting with broadleaved species as part of the Nature Enhancement Management Plan (NEMP) may result in the partial loss of this asset's surviving physical remains.	Small	Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	19	Low	The construction of the new access track between the Site Access Track and T3, between borrow Pit 3 and T4, between T5 and T7, between T6 and T7 and between T8 and T9, as well as associated cut and fill earthworks, will result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Sheep shelter	N/A	29	Low	The construction of the new access track for the Construction Compound, associated fill earthworks, will result in the substantial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Medium	Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	70	Low	The construction of the new Site access track, associated cut and earthworks, and upgrading of the existing track via Strathana, will result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	96	Low	The construction of access tracks within the Site between T1 and T2 will result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	88	Low	The upgrading of the existing track via Strathana, may result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	67	Low	The upgrading of the existing track via Strathana may result in the partial loss of this asset's physical remains.	Small	Minor

Direct Effects Resulting from Setting Changes

This section identifies changes to the setting of heritage assets resulting from the presence of the Proposed Development during operation, and the potential effects on the cultural significance of heritage assets identified in the baseline, including how changes to the setting will affect how the current setting of heritage assets contributes to how they are understood, appreciated or experienced.

Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569)

This non-designated heritage asset is of medium importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 27 (**Figure 9.31**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that eight turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development is the access track to be upgraded which runs through the area of archaeological interest related to this asset. The nearest turbine to the asset, T3, will be c. 1.7 km to its north-east.

Although the access track is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this cairn, it largely follows existing access routes and will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Turbines T2-9 will be visible from this asset. Given the distance from the asset to the closest turbine, and their height (200 m to tip), the Proposed Development will be a notable change to the setting of this asset. However, turbines will be set back from the ridge that forms the northern wall of the Dalwhat Water Valley. This results in views of T1-T3 being limited to glimpses of the turbine blades on the skyline behind intervening topography.

The key elements of the cairn's setting which contribute to its cultural significance, including its location on an elevated position overlooking the Dalwhat Water Valley as well as its spatial relationships with a tributary of the Dalwhat Water and the broadly contemporary Dalwhat Water Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322) will remain well-defined and recognisable.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the deliberate siting of the cairn, turbines to the north-east will be a notable change to the asset's setting, and how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the cultural significance of this heritage asset is principally derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value, which will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development in its setting.

The Proposed Development will not affect this historic asset's key setting relationships but will alter how they are experienced. This change to the way in which this asset's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn (SM1043)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 1 (**Figure 9.5**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development is the access track which is located c. 3.2 km north of the asset. The nearest turbine to the asset, T4, will be c. 9.6 km to its north-east.

Although the access track is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this cairn, it largely follows existing access routes and will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. Additionally, the low-lying nature of the road is likely to limit its visibility from a distance. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Turbines T1-9 will be visible from this asset. Given the distance from the asset to the closest turbine, and their height (200 m to tip), the Proposed Development will be a notable change to the setting of this asset, however, the turbines will be located behind Little Dibbin, Corlae and Martour Hills. In addition, the spacing of turbines permits views beyond the Proposed Development, with views of turbines T4 and T7-9 limited to glimpses of the turbine blades on the skyline.

The key elements of the cairn's setting which contribute to its cultural significance, including its location within an area of open moorland, its prominence within said moorland and its spatial relationship with Stroanfreggan Burn and other broadly contemporary monuments, such as the broadly contemporary Smitton's Bridge kerb cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3937) and possible cairn at Culmark Moss (DGC HER Ref: MDG3943), which will remain well-defined, recognisable, and easily readable in the landscape.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the deliberate siting of the cairn, turbines to the north-east will be a notable change to the asset's setting, and how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the heritage significance of this historic asset is principally derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value, which will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development in its setting.

The Proposed Development will not affect this historic asset's key setting relationships but will alter how they are experienced. This change to the way in which Stroanfreggan Bridge's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

In addition, no adverse impact on the 'integrity of setting' has been identified for this asset.

Craigengillan, cairn (SM2238)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 2 (**Figure 9.6**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that seven turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development is the access track which is located c. 1.9 km east of the asset. The nearest turbine to the asset, T2, will be c. 8.8 km to its north-east.

Although the access track is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this cairn, it largely follows existing access routes and will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not expected to be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Turbines T2, T3, and T5-9 will be visible from this asset. Given the distance from the asset to the closest turbine, and their height (200 m to tip), the Proposed Development will be a notable change to the setting of this asset. However, turbines will be located behind the Little Dibbin and Benbrack Hills, evenly spaced ensuring the permeability of views across the landscape, and T2 and T3 will only be visible as glimpses of turbine blades on the skyline. In addition, the intervening distance will diminish their prominence.

The key elements of the cairn's setting which contribute to its cultural significance, including its elevated location overlooking Ken Water and its valley and the spatial relationship with the broadly contemporary Round Craigs cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3944) will remain well-defined, recognisable, and easily readable in the landscape.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the deliberate siting of the cairn, turbines to the north-east will be a notable change to the asset's setting, and how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the heritage significance of this historic asset is principally derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value, which will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development in its setting.

The Proposed Development will not affect this historic asset's key setting relationships but will alter how they are experienced. This change to the way in which Craigengillan's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

In addition, no adverse impact on the 'integrity of setting' has been identified for this asset.

Caitloch House and Gatepiers (LB10338)

The ZTV for the Proposed Development has identified that there will be potential intervisibility with up to six turbines from the asset. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is T9 located c. 5.8 km to its north-west.

The Proposed Development will be located behind Glenskelly Hill and Holmhead Hill. Although up to six turbines will be visible, it is expected that only the hubs of T7-T9 may be visible with the visibility of other turbines being limited to glimpses of turbine blades on the skyline.

The elements of the asset's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, including its spatial relationship with the U394N road linking the asset to Moniaive and the sense of seclusion/privacy afforded to the asset by its position on land which is located above the and the extensive tree planting, will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development, or its presence in the setting of the asset.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the siting of the house and gatepiers or its spatial relationships, turbines to the north-west will be a notable change to the asset's setting. This will slightly alter how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from its historical (illustrative) and evidential (architectural) value, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Tererran Bridge Over Dalwhat Water (LB10319)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

The ZTV for the Proposed Development has identified that there will be potential intervisibility with up to five turbines from the asset. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is T9 located c. 4.8 km to its north-west.

The Proposed Development will be located behind Glenskelly Hill and Green/Bail Hill and set back from the Dalwhat Water Valley. Although the hubs of T8 and T9 may be located above the skyline, visibility of other turbines will be limited to glimpses of turbine blades on the skyline. These turbines will be present in the setting of the asset but will not alter the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset as a post-medieval bridge. The elements of the bridge's setting which contribute to its

cultural significance, including its spatial relationship with the Dalwhat Water, U394N road to its south which it connects to, and the Tererran farmstead to its north will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

In addition, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from its historical (illustrative) and evidential (architectural) value, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Stellhead Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG3920)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 19 (**Figure 9.23**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development is the access track which is located c. 1.9 km north of the asset. The nearest turbine to the asset, T5 will, be c. 7 km to its north-east.

Although the access track is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this cairns it largely follows existing access routes and will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. Additionally, the low lying nature of the road is likely to limit its visibility from a distance. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Turbines T1-T9 will be visible from this asset, creating a wide lines of turbines in views to its east. Given the distance from the asset to the closest turbine, and their height (200 m to tip), the Proposed Development will be a notable change to the setting of this asset. However, T7-T9 will be located behind Martour Hill with only their blades visible, with the Proposed Development as a whole appearing on the on the edge Stroanfreggan Burn/Dibbin Lane Valley. In addition, the key elements of the cairn's setting which contribute to its cultural significance, including its elevated location overlooking Stroanfreggan Burn and along and Dibbin Lane will remain well-defined, recognisable, and easily readable in the landscape.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the deliberate siting of the cairn, turbines to the north-east will be a notable change to the asset's setting, and how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the heritage significance of this historic asset is principally derived from its evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value, which will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development in its setting.

The Proposed Development will not affect this historic asset's key setting relationships but will alter how they are experienced. This change to the way in which Stellhead Cairn's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.

Holmhead Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG4423)

This non-designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 26 (**Figure 9.26**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is T9, located c. 3.4 km to its north-west.

The Proposed Development will be located behind the Glenskelly, Dalwhat and Bail hills and, although turbines will be introduced to north-west facing views from the asset these are expected to be visible largely as glimpses of turbines on the skyline with only one turbine hub visible. Given the distance to the nearest element of the Proposed Development (T9) and the visibility of turbines, this intervisibility will not alter the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the asset as a prehistoric cairn, including its elevated position and proximity to Dalwhat Water. These elements of the cairn's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development, or its presence in the setting of the asset.

In addition, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the presence of the Proposed Development will be a notable addition to the setting of the asset, this will not affect the cairn's key setting relationships or how these contribute to the cultural significance of the asset. it will slightly change how these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Caitloch (DGC HER Ref: MDG5137)

This non-designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 25 (**Figure 9.29**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is T9, located c. 6.1 km to its north-west.

The closest elements of the Proposed Development to this asset will be located behind the Glenskelly, Dalwhat and Bail hills meaning that only T8 and T9 will be visible as more than glimpses of turbine blades and hubs on the horizon. Although present in views to the north-west along the Dalwhat The presence of the Proposed Development in views to the north-west will not alter how the key aspects of this asset's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, such as its elevated position and proximity to Dalwhat Water are appreciated, understood and experienced.

In addition, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the presence of the Proposed Development will be a notable addition to the setting of the asset, this will not affect the cairn's key setting relationships or how these contribute to the cultural significance of the asset. it will slightly change how these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Castle Hill, fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG4415)

This non-designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 21 (**Figure 9.25**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that three turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is T9, located c. 2.4 km to its north.

The Proposed Development will be located behind the Glenskelly Hill. Although present in views to the north-west, the Proposed Development will appear as a single hub and glimpses of turbine blades visible on the skyline behind intervening topography. This will not alter the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset as a prehistoric fort, including its elevated position, proximity to Dalwhat Water Valley and extensive views over lower lying ground to the south-east and west. The appreciation, understanding and experience of these elements of the asset's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

In addition, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the presence of the Proposed Development will be a notable addition to the setting of the asset, this will not affect the cairn's key setting relationships or how these contribute to the cultural significance of the asset. it will slightly change how these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

St Connel's Chapel and Well (DGC HER Ref: MDG4367)

This non-designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 20 (**Figure 9.24**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that four turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is T9, located c. 2.9 km to its north-west.

The Proposed Development will be located on top of Green/Bail hill which forms the north-western edge of the natural bowl like feature the asset is located within. Although up to four turbines will be present in views to the north-west, two out of the four turbines will only be visible as glimpses of turbine blades on the skyline behind Cormunnoch Hill. This visibility of the Proposed Development will not alter the appreciation, understanding or experience of the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset as a possible early medieval chapel, including its proximity to Dry Burn and natural spring.

In addition, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the presence of the Proposed Development will be a notable addition to the setting of the asset, this will not affect the assets key setting relationships or how these contribute to the cultural significance of the asset. it will slightly change how these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Shiel Burn/Colt Hill/Black Hill (DGC HER Ref: MDG9425)

This non-designated heritage asset is of high importance.

The ZTV for the Proposed Development has identified that there will be potential intervisibility with up to nine turbines from where the digitised section of this road in the HER crosses the summit of Cairn Hill and passes Black Hill. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is the access track c. 310 m to its south-east. The nearest turbine, T2, is located c. 1.4 km to its east.

The closest element of the Proposed Development, the main access track, will be located along the existing access track c. 310 m to its south-west. As only c. 125 m of this track will be new, the rest simply being upgraded, it is not anticipated that this element of the Proposed Development will be a notable change to the setting of the asset. Additionally, the access track will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Turbines will appear on the opposite side of the Fingland Burn Valley with T3 framed by T1 and T2 to its north and T4-9 to its south. Although turbines, particularly T2 and T3, will be notable additions to the setting of the asset, this will not alter the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset as an improved medieval road through a rural upland environment. These key elements of the asset's setting include the immediate topography around the asset and availability of views towards said rural upland landscape.

The presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the siting of the road, including views over the uplands to the east which the road would have previously run past. This will slightly alter how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships. As such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Scalloch / Little Auchrae (DGC HER Ref: MDG11404) and Kiln Knowe / Stroanpatrick (DGC HER Ref: MDG15860) post-medieval agricultural features

These non-designated heritages asset are of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 17-18 (**Figures 9.21-22**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from these assets, it is anticipated that, during the operation of the Proposed Development, five turbines will be visible from Scalloch/Little Auchrae and up to nine turbines will be visible from Kiln/Knowe / Stroanpatrick. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to these assets is the access track c. 1 km and c. 1.9 km north-east and north of the assets respectively. The closes turbine to either asset is T9, located c. 7.9 km north-east of Little Auchrae and c. 8 km north-east of Stroanpatrick.

Although the access track is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this cairn it largely follows existing access routes and will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. Additionally, the low-lying nature of the road is likely to limit its visibility from a distance. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Although present in views to the north-east, the Proposed Development will appear behind the intervening topography of Manquhill, Craigencarse and Benbrack Hills from Little Auchrae and behind martour Hill from Stroanpatrick. As a result, the visibility of the Proposed Development from these assets will largely be restricted to glimpses of turbine blades on the skyline. This will not alter the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of these assets as post-medieval farmsteads, including their position on a plateau on the midslope of Round Craigs and the proximity of minor local watercourses such as Auchrae Burn.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the siting of these farmsteads or their spatial and functional relationship with the plateau upon which they are situated and the minor watercourses located in close proximity, the introduction of turbines to the north-east will be a notable change to their settings. This will slightly alter how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect these asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Dalwhat Water Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322)

This non-designated heritage asset is of medium importance.

The ZTV for the Proposed Development has identified that there will be potential intervisibility with up to seven turbines from Dalwhat Water cairn. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to this asset is the access track c. 57 m to its south-west. The closest turbine to is T3, located c. 1.4 km to its north-east.

Although the access track is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this cairn it largely follows existing access routes and will weather over time, becoming less noticeable with age. Additionally, the low lying nature of the road is likely to limit its visibility from a distance. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Although present in views to the north-east, the Proposed Development will be set back from the Dalwhat Water Valley on and behind the hills of Lagdubh, Blackcraig and Mullwhanny. This largely screens the turbines from view with only the only hub expected to be visible being that of T9. In addition, the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of this asset as prehistoric funerary monument, including its spatial relationship with the Dalwhat Water and the broadly contemporary Miekle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569) c. 46 m to its south-west. These elements of the asset's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development, or its presence in the setting of the asset.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the siting of this cairn or its spatial relationship with the Dalwhat Water or Miekle Dibbin Hill cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG21569), the introduction of turbines to the north-east will be a notable change to its setting. This will slightly alter how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the introduction of the Proposed Development in the setting of the asset will not affect the cairn's key setting relationships, it will slightly change how these are experienced. This slight change to the way in which Dalwhat Water cairn's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect in EIA terms.

Craigencoona, cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG4368)

This non-designated heritage asset is of medium importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 24 (**Figure 9.28**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 4.9 km to its north-west.

Although present in views to the north-west, the Proposed Development will appear on the periphery of the Appin Burn Valley which forms a tributary of the Shinnel Water Valley within which this asset is located. In addition, T7-T9 will be partially obscured by Brunt and Cormunnach Hills. As a result, the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of this asset as prehistoric funerary monument, including its location within a fertile river valley and the spatial and visual relationship with the Shinnel Water, will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development, or its presence in the setting of the asset.

While the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the siting of this cairn or its spatial and visual relationship with the fertile Shinnel Water Valley and the Shinnel Water itself, the introduction of turbines to the north-west will be a notable change to its setting. This will slightly alter how it is experienced in the landscape. However, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the introduction of the Proposed Development in the setting of the asset will not affect the cairn's key setting relationships, it will slightly change how these are experienced. This slight change to the way in which Craigenconna cairn's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect in EIA terms.

Allan's Cairn (DGC HER Ref: MDG24)

This non-designated heritage asset is of medium importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 26 (**Figure 9.30**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines⁶⁵ will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to this asset is T3, located c. 2 km to its south-east.

Although present in views to the south and south-west, the Proposed Development will variously appear behind Colt Hill, Lamgarroch Hill and Blackcraig Hill. This will not alter the key elements of this asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of this asset as post-medieval memorial marking the site where two covenanters were killed, including its spatial relationship with the site of the killings.

Although the introduction of turbines to the south and south-west will be a notable addition to the landscape, the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of this asset as a memorial or its spatial relationship with where George Allan and Margaret Gracie were killed while escaping covenanters through the southern uplands. In addition, the cultural significance of this

⁶⁵ T9 will be present in views towards the Site, however, it is entirely obscured from view by T8 in CHVP 26 (**Figure 9.30**)

asset is principally derived from the evidential (architectural) value of its physical remains and its historical (associative) value with the Covenanters movement as well as George Allan and Margaret Gracie, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced. As such, no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Dalwat Water, promontory fort (DGC HER Ref: MDG4379)

This non-designated heritage asset is of medium importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 23 (**Figure 9.27**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is the access track c. 430 m to its north-west. The nearest turbine is T5, located c. 1.6 km to its north-east.

The closest element of the Proposed Development, the main access track, will be located along the existing access track c. 500 m to its north-west. This access track will consist of upgrading the existing track as well as new track further west. The new track will be located behind/above an existing track and will weather with age, becoming less noticeable over time, while the track to be upgraded is already present in the landscape. As such, this element of the Proposed Development is not be a noticeable change in the setting of this asset.

Turbines T1-9 will be present in views to the north and east of the asset with T2 and T3 partially obscured by Blackraig Hill. Although the remainder of the turbines will be prominent additions along the ridgeline that forms the top of the northern Dalwat Water Valley wall. This will not alter the key elements of the asset's setting which contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset as a prehistoric fort, including its elevated position, views over the Dalwat Water and Little Dibbin Valleys and extensive views over lower lying ground to the north and east. These elements of the asset's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, will remain well-defined, recognisable, and easily readable in the landscape and will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development, or its presence in the setting of the asset.

The presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the siting of the fort, its relationship with the Dalwat Water and Little Dibbin Valleys or its key views over lower lying land. The way in which these elements of this asset's setting, which contribute to its cultural significance, are experienced will be slightly altered. However, the cultural significance of this asset is principally derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of its physical remains, which will not be affected by the operation of the Proposed Development.

While the introduction of the Proposed Development in the setting of the asset will not affect the cairn's key setting relationships, it will slightly change how these are experienced. This slight change to the way in which Castle Hill's setting is experienced will lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor level of effect, which is not a significant effect in EIA terms.

Capenoch Loch, long cairn (SM633)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 7 (**Figure 9.11**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that six turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 11.7 km to its north-west.

Turbines will be heavily obscured by the intervening topography of the Auchengibbert and Bennan Hills with T1, T2 and T4 entirely obscured from view with just the blade tip of T3 visible and T5 and T6 only visible from the hub up. Although T7-T9 will be largely unobstructed, given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine and their height (200 m to tip), the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding and appreciation of the asset's elevated position within the Shennel Water Valley and the resulting spatial and visual relationship with the Shinnel Water itself, or how this is experienced.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Grennan Hill, fort (SM6285)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 6 (**Figure 9.12**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that eight turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 9.8 km to its west.

Turbines T1-T3, T5-T9 will be visible from this asset in views to the west, however, due to the intervening topography of the Pinzarie and Brunt Hills T1-T3 and T5 will only be visible in glimpses of their blades, while T6, T7 and T9 will be obscured up to their hubs. Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine, their

height (200 m to tip), and the extent at which the turbines will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's deliberate positioning overlooking the Scuar Water Valley, or its intended dominance the valley and the flat land to its east.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Lower Ingleston, motte and bailey (SM695)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 8 (**Figure 9.12**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that four turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 9.5 km to its north-west.

Turbines T6-T9 will be visible as narrow cluster in views to the north-west from this asset. However, due to the intervening topography of the Tererran, Brunt Cornunnoch and Freen/Bail Hills, T5-T7 will only be visible in glimpses of their blades. Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine, their height (200 m to tip), and the extent at which the turbines will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's deliberate positioning on the top of a natural hillock, adding to the asset's defences, its intended dominance over the Cairn Water and Jarbruck Burn Valleys, or its spatial relationship with Maxwellton motte (SM699).

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Maxwelton, motte (SM699)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 9 (**Figure 9.13**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that one turbine will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 11.1 km to its north-west.

Although a turbine will be present in views from this asset, the presence of intervening topography such as the Maqueston, Corriedow and Brunt Hills means that this turbine will only be visible as glimpses of its blade on the skyline. Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine, their height (200 m to tip), and the extent at which the turbine will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's deliberate positioning on the top of a natural hillock, adding to the asset's defences, its intended dominance over the Cairn Water, or its spatial relationship with Lower Ingleston motte and bailey (SM695).

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Drumlanrig Castle (LB3886)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 13 (**Figure 9.17**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9 located c. 12.7 km to its south-west.

Although T9 is the closest element of the Proposed Development to this asset only T1 will be present in views towards the Site from the asset at a distance of c. 13.9 km. Given the distance between the asset and the visible elements of the Proposed Development, the presence of intervening topography such as Brown Hill and Kerb Hill, the visibility of this turbine is expected to be reduced to faint glimpses of the turbine blade. Considering the extensive woodland which forms an important part of this asset's setting, the Proposed Development is expected to be entirely screened from view. In addition, the asset will not be seen in combination with the Proposed Development in key views which contribute to the asset's cultural significance, and which are attained from its south-east, north and south. As such, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's location within the River Nith Valley, its surrounding landscape, or the visual and spatial relationships between it and other listed buildings and landscape features which form part of its associated garden and designed landscape (GDL00143).

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Drumlanrig Castle (GDL00143)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 13 (**Figure 9.17**) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that one turbine will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 10.4 km to its west.

Although up to nine turbines will have theoretical intervisibility from various locations within this asset, these locations are restricted to its periphery on higher ground near the top of the Nith River Valley. The minimum distance between the Proposed Development (T9) and the asset is 10.9 km. However, it is expected that the woodland which occupies much of this higher ground, and which forms an important aspect of this garden and designed landscape, will screen the Proposed Development from view across much of the GDL. No turbines are visible in views towards or from any of the asset's constituent listed buildings other than Drumlanrig Castle itself (LB3886) where only the tip of T1 will be seen at a distance of c. 13.9 km, behind the intervening topography of the Druid, Kerb, and Coutham Hills. It is expected that the asset's woodland will completely screen this turbine from view. Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine and the extent at which the turbines will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's location within the River Nith Valley, its surrounding landscape, or the visual and spatial relationships between its constituent listed buildings and landscape features.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Maxwelton (Glencairn Castle) (GDL00276)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 14 (Figure 9.18) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that two turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 11 km to its north-west.

Although up to six turbines will have theoretical intervisibility from various locations within this asset, these locations are restricted to its periphery with turbines T3 and T5-T9 present in views from an area of woodland the far west of this asset. In addition, the views of T3, T5-T7 are expected to be heavily obscured by intervening topography, such as the Maqueston and Brunt Hills. Due to the extensive woodland plantation across the asset, the availability of views of the Proposed Development in combination with this asset's constituent listed buildings from within the GDL are heavily restricted. Although up to two turbines will be visible from the vicinity of Maxwelton House (LB10324) this will be limited to the blade tips of T8 and T9 and will be further screened from view by the GDL's woodland, which form an important part of this asset.

Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine, their height (200 m to tip), and the extent at which the turbines will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's location within the Cairn Water Valley or the spatial and visual relationship between the asset's constituent listed buildings and landscape features.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Moniaive Conservation Area (CA178)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 16 (Figure 9.20) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that five turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 6.8 km to its north-west.

Up to eight turbines will have theoretical intervisibility from various locations within this asset. However, the way in which this asset is characterised by buildings lining narrow streets means that the Proposed Development is expected to be screened from view in much of the asset. The only locations within the asset where this is not expected to be the case is North Street and the U398N road which connects North Street with the B729 when travelling/looking north-west. As demonstrated by CHVP 16 (**Figure 9.20**) which represents the view from North Street, intervisibility from such locations is expected to be reduced to around five turbines. Of these five turbines, only T9 is anticipated to be visible as more than glimpses of turbines on the skyline with its hub just visible above intervening topography. Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine, their height (200 m to tip), and the extent at which the turbines will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's location between Dalwhat Water and Craigdarroch Water, the resulting form of the settlement, or the visual and spatial relationships between the Conservation Area's constituent listed buildings.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Tynron Conservation Area (CA179)

This designated heritage asset is of high importance.

As can be seen in CHVP 15 (Figure 9.19) which presents a representative view towards the Site from this asset, it is anticipated that nine turbines will be visible during the operation of the Proposed Development. The nearest element of the Proposed Development to the asset is turbine T9, located c. 8.3 km to its north-west.

Intervisibility with the Proposed Development is limited to the area south/south-west of Tynron Parish Church (LB17222) with all nine turbines present in views to the east when entering the village from the south and until Tynron Parish Hall. However, T1-T4 will only be visible as glimpses of their blades due to the intervening topography of the Thistlemark and Strathmilligan Hills. From within the core of the village, intervisibility drops to five turbines, T5-T9, but it is expected that the narrow roads combined with the fact that buildings are set directly on the road edge, will result in the Proposed Development being screened from view. As such, in-combination views from within Tynron of its constituent listed buildings and the Proposed Development will be extremely limited. The Proposed Development will not be visible when approaching the village from the north and, although up to seven turbines may be visible when viewed from the C119N road which enters Tynron from its east, the turbines will appear beyond the Shinnel Water Valley.

Given the distance between the asset and the closest turbine, their height (200 m to tip), and the extent at which the turbines will be visible, the Proposed Development will not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the asset's location along the Shinnel Water, the resulting form of the settlement, or the visual and spatial relationships between the Conservation Area's constituent listed buildings primarily those towards the Parish Church.

The introduction of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect this asset's key setting relationships, or the way these are experienced, as such no effects resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Non-designated heritage assets of low importance located within the Site

Six non-designated heritage assets located in open areas along the Appin Burn in the centre of the Site will experience setting change due to the presence of the Proposed Development during operation, including turbines and associated infrastructure such as access tracks, and the removal of historic landscape elements (field boundaries) have been identified. These changes will affect the setting of the following non-designated historic assets assessed to be of low importance:

- Appin / 'Apine' / 'Aping' (DGC HER Ref: MDG26185)
- Boundary Feature (LUC_ID: 25)
- Complex Sheep enclosure (LUC_ID: 26)
- Field enclosure (LUC_ID: 55)
- Unknown enclosure (LUC_ID: 61)
- Unknown enclosure (LUC_ID: 79)

These heritage assets evidence the settlement and agricultural practices during the post-medieval period and the later abandonment of these areas. Their cultural significance is primarily derived from the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of their upstanding and buried remains. The elements of their setting that contribute most to how they are understood, appreciated and experienced including their sheltered location and proximity to water courses will be retained. However, the introduction of the Proposed Development to views to the south, south-west, and west will slightly alter how these are experienced. This slight change to the way in which their settings are experienced could lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect in EIA terms.

Elsewhere, the current location of non-designated heritage assets within commercial rotational commercial forestry limits the contribution that their settings make to their cultural significance. As such, there is no impact anticipated on these heritage assets resulting in no effect.

Decommissioning

Effects during decommissioning at the end of the Proposed Development's operational life (50 years) have been scoped out of this assessment. While it is anticipated that decommissioning will not result in any additional effects, relevant protection measures – based on contemporaneous standards, guidance and legislation, through an appropriate decommissioning plan – will be secured by condition on the consent.

Cumulative Effects

A full list of operational and consented developments, as well as those which have submitted applications, is identified in Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Amenity.

While the potential for cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered, given that the potential for setting change to significantly affect a heritage asset diminishes with distance, significant cumulative effects, including those resulting from in-combination views beyond the Outer Study Area are not predicted.

Cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered in relation to the developments identified in **Table 6**. These developments fall within the Inner and Outer Study Areas for the Proposed Development.

Table 6 - Developments considered as part of the cumulative assessment

Name	Status	Tip Height (m)	No. of turbines	Distance (km) ⁶⁶
Euchanhead	Application Submitted	230	21	0.5
Lorg	Application Submitted	200	10	1.6
Sanguhar II	Consented	200	44	1.9
Manquhill	Consented	200	8	3.4
Cornharrow	Consented	200	7	3.5
Cloud Hill	Application Submitted	180	11	6.2
Troston Loch	Consented	149.9	14	6.9
Sanguhar Six	Consented	130	6	7.5
Rowancraig	Application Submitted	180	6	8.7
Windy Standard I Repowering	Application Submitted	200	8	8.8
Margree	Consented	200	9	8.8
Herds Hill	Application Submitted	149	3	9.7
Divot Hill	Consented	200	9	9.9
Glenshimmeroch	Application Submitted (Previously Consented)	200	10	10.0

Although these potential developments will be visible from many of the assets within the 0-5 km Inner and 5-10 km Outer Study Areas (see **Figures 9.5 - 9.31; CHVP 1-27**), this will not change the way in which their cultural significance are appreciated, experienced or understood. As such, no cumulative effects have been identified from the operation of the Proposed Development in-combination with the developments identified in **Table 6**. A summary of this assessment is located in Appendix C.

Conclusion

Potential Direct Effects Resulting from Physical Change

No direct physical effects to designated historic assets have been identified.

Direct physical effects to ten non-designated heritage assets within the Site have been identified.

The alteration of the access track via Strathana has the potential to lead to the partial loss of Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dlibbin Hill cairn's (MDG21569) physical remains. This level of impact/change has been assessed to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect.

The clearing of an area of an area of immature conifers planted in 2019 and re-planting with broadleaved tree species, as discussed in the Outline Nature Enhancement Management Plan (refer to **Technical Appendix 7.6**), has the potential to result in the partial loss of Croglin's (DGC HER Ref: MDG4377) physical remains. This level of impact/change has been assessed to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect.

The construction of the Proposed Development could lead to the slight loss or alteration to the physical remains (evidential and historical value) of a further eight heritage assets. The slight loss or alteration of these assets could lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect.

Potential direct physical effects due to micro-siting and accidental damage resulting from the operation of machinery and plant during the construction of the Proposed Development to an additional ten non-designated heritage assets within the Site have been identified. Following the adoption of construction best practice presented in the CEMP (embedded mitigation), including the clear demarcation of known historic assets in close proximity to the construction footprint, it is anticipated that potential direct physical effects due to micro-siting and accidental damage during construction can be avoided.

There is the potential for construction activities within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present. The potential for the presence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains, within areas of the Site have been assessed to

⁶⁶ This is an approximate distance taken between the closest turbine in each development.

be low. The level of preservation of any such previously unrecorded heritage assets has also been assessed to be low.

The design development for the Proposed Development has sought to minimise interaction with areas of deep peat and changes to the hydrology of the Site. While there is potential for areas of peat to retain paleoenvironmental information, the potential for the construction of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of this record has been assessed to be low.

Potential Direct Effects Resulting From Setting Change

Potential direct effects resulting from setting change to two designated heritage assets (SM1043; SM2238) and one non-designated heritage assets of high importance (DGC HER Ref: MDG4379) of high importance have been identified as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development in their setting during operation. This will affect the way they are experienced in the landscape. The slight loss to their heritage significance could lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect.

For Stroanfreggan Bridge cairn (SM1043) and Craigengillan cairn (SM2238), these effects were held not to have a significant adverse impact on the 'integrity of setting' for either asset as considered in NPF4 Policy 7h.

Direct effects due to setting change to three non-designated assets of medium importance (DGC HER Ref: MDG21322; MDG21569) have also been identified. The slight loss to their heritage significance due to setting change, could lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect.

Direct effects due to setting change to six non-designated assets of low importance located within the Site (DGC HER Ref: MDG26185; LUC_ID: 25; 26; 55; 61; 79) have been identified. The slight loss to their heritage significance due to setting change, could lead to a level of impact judged to be small resulting in a minor potential level of effect.

Table 7 provide a further summary of effects to heritage assets.

Potential Cumulative Effects

No potential cumulative effects on heritage assets have been identified. See Table C.1 in Appendix C for a summary of the cumulative effects assessment.

Mitigation

Direct Physical Effects

The CEMP for the Proposed Development identifies construction best practice measures for protecting the historic environment, including fencing off or marking out of known historic assets in close proximity to the construction footprint. Additional measures which may be adopted include the presence of an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) to monitor agreed ground-breaking operations during construction where there is the potential for previously unrecorded historic assets (buried archaeological remains) to be present and the implementation of a working protocol should previously unrecorded archaeological remains be discovered.

Additional mitigation for direct physical effects to heritage assets in the form of archaeological monitoring and recording during construction is proposed. This will include preparation of a report on the results of the archaeological recording, and preparation and submission of an ordered archive for ten historic assets.

The measures for protecting historic assets and the historic assets identified for protection during construction, the role of the ACoW and the areas to be subject to monitoring during construction, and archaeological monitoring and recording of individual assets will be undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with DGC and other relevant parties following consent.

Following the implementation of the mitigation identified in **Table 7** and summarised above, none of the direct physical effects due to the construction of the Proposed Development are predicted to be significant for the purposes of EIA.

Physical effects to heritage assets due to micro-siting and accidental damage during construction are identified in **Table 7**. Following the implementation of construction best practices as outlined in the CEMP (applied mitigation), including the clear demarcation of known heritage assets in close proximity to the construction footprint, it is anticipated that potential direct physical effects due to accidental damage or micro-siting during construction can be avoided.

Direct Effects Resulting from Setting Change

The evolution of the design process has sought to reduce the potential for impacts on historic assets resulting from setting change and changes to the paleoenvironmental potential of the Site. This has included a reduction in the number of turbines and their re-siting, and as such this is considered to be embedded mitigation.

For developments of this sort, it is difficult to fully mitigate impacts to historic assets resulting from setting change during operation beyond those changes to the design and layout identified as the Proposed Development evolves. Therefore, no additional mitigation to reduce the potential effects to historic assets due to setting change resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development have been identified.

Table 7 - Summary of Effects to Heritage Assets

Heritage Asset Name	HER Ref.	LUC ID	Importance	Level of Effect	Mitigation	Residual Level of Effect
Direct Physical Effects						
Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill	MDG21569	N/A	Medium	Minor	Implementation of construction best practice as outlined in the CEMP (applied mitigation) including fencing off or marking out of known historic assets in close proximity to the construction footprint. Additional measures which may be adopted include the presence of an Archaeological Clark of Works (ACoW) to monitor ground-breaking operations during construction to preserve any heritage asset by record, in line with an agreed WSI.	Minor
Croglin	MDG4377	42	Medium	Minor		Minor
Meikle Auchrae	MDG15865	85	Low	Minor		Minor
Meikle Auchrae	MDG26151	80	Low	Minor		Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	19	Low	Minor		Minor
Sheep shelter	N/A	29	Low	Minor		Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	70	Low	Minor		Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	96	Low	Minor		Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	88	Low	Minor		Minor
Boundary feature	N/A	67	Low	Minor		Minor
Direct Effects Due to Setting Change						
Stroanfreggan Bridge, cairn	SM1043	N/A	High	Minor	None proposed.	Minor
Craigengillan, cairn	SM2238	N/A	High	Minor	None proposed.	Minor
Stellhead Cairn	DGC HER Ref: MDG3920	N/A	High	Minor	None proposed.	Minor
Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill	DGC HER Ref: MDG21569	N/A	Medium	Minor	None proposed.	Minor
Dalwhat Water Cairn	DGC HER Ref: MDG21322	N/A	Medium	Minor	None proposed.	Minor
Dalwhat Water, Promontory fort	DGC HER Ref: MDG4379	N/A	Medium	Minor	None proposed.	Minor

Appendix A

Legislation and Policy Context

Legislation

Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997, Section 14(2)). Additional controls over demolition and alteration exist through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition on a Listed Building. Section 64 states that, in considering applications affecting conservation areas, "special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

National policy

The following national policy is relevant to this assessment.

- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2/2011);⁶⁷
- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4);⁶⁸
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland;⁶⁹ and
- HES Historic Environment Circular ⁷⁰

PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides advice on archaeological remains within the planning process. It sets out the requirement to protect archaeological remains in a manner which is proportionate to the relative value (importance) of the remains and of the developments under consideration.

Policy 7 of NPF4 concerns various aspects of the historic environment. Those relevant to this assessment include:

- Policy 7(a) states that "development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change. Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records."
- Policy 7(d) – (g) relate to conservation areas including the protection for the setting of conservations areas.
- Policy 7(h) states that "development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:
 - i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;
 - ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or
 - iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised."
- Policy 7(i) deals with Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

⁶⁷ Scottish Government, 2011. Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology. Available on line: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2011/08/04132003/0> [Accessed March 2025].

⁶⁸ Scottish Government, 2023. National Planning Framework 4. Available on line: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/> [Accessed March 2025].

⁶⁹ Historic Environment Scotland, 2019. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available on line

⁷⁰ Historic Environment Scotland, 2019. Historic Environment Circular. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=a768f3cb-eb44-4473-be7b-aa2500e4892b> [Accessed March 2025].

- Policy 7(o) states that "non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures."

The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland sets out the six principles of how the historic environment should be managed and looked after, and forms part of a range of documents that inform decisionmakers in the Scottish planning system.

The Historic Environment Circular describes the requirements of secondary legislation relating to the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 and HES's role in relation to listing and scheduling, consents and appeals.

Local Policy

Dumfries and Galloway Council

The Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (LDP2) was adopted in October 2019 and sets out the policies on development and land use within the local authority area. The key relevant policies in relation to this historic environment assessment include:

- Policy HE2: Conservation Areas
- Policy HE3: Archaeology
- Policy HE4: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
- Policy HE6: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Policy HE2 (Conservation Areas) states that the DGC will support developments within or adjacent to conservation areas that preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area in a way that is consistent with relevant appraisals and management plans. This includes the quality of views within, from and into the conservation area.

Policy HE3 (Archaeology) identifies that the DGC will support development which protects significant archaeological and historic assets and their wider historic environment but in exceptional circumstances where in-situ preservation is not possible a scheme of mitigation must be agreed upon with the Council.

Policy HE4 (Archaeologically Sensitive Areas) identifies that DGC will support development which protects the character, archaeological interest and setting of designated Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.

Policy HE6 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) identifies that DGC support developments that protect Gardens and Designed Landscapes in accordance with their designation including to views to and from the Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

Appendix B

Heritage Asset Assessment Tables

Table B.1 - Assessment table for scheduled monuments within the Inner (bold) and Outer Study Areas

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷¹	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
SM2238	Craigengillan,cairn	Up to 7 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
SM1095	Stroanfreggan Craig,fort,Smittens Bridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM1043	Stroanfreggan Bridge,cairn	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
SM691	Druidhill Burn,motte	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM663	Tynron Doon,fort	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM6285	Grennan Hill, fort 250 m S of	Up to 8 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
SM2476	Dundeugh Castle	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, and the nearest turbine (T4) is located c. 14.7 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the castle, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a medieval defensive site, including its strategic position at the confluence of the Water of Deugh and Polmaddy Burn, as well as the resulting spatial and visual relationships between the asset and the surrounding valley floor which it would have projected power and authority over, will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
SM695	Lower Ingleston,motte and bailey 400 m ENE of	Up to 5 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
SM1105	Braidnoch Hill,cross slabs	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM3139	Kirkland,church	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

⁷¹ ZTV and wireframe intervisibility may be different owing to the ZTV model identifying higher levels of intervisibility in areas on the periphery the representative locations chosen for production of visualisations

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷¹	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
SM5391	Polmaddy,medieval and post-medieval settlement	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, and the nearest turbine (T4) is located c. 15.4 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the cairn, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a medieval/post-medieval settlement, including its location on lowlying and relatively flat ground and proximity to sources of fresh water, primarily the Polmaddy Burn, will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
SM1006	Cairn Avel,cairn 800 m S of Carsphairn	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, and the nearest turbine (T2) is located c. 15.6 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the cairn, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric funerary monument, including its position on elevated ground, views north along the Water of Deugh Valley, proximity to the Heron Strand watercourse, and surrounding landscape and spatial relationship with other putatively contemporary monuments (such as SM1029) in the landscape will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
SM704	Ballaggan,motte	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM1106	Holm of Daltallochan,cross slab	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM1125	Lochrinnie Mote,motte 250 m WNW of Craigmuir Lodge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM1029	Holm of Daltallochan,stone circle & standing stone	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM633	Capenoch Loch,long cairn	Up to 8 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
SM699	Maxwelton,motte	Up to 2 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
SM1101	Craigmuir Moor,Watch Knowe,fort	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
SM13711	Drumlanrig, Roman fort and annexe 400 m SE of Drumlanrig Castle	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Table B.2 Assessment table for listed buildings within the Inner (Bold) and Outer Study Areas

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB10319	Tererran Bridge Over Dalwhat Water	Up to 5 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
LB10338	Caitloch House And Gatepiers	Up to 6 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
LB3628	Smeatons Bridge Over Water Of Ken	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17216	Mounthoolie Bridge Over Shinnel Water	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17182	Lairds Bridge Over Kirkconnell Burn	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17292	Chanlockfoot Bridge (Over Scaur Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17293	Chanlockfoot Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17175	Auchenhessnane Farmhouse And East Steading Wing	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17278	Arkland Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17275	Arkland Bridge At Foggiehall (Over Druidhill Burn)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

⁷² ZTV and wireframe intervisibility may be different owing to the ZTV model identifying higher levels of intervisibility in areas on the periphery the representative locations chosen for production of visualisations

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17276	Arkland Bridge (Over Scaur Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3886	Drumlanrig Castle, Outbuildings And Pavilion Blocks Piers, Balustrades And Quadrant Walls And Garden Urns	Up to 1 turbine	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
LB17277	Arkland Cottage	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3627	High Bridge Of Ken	Between 0-2 turbines	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from the majority of the asset but with up to two turbines potentially visible from its fringes. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10341	Craigdarroch House Garden Building (To North Of House)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10342	Craigdarroch House Lodge Cottage And Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10340	Craigdarroch House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10336	Barbuie Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17178	Killiewarren Farmhouse And Adjoining Steading Range	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB6771	Craigdarroch, Sawmill Cottage	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10305	Dungalston Farmhouse (Caigdarroch Estate)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10308	Glenluiart Lodge, Outbuildings & Former Stables	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10307	Glenluiart House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10331	Moniaive Village Broomfield Bank	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB51691	Galloway Hydroelectric Power Scheme, Kendoon North Dam	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10315	Moniaive Village Renwick Monument	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10332	Moniaive Village Broomfield House And Gatepiers	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10306	Ewanston House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10298	Moniaive Village Kilneiss House	Between 0-1 turbine	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from the majority of the asset but with with one turbine potentially visible from its fringes, most notably it's north facing elevation. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17219	Stenhouse House And Conservatory	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17220	Stenhouse Lodge	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10297	Moniaive Village High Street/Ayr Street Tower House	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10314	Moniaive Village North Street Cottages (Formerly Maccreary'S Workshop:/Corner With High Street	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10330	Moniaive Village Ayr Street Carradale	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB51692	Galloway Hydroelectric Power Scheme, Kendoon South Dam	Up to 3-9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10295	Moniaive Village High Street Bridge A702 Over Dalwhat Water	Up to 2-3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10296	Moniaive Village High Street George Hotel	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10333	Moniaive Village Chapel Street Bank, Bank	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
	House And Gatepiers			cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB49982	Dalmakerran With Stable Range, Cottage, Gatepiers, Balustrade And Steps	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10334	Moniaive Village Dunreggan Glen Afton Clochnaben Hillview And Cottages Between And Adjoining	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10292	Moniaive Village, Dunreggan: Inver Cottage And W. Glencross	Up to 4-9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17222	Tynron Village Tynron Parish Church	Between 0-4 turbines	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from the majority of the asset but with up to four turbines potentially visible from its fringes, particularly it's south-west facing elevation. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10320	Waulkmill Bridge A702 Over Craigdarroch Water	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17285	Merkland Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17223	Tynron Village Cottages Property Of Mr Scott, Stenhouse	Up to 3-5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17224	Tynron Village Rose Cottage, The Old Post Office, Un-Named	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
	Cottage & H Black			
LB17221	Tynron Village Tynron Bridge (Over Shinnel Water)	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17181	Kirkland House West Gatepiers And Railings	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17179	Kirkland House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17180	Kirkland House North Gatepiers And Railings	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17184	Lann Hall North Lodge And Gatepiers	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10293	Moniaive Village Dunreggan Shell Of Former Free Church	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10294	Moniaive Village Dunreggan Former F.C. Manse And Stables	Up to 4-5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10337	Blackstone Bridge (Glenwhisk-Blackstone Road Over Castlefairn Water)	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17183	Lann Hall House And Walled Garden	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17215	Lann Hall Gatepiers At West Gate	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17287	Old Auchenbainzie Farmhouse (Auldtoon)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3679	Dalshangan Stables	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10343	Crawfordton School (Main Block)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3680	Dalshangan Dovecot	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB51693	Galloway Hydroelectric Power Scheme, Kendoon Surge Tower	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10344	Crawfordton School East Lodge & Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB51694	Galloway Hydroelectric Power Scheme, Kendoon Power Station And Valve-House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10323	Lower Ingleston Gatepiers	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17262	Parkhouse Bridge (Over Marr Burn)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17218	Shinnelwood House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17294	Clonhie Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10309	Ingleston Martyrs' Monument	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10312	Kirkland Village Glencairn Parish Church	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3677	Carsphairn Parish Church, Church Of Scotland	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3678	Carsphairn Parish Churchyard And Mcadam Mausoleum	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10313	Graveyard At Glencairn Parish Church, Including Walls And Gatepiers, Excluding Graveyard Extension To North And Scheduled Monument Sm3139, Kirkland Village	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10322	Kirkland Village Cottages	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10335	Auchenchyne Bridge (Drive To Auchenchyne House Over Castlefairn Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10321	Kirkland Village Glencairn Parish Manse And Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10311	Kirkland Village Cairnside	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3896	Ballagan North Range Of Steading (Former Stable, Cartshed And Barn)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB50010	Kirkland, Signpost At Junction Of A702 And B729	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17217	Scaur Bridge A702 Over Scaur Water	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17270	Scaur Bridge (A702 Over Scaur Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17177	Capenoch Lodge, Quadrant Walls And Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17272	Scaurbridge House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10317	Shankfoot Bridge (Loch Urr Road Over Castlefairn Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB10248	Capenoch House Bridge (Over Shinnel Water, On North Drive)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17300	Drumlanrig Summerhouse South West Of St Geoffrey'S Bridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10310	Kirkland Bridge Over Cairn Water	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17279	Auchenknight Farmhouse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3681	Holm Of Daltailochan	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10339	Castlefairn Bridge (A702 Over Castlefairn Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17280	Cairnmill House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17301	Eccles House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3853	Drumlanrig St Geoffrey'S Bridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10250	Capenoch House Sundial	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10247	Capenoch House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17263	Penpont Village Corse Road Burnbrae House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17269	Penpont Village Warehouse (Former Granary)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17266	Penpont Village Marrburn Road Empty Cottages, Formerly Wallace And Vernon (Property Buccleuch Estates)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17265	Marrburn Road (Joseph Thomson Cottage), Penpont Village And Ancillary Buildings	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17281	Eccles Walled Garden	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17289	Penpont Village House At East Corner Main Street/Princes Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17291	Penpont Village 4 & 5 Marrburn Road Drummorie And Glenview	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17227	Penpont Village Main Street/Marrburn Road S. Cook (House And Shop)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17288	Penpont Village Main Street Marr House Including	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
	Shop (Former Post Office)			
LB10249	Capenoch House Former Stables	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17290	Penpont Village 1 Marrburn Road Albury	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17264	1 The Cross Including Adjoining Archway And Cobblestone Yard To Rear, Main Street, Penpont	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17228	Penpont Village Main Street/Keir Road The Toll House Thomas Brash (House And Shop/Post Office)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17225	2 And 3 The Cross Including Outbuildings To North And Cobblestone Yard To Rear, Main Street, Penpont	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17226	Penpont Village Main Street Carlingwark Fingland And Morrison	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17282	Eccles Lodge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3854	Drumlanrig Summer House North Of Duchess Well	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB3855	Drumlanrig Summerhouse To South West Of Mansion	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3676	Barlaes	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17267	Penpont Village Penpont Church And Churchyard	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17268	Penpont Village School And Schoolhouse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10215	Scaur Bridge (Penpont - Kiermill Road Over Scaur Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17271	Scaur Bridge (Penpont-Keirmill Road Over Scaur Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3892	Drumlanrig Laundry Cottages	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10328	Maxwelton House Summerhouse To South West Of House	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10324	Maxwelton House	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10326	Maxwelton House North Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17295	Drumlanrig Chimney At Newhouse Plantation	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3891	Drumlanrig Glass House In Flower Garden	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3890	Drumlanrig Gardener'S Cottage (At Flower Garden)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3852	Drumlanrig Cottages At Drumlanrig Mains	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3893	Drumlanrig Mains Offices, Sawmill And Workshops	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10327	Maxwelton House South Gatepiers	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17298	Drumlanrig Heather House (Summerhouse North Of Low Gardens House)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10316	Old Crawfordton Farmhouse And Adjoining Vaulted Structure	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10325	Maxwelton House Episcopal Chapel And Lych Gate	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17297	Drumlanrig Low Gardens House (Gardeners House)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17256	Eliock House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17257	Eliock House Bridge (Main Driveway Over Garra Burn)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17253	Craigdarroch Farmhouse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17296	Drumlanrig Walled Garden And Gateways, Outbuildings And Cottages	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10329	Maxwelton House Summer House Beside Cairn Water	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3889	Drumlanrig Creel Bridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10251	Courthill Smithy	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10213	Penfillan Mains Farmhouse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17284	Grovehill Lodge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17251	Back Burn Road Bridge (Over Back Burn)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

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LB3887	Drumlanrig Bridge (Drumlanrig Castle East Approach Over River Nith	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3888	Drumlanrig Bridge Cottage	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17283	Grovehill House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17258	Euchan Bridge (Over Euchan Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3894	Alton Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17273	Virginhall Former Free Church	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10227	Keirmill Village Former School And Schoolhouse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10255	Keirmill Village Keir Parish Church And Churchyard	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10253	Keirmill Village Church Crescent Cottages At Churchyard Main Gate	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10254	Keirmill Village Church Crescent Session House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB3866	Carronbridge Village Carronfoot House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3867	Carronbridge Mill Office And Former Cartshed	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10257	Keirmill Village Old Manse And Gatepiers	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10252	Keir Bridge (Keirmill/Virginhall Road Over Scour Water)	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17354	Carronbridge Village Carronbridge Sawmill	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3868	Carronbridge Village Moss Side House And Gatepiers	Up to 3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10256	Keirmill Village Keir Parish Old Graveyard	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17355	Waterside Mains Farmhouse And Steading Range Adjoining House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40536	Blackaddie Bridge (Over River Nith)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3864	18-22 (Numbers Inclusive) Carronbridge Village	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17255	Eliock Bridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3865	Carronbridge Village Miss Findlater (Formerly Smithy Cottage) Former Smithy And Smithy Cottage	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3863	Carronbridge Village Carron Bridge (A76 Over Carron Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17351	7,8,9 Carronbridge Village	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17352	35 Carronbridge Village	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17353	36 Carronbridge Village Learig	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3860	Sweetbit Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17335	Nithbank House And Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17260	Mennoch Viaduct	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3874	Glenarlie Bridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17286	Nith Bridge (A702 Over River Nith)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3883	Crairiepark Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3895	Ardoch Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17348	Broomrigg Cottages	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17379	Holmhill House And Courtyard Blocks	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17371	Dabton House, Lodge And Gatepiers	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40552	High Street, St Ninian'S Manse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40551	High Street, St Ninians Church, Hall, Gatepiers And Screen Wall	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3882	Crairiehill Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40560	104-106 High Street, Library And House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB40559	100-102 High Street, Council Offices	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40558	78-86 High Street (Even Numbers)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40557	74, 76 High Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40550	High Street, Monument	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17370	Dabton House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40549	71, 73 High Street.	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40556	38 And 40 High Street, Sanquhar	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40554	26 High Street, Royal Bank Of Scotland	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40555	28-34 High Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17385	Carronhill East Carronhill And West Carronhill	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB40553	14-24 High Street (Even Nos)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40548	63 High Street, Bank Of Scotland	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40540	High Street, Tolbooth/Town House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40547	39, 41 High Street, Post Office And House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40546	35, 37 High Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40544	27, 29 High Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40545	31,33 High Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40543	11, 13 High Street	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40542	5, 7 High Street, Including Mary Millar'S Shop	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40537	2 Church Road	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40541	1, 3 High Street, Nithsdale Hotel	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17372	Dabton House, Stables	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17381	Longmyre Farmhouse And North And South Ranges Of Steading	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17373	Dabton House Walled Garden	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB40561	Laurie'S Wynd, Former Crichton School	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40562	Laurie'S Wynd, Crichton Schoolhouse	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40565	Sanquar House (Parish Manse) And Walled Garden	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3876	Holestane Farmhouse, Steading, Dairy And Outbuildings	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17259	Kello Bridge (Over Kello Water At Old Kelloside)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40563	Queensberry Square, School (Range To North East)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40564	Saint Mary Street, Evangelical Union Church	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40538	Church Road, Sanquhar Parish	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
	Church, (St Bride'S) And Churchyard Including Hamilton Monument			Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40566	Former Station, Stationmaster'S House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3946	Kirkbog Farmhouse	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17363	Thornhill Village 161 North Drumlanrig Street	Up to 4 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17359	Thornhill Village 1, 1A North Drumlanrig Street	Up to 4 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17369	Carronhill Glen Railway Viaduct And Bridge Over Newlands/Drum Road	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17374	Drum Farm House And Steading	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17329	Thornhill Village Townhead Street Dalgarnoc (Former Up Manse) House And Gatepiers	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17362	Thornhill Village 138, 140 North Drumlanrig Street	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17360	Thornhill Village 28, 29 North Drumlanrig Street	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17361	Thornhill Village 37, 39 North Drumlanrig Street	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3879	Priestcrown Wood Railway Embankment	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17330	Thornhill Village 1 West Morton Street	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10291	Crawick Bridge (A76 Over Crawick Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB40539	Crawick Bridge, (A76 Over Crawick Water)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17328	Thornhill Village 112 South Drumlanrig Street/West Morton Street Buccleuch Hotel	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17337	Thornhill Village The Cross	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB168	Rosebank	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
				cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17327	Thornhill Village South Drumlanrig Street George Hotel (South Block Only)	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17364	Thornhill Village 57, 58 South Drumlanrig Street	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3872	Enterkin Viaduct	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17365	Thornhill Village 63, 64 South Drumlanrig Street	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17326	Thornhill Village 99-102 South Drumlanrig Street (Numbers Inclusive)	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17366	Thornhill Village 66, 67, 68 South Drumlanrig Street Freemason'S Hill	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB4013	Dalgarnog Old Burial Ground	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17325	Thornhill Village 95A South Drumlanrig Street Bank House	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17356	Thornhill, East Morton Street	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
	Police Station And House			cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17338	Thornhill Village East Morton Street Joseph Thomson Monument	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17340	Thornhill Village East Morton Street Primary School	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17367	Thornhill Village 84 South Drumlanrig Street	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17339	Thornhill Village East Morton Street School Caretaker'S House	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17368	Thornhill Village 86 South Drumlanrig Street	Up to 3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB50174	Thornhill, Wallace Hall Primary School	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17375	Drumcork Farmhouse	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17254	Crawick Viaduct	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17358	Kirklea (Former Morton Parish Manse) Including	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
	Gatepiers, Quadrant Walls And Gates, Walled Garden And Byre, And Excluding Kirkwood Steading, Manse Road, Thornhill			cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17357	Thornhill Village Morton Parish Church	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3875	Hapland Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10214	Porterstown Farmhouse	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10278	Kelloside	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17377	Gill Burn Viaduct	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3877	Kirkbride Churchyard, Excluding Scheduled Monument No 681, Ækirkbride Kirkæ, Kirkbride	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3947	Kirkland House	Up to 7 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

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LB4248	Bogie	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3880	Coshogle Farmhouse And Steading	Up to 3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3861	Carron Water And A702 Railway Viaduct	Up to 3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10241	Tower Farmhouse	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10276	The Holm	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10238	Kirkconnel Village Queensberry Hotel	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3948	Kirkland Lodge	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10237	Kirkconnel Village Kirkconnel Parish Church & Churchyard	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3862	Carronbank Cottage And Outbuildings	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

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LB10275	Guildhall Bridge (A76 Over River Nith)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17383	Morton Mains Haybarn	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB13345	Kirkconnel Village, Old Church House (Former Manse)	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17382	Mansefield House And Garden Walls	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10318	Snade Mill	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17333	Morton Old Church Churchyard Enclosure And Gatepiers	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB4162	Sundaywell Tower Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3881	Coshogle Cottage	Up to 3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10240	The Knowe Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB4250	Craigenputtock	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB10225	Barjarg House Walled Garden	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10220	Barjarg House	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10224	Barjarg House Sundial	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB169	Shawsholm House	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10222	Barjarg House Front Lodge And Gateway	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17378	Hayfield Farmhouse And Steading	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17380	Laught Mains Farmhouse And Barn To South East	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10221	Barjarg House, Drybridge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB4002	Cample Viaduct	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB4249	Chapel Mill Block	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB3871	Durisdere Mill Village Old Foot Bridge Over Carron Water	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB10226	Barjarg Limekilns	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB4001	Cample Mill	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3873	Gateslack Farmhouse	Up to 6 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB17376	8, 9, 10 Gatelawbridge And Old Stable House	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB10223	Barjarg House Back Lodge	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB17336	Rowantree House (Formerly Upper Nithsdale Combination Poorhouse)	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB4012	Corner House Including Mile Post, Boundary Walls And Railings, 65 Closeburn, Thornhill	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3857	Durisdere Village Castlehill Cottage	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷²	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
LB17349	Burn Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
LB3950	Newton Farmhouse And Steading Range Adjoining At South	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this heritage asset and the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development, in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to its cultural significance and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected and its architectural and historical interest will not be affected.
LB3869	Chapel Farmhouse And Steading	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this heritage asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

Table B.3 Assessment table for Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the Inner (Bold) and Outer Study Areas

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷³	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
GDL00143	Drumlanrig Castle	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
GDL00276	Maxwelton (Glencairn Castle)	Up to 6 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

Table B.4 Assessment table for Conservation Areas within the Inner (Bold) and Outer Study Areas

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁴	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
CA178	Moniaive	Up to 8 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

⁷³ ZTV and wireframe intervisibility may be different owing to the ZTV model identifying higher levels of intervisibility in areas on the periphery the representative locations chosen for production of visualisations

⁷⁴ ZTV and wireframe intervisibility may be different owing to the ZTV model identifying higher levels of intervisibility in areas on the periphery the representative locations chosen for production of visualisations

Asset Ref.	Asset Name	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁴	Screened In / Out	Reasoning
CA179	Tynron	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

Table B.5 Assessment table for non-designated heritage assets within the Inner (Bold) and Outer Study Areas

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Importance	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁵	Screened In / Out	Reason
MDG4415	Castle Hill	National	Up to 3 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG4367	St Connel's Chapel And Well	National	Up to 4 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG4423	Holmhead Hill	National	Up to 5 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG11404	Scalloch / Little Auchrae	National	Up to 5 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG5137	Caitloch	National	Up to 7 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG3920	Stellhead	National	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG15860	Kiln Knowe / Stroanpatrick	National	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG9425	Shiel Burn / Colt Hill/Black Hill	National	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG21412	Shillingland Hill	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG3944	Round Craigs	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG69	Carlinstane Bridge	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

⁷⁵ ZTV and wireframe intervisibility may be different owing to the ZTV model identifying higher levels of intervisibility in areas on the periphery the representative locations chosen for production of visualisations

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Importance	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁵	Screened In / Out	Reason
					Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG4430	The Island	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG3934	Smittons	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG3956	Smittons Bridge / Water Of Ken	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG3945	Round Craigs	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG21322	Dalwhat Water	Regional	Up to 7 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG4379	Dalwat Water	Regional	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG4368	Craigengoon	Regional	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG24	Allan's Cairn	Regional	Up to 9 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.
MDG3937	Smittons Bridge	Regional	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG3909	Nether Holm Of Dalquhairn	Regional	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG20	Whigs' Hole	Regional	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG3962	Craigengillan / Craigengillan Bridge; Water Of Ken	Regional	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Importance	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁵	Screened In / Out	Reason
MDG3961	Craigengillan / Craigengillan Bridge; Water Of Ken	Regional	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG4787	Benbrack / Manquhill Hill	Regional	Up to 3 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T3) is located c. 3.6 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the burnt mound, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric burnt mound, including its position on elevated ground, spatial relationship with various watercourses, and proximity to other broadly contemporary assets in the landscape (such as MDG9521) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG9521	Benbrack Burn	Regional	Up to 4 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T4) is located c. 3.7 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the burnt mound, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric burnt mound, including its position on elevated ground, spatial relationship with various watercourses, and proximity to other broadly contemporary assets in the landscape (such as MDG4787) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG9510	Benbrack / Manquhill Hill	Regional	Up to 4 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T3) is located c. 4.1 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the corn drying kiln, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a corn drying kiln, including its position on top of/on the edge of relatively flat ground, proximity to various watercourses as well as its spatial and functional relationship with other broadly contemporary agricultural features in the landscape (such as MDG9509 and MDG9507) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG16331	Cormilligan	Regional	Up to 4 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T9) is located c. 1.4 km to the north-west of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the farmstead, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a farmstead, including its position on the mid-slope of Brunt Hill near Kirkconnell Burn and other watercourses as well as the spatial, and perhaps functional, relationship with other broadly contemporary agricultural features in the landscape (such as MDG16330) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG3915	Glenhead Rig	Regional	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine is located (T2) c. 7.1 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the clearance cairn and enclosure, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric settlement, including

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Importance	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁵	Screened In / Out	Reason
					its position on elevated ground overlooking the Polifferie Burn as well as its spatial, and possibly visual, relationship with broadly contemporary assets in the landscape (such as SM2238) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG4791	Habbies Howe	Regional	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T3) is located c. 4.6 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the burnt mound, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric burnt mound, including its position on elevated, but relatively flat, ground and proximity to watercourses and bodies of water will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG9511	Benbrack / Manquhill Hill	Regional	Up to 5 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T4) is located c. 4.1 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the farmstead, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a farmstead, including its position on relatively flat ground, proximity to various watercourses as well as its spatial and functional relationship with other broadly contemporary agricultural features (such as MDG4783 and MDG9507) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG21626	Blairoch	Regional	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T5) is located c. 1.2 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the farmstead, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a farmstead, including its position within the Dalwha Water, its proximity to various watercourses and its spatial, and perhaps functional, relationship with other broadly contemporary agricultural features in the landscape (such as MDG16318), will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG26025	Manquhill	Regional	Up to 8 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, the nearest turbine (T4) is located c. 5.1 km to the north-east of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the farmstead, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a farmstead, including its position on flat ground, proximity to various watercourses as well as spatial, and perhaps functional, relationships with other broadly contemporary agricultural features in the landscape (such as MDG4822, MDG4776) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG5698	Whitecairn, Honeyhole	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG5696	Cleuchhead	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Importance	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁵	Screened In / Out	Reason
					Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG4900	Kirkland	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG9654	Auchencheyne Wood	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG43	Cairn Hill	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG44	The Rig	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG47	Twenty Shilling Burn	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG12838	Deil'S Dyke	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG40	Twenty Shilling Burn / Deil'S Dyke	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG12800	Auchencheyne	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG5769	Capenoch	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG4341	Hole Stone	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.

HER Ref.	Asset Name	Importance	Theoretical visibility as defined by ZTV model ⁷⁵	Screened In / Out	Reason
MDG161	Glengenny	National	None	Out	The ZTV has identified that there is no theoretical intervisibility of Proposed Development from this historic asset. In addition, the setting of this asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development and in-combination views have not been assessed to contribute to the heritage significance.
MDG10289	Kirkland Station	National	Up to 1 turbine	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, and the nearest turbine (T9) is located c. 10.4 km to the north-west of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the cursus, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric ritual monument, including its proximity to the Cairn Water and location within a relatively flat landscape will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG8638	Kirkland	National	Up to 2 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, and the nearest turbine (T9) is located c. 9.9 km to the north-west of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the fortlet, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a Roman military installation, including its position on elevated ground within the Cairn Water Valley, overlooking the Cairn Water with extensive strategic views along the valley to the east, north and west will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG4334	Heathery Plantation	National	Up to 9 turbines	Out	While the ZTV identifies that there is theoretical intervisibility between this historic asset and the Proposed Development, and the nearest turbine (T9) is located c. 9.7 km to the north-west of the asset. While the Proposed Development will be present in the setting of the enclosure, the key elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated, or experienced as a prehistoric enclosure, including its position on the edge of a relatively flat bit of ground on the south-west mid-slope of Ell Rig elevated ground as well as its spatial relationship with other contemporary monuments in the landscape (such as MDG9654 and MDG12800) will not be affected by the presence of Proposed Development in its setting.
MDG4415	Castle Hill	National	Up to 3 turbines	In	There is potential for changes to the setting of this historic asset due to the presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape.

Appendix C

Cumulative effects assessment summary; the contribution of Appin Wind Farm does not result in a change to the overall cumulative impacts which would occur in the absence of the Proposed Development. The effects from individual schemes in the table below have been taken from the relevant EIA Reports.

Table C.1 Cumulative effects assessment summary (* denotes their location within the Site)

Asset Ref	Appin	Euchanhead	Lorg	Sanquhar II	Manquhill	Cornharrow	Cloud Hill	Troston Loch	Windy Standard I Repowering	Divot Hill	Glenshimmeroch	Overall cumulative effect
SM1043	Minor	No Effect	No Effect	Not assessed	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed	Negligible	Not assessed	No Effect	Moderate	No Effect
SM2238	Minor	No Effect	Not assessed	Negligible	Moderate / Minor	Moderate	Not assessed	Negligible	Not assessed	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	No Effect
MDG3920	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed	Minor	Not assessed	Moderate	Moderate	No Effect
MDG21569*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No effect	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
MDG4379	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Moderate / Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
MDG26185*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
LUC_ID: 25*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
LUC_ID: 26*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
LUC_ID: 55*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
LUC_ID: 61*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect
LUC_ID: 79*	Minor	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	No Effect

Appendix D

Heritage Assets Located Within the Site

Table D.1 Complete list of heritage assets (all of which are non-designated) located within the Site boundary.

HER Ref	LUC ID	Name	OS Edition used for identification	Importance
MDG15865	85	Meikle Auchrae	First	Other
MDG21323	83	Dalwhat Water	Second	Regional/Local
MDG21569	N/A	Dalwhat Water, Meikle Dibbin Hill	N/A	Regional
MDG21570	N/A	Dalwhat Water	N/A	Regional
MDG26133	5; 6	Eversdie / 'Mid Shinnell'	First	Regional
MDG26151	80	Meikle Auchrae	Second	Other
MDG26185	7	Appin / 'Apine' / 'Aping'	First	Unknown
MDG3964	N/A	Meikle Auchrae	N/A	None
MDG4377	42	Croglin	First	Regional
N/A	4	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	3	Unknown enclosure	First	Local
N/A	8	Boundary featureBoundary feature	First	Local
N/A	9	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	11	Unknown enclosure	First	Local
N/A	13	Unknown enclosure	First	Local
N/A	15	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	16	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	17	Field enclosure	First	Local
N/A	18	Field enclosure	First	Local
N/A	19	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	20	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	22	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	23	Unknown; sheep shelter?	First	Local
N/A	28	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	29	Sheep sheter	First	Local
N/A	30	Sheepfold	First	Local
N/A	33	Unknown	First	Local
N/A	44	Sheep shelter	First	Local
N/A	45	Sheep shelter	First	Local
N/A	47	Unknown	First	Local
N/A	48	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	50	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	53	Unknown	First	Local
N/A	56	Complex heepfold	First	Local
N/A	57	Unknown	First	Local
N/A	59	Unknown	First	Local
N/A	61	Unknown enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	62	Field boundary	Second	Local
N/A	63	Boundary feature	Second	Local
N/A	64	Boundary feature	Second	Local
N/A	67	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	68	Unknown; Sheep shelter?	First	Local
N/A	69	Sheepfold	Second	Local
N/A	70	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	71	Field enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	72	Field enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	73	Unknown enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	75	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	81	Unknown Enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	82	Unknown enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	86	Boundary feature	Second	Local
N/A	87	Sheep shelter	First	Local
N/A	88	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	90	Boundary feature	First	Local
N/A	91	Sheepfold	Second	Local
N/A	92	Field enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	93	Field enclosure	Second	Local
N/A	94	Boundary Feature	Second	Local
N/A	95	Sheepfold	Second	Local
N/A	96	Boundary Feature	Second	Local

HER Ref	LUC ID	Name	OS Edition used for identification	Importance
None	1	Sheep shelter	First	Local
None	2	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	10	Sheep shelter	First	Local
None	12	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	14	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	21	Unknown; Sheep shelter?	First	Local
None	24	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	26	Complex sheepfold	First	Local
None	31	Sheep shelter	First	Local
None	32	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	34	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	35	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	36	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	37	Sheep shelter	First	Local
None	38	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	39	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	40	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	41	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	43	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	46	Plantation Bank	First	Local
None	54	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	55	Field enclosure	First	Local
None	58	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	60	Sheepfold	First	Local
None	79	Unknown enclosure	First	Local
None	84	Sheepfold	First	Local