

Technical Appendix 5.4: Heritage Assets Tabulated Setting Assessment

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1.1.1 This Technical Appendix provides details of the heritage assets (both designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets identified by WoSAS or DGCAS as being of national heritage value) that are recorded in the Outer Study Area, and which have been identified as having predicted visibility of the Prnposed Development. The Technical Appendix includes details on the heritage assets themselves in addition to an assessment of their heritage sensitivity. Their locations and extents are shown on **Figure 5.2 (EIAR Volume 3a)**. This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage**.

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
SM102	Nap Hill, Roman signal station 900m SE of Little Clyde	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises remains of a Roman watch or signal tower, dating to the first or second century AD. The tower survives as a low earthwork indicating the remains of a circular ditch, 7 m in diameter, with an entrance point at the southwest. Excavation of the ditch has confirmed its character, as well as exposing a four-posted square structure understood to be the remains of the buried tower. The importance of the tower is enhanced by its association with the nearby Roman road (SM3941) and wider military network of which the tower forms a part. The tower is located within a forestry clearing, upon a west-facing slope between Nap Hill and Ring Hill. Views to the east and west, along the former Roman road, are key. The associated Little Clyde Roman Camp (SM2745) and a Roman fortlet (SM3348) lie further along the road to the northwest and southeast respectively.	16-21	7.8	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this signal station and the key views to the east and west, along the course of the former Roman road, towards contemporary Roman military sites, would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM264	Arbory Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort on the summit of Arbory Hill (429 m AOD) with extensive views over the surrounding landscape particularly to the north through west to south over and along the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the defensive summit on which it stands and the extensive views along and over the Clyde Valley.	16-21	4.5	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2437	Camps Knowe Wood, fort	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort located at the east side of Camps Reservoir at a 381 m AOD, it is surrounded by steep slopes except to the south where the slope is more gentle. This naturally defensive location afforded the fort views over the valley which is now Camps Reservoir. The key characteristics of the monument’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the relatively defensive knoll on which it stands and the views along and over the Camps Reservoir Valley.	1-5	9	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views from this fort over the valley of Camps Reservoir would remain uncompromised	Negligible	N/A
SM2502	Devonshaw Hill, fort 500m NE of Woodend Farm	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort located at the end of a steep sided spur on the southwest of Devonshaw Hill at 305 m AOD. With extensive views to the northeast and southwest along the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the relatively defensive spur on which it stands and the extensive views along and over the Clyde Valley.	16-21	9.1	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views from this fort over and along the Clyde Valley would remain uncompromised	Negligible	N/A
SM2596	Castle Dykes, earthwork, Roberton	Scheduled Monument	High	A defended earthwork on the summit of a steep sided hillock, the date and nature of this asset is debated either a motte of medieval origin or an Iron Age Fort. As either asset type the key characteristics of the monument’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance would remain the same the defensive nature of the hillock, the rising ground of the lower summit of Dungavel Hill to the north, the views over and along Roberton Burn and its position within the Clyde Valley.	6-10	9.2	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this earthwork and the key views from this asset would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2605	Bodsberry Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed prehistoric platform settlement and promontory fort. The fort is located at the top of the hill, with open views to the south and west along the River Clyde, the proximity of which is a key element of the fort’s setting, imparting further strategic importance to the site. Northern	16-21	3.9	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views from this fort including over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	Figure 5.5: CH VP2 (EIAR Volume 3b)

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				and eastern views are partially constrained by topography and commercial forestry.					
SM2606	Black Hill, fort 650m NW of Craighead	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort on the summit of a spur that projects southeast from Black Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its naturally defensive position, the views over and along the valleys of Duneaton Water and the Black Burn, and the views towards this fort from the surrounding landscape.	16-21	4.4	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views from this fort, including over and along the valleys of Duneaton Water and Black Burn, would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2609	Abington, motte & bailey 1600m N of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a medieval motte and bailey survive on the west bank of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the River Clyde and its views over and along the Clyde Valley.	6-10	5.4	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this motte and bailey and the key views from the motte over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2614	Kirkton, fort 860m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort occupying the summit of a naturally defensive knoll (275 m OD) although overlooked from the east by the rising ground of Castle Hill. With key views to the northeast and southwest along the Clyde Valley and to the west where the valley of Glengonnar Water joins the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the relatively defensive knoll and the views along and over the Clyde Valley and the valley of Glengonnar Water.	11-15	2.4	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed development in views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views from this fort, including over and along the Clyde Valley and the valley of Glengonnar Water, would be uncompromised.	Negligible	Figure 5.6: CH VP3 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM2616	Castle Crawford Farm, fort 500m NW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort located on an elongated knoll at the southeast foot of Castle Hill. Key views to the east and southeast over and along the Clyde Valley at the confluence of Camps Water and Midlock Water with the River Clyde. Also important to the setting of this fort is its proximity to the potentially contemporary assets Kirkton, settlement (SM2617), Castle Crawford Farm, enclosure (SM2631) and Kirkton, fort (SM2822). The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the relatively defensive knoll, its relationship with contemporary assets and the views along and over the Clyde Valley.	16-21	3.3	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort its relationship with contemporary assets and the key views from the fort over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2617	Kirkton, settlement 1280m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric. fortified settlement located on an elongated hillock on the lower southeast slopes of Castle Hill. Key views to the east and southeast overlooking the confluence of Camps Water and Midlock Water with the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its relatively defensive hillock, its proximity to good agricultural land and the River Clyde also to potentially contemporary assets Castle Crawford Farm, fort (SM2616), Castle Crawford Farm, enclosure (SM2631) and Kirkton, fort (SM2822).	11-15	2.7	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement, its relationship with contemporary asset and the key views from the settlement over the agricultural land of the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2631	Castle Crawford Farm, enclosure 585m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric enclosure located on the lower southeast slopes of Castle Hill. Key views to the east and southeast over and along the Clyde Valley at the confluence of Camps Water and Midlock Water with the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the River Clyde also to the potentially contemporary assets Kirkton, settlement (SM2617), Castle Crawford Farm, fort (SM2616) and Kirkton, fort (SM 2822).	11-15	3.6	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this enclosure its relationship with contemporary asset and the key views from the settlement over the agricultural land of the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2632	Crawford, Roman fort	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a small Roman fort located on the summit of a narrow plateau on the north bank of the River Clyde. The fort is now located directly to the east of Castle Crawford Farm. The fort was likely located to guard the key communication route of the Clyde Valley, and it is views along the course of this valley are key	11-15	3.2	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort as a defensive feature protecting the communication route of the Clyde Valley.	Negligible	N/A

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				characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance.					
SM2633	Crawford Castle or Lindsay Tower	Scheduled Monument	High	The ruinous remains of a 17th century tower house which may have been built on the site of an earlier 12th century motte. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the River Clyde and its views over and along the Clyde Valley.	11-15	3.3	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this castle and the key views over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	N/A
SM2745	Little Clyde, Roman camp	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a temporary Roman camp, said to represent the best-preserved Roman work in the country. The camp is almost exactly rectangular in plan, measuring 440 m by 290 m, and enclosing an overall area of 31 hectares. Cultivation has levelled much of the camp, but surviving elements include part of the northern rampart and ditch, two gates (also on the north side), and two corresponding tituli (defensive ramparts). The camp is forms part of the westernmost Roman fortification lining the east-west running Roman road (SM3941), with the Nap Hill Signal Station (SM102) and a fort (SM3348) lying further to the west. Awareness and any visibility of these associated monuments is a key element of the fort's setting. The high ground of the camp's topographic location is also important, allowing for long distance views, although these are limited by commercial forestry to the east and south. To the south of the camp is the route of the M74 and the east coast main line emphasising the continued importance of this valley as a communication route	16-21	6.8	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this camp for its location on a key communication route.	Negligible	N/A
SM2822	Kirkton, fort 1155m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a possible small prehistoric fort located on the summit of a small hillock on the lower southeast slopes of Castle Hill. Key views to the east and southeast. over and along the Clyde Valley at the confluence of Camps Water and Midlock Water with the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land. the River Clyde and the potentially contemporary assets Kirkton, settlement (SM2617), Castle Crawford Farm, fort (SM2616) and Castle Crawford Farm, enclosure (SM2631).	11-15	2.8	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this enclosure its relationship with contemporary assets and the key views from the settlement over the agricultural land of the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	Figure 5.7: CH VP4 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM2835	Wandel, Roman fortlet and camp 460m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a Roman fortlet, camp and road which survives largely as cropmarks with a small area surviving as low earthworks. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location close to the River Clyde, with far reaching views along the key communication route of the Clyde Valley to the north and south.	11-15	7.2	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fortlet and camp for its location on a key communication route.	Negligible	N/A
SM3292	Normangill, henge	Scheduled Monument	High	Prehistoric ritual henge located on the valley floor of Camps Water and now bisected by a minor road. It is suggested that the location of the Henge may have functioned as a gathering place for groups and reflect the importance of the Clyde Valley as a routeway through the landscape (Cox et al SAIR 48, p49) The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location close to Camps Water and its proximity to the key communication route of the Clyde Valley.	1-5	5.2	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this henge within the Camps Water Valley close to the key communication route of the Clyde Valley.	Negligible	N/A
SM3348	Roman road and fortlet, March Burn to Little Clyde Roman camp	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises the 5.5 km eastern section of a Roman road, in addition to an associated fortlet, both of which date to the 1st of 2nd AD, being contemporary with the extended line of the Roman road and associated fortifications to the west (e.g. SM3931, SM102, and SM2745). The road survives as a series of earthen banks and ditches running beside the Redshaw Burn. The fortlet is situated to the south, above the burn, and survives as a rectangular earthwork measuring 20 m by 17 m, with an	Up to 16 - 21	7.2	Negligible Variable theoretical visibility along the route with sections of no predicted visibility and sections with predicted visibility of 16-21 turbines. Where the proposed development would be visible from this asset, it would be seen in distant views to the northwest beyond the existing turbines of the operational Clyde Wind Farms. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting	Negligible	N/A

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				enclosing rampart of 5.5 m in thickness and 0.3 m in height. A single entrance is located on the fort's north, facing the road. Today this roadway passes close to the route of the M74 and the east coast mainline at its northern end and sits in the valley between the turbines of the operational Clyde and Clyde South Wind Farms. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance: its proximity of other Roman sites to the west and its position on a key communication route. Open views encompass the upland environment but are limited by topography and commercial forestry.			of this road and fort and the key views to the west, along the course of the road, toward contemporary Roman military sites, would be unaffected.		
SM3941	Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde, Roman road	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises the western 3 km section of the east-west running Roman road that crosses the north of the Outer Study Area, linking a fort (SM2745) and signal station (SM102) with an additional stretch of road and associated fortlet (SM3348). Today this roadway passes close to the route of the M74 and the east coast mainline at its northern end and sits in the valley between the turbines of the operational Clyde and Clyde South Wind Farms. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance: its proximity of other Roman sites to the west and its position on a key communication route. Where attainable, eastern views along the orientation of the road and its associated fortifications are most important.	Up to 16 - 21	4.1	Negligible Variable theoretical visibility along the route in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this road and fort and the key views to the west, along the course of the road, toward contemporary Roman military sites, would be unaffected.	Negligible	N/A
SM4234	Auchensaugh Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the summit of Auchensaugh Hill and surmounted by a modern marker cairn. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical location which provides it far reaching views in all directions, in particular to the low moorland to the east.	16-21	8.6	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views through the neighbouring operational Middle Muir Wind Farm, beyond the hills to the to the southeast. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the wide panoramic view its hilltop position affords.	Negligible	N/A
SM4238	Crooked Stone, standing stone 160m N of Crookedstane	Scheduled Monument	High	Small standing stone, located in a narrow area of the Clyde in which the ground rises steeply to the east and west resulting in a relatively enclosed localised valley setting. The Crookedstane Platform Settlement (SM4647) lies 200 m to the east, and the possible relationship between the two prehistoric monuments is a key aspect of each's setting. Today the turbines of Clyde Wind Farm sit on the hills to the west and to the north are the turbines of the Clyde Extension. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance: the enclosed valley setting and the reciprocal views from the potentially contemporary platform settlement.	1-5	5.1	Negligible Theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the northwest beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised valley setting of this standing stone.	Negligible	Figure 5.8: CH VP5 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM4249	Glencaple, platform settlement 600m NW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of two house platforms, scooped into the hillside on the southeast flank of Drake Law overlooking the valley of Glengonnar Water to the south. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the Glengonnar Water, and views to potentially contemporary assets along Glengonnar Water, Glencaple burnt mound (SM5267) and Lettershaws, platform settlement (SM4332).	16-21	2.2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the south. However, it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land, Glengonnar Water and its relationship with contemporary assets along Glengonnar Water.	Negligible	N/A
SM4254	Fagyad Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on a plateau to the northwest of the summit of Fagyad Hill. The cairn is located on a long plateau to the west northwest of the summit of Fagyad Hill. This location blocks views to the east by the rising ground of the summit. This location however affords the cairn extensive views to the west over and along the valleys of Duneaton Water and the Black Burn to the west and across to Black Hill and the moorland beyond.	21	3.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast beyond the rising ground of the summit of Fygad Hill. However, the key views to the west over and along the valley of Duneaton Water and Black Burn would remain unchanged as would the views to the contemporary assets on Black Hill and to the north and Tinto Hill Cairn.	Negligible	Figure 5.9: CH VP6 (EIAR Volume 3b)

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				Located to the northwest of the summit of the hill, this cairn appears to have been intentionally built not to take the more prominent position on the hillock's summit and would not have been sky lined in views towards the Hill. This location however affords the cairn views across to Black Hill on which sit the possibly contemporary sites Craighead, platform settlement 1200m WNW of (SM 4485) and Craighead, barrow and cairn 820m NW of (SM 4517). To the north the Tinto Hill and its summit cairn Tinto Hill Cairn (SM 4660) is visible. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its topographical location which provides it far reaching views to the west over the valley of Duneaton Water and the potentially contemporary assets on Black Hill to the west.					
SM4256	Cairn 655m NE of Midlock	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn on a west spur of Fall Hill at approximately 280 m OD. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its topographical location, overlooking the confluence of Camps Water and Midlock Water with the River Clyde, and far reaching views to the west over the valley of Duneaton Water and the potentially contemporary surrounding assets, Normangill Rig cairn (SM4256).	16	4.2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in the distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. The key views to the west over and along the valleys of the River Clyde, Camps Water and Midlock Water would remain, as would the reciprocal views to the surrounding contemporary assets.	Negligible	Figure 5.10: CH VP7 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM4275	Cairn Kinny	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a large prehistoric burial cairn, surmounted by an Ordnance Survey triangulation station. Located on the summit of Cairn Kinny (493 m OD). The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its topographical location, which provides it far reaching views to the west over the surrounding high hilly moorland.	16-21	9	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the wide panoramic views its hilltop position affords.	Negligible	N/A
SM4296	North Shortcleugh, platform settlement 1500m E of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of five house platforms, scooped into the hillside, on the southeast flank of Harryburn Brae overlooking the valley of Elvan Water to the south and to the Clyde Valley to the east. Today this platform settlement sits approximately 200 m upslope from the Elvanfoot Substation in a landscape now crossed by large overhead lines, to the east and the Clyde Valley. The M74, the east coast mainline and the operational turbines of the Clyde and Clyde South Wind Farm are also visible. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the Elvan Water, and also to potentially contemporary assets along Elvan Water, North Shortcleuch, platform settlement (SM4516).	1-5	1.9	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this asset for key views over Elvan Water and its relationship with contemporary assets along Elvan Water.	Negligible	N/A
SM4332	Lettershaws, platform settlement 1000m NE of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of three house platforms, scooped into the hillside, on the southeast flank of Drake Law overlooking the valley of Glengonnar Water to the south. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the Glengonnar Water, and also to potentially contemporary assets along Glengonnar Water, Glencaple burnt mound (SM5267) and Glencaple, platform settlement (SM4249) For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.5.	19	2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the south. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land, Glengonnar Water and its relationship with contemporary assets along Glengonnar Water. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.5.	Negligible	Figure 5.11: CH VP8 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM4485	Craighead, platform settlement 1200m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric settlement, scooped into the west facing slopes of Black Hill above the course of the Duneaton Water.	11-15	4.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement	Negligible	N/A

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				The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the Duneaton Water, and also to potentially contemporary assets on Black Hill.			and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land and the Duneaton Water, and its relationship with the potentially contemporary assets on Black Hill.		
SM4486	Stoneyburn, platform settlement and field system 700m WSW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of five house platforms, terraced into a steep hillside with contemporary field system to the north and west. It is located on a southern slope of Mid Hill overlooking the Clyde Valley. Today the view to the south and southeast contains the route of the M74 and the east coast mainline. On the opposite eastern side of the valley are the operational turbines of the Clyde Wind Farm. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance: its proximity to good agricultural land and the River Clyde, and also to potentially contemporary assets Stoneyburn cairns (SM4515) and Collins Burn enclosure (SM4527).	11-15	2.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the east beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land, the River Clyde and its relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring assets.	Negligible	Figure 5.12: CH VP9 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM4511	Wildshaw Hill, cairn 500m WSW of summit	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on low shoulder to the southwest of the summit of Wildshaw Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its long views to the northwest and southwest along the valley of Mill Burn. The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.	16-21	9.2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and its views along the valley of Mill Burn	Negligible	N/A
SM4513	Netherton, cairn 800m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the northwest shoulder of Black Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position above the Red Moss with wide views over the surrounding landscape The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.	16-21	5.4	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn its views over the surrounding landscape	Negligible	N/A
SM4515	Stoneyburn, cairns 800m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Three grass covered cairns, possibly prehistoric burial cairns located on the summit of a knoll on the east bank of the Ellershie Burn, at the foot of Mid Hill overlooking the Clyde Valley. Today the southeast edge of the scheduled area lies immediately below an electricity supply line, with a pylon 10 m from its northeast edge. The view to the south and southeast contain the route of the M74 and the east coast mainline. On the opposite eastern side of the valley are the operational turbines of the Clyde Wind Farm. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the cairns cultural significance: its proximity to Ellershie Burn and the River Clyde, and also to potentially contemporary assets Collins Burn enclosure (SM4527) Stoneyburn, platform settlement and field system (SM4486).	11-15	2.6	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the east beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of these cairns and the key views over the Ellershie Burn, the River Clyde and their relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring assets.	Negligible	N/A
SM4516	North Shortcleuch, platform settlement 1000m E of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of four well preserved, and at least eight poorly preserved, scooped house platforms, with at least 12 small clearance cairns on the flatter ground around the settlement. It is located on a southwest flank of Harryburn Brae overlooking the valley of Elvan Water to the south. Along the Elvan Water to the west is the Elvanfoot substation. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the Elvan Water, and also to potentially contemporary	11-15	1.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the east beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land, the River Clyde, and its relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring assets.	Negligible	Figure 5.13: CH VP10 (EIAR Volume 3b)

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				assets along the Elvan Water, North Shortcleugh, platform settlement (SM4296).					
SM4517	Craighead, barrow and cairn 820m NW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a barrow and cairn, prehistoric burial monuments, which lie in an area of rough pasture on Black Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its views over the agricultural land to the north and south, the view to Tinto Cairn and the proximity to other possibly contemporary assets on Black Hill.	16-21	4.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this asset and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land, Duneaton Water, and its relationship with the potentially contemporary assets on Black Hill and the view to Tinto.	Negligible	N/A
SM4526	Normangill Rig, cairn 1000m S of Normangill	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the crest of Normangill Rig. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical on a hill between the valleys of Midlock Water to the south and Camps Water to the north, with views out to the west over the Clyde Valley at the confluence between Camps Water, Midlock Water and the River Clyde. The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.	16-21	4.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in the distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley). The key views to the west over and along the valleys of the River Clyde, Camps Water and Midlock Water would remain	Negligible	N/A
SM4527	Collins Burn, enclosure 750m NW of Elvanfoot Bridge	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a possible prehistoric enclosure consisting of a double bank and intervening ditch enclosing an oval area 61 m by 49 m. It is located on a low southern slope of Mid Hill overlooking the Clyde Valley. Today the view to the south and southeast contains the route of the M74 and the east coast mainline. On the opposite eastern side of the valley are the operational turbines of the Clyde Wind Farm. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the enclosures cultural significance: its proximity to good agricultural land and the River Clyde, and also to potentially contemporary assets Stoneyburn platform settlement (SM4486) and Stoneyburn cairns (SM4515).	6-10	2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the west beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this enclosure, the key views over the surrounding agricultural land and the River Clyde, and its relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring assets.	Negligible	N/A
SM4530	Cold Chapel, settlement 500m NE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Large prehistoric, enclosed settlement on the low west facing slopes of White Hill, located to the east of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location within the good agricultural land of the Clyde Valley above the River Clyde and views along the Clyde Valley to the north and south. Views to the west of this settlement now include the route of the A702, the east coast mainline and the Abbington Service Station.	11-12	5.6	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land and the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A
SM4531	Whelphill, unenclosed platform settlement 390m W of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of at least 11 house platforms spread over a distance of about 60 m, four well preserved and at least eight poorly preserved scooped house platforms, with at least 12 small clearance cairns on the flatter ground around the settlement. It is located on the south facing slopes of Mossy Dod overlooking the valley of Midlock Water to the south. Today the platform settlement sits surrounded by the turbines of the operational Clyde Wind Farm to the north and west. Downslope to the south is an electric substation. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance: its proximity to good agricultural land and Midlock Water, and also to potentially contemporary assets along Midlock Water, Normangill Rig, platform settlement (SM4756).	16-21	5.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the west beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement, the key views over the surrounding agricultural land and the River Clyde, and its relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring assets.	Negligible	N/A

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
SM4603	Boghead, platform settlement 500m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of 13 house platforms scooped out of the hillside it is located on the north facing slopes of Mid Hill and is unusual in that it is an entirely north facing settlement. Today the settlement is abutted by the route of the M74 motorway which passes on its north side. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance: its proximity to the agricultural land of the Clyde Valley and the River Clyde.	11-15	1.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views to the north over the surrounding agricultural land and the River Clyde.	Negligible	Figure 5.19: CH VP16 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM4647	Crookedstane, platform settlement 200m E of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of 12 scooped house platforms, located in a narrow area of the Clyde in which the ground rises steeply to the east and west resulting in a relatively enclosed localised valley setting. The Crooked Stone, standing stone (SM4238) lies 200 m to the east, and the possible relationship between the two prehistoric monuments is a key aspect of each's setting. Today the turbines of Clyde Wind Farm sit on the hills to the west. To the north are the turbines of the Clyde Extension. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance: the enclosed valley setting and the reciprocal views from the potentially contemporary standing stone.	11-15	5.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the northwest beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised valley setting of this platform settlement and its relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring asset.	Negligible	N/A
SM4714	Waterhead, platform settlement 900m N of	Scheduled Monument	High	A single house platform scooped into the lower southeast facing slope of Glendowran overlooking Glengonnar Water. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the agricultural land on the lower slopes of Glengonnar, and to the Glengonnar Water, and its relative isolation from contemporary settlements. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.5	14	0.9	Low Proposed turbines being visible in the view to the west, south and east from the monument. However, it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key elements of the setting of this platform settlement, its position on the lower slopes of Glengonnar, close to the Glengonnar Water and the better agricultural land of the valley floor, and its isolation from contemporary settlements. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.5.	Minor	Figure 5.14: CH VP 11 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM4756	Normangill Rig, platform settlement E of Midlock	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a prehistoric settlement consisting of two groups of house platforms together with a number of small cairns. The westerly group contains eight well preserved platforms, and the eastern group contains 12 platforms. It is located on the lower southwest facing slopes of Normangill Rig overlooking Midlock Water at its confluence with the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the platform settlements cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land of the Clyde Valley and the water courses of Midlock Water and the River Clyde. Its proximity to potentially contemporary assets along Midlock Water, Midlock Platform settlement (SM4757) and Whelphill, unenclosed platform settlement (SM4531) may also have been of importance.	11-15	4.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the west beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land and the River Clyde and its relationship with the potentially contemporary neighbouring assets.	Negligible	N/A
SM4798	Glengeith, settlement, bastle house and field system	Scheduled Monument	High	An area of extensive agricultural settlement and activity on either side of Glengeith Burn to the west of Elvanfoot. The earliest remains are a late prehistoric to early medieval platform settlement. Subsequent agricultural use of the site is evident through overlapping enclosures and rig and furrow, a farmstead and possible kiln, and the remains of a late 16th to early 17th century bastle house. Today Elvanfoot Substation neighbours the asset to the north and the connecting overhead line over sails the scheduled area. However, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the asset's cultural significance: the good agricultural land the location afforded, and the proximity to the communication routes of the Clyde Valley and the Elvan Water Valley.	Up to 16 - 21	2.6	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible along the valley of Glengonnar in views to the west. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this asset and the key views over the surrounding agricultural land and the Elvan Water Valley.	Negligible	Figure 5.4: CH VP1 (EIAR Volume 3b)

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
SM5094	Thirstone, stone circle 1300m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a stone circle, a prehistoric ritual monument, situated on a low-lying terrace in an area of moorland to the east of the Wildshaw Burn. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its moorland setting, the recognition of possible previous visibility of potentially contemporary assets in the wider landscape and possible solar alignments across the stone circle and the proximity to Wildshaw Burn.	16-21	8.1	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast beyond the intervening hills. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the moorland setting of this stone circle as well as its relationship with contemporary assets and possible solar alignments.	Negligible	N/A
SM5267	Glencaple, burnt mound 980m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a burnt mound a possible prehistoric cooking place, on the southeast flank of Drake Law overlooking the valley of Glengonnar Water to the south. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to the burnt mounds cultural significance are its proximity to Glengonnar Water and also to potentially contemporary assets along Glengonnar Water, Lettershaws, platform settlement (SM4332) and Glencaple, platform settlement (SM4249)	16-21	2.1	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the south. However, it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this burnt mound, its position next to the water course Glengonnar Water and its possible relationship with contemporary assets along Glengonnar Water.	Negligible	N/A
SM5451	Hillend, enclosures 250m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Two late neolithic / early bronze age prehistoric enclosures visible as cropmarks located on the east bank of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the River Clyde and the surrounding agricultural land.	11-15	8.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of these enclosures and their relationship with the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A
SM5597	Wanlockhead, remains of lead mining and smelting	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of mine shafts, adits, and underground workings, above-ground remains of buildings and machinery used in mining, tracks, roads, railways and water-courses associated with lead working, waste heaps, and the remains of at least two lead smelters and a washing floor, from lead workings largely dating from the late 17th century to the early 20th century. The key characteristics of the monuments setting that contribute to its cultural significance is its relatively enclosed remote upland location within Wanlock Water valley and the slopes surrounding it, on which the remains of the Wanlockhead mining are the dominant man-made feature. As a functional asset the lead mines would have been sited here due to the presence of mineral resources.	Up to 16 - 21	2.1	Negligible The ZTV shows that there would be no visibility of the proposed turbines from the majority of the scheduled area. Visibility of the proposed development would only be possible on the higher slopes of the scheduled area above the Wanlock Water valley. The Proposed Development would form part of the wider landscape surrounding the monument, however the key views of importance to the monument, those reciprocal views between the different elements of the lead mines working and the village of Wanlockhead, would be retained.	Negligible	Figure 5.15: CH VP12 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM5647	Smithwood, bastle house 900m SW of Daerside	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a late 16th to early 17th century Bastle House (fortified farmstead). The key characteristics of the monuments setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the monument's situation within a relatively isolated landscape historically characterised by pastoral agriculture	1-5	9.2	Negligible Limited potential visibility of the proposed turbines in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the monuments isolated setting.	Negligible	N/A
SM5817	Lead mines and associated remains, Leadhills	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of mine shafts, spoil heaps, hushes, a smelter, tracks, a tramway, buildings and subsurface workings dating from the lead workings of the 16th century through to the early 20th century. The key characteristics of the monuments setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its relatively enclosed remote upland location within Glengonnar Burn valley, in which the remains of the Leadhills mining are the dominant man-made feature. As a functional asset the lead mines would have been sited here due to the presence of mineral resources. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.5	Up to 16 - 21	0.4	Low The proposed turbines would be visible up hill and beyond the areas of lead mines and workings to the northwest and northeast of the scheduled areas. The Proposed Development would form part of the wider landscape, however the key views of importance to the monument, those reciprocal views between the different elements of the lead mines, working and the village of Leadhills, would be retained. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.5.	Minor	Figure 5.16a-d: CH VP13a-d (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM8775	The Bower of Wandel, Tower	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a late medieval tower house located on a rocky promontory in a meander on the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location on the River Clyde and surrounded by the rich agricultural land of the Clyde Valley with long views to the north and south along the Clyde Valley.	16-21	9.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this tower house and the key views over and along the surrounding agricultural land and the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
SM13677	Historic gold workings, Leadhills, South Lanarkshire	Scheduled Monument	High	This monument comprises the remains of gold workings dating to the 16th century, consisting of a group of deep gullies and gold scours cut into the hillside to the north of Shortcleuch Water. The scheduled area also includes the remains of two buildings to the south of the B7040 road which may have been used for the processing of sediments. As a functional asset this gold workings would have been sited for the availability of gold ore. It is considered that this asset has a discrete localised setting focussed on Shortcleuch Water to the south. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.	6-10	1	Negligible The proposed turbine would be visible in the view to the north from the monument However, the discrete localised setting of this monument and its relationship with the Shortcleuch Water would remain unaffected. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.	Negligible	Figure 5.17: CH VP14 Figure 4.31: LVIA VP11 (EIAR Volume 3b)
CA180	Wanlockhead	Conservation Area	Medium	Wanlockhead Conservation Area comprises the whole of the village of Wanlockhead, including a large are of the mine workings and slopes surrounding it. A key characteristic of the Conservation Areas setting is its connection with the surrounding lead mining remains, including the scheduled monument Wanlockhead, remains of lead mining and smelting (SM5597), and the views to and from these remains. It is this association and the origins of the village as a mining village that is fundamental to the siting of the village in a remote upland landscape, This isolated upland setting is also a characteristic of the setting of the Conservation Area.	Up to 11-15	2.4	Negligible Limited potential visibility of the proposed turbines on the upslope margins of the Conservation Area. The setting of the conservation area would not be appreciably changed.	Negligible	LVIA VP7
CA393	Leadhills	Conservation Area	Medium	Leadhills Conservation Area, comprises the whole of the village of Leadhills, stretches 1.5 km north to south and approximately 600 m east to west. A former mining settlement built for, and by, the miners the street layout largely dates from the mid 18th century. A key characteristic of the Conservation Area’s setting is its connection with the surrounding lead mining remains, including the scheduled monument Lead mines and associated remains, Leadhills (SM5817), and the views to and from these remains. It is this association and the origins of the village as a mining village that is fundamental to the siting of the village in a remote upland landscape. This isolated upland setting is also a characteristic of the setting of the Conservation Area. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.	Up to 16 - 21	1.7	Medium The Proposed Development would result in the proposed turbines being visible to varying degrees from within the conservation area with the greatest visibility being in views to the northwest. The Proposed Development would also be largely visible on the southern approach to the village along the B9797 Road. The Proposed Development would form part of the wider landscape, however the key views of importance to the setting of this Conservation Area, those reciprocal views between the village of Leadhills and the surrounding remains of the lead mines would be retained. The ability to understand, appreciate and experience this conservation area as a former mining village located in a remote upland landscape would be retained albeit with the proposed turbines visible to the northeast and northwest to varying degrees in views out from the village and on the approach from the south. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.	Moderate	LVIA VP12 LVIA VP20
GDL00339	Scots Mining Company House	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	High	Small 18th-century garden of the Scots Mining Company House (LB732). Its relationship with Leadhill village and the surrounding remains of lead working are a key characteristic of its setting. The altitude of Leadhills and the resulting variance between the planting of the GDL and the surrounding moorland setting is a further key characteristic of its setting. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.	11-15	2.2	Low Four turbines would be visible at hub height and a further six visible at tip height, the BESS and substation would not be visible. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the relationship between the House and GDL and the village and lead mines in these views, with the turbines sitting on and behind the hills beyond them. Furthermore, the Proposed Development would not detract from views from the village towards the House and GDL which are now largely screened by the woodland of the GDL. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.	Minor	Figure 5.18: CH VP15 Figure 4.37: LVIA VP17 (EIAR Volume 3b)
LB732	Scots Mining Company House including retaining wall to Station	Category A Listed Building	High	Scots Mining Company House (LB732) is a Category A Listed Building set within the grounds of its Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00339) at the southern edge of Leadhills village.	11-15	2.2	Low	Minor	Figure 5.18: CH VP15

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
	Road and excluding former stable block and gatepiers, Station Road, Leadhills			Set within Leadhills village, its relationship with the surrounding village and the Leadhills mine workings are key characteristics of its setting. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.			Four turbines would be visible at hub height and a further six visible at tip height, the BESS and substation would not be visible. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the relationship between the House and GDL and the village and lead mines in these views, with the turbines sitting on and behind the hills beyond them. Furthermore, the Proposed Development would not detract from views from the village towards the House and GDL which are now largely screened by the woodland of the GDL. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage EIAR Volume 2), Section 5.8.		Figure 4.37: LVIA VP17 (EIAR Volume 3b)
LB14196	Roberton Church	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Parish Church overlooking the village of Roberton The key characteristics of its setting are its relationship with the village of Roberton and surrounding landscape in which its parishioners live/lived.	11-15	9.4	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of the church and its localised setting.	Negligible	N/A
LB14200	Clyde's Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th century bridge over the River Clyde. Functional asset, the key characteristics of its setting are its relationship with the River Clyde and the road it carried. Today the setting of the bridge is dominated by the modern replacement bridge to its immediate north which carries the A702 road.	11-15	7.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of the bridge and its localised riverine setting.	Negligible	N/A
LB6372	Suspension Footbridge, Elvanfoot	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Pedestrian footbridge over the River Clyde built circa 1900 to replace an earlier bridge. Functional asset, the key characteristic of its setting is its relationship with the River Clyde.	11-15	2.8	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of the bridge and its localised riverine setting.	Negligible	N/A
LB6458	Crawford, Post Horn Hotel including block to rear and detached block.	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Late 18th/early 19th century hotel with later alterations. The key characteristics of its setting are its localised village setting.	11-15	3.0	Negligible Localised setting within Crawford village not effected	Negligible	N/A
LB655	Parish Church and Graveyard	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th Century Parish Church Localised setting within the village of Crawfordjohn.	11-15	4.8	Negligible Localised setting within Crawfordjohn village not effected	Negligible	N/A
LB6667	Crawford, Carlisle Road, Former Parish Church	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th Century Parish Church Localised setting within the village of Crawford.	1-5	3.1	Negligible Localised setting within Crawford village not effected	Negligible	N/A
LB729	Old Graveyard, Kirkton	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Site of old Graveyard. Localised setting on west of River Clyde surrounded to the west and south by trees.	1-5	1.7	Negligible Localised setting not effected.	Negligible	N/A
LB730	Market Cross	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Market Cross Localised setting within the village of Crawford.	11-15	3.0	Negligible Localised setting within Crawford village not effected.	Negligible	N/A
LB733	Leadhills, Hopetoun Arms	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Mid 19th Century hunting lodge for the Hopetoun Estate, now a hotel. Set centrally within the village of Leadhills with a localised village setting.	6-10	2.1	Negligible. Localised setting within Leadhills village not effected.	Negligible	N/A
LB12368	Wandel House, Wandel Farm, Wandel Barn and Rowan Stables	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early 19th century two-storey farmhouse with large adjoining square open courtyard to rear now converted to separate houses. Sited within low-lying ground to the northeast of the confluence of the River Clyde and Beet Burn. A small, designed garden and lake to the west of the farmhouse building itself also forms the enclosed farmhouse setting. Original name of 'Wandel Mill' suggests the use of an onsite mill, requiring use of the Clyde water source.	6-10	7.9	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the south-southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the farmhouse sited close to the River Clyde and within the fertile plains.	Negligible	N/A

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
				The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its localised position close to the River Clyde valley and the fertile plains for agricultural use.					
MDG13074	Green Hill, Wanlockhead	D&G Site of National Importance	High	Evidence of mining activity on the flank of Green Hill. Elements include a rectangular hushing dam built in 15th century for gold prospecting and a hush gutter running downslope from the dam to the northeast, as far as Glencrieff Burn. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the proximity to lead ore and areas of gold rock. Proximity to a water source is also relevant with the possibility for gold placer deposits.	16-21	3.8	Negligible Localised setting of the mining activity constrained to the sources of the lead ore and gold rock for extraction. Key setting close to Glencreiff burn would remain unaffected.	Negligible	N/A
MDG13075	Stake Hill, Wanlockhead	D&G Site of National Importance	High	Evidence of mining activity and hydraulic gold prospects. Elements include hushing dams, a lade on the western side of Stake Hill and a hush gutter feeding into Shortcleugh Water. Hushing dams constructed during unsuccessful gold working in the 1780s. Sits close to a former drove road (MDG27005), useful for transportation. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the proximity to areas of gold rock and former drove road for transportation of goods, people and equipment. Proximity to a water source is also relevant with the possibility for gold placer deposits.	16-21	4.1	Negligible Localised setting of the mining activity constrained to the sources of the possible gold rock for extraction. Key setting close to Shortcleugh Water and former drove road, would remain unaffected.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10039	Sim's Hill, Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a possible prehistoric burial cairn located on the saddle to the south of the summit of Sim's Hill and to the north of Rake Law. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position and the wide views it provides over the surrounding landscape.	16-21	0.78	Low The proposed turbines would be visible in an arc from the east-northeast to south. Turbines T3 and T4 would be sited along the same prominent ridge of Rake Law in direct views southeast from the cairn. However, it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the prominent setting of the cairn with views overlooking the Snar Water valley, and in all other directions across the landscape, retained.	Minor	N/A
WoSAS 10076	Snar, Tower-house	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an old castle, also referred to as a peel or tower. By 1858 nothing remained except a portion of an old wall which remains around a later sheepfold. Stands on a small spur directly overlooking the Snar Water and confluence with Glendorch Burn. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its localised position within the valley, with views along the Snar Water to the north and south, and along the Glendorch tributary directly east.	6-10	2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the tower-house, of which little upstanding remains survive, overlooking the Snar Water valley.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10382	Bodsberry Hill, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an unenclosed platform settlement situated on a steep southwestern flank of Bodsberry Hill, immediately above the line of the Roman road. Faint traces of several more platforms are visible to the east southeast although now severely degraded by modern cultivation and quarrying. Situated overlooking the River Clyde valley. The key characteristics of the setting of the settlement that contribute to its cultural significance are its positioning close to the River Clyde.	11-21	4.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the northwest beyond the River Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the settlement overlooking the banks of the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10384	Lodge Hill, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of three platforms above a small plantation. Other platforms nearby have been destroyed by former cultivation. Situated on the lower northwestern flank of Lodge Hill, overlooking the route of the former Roman road and the River Clyde valley. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position close to the River Clyde and potential intervisibility with contemporary settlements in the wider valley (Stoneyburn, platform and settlement (SM4486) to the northwest).	11-15	3.8	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the west beyond the River Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the settlement overlooking the banks of the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A

Designation No.	Designated Name	Designation Type	Sensitivity	Setting Summary	No. of Turbines Visible	Distance to Closest Turbine (Approx. km)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
WoSAS 10387	Lodge Hill, Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an undisturbed turf-covered cairn within rough pasture near the foot of the western slope of Lodge Hill. Traces of a ditch round the southeastern perimeter. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position and the wide views it provides over the surrounding River Clyde valley landscape. Potential intervisibility with Stoneyburn, cairns (SM4515) across the Clyde to the northwest.	11-15	3.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the west beyond the River Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the prominent hillside setting of the cairn overlooking the River Clyde and intervisibility with contemporary cairns to the northwest.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10391	Bodsberry Hill, Field-system; Small Cairns	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a multi-period field-system comprising early prehistoric field banks and cairns, situated adjacent to the unenclosed platform settlement (WoSAS 10382). Sited on the lower flanks of Bodsberry Hill overlooking the River Clyde valley to the south. Localised setting related to the agricultural and settlement activity taking place in the immediately surrounding landscape.	11-15	4.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the northwest beyond the River Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised agricultural setting of the field system and cairns constrained to the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10401	Crookedstane, Elvanfoot, Farmstead; Flint Objects; Chert Objects	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a complex multi-period site, with possible moated farmhouse and adjacent field system with turf-bank enclosures. Earlier Mesolithic finds recovered during previous 1991 excavations. Sited on open flat floodplains to the east of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position within the floodplain of the River Clyde valley.	11-15	4.8	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the northwest beyond the River Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the farmstead constrained to the fertile banks of the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10408	North Shortcleuch, Unenclosed Platform Settlement; Small Cairns; Pen	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an unenclosed platform settlement, comprising two house platforms and four probable clearance cairns, situated on the east side of Shortcleuch burn on the low southeast facing slopes of Harryburn Brae close to the route of the Elvan Water. The key characteristics of the setting of the settlement that contribute to its cultural significance are its localised valley position, the proximity to water sources and better agricultural land.	6-10	0.9	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the north and northwest from the settlement. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key setting of the platform settlement, the valley of Elvan Water.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10474	Crawford / Crawford A, Roman Temporary Camp	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Cropmarks on aerial photographs reveal two temporary camps underlying Crawford village. No traces of the camps on the ground. They occupy an area of level ground to the southeast of Crawford Roman Fort (SM2632) on the north bank of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the camp's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position within the level Clyde valley and long-ranging views it provides along the River Clyde.	1-5	3.2	Negligible Limited visibility of proposed turbines in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort as a defensive feature protecting the communication route of the Clyde Valley.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10478	Crawford, Roam Temporary Camp Annexe	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Cropmarks to north of Crawford Roman Fort (SM2632), interpreted as possible annex to the fort. The key characteristics of the annexes setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position within the level Clyde valley long-ranging views it provides along the water.	11-15	3.5	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort as a defensive feature protecting the communication route of the Clyde Valley.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10483	Campside Wood, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of six prehistoric house platforms on the southeastern flank of Raggengill Hill. A post-medieval head dyke traverses the flank of the hill taking advantage of the natural break of slope. Situated directly on the western bank of Camps Water and adjacent to the line of the Roman road. Contemporary platforms are sited opposite the water to the east (WoSAS 13413). The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the fertile plains of the lower slopes of Raggengill Hill and its proximity to Camps Water. The settlement is sited in a landscape of multi-period settlement activity.	16-21	4	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the settlement on the banks of the Camps Water.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10491	Fall Hill, Cairn (possible)	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a possible cairn sited just northwest of the summit of Fall Hill, overlooking Camps Water to the west .	16-21	4.4	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to	Negligible	N/A

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				The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its localised views overlooking Camps Water. The cairn is sited in a landscape of multi-period settlement activity.			understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the cairn overlooking Camps Water.		
WoSAS 10516	Richie Ferry / Ritchie Ferry, Enclosure	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an enclosure without internal features and partly destroyed by cultivation. Similar construction to homestead (WoSAS 10527) directly north. Likely contemporary with Kirkton, settlement (SM2617) immediately northeast. Sited on the southern lower slopes of Castle Hill overlooking River Clyde valley. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position close to the River Clyde, as well as potential intervisibility with contemporary settlement and enclosures across the surrounding hillslopes.	11-15	2.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the enclosure overlooking the River Clyde and relationship with contemporary features.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10526	Viaduct Plantation, Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn surviving as a grass-grown stony mound. Partially destroyed by the construction of the road. Sited on a crest overlooking the flood plain of the River Clyde, to the west-southwest of Castle Crawford Castle farmhouse. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its positioning on the floodplain of the River Clyde, with views along the valley in both directions.	11-15	2.8	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the cairn sited specifically next to the River Clyde.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10527	Richie Ferry / Ritchie Ferry, Homestead	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a homestead with south southwest facing entrance and interior scarp of similar construction to enclosure (WoSAS 10516) directly south. Likely contemporary with Kirkton, settlement (SM2617) immediately east. Sited on the southern lower slopes of Castle Hill overlooking River Clyde valley. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position close to the River Clyde, as well as potential intervisibility with contemporary settlement and homesteads across the surrounding hillslopes.	11-15	2.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest beyond the Clyde Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the homestead overlooking the Clyde Water and the relationship with contemporary features.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10533	Boghead, Enclosure	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an oval ditched enclosure surviving as a cropmark. No upstanding remains. Sited within agricultural fields directly overlooking the River Clyde to the north. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its close proximity to good agricultural land and views over the River Clyde.	6-10	2.1	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the localised setting of the enclosure, with key views over the agricultural land of the Clyde Valley retained.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 10546	Raggengill Burn, Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	The remains of a possible cairn, believed to have been largely removed in 1855 for wall building. Sited directly adjacent to the Raggengill Burn with clear views overlooking River Clyde valley. The key characteristics of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the River Clyde and the views over and along over the Clyde Valley.	16-21	4.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the south-southwest. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of the cairn, with key views over the agricultural land of the Clyde Valley retained.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 12013	Collins Burn / Harryburn Brae, Burnt Mounds	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of three burn mounds situated along the sides of a badly drained gully to the immediate north of Collins Burn. The key characterises of the assets setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the Collins Burn water source.	1-5	1.2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the west. However, It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of these burnt mounds and their position next to the water source of Collins Burn.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 12014	Scapcleuch Burn / Middle Wood, Unenclosed Platform Settlement; Small Cairns	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an unenclosed platform settlement, comprising two house platforms and two probable clearance cairns, situated on the southeast facing slopes of Middle Wood between Scapcleuch Burn to the southwest and Long Cleuch to the northeast. Overlooks Elvan Water Valley. The key characteristics of the setting of the settlement that contribute to its cultural significance are its localised valley position and the proximity to water sources and better agricultural land.	11-15	0.6	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the north and northwest from the settlement. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key setting of the platform settlement, within the valley of Elvan Water.	Negligible	N/A

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WoSAS 12015	Scapcleuch Burn / Howkwood, Unenclosed Platform Settlement; Small Cairns	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an unenclosed platform settlement, comprising three house platforms and 11 probable clearance cairns, situated on the south bank of Scapcleuch Burn on the low east facing slopes of Howkwood close to the route of the Elvan Water. The key characteristics of the setting of the settlement that contribute to its cultural significance are its localised valley position, and the proximity to water sources and better agricultural land.	11-15	0.8	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the north and northwest from the settlement. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the key setting of the platform settlement, within the valley of Elvan Water.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 12680	Glencaple / Fagyad Hill, House Platform	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a single house platform on the southern flank of Fagyad Hill. Situated to the immediate north of Glengonnar Water. Close to possible contemporary settlements within the landscape including Glencaple, platform settlement (SM4249) to the west. The key characterises of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the Glengonnar Water and views along this valley, and proximity to contemporary settlements.	16-21	2.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the south beyond the Glengonnar Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised and enclosed setting of the platform on the banks of the Glengonnar Water, with views to and from contemporary settlements retained.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13281	Sim's Hill, House Platform	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a single well-preserved platform on the northeastern flank of Sim's Hill southwest of the confluence of Strancleuch and Sim's Burn. Intervisibility with contemporary settlements to the north (WoSAS 13293) and east (WoSAS 95083). The key characterises of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the burn water sources, and proximity to contemporary settlements	11-15	1.1	Low The proposed turbines would be visible in close proximity to the east southeast and south. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the platform close to water sources. Views towards the contemporary platform settlement to the east (WoSAS 95083) would be backdropped by proposed turbines, although the immediate relationship between the monuments would be retained.	Minor	N/A
WoSAS 13282	Windy Dod, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of four house platforms on the southeastern slope of Windy Dod hill and north northeast of the confluence of the Snar Water and an unnamed tributary. The key characterises of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the water sources, with views overlooking the Snar Water valley.	16-21	1.7	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast beyond the Snar Water Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the platform overlooking the Snar Water valley.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13284	Glendorch / Glenkip Burn, Lead Smelter	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Possible lead smelter comprising a 500 m long by 3 m wide deposit of burnt material. Located on the east side of Glenkip Burn. Functional asset, the key characteristics of its setting are its relationship with the water source of Glenkip Burn and the historical presence of lead ore in the area.	6-10	0.5	Negligible Although close to T3 it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised and functional setting of the asset	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13286	Snar Water, Farmstead (possible)	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a complex of buchts, ring enclosures and rectangular buildings all made from turf, and possible representing a deserted farm. Situated at the confluence of the Slough Burn and Snar Water. The key characterises of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the burn water sources, with views constrained along the Snar Water valley.	1-5	1.4	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the east beyond the Snar Water Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the farmstead constrained to the fertile banks of the Snar Water.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13287	Glenbeath Burn, Burnt Mound	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of an amorphous burnt mound situated on a ridge immediately north of Glenbeath Burn and south of an unnamed tributary, overlooking the main Snar Water valley to the east. The key characterises of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to Glenbeath Burn water.	16-21	1.9	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the east. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of this burnt mound and its position next to the water source of Glenbeath Burn.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13288	Windy Dod, Burnt Mound	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a burnt deposit, possibly the surviving remnants of a burnt mound eroded by a gully. Situated on the southeastern slope of Windy Dod, overlooking the Snar Water valley to the east. The key characterises of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the Snar Water and close proximity to contemporary settlements (WoSAS 13282).	11-15	1.6	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the east beyond the Snar Water Valley. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the burnt deposit overlooking the Snar Water valley and its relationship with contemporary settlements in the area.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13289	Sim's Hill, House Platform	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a singular house platform with growth of rushes forming a possible arc indicating a ring-ditch to the east and west. Situated on the lower west-facing slopes of Sim's Hill and overlooking Snar Water to the	6-10	1.1	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the east and southeast limited by intervening topography. It would remain	Negligible	N/A

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				west. Possible intervisibility with other platform settlements along the valley (WoSAS 13282). The key characterises of the asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the Snar Water and associated views along this valley to, and from, contemporary settlements.			possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the platform overlooking the Snar Water to the west and retain intervisibility with contemporary settlements along the valley.		
WoSAS 13290	Sim's Hill, Small Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a cairn situated on the west-facing slopes of Sim’s Hill overlooking the Snar Water to the west and Glenkip Burn to the south. Low-lying location not a prominent feature in the landscape, although clear views along the Snar Water valley in both directions. Further details of the cairn unknown, possibly a post-medieval clearance cairn related to surrounding agricultural features. Views west restricted by rising topography. The key characterises of the asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the close proximity to the Snar Water valley..	6-10	1	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the east and southeast limited by intervening topography. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of the cairn overlooking the Snar Water	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13291	Sim's Hill, Farmstead (possible); Sheepfolds; Lazybeds	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of various enclosures, lazybeds and a sheep stell built on top of a ring bank. Situated on the fertile low-lying ground at the bottom flanks of Snar Law and Sim’s Hill. Sits directly at, and around, the confluence of Snar Water and Glenkip Burn. The key characterises of the asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the Snar Water valley and the fertile land surrounding it.	6-10	1.2	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the east and southeast along Glenkip Burn. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised agricultural setting of the farmstead constrained to the fertile banks of the Snar Water.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13292	Sim's Hill, Burnt Mound	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a burnt mound situated on the steep west-facing slopes of Sim’s Hill near the source of a spring now cut by drains. Overlooks the Snar Water to the west and likely related to a potentially contemporary house platform to the south (WoSAS 13289). The key characterises of the asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the Snar Water and close proximity to contemporary settlements (WoSAS 13289).	1-5	1.3	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the southeast. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the burnt mound constrained to the Snar Water valley and its relationship with contemporary settlements in the area.	Negligible	N/A
WoSAS 13300	Snar / Strancleuch Hill, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of three house platforms situated on the west-facing slope of Strancleuch Hill, east of Snar Farm. Overlooks Snar Water to the west and Glendorch Burn to the south. Intervisibility with contemporary platform settlements further upslope to the east (WoSAS 13293 & WoSAS 15760). The key characterises of the asset’s setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the close proximity to the burn water sources, with views directed over the Snar Water valley.	6-10	1.8	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southeast limited by interrupting terrain. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the localised setting of the platform remains overlooking the Snar Water to the west and intervisibility with contemporary settlements would be retained.	Negligible	N/A