

July 2026

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Lairdmannoch Energy Park

Technical Appendix 10-3: Settings Assessment
(Additional Information)

Lairdmannoch Energy Park Limited

wind2

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
The Applicant	Lairdmannoch Energy Park Limited
The Agent	Atmos Consulting Limited
Environmental Advisors and Planning Consultants	Atmos Consulting Limited
Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a means of carrying out, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects from a development.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations')
Environmental Impact Assessment Report	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
The Proposed Development	Lairdmannoch Energy Park
The Proposed Development Site	The full application boundary as per Figure 1-1
Study Area	A core study area of the Proposed Development Site; a 1 km study area around the solar and wind elements of the Proposed Development; a 100 m study area around the Access Track; a 2 km study around the solar array; a 5 km study area around the wind turbines; a 10 km study area around the Proposed Development Site.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
<i>AI</i>	<i>Additional Information</i>
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ALGAO	The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
ASA	Archaeological Sensitive Area
BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DGC	Dumfries and Galloway Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
FLS	Forestry and Land Scotland
GDL	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HLA	Historic Land-Use Assessment Data for Scotland
LVIA	Landscape and Visuals Impact Assessment
km	Kilometres
m	Meters
OSA	Old Statistical Account
OS	Ordnance Survey
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NTS	Non-Technical Summary

Abbreviation	Description
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NSA	New Statistical Account
NSR	Non-Statutory Record
ScARF	Scottish Archaeological Research Framework
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage now NatureScot
SPAD	Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1. Settings Assessment

- 1.1.1. The following settings assessment has been undertaken in reference to the methodology outlined in *the revised Chapter 10*. In particular **Table 10-3**, **Table 10-4** and **Table 10-5**. **Table 10-1-1** below, outlines the assets considered as part of the detailed settings assessment, their relative sensitivity *to changes to their settings*, the magnitude of impact, and the level of effect. The location of designated heritage assets are shown on **AI Figure 10-19 to Figure 10-22**. The settings assessment for designated heritage assets identified as requiring detailed assessment via Scoping and consultation are detailed in *the revised Chapter 10, Section 10.9.2 which has been updated to reflect the changes to the Proposed Development*. All plates referenced in the following text are found in **Technical Appendix 10-2**.
- 1.1.2. A series of Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analyses have been prepared for this *revised* assessment (**Chapter 5**). The following are referenced in this assessment:
- *A bare earth blade tip ZTV (AI Figure 5-3) is based on six turbines with a tip height of 180 m, and two turbines with a tip height of 149.9m, the OS T5 digital terrain model (DTM) and a viewer's eye height of 2 m.*
 - A bare earth solar ZTV (**AI Figure 5-11**) is based on a panel height of 3.5 m, the T50 digital terrain model (DTM) and a viewer's eye height of 2 m.

Table 1-1: Settings Assessment

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to <i>changes to setting</i>	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
1	Loch Mannoch, cairn & stone circle N end of	Scheduled Monument	7-8	1.29 km west (T1)	North	0.38 km east	See Chapter 10	High	Medium	Moderate
2	Edgarton Mote, fort 690m SW of Camelon Bridge	Scheduled Monument	0-8	2.19 km southwest (T1)	North and South	1.2 km south	See Chapter 10	High	Low	Minor
3	Bargatton Farm, cairn 610m S of	Scheduled Monument	7-8	3.70 km west (T1)	North	1.94 southwest	See Chapter 10	High	Low	Minor
5	Craig Hill, fort, Laurieston	Scheduled Monument	7-8	5.44 km southwest (T1)	North and South	4.69 km southwest	See Chapter 10	High	Low	Minor
6	Castle Earthworks, enclosure 500m SSW of Mains of Greenlaw	Scheduled Monument	7-8	8.86 km west (T1)	North	7 km west	The Scheduled earthwork occupies a relatively flat area of ground now occupied by post-medieval and modern agricultural field patterning and a shed was identified in the centre of the earthwork. The original setting of the earthwork is difficult to discern in the modern landscape, although the defensive function of the earthworks can be understood, experienced and appreciated in its current form. Based on the Scheduling description the cultural significance of the asset relates to its contextual characteristics. Due to the Scheduling description, and the modern setting of the earthworks; it is considered that the Proposed Development would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that setting makes to the asset's overall significance and the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	Low	Low	Neutral
8	Conchieton, The Doon, fort, Doon Hill	Scheduled Monument	0-6	8.28 km north (T4)	-	-	Doon Hill fort occupies the summit of a hill and survives as upstanding earthen ramparts in land currently used as cattle pasture. The topographical positioning of the fort is key to its defensive function. The Proposed Development, whilst visible as up to six turbines to the north, would <i>represent</i> a marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting that would leave cultural significance of the asset unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
9	Conchieton, cairn NE of	Scheduled Monument	1-3	8.20 km north (T4)	-	-	The Scheduled cairn is located within a post-medieval, circular stand of trees, encircled by a stone wall. The land on which the cairn is located slopes gently down from east to west. A number of designated prehistoric assets are recorded in the vicinity of the cairn and locate the cairn within an active prehistoric landscape. Whilst the Proposed Development is theoretically visible to the north, it would be visible as a distant, modern addition to the landscape, and that would be considered to be a marginal alteration to the asset's baseline	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to changes to setting	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							setting that would leave cultural significance of the asset unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.			
11	Erncrogo Loch, fish ponds 400m S of Erncrogo	Scheduled Monument	0-8	10.46 km southwest (T1)	North	9.22 km southwest	A low lying, waterlogged area was identified within the Scheduled area of fishponds, <i>which suggests</i> that the ponds potentially utilised waterlogged ground when constructed. As an asset which relates to medieval food production, its setting relates to the population it served and its significance relates to contemporary food procurement practices and its archaeological potential. The Proposed Development may be theoretically visible from the fishponds, however it would not impact how the fishponds are understood, appreciated or experienced. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	Low	No impact	No impact
12	Meikle Wood Hill, fort, Kelton Mains	Scheduled Monument	0-8	9.25 km west (T1)	North	7.25 km west	The fort occupies a relatively flat plateau on the summit of a hill which slopes down on all sides and theoretically would have afforded wide ranging views in all compass directions when constructed. However, the extant Meikle Woods now limits visibility to the west. The topographical prominence is key to the cultural significance of the fort, as is any underlying archaeological remains which may relate to the construction, use and abandonment, as noted in the NRHE description. The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible at a great distance from the fort, and as such, is considered to be a marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting that would leave cultural significance of the asset unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
13	Cumstoun Castle	Scheduled Monument	4-8	8.79 north (T3)	-	-	The ruins of the early post-medieval Castle are located within woodland on a distinctive mound to the west of the post-medieval Category A Listed Cumstoun House (Asset 50). The Castle is situated in a defensive position overlooking the River Dee. The Castle and House are located within a Non-Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (centred Asset 212), which also includes the location of a possible motte-hill (Asset 249), which is thought to predate the Scheduled Castle. The setting of the Castle relates to its topographical position, as well as to the development of the Cumstoun Estate which has been developed over time. The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the north at a great distance from the Castle and beyond the lands which enclose the Castle. The Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting of the Castle. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
14	Threave Castle	Scheduled Monument	7-8	8.66 km west (T1)	North	6.66 km west	The remains of the tower house survive on an island of the River Dee. The defensive position of the Castle relates to its location within that waterway, which would have allowed for the occupants to identify any approach and use a natural feature as a line of defence. The land around the tower house on either side of the River Dee is relatively flat, and thus when initially constructed,	High	Negligible	Minor

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							if the surrounding vegetation were maintained at a low level, the house would have afforded occupants views of the surrounding landscape. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible as a modern feature in the distance to the west, it would not change how the setting of the tower house is understood, appreciated and experienced. The Proposed Development is judged to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave its cultural heritage significance unchanged. The Proposed Development would not impact how the Castle is understood, appreciated or understood and the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.			
15	Brockcleugh Cottage, cup and ring marked rocks 600m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	7-8	10.62 km north (T3)	-	-	The Scheduled cup marked rock survives in cattle pasture within undulating land. The Scheduling description notes that the cultural significance of the cup markings relates to the number of potentially Bronze Age cup marked rocks in the Galloway area, and thus its significance derives from this wider association. The Proposed Development would be visible in the distance from the rock; however, it would not alter the asset's association with the other cup markings in the region and thus would not affect the cultural significance of this example. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	Medium	No impact	No impact
16	Boreland Mote, motte, Boreland Glen	Scheduled Monument	0-8	9.48 km southwest (T2)	-	-	Low earthwork remains, thought to be the upstanding remains of the Scheduled Monument, were identified in a grass field to the west of tree lined Boreland Burn within Boreland Glen. As a defensive structure, the area of interest, when constructed, must have been the valley and upward sloping land prevents views across the wider area. As such the setting of the motte relates to the Glen and the waterway. The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from the majority of the Scheduled extent, and would constitute a marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting which would leave cultural significance of the asset unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
18	Kirkland Mote, motte	Scheduled Monument	0-8	8.63 km southwest (T2)	-	-	The motte survives as a mound to the north of Loch Long. Views from the summit of the motte include distant views to the south, west and east. It is likely that the motte was constructed as a defensive structure to defend and manage that waterway and the surrounding land. The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible in distant views from the majority of the Motte, beyond the landscape in which the Scheduled Monument was designed to overlook. As such the Proposed Development is judged to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the Motte's cultural significance unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
19	Trusty's Hill, fort & symbol stone	Scheduled Monument	0-3	7.77 km northeast (T4)	-	-	The Scheduled Monument includes the remains of a Fort thought to date from the Iron Age and Pictish symbols carved into rock which may indicate that the	High	Negligible	Minor

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							Fort was in long term use. The Fort occupies the summit of a high area of ground to the northeast of the Boreland Burn and to the northwest of the Water of Fleet. The topographical prominence is key to the cultural significance of the Fort. Whilst the Proposed Development would be visible <i>from the majority of the eastern half of the Scheduled extent</i> it would not change the ability to understand the topographic position of the Fort nor how that is understood, appreciated and experienced in the historic or modern landscape. As such the Proposed Development is judged to be a marginal alteration of the baseline setting which would leave the Motte's cultural significance unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.			
21	Crofts Mote, fort	Scheduled Monument	0-8	9.72 km southwest (T1)	-	-	The remains of the Fort occupy the high ground to the east of Loch Ken. The land in all compass directions falls downwards and affords the Fort wide ranging views to the north, west and south. The Proposed Development would be visible as a modern addition to the wider landscape, on distant hills, however the setting of the Fort would still be able to be appreciated, understood and experienced. The Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration of the baseline setting which would leave the Fort's cultural significance unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
22	Castlehill, fort, Compstonend	Scheduled Monument	0-8	9.37 km north (T4)	-	-	Substantial earthwork remains of a Fort were found on the summit of a hill which slopes downwards to the west and undulates to the east. The cultural significance of the Fort relates to its potential for archaeological remains as well as to its topographical position. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible from <i>the majority of the Fort</i> those elements which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged and thus the Proposed Development constitutes a marginal visual alteration to the baseline setting. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
23	Arden, fort 320m SW of	Scheduled Monument	0-8	7.42 km north (T4)	-	-	The fort occupies the summit of a prominent hill which slopes down on all sides and was likely constructed to take advantage of the views afforded from the hilltop. The cultural significance of the fort relates to its potential for archaeological remains as well as to its topographical position. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible from the fort those elements which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged and thus the Proposed Development constitutes a marginal visual alteration to the baseline setting. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
24	Boreland Mote, motte	Scheduled Monument	0-8	9.51 km north (T4)	-	-	Boreland Mote survives a flat, round in plan hilltop which is thought to have been artificially created from a hillock to the south of an earthwork (Asset 7) which may be contemporary with the motte. The motte's defensive function can be appreciated by its topographical prominence and the views it is afforded from the summit which would have enhanced its ability to control and manage	High	Negligible	Minor

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							the surrounding landscape. The cultural significance of the motte relates to its topographical location, its archaeological potential as well as to its potential association with a nearby Scheduled Monument. As such whilst the Proposed Development may be visible as a modern addition to the landscape, it would leave the cultural significance of the Motte unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.			
25	Carse Mote, fort	Scheduled Monument	<i>0-8</i>	9.22 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The remains of the fort are located on the eastern side of River Dee within a copse of trees. The land to the south slopes downwards gently and is occupied by pastureland, whilst the land to the north slopes steeply downwards into the river valley. The Fort was likely sited to control, manage and even defend the communication route along the River Dee. The cultural significance of the Fort relates to its location, the river as well as to the potential for archaeological remains to survive. The Proposed Development whilst theoretically visible would not impede how <i>key characteristics of setting</i> are appreciated, experienced and understood and thus the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the asset's baseline setting. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
27	Boreland or Green Tower Mote, motte	Scheduled Monument	<i>0-3</i>	8.76 km northeast (T4)	-	-	The earthwork remains of the Motte occupy a roughly north-south aligned ridge of land which projects into the bay known as the Big Water of Fleet. The Motte appears to have been constructed to control access to the land from that body of water as well as to defend the land from approach from the waterway. The Proposed Development may be visible to the north, however it would not change the relationship of the Motte to the coastline and as such the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
30	Anwoth Old Church, cross slab & Gordon Tomb	Scheduled Monument	<i>1-3</i>	8.16 km northeast (T4)	-	-	See Chapter 10	Medium	None	No Impact
32	Cardoness Castle	Scheduled Monument	<i>0-3</i>	8.15 km northeast (T4)	-	-	The Tower House known as Cardoness Castle is located on a raised plateau on a south facing slope to the north of the bay known as the Big Water of Fleet. The defensive nature of the Tower House is easily appreciable in its extant landscape. The Proposed Development is anticipated to be theoretically <i>visible as up to three turbines to the north from the majority of the Tower House's Scheduled extent</i> . The Proposed Development is located beyond the intended setting of the Tower House and is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting of the asset. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	High	Negligible	Minor
33	Glenlochar, Roman fort, annexe, road, camps & barrows 50m E of Montford	Scheduled Monument	<i>0-8</i>	8.54 km west (T1)	North	6.80 km southwest	The Scheduled extent of buried remains of prehistoric barrows and a Roman fort, annex and associated infrastructure occupies an area now divided over 14 fields. No upstanding remains were identified nor does the Scheduling	Low	Negligible	Neutral

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							description indicate that upstanding remains have been identified. The setting of the remains relates to how they are understood in the local and regional context of Roman military and civilian occupation in southern Scotland. The original local setting of the Scheduled remains is difficult to appreciate in the modern landscape, which is dominated by post-medieval and modern field patterning and land use, however the agricultural environment may echo the surrounding landscape when the assets were constructed and used in. The Proposed turbines are predicted to the theoretically visible <i>from the majority of the Scheduled area to</i> the west and southwest and the northern portion of the solar array is anticipated to be visible from the southeastern area of the Scheduled extent. Due to land use from within the Scheduled extent, views outwith the extent are limited by hedgerows. The Proposed Development, where visible would likely be seen as a modern addition to the rising land and upland landscape in the distance, an area which is not readily appreciable as relating to the Scheduled Monument nor to Roman military and civilian occupation. The Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting of the asset which would leave the cultural significance of the Scheduled Monument unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.			
34	Balmaghie, enclosures 100m NW of Balmaghie Church	Scheduled Monument	0-8	7.92 km southwest (T1)	-	-	The Scheduled enclosures survive as buried remains and the Scheduling description notes that their national importance relates to their archaeological potential to inform further about the Viking period in southwest Scotland as well as the early development of settlement and agricultural land in the vicinity of Balmaghie Church. As an asset who's function relates to settlement and agricultural practices its setting relates to its proximity to natural resources and potentially ecclesiastical infrastructure. The Proposed Development would be visible as <i>up to eight</i> turbines to the southwest in land beyond that associated with the Scheduled Monument and as such the Proposed Development would not alter how the asset is appreciated, experienced or understood. The Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting of the asset which would leave the cultural significance of the Scheduled Monument unchanged. The integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely impacted.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
35	KIRKCUDBRIGHT, HIGH STREET, MERCAT CROSS	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	10.97 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The mercat cross on the High Street of Kirkcudbright relates to the historic core of the town and its development in the medieval period. The setting of the cross relates to the settlement and thus any changes beyond that, whilst theoretically visible would not change how the cross is understood, appreciated or experienced.	Medium	None	No Impact
36	THREAVE GARDENS	Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape	0-8	10.02 km west (T3)	North	7.87 km west	The modern Threave Gardens encompasses an area lain out in the 1960s for horticultural study. The setting of the Gardens relates to its choice of siting	Low	None	No Impact

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							location and internal natural and artificial landscaping which enables the activities, for which the Garden was designed, to be understood. The Proposed turbines, as well as the northern portion of the solar array, are theoretically visible to the west however they would in no way change how the Gardens are appreciated, understood and experienced.			
39	ARDWALL HOUSE	Listed Building Category A	1-3	9.26 km northeast (T4)	-	-	The 18 th century Ardwall House is located within a Non-Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape in Dumfries and Galloway (centred Asset 194). The House was constructed and designed as a mansion house within a landscaped area on the edge of the Water of Fleet. The Proposed Development may be visible from the Listed Building but it would not impact the elements or the setting of the House which contribute to cultural significance, that being its surrounding designed landscape, and thus the Proposed Development is at worst considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
42	CROSSMICHAEL PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND)	Listed Building Category A	7-8	9.02 km southwest (T1)	-	-	The Church and Churchyard occupy the summit of a low hill on the western side of the A713, Main Street in the northern portion of the settlement. When constructed the Church would have been designed to be seen by the local population and indeed the Church's topographical prominence does enable it to be identified from the surrounding area. The Church was also designed for the town and its local population. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible to the southwest of the Church and would likely be visible as a modern addition to the wider landscape, however the way in which the cultural significance of the Church can be experienced, appreciated and understood would be unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
43	CROSSMICHAEL CHURCH GORDON MEMORIAL	Listed Building Category A	7-8	9.04km southwest (T1)	-	-	The cultural significance of the Memorial relates to its artistic interest being designed by a self-taught artist and being related to the Gordon Family who resided at Greenlaw and Culvennan to the south of Crossmichael. As a Churchyard memorial the setting of the asset also relates to the Parish Church. Up to <i>eight turbines</i> of the Proposed Development are theoretically visible to the southwest of Memorial, however whilst visible the Proposed Development would not impede how the Memorial is understood, appreciated or experience and thus at worst the Proposed Development is a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which leaves cultural significance unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
45	GREENLAW HOUSE	Listed Building Category A	7-8	10.38 km west (T1)	North	8.66 km west	The Category A Listed mid-18 th century villa is located within the centre of a NIDL (centred Asset 205) on the summit of a ridgeline. The principal elevation faces southwest. Historic maps indicate that the area immediately around the villa was composed of formal gardens, including an orchard and potential walled garden surrounded by woodland and lawn. By the late 19 th century, the Glasgow South Western Railway is depicted as extending northwest, southeast through the southern extent of the NIDL. The villa was found on the summit of a low ridge to the east of the A713. The area immediately around the villa may	Medium	Low	Minor

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							survive as gardens, however the wider surrounds are now occupied by recreational land. The ZTV's indicate that <i>eight</i> turbines and the northern portion of the solar array would be visible from the villa and a site visit also found that there would be visibility of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would not impede how the villa is understood within its landscape setting, nor challenge its topographic prominence and as such the alteration to the baseline setting would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the cultural significance of the villa.			
47	OLD BRIDGE OF DEE	Listed Building Category A	<i>4-8</i>	8.47 km west (T3)	-	-	The Old Bridge of Dee is a mid-18 th century functional transport asset. The Listing description identifies that the historic and architectural interest are factors of the Bridge's cultural significance. Whilst the Proposed Development may be a visible addition to the landscape and be visible from the Bridge, it would not change how the bridge is understood, or its historical interest and as such would be considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural significance unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
49	BARWHINNOCK HOUSE	Listed Building Category A	<i>4-6</i>	6.34 km north (T4)	-	-	Barwhinnock House is an early 19 th century house located within a NIDL (centred Asset 195) which appears to be contemporary with the construction of the House. The principle elevation faces south, and indeed the House is located on generally southward facing land. The setting of the House relates to its surrounding garden and landscaping. Whilst the ZTV indicates that up to <i>six</i> turbines would be visible <i>from the House to the</i> north, the extant and historical vegetation would limit any direct views and the Proposed Development would not impact how the landscaped setting of the House is understood, appreciated or experienced and thus the Proposed Development is judged to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural heritage significance of the House unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
50	CUMSTOUN HOUSE	Listed Building Category A	4-6	8.78 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The Category A Listed House dates from the early 19 th century and appears to be the latest in a series of residences within the Cumstoun estate (centred Asset 212) which appears to have originated in the medieval period and includes a possible motte-hill (Asset 249) and a ruined castle (Asset 13). Based on the Listing description the architectural interest of the exterior and interior of the House and its association to Thomas Hamilton, are key to the House's cultural significance. Another key element is the Category B Group value of the House with Cumstoun Dovecot, Walled Garden and Lodge. Theoretically up to <i>eight</i> turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible to the north of the House, however this would constitute a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would not change the cultural significance of the House nor how it is understood.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

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51	ARGRENNAN HOUSE	Listed Building Category A	7-8	7.20 km northwest (T3)	-	-	Argrennan House is a late 18 th century classical house associated with a Category B group of Listed Buildings including a Lodge (Asset 176) and Walled Garden (Asset 178) within an NIDL which appears to be contemporary with the development of the House. Which is sandwiched between the River Dee to the east and the A711. The setting of the House relates to the surrounding landscaping and the associated Listed Buildings therein and to a possible architectural association. Up to <i>eight</i> turbines of the Proposed Development are theoretically visible from the House, although the Proposed Development would be viewed far beyond the setting of the House and as such is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave its cultural significance unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
55	Anwoth Old Church Churchyard, excluding Scheduled Monument No 2340 'Anwoth Old Church, Cross Slab and Gordon Tomb', Anwoth	Listed Building Category A	1-3	8.16 km north east (T4)	-	-	See Chapter 10	Low	No Impact	None
58	GLENTOO FARMHOUSE AND HORSEMILL WITH STEADING	Listed Building Category B	7-8	5.42 km west (T1)	North	3.39 km west	The Farmhouse, steading and horsemill form a group designated as a Category B Listed Building dating from the early 19 th century. These buildings are typical examples of agrarian buildings constructed in this period and in this area along transport and communication routes which have continued in use and been altered and extended in the modern period. Modern infrastructure exists within the visual range of the Listed Buildings. The setting of the buildings relates to their position and access to the natural resources and communication routes which they can exploit. The Proposed Development would be visible as the northern portion of the solar array and up to <i>eight turbines</i> to the west of the Listed Buildings, within rising land beyond the elements of the local environment which contribute to the cultural significance of the Listed Buildings. The Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
59	LAURIESTON HALL STABLES	Listed Building Category C	4-6	4.20 km southwest (T1)	-	-	The stables of Laurieston Hall are designated as a Category C Listed Building and form a Category B group with Laurieston Hall (Asset 57). The stable building is composed of a courtyard structure with arched opening to the south. The stables were constructed for Laurieston Hall and are a typical estate building of rural country estates constructed in the 19 th century in the UK. The stables and Hall are located within an NIDL, which based on historic maps is contemporary with the stables and Hall. The setting of the stables which contributes to its cultural significance relates to its association with the Hall and to the NIDL. Whilst up to <i>six</i> of the Proposed turbines would be theoretically visible from the stables, they would be visible beyond the NIDL and are unlikely to be visible in views of the stables towards the Hall and vice versa. Thus the	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to changes to setting	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal visual alteration to the baseline which leaves the cultural significance of the stables unchanged.			
60	LAURIESTON, CHESTNUT HOUSE	Listed Building Category B	7-8	3.90 km southwest (T1)	North	3.22 km south	The House is an early 19 th century example of a residential structure on the edge of a countryside estate (centred Asset 202) which is considered to be part of a Category B group of buildings with Windhover and Lilac Grove (Asset 64) within the village of Laurieston which is associated with the 19 th century estate (centred 202). The setting of the House thus relates to its proximity to Laurieston village, to similar residential buildings and the estate. The setting also relates to the position of the House on a transport and communications routeway. <i>None</i> of these elements would be changed by the addition of the Proposed Development to the landscape, which would be considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
61	BROOK HOUSE, RINGFORD	Listed Building Category B	1-3	5.39 km northwest (T3)	-	-	Brook House is located within the central area of the hamlet of Ringford, once located on the main transport and communication route, now replaced by the A75 which bypasses Ringford to the south. The Listing description indicates that the cultural significance of the House relates to its architectural interest and historical association with Mr Craig. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible to the northwest as between one and three turbines which would likely be glimpsed from the House. The Proposed Development is thus considered to be a marginal change to the baseline setting of the House which leaves the cultural significance of the Listed Building unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
62	KIRKCONNEL FARMHOUSE AND STEADING	Listed Building Category B	-	-	South	0.295 km north	See Chapter 10	Medium	Low	Minor
63	LAURIESTON, CROCKETT MEMORIAL	Listed Building Category C	7-8	4.03 km southwest (T1)	North	3.38 km southwest	The Crockett Memorial commemorates a local Laurieston writer and historian of late 19 th and early 20 th century period and is composed as a tall rubble built monument on the summit of a low slope on the eastern side of the A762. The land to the east is relatively flat whilst the land to the west slopes steeply down to the road and then undulates. Whilst the Proposed Development is theoretically visible it would not change the cultural significance of the Memorial, namely its historic interest with S.R. Crockett and the adjacent village.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
64	LAURIESTON, WINDHOVER AND LILAC GROVE	Listed Building Category C	7-8	3.91 km southwest (T1)	North	3.24 km south	Windhover and Lilac Grove is designated a Category C Listed cottage on western side of the A762 and is considered to be a part of a Category B Listed group with Chestnut House (Asset 60). The setting of the cottage relates to the village and its development as well as Laurieston estate (centred Asset 202). The Proposed Development is theoretically visible from the cottage as a distant modern addition to the wider landscape and would not change the cultural significance of the cottage.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation		Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to <i>changes to setting</i>	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
65	Loch Mannoch	Archaeologically Sensitive Area		7-8	0.125 km north (T1)	North	0.197 km east	The Loch Mannoch ASA encompasses an area of Bronze Age remains at the northern end of Loch Mannoch with the potential for other contemporary remains to survive. Loch Mannoch however is an early 20 th century construction, and the ASA would be better described as encompassing the potential Bronze Age remains around the uplands of the Anstool Burn and Tarff Water river valleys. The assets within the ASA include a number of burnt mounds, as well as the Scheduled remains of an undated cairn and stone circle (centred Asset 1) and another potential stone circle. Potentially later agricultural remains, most likely of the post-medieval period, are also recorded within the ASA. The ASA is difficult to identify on the ground as its edges are not easily appreciable in the modern landscape, although its cultural significance arguably relates to its archaeological potential. The setting of the ASA relates to its topography as well as to its watercourses and to the assets within the ASA and how they may be related in date and geographical proximity. The proposed turbines would be visible to the west, as shown on Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-2 from the Scheduled cairn and stone circle (centred Asset 1) within the southern extent of the ASA. Figure 10-3 and Figure 10-4 illustrate how the land from Loch Mannoch gently rises to the north and northwest, the area identified as the extent of the ASA. The northern portion of the solar array would be theoretically visible from the majority of the ASA to the east. Whilst the Proposed Development would be a visible alteration to the landscape in two directions from the ASA, its setting would be understandable, appreciable and be able to be experienced.	Medium	Low	Minor
66	Grobdale	Archaeologically Sensitive Area		0-8	1.60 km east (T9)	North	4.99 km southeast	The ASA identifies a prehistoric landscape which extends from Loch Whinyeon in the south to Stroan Loch in the north an area largely defined by the Grobdale Lane river valley. The southern portion of the ASA includes more undulating ground, whilst the northern area can be characterised by a deep river valley and high moorland summits. The ASA can also be defined by the extent of commercial plantation forestry to the east and west. Assets within the ASA include prehistoric settlement, agricultural, funerary and burial assets, as well as later settlement and agricultural remains which suggest that the landscape was in use for those purposes for the long durée. The Proposed Development would be seen intermittently throughout the ASA as between none and <i>eight</i> turbines and from a discrete area in the northeastern area of the ASA the northern portion of the northern solar array would be seen. Whilst the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible, it would be visible beyond the ridgeline which defines the eastern edge of the valley, currently defined by commercial plantation forestry and would not be seen from all locations within the ASA. The Proposed Development would only be visible in one direction from the ASA and would not alter how the assets within the ASA are	Medium	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to <i>changes to setting</i>	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							understood, appreciated and experienced individually, as a group or within the ASA.			
128	Cairtosh Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	7-8	3.41 km northeast (T4)	-	-	See Chapter 10	High	Low	Minor
140	Kirkcudbright	Conservation Area	0-8	10.57 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The town is thought to have originated in the medieval period from the castle built on the banks of the River Dee as a defensive monument which would have controlled and manged the waterway as well as utilised it for defence. The River continued to be an important transport and communication route, and enabled the creation and use of a commercial port until it was dammed for hydro-electric power in the 1930s. The plan of the town can still be linked to the medieval burgh plan with 18 th and 19 th century developments (DGC, 2020c). Views within the streetscape are noted as being a key element of the Conservation Area, although views of elevations of buildings and spaces within the town are also highlighted. Key views beyond the Conservation Area are noted to the west across the Dee Bridge and to glimpses of countryside beyond the town (DGC, 2020c). The Proposed Development would be visible as up to <i>eight turbines</i> , depending on the location within the Conservation Area, however the view of a modern development at a great distance beyond the town would not impact how the medieval burgh is understood, appreciated and experienced in the modern townscape.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
144	Barstobrick Hill, Neilson's Monument	Non-designated Heritage Asset	0-8	3.95 km west (T3)	North and South	0.965 km west	See Chapter 10	High	Low	Minor
145	Giant's Dike	Non-designated Heritage Asset	0-8	3.95 km west (T3)	North and South	0.965 km west	See Chapter 10	High	Low	Minor
174	DILDAWN HOUSE AND WALLED GARDEN	Listed Building Category B	7-8	7.93 km west (T3)	-	-	Dildawn House and Walled Garde were <i>constructed in</i> the early 19 th century incorporating an earlier 18 th century house. The Listing description indicates that the cultural significance relates to architectural interest. The House and Walled Garden were constructed within a landscape, which is identified as an NIDL (centred Asset 207), as were rural country houses and estates in the period. The setting of the Listed Building relates to the development of the estate as well as to its views over the River Dee which bounds the estate to the west. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible as up to <i>eight turbines</i> from the House and Walled Garden although the Proposed Development would not change the key <i>characteristics of setting</i> which contribute to the cultural significance of the Listed Building identified here.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
175	TARFF, OLD BRIDGE OF TARFF	Listed Building Category B	1-3	6.08 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The Bridge's setting relates to its function as a crossing point for transport and communication. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible as up to three turbines it would not impact how the Bridge is understood, experienced and appreciated and thus the cultural significance would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

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176	ARGRENNAN LODGE	Listed Building Category B	1-6	6.91 km northwest	-	-	The Category B Listed Lodge is an estate building within the grounds and landscape of Argrennan House (Asset 51) and estate (centred Asset 208) which dates to the 18 th century. The setting of the Lodge relates to the development of a countryside estate in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. The Proposed Development is thus considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural significance of the Listed Building unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
177	TARFF, HIGH BRIDGE OF TARFF	Listed Building Category B	1-3	6.11 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The Bridge's setting relates to its function as a crossing point for transport and communication as well as its replacement (Asset 175). The Proposed Development may be visible as up to three turbines which would be a visual and marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural significance of the Bridge unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
179	8 HIGH STREET, BLAIR HOUSE AND SUMMER HOUSE AND WALLS TO CASTLE DYKES.	Listed Building Category A	1-3	10.83 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The House was built for Robert Gordon in the early 19 th century within the burgh of Kirkcudbright (centred Asset 140). The special interest of the Listed Building relates to its association with Mary Gordon and Dr Blair as well as its architectural interest. The House is also an example of 19 th century development within the burgh (DGC, 2020c). The Proposed Development may be visible as a distant new addition to the landscape however it would leave the cultural significance of the Listed Building unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
180	12 HIGH STREET, WITH 10 HIGH STREET, BROUGHTON HOUSE AND WALLS TO CASTLE DYKES	Listed Building Category A	4-6	10.80 km northwest (T4)	-	-	12 High Street is an example of an 18 th century addition to the burgh of Kirkcudbright (centred Asset 140). The house was built on High Street and a 1920s garden was built around the house (centred Asset 186). The house was the town house of the Murrays of Broughton and Cally (centred Asset 37) to the west. The Proposed Development would be located beyond the elements of setting which contribute to cultural significance of the asset and would not impact how the house is understood, appreciated or understood.	Medium	None	No Impact
181	HIGH STREET, TOLBOOTH, MARKET CROSS AND WELL	Listed Building Category A	7-8	10.93 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The medieval tolbooth relates to the centre of the medieval burgh (centred Asset 140), its economic and residential development. Theoretically the Proposed Development may be visible although in reality the townscape would preclude views of the turbines. The Proposed Development would not impact how the tolbooth is understood, appreciated or understood.	Medium	None	No Impact
182	66 (WYND END) W. SIDE OF CLOSE, 68 E. SIDE OF CLOSE AND 70 HIGH STREET	Listed Building Category A	7-8	10.98 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The Listing description of the terraced house indicates that architectural interest as well as its 17 th century date are key elements of the house's cultural significance. The setting of the Listed Building relates to its position in the centre of the medieval burgh (centred Asset 140). Theoretically the Proposed Development may be visible although in reality the townscape would preclude views of the turbines. The Proposed Development would not impact how the tollbooth is understood, appreciated or understood.	Medium	None	No Impact

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183	74 HIGH STREET AND CANNON'S CLOSE	Listed Building Category A	7-8	10.99 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The Listing description of the terraced house indicates that architectural interest as well as its 17 th century date are key elements of the house's cultural significance. The setting of the Listed Building relates to its position in the centre of the medieval burgh (centred Asset 140). Theoretically the Proposed Development may be visible although in reality the townscape would preclude views of the turbines. The Proposed Development would not impact how the tollbooth is understood, appreciated or understood.	Medium	None	No Impact
184	GELSTON CASTLE	Listed Building Category A	7-8	13.02 km west (T1)	North	10.94 km west	Gelston Castle is an early 19 th century House built for Sir Willaim Douglas of Castle Douglas and attributed to Rochard Crichton. The Castle is considered to be in Robert Adam's style of castellated country houses of this period. The Listing description indicates the special interest of the Castle relates to architectural interest as well as its group interest with other buildings within the estates. At the distance of the Proposed Development it is unlikely to be more than marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave its cultural significance unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
185	NEW MARKET STREET CASTLE DOUGLAS CATTLE MART	Listed Building Category A	7-8	11.57 km west (T1)	-	-	The cattle market hall within Castle Douglas dates to the early 10 th century. The setting of the hall relates to the economic development of Castle Douglas, and the transport and communication routeways which converge within the town. The Proposed Development may be visible but it would in no way change the way in which the hall is appreciated, experienced or understood.	Low	None	No Impact
186	BROUGHTON HOUSE	Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape	1-6	10.76 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The garden was created in the 1920s for the Category A Listed Broughton House (Asset 180). The garden's value relates to the artist who designed it as well as to its relationship with the earlier House. Whilst the Proposed Development is theoretically visible it would in no way change how the gardens are understood, appreciated and experienced.	Medium	None	No Impact
187	Prehistoric enclosure, Camp Hill	Scheduled Monument	0-8	8.53 km north (T4)	-	-	The Scheduled enclosure, recorded from aerial photography, occupies the summit of a relatively flat hill. The cropmarks are thought to identify the multi-phase remains of an enclosure. The land to the north, east, south and west slopes downwards and thus the enclosure would have afforded its occupants good views of the surrounding area and approach, suggesting a potential defensive function. A number of other prehistoric remains are recorded within the vicinity of the enclosure suggesting its presence within an active prehistoric landscape. The Proposed Development would be visible as a modern addition to the landscape to the north, which would leave the cultural significance of the enclosure unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
189	Kirkland, fort NNW of High Kirkland	Scheduled Monument	7-8	11.53 km northwest (T4)	-	-	Substantial earthwork remains form the Scheduled remains of Kirkland fort. The fort occupies undulating, agricultural land with limited views in all direction which are further precluded by tree plantations which are unlikely to be contemporary with the fort. The Proposed Development would be visible in the	High	Negligible	Neutral

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							far distance to the northwest, as a marginal addition to the landscape which would leave the cultural significance of the fort unchanged.			
190	Meikle Sypland, fort	Scheduled Monument	0-8	11.74 km northwest (T3)	North	9.91 km northwest	The Scheduled fort occupies a flat hillock. Earthwork remains thought to be evidence of a rampart survive as upstanding remains. The fort's defensive and management position on a hill top is key to its function as well as to its setting. The northern solar array and up to <i>eight</i> of the Proposed turbines would be visible from certain areas of the fort but at such as distance as to constitute a marginal alteration to the baseline setting at worst.	High	Negligible	Neutral
191	Auld Kirk of Lochroan, fort	Scheduled Monument	7-8	10.94 km southwest (T1)	North and South	9.90 km southwest	The fort occupies the summit of a rocky hill and is currently occupied by commercial plantations bound to the south by a stone dyke, which may have been constructed from robbed stone. The topographical siting of the fort for defensive and management purposes are easily appreciable in the modern landscape with views across the River Dee indicating that the management of that transport and communication routeway may have been important to the fort. Shorter range views are more obscure with undulating ground to the south, limiting immediately near views. The Proposed Development would be visible as a solar array and up to <i>eight</i> turbines to the southwest, beyond the River valley, in rising land at the edge of the widest viewscape of the fort. The Proposed Development, whilst a modern addition in one direction from the fort, due to distance is not anticipated to impact how the fort is appreciated, understood or experienced and the cultural significance of the fort would be unchanged.	High	Negligible	Minor
192	Park, stone circle	Scheduled Monument	4-8	7.24 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The Scheduled Monument was excavated in the 1980s and evidence was found of at least four phases of activity, thought to be represented by a cremation burial area marked by two upright stones; the re-erection of one of the original stones; the erection of a further two stones and the construction of a burial cairn; and the modern pastureland use. The excavators interpreted deposits around the stones to indicate that at no time were more than three stones upstanding (Russel-White et al 1992). Radiocarbon dates indicate activity between 1480-1530 BC (Russel-White et al 1992) within the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age (ScARF, n.d.). The remains are located on a relatively flat plateau of a west facing slope of the River Dee river valley. The land to the east slopes upwards to a rising land. The setting of the burial and funerary monument appears to relate to its topographical position as well as its location above the river valley. Whilst the Proposed turbines are theoretically visible to the northeast, designed views appear to have been eastward and thus the Proposed Development would be considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural significance unchanged.	High	Negligible	Minor

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193	Kirkcudbright Castle	Scheduled Monument	1-8	10.83 km north	-	-	The earthwork remains of a medieval castle to the west of Kirkcudbright likely represents the earliest defensive remains at Kirkcudbright, from which the town grew. The setting of the castle relates to the River Dee, its defensive position of said river and its ability to control and manage the river and the surrounding land. Whilst the turbines of the Proposed Development may be seen, the castle's setting relates to the river as well as to the development of the adjacent town. The Proposed Development would in no way change the way in which the setting of the castle contributes to the understanding, appreciation and experience of it.	Medium	None	No Impact
194	Ardwall	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-3	8.92 km northeast (T4)	-	-	The gardens of Ardwall are noted as being contemporary to the Category A Listed House (Asset 39) and create the sense that the mansion house is located within an estate setting. Theoretically between 0-3 turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible within the NIDL, however based on the vegetation within the NIDL, which is key to its development and character, any visibility would likely be glimpsed. The Proposed Development would not impact how the NIDL is understood, experienced or appreciated and would be considered a marginal alteration to the baseline setting at worst. The cultural significance of the NIDL would be unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
195	Barwhinnock	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	6.07 km north (T3)	-	-	The NIDL of Barwhinnock appears to be contemporary with the construction of the early 19 th century Category A Listed country house (Asset 49). The setting of the NIDL relates to its development around the country house. Whilst the ZTV indicates that up to eight turbines would be visible throughout the NIDL to the north, the extant and historical vegetation would limit any direct views and the Proposed Development would not impact how the landscaped is understood, appreciated or experienced and thus the Proposed Development is judged to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural heritage significance of the House unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
196	Hell's Hole	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	4-6	7.98 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The cropmarks have been interpreted as the remains of a settlement located on low lying land on the western side of the Tarff Water. The setting of settlements relates to their proximity to natural resources including fertile land and water. The Proposed Development may be visible to the north, but it would not change how these key relationships of the settlement are understood in the immediate landscape. The Proposed Development is considered to be a modern addition to the landscape to the north, which would in no way impact how the cropmarks are understood, appreciated or experienced.	Low	None	No Impact
198	Hensol House	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	7.03 km southwest (T2)	-	-	The NIDL appears to have been designed around the Category A Listed Hensol House (Asset 40). It is formed of a core garden which surrounds the House as well as the Category A Listed sundial (Asset 41) encompassed by landscaped, undulating land; likely historically used for pasture interspersed with individual trees. This landscape is reminiscent of the romantic garden design of the late	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

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							17 th and early 18 th century. The setting of the NIDL relates directly to the House and estate which it was designed to encompass. The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible as a modern addition to the landscape beyond the NIDL from the northwestern extent as well as from a north-south area to the west of the House, however it would not alter how the NIDL is understood, appreciated or experienced and the cultural significance of the NIDL would be unchanged.			
199	Airds (of Parton)	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	8.65 km south (T2)	-	-	The landscape was planted and developed around Airds House, constructed sometime between 1852 and 1894 on the eastern side of Loch Ken in westward and down sloping land. The setting of the NIDL relates to the late 19 th century house construction and the creation of a rural, countryside estate. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible it would not relate to the house and thus would have no impact on the setting of the surrounding NIDL other than being visible at certain locations depending on existing vegetation associated with the asset.	Medium	None	No Impact
200	Parton House	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	7-8	9.05 km southwest (T1)	North	8.59 km southwest	The NIDL appears to have been constructed around Parton House which dates from the mid-19 th century. The area around the house included lawn gardens to the east of the house and woodland to the west. The NIDL is bound to the west by the A712. The NIDL's setting relates to the house and its development. Whilst theoretically visible to the southwest, the Proposed Development would not change or impact the relationship of the landscape to the house.	Medium	None	No Impact
201	Barwhillanty	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	10.45 km southwest (T1)	-	-	The landscape gardens and woodland around the non-designated Barwhillanty House date to sometime in the late 19 th century. The NIDL's setting relates to its relationship with the House and its development. Theoretically up to <i>eight turbines</i> would be visible to the southwest from within and around the NIDL; however whilst a modern addition to the landscape, a view of the Proposed Development would in no way alter how the NIDL is appreciated, understood or experienced.	Medium	None	No Impact
202	Laurieston Hall	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	3.5 km southwest	North	3 km south	The NIDL <i>surrounds</i> the 17 th century Laurieston Hall (Asset 57), formerly Woodhall. The gardens are depicted on Roy's map dated 1752-55 and whilst altered likely originated with the main building. Historic mapping <i>suggests</i> that the area immediately around the House was designed to included formal gardens, whilst the wider landscape included woodlands, pasture and likely the village to the southeast. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible as the northern solar array from the southeastern area of the NIDL and up to <i>eight</i> turbines to the south and southeast. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible it would not alter how the NIDL is experienced, understood or appreciated in relation to the House and the village. The Proposed Development would be visible as a marginal alteration which would leave its cultural significance unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

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203	Danevale Park	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	8.31 km southwest (T1)	-	-	This NIDL is centred on a post-medieval country house. Historic maps indicate that the land immediately surrounding the house and extending south included a planned garden and walled garden. The wider landscape included lawns to the north and agricultural land to the south. This type of landscape is typical of country houses of the 18th and 19 th century in Britain. The more formal gardens around the house survive in the modern era, however this formal area is now surrounded by agricultural fields. The ZTV indicates that up to <i>eight turbines</i> would be visible from the NIDL, however whilst Proposed turbines may be visible they would not change the relationship of the landscape and the house for which it was constructed.	Medium	None	No Impact
204	Culgruff	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	9.49 km southwest (T1)	North	8.13 km southwest	The NIDL of Culgruff is located to the east of the village of Crossmichael. The landscape was designed around the late 19 th century Culgruff House and includes a lodge house and planted woodlands. The landscaping has been eroded in the modern era by agricultural fields. The NIDL's setting relates to the House and thus whilst the Proposed Development may be visible as the northern solar array and up to <i>eight turbines</i> , the Proposed Development would not change how the NIDL is understood, appreciated or experienced in any way.	Medium	None	No Impact
205	Greenlaw	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	9.88 km west (T1)	North	3.08 km west	The NIDL identifies the extent of the landscape created for the Category A Listed Greenlaw House (Asset 45). Historic maps indicate that the area immediately around the villa was composed of formal gardens including an orchard and potential walled garden surrounded by woodland and lawn. By the late 19 th century, the Glasgow South Western Railway is depicted as extending northwest, southeast through the southern extent of the NIDL. In the modern era the landscaping around the House has been eroded by the development of the A713, and subsequent use of the land immediately to the northeast as recreational land. The NIDL is best understood in the near vicinity of the House and via archival material. The setting of the NIDL relates to the House and its development. The Proposed Development, whilst visible, would be considered to be a marginal change to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural significance unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
206	Balmaghie House	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	6.04 km west (T1)	North	4.37 km southwest	The NIDL appears to have been designed around the non-designated Balmaghie House. Historic maps shows woodland around the House as well as around the waterway which runs roughly north-south through the NIDL. Woodland plantations are recorded within the NIDL to the north and south surrounded by agricultural fields. The NIDL locates another post-medieval rural, countryside estate. The setting relates to the House and its development. The Proposed Development may be visible to the west as the northern portion of the solar array and up to <i>eight</i> turbines however the Proposed Development	Medium	None	No Impact

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							would in no way alter how the NIDL is understood, appreciated or experienced in the modern or historic landscape.			
207	Dildawn	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	4-8	7.66 km west (T3)	-	-	The NIDL is centred on the Category B Listed Dildawn House and Walled Garden (Asset 174) to the south of the River Dee. The landscape was developed around the House and survives as a private estate. The setting of the NIDL is best appreciated by archival materials which show the historic estate of the landscaping designed for the House and relates to the extant setting of the House. The Proposed Development may be visible as between four and <i>eight turbines</i> to the west but it would in no way alter how the cultural significance of the NIDL.	Medium	None	No Impact
208	Argrennan House	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	6.73 km northwest (T3)	North	4.82 km northwest	The NIDL is centred on the late 18 th century Category A Listed House (Asset 51). The landscaped area includes a Lodge (Asset 176) and Walled Garden (Asset 178), typical elements of a post-medieval estate. The NIDL is sandwiched between the River Dee to the east and the A711. The setting of the NIDL relates to the Listed Buildings and development of the estate, which is best recorded on historic mapping. The Proposed Development, whilst theoretically visible from the western half of the NIDL, would in no way change of the cultural significance of the NIDL.	Medium	None	No Impact
209	Cally	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	1-3	8.14 km northeast (T4)	-	-	The NIDL of Cally identifies the maximum post-medieval extent of the ground associated with Cally Palace (Asset 48) prior to the construction of the A75. The relationship of the NIDL to Cally is best understood via historic mapping as the modern trunk road makes it difficult to understand the relationship of the land to the south of the A75 to the gardens around Cally Palace. This is best identified by the fact that the land immediately around the Palace is a GDL. The Proposed Development may be visible as between one and three turbines from <i>higher ground within the western and southern area</i> of the NIDL. The Proposed Development would not alter how the NIDL is understood, appreciated or experienced in the modern landscape.	Medium	None	No Impact
211	Cumstoun House	A List of Non-Inventory Gardens and designed Landscapes in Dumfries and Galloway Region	0-8	7.82 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The NIDL is centred on the Category A Listed House (Asset 50) which was built in the early 19th century. The NIDL also encompasses the earlier antecedents of the House including a Scheduled medieval castle and possible motte (Asset 249). The NIDL relates to the post-medieval development of the estate. The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from discrete areas of the NIDL however the Proposed Development would not change the key relationships within the NIDL or alter how the NIDL is understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to the estate's development.	Medium	None	No Impact
216	LAURIE BURIAL TOMB, LAURIESTON	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	3.69 km southwest (T1)	North	3.04 km south	The Burial Tomb relates to the estate and village of Laurieston which developed in the post-medieval period. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible	Low	Negligible	Neutral

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							it would not impact the key relationship of the tomb and thus its cultural significance would be unchanged.			
218	QUEEN'S HILL MONUMENT	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	3.85 km northwest (T3)	-	-	A stone and iron post-medieval commemorative monument occupies a mound within agricultural land to the west of Ringford. No inscription as to what the monument commemorates survives although it overlooks the local landscape. Whilst between one and three of the Proposed turbines are predicted to be visible they would not impact how the monument is understood, appreciated or experienced in the landscape.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
221	HIGH BARCAPLE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	3.85 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The cairn occupies the same stone mound as a later commemorative monument (Asset 218). The cairn's height is attributed to field clearance however the cairn is believed to date from the prehistoric period. The Proposed Development would be visible to the northwest, however the topographical position of the cairn would still be readily appreciated, understood and experienced and the cultural significance of the cairn would be unchanged.	High	Negligible	Neutral
222	DINNANCE MOTE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	7.15 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The motte occupies the eastern end of a flat topped ridge occupied by a natural rocky outcrop. The earthwork remains of ditch were identified at the entrance to the motte and the earthwork remains of a motte and other defensive features survive. The River Dee is located to the east. The location of the remains enables an appreciation of the defensive and management function of the motte. The proposed turbines are theoretically visible to the northwest of the motte. At the distance of the Proposed Development it is unlikely to be more than a marginal alteration to the widest setting of the motte.	High	Negligible	Minor
223	BALANNAN / WHITE HILL	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	5.69 km northwest (T3)	North	3.75 km northwest	Historically two cairns have been recorded on this site, although since the 1960s only one has been identified; although a number of clearance cairns were recorded in the local area. The cairn occupies a 70m AOD summit which would have likely afforded views of and from the local area, although rising land north and west likely precluded wider views in those directions compared to the generally downward sloping land to the south and east towards the River Dee. An overhead line is located to the east of the cairn. Whilst the proposed northern solar array and up to <i>eight turbines</i> of the Proposed Development are theoretically visible to the north west, the ability to appreciate the topographical prominence of the cairn would be unchanged and the Proposed Development would only be seen in one field of view. The Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal change to the baseline setting which would leave the cairn's cultural significance unchanged.	High	Negligible	Minor
224	DUNJOP / DUNJOP HOUSE/FORT DUNJOP	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	5.97 km west (T3)	-	-	The earthwork remains of the fort occupy a tree planted plateau of ground to the east of a north-south aligned road, The land to the north and east of the fort slopes downwards, whilst the land to the north and west slopes downward and then upwards. The fort appears to have been designed to overlook the	High	Negligible	Minor

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							downward sloping land. A post-medieval house is located immediately north of the fort. Whilst the Proposed Development is theoretically visible to the west, it would be located beyond the land the fort was designed to oversee. The Proposed Development would not change the cultural significance of the fort.			
225	ARGRENNAN	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	7.15 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The earthwork remains of what is thought to be a settlement may be related to the remains of a motte (Asset 222) and be an extramural settlement. It is also possible that the earthwork may be evidence of an earlier or later settlement in the same location. The setting of settlement remains largely relate to the proximity to natural resources and transport and communication routeways. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible as up to <i>eight turbines</i> to the north west however the Proposed Development would not impact how the settlement remains relate to the natural landscape, or indeed the post-medieval Argrennan estate (centred Asset 208) to the south which it may also relate to.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
229	DOON HILL	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	6.12 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The fort occupies the summit of Doon Hill to the east of A75 and a dismantled railway. The Tarff Water is located to the west of the fort and the land between the river and fort generally slopes downwards, whilst the land to the east generally slopes upwards. The fort appears to have been sited on a defensive position and to overlook the Tarff Water valley and likely to facilitate control and management of it. The Proposed Development would be visible to the northwest and whilst visible, turbines in the distance would not alter the cultural significance of the fort.	High	Negligible	Minor
235	GLEN BURN	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	4-6	10.40 km east (T4)	-	-	The asset is composed of a pen and burnt mound on a terrace to the south of a deep gully. The setting of the assets relates to their proximity to natural resources and the immediate local area. The Proposed Development, which may be visible at over 10 km to the east, would in no way alter how the assets are understood in their setting.	Low	None	No Impact
236	COGARTH	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	10.17 km southwest (T1)	North	9.09 km southwest	A hut circle of unknown date. As an asset related to settlement, the setting relates to its proximity to natural resources and the immediate environment. Whilst the Proposed Development may be visible as turbines and the northern solar array over 9 km to the south, the Proposed Development would not change the setting of the hut circle such that there would be any impact upon its cultural significance.	Low	None	No Impact
237	MOLLANCE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	4-6	7.15 km west (T1)	-	-	A stone of unknown date is located north of the A75. The stone may be a modern erection by a farmer, evidence of land clearance or a prehistoric standing stone. The date, and function of the stone is unknown. The stone is sited on undulating ground to the north of the River Dee and if of any antiquity likely relates to the river valley. Whilst visible the Proposed Development is unlikely to impact the setting of the stone such that there would be any impact upon its cultural significance.	Negligible	None	No Impact

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240	ST INAN'S CHURCH	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	8.74 km southwest (T2)	-	-	The Church is located on a ridge of high land on the northern side of Loch Long. The Church would have been built for the local population and to be seen by the local population. The Proposed Development would at worst be visible in the distant rising ground and in no way impact the relationship of the Church to the local landscape such that there would be any impact upon its cultural significance.	Medium	None	No Impact
245	ARDWALL HOUSE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	0-3	9.30 km northeast (T4)	-	-	A cross slab dating to the 11 th century was recorded in the 1920s as covering a long cist. The cross lab is now located within the NIDL of Ardwall House (centred Asset 194). The original location of the cross slab and burial is difficult to understand in the post-medieval landscape setting of the NIDL. The asset may relate to the coastline to the south. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible to the northeast as <i>up to three turbines</i> although the modern additions to the landscape <i>and the fact that it is ex-situ</i> mean that it is unlikely to impact how the cross slab is understood in its modern setting.	Negligible	None	No Impact
249	CUMSTOUN / COMPSTON CASTLE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	8.76 km northwest (T4)	-	-	The castle likely represents the earliest occupation of the Cumstoun estate (centred Asset 211). The setting of the building remains relates to the later estate as well as to the Scheduled castle (Asset 13) and Category A Listed Building (Asset 50), and thus the Proposed Development would constitute a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which would leave the cultural significance of the castle unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
250	KIRKCUDBRIGHT, MACLELLAN'S CASTLE / MACLELLAN'S HOUSE	Scheduled Monument	4-6	10.84 km north (T4)	-	-	The Scheduled castle relates to the medieval origins of Kirkcudbright, its following economic development and the defence and control of the River Dee from the medieval period onwards. The Proposed Development may be theoretically visible from the castle's upper battlements, the built environment of the medieval burgh would likely preclude outward views, however the Proposed Development would be visible beyond the medieval burgh and thus no impact to the way in which the setting of the castle is understood, appreciated or experienced is expected.	Medium	None	No Impact
251	CASTLE FERGUS /LOCHFERGUS; STABLE ISLE; PALACE ISLE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	4-8	11.72 km northwest (T3)	-	-	Historic documentary records indicate that the islands within the former Loch Fergus were occupied by defensive structures, however no upstanding traces of the structures have been identified. The setting of any defensive structures relates to their loch setting and modern low lying location. The Proposed Development may be visible at a great distance to the northwest although the setting of the remains would not be impacted.	Medium	None	No Impact
253	BARGATTON	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	3.55 km west (T1)	North	1.84 km southwest	A cairn to the northwest of the Scheduled Bargatton Cairn (Asset 3) survives in generally westward sloping land within agricultural fields dominated by post-medieval and modern field patterning. The farmer noted that a number had been recorded by his Grandfather (per comms, 2024). The setting of the cairn relates to other nearby potential contemporaneous assets. Based on Figure	High	Low	Minor

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							10-5 from the nearby Scheduled Monument (Asset 3) the Proposed Development would likely be visible beyond a ridge of high land, which would not alter how the cairn or its local associations are understood, appreciated or experienced in the extant agrarian landscape.			
254	LOCH KEN VIADUCT/ KEN VIADUCT	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	8.52 km south (T2)	-	-	The asset is a railway bridge and thus was a functional transport and communications asset of the post-medieval period. The Proposed Development may be visible however the viaduct's setting relates to its function and thus no impact is anticipated.	Low	None	No Impact
256	INGLESTON- Motte	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	12.84 km west (T3)	-	-	The motte is located on a rocky hillock and excavations identified the remains of the collapse of the motte tower in the 12 th century. The land to the south rises up to the remains of prehistoric forts (Asset 257 & 258) and the land to the north slopes downward. The setting of the motte relates to its defensive position as well as to the views available to the north. Whilst the Proposed Development may be distantly visible the elements which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged.	High	Negligible	Neutral
257	INGLESTON- Fort	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	12.70 km west (T3)	-	-	The fort occupies a summit on a north facing slope, which slopes downwards to the north. The topographical prominence of the fort is readily appreciable as the location of a defensive and land management asset. The Proposed Development would be distantly visible as a modern addition to the landscape, however the elements which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged.	High	Negligible	Neutral
258	DUNGUILE HILL	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	13km west (T3)	-	-	The remains of the fort encompasses the summit of Dungle Hill. The Hill slopes downwards in all compass directions and thus the siting of the fort can be readily appreciable, understood and experienced in and from the surrounding landscape. Whilst the Proposed Development may be distantly visible the elements which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged.	High	Negligible	Neutral
260	AUCHLANE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	9.49 km west (T3)	-	-	The ruins of a building thought to be a defensive structure associated with the former residence of the McClellans family are located on the southern slopes of Brown Hil in the bend of a waterway. The modern Auchlane farm is located to the west and some architectural fragments of the earlier residence have been identified within the farm. The setting of the building relates to its location on a waterway and to its relatively low lying position. The Proposed Development may be visible as up to <i>eight</i> turbines to the west although it would not alter the cultural significance of the building.	High	Negligible	Neutral

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261	NETHERTHIRD	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	8.43 km northwest (T3)	-	-	The asset is composed of a small fortification located on a low rocky ridge. The land to the west slopes downwards to the River Dee. Th asset is currently located within plantation woodland. The asset was likely built to oversee the river and its topographical prominence is easily understandable. The Proposed Development would be visible as a modern addition to the baseline setting of the asset although it would not change the cultural significance of the asset.	High	Negligible	Neutral
263	KIRKBRIDE	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	11.94 km northwest (T3)	North	10.19 km northwest	The asset consists of the remains of an Iron Age settlement. The settings of settlements relate to proximity to natural resources and how this can be understood in the local landscape. The Proposed Development would be visible in the very distant landscape views to the northwest. The theoretically visible the Proposed Development would in no way impact how the asst is understood, appreciated or experience in the landscape.	Low	None	No Impact
265	CARLINGWARK	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	11.37 km west (T1)	North	9.29 km west	An enclosure thought to date from the Early Bronze Age to the Roman period is located on a flat summit of a low ridge, overlooking the eastern shore of Carlingwark Loch. No upstanding remains of the enclosure are thought to survive. The enclosure appears to have been built to overlook a waterbody and to be defensive, based on its topographical position. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible as the northern portion of the solar array and up to <i>eight turbines</i> . However at the distance of the Proposed Development and based on the setting of the enclosure the Proposed Development is considered to have no impact on the asset's cultural significance.	Medium	None	No Impact
268	UPPER RUSKO BURN	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	7.71 km east (T9)	-	-	A burnt mound of Bronze Age date is located on the western side of a tributary of the Upper Rusko Burn. Burnt mounds are often found by waterways and it is thought that their function may be associated <i>with the heating of</i> water and thus the proximity of the water is key to their setting. Whilst the Proposed Development is theoretically visible it would not alter this key relationship.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
275	GROBDALE OF GIRTHON- Building? Hut Circle	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	4-6	<i>3.51 km southeast (T6)</i>	-	-	The hut circle is one of several assets within the Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA- centred Asset 66). The ASA identifies a prehistoric landscape in an area historically dominated by upland moorland now occupied by commercial forestry plantations. The setting of the hut circle as an asset which relates to settlement practises is associated to the proximity of natural resources and to the other prehistoric remains within the ASA. The Proposed Development is a change to the baseline setting in one direction beyond the prehistoric landscape, although it would not change the asset's cultural significance.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
276	GROBDALE OF GIRTHON- Hut Circle	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	<i>3.55 km southeast (T6)</i>	-	-	The hut circle is one of several assets within the Grobdale Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA- centred Asset 66). The ASA identifies a prehistoric landscape in an area historically dominated by upland moorland now occupied by commercial forestry plantations. The setting of the hut circle as an asset which relates to settlement practises is associated to the proximity of natural	Low	Negligible	Neutral

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							resources and to the other prehistoric remains within the ASA. The Proposed Development is a change to the baseline setting in one direction beyond the prehistoric landscape, although it would not change the asset's cultural significance.			
277	GROBDAL E OF GIRTHON- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	3.44 km southeast (T6)	-	-	The burnt mound is one of several assets within the Grobdale Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA- centred Asset 66). The ASA identifies a prehistoric landscape in an area historically dominated by upland moorland now occupied by commercial forestry plantations. The setting of burnt mounds are considered to relate to their proximity to local natural resources and to the other prehistoric remains within the ASA. The Proposed Development is a change to the baseline setting in one direction beyond the prehistoric landscape, although it would not change the asset's cultural significance.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
278	LOCHENBRECK	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.53 km south (T6)	-	-	The setting of burnt mounds are considered to relate to their proximity to local natural resources, in particular water, and indeed a stream is located in close proximity to the burnt mound. The Proposed Development is a change to the baseline setting in one direction beyond the prehistoric landscape, although it would not change the asset's cultural significance.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
279	LAUGHENGHIE HILL	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	4.90 km southeast (T6)	-	-	The asset encompasses the remains of a hut circle, three lengths of a clearance ban and about 100 clearance cairns. These assets reflect the agricultural and domestic land use of the post-medieval period. The asset's setting relates to its proximity to natural resources. Whilst the Proposed Development would be a visual addition to the landscape in one direction, the setting has already been impacted by the erection of commercial forestry which has altered the historic land use and thus the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal change which leaves the cultural significance of the asset unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
280	LAUGHENGHIE- Field system etc	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	4.45 km southeast (T6)	-	-	This group of post-medieval assets (<i>Assets 280-283</i>) relates to a farmstead recorded on historic mapping on the east facing slopes of the Grobdale Lane. The settings of the assets relate to one another and to historic settlement and agricultural practices and the proximity to natural resources and historic communication and transport routeways. The Proposed Development would be visible as a modern addition to the landscape to the east of the assets, beyond a ridgeline and thus be appreciable as an addition beyond the setting which is associated to cultural significance.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
281	LAUGHENGHIE- Farmstead	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	4.54 km southeast (T6)	-	-		Medium	Negligible	Neutral
282	LAUGHENGHIE- Ridge and Furrow	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	4.48 km southeast (T6)	-	-		Low	Negligible	Neutral
283	LAUGHENGHIE- Corn Drying Kiln	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	4.67 km southeast (T6)	-	-		Low	Negligible	Neutral
290	CRAIGTYPE- Hut Circle	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.05 km northeast (T9)	-	-	Hut circles are domestic assets whose setting relates primarily to their proximity to natural resources, and also to communication and transport routes.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
291	CRAIGTYPE- Hut Circle?	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.04 km northeast (T9)	-	-	The location of these hut circles (<i>Assets 290 and 291</i>) also appears to relate to the wider prehistoric landscape of Grobdale (centred Asset 66) and the valley	Low	Negligible	Neutral

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							environment. The Proposed Development would be visible beyond the eastern extent of Grobdale,, beyond the ridgeline to the east and whilst visible as modern addition to the landscape, the Proposed Development would not impact the setting of the hut circles to the extent that their cultural significance would be altered.			
297	CRAIG OF GROBDAL- Cairn; Hut Circle	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	3.16 km east (T9)	-	-	The asset is composed of a prehistoric cairn and hut circle on the summit of rocky knoll c. 287 m AOD located within the extent of the prehistoric landscape known as Grobdale ASA (centred Asset 66). The cairn appears to have been sited to take advantage of the topographical position, with good views along the valley to the east and along another valley to the south which is aligned roughly east-west. The Proposed Development would be visible as up to <i>eight turbines</i> to the east, beyond the extent of the Grobdale valley and whilst visible would not challenge the topographical prominence or alter the views from the lower lying land towards the cairn. Hut circles are domestic assets whose setting largely relates to their proximity to natural resources. The Proposed Development is considered to be an addition to the landscape which leaves the cultural significance of the asset unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
300	GROBDAL- LANE- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.55 km southeast (T9)	-	-	The asset is composed of a prehistoric burnt mound on the lower, east facing slopes of Ewe Hill. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways, and indeed small streams are currently located in the vicinity of the asset, and based on its location at the base of small hill, streams are likely contemporary with the asset. The asset is also located within the Grobdale valley ASA (centred Asset 66) and the setting of the burnt mound relates to this wider prehistoric landscape. The Proposed Development would be visible beyond the valley setting and thus the cultural significance of the asset would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
301	NICK OF KNOCK- Cairn	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.25 km southeast (T9)			These three assets (<i>Assets 301-303</i>) occupy the eastern side of Ewe Hill on the western side of the Grobdale valley ASA (centred Asset 66). The setting of the assets relates to the valley and prehistoric landscape as well as to their topographical prominence and proximity to natural resources. That being said the Proposed Development would be a modern addition beyond the ridgeline to the east however it would not change the elements which provide these assets with cultural significance and thus that would be unchanged.	High	Negligible	Minor
302	EWE HILL- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.87 km southeast (T9)				Low	Negligible	Neutral
303	EWE HILL- Hut Circle	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	3.14 km southeast (T9)				Low	Negligible	Neutral
304	CRAIG OF GROBDAL- Shieling; Hut	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	2.90 km east (T9)	-	-	The asset is composed of a medieval and/or post-medieval shieling or hut circle on the lower, east facing slopes of Corbie Craig. As a permanent or semi-permanent residence the asset would have been built to take advantage of natural resources which could be exploited and along transport and communication and likely pastoral routes. The Proposed Development would be visible beyond the valley setting and thus the cultural significance of the asset would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to <i>changes to setting</i>	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
305	EDGARTON- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	2.22 km southwest (T1)	-	-	The asset is composed of a prehistoric burnt mound by a minor stream valley. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways and thus their setting relates to that resource. The Proposed Development would be visible beyond the valley setting and thus the cultural significance of the asset would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
306	DINNANCE- Cairn?	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-6	2.79 km southwest (T1)	North	2.00 km south	A cairn located on relatively flat land now occupied by an agricultural field. The land to the west rises whilst the land to the east slopes downwards, however based on the undulating surrounding topography, the cairn does not appear to have been built on the high ground. The Proposed Development would be visible to the south and southwest as a modern addition to the wider landscape, although the way in which the cairn is appreciated, understood and experienced would not be changed.	High	Low	Minor
307	BARGATTON- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	4.05 km west (T1)	North	2.45 km southwest	The asset is composed of a burnt mound. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways and indeed small streams are currently located in the vicinity of the asset and based on its location at the base of a hill streams are likely contemporary with the asset. A number of other prehistoric assets have been recorded in the vicinity indicative of the location of the asset within an active prehistoric landscape. The Proposed Development may be visible to the west and southwest however it would not change how the cultural significance of the burnt mound is appreciated, understood or experienced.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
308	LITTLE CULCAIGRIE HILL- Hut Circle	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	2.44 km northwest (T4)	North	2.31 km north	The asset is composed of the remains of a hut circle on a northwest facing slope above the Glengap Burn. The extant land use is agricultural. The asset is domestic in function and its setting relates to its proximity to natural resources, including waterways. Whilst the Proposed Development would be visible in the distance to the north and northwest, the elements of setting which contributes to cultural significance would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
309	GLEN BURN- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	4-6	3.06 km north (T4)	-	-	The asset is composed of a burnt mound. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways and indeed small streams, Glen Burn, are currently located in the vicinity of the asset. The Proposed Development would be visible as up to six turbines however it would not impact how the burnt mound is understood, experienced and appreciated and the cultural significance would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
316	IRELANDTON MOOR- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	4.27 km north (T4)	-	-	The asset is composed of a burnt mound. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways and indeed small unnamed streams, are currently located in the vicinity of the asset. The asset is also one of several prehistoric assets recorded within the vicinity of Irelandton Moor which may be indicative of an active prehistoric landscape. The Proposed Development would be visible as up to three turbines however it would not impact how the burnt mound is understood,	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to <i>changes to setting</i>	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							experienced and appreciated and the cultural significance would be unchanged.			
320	RUSHY HILL- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	1-3	4.88 km north (T4)	-	-	The asset is composed of a burnt mound. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways and indeed small unnamed streams, are currently located in the vicinity of the asset. The asset is also one of several prehistoric assets recorded within the vicinity of Irelandton Moor which may be indicative of an active prehistoric landscape. The Proposed Development would be visible as up to three turbines however it would not impact how the burnt mound is understood, experienced and appreciated and the cultural significance would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
325	CULVENNAN- Site; Enclosure	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	8.62 km southwest (T1)	-	-	An enclosure has been identified via aerial photography within the southwestern extent of the Scheduled Glenlochar, Roman fort (Asset 33). The HER has identified this enclosure as dating from the Iron Age to post-medieval period and it may relate to the Scheduled Monument (Asset 33) or to any earlier or later land use. The setting of the asset is difficult to discern as the enclosures date in uncertain, however based on the common function of enclosures being agricultural, the setting of the asset may relate to proximity to natural resources and fertile land. The Proposed Development would be visible to the southwest however it would not alter the setting of the asset.	Negligible	None	No Impact
328	UPPER RUSKO- Burnt Mound	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	7.55 km east (T9)	-	-	The asset is composed of a burnt mound. Burnt mounds are thought to be built by waterways and indeed small unnamed streams, are now located in the vicinity of the asset. The Proposed Development would be visible in the distance to the east however the elements of setting which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
333	KILLERN- Cairn; Ridge and Furrow; Shieling	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	7.68 km northeast (T9)	-	-	Shieling huts, a group of small cairns, likely clearance cairns and furrows have been recorded on east facing slopes to the west of Killern. These domestic and agricultural assets' setting relates to the surrounding fertile land and proximity to natural resources. Up to <i>eight turbines</i> may be visible in the distance to the northeast as modern structures, however the elements of setting which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
335	MEIKLE BENNAN- Hut; Ridge and Furrow; Enclosure	Non-designated asset of potential national importance	7-8	8.44 km east (T9)	-	-	A multi-period domestic asset is located on a terrace of the northeastern flank of Meikle Bennan. The setting of the asset relates to its proximity to natural resources which it could exploit as well as to the Lamagowan valley and its associated fertile land. The Proposed Development may be visible at a distance to the east, although the elements which contribute to cultural significance would be unchanged.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
385	Fort, Doon Hill, Twynholm	Scheduled Monument	0-8	7 km north	-	-	The Scheduled fort survives as earthwork remains on the summit of a hill currently occupied by a stand of trees within a ploughed field. The defensive and land management function of the fort is readily appreciable based on the	High	Negligible	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Number of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (approximate)	Solar Theoretically Visible	Distance to Nearest Solar Area	Main factors affecting setting	Relative Sensitivity to changes to setting	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							topographical position of the fort. The fort would have, when in use, had views in all compass directions, now dominated by small hamlets and agrarian land divided by post-medieval and modern field patterning. The Proposed Development is theoretically visible to the north, in rising ground beyond the intended viewscape of the fort. A such the Proposed Development is considered to be a marginal alteration to the baseline setting which leaves the cultural significance of the fort unchanged.			

2. References

Personal Communications. (2024). L. Bird and D. Lancaster in person discussion with Bargatton Farmer on the 02/10/2024 regarding the location and access to Bargatton Farm cairn (Asset 3)

Russell-White, C.J., Lowe, C.E. & McCullagh, R,P,J. (1992). Excavations at Three Early Bronze Age Burial Monuments in Scotland. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 58 pp. 285-323

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