

Technical Appendix 5.1: Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology

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5.1.1 Assessment Method

5.1.1.1 The effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets have been assessed on the basis of the type of impact (direct construction impacts, indirect impacts, setting impacts, and cumulative impacts) and nature (adverse or beneficial). Effects can be permanent, temporary, and/or reversible. The assessment takes into account the value/sensitivity of the heritage asset, its setting, and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

- Direct construction impacts: occur where the physical fabric of the asset is removed or damaged, or where it is preserved or conserved, as a direct result of the Proposed Development. Such impacts are most likely to occur during the construction phase and are most likely to be permanent.
- Indirect impacts: occur where the fabric of an asset, or buried archaeological remains, is removed or damaged, or where it is preserved or conserved, as an indirect result of the Proposed Development even though the asset may lie some distance from it. Such impacts are most likely to occur during the construction phase and are most likely to be permanent.
- Setting impacts: these are generally direct and result from the Proposed Development causing change within the setting of a heritage asset that affects its cultural significance or the way in which it is understood, appreciated, and experienced. Such impacts are generally, but not exclusively, visual, occurring directly as a result of the appearance of the Proposed Development in the surroundings of the asset. However, they may relate to other senses or factors, such as noise, odour or emissions, or historical relationships that do not relate entirely to intervisibility, such as historic patterns of land-use and related historic features. Such impacts may occur at any stage of a Proposed Development’s lifespan and may be permanent, reversible, or temporary.
- Cumulative impacts: can relate to the physical fabric or setting of assets. They may arise as a result of impact interactions, either from the different impacts of the Proposed Development itself, or additive impacts resulting from incremental changes caused by the Proposed Development together with other projects already in the planning system.
- Adverse effects: are those that detract from or reduce cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets or their settings.
- Beneficial effects: are those that preserve, enhance or better reveal the cultural significance or special interest of heritage assets or their settings.

5.1.2 Assigning Sensitivity to Heritage Assets

5.1.2.1 Cultural heritage assets are assigned value/importance through the designation process. Designation ensures that sites and places are recognised and protected by law through the planning system and other regulatory processes. The level of protection and how a site or place is managed varies depending on the type of designation and the laws and policies that apply to it (HES 2019)¹.

5.1.2.2 **Table 5.1.1** summarises the relative sensitivity of heritage assets (including their settings) relevant to the Proposed Development, based on the guidance set out in the SNH/HES EIA Handbook (version 5; 2018)².

Sensitivity of Asset	Definition / Criteria
High	Assets valued at an international or national level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments • Category A Listed Buildings • Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes • Inventory Historic Battlefields • Non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation (including sites recorded in HERs as non-statutory register (NSR) sites of presumed national importance)
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites and areas that have regional value (contributing to the aims of regional research frameworks) • Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASA) (where these are identified in Local Authority records) • Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL) (where these are identified in Local Authority records) • Category B Listed Buildings • Conservation Areas
Low	Assets valued at a local level, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites that have local heritage value • Category C listed buildings • Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Negligible	Assets of little or no intrinsic heritage value, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artefact find-spots (where the artefacts are no longer in situ and where their provenance is uncertain) • Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features (e.g., quarries and gravel pits, dilapidated sheepfolds, etc.)

5.1.3 Criteria for Assessing the Significance of Effects

5.1.3.1 The magnitude of impact (adverse or beneficial) will be assessed in the categories, high, medium, low, and negligible and described in **Table 5.1.2**.

¹ HES (2019) Designation Policy and Selection Guidance, Edinburgh. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b>

² SNH & HES (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook Available at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20220901050635/https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-05/Publication%202018%20-%20Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Handbook%20V5.pdf>

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
High	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near complete loss of the asset's cultural significance, such that it may no longer be considered a heritage asset.	Preservation of a heritage asset in situ where it would otherwise be completely or almost completely lost in the do-nothing scenario.
Medium	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is substantially altered.	Changes to key elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting, resulting in its cultural significance being preserved (where this would otherwise be lost) or restored.
Low	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is slightly altered.	Changes that result in elements of a heritage asset's fabric or setting detracting from its cultural significance being removed.
Negligible	Changes to fabric or setting of a heritage asset that leave its cultural significance unchanged and do not affect how it is experienced, appreciated, and understood.	

5.1.4 Assessment of Effects on Setting

- 5.1.4.1 The SNH/HES EIA Handbook (2018)² Appendix 1, paragraph 42 advises that:
"In the context of cultural heritage impact assessment, the receptors are the heritage assets and impacts will be considered in terms of the change in their cultural significance".
- 5.1.4.2 Historic Environment Scotland's guidance document, 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' (HES 2016)³, notes that:
"Setting can be important to the way in which historic structures or places are understood, appreciated and experienced. It can often be integral to a historic asset's cultural significance."
"Setting often extends beyond the property boundary or 'curtilage' of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape context".
- 5.1.4.3 The guidance also advises that:
"If proposed development is likely to affect the setting of a key historic asset, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions should take into account the significance of the asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any impact. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case".
- 5.1.4.4 The guidance recommends that there are three stages in assessing the impact of a development on the setting of a historic asset or place:
 - Stage 1: identify the historic assets that might be affected by the Proposed Development;
 - Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced; and,
 - Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.
- 5.1.4.5 The SNH/HES EIA Handbook (2018)² Appendix 1, paragraph 43 advises that:

³ Historic Environment Scotland (2016, updated 2020) 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Setting', Edinburgh. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549>

"When considering setting impacts, visual change should not be equated directly with adverse impact. Rather the impact should be assessed with reference to the degree that the proposal affects those aspects of setting that contribute to the asset's cultural significance".

- 5.1.4.6 Following these recommendations, the turbine blade tip and hub height ZTVs for the Proposed Development have been used to identify those heritage assets from which there would be theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed wind turbines, and the degree of theoretical visibility.
- 5.1.4.7 Scheduled Monuments, non-designated assets identified in the HER as 'potentially of schedulable quality' (NSR sites) where long-distance views and intervisibility are an important aspect of their settings, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) and Conservation Areas, where present within 10 km of the outermost turbines, are included in the assessment.
- 5.1.4.8 Non-designated assets identified in the HER as being 'regionally significant' and Category C Listed buildings within 5 km of the outermost turbines are included in the assessment.
- 5.1.4.9 Consideration is also be given to designated heritage assets beyond 10 km where long-distance views and intervisibility between monuments are an important aspect of their settings.
- 5.1.4.10 Consideration is given to designated heritage assets where there is no predicted visibility from the asset but where views of or across the asset are important factors contributing to its cultural significance. In such cases, consideration is given to whether the Proposed Development could appear in the background to those views.
- 5.1.4.11 The sensitivity of the asset (**Table 5.1.1**) and the magnitude of the predicted impact (**Table 5.1.2**) are used to inform an assessment of the significance of the effect (direct or indirect effects, or effect on setting), summarised using the formula set out in the matrix in **Table 5.1.3**. The matrix employs a graduated scale of significance (from Negligible to Major effects) and where two outcomes are possible through application of the matrix, professional judgment supported by reasoned justification, will be used to determine the level of significance.

Magnitude of Impact	Sensitivity of Asset			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor / Negligible
Medium	Major / Moderate	Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor / Negligible
Low	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Negligible
Negligible	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 5.1.4.12 **Major** and **Moderate** effects are considered to be 'significant' in the context of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations)⁴. Minor and Negligible effects are considered to be 'not significant'.
- 5.1.4.13 Where a significant effect on the setting of an asset is predicted as a result of change within its surroundings, using the approach outlined above, an assessment is made as to whether that effect

⁴ Scottish Government (2017) Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, Edinburgh. Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/pdfs/ssi_20170101_en.pdf

would result in a significant adverse effect on the integrity of its setting (NPF 4 Policy 7(h)ii)⁵. For the purposes of the assessment, the integrity of the setting is considered to be maintained if the setting's contribution to the cultural significance of the monument would not be compromised by the Proposed Development either alone or cumulatively.

5.1.5 Cumulative Assessment

- 5.1.5.1 The assessment of cumulative effects on heritage assets is based upon consideration of the effects of the Proposed Development on the settings of assets with statutory designations and non-statutory designations within the Outer Study Area, in addition to the likely effects of other developments that are consented or are currently at the application stage (and for which sufficient detail is available upon which to develop an assessment). Operational and under construction developments are considered part of the assessment baseline as well as developments close to the end of their operational life to present a 'worst case scenario' of possible cumulative effects. Proposed Developments at the scoping or pre-application stage are not included in the assessment, as such proposals are not fully formed and may be subject to changes that cannot be foreseen. The schemes included in the cumulative impact assessment are those identified through the LVIA consultations with South Lanarkshire Council and NatureScot.
- 5.1.5.2 The assessment of cumulative effects on the settings of heritage assets from the Proposed Development in combination with pre-existing developments is addressed in the course of the assessment of effects of the Proposed Development alone, as pre-existing developments are part of the baseline environment.
- 5.1.5.3 The cumulative assessment takes into account the relative scale (i.e., size and number of turbines) of the identified developments, their distance from the affected assets, and the potential degree of visibility of the various developments from the assets under consideration. The use of cumulative wireline visualisations are used to aid the assessment.

5.1.6 Guidance and legislation

- 5.1.6.1 The assessment has been prepared following the advice and guidance in the following documents:

Legislation

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by Town and Country Planning (Historic Environment Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2015)⁶.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997⁷ (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2015)⁸.
- Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations)⁴

Planning Policies

- National Planning Framework (NPF 4) (Policy 7)⁵.

- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (HES 2019)⁹.
- South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (2021)¹⁰, including Supplementary Guidance.

Guidance

- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (SNH and HES 2018)².
- Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a) (revised 2022)¹¹;
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b, Updated October 2020)¹².
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC & Cifa 2021)¹³.
- Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019)¹.
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2016)³.
- Planning Advice Note 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment (PAN 1/2013)¹⁴.
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN 2/2011)¹⁵.

- 5.1.6.2 It is noted that on 8 December 2025 a number of Planning Advice Notes were withdrawn by the Scottish Government¹⁶. This included PAN1/2013 and PAN2/2011. However, these are still noted as relevant guidance for this assessment as they were published guidance notes at the time of the assessment.

⁵ Scottish Government (2023) National Planning Framework for Scotland 4, Edinburgh. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>

⁶ HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (reprinted 1996), HMSO, London. Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf

⁷ HM Government (1997) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, HMSO, London. Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/pdfs/ukpga_19970009_en.pdf

⁸ Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/3/data.pdf>

⁹ HES (2019) Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS). Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/>

¹⁰ South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (2021). Available at: <https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/developmentplan2>

¹¹ Cifa (2014a) Code of Conduct. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/Cifa-Code-of-Conduct-2022.pdf>

¹² Cifa (2014b, updated 2020) 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment', London, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/Cifa-SandG-DBA-2020.pdf>

¹³ IEMA (2021) 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact assessment in the UK', Lincoln, IEMA, IHBC & Cifa. Available at: <https://www.ihbc.org.uk/brighton2021/resources/Principles-of-CHIA-V2%5B4%5D.pdf>

¹⁴ Scottish Government (2013) Planning Advice Note (PAN) 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment. Edinburgh. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-1-2013-environmental-impact-assessment/>

¹⁵ Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology, Edinburgh. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/>

¹⁶ <https://blogs.gov.scot/planning-architecture/2025/12/08/publications-declutter/>

Technical Appendix 5.2: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area

Technical Appendix 5.2: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area

5.2.1 Introduction

5.2.1.1 This Technical Appendix provides details of the heritage assets recorded in the Inner Study Area together with an assessment of their heritage sensitivity. Their locations and extents are shown on **Figure 5.1 (EIAR Volume 3a)**. This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2)**.

Asset No	Asset Name/ Type	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
SM 5647	Smithwood Bastle House	295895	609209	HER; Trove; Field Survey	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a 16th to 17th-century bastle house: a fortified dwelling with ground-floor quarters designed to stable and safeguard livestock. The bastle house survives as rubble remains located upon a distinct rectangular raised mound beside the east bank of the Old Town Burn, with tumble from rubble courses visible beneath the turf covering. The mound measures about 15 m by 7 m north to south and is between 1.5 m to 2 m in height.</p> <p>Surrounding field boundaries and banks protruding from the marshy vegetation suggest that the dwelling was the nucleus of a complex pre-improvement farming settlement.</p> <p>An area of possible rig and furrow cultivation (HA04) extends to the west of the Old Town Burn, west of the ruins.</p> <p>The field survey recorded the monument to be as recorded, with the wider farming complex visible amidst the vegetation surrounding the bastle house.</p>	High
12130	Roman Road (Torwood, Dalswinton, Crawford)	294074	611156.3	HER; Trove; Field Survey	<p>The course of a Roman road which is thought to align with the modern A702 road.</p> <p>The field survey did not identify any trace of the Roman road beside the developed course of the modern road or amidst the surrounding farmland.</p>	Medium
13306	Crookburn Burnt Mound	296335	605710	HER; Trove; Lidar	<p>The HER and Trove entries record a burnt mound near the base of the southwest face of Watchman's Brae, at 370 m AOD. The mound is located immediately on the west side of the road, beside a telephone line pole, 90 m north of the road junction to Crookburn Farm. The mound measures 10 m by 9 m overall, with a circular dome measuring 5 m in diameter and 0.75 m high at the east. The west side of the mound has a curved bank which steps down slightly on an arc (Ward 1992).</p> <p>A possible mound is detectable on lidar imagery 90 m to the north of the junction to Crookburn Farm, as described.</p>	Medium
50860	Coom Burn Burnt Mound	294860	608340	HER; Trove; Lidar	<p>The HER and Trove entries record the location of a burnt mound identified during survey by the Biggar Museum Trust (Ward 2002). A possible mound is detectable on Lidar imagery between the Rae Cleugh and the Coom Burn, measuring roughly 6 m in diameter.</p>	Medium
50861	Coom Burn Enclosures, Buildings, and Burnt Mound	295095	608775	HER; Trove; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	<p>The HER and Trove entries record a small cluster of several sites to the north and south of a forestry road, to the east of the Coom Burn. The majority of the site relates to a 17th-century settlement, including the much-disturbed and irregular shaped banks which form a structure measuring around 12 m by 7 m. There is no obvious entrance to the feature, which is raised above the surrounding ground in a platform. The building lies at the west side of an irregular shaped enclosure, formed by banks which spread up to 3 m and up to 0.5 m high. The area enclosed is around 60 m by 50 m.</p> <p>About 35 m southeast of the irregular enclosure is a second building, slightly angled in the middle. Each half measures around 15 m by 7 m. The structure lies upon an elevated area with slight turf banks, just above and parallel with a natural break of slope. A drystone dyke enclosure with an integral small bucht in the northeast corner, measuring 6 m by 1.5 m, lies to the south of the forestry road. There would appear to be an additional earlier earth bank enclosure, traced by a faint bank which runs straight from the stone bucht for a distance of 33 m.</p> <p>The large drystone enclosure and small structure within its northeast corner are depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1898).</p> <p>The remains of the rectangular buildings and enclosures are visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and on Lidar imagery</p> <p>In addition to the 17th-century settlement remains, the site of a burnt mound is recorded in the north-western section of the settlement, where the mound has been cut by one of the structures. The mound was recorded to survive on the west side of the building. Burnt stone was also recorded to cover the entire site, and in numerous molehills. The burnt mound was under excavation by Biggar Museum Trust in 2002 (Ward 2002).</p> <p>The field survey found the settlement components to be largely as described, although often difficult to discern amidst vegetation. The general site of the burnt mound was also recorded, but the feature appeared more ephemeral than when first investigated in 2002.</p>	Medium
50862	Coom Burn Settlement	294850	608850	HER; Trove; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	<p>The HER and Trove entries record the remains of a 17th-century settlement comprising a house, byre, and other buildings, under excavation by Biggar Museum Trust in 2002 (Ward 2002). The enclosure is likely associated with the buildings further to the east (50861) on the other side of the Coom Burn.</p> <p>A large sub-square enclosure surrounding a circular sheepfold is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898). No other structures are shown.</p> <p>The remains of the enclosure and sheepfold are visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery to the north of the forestry road.</p> <p>The field survey confirmed the settlement to be as described, identifying the sites of the circular sheepfold as well as the rubble remains of at least one structure, with more widely dispersed rubble potentially indicating the sites of others. These remains were concentrated to the east of the larger enclosure, toward the Coom Burn which borders the enclosure in this direction. The sheepfold was recorded at a very good level of preservation, and is likely to have been constructed later, potentially with the robbed-out remains of earlier local buildings.</p>	Low

Asset No	Asset Name/ Type	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
50865	Hitteril Ring Enclosure	296150	609590	HER; Trove; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	The HER and Trove entries record a ring enclosure located on the lower north slope of Craggy Knowe, lying 30 m southwest of the house at Hitteril. The enclosure has a slightly sunken interior and measures 15 m north to south by 12.5 m. A stony bank that makes up most of the enclosure spreads to 2 m in width and up to 0.4 m in height. The bank appears to extend around only 60% of the enclosure, with the rest defined by a sharp break of slope. The circular enclosure is visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery. Its form is similar to circular sheepfolds in the vicinity. The field survey recorded the asset to comprise a densely overgrown depression, with no stone bank visible amidst vegetation. In dimension, it is generally as recorded, although the dating and purpose of the feature could not be ascertained.	Low
50868	Kirkhope Cleuch Burnt Mound	295920	607510	HER; Trove; Aerial photographs; Lidar	The HER and Trove entries record the location of a burnt mound identified during survey by the Biggar Museum Trust (Ward 2002). A possible mound is detectable on Lidar imagery to the west of a tributary of the Kirkhope Cleuch, within a drystone-walled enclosed field. The mound measures roughly 5.5 m in diameter.	Medium
52355	Spoil Heap, Brown Knees	296300	610600	HER; Trove; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	The HER and Trove entries record that a substantial, steep-sided, level-topped spoil dump the base of the southwest slope of Brown Knees, lying below and on the west side of the Daer Reservoir road. This heap was deposited following excavation from the reservoir site and is now planted with trees (Ward 2002). A small, roofed building and a square enclosure are depicted at Wintercleuch on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898), to the east of the Daer Water. The spoil heap is clearly visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and is detectable on Lidar imagery, accessed by a modern track. The spoil heap has removed any trace of the building and enclosure depicted on historic maps. The field survey recorded the spoil heap to be as recorded.	Negligible
52609	Building and Enclosure, Watchman's Brae	296375	607055	HER; Trove; Aerial photographs; Lidar	The HER and Trove entries record the remains of a possible building, situated on an elevated platform measuring 7 m by 6 m. An enclosure surrounds the building, formed from a stone wall extending to the west before turning southeast to run downslope to a burn. The structure and enclosure are not shown on historic maps. The enclosure and structure are visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and detectable on Lidar imagery. The stone wall of the enclosure appears to continue as a turf bank enclosing the southern bank of the burn.	Low
52610	Sheepfold, Kirkhope Cleuch	295420	606950	HER; Trove; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	The HER and Trove entries record a drystone sheep stall on the north side of the Kirkhope Cleuch Burn, with a stone bucht adjoined at the stall's northwest side. The bucht measures 5 m by 2 m internally and is open-ended. The circular sheepfold is depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898) adjacent to the Kirkhope Cleuch. The sheepfold remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and detectable on Lidar imagery.	Low
52611	Possible Buchts, Comb Law	295634	607256	HER; Trove; Lidar	The HER and Trove entries record two possible buchts or sheepfolds on the lower east slope of Comb Law. The features, which may be natural in origin, consist of two sets of eroded parallel linear banks, one 6 m long with a 2 m gap between the lines, the other 8 m by 2 m. They are situated on a slight slope and are open at each end. The larger feature may have an access gap in the middle of the north bank. The features are detectable on Lidar imagery comprising a rectangular area measuring 25 m east to west by 10 m.	Low
52614	Enclosure, Hitteril	296050	609800	HER; Trove; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	The HER and Trove entries record the remains of a turf bank enclosure at the base of the north slope of Craggy Knowe, on the north side of the plantation at Hitteril. The area is 20 m wide and runs for around 30 m from the wood to Meikle Burn. The banks are up to 3 m wide and up to 1 m high. Rig and furrow cultivation may also be present in the area (Ward 2002). A sub-rectangular enclosure is visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery to the west of the woodland plantation, comprising two linear banks abutting the east bank of the Meikle Burn. The field survey identified the asset location to be a in a fenced, wooded area on the other side of the burn to that occupied by the Proposed Development. Because of this, the asset location was beheld from a distance and was not visited.	Low
52616	Small Cairns, Hem Hill	295305	608908	HER; Aerial photographs; Lidar	The HER entry records three small cairns located to the north of Hem Hill. They comprise low stone mounds measuring between 1 m to 4 m in diameter and between 0.2 m to 0.3 m in height. The features are not clearly visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) or Lidar imagery.	Low
52619	Farmstead, Smithwood Farm	295850	610650	HER; Trove; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	The HER and Trove entries record the remains of a 19th-century farmstead on the north side of the Smithwood Burn. The buildings were last used in 1954, at which time they were accidentally burned down and consequently abandoned. The site is accurately depicted by Ross' 1773 map, where it is annotated as 'N[orth] Smithwood', and is possibly also the 'Mosycleuch' site depicted on Pont's earlier 1596 map. There are no visible features earlier than the existing ruins. (Ward 2002). Smithwood is named on Roy's Military Map of Scotland (1747-55) to the west of cultivated fields. The farmstead is shown on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898) as a linear roofed building, orientated east to west. It abuts the northeast corner of a sub-rectangular enclosure to the west of a system of angular fields along the west bank of the Daer Water. The enclosure and a ruined L-shaped building are visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery. The pattern of fields to the east is consistent with that shown on historic maps.	Low
86119	Keb House, Wintercleugh	296425	610325	HER; Trove; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	The HER and Trove entries record a rectangular keb house situated on the west side of the public road to the north of Wintercleugh. The structure was used to pair orphaned lambs with ewes. The rectangular roofed structure is depicted on the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1898) at the northeast corner of a small square enclosure. A linear field wall runs southwest from the west corner of the enclosure.	Low

Asset No	Asset Name/ Type	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
					The enclosure and building remain visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and on Lidar imagery. The field survey recorded the keb house to be largely as recorded, although poorly preserved with the roof of the building having fallen in.	
HA01	Enclosures, Smithwood	296130	610920	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A small square enclosure abutting a drystone field boundary on the west bank of the Daer Water, northeast of Smithwood Farm. The enclosure is visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery. A possible rectangular structure, or second enclosure, lies immediately to the south of the first enclosure. Neither of the possible enclosures are shown on historic maps.	Low
HA02	Sheepfold, Hitteril	296080	609880	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold is depicted on the west bank of the Meikle Burn on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (1863) but had been omitted by the publication of the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1898). The sheepfold is not visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) or Lidar imagery. No evidence for the sheepfold was recorded during the field survey, with the likelihood being that the sheepfold was removed during the construction of a modern track which crosses the area.	Negligible
HA03	Sheepfold, Meikle Burn	295950	609800	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A compartmented square sheepfold is depicted to the west of the Meikle Burn on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (1863). By the publication of the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1898), a semi-circular wall is shown surrounding the northwest side of the sheepfold. The sheepfold remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery. It is accessed by a modern track. The field survey recorded the sheepfold to be well-preserved, with modern gates within the sheepfold indicating that it is still in operation.	Low
HA04	Possible Rig and Furrow, Smithwood	295750	609150	Aerial photographs; Lidar	An area of possible rig and furrow cultivation visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and on Lidar imagery to the west of the bastle house at Smithwood (SM 5647). The area measures 130 m northeast-southwest by 170 m with rig orientated northwest-southeast with a wavelength of 4 m to 5 m. The field survey confirmed the general area of rig and furrow cultivation, noting that the remains are densely covered with reeds.	Low
HA05	Field Bank, Coom Burn	295030	608667	Aerial photographs; Lidar	A linear turf field bank is visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery, extending for 80 m eastward from the Coom Burn, orientated west-southwest to east-northeast. It does not appear to survive east of the given NGR and may have been truncated by land drainage cuts. The field survey confirmed the bank to be largely as described, although noted that it was barely visible amidst vegetation.	Low
HA06	Sheepfold, Benuff Burn	294475	609280	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold with an eastern protruding wall is depicted to the east of the Benuff Burn on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898). The sheepfold remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery. The field survey recorded the sheepfold to be as described and in good condition. A possible burn, or form of field drainage, appeared to run through the entrance of the sheepfold.	Low
HA07	Sheepfold and Enclosure, Watchman's Brae	296535	606835	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold with a western protruding wall and large square enclosure adjoined at the northwest. Both are depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898), where they are shown at the western reaches of the Kirkhope Cleuch burn. On modern OS maps, an additional compartmented structure is shown on the northwestern corner of the larger enclosure. The sheepfold and enclosure are visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery. The walls of the enclosure have been modified by modern walls.	Low
HA08	Sheepfold and Enclosure, Kirkhope Cleuch	294470	606550	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold with a northern protruding wall is depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898). The sheepfold and walled field remain visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery, where the interior of the field and the surrounding area can be seen to have been disturbed by modern land drainage.	Low
HA09	Sheepfold, Roger Cleuch (1)	296170	605610	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold with a curvilinear southern arm is depicted to the north of the Roger Cleuch burn on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898). The sheepfold remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery.	Low
HA10	Sheepfold, Roger Cleuch (2)	296170	695410	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold with a western protruding wall, depicted to the north of the Roger Cleuch burn on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898). The sheepfold remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery.	Low
HA11	Enclosures, Carsehope Burn	296100	605030	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A large rectangular field is depicted on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898) to the north of the Carsehope Burn. By the time of the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map, a second, irregular enclosure is shown on the opposite bank to the south. The northern enclosure remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery, enclosed by walls. The southern enclosure is not visible but is faintly detectable on Lidar imagery, having been partially eroded by the burn.	Low
HA12	Sheepfold, Catlaw Gutter	295010	604780	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar	A circular sheepfold is depicted to the north of the Catlaw Gutter burn on the 1 st and 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863; 1898). The sheepfold remains visible on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and Lidar imagery.	Low
HA13	Hitteril School	296225	609975	Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Lidar; Field survey	The 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1898) depicts a schoolhouse within a small square enclosure to the north of Hitteril. It is annotated as a Mission Hall on the 1912 Ordnance Survey map and remains visible on subsequent maps including the 1962 Ordnance Survey map. The ruined house is visible within improved pasture to the east of the Meikle Burn on modern aerial photography (Google Earth™, Bing Maps™) and on Lidar imagery and was identified by the field survey.	Low
HA14	Possible Standing Stone	295577	606240	Field survey	The site of a standing stone recorded near the peak of Watchman's Brae during the field survey. The stone stood just over 1 m tall, tapering to a wide tip which bore signs of having broken. A number of upthrust formations of bedrock were identified in the wider Site during the survey, although none were seen in close vicinity to the stone. It may be that the stone is a natural feature, or the lower half of a cattle-rubbing stone which was broken. Notwithstanding this, there is a possibility that the stone may represent the remains of a standing stone of possible prehistoric date.	Low

Asset No	Asset Name/ Type	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
HA15	Ordnance Survey Benchmark	294542	605796	Field Survey; Historic Maps	The site of an Ordnance Survey triangulation station at the summit of Rodger Law. The point is shown from the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (1862). It was recorded during the field survey to be slightly damaged	Low

Technical Appendix 5.3: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area with Visibility of the Proposed Development

Technical Appendix 5.3: Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area with Predicted Visibility of the Proposed Development

5.3.1 Introduction

5.3.1.1 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 regional/national heritage value) that are recorded in the Outer Study Area, and which have been identified as having predicted visibility of the Proposed Development (**Table 5.3.1 and Table 5.3.2**).

5.3.1.2 Details are provided on the heritage assets themselves in addition to an assessment of their heritage sensitivity, with their locations and extents shown on **Figure 5.2 (EIAR Volume 3a)**. Visualisations, where relevant, are noted and these are within **EIAR Volume 3b**. This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2)**.

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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
SM102	Nap Hill Roman Signal Station	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	7-9	8.7	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the southwest, beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the monument. Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as an extension of this existing wind farm. Key views to the east and west, along the course of the former Roman road, toward contemporary Roman military sites, would be unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument would be retained.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM670	Durisdeer Roman Fortlet	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises the well-preserved remains of a Roman fortlet built into a natural spur of the Durisdeer Hills. The fortlet measures 18 m by 24 m internally, with a steep-faced inner rampart set within a ditch, outside of which is a slight outer bank. The entrance, clearly discernible at the northeast, measures 3 m wide and was accessed via a broad causeway across the ditch. The titulus, a detached section of rampart designed to defend the entrance to the fort, survives as a slight depression 22 m to the northeast of the entrance.</p> <p>The fort is located upon a lower-lying spur of the Durisdeer Hills, by which it is overlooked on either side. The fort was likely positioned in order to monitor a Roman road which ran through the valley formed by the hills, with this topography representing a key aspect of the fortlet's setting. It is a visually striking setting, but one in which long-distance views are severely limited to the east and west by the hills which flank the fortlet.</p>	1-3	3.6	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>There would be limited visibility of the Proposed Development to northeast, with the topography screening the majority of the turbine components. Views across the valley, along the course of the road which the fort is thought to have monitored, would be largely unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument would be retained.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM681	Kirkbride Kirk	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The remains of a 16th-century church, comprising a rectangular structure which measures 14.7 m by 6.0 m. The sacristy survives on the north, and the fragmentary remains of a doorway have been recorded in the south wall. The site is believed to</p>	1-3	8.5	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the distance and screening present in the intervening landscape, the limited</p>	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				<p>have been occupied by a church since the early 13th century, and possibly earlier, although the surviving fabric is early modern.</p> <p>Set within its own localised churchyard setting, with the wider landscape of upland pasture providing a peaceful and evocative background in which to experience the ruined remains of the church.</p>			visibility of the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the church such as is conveyed by its localised churchyard setting.		
SM2605	Bodsberry Hill Fort	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an unenclosed prehistoric platform settlement and promontory fort.</p> <p>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 and eastern are partially constrained by topography and commercial forestry.</p>	10-13	8.7	<p>Low.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, seen partially beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the monument. Visibility is restricted to the southern, lower half of the fort, with the upper reaches of the scheduled area falling outside the range of predicted visibility.</p> <p>Where it is visible, the Proposed Development would be seen set back and to the west of the existing Clyde Wind Farm, such that the two are likely to appear as a single development. Key views to the west, along the River Clyde – in relation to which the fort was likely sited – would be unchanged. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure on the southern skyline, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the fort, or detract from its cultural significance.</p>	Minor.	N/A
SM2745	Little Clyde Roman Camp	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>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 (ha). 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).</p> <p>The camp is 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.</p>	0-6	8.7	<p>No Impact.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible only from the eastern extremity of the camp's wider scheduled area, with the majority of the fort having no visibility of the Site. Where it is visible, the Proposed Development would be seen to the south, beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, with the two appearing as a single development. Key views to the east and west, along the course of the former Roman road, toward contemporary Roman military sites, would be unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument would be retained.</p>	None.	N/A
SM3348	Roman Road and Fortlet, March Burn to Little Clyde Roman Camp	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>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 first or second century 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</p>	0-13	8.5	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the monument. Visibility is greatest from the eastern sections of the road, with lesser and at times no visibility predicted for the sections further west.</p>	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				<p>rectangular earthwork measuring 20 m by 17 m, with an 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.</p> <p>The proximity of other Roman sites to the west is a key element of the road and fortlet's setting, prompting appreciation of the wider significance of this section of the Roman frontier. Open views encompass the upland environment, but are limited by topography and commercial forestry.</p>			Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as an extension of this existing wind farm. Key views to the west, along the course of the road, toward contemporary Roman military sites, would be unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument would be retained.		
SM3941	Roman Road, Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>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).</p> <p>The proximity of other Roman sites to the west is a key element of the road and fortlet's setting, prompting appreciation of the wider significance of this section of the Roman frontier. Where attainable, eastern views along the orientation of the road and its associated fortifications are most important.</p>	0-13	8.4	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the monument. Visibility is greatest from the western sections of the road, with lesser and at times no visibility predicted to the sections further east.</p> <p>Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as an extension of this existing wind farm. Key views to the east, along the course of the road, toward contemporary Roman military sites, would be unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument would be retained.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM4106	Cairnpark Circular Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises cropmark evidence for a series of possible barrows and/or ring ditches, in addition to possible later drainage and boundary features.</p> <p>The monument is located in arable farmland to the northwest of Carronbridge, with the River Nith running north-south to the west, beyond a main road. The cropmarks are not easily discernible at ground level, with views toward the monument from the nearby road effectively overlooking improved farmland. Views from the monument are furthermore limited by woodland, which is present in some degree in all directions, but relatively open views of an undulating arable landscape can be best attained to the north and south.</p>	1-6	9.7	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, at a distance of nearly 10 km. At such distances, and with visibility of the Proposed Development being greatest at the enclosure's southern half, visible turbines are unlikely to compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument, such as this is conveyed through the local landscape in which the enclosure is located.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM4238	Crooked Stone	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises a standing stone, a ritual monument dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. It is a broad-based stone, tapering towards the summit and leaning at a 45-degree angle to the northwest. At its widest, the stone measures 1.35 m in width, and stands 1.3 m high with the lean. Natural weathering has created cup-shaped marks on the stone's surface and packing stones are visible around the base, enhanced by modern field clearance.</p> <p>The monument is located in pastureland within a river valley immediately north of the Crookedstane Farmstead (NS91NE56), and may have been intended to mark the confluence of watercourses. The Crookedstane Platform Settlement (SM4647) lies a short distance to the east, and the possible relationship between the two prehistoric monuments is a key aspect of</p>	10-13	7.4	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, seen partially beyond the Crookedstane Farmstead and operational Clyde Wind Farm, the latter of which is already characteristic of the landscape in which the stone is located. The Proposed Development would be seen set back and to the west of the existing wind farm, such that the two are likely to appear as a single development. Key views to the east, toward a potential contemporary prehistoric site, would be unaffected, as would views toward the rivers which the stone may have been intended to denote.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would represent only an addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area, neither</p>	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				each's setting. Southern views are limited by a shelterbelt enclosing the farmstead, while more open views are attained to the west, toward the River Clyde, and toward the higher, hilly ground of the north.			compromising the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the standing stone, nor detracting from its cultural significance.		
SM4641	Air Cleuch Cairns	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises an area on the northern bank of the Air Cleuch, upon which at least 35 small cairns are located. The cairns likely derive from land clearance associated with prehistoric agriculture, but may also contain human burial remains.</p> <p>The cairnfield is located in an area of rough grazing which slopes from the higher ground at the west toward the Air Cleuch waterway. The site was likely chosen for access to this waterway, and long-distance views are comparatively unimportant to the setting, with the topography often limiting such views. The cairnfield's proximity to the Air Cleuch waterway consequently represent the key aspect of the monument's setting.</p>	10-13	7.2	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible beyond hills and forestry to the south, in the same field of view as the Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of landscape to the east and south of the monument. The Proposed Development would be seen set back and to the west of the existing wind farm, such that the two are likely to appear as a single development. Recognition of the nearby watercourse, and its role in the siting of the cairnfield, would be unaffected.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would represent only an addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area, and would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the cairnfield, or detract from its cultural significance.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM4644	Watermeetings Platform Settlement	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises a group of six platforms, representing the sites of prehistoric dwellings, located on the southeast face of the Doddin, due west of a small cottage. Some of the platforms have been eroded due to ploughing, but sufficient detail is retained that the settlement can be regarded as a good example of a typical, medium-sized platform settlement.</p> <p>The settlement is located in an area of rough grazing which slopes toward the higher ground at the west. Open views of the surrounding hilly landscape are attained to the north and south, with the topography at times limiting long-distance views. Key views are attained due east, in which direction the hill into which the settlement has been dug naturally faces.</p>	10-13	4.5	<p>Low.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible beyond hills and forestry to the southeast, in the same field of view as the Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of landscape to the east of the monument. Open views of the hills to the north and west would be unaffected, as would key outward views to the east. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.</p>	Minor.	N/A
SM4646	Crookedstane Platform Settlement (1)	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises a group of four prehistoric dwelling platforms, each consisting of a platform scooped into the hillside. The platforms range from 9 m to over 13 m in diameter, and are arranged in a descending line.</p> <p>The settlement is located in an area of rough grazing which slopes toward the higher ground at the west. Open views of the surrounding hilly landscape are attained to the north, east, and south, with the topography at times limiting long-distance views. Key views are attained due east, in which direction the hill into which the settlement has been dug naturally faces.</p>	10-13	6.8	<p>Low.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible beyond hills and forestry to the southeast, in the same field of view as the Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of landscape to the east of the monument. Open views of the hills to the north and west would be unaffected, as would key outward views to the east. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the area, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.</p>	Minor.	N/A
SM4647	Crookedstane Platform Settlement (2)	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises a group of 12 prehistoric dwelling platforms, being one of the largest local examples of a platform settlement, located in a group to the east of Crookedstane Farm.</p>	10-13	7.2	<p>Low.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, seen partially beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the landscape in which</p>	Minor.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				The monument is located in pastureland immediately east of the Crookedstane Farmstead (NS91NE56). The Crooked Stone Standing Stone (SM4238) lies a short distance to the northwest, and additional examples of prehistoric platform settlements (SM4644, SM4646) lie further to the west and southwest. The possible relationship between the prehistoric monuments is a key aspect of monument's setting. Western views are limited by the farmstead and its enclosing shelterbelt, while more open views are attained to the north, east, and south.			the monument is located. The Proposed Development would be seen set back and to the west of the existing wind farm, such that the two are likely to appear as a single development. Key views to the west, toward potential contemporary prehistoric sites, would be unaffected. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure on the southern skyline, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.		
SM5279	Wintercleugh Bastle House, 200 m south of Tomont Hill	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises the remains of a bastle house: a fortified farmstead characteristic of the 16th and 17th centuries. The site of the house is visible as a turf-covered mound measuring 11.5 m by 5.2 m, standing 1.7 m at its highest point. Evidence for other structures, including possible walls and an additional dwelling, have been identified elsewhere within the scheduled area. The monument is located on the north banks of the Wintercleugh Burn, the sight and sound of which make a notable addition to the bastle house's setting. The house lies within a modern field enclosure, and, as a fundamentally defensible structure designed to shelter the occupants and their livestock during the Border Raids, strategic views across the surrounding agricultural landscape represent the key setting element of the bastle house.	10-13	4.5	Low. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the southwest, within the same field of view as the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of landscape to the east of the monument. Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as a southern extension of the existing wind farm, and would not intrude upon appreciation of the surrounding farmland or nearby burn. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in area, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience and understanding of the bastle house, or detract from its cultural significance.	Minor.	N/A
SM5647	Smithwood Bastle House, 900 m southwest of Daeside	Scheduled Monument	High	For a detailed discussion, see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5 (EIAR Volume 2) .	10-13	1.5	Medium. The Proposed Development would be visible to the south, introducing a discernible change into the hilly landscape stretching from the bastle house in this direction. Key views to the lower lying landscape to the northeast would be unaffected, however, and it would remain possible to experience, appreciate, and understand the monument in relation to both the local rough-grazing landscape and the other historic agricultural remains surviving within it.	Moderate.	Figure 5.4 (CHVP1)
SM8566	Garpol Water Motte-and-Bailey	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises the earthwork remains of a motte-and-bailey castle, likely dating to the 12th century. The earthwork is a much-altered natural hillock, of oval shape, with the summit measuring 32.5m by 10.8m. A stony bank, which may mark the remains of a parapet wall, crowns the monument. Although the monument overlooks the Garpol Water, the motte has little obvious strategic value, and has been suggested to represent a possible hunting seat. The monument stands on the south bank of the Garpol Water in a wooded clearing. If the motte was built for strategic purposes, the watercourse would have contributed to its defensibility, placing a corresponding importance on the sight and sound of the Garpol Water within the monument's	0-6	9.4	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northwest. Predicted visibility varies across the extent of the monument, being greatest at the centre and northeast, but with little to no visibility predicted from the western and southern parts of the monument. At such distances, and given the variable visibility of the Site from the monument, the Proposed Development is unlikely to discernibly impact the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument, particularly in relation to the local forested landscape and nearby burn.	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				setting. Given the possibility that the motte was used as a site from which to stage hunts, views over the wider forested landscape are also an important contributor to experiences of the monument.					
SM8567	Garpol Water Moated Homestead	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises a moated enclosure or homestead, likely of medieval date. The enclosure has five sides, although it likely originally was rectangular in plan, with the south and southwest sides eroded by the river, which appears to have altered its course at least twice historically. Internally, the enclosure measures 87 m by 56 m, and contains two small circular enclosures which may represent shooting butts, drying kilns, or pens.</p> <p>The moated site is situated on the north bank of the Garpol Water, approximately 150 m east of the Garpol Water Motte-and-Bailey Castle. The wider landscape is a combination of commercial forestry and hilly upland. Views to the south, across the Garpol Water, which would have contributed to the moated site's defensibility, are important.</p>	4-6	9.6	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northwest. Predicted visibility varies across the extent of the monument, being greatest at the north and northeast, but with less visibility predicted from the southern half of the monument. At such distances, and given the variable visibility of the Site from the monument, the Proposed Development is unlikely to discernibly impact the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument, with key southern views across the Garpol Water being unaffected.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM8610	Kinnelhead Tower Fortified Farmstead and Cross-Incised Stones	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument consists of two substantial oblong stone structures, linked by a stone wall to form a roughly square-shaped enclosure measuring 35 m by 28 m. The remains are thought to represent a semi-fortified estate comprised of two possible bastle houses. Three crosses have been incised on rock outcrops in the near vicinity of the buildings, one within the enclosure and the remaining two to the southwest.</p> <p>The monument is situated on the terrace of a boulder-strewn slope to the southwest of a modern farm. Open views of the surrounding hilly landscape are attained in all directions, partially limited by forestry.</p>	0 to 3	8.2	<p>No Impact.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible only from the north-eastern extremity of the monument's wider scheduled area, with the majority of the farmsteads having no visibility of the Proposed Development. Where it is visible, the Proposed Development would be seen over 8 km to the northwest, as part of a landscape already characterised by renewable energy infrastructure. Experience, appreciation, and understanding of the monument would be largely unaffected by any visibility.</p>	None.	N/A
SM8659	Blacklaw Tower, Buildings, and Enclosures	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises the remains of the Blacklaw tower-house, as well as associated outbuildings and enclosures, which together represent a substantial late medieval upland estate.</p> <p>The monument is located in a forestry clearing towards the head of slope on the right bank of the Blacklaw Burn. Views over the surrounding landscape are important, prompting recognition of the estate as the site of a former tower which would have commanded views over the wider estate.</p>	7 to 9	9.3	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible over 9 km to the west, beyond the A74 motorway, as part of a landscape already in part characterised by renewable energy infrastructure. At such distances, the Proposed Development would not distract from views over the former estate once overlooked by the tower, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of which would be unaffected.</p>	Negligible.	N/A
SM10790	Easter Earshaig Settlement	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a settlement enclosure and building footings visible as upstanding earthworks. The monument shows evidence for several phases of use dating from the later prehistoric period to early modern period.</p> <p>The settlement is located on a low rise to the east of the confluence of the Braides Burn as it flows into Earshaig Lake. Views to the west, over the watercourses, the proximity of which likely</p>	1 to 3	9.6	<p>Negligible.</p> <p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible over 9 km to the west, as part of a landscape already in part characterised by renewable energy infrastructure. At such distances, the Proposed Development would not distract from appreciation of the immediate landscape features, such as the burns, which most characterise the setting of the settlement,</p>	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				factored into the settlement's siting, are key to the setting.			the experience, appreciation, and understanding of which would be unaffected.		
GDL00143	Drumlanrig Castle Gardens	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	High	For a detailed discussion, see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5 (EIAR Volume 2) .	7 to 13	7.3	Low. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast. Predicted visibility varies across the wider designed landscape, with bands of greater and lesser visibility to the east and west, and a band of no visibility where the valley slopes to the River Nith. Key views across the designed landscape, such as along the tree-lined, north-facing drive of the castle, and over the ornamental gardens and expansive woodland to the south, would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the various elements of the gardens would not be noticeably impacted by the Proposed Development.	Minor.	Figure 5.6 (CHVP3)
10382	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Bodsberry Hill	HER (National)	High	Unenclosed platform settlement comprised by a single platform, 10 m wide, but with faint traces of several further possible platforms extending for approximately 300 m to the southeast. The settlement is located on the steep, south-western flank of Bodsberry Hill, immediately above the line of a Roman road (SM3941). Topography and commercial forestry restrict views to the north, while more open views are attained over the hilly landscape to the south. A possible prehistoric field system (10391) lies in the same general area. The possible association between these prehistoric assets on the south-facing slope of the hill are key to the setting of the group.	10-13	8.5	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, in part beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the asset. Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as an extension of this existing wind farm. Key views to the east and west toward contemporary prehistoric sites, would be unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the asset would be retained.	Negligible.	N/A
10391	Field System and Cairns, Bodsberry Hill	HER (National)	High	The remains of a multi-period field system, the earliest elements of which may be prehistoric, in addition to several small cairns. The field system is located on the southern flank of Bodsberry Hill, amidst elements of an Unenclosed Platform Settlement (10382), which enclose the field system and cairns to the east and west. The possible association between these prehistoric assets, along with others on the south-facing slope of the hill, are key to the setting of the group.	10-13	8.5	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, in part beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the asset. Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as an extension of this existing wind farm. Key views to the east and west toward contemporary prehistoric sites, would be unaffected, such that the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the asset would be retained.	Negligible.	N/A
10401	Crookedstane Farmstead, Elvanfoot	HER (National)	High	The site of extensive earthworks, potentially indicating the presence of a moated farmhouse sited within a large field system. The asset is located on an island within marshland north of the Clydes Burn. Much of the surrounding landscape has remained agricultural, with a railway to the northeast now overlying elements of the associated field system. Views overlooking the surrounding farm and marshland, which recall both the agricultural purpose and defensive siting of the farmstead, are key.	10-13	8.2	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, in part beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the southern horizon as beheld from the asset. Where visible, the Proposed Development is likely to appear as an extension of this existing wind farm. Key views across the local farmland and marshland, where this survives, would not be noticeably impacted by the Proposed Development, and it would remain possible to	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development

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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
							experience, appreciate, and understand the farmstead in light of its landscape setting.		
10417	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Crookedstane (1)	HER (National)	High	Two house platforms, in addition to small cairns and stony banks, occupying a relatively large area to the east of the Crookedstane Burn. The settlement is located in a wide area of rough grazing to the east of the burn, and to the immediate northeast of a second, possibly associated platform settlement (10418). The possible association between these prehistoric assets, in addition to open views across the landscape in which they are sited, are key to the setting of the assets.	7-9	7	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south, beyond the operational Clyde Wind Farm, which is already characteristic of the landscape in which the monument is located. The Proposed Development would be seen set back behind the existing wind farm, such that the two are likely to appear as a single development. Key views toward potential contemporary prehistoric sites, would be unaffected. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure on the southern skyline, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.	Negligible.	N/A
10424	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Glenochar (1)	HER (National)	High	Three possible house platforms which may indicate the site of prehistoric dwellings forming an unenclosed settlement. The settlement is located on the south-eastern flank of the Coupland Gair, approximately 250 m to the southwest of another possible platform settlement (10426). Due to their topographical position in the landscape, the platforms naturally look west-southwest, toward the Clyde Wind Farm, with this being the key view from the assets. The possible association between these prehistoric assets, in addition to open views across the landscape in which they are sited, are also key to the setting of the assets.	0-9	5.8	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south from two of the platforms, with the third having no visibility. Key sight lines between the three platforms would be uninterrupted, while open views to the west and southwest, which include the operational Clyde Wind Farm, would be largely unaffected. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the immediate landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.	Negligible.	N/A
10426	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Glenochar (2)	HER (National)	High	Five possible house platforms which may indicate the site of prehistoric dwellings forming an unenclosed settlement. The settlement is located on the south-eastern flank of the Coupland Gair, 250 m to the northeast of another possible platform settlement (10424). Due to their topographical position in the landscape, the platforms naturally look west-southwest, toward the Clyde Wind Farm, with this being the key view from the assets. The possible association between these prehistoric assets, in addition to open views across the landscape in which they are sited, are also key to the setting of the assets.	10-13	6	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south. Key sight lines between the platforms would be uninterrupted, while open views to the west and southwest, which include the operational Clyde Wind Farm, would be largely unaffected. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the immediate landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.	Negligible.	N/A
12016	Unenclosed Platform Settlement Enclosures	HER (National)	High	A group of five platforms, potentially indicating the sites of prehistoric dwellings, a circular enclosure, and fifteen small cairns. The settlement is located in an area of rough grazing which slopes toward the higher ground at the west. Open views of the surrounding hilly landscape are attained to the north and south, with eastern views looking out over a series of facing hills and the Clyde Wind Farm. An additional group of platforms (12017) is located to	10-13	4.1	Low. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south. Key sight lines between the platforms would be uninterrupted, while open views to the west, which include the operational Clyde Wind Farm, would be unaffected. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the immediate landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the	Minor.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
				the south. Views to the east are key, being the natural direction from which the platforms look out from their elevated position. Likewise, awareness of nearby potential contemporary platforms is also key.			experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.		
12017	House Platforms, Faugh	HER (National)	High	The remains of house platforms, possibly indicating the site of a prehistoric dwelling. The main platform measures 11.6 m by 10.6 m, with stone footings spread up to 1.4 m in thickness around the platform's lip. The assets are located on the west flank of Faugh, just over 100 m north of the Little Peden Burn. Open views of the surrounding hilly landscape are attained to the north and south, with eastern views encompassing a series of facing hills and the Clyde Wind Farm. An additional group of platforms (12016) is located to the north. Views to the east are key, being the natural direction from which the platforms look out from their elevated position. Likewise, awareness of nearby potential contemporary platforms is also key.	10-13	3.4	Low. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the south. Key sight lines between the platforms would be uninterrupted, while open views to the west, which include the operational Clyde Wind Farm, would be unaffected. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the immediate landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance.	Minor	N/A
MDG191	Kirkleys Settlement	HER (National)	High	The site of a possible Bronze Age to Roman settlement recorded on the DGCAS HER, now ploughed out. Located within farmland which itself may represent the remains of a late prehistoric field system (MDG201). Open views across the local agricultural landscape are consequently key to appreciating the possible settlement.	4-6	7.2	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, over 7 km away. At such distances, and given its limited visibility, the Proposed Development would not intrude upon or distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the asset within its agricultural setting.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG200	Drumshinnoch Settlement	HER (National)	High	The site of a possible Bronze Age to Roman settlement recorded on the DGCAS HER. Located within farmland, with a band of woodland to the north limiting visibility in this direction.	1-3	7.8	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, over 7 km away. At such distances, and given its limited visibility, the Proposed Development would not intrude upon or distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the asset within its agricultural setting.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG201	Kirkleys Field System	HER (National)	High	The site of a possible Iron Age field system recorded on the DGCAS HER. Ongoing agricultural setting, to the east of a possible Bronze Age to Roman settlement (MDG191). Open views across the local agricultural landscape are consequently key to appreciating the potential prehistoric field system.	4-6	7.2	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, over 7 km away. At such distances, and given its limited visibility, the Proposed Development would not intrude upon or distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the asset within its agricultural setting.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG211	Enoch Earthwork	HER (National)	High	The site of a sub-rectangular earthwork, possibly representing a prehistoric fort; however, apparent defensible elements in the location are complicated by non-defensive elements, such as raised ground to the east which overlooks the 'fort'. If the site marks that of a fort, views to the west, over cliffs, and to the north, across the deep glen of a burn, would be key for highlighting defensible topographical features.	1-3	7.6	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, over 7 km away. At such distances, and given its limited visibility, the Proposed Development would not intrude upon or distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the possible fort, the key western and northern views from which would be unchanged.	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
MDG212	Morton Mains Hill Fort	HER (National)	High	The site of an Iron Age settlement, oval in plan, within a double palisade visible as a pair of shallow depressions. Located on the summit of Morton Mains Hill, which drops steeply to the Kettleton Burn. Views of the surrounding landscape are key to understanding the settlement's deliberate defensible siting.	4-6	6.7	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, with visibility limited by intervening topography. Where visibility occurs, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the hill fort in relation to its surrounding landscape would not be noticeably compromised.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG5629	Holestane Enclosure (1)	HER (National)	High	One of two possible enclosures of unknown date and purpose recorded in the DGCAS HER. Located in farmland southwest of Holestane.	1-3	9.3	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 9 km to the northeast, with the distance along with screening in the intervening landscape ensuring that any visible turbines would not distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the possible enclosure.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG5630	Holestane Enclosure (2)	HER (National)	High	One of two possible enclosures of unknown date and purpose recorded in the DGCAS HER. Located in farmland southwest of Holestane.	1-3	9.1	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 9 km to the northeast, with the distance along with screening in the intervening landscape ensuring that any visible turbines would not distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the possible enclosure.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG13074	Green Hill Hush Dam	HER (National)	High	A rectangular dam and channel associated with hydraulic mining activity known as 'hushing'. The dam is located on the northeast side of Green Hill, with the lade entering from the northwest. The local watercourse and hilly topography, both of which act as visual evidence for the mining activity with which the dam was associated are key to the setting.	1-3	8.8	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible over 8 km to the east, where they would appear before the operational turbines of the Clyde Wind Farm. The predicted minimal visibility of the Proposed Development would not distract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the dam in relation to its surrounding landscape and other extant mining fabric.	Negligible.	N/A
LB17348	Broomrigg Cottages	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early to mid-19th century adjoining cottages. Rural residential setting located immediately east of the A702 road, beside a large area of woodland amidst farmland.	1-3	9.5	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 9 km to the northeast. At such a distance, and given the limited predicted visibility, the localised residential setting and appreciation of surrounding farmland and woodland would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB17374	Drum Farm House and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse built around 1834, with the wider steading presumed to be contemporary. Localised farmstead setting within a wider agricultural landscape.	1-3	8.8	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 8 km to the northeast. At such a distance, and given the limited predicted visibility, the localised farmstead setting and appreciation of surrounding farmland would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB17376	Nos. 8, 9, 10 Gatelaw Bridge and Old Stable House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Former stables and haybarn dating to the early 19th century, since converted into a series of residential properties. Former farmstead setting beside a road, with woodland to the north and south.	1-3	9.6	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 9 km to the northeast. At such a distance, and given the limited predicted visibility, the localised farmstead setting and appreciation of surrounding farmland and woodland would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A

Table 5.3.1: Heritage assets in outer study area with predicted visibility of the Proposed Development									
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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
LB17378	Hayfield Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse built around 1833, with a detached steading to the northeast assumed to be contemporary. Localised farmstead setting within a wider agricultural landscape.	1-3	9.5	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 9 km to the northeast. At such a distance, and given the limited predicted visibility, the localised farmstead setting and appreciation of surrounding farmland would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3860	Sweetbit Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse dating to 1830, with alterations made around 1845, set within an asymmetrical steading. Localised farmstead setting, now part of a modern working farm within the boundary of Drumlanrig Castle Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00143).	10-13	8.8	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at over 8 km to the northeast. At such a distance, any visibility would not obstruct appreciation of either the localised farmstead setting of the farmhouse, or its setting within the wider Drumlanrig Castle GDL.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3861	Carron Water Railway Viaduct	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Viaduct opened in 1850 to carry the track across the Carron Water. Localised setting within woodland following the course of the Carron Water. Where attainable, views to the north and south along the railway line would be important setting elements.	1-3	7.3	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, at such a distance that appreciation of the asset in relation to both the Carron Water and wider railway line would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3862	Carronbank Cottage and Outbuildings	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Cottage built around 1830, aligned in a semi-rectangular yard with outbuilding. Rural residential setting amidst farmland, with woodland obstructing views to the north, east, and south.	1-3	7.1	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, at such a distance that the localised residential setting and appreciation of surrounding farmland and woodland would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3868	Carronbridge Village Moss Side House and Gate piers	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Standing building within townscape setting.	4-6	9.8	No impact. Scoped out, urban setting	None.	N/A
LB3875	Hapland Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1830, incorporated into the western range of a courtyard steading. Localised farmstead setting, closely enclosed by woodland.	4-6	7.6	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, at such a distance that the localised farmstead setting and appreciation of surrounding woodland would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3876	Holestane Farmhouse, Steading, Dairy, and Outbuildings	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1830, part of a courtyard steading also including a dairy and other outbuildings. Localised farmstead setting, with woodland at the northwest and east.	1-3	8.6	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible over 8 km to the northeast, at such a distance that the localised farmstead setting and appreciation of surrounding steading fabric would not be negatively impacted.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3877	Kirkbride Churchyard	Category B Listed Building	Medium	The churchyard of the Kirkbride Churchyard (SM681), comprising a roughly quadrangular burial ground with plain rubble-built walls, iron gates, and spiked iron railings. Localised churchyard setting, with the wider landscape of upland pasture providing a peaceful and evocative background in which to experience the ruined remains of the churchyard.	1-3	8.4	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the distance and screening present in the intervening landscape, the limited visibility of the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the churchyard, or its relationship with the church.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3880	Coshogle Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1830, incorporated into the southern range of a large courtyard setting. Localised farmstead setting located at the south of a working modern farm.	1-3	7.8	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the distance and screening present	Negligible.	N/A

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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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
							in the intervening landscape, the limited visibility of the Proposed Development would not compromise the appreciation of the localised farmstead setting of the farmhouse.		
LB3882	Crairiehill Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1829, and detached courtyard setting lying to the immediate north of the farmhouse. Localised farmstead setting located at the south of a working modern farm.	7-9	8.6	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the distance and screening present in the intervening landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the appreciation of the localised farmstead setting of the farmhouse.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3883	Crairiepark Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1830, and detached courtyard setting lying to the immediate north of the farmhouse. Localised farmstead setting, enclosed by woodland save for at southern approach.	7-9	9.1	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the distance and screening present in the intervening landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the appreciation of the localised farmstead setting of the farmhouse.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3884	Dalveen Farm House, Steading, and Barn	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1836, and detached steading located to the northwest. Localised farmstead setting, partially enclosed by woodland, and modern agricultural fabric to the north.	1-3	5.5	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the screening present in the intervening landscape, the limited visibility of the Proposed Development would not compromise the appreciation of the localised farmstead setting of the farmhouse.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3885	Martyr's Monument, Dalveen Farm	Category B Listed Building	Medium	An upright slab monument, dated 1836, commemorating the 1685 martyrdom of Daniel MacMichael. Set on a hill slope to the north of Dalveen Farm.	1-3	5.5	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the screening present in the intervening landscape, the limited visibility of the Proposed Development would not compromise the appreciation of the monument within its landscape setting.	Negligible.	N/A
LB3894	Alton Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Farmhouse, built around 1830, incorporated into the south-eastern range of a quadrangular steading. Localised farmhouse setting, partially enclosed by woodland and modern agricultural fabric.	7-9	9.2	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast, beyond the Durisdeer Hills. Given the distance and screening present in the intervening landscape, the Proposed Development would not compromise the appreciation of the localised farmstead setting of the farmhouse.	Negligible.	N/A
CA495	Carronbridge	Conservation Area	Medium	The Carronbridge Conservation Area denotes a group of 19th-century cottages with historic links to Drumlanrig Estate. The Conservation Area sits in a slight depression along the A76 road as it crosses the Carron Water. Views to the west, toward the easternmost policies of Drumlanrig Castle are key due to historic associations between the estate and Carronbridge.	4 to 6	9.9	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible just under 10 km to the northeast, with visibility being predicted only from the northern half of the Conservation Area. At such distances, and given the variable and limited visibility, it would remain possible to experience, appreciate, and understand the internal features of the Conservation Area, and its relationship to the Drumlanrig GDL, which lies in the opposite direction to the Site.	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 (EIAR Volume 3b)
LB3881	Coshogle Cottage	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early to mid-19th century cottage, possibly originally built as two cottages. Remote setting, largely enclosed by commercial forestry.	4 to 6	7.5	No impact; scoped out.	None.	N/A
LB17385	Carronhill East and West	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early 19th-century house since divided into two properties (East/West). Private residential setting characterised by courtyard and gardens, with woodland to the north and west and farmland to the east.	1 to 3	9.6	No impact; scoped out.	None.	N/A
MDG8793	Torwood-Dalswinton Roman Road (2)	HER (Regional)	Low	The supposed course of a Roman road following the valleys of the Carron Water and Kirk Burn, crossing through a valley between the Durisdeer Hills. The possible road has a varied setting, principally defined by the changing topography of the watercourses it is said to follow. The road crosses in close proximity to possible contemporary Roman remains, such as the Durisdeer Roman Fortlet (SM670), awareness of which would prove key to experiences of the road itself.	0 to 3	3	Negligible. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to a greater or lesser extent to the east, with no visibility predicted from the southernmost portions of the road and limited visibility to the north. Where visible, the Proposed Development would not intrude upon any views from the road to contemporary Roman sites, nor would it detract from the wider landscape setting of the dramatic Durisdeer Hills.	Negligible.	N/A
MDG11680	Dalveen Pass Settlement	HER (Regional)	Low	A possible unenclosed settlement, sub-oval in plan, recorded on the DGCAS HER as a potential Bronze Age site. The possible settlement appears to comprise eight platforms, with six cairns also located in the same area. The site is located along the northern flank of Broomside Hill, stretching across an area of approximately 300 m. Key views are attained to the higher ground of Comb Head to the north, and along the wider Dalveen Pass, which opens to the east and south.	10 to 13	3.2	Low. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the east, where it will appear as an eastern extension of the existing Clyde Wind Farm. While making a notable addition to existing renewable energy infrastructure in the east, the Proposed Development would not compromise the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the settlement, or detract from its cultural significance. Key views to the north and south would be unaffected.	Minor	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 (EIAR Volume 3b).
LB3886	Drumlanrig Castle	Category A Listed Building	High	For a detailed discussion, see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5 (EIAR Volume 2) .	7-9	10.6	Low. Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible to the northeast from particular vantages. Key views to and from the castle, such as along the tree-lined, north-facing drive of the castle, and over the ornamental gardens and expansive woodland to the south of the castle, would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the castle would not be noticeably impacted by the Proposed Development.	Minor.	Figure 5.5 (CHVP2)

Technical Appendix 5.4: Designated Assets in the Outer Study Area with No Visibility of the Proposed Development

Technical Appendix 5.4: Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area with no Predicted Visibility of the Proposed Development

5.4.1 Introduction

5.4.1.1 This Technical Appendix provides details of the heritage assets (both designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets identified by the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) or the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeological Service (DGCAS) as being of regional/national heritage value) that are recorded in the Outer Study Area, and which have no predicted visibility of the Proposed Development (**Table 5.4.1**). 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 (EIAR Volume 2)**.

Table 5.4.1: Cultural Heritage Assets in Outer Study Area with no Predicted Visibility of the Proposed Development			
Asset No	Asset Name	Asset Type	Heritage Sensitivity
SM650	Castlehill Earthwork	Scheduled Monument	High
SM678	Auchengruith Craig Cross-Shaped Earthwork	Scheduled Monument	High
SM3947	Fall Kneesend Enclosed Cremation Cemetery	Scheduled Monument	High
SM4296	North Shortcleugh Platform Settlement (1)	Scheduled Monument	High
SM4516	North Shortcleugh Platform Settlement (2)	Scheduled Monument	High
SM4798	Glangeith Settlement, Bastle House, and Field System	Scheduled Monument	High
SM5385	Glenochar Burn Bastle House, Post-Medieval Settlement, and Field System	Scheduled Monument	High
SM5597	Wanlockhead, Remains of Lead Mining and Smelting	Scheduled Monument	High
SM5817	Lead Mines, Lead Hills	Scheduled Monument	High
SM12615	Kinnelhead Cottage	Scheduled Monument	High
SM12622	Lochanhead Cairn	Scheduled Monument	High
SM12655	Kinnelhead Cottage Cairn	Scheduled Monument	High
SM13677	Historic Gold Workings, Leadhills	Scheduled Monument	High
SM90221	Mortin Castle and Loch	Scheduled Monument	High
SM90310	Wanlock Beam Engine	Scheduled Monument	High
GDL00339	Scot's Mining Company House Gardens	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	High
10408	Unenclosed Settlement, North Shortcleuch	HER (National)	High
10418	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Crookedstane (2)	HER (National)	High
12012	Burnt Mound, Haas	HER (National)	High
12014	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Scapcleuch Burn	HER (National)	High
12015	Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Howkwood	HER (National)	High
MDG180	Carse Knowes Settlement	HER (National)	High
MDG194	East Morton Enclosure	HER (National)	High
MDG196	Pit Alignment, Dursideer	HER (National)	High
MDG205	The Heads' Standing Stone	HER (National)	High
MDG237	Water-Pumping Station Wanlockhead (1)	HER (National)	High
MDG283	Middlegill Settlement	HER (National)	High
MDG364	Threepen Burn Cairnfield and Settlement	HER (National)	High
MDG385	Urchin Knowe Hut Circles	HER (National)	High
MDG5110	Knockbrack Kiln	HER (National)	High
MDG5111	Knockbrack Burnt Mound	HER (National)	High
MDG6432	Cample Water Cairn	HER (National)	High

Table 5.4.1: Cultural Heritage Assets in Outer Study Area with no Predicted Visibility of the Proposed Development			
Asset No	Asset Name	Asset Type	Heritage Sensitivity
MDG6448	Townfoot Settlement	HER (National)	High
MDG8711	Evan Water Settlement	HER (National)	High
MDG8769	Watch Knowe Burnt Mound	HER (National)	High
MDG8792	Torwood-Dalswinton Roman Road (1)	HER (National)	High
MDG9166	Morton Park, Park Pale	HER (National)	High
MDG9466	Wanlockhead Mine Structures	HER (National)	High
MDG9871	Urchin Knowe Cairnfield	HER (National)	High
MDG11960	Water-Pumping Station Wanlockhead (2)	HER (National)	High
MDG12106	Dalveen or Deil's Dike	HER (National)	High
MDG13075	Stake Hill Hush Dam	HER (National)	High
MDG21689	Menock Water Gold Workings	HER (National)	High
MDG21901	Glenglass Mine, Wanlockhead	HER (National)	High
MDG29471	Glenvalentine Fort	HER (National)	High
LB732	Scots Mining Company House, Leadhills	Category A Listed Building	High
LB3856	Durisdeer Parish Church	Category A Listed Building	High
LB17192	Wanlockhead Village Library	Category A Listed Building	High
LB733	Hopetoun Arms, Leadhills	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17196	Stewart Place, Wanlockhead	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17333	Morton Old Churchyard	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17336	Rowantree House	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17349	Burn Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17369	Carronhill Glen Railway Viaduct	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17377	Gill Burn Viaduct	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17382	Mansfield House and Garden Walls	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB17383	Morton Mains Haybarn	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3858	Glenview, Durisdeer	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3869	Chapel Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3871	Durisdeer Mill Old Foot Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3872	Enterkin Viaduct	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3873	Gateslack Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3879	Pristcrown Railway Embankment	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3887	Drumlanrig Bridge over River Nith	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3888	Drumlanrig Bridge Cottage	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3889	Drumlanrig Creel Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB3950	Newton Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium
LB6372	Elvanfoot Suspension Footbridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium
CA180	Wanlockhead	Conservation Area	Medium
CA393	Leadhills	Conservation Area	Medium
CA496	Durisdeer	Conservation Area	Medium
LB3857	Castlehill Cottage, Durisdeer Village	Category C Listed Building	Low

Table 5.4.1: Cultural Heritage Assets in Outer Study Area with no Predicted Visibility of the Proposed Development			
Asset No	Asset Name	Asset Type	Heritage Sensitivity
LB3859	Hope Cottage, Durisdeer Village	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB3870	Rose Cottage, Durisdeer Village	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB3949	Locherben Farmhouse	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB9895	Longbedholm Bridge	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17189	Wanlockhead Village Burnside	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17190	Wanlockhead Village Church	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17193	Wanlockhead Village Burial Enclosure	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17195	Wanlockhead Village School	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17197	Wanlockhead Village 'Straight Steps' Cottages	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17229	Wanlockhead Village Wanlock House	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17230	Wanlockhead Village Former Manse	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB17375	Drumcork Farmhouse	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB50593	Miners' Library, Main Street, Leadhills	Category C Listed Building	Low
LB50882	Curfew Bell and Weathervane, Leadhills	Category C Listed Building	Low
MDG8794	Torwood-Dalswinton Roman Road (3)	HER (Regional)	Low
MDG21040	Deil's Dike	HER (Regional)	Low
MDG25762	Upper Dalveen Enclosure	HER (Regional)	Low