

## Section 9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

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## Glossary

Term	Definition
Conservation Areas	Conservation areas are areas which have special architectural or historic interest that are considered worthy of protection. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by the planning authority. To be designated as a conservation area it must meet the criteria of ‘special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance’, as set out in Section 61 of the Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997 (NPF4, Annex F – Glossary).
Cultural Significance	Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary).
Historic Battlefield	The Inventory of Historic Battlefields recognises sites where a nationally important battle took place, soldiers fought and died, and where significant military activities happened. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland. Battlefields are managed primarily through the planning process by the appropriate planning authority (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary).
Historic Environment	The historic environment is ‘the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand’ (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary).
Historic Environment Asset (or ‘heritage asset’)	An asset (or ‘historic asset’ or ‘heritage asset’) is a physical element of the historic environment – a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having cultural significance (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary).
Scheduled Monuments	A scheduled monument is a monument which is included in the Schedule (Section 1(11) of the 1979 Act). The definition of a monument is broad. It covers any site comprising any thing, or group of things, that evidences previous human activity. The Act specifically refers to buildings, structures, works, caves and excavations, as well as any remains of these or machinery attached to them. It also covers vehicles, vessels, aircraft and other moveable structures, or parts of them (DPSG, 2019). Scheduled monuments are archaeological sites or monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland who maintains the schedule. Works to Scheduled Monuments are regulated by Historic Environment Scotland through their Scheduled Monument Consent process (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary).
Listed Building	A listed building is a built structure of ‘special architectural or historic interest’. The term ‘building’ can be defined as ‘anything made by people’ such as houses, schools, factories, boundary walls, bridges and sculptures. Listing covers the whole of a building or structure including its exterior, interior and any ancillary structures within its curtilage (provided these were constructed before 1 July 1948). Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Listed Buildings

	are managed primarily through the Listed Building Consent process by the appropriate planning authority (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary). Category A: Buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are outstanding examples of a particular period, style or building type (DPSG 2019). Category B: Buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are major examples of a particular period, style or building type (DPSG 2019). Category C: Buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are representative examples of a period, style or building type (DPSG 2019).
Setting	Setting is more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape or townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building. ‘Setting’ is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced (NPF4 – Annex F – Glossary).
Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes	The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes recognises sites where garden grounds and landscapes have been intentionally laid out for artistic effect which are of national importance. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland. Designed landscapes are managed primarily through the planning process by the appropriate planning authority (NPF4, Annex F – Glossary).
World Heritage Sites	World Heritage Sites are cultural and/or natural sites considered to be of ‘Outstanding Universal Value’, which have been inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee. (ICOMOS 2017) Though no additional statutory controls result from world heritage designation, the impact of proposed development upon the outstanding universal value, including its authenticity and integrity of a World Heritage Site and its setting, is a material consideration in determining planning applications. Their assessment and designation is carried out by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) based on advice from State Parties and the relevant devolved Government (NPF4, Annex F – Glossary).

## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
CA	Conservation Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DGC	Dumfries and Galloway Council
DPSG	Designation Policy and Selection Guidance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HEPS	Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
IGDL	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
ISA	Inner Study Area
LB	Listed Building
LDP	Local Development Plan
MCHE	Managing Change in the Historic Environment
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NIDL	Non-Inventory Designed Landscape
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NSR	Non-Statutory Register
OSA	Outer Study Area
SG	Supplementary Guidance
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNH	Scottish National Heritage (now known as NatureScot)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

## Section 9: Cultural Heritage

### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 This Additional Information (AI) chapter presents an assessment of the effects of the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm on the historic environment. The assessment was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd.
- 9.1.2 This chapter assesses a revised site layout provided by Community Windpower Ltd (CWL). The revised site layout takes into account comments made by consultees and the local community following the submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) in November 2020 (2020 EIAR). It also responds to requests for clarification from Dumfries & Galloway Council (DGC) Built Heritage and Archaeology Officers in comments received based on the 2020 EIAR. The requests are summarised later under the heading of Consultation (see Table 9.1, Section 9.4 below).
- 9.1.3 This revised Cultural Heritage assessment incorporates a revised proposed development layout as follows:
- The removal of seventeen turbines (T1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 35, 37, 38, 54, 56, 61 and 62);
  - Removal of two Borrow Pit Search Areas (N1 and N4) due to reduced construction aggregate requirements;
  - Relocation of borrow pits N6, N7 and N8;
  - Access track design refinements resulting in a reduction in the amount of new access track required in order to reduce development impact and site won aggregate requirements;
  - Removal of one Temporary Construction Compound in order to reduce felling requirements; and
  - The addition of two new turbines within the forestry to the west of the site (T76 and 77).
- 9.1.4 The objectives of this assessment are to:
- Describe the location, nature and extent of any known heritage assets or areas of archaeological potential which may be affected by the proposed development;
  - Provide an assessment of the importance of these assets;
  - Assess the likely scale of any impacts on the historic environment posed by the development;
  - Outline suitable mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects; and
  - Provide an assessment of any residual effects remaining after mitigation.
- 9.1.5 The assessment presented in this AI is complete and fully replaces that from the 2020 EIAR.
- 9.1.6 A heritage asset (or historic asset) is any element of the historic environment which has cultural significance. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
- 9.1.7 Designated assets include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Historic Marine Protected Areas. Other assets may also be locally designated through policies in the Local Plan.

### 9.2 Competency and expertise

#### The company

- 9.2.1 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is one of the largest archaeological contractors in the UK with many years of experience in the design, management and completion of complex and challenging archaeological projects.
- 9.2.2 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that its work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 9.2.3 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their ‘Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition’ scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK’s lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 9.2.4 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).

#### The authors

- 9.2.5 This chapter was originally prepared in 2019 by Tom Janes and Linn Glancy for the 2020 EIAR. Their work was fully updated in 2022-23 during the preparation of the AI by Owen Raybould and Dr. Stephen Carter.
- 9.2.6 Tom Janes MA (Hons) MCIfA has undertaken responsible work in Environmental Impact Assessment and Cultural Heritage Consultancy since 2014 in the UK, and since 2008 in the Republic of Ireland. Prior to this Tom undertook archaeological fieldwork and project management throughout the UK and Ireland. In addition to an MA in Medieval history and Archaeology, Tom is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 9.2.7 Linn Glancy MA MA (Hons) ACIfA has undertaken responsible work in Environmental Impact Assessment and Cultural Heritage Consultancy since 2007. Prior to this Linn undertook archaeological fieldwork and surveys throughout the UK and Ireland. In addition to an MA (Hons) in Archaeology and an MA in Archaeological Survey, Linn is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 9.2.8 Owen Raybould BSc (Hons) MCIfA IHBC has undertaken responsible work in Environmental Impact Assessment and Cultural Heritage Consultancy since 2007 throughout the UK. Prior to this Owen undertook archaeological fieldwork and surveys throughout the UK and Ireland. In addition to a BSc (Hons) in Archaeological Science, Owen is a Member of both the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the Institute for Historic Building Conservation.
- 9.2.9 Stephen Carter BSc (Joint Hons) PhD MCIfA has undertaken responsible work in Environmental Impact Assessment and Cultural Heritage Consultancy since 2000 throughout the UK and Ireland. Prior to this, Stephen undertook archaeological fieldwork and sediment analysis, primarily in Scotland. In addition to a BSc (Joint Hons) in Botany and Geography and a PhD in Environmental Archaeology, Stephen is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

### 9.3 Policy and guidance

9.3.1 The assessment has been undertaken with reference to relevant legislation, policy and guidance relating to Cultural Heritage.

#### Legislation

9.3.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected by statute.

9.3.3 Legislation regarding Scheduled Monuments is contained within The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Legislation regarding Listed Buildings is contained in The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

9.3.4 The 1979 Act makes no reference to the settings of Scheduled Monuments. The 1997 Act does, however, place a duty on the planning authority with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 59 of the 1997 Act states (in part):

*“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, a planning authority or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”*

9.3.5 Section 64 states:

*“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”*

9.3.6 The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 defines the role of Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.

#### Planning policy

##### National Planning Policy

9.3.7 The historic environment is defined in NPF4 as *“the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand”* and includes *“individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape”* (Annex F Glossary of definitions).

9.3.8 NPF4 Part 1 A National Spatial Strategy for Scotland 2045 describes how the future spatial development of Scotland can contribute to planning outcomes. It shows where there will be opportunities for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement, and improved connections across the country.

9.3.9 Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) defines the Historic Environment and Scottish Government Policy. It sets out the vision and key principles on how to care for and protect Scotland’s historic environment including designations of ancient monuments, principles for scheduling and listing, contexts for conservation areas, marine protected areas, gardens and designated landscapes, historic battlefields, consents and advice. HEPS provides further policy direction to NPF4 and sets out high level policies and core principles for decision-making affecting the historic environment.

9.3.10 The Scottish Government’s planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in NPF4 Part 2 National Planning Policy (The Scottish Government, February 2023) Policy 7: Historic assets and places:

##### *“Policy Principles*

*Policy Intent: To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.*

*Policy Outcomes: The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change; Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses; Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity.*

*Local Development Plans: LDPs, including through their spatial strategies, should support the sustainable management of the historic environment. They should identify, protect and enhance valued historic assets and places.”*

9.3.11 NPF4 Policy 7 applies these principles to designated and non-designated assets. Those relevant to the current assessment are as follows:

##### NPF4 – Part 2: Historic Assets and Places Policy 7

*“a) Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change.*

*Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.*

*c) Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.*

*d) Development proposals in or affecting conservation areas will only be supported where the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting is preserved or enhanced. Relevant considerations include the:*

*i. architectural and historic character of the area;*

*ii. existing density, built form and layout; and*

*iii. context and siting, quality of design and suitable materials.*

*h) Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:*

*i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;*

*ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or*

*iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.*

*i) Development proposals affecting nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact on important views to, from and within the site, or its setting.*

*o) Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.*

*Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.*

*When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.”*

#### **Local Policy**

##### Dumfries and Galloway Council

9.3.12 Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) adopted their Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) in October 2019. In February 2020, DGC produced Supplementary Guidance (SG) on the Historic Built Environment. Excerpts of local policies from the LDP2 and Key Principles from the SG relevant to this assessment are summarised below.

##### Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2 (2019)

9.3.13 Policy OP1: Development Considerations [with regard to the Historic Environment]

*“b) Development proposals should protect and/or enhance the character, appearance and setting of the region’s rich historic environment principally by ensuring they are sympathetic to nearby buildings, sites and features, integrate well and complement the surrounding area. The information contained within the Council’s Historic Environment Record and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement, and any subsequent revised or amended document, will be a material consideration in the assessment of proposals.”*

9.3.14 Policy HE1: Listed Buildings

*“The Council will support development that makes effective, efficient and sustainable use of listed buildings. In considering development that impacts on the character or appearance of a listed building or its setting the Council will need to be satisfied that:*

#### *a) Alterations*

- proposals to extend or alter a listed building respect the appearance, character and architectural features which contribute to its listing and do not seek to overwhelm or otherwise damage its original character and appearance; and*
- the layout, design, materials, scale, siting and the future use shown in any development proposals are appropriate to the character and appearance of the listed building and its setting; and*
- proposals for a change of use will not result in loss of character or special architectural or historical features.”*

9.3.15 Policy HE2: Conservation Areas

*“The Council will support development within or adjacent to a conservation area that preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area and is consistent with any relevant conservation area appraisal and management plan. In considering such development the Council will need to be satisfied that:*

- new development as well as alterations or other redevelopment of buildings, will preserve or enhance the character, appearance and setting of the conservation area through appropriate design, general scale, massing and arrangement, use of materials and detailing of such development;*
- the quality of views within, from and into the conservation area will be maintained or enhanced.”*

9.3.16 Policy HE3: Archaeology

*“a) The Council will support development that protects significant archaeological and historic assets, and the wider historic environment from adverse effects.*

*In considering development proposals the Council will need to be satisfied that:*

- the development preserves or enhances the appearance, fabric or setting of the site or asset in-situ; and/or*
- where there is uncertainty about the location, extent or significance of these assets an agreed scheme of assessment and evaluation to inform the application is included with the proposal; and/or*
- due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the site or asset in relation to the long-term benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.*

*b) Where, due to exceptional circumstances, development is to proceed and the preservation of historic assets in-situ including buildings is not possible, a scheme of mitigation involving excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving and any other measures appropriate to the case has been agreed with the Council.”*

9.3.17 Policy HE4: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

*“The Council will support development that safeguards the character, archaeological interest and setting of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) as designated by the Council.”*

9.3.18 Policy HE6: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

*“a) The Council will support development that protects or enhances the significant elements, specific qualities, character, integrity and setting, including key views to and from, gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes or the Non-Inventory List.*

*In considering development proposals the Council will need to be satisfied that:*

- the development protects or enhances the significant elements of the garden or landscape in-situ; and*
- due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the asset in relation to the long-term benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.*

*b) Developers will be required to submit the results of an assessment of the impact of their proposals on the sites and their settings plus details of any potential mitigation measures.*

*c) Proposals that would have a detrimental effect on the specific quality, character or integrity of a garden or designed landscape will not be approved unless it is demonstrated that the benefits of the proposal are of sufficient public interest to override that detriment.”*

Dumfries and Galloway Council, Local Development Plan 2, Supplementary Guidance; Historic Built Environment

9.3.19 Key Principle; Views, Landmarks and Setting:

*“Proposals will be supported where they complement or preserve the setting of historic buildings and established views to and from landscapes or landmarks; this may include the creation of appropriate new views and vistas.”*

Dumfries and Galloway Council, Local Development Plan 2, Supplementary Guidance; Wind Energy Development: Development Management Considerations (February 2020)

9.3.20 Development Management Considerations, H19 to H28. Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage

*“Within the broad sweep of the historic environment, there are particular assets and places ranging from architecturally or archaeologically significant buildings, monuments, and designed landscapes, to deep peat that contains valuable environmental historical data....All applications should demonstrate that they have assessed the potential effects on these assets, and other undesignated features.... When there is likely to be an impact on the historic environment and/or the cultural heritage, the developer must consider and assess potential effects on the aesthetic, historic, social and intangible/spiritual sensitivities.”*

**Guidance**

9.3.21 The methodology for cultural heritage impact assessment is consistent with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (v5 NatureScot & HES 2018), guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland, Appendix 1 (see Section 9.5 Methodology, below).

9.3.22 HES also provides guidance on how to apply NPF4 Policy 7 in a series of documents entitled ‘Managing Change in the Historic Environment’, of which the guidance note on ‘Setting’ is relevant to this assessment: the methodology adopted for the identification and assessment of potential effects on setting follows the approach set out in ‘Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting’ (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016 updated 2020) and the ‘Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook’ (NatureScot & HES, 2018, v5 Appendix 1).

9.3.23 Historic Environment Scotland (HES) published Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019) to accompany HEPS 2019. DPSG outlines the policy and selection guidance used by HES when designating sites and places of national importance.

9.3.24 Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it covers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; the circumstances under which developers can be required to provide further information, in the form of a field evaluation, to allow planning authorities to reach a decision; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts.

9.3.25 PAN 71: Conservation Area Management provides local government and stakeholders with planning advice with regard to conservation areas.

9.3.26 Standards and Guidance published by the ClfA have been followed in preparing this assessment, in particular, the ‘Code of Conduct’ (2022), ‘Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice

on archaeology and the historic environment’ (2020) and the ‘Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment’ (2020).

9.3.27 This assessment has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA’s July 2021 publication Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the effect of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

## 9.4 Consultations

9.4.1 Consultation with statutory consultees has been carried out during all stages of the development process in relation to cultural heritage, however in this AI, the focus is primarily on the consultation responses received following the submission of the EIAR in November 2020. The consultation comments received are summarised in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Summary of consultation responses**

Consultee & Correspondence	Issues raised	Action taken
HES Case ID 300037382, 16 <sup>th</sup> December 2020	<i>We do not object to the proposed development. We do, however, consider that there will be adverse impacts on the setting of several heritage assets in our remit.</i>  <i>It is unclear to what extent (if any) mitigation has been incorporated into the design of the development to reduce and avoid impacts on the Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of (SM12721). We would strongly recommend mitigation is secured by condition to ensure that any accidental damage to this scheduled monument is avoided during construction works.</i>	Measures to prevent accidental damage during construction are committed to in Section 9.8 Proposed Mitigation.
Built Heritage Officer, by email via Andrew Robinson (Dumfries and Galloway Council) 4th Aug 2021	The 2020 EIAR does not provide sufficient information and assessment in relation to predicted impacts of the proposed wind farm on the character of Moffat Conservation Area and Listed Buildings within the town. Concerns are also raised regarding the impact of night-time illumination.	See Section 9.7 Impact Assessment  The issue of night-time illumination is addressed in this AI LVIA Chapter 6.

Consultee & Correspondence	Issues raised	Action taken
Built Heritage Officer, by email via Andrew Robinson (Dumfries and Galloway Council) 4th Aug 2021	<p>The assessment contains insufficient analysis to provide a comprehensive assessment of Listed Buildings potentially affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The officer names five Listed Buildings where further analysis and assessment is required in their opinion, including consideration of the impact of night-time illumination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heathyhaugh (LB16861), Category A Listed Building (Moffat, 309246, 606246)</li> <li>• Dumcrieff House (LB16856), Category B Listed Building (Moffat, 310195, 603618)</li> <li>• Wamphray Mill (LB16779), Category B Listed Building (Wamphray, 312991, 596531)</li> <li>• Wamphray Parish Church (LB16799), Category B Listed Building (Wamphray, 313070, 596462)</li> <li>• Craighielands House (LB9842), Category A Listed Building (Kirkpatrick-Juxta, 307644, 601561)</li> </ul>	<p>See Section 9.7 Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The issue of night-time illumination is addressed in this AI LVIA Chapter 6.</p>
Archaeology Officer, by email via Andrew Robinson (Dumfries and Galloway Council) 4th Aug 2021	The Archaeology Officer has raised concerns regarding predicted impacts on two hillforts at Dundoran Hill (undesignated) and Rangecastle Hill (Scheduled Monuments). Specifically, he has identified potentially important relationships between these forts and other prehistoric archaeological sites in their settings and has requested wireframe views from three locations to understand the potential for visual change in views towards the hillforts.	<p>See Section 9.7 Impact Assessment.</p> <p>AI Figure 9.14 Wireline view from Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill</p> <p>AI Figure 9.15 Wireline view from Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill</p> <p>AI Figure 9.16 Wireline view from Leithenhall scooped settlement (MDG7277) towards fort on Dundoran Hill</p>

Consultee & Correspondence	Issues raised	Action taken
Archaeology Officer, by email via Andrew Robinson (Dumfries and Galloway Council) 4th Aug 2021	The Archaeology Officer has highlighted that new information has been acquired for the Historic Environment Record (HER) since the 2020 EIA was undertaken. This includes information about heritage assets that it is believed would be directly impacted during construction works and the Archaeology Officer suggests that further mitigation would be required.	See Section 9.6 Baseline Conditions, Section 9.7 Impact Assessment, Section 9.8 Proposed Mitigation and Section 9.9 Residual Effects.
Archaeology Officer, by email via Andrew Robinson (Dumfries and Galloway Council) 4th Aug 2021	The Archaeology Officer has noted that new 'Light Detection and Ranging' (LiDAR) data has been made available by the Scottish Government since the preparation of the 2020 EIAR. This may contain information about currently unrecorded heritage assets and should be analysed.	See Section 9.6 Baseline Conditions, Section 9.7 Impact Assessment, Section 9.8 Proposed Mitigation and Section 9.9 Residual Effects.
Archaeology Officer, by direct email 19th October 2021	Regarding the potential for unknown sites, recent tree felling around the Roman signal station on Moffat golf course has opened up the viewshed to the south from the site for the first time in 30 years. We know where the next station in the chain is heading north, at White Type, but there is no information on the next one to the south. Viewing southwards now that the trees have been felled shows that the southernmost potential location for the next signal station in the chain would be Dundoran Hill, which lies within the footprint [of the proposed development] and is the location for proposed Turbines 1-3 and related infrastructure.	<p>Turbines 1-10, including those on Dundoran Hill, have all been removed from the proposed development layout.</p> <p>LiDAR data has been interrogated at a scale of 1:1500. No candidate earthwork feature has been identified within the ISA that may be the next signal station in the communications chain, southwards from White Type to Moffat Golf Course (MDG463), to the Roman fort (MDG298).</p>



Consultee & Correspondence	Issues raised	Action taken
Archaeology Officer, by direct email 21st October 2021	Confirmation that preservation by record would be preferable for identified direct impacts at identified LiDAR anomalies.	See Section 9.8 Proposed Mitigation
August – October 2022 email exchanges between DGC and CWP	AI Figure 9.14 Wireline view from Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill, AI Figure 9.15 Wireline view from Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill, AI Figure 9.16 Wireline view from Leithenhall scooped settlement (MDG7277) towards fort on Dundoran Hill, AI Figure 9.18 B723 wirelines traveling from the north, AI Figure 9.19 B723 wirelines traveling from the south provided to DGC for comment. No direct response was received.  An email was sent to DGC case officer by OPEN outlining the final design changes to the scheme (reduction to 60 turbines).	For info.

## 9.5 Methodology

### The Assessment Process

9.5.1 The cultural heritage assessment has been carried out in the following stages:

- Definition of baseline conditions, comprising desk-based study and visits to heritage assets, leading to the identification of the cultural significance and importance of heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development;
- Assessment of the magnitude of impacts (physical, indirect, setting and cumulative) during construction and operation of the proposed development on cultural significance of heritage assets, informed by baseline information, site visits, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping, wireframes and photomontages;
- Proposal of mitigation measures to eliminate, reduce or offset adverse effects; and
- Assessment of the significance of effects, broadly a product of the asset's importance and the magnitude of the impact.

### Study Areas

9.5.2 Nested Study Areas were used for this assessment, as presented on AI Figures 9.1 - 9.5.

9.5.3 The Inner Study Area (ISA) corresponds to the site boundary. Within this area, heritage assets are considered for potential construction, operational and decommissioning effects.

9.5.4 The Outer Study Area (OSA) extends to 25km from the turbines, which is taken as the maximum extent of potentially significant effects on the settings of heritage assets. Within the OSA, assets have been included in

the assessment based on the level of importance assigned to the asset (Table 9.3), so as to ensure that all significant effects are recognised:

- Up to 2km from proposed turbines: All designated heritage assets, any undesignated asset of local importance which has a wider landscape setting that contributes substantially to its cultural significance, and all undesignated assets of regional and/or national importance.
- Up to 5km from turbines: All designated heritage assets (excluding Category C Listed buildings), any undesignated asset of regional importance which has a wider landscape setting that contributes substantially to its cultural significance (including non-inventory gardens and designed landscapes (NIDLs)), and all undesignated assets of national importance.
- Up to 10km from turbines: All designated heritage assets (excluding Category B and C Listed buildings), and any other undesignated heritage asset of national importance.
- Up to 25km from turbines: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees. In the case of this assessment, no such assets were identified, and so the effective OSA as depicted on AI Figures 9.1 to 9.5 is 10km from the turbines.

### Data sources

9.5.5 The baseline for the ISA has been informed by a comprehensive desk-based study, based on all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'. The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2022;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
- Historic Landscape Assessment data viewed through the HLAMap website;
- The DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) received on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2019, augmented with further up-to-date HER data provided by DGC to account for new sites identified in aerial photography and located within the ISA;
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
- Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland;
- Ordnance Survey Name Books;
- Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
- LiDAR coverage of c.1,875ha of the ISA made available by Scottish Government in April 2020 (Phase III);
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

9.5.6 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.

9.5.7 A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 0.5m resolution for part of the ISA. Analysis was undertaken at a scale of 1:1,500 by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

9.5.8 Identified ‘anomalies’ were compared with the modern and historic OS mapping sequence as well as modern aerial imagery in order to identify potential hitherto unknown archaeological remains not recorded on the HER. The whole dataset within the ISA was interrogated and then compared with the proposed development layout to identify potential direct impacts. Features of negligible importance (quarries, drainage) were excluded from the impact assessment, as a significant effect in EIA terms is not possible. Anomalies that could not be accounted for as a modern feature and for which a direct project impact was identified, were visited for ‘ground-truthing’.

9.5.9 A site visit and walkover survey was undertaken on the week commencing 3rd February 2020 by two qualified archaeologists. The weather varied from bright and dry to overcast. A second site visit and walkover surveys were undertaken on the 25th – 28th October 2021. The weather was fine with good visibility. A third visit was undertaken on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2023. The walkover survey of the ISA was implemented to ground-truth and investigate the condition of features identified on LiDAR coverage / HER data. Site visits to the OSA were also targeted to assess potential impacts arising from changes to the proposed development layout, and to assess in detail the likely effects of the proposed development upon those built heritage assets cited by consultees in their response to the 2020 EIAR.

**Definition of baseline conditions**

9.5.10 Designated assets within both the ISA and OSA which have been previously recorded on the NRHE, are labelled with the reference number assigned to them by HES (prefixed SM for Scheduled Monuments, and LB for Listed Buildings). Non-designated assets are labelled with the reference number in the HER (prefixed with ‘MDG’ for the DGC HER and ‘NRHE’ for assets recorded in the NRHE).

**Known heritage assets within the Inner Study Area**

9.5.11 Previously unrecorded heritage assets within the ISA have been assigned an Asset number (prefixed HA for Heritage Asset). A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources. Assets within the ISA are shown in AI Figure 9.2 and AI Figure 9.3 and are described and listed in Appendix 9.1.

**Potential for unknown heritage assets within the Inner Study Area**

9.5.12 The likelihood that undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the ISA is referred to as ‘archaeological potential’. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria below in Table 9.2, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters),

vegetation, (which can conceal upstanding features), and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium (which can mask archaeological features).

**Table 9.2: Archaeological potential**

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

**Heritage assets in the Outer Study Area**

9.5.13 No additional heritage assets have been designated within the OSA since the 2020 EIAR.

9.5.14 Each heritage asset in the Outer Study Area (up to 25km, based on a ZTV) has been screened to identify those with a wider landscape setting that contributes to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be harmed by the proposed development.

9.5.15 Assets that meet the initial criteria for assessment are set out in Section 9.6 of this chapter. Those assets that have been excluded (scoped out) from detailed assessment are presented in Appendix 9.2 of this chapter.

**Identification of potential impacts**

9.5.16 Effects on the historic environment can arise through direct physical impacts, impacts on setting or indirect impacts:

- Direct physical impacts describe those development activities that directly cause damage to the fabric of a heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works and will only occur within the application site.
- An impact on the setting of a heritage asset occurs when the presence of a development changes the surroundings of a heritage asset in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the cultural significance of that asset. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other environmental factors such as noise, light or air quality can be relevant in some cases. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to significant effects during the prolonged operational life of the development.
- Indirect impacts describe secondary processes, triggered by the development, that lead to the degradation or preservation of heritage assets. For example, changes to hydrology may affect archaeological preservation; or changes to the setting of a building may affect the viability of its current use and thus lead to dereliction.

9.5.17 Potential impacts on unknown heritage assets are discussed in terms of the risk that a significant effect could occur. The level of risk depends on the level of archaeological potential combined with the nature and scale

of disturbance associated with construction activities and may vary between high and negligible for different elements or activities associated with a development, or for the development as a whole.

- 9.5.18 Potential impacts on the settings of heritage assets are identified from an initial desk-based appraisal of data from HES and the HER, and consideration of current maps and aerial images available on the internet. Where this initial appraisal has identified the potential for a significant effect, the asset has been visited to define baseline conditions and identify key viewpoints. Visualisations have been prepared to illustrate changes to key views (AI Figure 9.6 – AI Figure 9.19).

#### Mitigation measures and identification of residual effects

- 9.5.19 Proposed mitigation measures are described in Section 9.8 of this chapter. The preferred mitigation option is always to avoid or reduce impacts through design, or through precautionary measures such as fencing off heritage assets during construction works. Impacts which cannot be eliminated in these ways will lead to residual effects.
- 9.5.20 Adverse effects may be mitigated by an appropriate level of survey, excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the results, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (NPF4 Policy 7o) and PAN2/2011, sections 25-27).

#### Impact assessment criteria

##### Heritage importance and cultural significance

- 9.5.21 Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, NatureScot & HES 2018, v5 Appendix 1 page 175), relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the public. The cultural significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations. This use of the word 'significance', referring to the range of values attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA terms where the significance of an effect reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 9.5.22 Cultural significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in DPSG Annexes 1-6, which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations but may also be applied more generally in identifying the 'special characteristics' of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPF4 Policy Principles. DPSG Annex 1 is widely applicable in assessing the cultural significance of archaeological sites and monuments, for instance, while the criteria in Annex 2 can be used in defining the architectural or historic interest of buildings, whether listed or not. Cultural significance of assets is considered in terms described in DPSG Annex 1:
- Intrinsic Characteristics- those inherent in the monument i.e., *"how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past"*;
  - Contextual Characteristics – those relating to the monument's place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge i.e., *"how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past"*; and
  - Associative Characteristics – subjective associations, including those with current or past aesthetic preferences i.e., *"how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements"*.

- 9.5.23 The special characteristics which contribute to an asset's cultural significance may include elements of its setting. Setting is defined in 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' (HES 2016 updated 2020, Section 1) as *"the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced"*. The setting of a heritage asset is defined and analysed according to Stage 2 of the three-stage approach promoted in 'MCH: Setting', with reference to factors listed on pages 9-10 (see Assessment of the magnitude of impacts on cultural significance, below). The relevance of these factors to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the asset determines how, and to what extent, an asset's cultural significance derives from its setting. All heritage assets have settings; however, in some cases, setting may contribute very little to the asset's significance, or only certain elements of the setting may be relevant.
- 9.5.24 Operational wind energy developments (and any other existing developments that may also be relevant) are therefore described as part of the existing baseline in the impact assessment section.
- 9.5.25 NPF4 does not define 'integrity' in the context of Policy 7h), therefore for the purposes of the assessment, HES recommend that the following shared definition for the concept of integrity of setting is used: 'changes to factors of setting that contribute to cultural significance such that the understanding, appreciation and experience of an asset are not adequately retained will affect the integrity of setting.'
- 9.5.26 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its cultural significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (see Table 9.3). Heritage assets of national importance and international importance are assigned a high and very high level respectively. Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Historic Marine Protected Areas are, by definition, of national importance.
- 9.5.27 Heritage Assets are defined as *"Features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system"* (NatureScot & HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5, p.122). The criterion for Listing is that a building is of 'special architectural or historic interest'. Following Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG) (HES, 2019) Annex 2.19, Category A refers to 'outstanding examples of a particular period, style or building type', Category B refers to 'major examples of a particular period, style or building type', and Category C refers to 'representative examples of a particular period, style or building type'.
- 9.5.28 Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its cultural significance may be said to have negligible heritage importance; in general, such features are not considered as heritage assets and are excluded from the assessment.

**Table 9.3: Criteria for assessing the Importance of heritage assets**

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Category A Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas and undesignated assets of national importance
Medium	Category B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and undesignated assets of regional importance
Low	Category C Listed Buildings and undesignated assets of lesser importance

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Negligible	Sites, features and artefacts which have been removed and exist only as documentary records

**Assessment of the magnitude of impacts on cultural significance**

- 9.5.29 The magnitude of an impact is a measure of the degree to which the cultural significance of a heritage asset will be changed by the proposed development (NatureScot & HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5 Appendix 1, para 42).
- 9.5.30 Conclusions of the assessed magnitude of impacts is a product of the consideration of the elements of an asset and its setting that contribute to its cultural significance, as well as the degree to which the proposed development would change these contributing elements. The assessment therefore reflects the varying degrees of sensitivity of different assets to change brought about by different types of development.
- 9.5.31 This definition of magnitude and assessment methodology applies to likely effects resulting from change in the setting, as well as likely physical effects on the fabric of an asset.
- 9.5.32 The methodology adopted for the identification and assessment of potential effects on setting follows the approach set out in ‘Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting’ (Historic Environment Scotland, 2016 updated 2020) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (NatureScot & HES, 2018, v5 Appendix 1). The guidance sets out three stages in assessing the effect of development on the setting of a heritage asset or place as follows:
- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a development;
  - Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced; and
  - Stage 3: evaluate potential effect of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative effects can be mitigated.
- 9.5.33 It is important to note that the magnitude of an impact resulting from an effect on setting, is not a direct measure of the visual prominence, scale, proximity or other attributes of the proposed development itself, or of the extent to which the setting itself is changed. Moreover, it is necessary to consider whether, and to what extent, the characteristics of the setting which would be changed contribute to the asset’s cultural significance (NatureScot & HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5 Appendix 1, paras 42 and 43).
- 9.5.34 Magnitude is assessed as high/medium/low/negligible, and adverse or beneficial, or no impact, using the criteria in Table 9.4 as a guide. In assessing the likely effects of a development, it is often necessary to take into account various effects which affect an asset’s cultural significance in different ways. For instance, there may be adverse effects on an asset’s fabric and beneficial effects on cultural significance resulting from change in setting arising from a development which would not otherwise occur in a ‘do-nothing’ scenario; a heritage asset that might otherwise degrade over time could be preserved, or consolidated, as a consequence of a development. The impact assessment identifies beneficial and adverse impacts for consideration separately.

**Table 9.4: Criteria for assessing the Magnitude of Impacts on heritage assets**

Magnitude of impact	Guideline Criteria
High beneficial	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in considerable enhancement of cultural significance. <i>Or:</i> Preservation of an asset and/or its setting where it would otherwise suffer considerable loss of cultural significance in the do-nothing scenario.
Medium beneficial	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in moderate enhancement of cultural significance. <i>Or:</i> Preservation of an asset and/or its setting where it would otherwise suffer moderate loss of cultural significance in the do-nothing scenario.
Low beneficial	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in a slight enhancement of cultural significance. <i>Or:</i> Preservation of an asset and/or its setting where it would otherwise suffer slight loss of cultural significance in the do-nothing scenario.
Negligible beneficial	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in a very slight enhancement of cultural significance. <i>Or:</i> Preservation of an asset and/or its setting where it would otherwise suffer very slight loss of cultural significance in the do-nothing scenario.
No Impact	The asset’s cultural significance is not altered.
Negligible adverse	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in a very slight loss of cultural significance.
Low adverse	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in a slight loss of cultural significance.
Medium adverse	Changes to an asset and/or its setting resulting in a moderate loss of cultural significance.
High adverse	Alterations to an asset and/or its setting resulting in a considerable loss of cultural significance.

**Assessment of the significance of effects**

- 9.5.35 The significance of an effect (EIA ‘significance’) on the cultural significance of a heritage asset, resulting from a direct or indirect physical impact, or an impact on its setting, is assessed by combining the magnitude of the impact and the importance of the heritage asset. The matrix in Table 9.5 provides a guide to decision-making but is not a substitute for professional judgement and interpretation, particularly where the asset importance

or impact magnitude levels are not clear or are borderline between categories. EIA significance may be described on a continuous scale from negligible to major.

9.5.36 It is common practice to identify effects as significant or not significant, and in this sense major and moderate effects are regarded as significant in EIA terms, while minor and negligible effects are ‘not significant’.

9.5.37 Significance of effect conclusions are expressed in the impact assessment as ‘Beneficial’ or ‘Adverse’.

9.5.38 In all cases conclusions are expressed in terms of the relevant Policy tests.

**Table 9.5: Criteria for assessing the Significance of Effects on heritage assets**

Asset Importance	Magnitude of Impact			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Very high	Major	Major	Major or moderate	Negligible
High	Major	Major or moderate	Moderate or minor	Negligible
Medium	Major or moderate	Moderate or minor	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate or minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible

#### **Assessment of cumulative effects**

9.5.39 Cumulative effects can occur when other existing or proposed developments would also be visible in views that are relevant to the setting of a heritage asset. Cumulative effects are considered in cases where an effect of more than negligible significance would occur as a result of the proposed development. Other existing or proposed wind energy developments are included in the cumulative assessment where they also lie within 5km of the asset, or within 20km in cases where an asset’s wider landscape setting is judged to be exceptionally sensitive. A cumulative effect is considered to occur where the magnitude of the combined effect of two or more developments is greater than that of the developments considered separately.

#### **Limitations**

9.5.40 Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:

- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period.
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential, professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation;

- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source;
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites; and
- Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

## **9.6 Baseline Conditions**

### **Archaeological and historical overview of the Inner Study Area**

#### **Geology and geomorphology**

9.6.1 The majority of the ISA is covered with sedimentary bedrock; wacke of the Hawick Group. The lower slopes in the west of the ISA are sedimentary sandstone, breccia and conglomerate of the Stewarty Group. Two seams of sedimentary mudstone, chert and smectite claystone of the Crawford Group and Moffat Shale Group cross the ISA from south-west to north-east. Superficial geology within the ISA comprises glacial tills mantling the hillsides and slopes, with sand, gravel and silt deposits on the lower western slopes surrounding the River Annan (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 06.01.20).

#### **Previous investigations**

9.6.2 In 1912, ‘Langholm As It Was; A History of Langholm and Eskdale from the Earliest Times’ (Hyslop, 1912) was published. The book provides a detailed account of the archaeology and history of the area from the Neolithic through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The level of detail provided in this book is such that it forms a useful aid to all future work in the area.

9.6.3 In the 1990s, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) carried out extensive fieldwork in Eastern Dumfriesshire which culminated in the production of the monograph; Eastern Dumfriesshire, An Archaeological Landscape (RCAHMS 1997). This extensive volume of work covers all sites and monuments recorded within the area prior to April 1997. The ISA is covered in its entirety by this volume.

#### **Prehistoric Period**

9.6.4 The earliest prehistoric asset in the ISA is Wamphray stone circle (MDG7257). This is the possible remains of a stone circle consisting of seven stones of which only one survives upstanding. As a probable stone circle this is a ritual site of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. Also of possible early prehistoric date in the ISA is a fallen standing stone; Chapman’s Stone (MDG7265) which may be a ritual site dating from the Neolithic. However, the NRHE records a local tradition that this stone dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was firstly used as a droving stance and subsequently as a grave marker for a horse trader named Chapman.

9.6.5 Assets dating to the Bronze Age dominate the archaeological record of the ISA with 32 undesignated burnt mounds of probable Bronze Age to early Iron Age date within the ISA. These burnt mounds were largely recorded by the RCAHMS during their field survey of East Dumfriesshire in the 1990s. Many of these burnt mounds were verified by RCAHMS in the field by removing a small area of turf from the mounds to reveal burnt stones and charcoal. The exact function of burnt mounds is poorly understood but a common theory is that they were used for domestic cookery during the Bronze Age. These assets are largely located on the lower western slopes of the ISA – below 280m AOD and along watercourses. Burnt mounds are indicative of settlement and agricultural activity within the area though there is only one possible contemporary settlement, a cropmark of a ring ditch (MDG7267) currently recorded within the ISA.

9.6.6 Within the ISA there are three undesignated Iron Age Forts (MDG407, MDG7268 & MDG8943) and five settlements / enclosures of probable Iron Age date (MDG5005, MDG7269, MDG7277, MDG7308 & MDG9006). Also, within the ISA there is one scheduled monument; Laverhay Cottage, enclosure (SM12721) which is designated as a possible Iron Age or medieval rectangular enclosure.

9.6.7 In the OSA, evidence of prehistoric activity comprises approximately 95 scheduled monuments, and there are concentrations of these assets to the south, south-east and west. These features date from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age and include funerary cairns, stone circles, standing stones, forts and settlements and agricultural remains. The distribution indicates that known and potential prehistoric activity is concentrated in valleys and alongside watercourses on land below approximately 250m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), as ground above this tends to be steeper and less suitable for settlement and cultivation. The exception to this is largely hilltop forts located around 250m AOD (SM649, SM2346, SM4748, SM10476 & SM10544) and Rangecastle fort (SM8364) at 293m AOD as these would have been located on higher ground for greater visibility and defensibility.

#### **Roman Period**

9.6.8 The valleys and glens of Dumfriesshire provided the shortest, most accessible routes from the Roman province into central Scotland, and Dumfriesshire uniquely in Scotland must have been subject to periodic occupation by Roman forces (RCAHMS 1997, 168).

9.6.9 The undesignated probable Roman Road (MDG5027) runs through part of the ISA. In the OSA, there are seven scheduled monuments of Roman date including evidence of military settlement; the Raeburn Roman fort (SM671), Milton Roman Camp (SM676) and Lambs Knowe Roman Camp (SM7603). Military routes and associated signal stations; Coats Hill, Roman Signal Station (SM3965), Coatshill Quarry to Holehouse Linn, Roman Road (SM3347), Mid Raeburn to Craik Cross Hill, Roman road and watch tower (SM675), and Fauld Brae to Craik Knowes, Roman Road (SM3834). No evidence of Roman activity has been recorded to date in the ISA and as evidence in the surrounding area appears to be military and focussed on the lines of communication, it is likely that there was no further Roman military activity within the ISA aside from patrolling.

#### **Medieval to Modern Periods**

9.6.10 Within the ISA the medieval to modern period is dominated by agrarian remains. While the majority of these assets are probably of post medieval date, they may have their origins in the medieval period. Of possible medieval date are four ring enclosures (MDG5271, MDG9713, MDG9714 & MDG9716) however these assets have been identified from aerial photography but have not been verified on the ground so their date and function cannot be confirmed. Also of possible medieval date, is Poldean Tower house (MDG9761), however this survives only as a documentary record having been depicted on a 16<sup>th</sup> century map; there is no evidence for this on the ground. The majority of assets recorded within the ISA of this period are locally common assets representing upland farming and stock management and include; sheepfolds, enclosures, farmhouses (one designated as a Category C Listed Building, Laverhay Farmhouse (LB16794)), areas of ridge and furrow, a sheiling and field boundaries.

9.6.11 In the OSA, the medieval period mottes, castles and tower houses provide evidence of the importance and wealth of the surrounding valleys and the political importance of this area close to the national border during this period. As in the ISA, the post medieval period in the OSA is dominated by agrarian remains largely relating to upland farming and stock management.

9.6.12 The modern period continued to see the ISA largely used for upland grazing interspersed with large areas of commercial forestry.

#### **LIDAR assessment**

9.6.13 A total of 62 anomalies were identified within the ISA from the LiDAR data. All of those of potential direct impact from the proposed development being Li19, Li25 and Li37 were ground-truthed to provide information on their cultural significance and importance to determine possible effects of the proposed development during construction.

9.6.14 Of the LiDAR anomalies identified (presented in full in Appendix 9.1 and shown on AI Figures 9.2-9.3) the following was noted:

- Three anomalies are considered to represent probable hitherto unknown archaeological remains (Li02, Li74, Li75/76). Li02 & Li74 are located a distance from the proposed development infrastructure that no direct impacts are anticipated. Li75/76 is a possible route of Poldean Roman road (MDG7271).
- 30 anomalies are considered to represent possible archaeological remains.
- 26 anomalies, including three likely to be directly impacted by the proposed development (Li19, Li25 & Li37), are considered most likely to represent modern activity (including seven possible buildings), or natural processes.
- Three anomalies are associated with existing HER heritage assets, where LiDAR indicates the current polygon does not entirely capture the surface earthwork remains.
- Three new heritage assets recorded by the HER from aerial photography were also identified in LiDAR data (asset IDs Li75/Li76, Li42 and Li43) and are summarised in this chapter as part of the LiDAR dataset.

9.6.15 As the whole available dataset from within the ISA was interrogated for anomalies of possible archaeological origin, not all of which would be subject to potential construction impacts, the results of the assessment have been provided to the HER in GIS format for future planning considerations.

#### **Known heritage assets within the Inner Study Area**

9.6.16 Within the ISA, there is one scheduled monument, one Listed Building, 100 known non-designated heritage assets recorded on the DGC HER, 15 heritage assets added through desk-based assessment for this AI (HA7 – HA21), and a further 62 LiDAR anomalies of possible archaeological significance (Appendix 9.1 and shown on AI Figures 9.2-9.3). Also recorded within the ISA, though not given an HER number, are six linear features including paths and drove roads, and for the purposes of this assessment they have been given the reference numbers HA1 - HA6. All heritage assets within the ISA are considered for potential direct and indirect (physical) construction impacts.

9.6.17 Of the 185 heritage assets within the ISA (Appendix 9.1), 171 are outside the proposed construction footprint and will not be subject to direct or indirect (physical) impacts.

9.6.18 There is one scheduled monument within the ISA; a rectangular enclosure of uncertain date (possibly late prehistoric or medieval) scheduled as Laverhay cottage enclosure (SM12721). As a scheduled monument, this is an asset of high importance; there is potential for operational impact on this asset and it has been included in the detailed assessment in this chapter.

- 9.6.19 There is one Listed Building within the ISA, a 19<sup>th</sup> Century farmhouse and steading at Laverhay (Category C, LB16794). As a Category C Listed Building this is an asset of low importance. It is not considered that the significance of this asset would be materially affected by the predicted change in its wider setting and it has not been included in the detailed assessment in this chapter.
- 9.6.20 Four of the undesignated HER assets within the ISA have been identified by the DGC Archaeologist as potentially being subject to operational impacts (MDG407, MDG5375, MDG7257, MDG8943). A further undesignated asset, Oak Bank Fort (MDG7268), has been identified as potentially subject to operational impacts and is included for assessment.
- 9.6.21 The remaining 116 undesignated assets + 62 LiDAR anomalies within the ISA, comprise heritage assets whose wider setting make a limited contribution to their cultural significance, or whose setting where this does contribute to cultural significance does not include the area of, or views towards, the proposed wind turbines. These assets are therefore excluded from further assessment of operational impacts.
- 9.6.22 The one scheduled monument and five undesignated assets within the ISA potentially subject to setting impacts and therefore included in the detailed assessment, are presented in Table 9.6.

**Table 9.6: Heritage Assets in the ISA included in the detailed setting assessment**

Ref.	Name	Easting	Northing	Importance
SM12721	Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of	314150	598734	High
MDG407	The Dod Fort	311360	600840	Medium
MDG5375	Leithenhall Burn, Burnt Mound	312690	599550	High
MDG7257	Wamphray Stone Circle	313979	595926	Medium
MDG7268	Oak Bank Fort	310411	598953	High
MDG8943	Dundoran Fort	312650	597470	Medium

#### Archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area

- 9.6.23 There is evidence of activity throughout prehistory and history within the ISA and OSA in the form of recorded sites and as with any large area, there is potential for further unrecorded assets to be present. The potential for previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets is considered likely to vary between the two areas of the ISA: steeper slopes and land above 350m AOD, and the gently sloping ground below 350m along the larger watercourses of River Annan, Dryfe Water and Wamphray Water. The areas below 300m are the areas in which settlements, enclosures and sheepfolds are concentrated. This contrasts with the higher areas which are consistently depicted on early maps as rough grazing and heather moorland. Earthen banked and stone-built cultural heritage assets in these areas (if originally present) would likely survive as upstanding features, as there is no history of intensive agricultural management and ploughing which would have removed such assets.
- 9.6.24 It is considered that steeper slopes and land above 350m AOD within the ISA are of negligible archaeological potential. On gently sloping land below 350m AOD there is low archaeological potential. The archaeological potential will be increased in areas immediately surrounding known cultural heritage assets such as forts, enclosures and burnt mounds. In the areas surrounding these assets there will be the potential for related sub-surface assets to be present, such assets would likely be less substantial features such as structures built

from timber or dug into the ground. It is therefore considered that in the areas immediately surrounding known assets, there is medium archaeological potential.

- 9.6.25 LiDAR data has identified an area of possible increased archaeological potential in the area of the proposed development's western site access track, either side of the modern road at Newbigging (see AI Figure 9.2). Of note are a frequently recurring (up to 13) anomaly type evident in LiDAR data (Li08-Li17 & Li42-Li44), only in this field of the ISA, measuring c.6-8m in diameter. The anomaly exhibits a similar surface signature to the Bronze Age ring ditches (MDG7267). Recent assessment of aerial photos by the HER has identified that MDG7267 is in fact three ring ditches, and may indicate a possible Bronze Age cemetery. However, correspondence with DGC suggests that the identified LiDAR anomalies are likely to be the result of modern agricultural practice, and ground-truthing for this assessment suggests they may be geological in origin. A precautionary approach has therefore been adopted and whilst these features are considered for the purposes of EIA to be possible heritage assets, they are likely to be of no more than low importance.
- 9.6.26 Of note in the recent data provided by the HER, and confirmed in the LiDAR assessment (Li75/76), is the possible continuation of Roman road MDG7271 through the ISA, also at Newbigging. The LiDAR data area for this part of the ISA has been scrutinised to identify any potential Roman signal station in the vicinity, which would have formed the next in the communications chain, moving south from White Type to Moffat Golf Course (MDG463), to the Roman fort (MDG298) and onwards. There is no evidence that the next signal station is located within the ISA.

#### Heritage assets in the Outer Study Area

##### Scheduled Monuments

- 9.6.27 There are 122 scheduled monuments within 10km of the turbines. 30 of these are outside or only slightly in the ZTV and there are no views from or across them in which the turbines will be visible. A further 50 scheduled monuments comprise a variety of features relating to cultivation and livestock management, farmsteads, settlements and industry. The wider landscape setting makes a limited contribution to understanding or appreciating the cultural significance of these assets, and no operational impacts are anticipated upon them. 80 scheduled monuments are therefore excluded from further assessment (Appendix 9.2).
- 9.6.28 42 scheduled monuments are included for further assessment (Table 9.7, AI Figures 9.4 & 9.5), these include the sites requested by the consultees during scoping and comprise numerous prehistoric settlement sites, enclosures and forts. Eight Roman monuments comprise three sections of Roman road and a signal station, camps and a fort. Dating from the medieval to post medieval period are mottes, castles, tower houses and a church.
- 9.6.29 In accordance with the criteria in Table 9.3, all these scheduled monuments are considered to be of high cultural heritage importance.

**Table 9.7: Scheduled Monuments in the OSA included in the AI assessment**

Ref.	Designation Title	Easting	Northing	Importance
SM1	Hutton Mote, motte	316339	589340	High
SM636	Little Hartfell, stone circle 1010m NNW of Whitcastles Cottage	322389	588056	High
SM647	Camp Hill, fort, 175m WSW of Bailliehill	325602	590518	High

Ref.	Designation Title	Easting	Northing	Importance
SM649	Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland	318393	594017	High
SM651	Castle O'er, fort and linear earthworks	324199	592813	High
SM653	Dalmakethar Burn, fort	311978	592172	High
SM671	Raeburnfoot, Roman fort 200m SW of	325106	599087	High
SM675	Mid Raeburn to Craik Cross Hill, Roman road & watch tower	329144	603451	High
SM676	Milton, Roman fort, fortlet & camps	309234	601222	High
SM683	Auchen Castle	306338	603512	High
SM684	Auldton Mote, motte	309370	605814	High
SM686	Coats Hill, motte 480m NE of St Margaret's	307214	604124	High
SM698	Lochwood Castle, The Mount, Motte and Tower House Complex, assessed here within its NIDL setting (MDG25635)	308465	596825	High
SM714	Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House	312833	596519	High
SM2197	Knock Hill, fort 1200m WSW of Kirkpatrick-Juxta Church	307299	600436	High
SM2265	Firtree Hill, fort	316325	587672	High
SM2331	Carterton, fort	320339	589581	High
SM2346	Bessie's Hill, fort 250m E of summit	325040	595407	High
SM2853	Todshawhill, settlement 1085m WSW of	321916	593067	High
SM3347	Coatshill Quarry to Holehouse Linn, Roman Road.	306418	607148	High
SM3350	Broom Hill, fort 1400m NW of Shaw	315407	591613	High
SM3834	Fauld Brae-Craik Knowes, Roman road	323394	596516	High
SM3965	Coats Hill, Roman Signal Station 215m W of Moffat Golf Club clubhouse	307435	604823	High
SM4091	Archwood Hill, fort	309114	588376	High
SM4514	Tom's Knowe, bank barrow 25m to 350m S of Holm	325003	598102	High
SM4748	Beattock Hill, fort and unenclosed settlement 935m W of Braeside	306569	602060	High
SM7603	Lamb Knowe, bank barrow and Roman camp 480m NNW of Raeburnfoot	325031	599624	High
SM8364	Rangecastle Hill, fort	318996	593660	High
SM8365	Barrack Hill, scooped settlement	318814	593277	High
SM8366	Castle Hill, fort	318617	592567	High

Ref.	Designation Title	Easting	Northing	Importance
SM8566	Garpol Water, Motte-and-Bailey 650m SW of Rosetta	305067	604024	High
SM8659	Blacklaw Tower, associated buildings and enclosures	305211	606733	High
SM10433	Gillesbie Tower	317170	591933	High
SM10476	Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement	317729	593860	High
SM10477	Fenton Heights, scooped settlement	319279	592641	High
SM10544	Park Hill, fort	306136	597489	High
SM10545	Stidriggs, fort and settlement 400m ESE of	306137	599481	High
SM12614	Benoaks, stone row 150m N of	308372	603813	High
SM12660	Broomhillbank Hill, fort	313103	591077	High
SM12662	Broomhillbank, fort 910m ENE of	312855	590866	High
SM12708	Elbeckhill, fort and farmstead 345m ESE of	314265	593551	High
SM12952	Hangingshaw Farm, Roman camp and prehistoric enclosures 800m WNW of	309793	589732	High

#### Listed Buildings (LBs)

- 9.6.30 There are 12 Category A LBs within 10km of the turbines. Three are located in the Moffat Conservation Area and are dealt with later as part of the assessment of the Conservation Area (LB37881 St Andrew's Parish Church, LB37928 Moffat House Hotel and LB37935 Sidmount Cottage) (see para 9.7.122). Raehills House (LB9898) is within the associated Raehills (GDL00322) Inventory Garden and Design Landscape (IGDL) and is assessed as part of that landscape. The remaining eight Category A LBs are also assessed (Table 9.8), with one exception; Archbank Farm Tall Barn with Waterwheel (LB16847) is listed Category A for its intact threshing machinery within the barn and its significance would be unaffected by the presence of a wind farm at least 6.8km to the south-east. In accordance with the criteria in Table 9.3 of this AI chapter, Category A LBs are considered to be assets of high cultural heritage importance.
- 9.6.31 There are 12 Category B LBs within 5km of the turbines. These include two country houses set in Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes which are both included in the assessment: Dumcrieff House (LB16856) with Dumcrieff Policies (MDG25676); and Gillesbie House (LB9916) with Gillesbie Policies (MDG25653). Two other Category B LBs are included in the assessment at the request of DGC: Wamphray Mill (LB16779) and Wamphray Parish Church (LB16799). The remaining eight assets are farmsteads, a bridge, a school, a schoolhouse and houses to which the wider landscape setting makes a limited contribution to their cultural significance. No operational impacts are anticipated and therefore they are excluded from further assessment. In accordance with the criteria in Table 9.3, Category B LBs are considered to be assets of medium cultural heritage importance.
- 9.6.32 There are no Category C LBs within 2km of the turbines, noting that the farmhouse and steading at Laverhay (Category C, LB16794) is already included in the assessment of the ISA.



**Table 9.8: Listed buildings in the OSA included in the AI assessment**

Ref	Designation Title	Category	Easting	Northing	Importance
LB3340	Jardine Hall Stable Block	A	310053	587855	High
LB3341	Jardine Hall, Walled Garden and Gateways, assessed here within its NIDL setting (MDG25648)	A	309915	587866	High
LB9842	Craigielands House, assessed here within its NIDL setting (MDG333)	A	307644	601561	High
LB9898	Raehills House	A	306375	594336	High
LB9908	Beattock Village, The Old Brig Inn, Hotel, outbuildings and stables	A	307740	602808	High
LB9911	Boreland Village, Hutton and Corrie Parish Church, churchyard and gatepiers	A	317048	590833	High
LB9916	Gillesbie House	B	316515	591491	Medium
LB9965	Speldin's Tower	A	309767	587553	High
LB16779	Wamphray Mill	B	312991	596531	Medium
LB16799	Wamphray Parish Church	B	313070	596462	Medium
LB16856	Dumcrieff House	B	310278	603846	Medium
LB16861	Heatheryhaugh	A	309246	606246	High
LB37881	St Andrew's Parish Church	A	308443	605126	High
LB37928	Moffat House Hotel	A	308370	605369	High
LB37935	Sidmount Cottage	A	308971	605543	High

***Inventory Gardens and Designed Gardens***

9.6.33 There is one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (IGDL) within the 10km Study Area, Raehills (GDL00322), which is assessed. In accordance with the criteria in Table 9.3, IGDLs are considered to be assets of high cultural heritage importance.

***Conservation Areas***

9.6.34 There is one Conservation Area (CA) in the OSA; Moffat Conservation Area (CA491). At 5.9km from the nearest turbine, the Category B and C listed buildings within Moffat are excluded from individual assessment following the methodology for defining baseline Study Areas (para 9.5.4). There are three Category A LBs (LB37928, LB37935 & LB37881) within the CA and these are discussed individually. In accordance with the criteria in Table 9.3, Conservation Areas are considered to be assets of medium cultural heritage importance.

***Other designated assets***

9.6.35 There are no World Heritage Sites or Inventory Battlefields within the OSA.

9.6.36 None of the identified heritage assets within the OSA are Properties in Care.

***Undesignated heritage assets******DGC HER***

9.6.37 DGC HER categorise heritage assets on the basis of importance and maintain a non-statutory register (NSR). Categories of significance are defined by DGC. In brief they comprise 'National' (existing designated assets and undesignated assets considered to be of schedulable/listable quality), 'Regional' (undesignated assets of regional significance and interest), 'Local' (undesignated assets of local significance and interest), 'Regional/Local' refers to heritage assets identified before 2003 that have not yet been fully categorised. 'Unknown' (undesignated assets identified from documentary sources and whose survival and/or heritage significance has not been ground-truthed). 'Other' is used for minor agricultural features, and 'None' are sites not considered significant for planning purposes.

9.6.38 Following consultation with the DGC Archaeology Officer (Table 9.1), it was agreed that for up to 5km from the turbines, all HER entries of regional and/or regional/local significance would be included, and up to 10km all HER entries of national significance would be included.

9.6.39 The DGC HER records 147 undesignated heritage assets of 'Regional' or 'Regional/Local' significance within 5km of the turbines. Of these, 31 are outside the ZTV and there are no important views towards them in which the turbines would be visible and therefore are excluded from the assessment. One fort of 'Regional/Local' significance has potential to be adversely affected by the proposed development and is included in the assessment of operational impacts (MDG9353 Castle Knowe Fort, Table 9.9). The remaining assets comprise of burnt mounds, roman roads, denuded remains of cairns, farm buildings, settlement sites, livestock enclosures and field systems. The wider landscape setting makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of these assets, and no operational impacts are anticipated upon them and so they are not considered further in the assessment.

9.6.40 There are two NIDLs of regional significance recorded within 5km of the turbines which, as noted above, are considered as part of the assessment of their associated Listed Buildings.

9.6.41 There are 187 DGC HER entries of 'National' significance recorded within 10km of the turbines. Of these, 121 are also scheduled monuments and one is a Category A Listed Building; as these are designated assets they are assessed as such. 20 assets are outside the ZTV and there are no culturally significant views across the features which the turbines will affect and so are not considered further in the assessment. Four HER assets of national significance have the potential to be adversely affected by the proposed development and have therefore been taken through to operational impacts assessment: a fort, a standing stone, a Roman fortlet and a temporary camp (see Table 9.9). The remaining HER entries comprise settlements, burnt mounds, and cultivation features relating to farming and livestock management. Wider views and setting make a limited contribution to the cultural significance of these assets, and no operational impacts are anticipated upon them and so are not considered any further.

9.6.42 There are also three Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) within the 10km Study Area. These are at Dryfe Water to the immediate south and bordering the southern entrance to the ISA, Tanlawhill 3.5 km to the south-east, and Raeburnfoot 4.3km to the east. An ASA defines an area of archaeological interest and/or a group of archaeological features sensitive to impacts, rather than comprising a heritage asset in its own right and the wider landscape setting makes a limited contribution to their cultural significance. The ASAs are therefore excluded from further assessment.

9.6.43 A total of eight undesignated heritage assets are therefore included in the assessment (Table 9.9). These comprise one HER entry of ‘Regional/Local’ significance, four HER entries considered to be of ‘National’ significance and two NIDLs which will be assessed as part of a group with their associated Listed Buildings.

**Table 9.9: Undesignated Heritage Assets in the OSA included in the AI assessment**

HER ref	Name & Description	HER Significance	Importance	Easting	Northing
MDG9353	Castle Knowe Fort	Regional/Local	Medium	309940	597010
MDG7318	Skip Knowe, Standing Stone	National	High	311180	594430
MDG309	Bankend Temporary Camp	National	High	308400	602050
MDG7146	Blindhillbush Hill Fort	National	High	314690	589630
MDG318	Barnhill Fortlet	National	High	308549	602851
MDG7262	Woodend Fort	Regional/Local	Medium	310180	595000
MDG25653	Gillesbie Policies NIDL	Regional	Medium	316600	591500
MDG25676	Dumcrieff Policies NIDL	Regional	Medium	310150	603800

#### ‘Do Nothing’ scenario

9.6.44 Conditions affecting the survival of archaeological remains within the site boundary are likely to remain unchanged in the absence of the proposed development, and no ongoing processes of change have been identified beyond those represented by the forestry plantations within the ISA.

## 9.7 Impact Assessment

### Construction impacts

9.7.1 Likely construction impacts could result from topsoil stripping and excavation associated with turbines, borrow pits and hardstands, access tracks, site compounds, substations, cable trenches and other infrastructure within the construction footprint. There is also a risk of accidental damage to heritage assets outside the construction footprint from uncontrolled plant movements.

9.7.2 Note that the ‘site entrances’ as shown on AI Figures 9.2 & 9.3 do not indicate an area of impact (such as LiDAR anomalies Li14 & Li15 would not be directly impacted during construction); the areas shown as entrances are for ease of identification on supporting figures only and any ground impact in these areas would be limited to construction / upgrade to the passing access tracks only.

### Predicted construction impacts

9.7.3 Of the known heritage assets within the ISA, 15 would be subject to potential construction impacts (Table 9.10). Possible Prehistoric cemetery MDG7267 has been avoided in the revised layout.

**Table 9.10: Heritage assets subject to potential Construction Impacts**

Ref	Name & Description	E	N	Type of impact	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of impact
MDG5027	Border - Crawford – Inveresk, Possible Roman Road	310355	598568	Direct construction impact	Medium (if remains survive)	Negligible	Negligible
MDG7271 / Li75 / Li76	Poldean Bank Possible Roman Road (alternative)	310793	598889	Direct construction impact	Medium (if remains survive)	Negligible	Negligible
MDG5230	Caldwell Burn ridge and furrow	316124	592584	Direct construction impact	Low	Negligible	Negligible
MDG7293	SHANKEND / Winshields Hill, Scooped Settlement	316001	592712	Accidental damage	High	Medium	Moderate
MDG5228	Caldwell Burn, field boundary, ridge and furrow, boundary bank	315912	593083	Direct construction impact	Low	Negligible	Negligible
MDG9501	CALDWELL BURN / Watchy Hass, firing range, military training site	315500	593300	Direct construction impact	Low	Negligible	Negligible
MDG25384	Caldwell burn, ridge and furrow	315590	593680	Accidental damage	Low	Negligible	Negligible
MDG10462	Craigfield Farmstead	311760	600650	Accidental damage	Low	Medium	Minor
MDG7279	Chapel Lea, Wamphray: possible chapel?	313932	599149	Accidental damage	Low	Medium	Minor
MDG24793	Faulds: farmstead or sheepfold	317300	597250	Accidental damage	Low	Medium	Minor

Ref	Name & Description	E	N	Type of impact	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of impact
HA1	Drove Road	312195	600507	Direct construction impact	Low	Negligible	Negligible
HA2	Path	314777	598935	Direct construction impact	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Li19	LiDAR anomaly Mound – probable modern or geological	311489	600667	Direct construction impact	Low	High	Minor
Li25	LiDAR anomaly Mound – probable modern or geological	311440	600490	Direct construction impact	Low	High	Minor
Li37	LiDAR anomaly. Probable natural hollow	315054	598512	Direct construction impact	Low	High	Minor

9.7.4 There is potential for a direct construction impact on the possible (i.e., projected line of) **Roman road Border-Crawford-Inveresk (MDG5027)** at Murthat. If remains of this road survive subsurface, they have the potential to be of regional significance and medium importance. The access track will diagonally cross this asset close to the main western access to the proposed development, and this would potentially remove a small section of this long linear asset and would be an adverse impact of negligible magnitude and negligible significance.

9.7.5 As the route of the Roman road Border-Crawford-Inveresk is unconfirmed, two possible routes are proposed in the HER (MDG5027, see above, and also MDG7271, further north). As such, there is potential for a direct construction impact on **MDG7271** from the proposed western site access track at Newbigging. LiDAR assessment for this chapter has identified a possible eastward extension to the area of MDG7271 defined in the HER, which is located in the ISA (**Li75/76**) (AI Figures 9.2 & 9.3). If remains of this road survive subsurface, they have the potential to be of regional significance and medium importance. Li75/76 is avoided by the proposed western access track. However, if the alignment as indicated in the LiDAR data is accurate, the proposed project access track will intersect with it precisely at the location of the existing modern road, therefore an impact from the proposed project is not likely. However, should an open cut of the modern road be proposed, and remains of the Roman road or associated features be exposed in the vicinity, this would be an adverse impact of negligible magnitude and negligible significance.

9.7.6 At the proposed southern entrance, an existing access track passes through known heritage assets: **ridge and furrow MDG5230, ridge and furrow, field boundary and boundary bank MDG5228 and military training site MDG9501**, all assets are of low importance; and in close proximity (directly adjacent to) **scooped settlement MDG7293 and ridge and furrow MDG25384**, which are assets of high and low importance, respectively. Groundworks to upgrade the existing trackway may expose remains or damage earthwork features associated

with these assets. Further accidental damage may occur through uncontrolled plant movements in the vicinity. Without mitigation, damage could result in the partial removal of these assets and an impact of negligible adverse magnitude and negligible significance / potentially up to moderate significance for scooped settlement MDG7293.

9.7.7 **Li25 and Li19** are anomalies in LiDAR data, appearing to be mounds 4m in diameter. The origin of these anomalies is uncertain, but following ground-truthing and consultation with DGC they are considered most likely modern and of no more than low importance. A proposed temporary construction compound would result in a construction impact of high magnitude, entirely removing the features, resulting in an impact of minor significance.

9.7.8 **Li37** is an anomaly in LiDAR data, interpreted as possible building footings, but for which ground-truthing found no evidence, suggesting the anomaly is a natural hollow. The importance of the anomaly is therefore of no more than low importance. The works area for Turbine 32 would result in a construction impact of high magnitude, entirely removing the feature, resulting in an impact of minor significance.

9.7.9 There would be four direct construction impacts on the route of the **drove road HA1**. The removing or upgrading of relatively small sections of this long linear asset, of low importance, would be an adverse impact of negligible magnitude and negligible significance.

9.7.10 There would be three direct construction impacts on the route of the **path HA2**. The removing or upgrading of relatively small sections of this long linear asset, of low importance, would be an adverse impact of negligible magnitude and negligible significance.

9.7.11 Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of (SM12721) is located 165m from proposed development layout (an existing access track) and no impact is anticipated. However, HES has strongly recommended mitigation is secured by condition to ensure that any accidental damage to this scheduled monument is avoided during construction works. There is also a risk of accidental damage to known heritage assets recorded on the DGC HER: **Craigfield Farmstead (MDG10462), Chapel Lea, Wamphray possible chapel (MDG7279), and Faulds farmstead or sheepfold (MDG24793)**, all assets of low importance. The proposed access track passes immediately adjacent to these assets. Where these remains are upstanding, this should reduce the potential for accidental traversing by vehicles and plant during construction, however given the proximity of the proposed tracks, it is considered that there is low potential for accidental damage. Without mitigation, accidental damage could result in the partial removal of these known heritage assets and an impact of medium adverse magnitude and minor significance.

#### **Impacts upon potential archaeological remains**

9.7.12 It is considered that in the areas immediately surrounding known assets, there is medium archaeological potential. Land on steeper slopes and land above 350m AOD within the ISA is of negligible archaeological potential. On gently sloping land below 350m AOD there is low archaeological potential. Significance of effects cannot be meaningfully assessed for unknown assets, as neither the importance of the receptor nor the magnitude of the effect can be known. Consequently, only the likelihood of construction effects is considered here.

9.7.13 Construction works at the Substation Control Room and Temporary Construction Compound would be approximately 160m to the south of the **Dod Fort (MDG407)**. This area may have been an approach to the fort and it is considered that the area is of medium archaeological potential for hitherto unknown heritage assets. It is considered that in this area, there is an increased risk of direct construction impacts on archaeological

potential. Without mitigation, any effect resulting from such an impact is unlikely to be of greater than moderate significance.

- 9.7.14 At the proposed western site entrance (AI Figure 9.2), archaeological potential is increased as a result of the LiDAR assessment carried out in this AI, and analysis of aerial imagery carried out by the HER. LiDAR anomalies and an extension of the route of the Roman road MDG7271 have been identified within the ISA. All surface earthwork remains indicated in LiDAR data are avoided by the proposed project layout, however, it is considered that in this area there is an increased risk of direct construction impacts upon hitherto unknown heritage assets. Without mitigation, any effect resulting from such an impact is unlikely to be of greater than moderate significance.
- 9.7.15 Access tracks, turbines and associated hardstands, the construction compound, the substation and substation construction compound, and borrow pits located in areas below 350m AOD are considered to be of low archaeological potential (where they are not next to known assets and therefore in areas of medium archaeological potential). A direct construction impact on unknown heritage assets in these areas is possible, although unlikely. Any effect resulting from such an impact is unlikely to be of greater than minor significance.

#### **Operational impacts**

- 9.7.16 Potential operational effects could occur because of changes to views towards and from heritage assets. No other operational effects have been identified in this assessment (i.e. noise, light, air quality).

#### ***Predicted operational impacts in the ISA***

##### *Stone Circle*

- 9.7.17 **Kirkhill stone circle (MDG7257)** was de-scheduled by Historic Scotland (now HES) in 2009, however the asset remains of national importance in the HER. The stone circle is therefore considered here to be of high importance.
- 9.7.18 Kirkhill Stone Circle is the remains of a possible stone circle comprising of at least seven stones, however only one of these stones is in its original position though apparently broken to a stub. The other six stones have all fallen and it is possible that further stones were removed in the past.
- 9.7.19 The cultural significance of this asset derives largely from the intrinsic value of its fabric. While this is a much-disturbed stone circle it remains possible that the stone and their original subsurface footings have the potential to add to our knowledge of ritual and ceremonial activity during the Bronze Age.
- 9.7.20 The contextual value of these stones also contributes to their cultural significance. This is derived from understanding their position in the wider landscape, located on a gentle south-west facing slope above Staffenbigging Burn overlooking Annandale to the west. These stones have no apparent associative value.
- 9.7.21 The proposed development will largely be visible from this asset at a minimum distance of 1.4km (T39) to the east (AI Figure 9.3). The proposed development will not interfere with views of importance to the Kirkhill Stone Circle (MDG7257) and will not prevent any understanding of the stone circle's setting. There will be no impact on its cultural significance.

##### *Burnt Mound*

- 9.7.22 **Leithenhall Burn burnt mound (MDG5375)** is an undesignated asset considered to be of National Importance by the HER and therefore of high importance. The remains of a probable Bronze Age burnt mound are represented by a low turf covered mound located on the south-east side of a small stream, within the natural gully of the stream in an area of rough pasture.
- 9.7.23 The burnt mound has intrinsic value in its fabric as a potential data source on the domestic cooking activities of the Bronze Age. The exact function of these burnt mounds is poorly understood, and their fabric may aid our understanding.
- 9.7.24 The contextual value of this asset lies in its clear relationship with the local landscape being located in close proximity to a water source. Burnt mounds appear to have been purely functional features and it is unlikely that it was located in relation to any wider views. There is no associative value to this asset.
- 9.7.25 The proposed wind farm has turbines to the east, south and north of this asset. The closest of these turbines will be T14 and T76 which will both be located approximately 1.25km to the north-east of this asset (AI Figure 9.2). Given the limited value burnt mounds derive from their wider setting, it is considered that the proposed development will not impact on the cultural significance of Leithenhall Burn Burnt Mound (MDG5375).

##### *Forts*

- 9.7.26 There are three undesignated Iron Age forts included for assessment within the ISA. These are assets of medium importance. The attributes that typically form the cultural significance of forts comprise intrinsic and contextual values.
- 9.7.27 The intrinsic value of these forts lies in their potential as a data source on the defences, construction techniques and domestic activities of the Iron Age and in some cases information on the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age and the Romano-British period.
- 9.7.28 The contextual value of Iron Age forts largely derives from an appreciation of why a particular site was chosen – often in a naturally defensible location with strategic views available from, towards, and between forts. As elements within the landscape have changed considerably since the Iron Age the details of what is visible from such forts is of less relevance. However, defensive and/ or commanding views from the forts – where such views still exist – are also considered a key characteristic, and the maintenance of these particular views is considered desirable, as the underlying topographic features within the landscape may be relevant to an understanding and appreciation of the forts' cultural significance. Forts rarely have associative value.
- 9.7.29 **The Dod (MDG407)** is the remains of an approximately circular fort which survives as a rampart and ditch. Located on the summit of a conical hillock this fort has long views over Annandale to the west, the Beldcraig Burn to the north and the small valley of the Brunstone Burn to the south-west which forms the route between the two small hills of Dod Hill and Brock Hill, to the west is the rising ground of hills surrounding Craig Fell. The views of importance to the cultural significance of this fort are the strategic views over these communication routes through which we understand and appreciate, why the fort was sited in this strategic location.
- 9.7.30 The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T14, 2.3km to the east of this asset. Also, 125m down slope to the south-east of the fort is a Substation Control Room, a Substation Construction Compound and a temporary construction compound, which will be used as a battery storage facility once construction of the wind farm is complete (AI Figure 9.2).

- 9.7.31 The turbines are not in views of cultural significance to this fort. However, the proposed Substation Control Room, Substation Construction Compound and a temporary construction compound will be located on the side of the small hill on which the fort is set and on one of the probable approaches to this fort. It is considered that this will affect the way this fort is understood and appreciated. This is considered to be an adverse operational impact of low magnitude resulting in an effect of minor significance on this asset of medium importance.
- 9.7.32 **Oak Bank fort (MDG7268)** is the remains of an oval fort which survives as double ditched defences cutting off a promontory on the west bank of the River Annan. The site was evaluated in advance of quarrying but was subsequently preserved. The fort was clearly sited for the strategic position on the River Annan which was an important communication route.
- 9.7.33 The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T14, 3.5km to the east of this asset, while a site access track passes approximately 340m to the south (AI Figure 9.2). The turbines and access track will not affect the views of cultural importance to this asset over and along the route of the River Annan. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on Oak Bank Fort (MDG7268).
- 9.7.34 **Dundoran fort (MDG8943)** is the remains of an oval fort which survives as twin ramparts with an outer ditch, while the north end of this fort survives, the southern end is largely destroyed. The fort is located at the southern end of a ridge with long views over Annandale to the west and Wamphray Water which runs past Dundoran from the northwest through to the south where it then curves west to join the River Annan. The fort was clearly sited for the strategic views over these important communication routes.
- 9.7.35 The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T32, 2.5km to the north-east of this asset (AI Figure 9.2). The turbines will not affect the views of cultural importance to this asset over the surrounding communication routes. Dumfries and Galloway Council has highlighted the potential to appreciate this fort in views from a scooped settlement at Leithenhall (MDG7277), 650m to the south-east on an adjacent ridge. This view of the fort would now be unaltered, following the removal of T1-T7 in this revised design iteration of the wind farm layout (see wireframe at AI Figure 9.16). It is concluded that there would now be no operational impact on Dundoran Fort (MDG8943).
- Late Prehistoric or Medieval Enclosure*
- 9.7.36 **Laverhay Cottage enclosure (SM12721)** is a rectangular earthwork enclosure defined by a double bank and a medial ditch. This scheduled monument is unusual as there is no general consensus to what these earthworks represent.
- 9.7.37 The enclosure is set in an area of rough pasture on a relatively steep slope immediately overlooking Wamphray Water, with the confluence of Wamphray Water and Birney Gill to the north. The small burn, Thor Beck, runs down slope immediately to the north. The ground rises steeply from Wamphray Water to Turf Hill to the west, Glen Gap to the north and Laverhay Height to the east. To the north and east the surrounding hills are recently deforested. Currently the view to the south is blocked by an established shelter belt of pine trees, beyond which is the working farm of Laverhay. In the absence of this shelter belt and farm buildings, there would have been an extensive view along the valley of Wamphray Water to the plains of Annandale beyond.
- 9.7.38 The intrinsic value of this asset lies in its potential to reveal the date and function of this structure which will add to our knowledge of the little understood rectangular defended enclosures of eastern Dumfriesshire.
- 9.7.39 Without understanding the date and function of this asset, its contextual value is difficult to define. If a medieval enclosure related to a chapel, it may have been located here due to its relatively isolated location and sense of solitude. If a late prehistoric enclosure or a later stock enclosure, it may have been that the Wamphray Water and other surrounding streams formed connection routes and the enclosure was well placed for access to these routes. Although the enclosure has substantial banks and a ditch, it is not located in a readily defensible location as steep hills surrounding it on almost all sides – unless an attacker was passing along the course of the Wamphray Water to the west, this enclosure would not be readily defensible from any other direction.
- 9.7.40 Without knowing the date or function of this asset, no associative value can be confirmed.
- 9.7.41 A photomontage from this asset (Figure AI 9.10) predicts that between 9 and 15 turbines would be visible to the east and north on the summits of the surrounding hills and beyond (the precise number depending on extent of tree plantations). The closest turbines would be T30 at 515m to the north-east and T32 at 780m to the east (AI Figure 9.2).
- 9.7.42 The values from which this enclosure gains its cultural significance will remain largely unaffected. The intrinsic value from which the asset primarily gains its cultural significance will remain unaffected. The contextual value of this asset set in a valley surrounded by high hills, close to the confluences of a number of watercourses, will remain readily understandable. However, the turbines will be prominent and dominant features on the hills above this asset which will introduce an element of distraction from the sense of place and relative isolation at this asset. It is therefore considered that there will be an adverse operational impact of low magnitude resulting in an effect of minor significance on the Laverhay Cottage enclosure (SM12721). In the context of the NPF4 Policy 7h) test it is considered that the understanding, appreciation and experience of the scheduled monument would be adequately retained such that the integrity of setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
- Predicted operational impacts in the OSA***
- Scheduled Monuments*
- Early Prehistoric assets*
- 9.7.43 **Little Hartfell stone circle (SM636)** is the remains of a stone circle of probable Neolithic to early Bronze Age. It survives as a circular arrangement of nine stones. It is located in an area of rough ground on the west side of a saddle formed by Whitecastle Hill and Hartfell.
- 9.7.44 The cultural significance of Little Hartfell, stone circle derives largely from its intrinsic value and the potential for the footing of the standing stones to reveal information on how the stones were erected and increase our knowledge of ritual practices in the Little Hartfell, stone circle. The stone circle has contextual value derived from its relationship with the wider landscape in particular the views to the west into the valley of the Corrie Water. This prehistoric stone circle has no apparent associative value.
- 9.7.45 The proposed development will largely be visible from this asset at a minimum distance of 8.8km (T55) to the north-west (AI Figure 9.5). The proposed development will not hinder or otherwise affect views of importance to the Little Hartfell, stone circle (SM636) and will not impact on its cultural significance.
- 9.7.46 **Lamb Knowe bank barrow and Roman Camp (SM7603)** and **Tom's Knowe bank barrow (SM4514)** are the north and south ends respectively of a single bank barrow, originally 2.1km long, that spans Eskdale. The

central section has been lost to river erosion since the Neolithic Period. The Roman camp that forms part of SM7603 is dealt with, along with other assets of Roman date, later in this section of the chapter.

- 9.7.47 The cultural significance of the bank barrow derives primarily from its intrinsic value as a well-preserved example of a rare monument type and its potential to increase our knowledge of funerary and ritual practice in the Neolithic period. This importance is increased as it is likely to cover a well-preserved section of the contemporary land surface which could increase our knowledge of the local prehistoric environment. The contextual value of this asset derives from its landscape setting across Eskdale and its relationship to the White Esk River.
- 9.7.48 The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 5.8km (T60) to the south-west. The presence of the turbines in this area would not alter the contribution that setting makes to the cultural significance of this asset. The ability to understand and appreciate the relationship between the barrow and the wider topographic setting of Eskdale will be unaffected. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of this asset.
- 9.7.49 **Benoaks stone row (SM12614)** is a ritual monument of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date comprising the remains of a row of three standing stones. The asset is located on a level river terrace to the west of the River Annan, which has become the verge of the A701.
- 9.7.50 The cultural significance of this asset derives from the intrinsic value of its fabric and the potential the stones and their subsurface footings, to add to our knowledge of ritual and ceremonial activity during the Bronze Age.
- 9.7.51 The contextual value of these stones is somewhat diminished by their proximity to the A701, though they have clearly been aligned NNE-SSW with the stones diminishing in size from the SSW to the NNE. These stones have no apparent associative value.
- 9.7.52 The proposed development will largely be visible from this asset at a minimum distance of 5.8km (T11) to the south-east (AI Figure 9.4). The proposed development will not interfere with views of importance to the Benoaks stone row (SM12614) and will not impact on its cultural significance.

#### *Forts*

- 9.7.53 There are 23 scheduled Iron Age forts included for assessment within 10km of the turbines. The scheduled monuments are assets of high importance. The intrinsic, contextual and associative values common to Iron Age forts are presented in the Operational impacts in the ISA section (paras 9.7.26 to 9.7.28) and are referred to here.
- 9.7.54 **Carthur Hill fort (SM649), Rangecastle Hill fort (SM8364), Castle Hill fort (SM8366) and Peat Hill fort and scooped settlement (SM10476).** These four forts form a group along the hills either side of the Dryfe Water.
- 9.7.55 **Carthur Hill fort (SM649)** is the remains of an oval fort, surrounded by an earth and stone rampart and a ditch, internally there are possibly earthworks of four house platforms. Carthur Hill Fort is located to the south of the summit of Carthur Hill on a south-east sloping facing plateau overlooking the valley of Dryfe Water which runs from the north-east to the south-west of the fort. It also overlooks the confluence of the Dryfe Water with Murthat burn. Views to the north-west are restricted by the summit of Carthur Hill. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T55, 1.4km to the north of the asset (see wireframe view at AI Figure 9.12 a-d).

- 9.7.56 **Rangecastle Hill fort (SM8364)**, is the remains of an oval fort which survives as a scarp on the summit of a hill, surrounded by a ditch and rampart. The interior of this fort appears to be featureless. Located on the summit of Rangecastle Hill, there are long views in every direction from this fort though those of most relevance to cultural significance are presumed to be those over and along the communication route of the valley of Dryfe Water and its confluence with Murthat Burn to the north and west. To the south and east this fort has views over the valley of Boreland Burn and the communication route now represented by the B723 road. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T55, 1.9km to the north-west of this asset (see photomontage at AI Figure 6.20 a - k).
- 9.7.57 **Castle Hill fort (SM8366)**, is the remains of an apparently unfinished fort. It survives as a large semi-circular rampart and ditch. Internally there are three house platforms. Located on the eastern edge of the summit of Castle Hill, the views from this fort are primarily to the east and along and over the valley of Boreland Burn. To the west are views over the valley of Dryfe Water. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T55, 2.9km to the north-east of this asset (AI Figure 9.5).
- 9.7.58 **Peat Hill fort and scooped settlement (SM10476)** is the remains of a roughly oval fort with rampart and ditch with an overlying scooped settlement. This fort is located on a relatively poor defensive position on a south-east facing terrace with wide views over and along the valley of Dryfe Water. Views to the north-west are largely blocked by the raised ground of the summit of Peat Hill. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T51 but this would be entirely screened by the summit of Peat Hill. The closest visible turbine would be T55, 1.7km to the north-east of this asset (see wireframe view at AI Figure 9.11 a - c).
- 9.7.59 These four forts form a group along the hills either side of the Dryfe Water, although all are of a typology dating to the Iron Age, it is suggested that the character of these different earthworks is sufficiently different to suggest that they represent different periods of occupation (RCAHMS 1997, 140). If these forts were not occupied at the same time, the importance of intervisibility between these assets will be reduced and while these views contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the forts, they are considered to be of less relevance.
- 9.7.60 The setting of the forts overlooking the valley of the Dryfe Water is a key characteristic of their cultural significance. It can be surmised that these forts were located here due to the importance of the Dryfe Water valley as a communication route and it is likely that they were positioned to monitor and control movement along this corridor. The view to and along the Dryfe Water, is considered to be that of most relevance to these forts as it contributes to an appreciation and understanding of their function and situation. More distant views, beyond the focus on the Dryfe Water, are considered to be of less relevance.
- 9.7.61 The turbines will be visible in views to the north from these forts to varying degrees at a minimum distance of 1.4km. The presence of the turbines will add an element of distraction and prominence in views from the forts over the confluence of Dryfe Water and Murthat Burn and in views between the forts. This will be an adverse operational impact of low magnitude resulting in effects of minor significance on these forts (Carthur Hill Fort (SM649), Rangecastle Hill, Fort (SM8364), Castle Hill, fort (SM8366) and Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement (SM10476). In the context of the NPF4 Policy 7h) test it is considered that the understanding, appreciation and experience of the scheduled monuments would be adequately retained such that the integrity of setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
- 9.7.62 Dumfries and Galloway Council has highlighted the potential to appreciate Rangecastle Hill Fort in views from the south, travelling north on the B723 from Boreland and from two potentially contemporary scooped settlements located on the slopes above the B723: Barrack Hill (SM8365) and Fenton Heights (SM10477).

- 9.7.63 Wireframe views from the two scooped settlements (AI Figures 9.14 a-c and 9.15 a-d) demonstrate that wind turbines would be visible behind Rangecastle Hill when viewed from Fenton Heights but not from Barrack Hill. Wireframe views from viewpoints travelling both north and south on the B723 (AI Figures 9.18 a-e and 9.19 a-e) confirm that turbines would also be visible beyond Rangecastle Hill from some locations along this road. However, it is not considered that this additional information materially changes our understanding of how the significance of the fort on Rangecastle Hill would be affected by the proposed development.
- 9.7.64 It is not possible to experience and appreciate the presence of the fort from the scooped settlements or from the road, as the earthworks are not sufficiently prominent. As a result, these views are not informative. It remains possible to visit the scooped settlements and note their intervisibility with Rangecastle Hill and visibility of turbines in the background, would not interfere in any analysis of visual relationships between Iron Age sites in the locality.
- 9.7.65 That said, the precise chronology of Iron Age sites is not well established and available evidence (as summarised in RCAHMS 1997, pages 151-161) suggests that scooped settlements are likely to post-date the larger hilltop enclosures represented by the sites like the fort on Rangecastle Hill. There is therefore no particular reason to view these as components of a contemporary settlement pattern.
- 9.7.66 **Castle O'er fort and linear earthworks (SM651), Camp Hill fort (SM647), and Bessie's Hill fort (SM2346).** Castle O'er fort and linear earthworks (SM651), (AI Section 6: Landscape and Visual, Figures 6.30 a-g) is the central fort of this group and is the largest of the Eskdale forts with large ramparts, banks and ditches and traces of approximately 30 hut circles in its interior. As the largest of the forts, it has been identified as the main fort of the area and probably the base for an important branch of the Selgovae tribe who ruled much of south-west Scotland in the Iron Age. Although smaller than Castle O'er, Camp Hill (SM647) and Bessie's Hill fort (SM2346) are both substantial forts in themselves with large ramparts and interior hut circles. The forts are all located on eponymous hills on the west side of Eskdale with wide views along and over the dale.
- 9.7.67 These assets gain some cultural significance from their setting in that there is intervisibility between the forts and as these are well preserved forts with large ramparts, in some views it remains possible to see these forts from one another. As these forts are probably contemporary, it has been suggested that these forts worked together as a frontier, with Camp Hill to the south and Bessie's Hill to the north, acting as lookout posts for Castle O'er Fort. The smaller two forts observing any potential threats approaching and informing Castle O'er Fort. In addition to the intervisibility between these forts, views along Eskdale, which allow an appreciation of the communication corridor that the forts defended and the fertile land of the valley which they would have farmed, are relevant to the setting of these assets. Eskdale also contains remains of assets contemporary with the forts. These remains are also relevant to the ability to understand and appreciate why these assets were sited along Eskdale. It is not considered that more distant views beyond Eskdale add to the cultural significance of these forts.
- 9.7.68 The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T57, 5.9km to the north-west of Castle O'er beyond the hills that form the western edge of Eskdale and currently somewhat screened by commercial forestry. As demonstrated in the visualisations (Figures 6.30 a-g) the turbines will all be visible on the north-western horizon when viewed from Castle O'er. Bare ground ZTV mapping predicts very little visibility from Bessie's Hill Fort which has higher ground to the immediate west and given the extensive tree cover, there is likely to be no visibility here at present. The wind farm would be visible from Camp Hill but at a range of at least 8.4km to the north-west.
- 9.7.69 While the proposed development would be a prominent feature in views to the north-west from Castle O'er, it will not affect those aspects of their setting of most relevance to their cultural significance. It is therefore considered that the proposed development will not have an operational impact on the cultural significance of Castle O'er fort and linear earthworks (SM651), Camp Hill fort (SM647), and Bessie's Hill fort (SM2346).
- 9.7.70 **Beattock Hill fort and unenclosed settlement (SM4748), Knock Hill fort (SM2197), Stidriggs fort and settlement (SM10545) and Park Hill fort (SM10544).** These four forts form a group along the hills above the valley of Kinnel Water. Beattock Hill, fort and unenclosed settlement (SM4748) is the northernmost fort in this group and, while not overlooking Kinnel Water, it is at the head of the valley with the ground sloping down towards Kinnel Water. Typical of the other Iron Age forts in the study area, it is the strategic views (in this case along the communication corridor of Kinnel Valley) that are the key characteristics from which these assets derive some of their cultural significance. It is also possible that while the forts are not currently intervisible, it is reasonable to assume that if the forts were occupied simultaneously, occupation activity represented by smoke from cooking or signal fires would have been visible. The proposed development will largely be visible from these forts at a minimum distance of 6.2km (T14) to the west of these forts. The proposed development will not interfere with views of importance to these forts and will not impact on the cultural significance of these assets.
- 9.7.71 **Dalmakethar Burn fort (SM653), Broom Hill fort (SM3350), Broombank Hill fort (SM12660), Broomhillbank fort (SM12662) and Elbeckhill fort and farmstead (SM12708).** These five forts form a group overlooking the lower grounds of Dalmakethar Burn, Back Burn and Howthat Burn, with Broom Hill Fort also having views over Dryfe Water to the west. Broombank Hill, fort (SM12660), Broomhillbank fort (SM12662) are the southern forts of this group and occupy either end of the summit of Broomhillbank Hill. The key setting characteristics of most relevance to the cultural significance of these forts are the strategic views along the neighbouring watercourses which are likely to have been communication routes during the Iron Age. It is also possible that while the forts are not currently intervisible, it is reasonable to assume that if the forts were occupied simultaneously, occupation activity represented by smoke from cooking or signal fires would have been visible. The proposed development will largely be visible from these forts at a minimum distance of 2.1km (T42) to the north of these forts. The proposed development will not interfere with views of importance to or between these forts and so will not impact on the cultural significance of these assets.
- 9.7.72 **Archwood Hill fort (SM4091), Firtree Hill fort (SM2265), Careton fort (SM2331).** There are a further three forts which are located at a minimum distance of 5km from the nearest turbine. These forts do not form a group and are only discussed together due to their distance from the proposed development and similarity of values. The key setting characteristics of most relevance to the cultural significance of these forts, are the strategic views along the neighbouring watercourses which are likely to have been communication routes during the Iron Age. The proposed development will be visible to varying amounts from these forts at a minimum distance of 6km (T55) to the north of these forts. The proposed development will not interfere with views of importance to or from these forts and will not impact on the cultural significance of these assets.
- 9.7.73 **Todshawhill settlement (SM2853)** is the remains of a possible fort or defended settlement. It is oval in plan and survives as a stony bank with external ditch, and there is an entrance with a slight horn-work on the north-east. Todshawhill settlement is located on the summit of Hamlin Knowe which provides it with a strong defensive and strategic position. From this asset there would have been extensive views in all directions and in particular to the north-east towards the valley of the Black Esk. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 4.0km (T57) to the north-west of the asset. The proposed development will not interfere with views of importance to the cultural significance of this asset and it is considered there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Todshawhill settlement (SM2853).

*Scooped Settlements*

- 9.7.74 Assessment of potential operational effects upon four scooped settlements within the OSA was requested by the DGC Archaeologist. These include two scheduled monuments of national importance (SM8365 & SM10477) and two undesignated assets of national importance (MDG7293 & MDG7287).
- 9.7.75 In general, intrinsic and contextual characteristics are of most relevance to the cultural significance of the majority of these scooped settlements. The intrinsic value of scooped settlements lie in their potential as an archaeological data source on the construction techniques, domestic and agricultural activities of the Iron Age. The contextual value of scooped settlements derives from an appreciation and understanding of why a particular location was chosen. These settlements are understood to have been agricultural settlements, and are typically located in areas of good agricultural land close to a source of fresh water. The physical and chronological relationship between scooped settlements and forts has already been discussed in the context of Rangecastle Hill Fort (above). Scooped settlements rarely have associative value as they cannot easily be related to particular historical figures or events.
- 9.7.76 **Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365)** is the remains of a roughly circular settlement, within a turf covered stony bank, and within the interior there are the remains of a sub-circular house platform and a ring groove. Barrack Hill, scooped settlement is located on the south-east facing slopes of Barrack Hill in an area of rough pasture above Boreland Burn. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T55, 2.2km to the north of the asset but no part of the wind farm would be visible from this asset due to rising ground to the north.
- 9.7.77 **Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477)** is the remains of an oval settlement surrounded by a bank and ditch, and within the interior there are the remains of at least two-house platforms and a small oval enclosure. The settlement is located on a terrace below the crest of Fenton Heights Hill on a south-west facing slope in an area of rough pasture above Boreland burn. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T55, 2.9km to the north-west of this asset.
- 9.7.78 **Shankend scooped settlement (MDG7293)** is the remains of an oval settlement surrounded by a turf covered stony bank, and within the interior is a probable house platform and a sunken yard. The settlement is located on a south-east facing slope in improved pasture above Cladwell Burn. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T43, 2.5km to the north of this asset. The proposed development's southern site access track, runs 50m to the east, following the line of an existing track at this point.
- 9.7.79 **Peat Hill settlement (MDG7287)** is the remains of a sub oval settlement surrounded by a turf covered, earth and stone bank and ditch, and within the interior there is a single house platform. The settlement is located on sloping ground in the saddle between Peat Hill and Carthur Hill in an area of rough pasture above the Dryfe Water. The nearest turbine of the proposed development is T51, 1.5km to the north.
- 9.7.80 While the proposed development will be visible to the north of three out of four of these scooped settlements, it will not affect the aspects of their setting relevant to their cultural significance or any understanding and appreciation of their relationship with the surrounding land which they would have farmed. It is therefore considered that the proposed development will not have an operational impact on the cultural significance of Shankend scooped settlement (MDG7293), Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365), Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) or Peat Hill settlement (MDG7287).

*Roman period**River Annan Roman Sites*

- 9.7.81 Following the course of the River Annan in Annandale is the route of a Roman Road. Some of it survives as an upstanding feature and is scheduled as **Coatshill Quarry to Holehouse Linn, Roman Road (SM3347)**. Other sections have largely been removed by agricultural activity and are more speculatively recorded (Border-Crawford-Inveresk Road which is recorded in the DG HER in three sections of regional importance (**MDG5027, MDG8698 & MDG10280**) and one of national importance (**MDG5028**)). Along the course of this road a number of associated features have been recorded also in various states of preservation including three scheduled monuments **Milton, Roman fort, fortlet & camps (SM676)**, **Coats Hill, Roman Signal Station 215m W of Moffat Golf Club clubhouse (SM3965)** and **Hangingshaw Farm, Roman camp and prehistoric enclosures 800m WNW of (SM12952)**, and four undesignated HER entries; a temporary camp (**MDG309**) and a fortlet (**MDG318**) of national importance and two temporary camps of regional importance (**MDG319** and **MDG20982**).
- 9.7.82 The Roman Road (SM3347, MDG5027, MDG5028, MDG8698 & MDG10280) along which the associated assets are all located largely follows the route of the River Annan and its river terraces. As evident by the routes of the west coast mainline railway and the A74 motorway, Annandale remains one of the most accessible routes from the south into central Scotland.
- 9.7.83 In general, intrinsic and contextual characteristics are of most relevance to the cultural significance of Roman military features, and in some cases such features can derive associative value from their connection to known historical figures and/or events.
- 9.7.84 The intrinsic value of these particular assets derives from their potential to increase our knowledge of Roman military engineering architecture and patterns of development and distribution as well as the social and economic interactions of the period. The contextual value of these assets derives from their landscape setting which had a clear bearing on the siting of this road and the assets along it. The road was constructed along the route of the River Annan largely on low lying river terraces. The importance of the route as an access route remains readily apparent in the modern landscape with the A74 (M) continuing to utilise this route through Annandale, almost mirroring the route of the Roman Road. The siting of these assets on the lower lying slopes and river terraces of Annandale, often overlooked by the rising ground to the east and west suggests that speed of movement through this area was of greater importance than defensive properties, which in turn demonstrates the political power and military dominance of the Roman Empire in this area.
- 9.7.85 The associative value of these assets comes from their role in controlling a northern frontier of the Roman empire and their part in the Roman campaigns in Scotland.
- 9.7.86 The proposed development will be generally visible on the hills to the east, at least 3.75km from the Annandale Roman Assets. This will not alter the contribution that setting makes to the cultural significance of this asset. The ability to understand and appreciate the route of the Roman Road and the position of the associated forts, fortlets, temporary camps and watch tower along its route will be unaffected. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of these assets (SM676, SM3347, SM3965, SM12952, MDG309, MDG318, MDG319, MDG5027, MDG5028, MDG8698, MDG10280 & MDG20982).



Eskdale Roman Sites

- 9.7.87 **Mid Raeburn to Craik Cross Hill, Roman road & watch tower (SM675) and Fauld Brae-Craik Knowes, Roman road (SM3834)** are two scheduled sections of the Roman road also recorded in Canmore as the Torwood-Raeburnfoot-Newstead Roman Road (NHRE NT20SE 24). As sections of the same Roman road, these assets are considered here as a group. Also included in this group is the Craik Cross watch tower (SM675). These assets are scheduled monuments of high importance.
- 9.7.88 The Roman road follows a high route north-east to south-west across Craik Muir down to the valley floor of the River White Esk, past Lamb Knowe Roman Camp (SM7603) and Raeburnfoot Roman Fort (SM671) before continuing south-west out of the River White Esk valley.
- 9.7.89 The watch tower comprises a mound on the summit of Craik Cross. A trial excavation on the site was carried out in 1946, however due to the lack of finds from this excavation, meant the mound remained of indeterminate date and the question of whether it was a prehistoric barrow or a Roman watch tower was unconfirmed. However, its morphology indicates that it is a watch tower.
- 9.7.90 The cultural significance of both the watch tower and the road derives primarily from their intrinsic archaeological value, and their potential to increase our knowledge of Roman military engineering, architecture and patterns of development and distribution as well as the social and economic interactions of the period. It is considered that the fabric of this monument has the potential to inform answers to this question.
- 9.7.91 The contextual value of these assets derives from their landscape setting which had a clear bearing on the routing of this road as an important link in the Roman military transport network between Annandale/Eskdale and Teviotdale. The road's current landscape context, surrounded by plantation forestry, places it in a modern landscape and diminishes the ability to appreciate its original landscape setting.
- 9.7.92 The landscape setting also has a bearing on our understanding of the siting of the watch tower. Along the line of this Roman Road, the watch tower is located at the point with the most extensive views along the route of the Roman road and across the wider landscape. Watch towers were typically sited with intervisibility to associated roads and with adjacent watch towers, forts or fortlets. While this tower has good visibility along the line of the road it is unclear whether there would have been visibility with the known Roman sites in Eskdale: Lamb Knowe Roman Camp (SM7603) and Raeburnfoot Roman Fort (SM671).
- 9.7.93 The proposed development will be visible to a varying extent along the route of the road at a minimum distance of 3.8km (T57) to the west.
- 9.7.94 The presence of the turbines would not alter the contribution that setting makes to the cultural significance of this asset. The ability to understand and appreciate the route of the Roman Road and the commanding position of the watch tower will be unaffected. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of this asset.
- 9.7.95 **Lamb Knowe bank barrow and Roman Camp (SM7603)** is a scheduled monument that includes two assets: a bank barrow dating to the Neolithic period (dealt with above) and a Roman Camp that is assessed here.
- 9.7.96 The cultural significance of the Roman Camp derives primarily from its intrinsic value as a well-preserved example of a rare 'Stracathro' type and the only camp of this type to preserve upstanding remains. The archaeological deposits have the potential to increase our understanding of the domestic, social and economic activities of the Romans and enhance knowledge of Roman military structures and logistics.

9.7.97 The contextual value of this asset derives from its landscape setting which had a clear bearing on the siting of both the bank barrow and the camp. It is sited on the south-west flank of Lamb Knowe, a ridge hill lying between the Rae and Moodlaw Burns, and it slopes south-west towards the valley floor of the River White Esk. The Roman Camp is close to the point where the Torwood-Raeburnfoot-Newstead Roman Road (NHRE NT20SE 24) crosses the White Esk and could have been built to service that route before construction of the Raeburnfoot Roman Fort (SM671) which lies on the low slopes to the immediate south of the camp.

9.7.98 The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 6.2km (T60) to the south-west. The presence of the turbines in this area would not alter the contribution that setting makes to the cultural significance of this asset. The ability to understand and appreciate the location of the Roman camp for its commanding position and proximity to contemporary assets will be unaffected. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of this asset.

Motte and Bailey castles

- 9.7.99 There are five scheduled timber castles of the motte and bailey style within 10km of the turbines (SM1, SM684, SM686, SM714 & SM8566) although one of these, Coats Hill (SM686), has no evidence of a bailey. Motte and Baileys are typically associated with 12th to 13th century Anglo-Norman castles.
- 9.7.100 These assets have intrinsic value in that they have potential in their fabric to enhance our knowledge of architecture, economic, domestic and defensive activities of the medieval motte and baileys.
- 9.7.101 These assets have contextual value in their relationship with the surrounding landscape. These assets are typically located in strategically important positions. It is largely from the landscape siting of these mottes that RCAHMS conclude that "*what emerges from the siting and distribution of the timber castles, particularly those in Annandale, is confirmation that their purpose was firstly to protect the lordship of Annandale from intrusions from Galloway, and secondly to protect the routeways through Eastern Dumfriesshire into the rest of the kingdom, and indeed into the northern counties of England.*" (RCAHMS,1997, 192). The prominent siting of the mottes would also have been important to proclaim the importance of the new lords and the new way the country was being governed.
- 9.7.102 The motte and bailey castles of Annandale have associative value in that they are well recorded historically. These motte and baileys lie within the Anglo-Norman lordship area, created by David I when he installed Robert de Brus as Lord of Annandale in 1124, the first known act of his reign and the first major recorded act of military feudalism in Scotland (RCAHMS,1997, 188). Of these five castles, Auldtoun was built on land managed by the Lordship of Annandale and ascribed to the Brus family itself, while the remaining four castles are believed to have been minor timber castles held by vassals of Brus. Their associative value lies in their connection with the Brus family and their historical importance as important feudal strongholds on the much-disputed border with England.
- 9.7.103 **Hutton motte (SM1)** is the upstanding remains of a motte and possible bailey. It is located in an elevated position at the north-east end of a ridge overlooking Dryfesdale, which would have been an important communication route. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 5.9km (T43) to the north of this motte.
- 9.7.104 **Coats Hill motte (SM686)** is the remains of a motte which stands on a high spur overlooking the River Annan and Evans Water at the point where the important routes through Clydesdale, Tweeddale and Yarrow join. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 7.2km (T11) to the south-east of this motte.

- 9.7.105 **Auldton motte (SM684)** is the remains of a motte and bailey located on the northeast edge of Moffat near the confluence of Moffat Water, the River Annan and Evan Water, and was well placed to overlook the Clydesdale, Tweeddale and Yarrow routeways. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 6.1km (T11) to the south-east of this motte.
- 9.7.106 **Garpol Water motte (SM8566)** is located on Garpol Water, a small tributary of the Evan Water which is not a strong strategic position; it has therefore been suggested that this motte was used as a hunting seat. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 8.4km (T8) to the south-east of this motte.
- 9.7.107 These four motte and bailey castles are all located over 5.9km from the proposed development. At this distance, the turbines will not dominate the strategic siting of these mottes nor will they interfere with our ability to understand and appreciate why the mottes were sited in these locations. It is therefore considered that the proposed development will have no impact on the mottes (SM1, SM686, SM684, SM8566)
- 9.7.108 The fifth asset, **Wamphray motte (SM714)**, is located in a strong defensive position protected on two sides by the deeply incised channel of the Wamphray Water. It is primarily understood in this local landscape setting. The predicted visibility of the proposed development is illustrated by a photomontage (AI Figure 9.9). This predicts bare-ground visibility of parts of 32 turbines with the closest (T36 and T39) located 2.6km to the east. The photomontage illustrates how all turbines that are predicted to be visible would be screened by vegetation to the immediate east of the castle, even in winter. It is concluded that experience of the castle in its immediate surroundings would be largely unchanged and there would be no impact on the cultural significance of this asset. This view from the motte would now be unaltered, following the removal of T1-T7, T35, T37 and T38 in this revised design iteration of the wind farm layout. It is concluded that there would now be no operational impact on Wamphray Motte (SM714).
- Late Medieval*
- 9.7.109 **Gillesbie Tower (SM10433)** is the remains of a late medieval (16th century) tower which survives as an upstanding stone tower on the side of Dryfe Water. It is situated on the west bank of the Dryfe Water and is surrounded by a D-shaped rampart on all other sides (which has been cut by a 19th century single track road).
- 9.7.110 The intrinsic value of this asset lies in the potential of its fabric as a data source for the architecture, defensive and domestic life of this tower during the late medieval period. The contextual value of this monument is evident in its clear relationship with the Dryfe Water and the surrounding improved fields and shelter belts of its NIDL. The tower has associative value through the historic records with the Grahams of Mosskeswra.
- 9.7.111 It is considered that while the ZTV suggests there will be visibility of the proposed development from Gillesbie Tower, the woodland of Tower Plantation to the immediate north of this asset is likely to block any views. If the trees were felled the turbines would be visible at a distance of 3.3km to the nearest turbine T51. At this distance the turbines will be beyond the setting of most relevance to understanding and appreciating the cultural significance of this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Gillesbie Tower (SM10433).
- 9.7.112 **Auchen Castle (SM683)** is the remains of a 13th century courtyard castle which was substantially altered in the 15th or 16th century.
- 9.7.113 The intrinsic value of this asset lies in the potential of its fabric as a data source for the architecture, defensive and domestic life of this castle during the medieval period. The contextual value is evident in its location in an area of improved pasture, above Garpol Glen in a strategic point in the valley of Annandale. The castle has associative value through the historic records of its relationship with Sir Humphrey de Kirkpatrick.
- 9.7.114 The proposed development will largely be visible from this castle at a minimum distance of 7.7km (T11) to the south-east. At this distance the turbines will be beyond the setting of most relevance to understanding and appreciating the cultural significance of this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Auchen Castle (SM683).
- 9.7.115 **Lochwood Castle, The Mount, Motte and Tower House Complex (SM698)** is assessed here with its associated **NIDL (MDG25635)**. This is the site of a 12th century motte and bailey castle which was replaced in the 15th century by a large L-planned tower house. Lochwood was the principal seat of the Johnstone family from the 12th century until the castle was burned down in the 18th century. The motte and bailey castle is located on the eastern side of a promontory which projects northwards into Lochwood Moss. The 15<sup>th</sup> century castle on the promontory survives as an upstanding ruin to the immediate south. The NIDL is largely characterised by areas of mature deciduous trees to the north and east and an area of improved pasture to the south-west.
- 9.7.116 This asset has intrinsic value deriving from its fabric and the continuity of use of the site from the 12th century to the late 18th century when the castle was burnt down. The surviving fabric has the potential to increase our knowledge of architecture, defence, social, domestic from the 12<sup>th</sup> century through to the 18th century.
- 9.7.117 The contextual value of this asset comes from the strategic importance of this site for controlling routes between Scotland/England and west into Dumfriesshire. Lochwood has associative value in its association with the Johnstone family as their principal seat from the 12th century to the 18th century.
- 9.7.118 The proposed development will be a minimum of 6.6km to the east of this asset and the surrounding deciduous trees will largely block views. The proposed development will not impact on the cultural significance of this asset. The castle site has no clear association to the hills to the east on which the proposed development will be located and given the distance from the asset, there will be no competition with the turbines for prominence. It is considered that there will be no impact on Lochwood Castle, The Mount, Motte and Tower House Complex (SM698) and its NIDL (MDG25635).
- 9.7.119 **Blacklaw Tower, associated buildings and enclosures (SM8659)** is the remains of a late medieval (16th century) tower house and associated estate. While ruined, the tower survives as a basement and the remains of the 1st floor, there is a substantial enclosure to the east and the remains of a number of associated structures can be seen surrounding it. The tower is situated on the north-west bank of Blacklaw burn on the slopes overlooking Evan Water and what would have been the important communication route, is now evidenced by the A74 motorway.
- 9.7.120 The intrinsic value of this asset lies in the potential of its fabric as a data source for the architecture, defensive and domestic life of this tower and associated estate during the late medieval period. The contextual value of this monument is evident in its clear relationship with the valley of Evan Water. The tower has associative value through the historic records of its associations with the Lindsays, the Herries of Terregles, the Maxwells and the Johnstones.
- 9.7.121 The proposed development is predicted to be visible from this castle at a minimum distance of 9.8km (T11) to the south-east but extensive tree plantations would most probably obstruct any visibility in practice. At this distance the turbines will be beyond the setting of relevance to understanding and appreciating the cultural

significance of this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Blacklaw Tower, associated buildings and enclosures (SM8659).

**Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Conservation Areas.**

9.7.122 The town of Moffat is located in Annandale, at least 5.5km to the north-west of the proposed development. **Moffat Conservation Area** covers the historic core of the town, reflecting its extent in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and excluding peripheral areas of largely 20<sup>th</sup> century development. The Conservation Area contains numerous Listed Buildings including 47 Category B buildings, concentrated on the High Street, and three Category A buildings:

- **LB37881 St Andrew's Parish Church**
- **LB37928 Moffat House Hotel**
- **LB37935 Sidmount Cottage.**

9.7.123 The Conservation Area was designated in 1970 but its boundary was modified on 28 September 2020, following recommendations made in the *Moffat Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan* ('Moffat CACAMP', Groves-Raines Architects, 2019). The refined boundary now includes Larch Hill House and its surrounding gardens, and Station Park, and excludes the playing fields to the west of the town. These changes to the boundary of the Conservation Area were approved after completion of the assessment in the 2020 EIA for the proposed development.

9.7.124 Conservation Areas are designated in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest; designation seeks to preserve the qualities or features which contribute to its character and appearance. The cultural significance of a Conservation Area like Moffat is therefore primarily derived from the individual historic buildings within it and the distinctive townscapes that are created by the pattern of streets and open spaces in which the buildings are experienced. The Moffat CACAMP provides a comprehensive analysis of the historical development of the town and a detailed townscape appraisal, leading to a character assessment that identifies the key features of the Conservation Area.

9.7.125 The early history of Moffat is not well-documented but the layout of the High Street with its many narrow properties on both sides appears to reflect medieval origins. The discovery and promotion of mineral water springs from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, dominates the more-recent development of the town. Poor communications meant that growth was limited until the later 18<sup>th</sup> century when improved road connections led to greater popularity of the spa and there was a major period of re-building on the High Street. Mass tourism followed the arrival of the railway network from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, first to nearby Beattock and then to Moffat itself. The majority of the buildings in the Conservation Area therefore date from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards and reflect the growing popularity of the spa both for residents and visitors.

9.7.126 The character assessment identifies three character zones (CACAMP page 61) to which a fourth should now be added, Station Park, following the boundary changes. Character Zone 1 describes the main north-south thoroughfare of the High Street, Academy Road and Churchgate. The broad High Street, which was the core of the medieval town, is an important open space in the town and provides the setting for some of the largest buildings, including 18<sup>th</sup> century Moffat House (Category A Listed Building). Character Zone 2 describes the cluster of narrow streets and lanes to the east of the High Street, including Well Street, Church Street, Eastgate, Mansfield Place and Holm Street. Character Zone 3 describes the areas of suburban villas on the northern and eastern edges of the town, reflecting the expansion of Moffat as a fashionable resort during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This zone includes Beechgrove, Well Road, Hartfell Crescent, Haywood Road, Sidmount Avenue and Old Well Road. As noted above, Station Park constitutes a fourth character zone. This was laid out as a public park in

the 1880s, adjacent to the railway station at the south end of the High Street. It retains much of its original late-Victorian character with a boating pond, pavilion and mature trees.

9.7.127 The Moffat CACAMP (page 65) identifies and summarises the key features that define the special architectural and historic character of the Conservation Area under the following headings:

- Plot/street pattern: little change in the historic street pattern since the later 18<sup>th</sup> century;
- Building line and height: the original building line is generally intact;
- Architectural quality: Moffat is an architecturally significant town, demonstrated by the concentration of listed buildings in the town centre with an eclectic mix of Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian buildings;
- Roofscape: dominance of pitched slated roofs with decorative details;
- Use of traditional materials: consistent use of traditional materials provides a unifying influence over the architectural character of the town.

9.7.128 There is one more key feature noted in the Moffat CACAMP that merits more detailed comment because of its relevance to the present assessment. This is 'setting and views' and, quoting from the Moffat CACAMP (page 65):

*"Expansive views to and along the wide High Street are a feature of the area, terminating with prominent buildings at either end. The narrow closes, streets and pends at either side of the High Street provide a more constricted and framed view. It is this contrast, along with the presence of the hills beyond that reinforces Moffat's unique topographical and townscape setting."*

9.7.129 The contribution that views to the surrounding hills make to the character of Moffat are also addressed on page 25 of the Moffat CACAMP, noting that Moffat is surrounded by hills on all sides except to the south. The Moffat CACAMP describes views out into the countryside and hills from various locations within the Conservation Area, including views looking west from the High Street. However, it also points out that high walls on property boundaries and mature trees in the 19<sup>th</sup> century suburbs tend to restrict views outwards.

9.7.130 There are also opportunities to experience the setting and historic character of Moffat in views into the Conservation Area. These include elevated viewpoints to the west on the minor road leading to Moffat Golf Course, the final approach into Moffat on the A701 Edinburgh Road and views from Gallow Hill on the northern edge of the Conservation Area.

9.7.131 These views, linking Moffat to its rural setting, contribute to the character of the Conservation Area and reinforce the historic role of the town as a spa resort and place for healthy recreation.

9.7.132 The proposed development would be located to the south-east of Moffat with wind turbines appearing on the skyline of the hills in this direction, occupying 40° of the horizon. The closest turbine (T11) would be located between 6 and 7km from the Conservation Area, depending on the precise viewpoint. The predicted appearance of the proposed development is illustrated by photomontages from three viewpoints that are relevant to the setting of the Conservation Area:

- AI Figure 6.24, Viewpoint 9: Moffat High Street
- AI Figure 6.25, Viewpoint 10: Moffat A701 on northern edge
- AI Figure 9.17, Viewpoint 23: Archbank and Frenchland Walk

- 9.7.133 These illustrate that some turbines of the proposed development would be visible from any viewpoint that is open to the south-east, in or around Moffat. According to bare-ground wireframe views, parts of up to 24 turbines could be visible in theory. No more than six are predicted to be visible below hub height and most would be only seen as blade tips. In practice, ten turbines might be readily seen given good visibility from the most open views (e.g. Viewpoints 10 and 23, AI Figures 6.25 and 9.17). Within the town, where views to the south-east are more constrained, for example on the High Street (Viewpoint 9, AI Figure 6.24), only one or two turbines are likely to be visible.
- 9.7.134 The three illustrated viewpoints are examples of the most-open views towards the proposed development, but they are not typical of the predicted visibility from most of the Conservation Area. These viewpoints therefore need to be placed in context.
- 9.7.135 In **Character Zone 1**, and starting at the north end, there would be no visibility of the proposed development from Academy Road. In the High Street, there would be no visibility along the east side but from the west side, the gap created at the south end by Holm Street (A708) and the Old Churchyard allows a view out to hills where the south end of the proposed development would be visible on the skyline. The level of turbine visibility would depend on the precise viewpoint but the photomontage from AI Figure 6.24, Viewpoint 9 provides an example of likely maximum visibility of the proposed development in this Character Zone (and arguably the Conservation Area as a whole). Moving on into Churchgate, the hills are generally screened by buildings along the east side of the street but there would be glimpsed views towards the more northern end of the proposed development through gaps between buildings. Churchgate leads to Station Park where dense screening by trees and shrubs (including evergreens) along the eastern edge of the park obstructs all views south-east towards the hills where turbines would be visible.
- 9.7.136 In **Character Zone 2**, the enclosed townscape and general west – east orientation of the streets do not provide many opportunities to look out south-east to the hills. Exceptionally, there is a channelled view along the south-east aligned sections of Eastgate and Mansfield Place towards a short section of skyline where turbines in the northern part of the proposed development might be visible. At the southern edge of this character zone there is also a partially obstructed view towards the northern end of the proposed development from the north side of the Old Churchyard and from Burnside, looking out between trees over the recreation ground.
- 9.7.137 In **Character Zone 3**, the majority of publicly accessible areas are well screened by buildings or mature trees and shrubs in the grounds of the 19th century villas. Views out towards the south-east comprise narrow, glimpsed views to the skyline of hills through unpredictable gaps in the vegetation or between buildings. Examples can be found along Well Road, Haywood Road, Hartfell Crescent, Old Well Road and Dundannon Road. These viewpoints tend to reveal sections of hillsides at the northern end of the proposed development, but the overall experience is one of enclosure rather than views out. The northern area of villas along Beechgrove faces to the west and only one very limited view has been identified towards the south-east from the path on the northern edge of the grounds of the former Academy. The recreation ground to the west of Beechgrove is also largely screened to the south-east by buildings and trees but glimpsed views of a skyline with hills can be seen through occasional gaps in the intervening townscape.
- 9.7.138 In contrast to the limited and partial views towards the site of the proposed development from within the Conservation Area, two approaches to the Conservation Area from the north would provide open views of the wind farm on the skyline above the town. These are the view from the Edinburgh Road (A701) as it enters the town (illustrated as AI Figure 6.25, Viewpoint 10) and the view from the Archbank and Frenchland Walk, overlooking Hartfell Crescent (illustrated as AI Figure 9.17, Viewpoint 23). The proposed development would also be seen beyond the Conservation Area in views overlooking Moffat from the west, on the road to the golf course, although only the northern end of the wind farm would be visible directly behind the town.
- 9.7.139 The predicted visibility of the proposed development in the setting of Moffat Conservation Area, as described in the preceding paragraphs, has the potential to change our experience of the Conservation Area and to adversely affect its historic character and appearance. Detailed analysis of the visual relationship between the Conservation Area and the site of the proposed development has established that there would be restricted views towards the wind farm from a scatter of separate locations across the Conservation Area with the most open of these locations along the western side of the High Street at its south end. This area, represented by AI Figure 6.24, Viewpoint 9, is considered to illustrate the highest level of visual change at any location within the Conservation Area. The wind turbines are relatively small objects, at a range of over 7km, and occupy only a small part of a complex view that is typically dominated in the foreground by moving and stationary motor vehicles. In this context, the presence of the wind turbines would have little impact on the historic character of the Conservation Area. Other glimpsed views of wind turbines, scattered through Character Zones 2 and 3, would have an equally small impact on the character of those parts of the Conservation Area and its relationship with the surrounding hills.
- 9.7.140 This conclusion regarding change within the Conservation Area is relevant to an assessment of predicted impacts on any of the Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area. Dealing first with the three Category A buildings; **Moffat House (LB37928)**, would continue to be experienced as the dominant building on the west side of the High Street and the limited visibility of wind turbines in views to the south from here, would have no impact on its setting. The setting of **St Andrews Church (LB37881)**, on the west side of Churchgate would be essentially unchanged and no views of the church tower from the surrounding parts of the town would be impacted. There would be some visibility of wind turbines looking over the rooftops of Churchgate from the east end of the church, but these views do not currently make any positive contribution to the cultural significance of the church. **Sidmount Cottage (LB37935)**, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century single storey villa on Sidmount Avenue (off Well Road), is set in a mature garden and its enclosed setting would be unchanged by the presence of the proposed development.
- 9.7.141 Turning to the many Category B Listed Buildings, those along the High Street and in neighbouring streets are all experienced and appreciated at close range and understood in their immediate urban setting, unrelated to the surrounding rural landscape. Any limited visibility of wind turbines in Character Zones 1 and 2 would not affect the contribution that setting makes to the cultural significance of these assets. Looking at the 19<sup>th</sup> century villas in Character Zone 3, some of these, for example the four Listed Buildings on Hartfell Crescent may have some visible wind turbines in their setting but, at a range of over 6km, the degree of visual change is not sufficient to materially affect the contribution that setting makes to their significance. One example is a villa off Old Well Road, Larch Hill (LB37937); it appears to have been more-formally designed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to experience south-facing views and therefore has a stronger relationship with the wider landscape. The principal axis on which the house and its grounds are arranged, which is almost due south, would pass to the west of the proposed development and, in any event, the house is now heavily screened by mature trees to the south-east, obstructing views towards the hills. There is therefore no reason to predict an impact on the significance of Larch Hill. In summary, it is considered that there would be no material impact on the cultural significance of any Listed Building in the Moffat Conservation Area as a result of the operation of the proposed development. This would be an impact of no more than negligible magnitude and negligible significance.

- 9.7.142 The proposed development would be a more visible presence in some views of the Conservation Area from outside its boundary. In terms of their contribution to cultural significance, the most important view to be affected is considered to be that from the Archbank and Frenchland Walk (illustrated in AI Figure 9.17, Viewpoint 23). The views from this public footpath, looking south over Hartfell Crescent, reveal both the appearance of Character Zone 3 and illustrate the relationship with the surrounding hills to the south and east of Moffat. The presence of the proposed development on the skyline of these hills, would detract from the character of the Conservation Area and diminish our appreciation of the historic relationship between Moffat and its surroundings. The similar presence of the wind farm in the view when approaching Moffat on the Edinburgh Road (AI Figure 6.25, Viewpoint 10) would also be adverse, but not to the same degree, as the historic character of the Conservation Area is not well-expressed on this approach road. The presence of the proposed development in elevated views of the town from the west is also considered to diminish our appreciation of the historic relationship between Moffat and its surroundings.
- 9.7.143 Taking these various factors together, the presence of the proposed development in the setting of **Moffat Conservation Area** is considered to be an adverse impact of low magnitude on its cultural significance. This reflects the fact that, whilst there will be a few locations where the historic character is materially affected (primarily from outside the Conservation Area), the experience of the Conservation Area itself will be largely unaffected. This is considered an overall effect of minor significance. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7d) test it is considered that the proposed development would preserve the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting.
- 9.7.144 **Jardine Hall, Walled Garden and Gateways (LB3341), Jardine Hall Stable Block (LB3340)** are Category A listed buildings of high importance, and they are considered here as part of a group with an associated NIDL Jardine Hall (MDG25648). Jardine Hall was built on the east side of the River Annan in the early 19th century by the Jardine family to replace their former residence the Speldin's Tower (LB9965). While Jardine Hall overlooks the surrounding fields of improved pasture, the NIDL is largely composed of large shelter belts of trees which provide the buildings with some seclusion, to the immediate east. The M74 cuts through part of the NIDL.
- 9.7.145 The proposed development will be visible from this group at a minimum distance of 8.1km (T42) to the north-east. At this distance, the turbines will be beyond the setting contributing to cultural significance to this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Jardine Hall, Walled Garden and Gateways (LB3341), Jardine Hall Stable Block (LB3340) and its non-inventory garden and designed landscape (MDG25648).
- 9.7.146 **Craielands House (LB9842)** is a small country house in the Greek Revival style, built in 1817 to a design by William Burn. Its cultural significance and primary reason for designation as a Category A Listed Building lies in the architectural interest of the building itself. However, the setting of this house also makes a substantive contribution to its significance. The house was sited in a slightly elevated position on the west side of Annandale, just south of Beattock, and therefore enjoyed panoramic views across Annandale. These views were enhanced by the creation of a parkland landscape in front of the house where a grass park with specimen trees runs down from the house to a serpentine pond (or small lake) which is enclosed on its far side by woodland (NIDL, Craielands, MDG333). The driveways and service buildings for the estate, including the Category B Listed South Lodge (LB9845), are kept well back to the north and south so as not to impinge on this parkland.
- 9.7.147 The main features of the designed landscape, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey (OS) in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, survive except for the northern end of the parkland, which has been occupied by the static caravans of the Moffat Manor Holiday Park. The other notable change is a division of ownership with the detaching of the main house from most of its designed landscape. This has resulted in the planting of a screen of trees along the front of the house, separating it from the parkland which now forms part of the holiday park. This has also led to the loss of the panoramic views from the house across Annandale.
- 9.7.148 The predicted appearance of the proposed development from Craielands House is illustrated by a wireframe view (AI Figure 9.6). This shows that the wind farm would be located on the opposite side of Annandale with the closest turbines at least 6.4km from the house. The spread of turbines would be seen on the horizon, all to the south of the axial view from the house which passes just to the north of T15. Actual visibility of turbines from the house and its immediate surroundings would currently be obstructed by the screen of trees planted to separate the house from the parkland and holiday park.
- 9.7.149 In reaching a conclusion regarding the impact of the proposed development on the significance of Craielands House, it is assumed that the trees that currently screen the house could be removed at some point in the future, recreating the panoramic views that the house was sited to enjoy. Therefore, assuming the original design intent, the wind farm would introduce a new feature into an important panoramic view from the house. Accepting that this view was intended to be appreciated as a tranquil rural landscape, the presence of the proposed development would represent an adverse change. The degree to which it diminishes the value of this panoramic view is limited by the distance to the turbines and their resulting small-scale relative to the breadth of the panorama.
- 9.7.150 Considering impact on the overall cultural significance of Craielands House, this is a noticeable adverse change in a key designed view that otherwise leaves the designed landscape setting and the actual fabric of the asset unchanged. In this context it is judged to be an adverse impact of low magnitude and minor significance. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7c) test it is considered that the proposed development would preserve the character, special architectural or historic interest of the listed building. As noted above, it is not currently possible to enjoy this designed view from the house, due to the screen of trees, and this could remain the case for the operational life of the wind farm. Any adverse impact would be entirely reversed on decommissioning of the proposed development.
- 9.7.151 **Raehills House (LB9898)** is a Category A listed building, and its associated designed landscape (**IGDL 322**) are assets of high importance. Raehills House is a late 18th century country house, built in an Italian Villa style. The principal façade of Raehills House faces east and the house has been set on two grass terraces overlooking a loch which was created from fish ponds. As part of the designed landscape, beyond the loch, the house overlooks Kinnel Water which flows north to south through the designed landscape. The extensive surrounding park and garden has been landscaped and there is a substantial number of mature deciduous trees. The trees surround Raehills House and outbuildings to the north, west and south. The planting of the trees has been designed to provide the buildings of the estate with a sense of seclusion and privacy.
- 9.7.152 Setting adds to the cultural heritage significance of this group, as the principal building, Raehill House, has been orientated to capture the view to the east. In addition to this, the planting of trees around the buildings adds to the sense of privacy and seclusion in the estate. Views over the parklands and woodlands of the designed landscape are important in views from the A701 road.
- 9.7.153 The majority of the designed landscape would be outside the predicted bare-ground ZTV for the proposed development but it would be visible from the house on the hills on the opposite side of Annandale at a distance of at least 9.2km (T39) to the north-east. While some of the turbines will be visible from the house, they will be sufficiently distant so as not to distract from the elements of its surroundings which are of importance to

- the cultural significance of Raehills and its associated designed landscape. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Raehills House (LB9898) and designed landscape (IGDL 322).
- 9.7.154 **Boreland Village, Hutton and Corrie Parish Church, Churchyard and Gatepiers (LB9911)** is a Category A listed building and as such is an asset of high importance. Built in the early 18th century, the presence of 17th century gravestones and the east to west orientation of the church, may suggest the re-use of a pre- reformation church as the building has seen subsequent alterations. The church is surrounded by its graveyard and located on the rising slopes to the south of Boreland.
- 9.7.155 The contextual value of the church comes from its relationship with the settlements of Boreland and Nether Boreland, as the church overlooks and is visible from the villages. This setting reflects the status of the church in the community and its function as a local parish church. The church does not have a high steeple and is therefore not a prominent landmark in more distant views. The visual and physical relationship between the church and its graveyard also contribute.
- 9.7.156 The proposed development would be visible from this church at a minimum distance of 4.4km (T51) to the north. While the turbines will be visible in distant views to the north beyond the villages of Boreland and Nether Boreland, they will not affect the cultural significance of the church. It will remain possible to understand and appreciate the setting of the church and its relationship with the neighbouring settlements. The local setting and key views towards the church would not be affected by the proposed development. It is therefore considered that there will be an impact of negligible magnitude and negligible significance on Boreland Village, Hutton and Corrie Parish Church (LB9911).
- 9.7.157 **Gillesbie House (LB9916)** is a Category B listed building considered here as part of a group with is associated **NIDL (MDG25653)**, both are assets of medium importance. Gillesbie House was built in the classical mansion style in the mid-19th century and incorporates an 18<sup>th</sup> century house. The house is set on a north-east/south-west axis with the front of the house to the south-west; views from the principal façade are over its designed landscape to the valley of the Dryfe Water beyond.
- 9.7.158 The proposed development will be at a minimum distance of 3.4km (T51) to the north. It is probable that views to the wind farm will largely be screened by the mature shelterbelts of the NIDL. The turbines will also be outwith the key views from the principal front elevation of the house. It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Gillesbie House (LB9916) and the associated designed landscape (MDG25653).
- 9.7.159 **Speldin's Tower (LB9965)** is a Category A listed building of high importance. It is an early 15th century tower house which was later remodelled and rebuilt before being abandoned in the 19th century, although it was subsequently restored in the late 20th century. The tower is located on a bank overlooking the Annan Water to the north and east.
- 9.7.160 The intrinsic value of this asset lies in the potential of its fabric as a data source for the architecture, defensive and domestic life of this tower and during the late medieval to post medieval period. The contextual value of this monument is evident in its strategic position in the valley of the Annan Water, next to the River Annan and surrounded by improved pasture. The tower has associative value through the historic records of association with the Jardines of Applegarth, who built Jardine Hall, on the opposite side of the River Annan in the early 19th century to replace this tower.
- 9.7.161 The proposed development will be visible from this monument at a minimum distance of 9.6km (T42) to the north-east. At this distance the turbines will be beyond the setting contributing to cultural significance to this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Speldin's Tower (LB9965).
- 9.7.162 **The Old Brigg Inn Hotel, Outbuildings and Stables (LB9908)** is a Category A listed building of high importance. It is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Coaching Inn with a stable courtyard to the rear. This asset was built to serve travellers through Annandale, its current location just to the west of the A74 Motorway at the junction between Moffat and Beattock confirms the importance of routes to the decision to place the Inn in this location.
- 9.7.163 The proposed development will be visible from this Inn at a minimum distance of 6.4km (T11) to the south-east. At this distance the turbines will be beyond the setting of most relevance to understanding and appreciating the cultural significance of this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of The Old Brigg Inn Hotel, Outbuildings and Stables (LB9908).
- 9.7.164 **Wamphray Mill (LB16779)** is a Category B Listed Building of medium importance. Wamphray Mill is an 18th century former corn mill, located on the bank of the Wamphray Water only 250m east of Wamphray Motte (SM714). The mill is sited within a deep, narrow and wooded valley and is experienced and understood entirely within this immediate setting beside the river that provided its water power.
- 9.7.165 The mill would be located 2.5km west of the closest proposed wind turbine (T36) but its situation within a narrow valley means that no turbines would be visible within its setting. There would be no change in the experience of the mill and no change in our ability to appreciate its functional setting beside the Wamphray Water. It is concluded that there would be no impact on the cultural significance of this Listed Building as a result of the operation of the proposed development.
- 9.7.166 **Wamphray Parish Church and Churchyard (LB16799)** is a Category B Listed Building of medium importance. The church is sited on a small level terrace above the Wamphray Water which is located at the foot of a steep slope to the north. The church is a simple rectangular-plan structure of early 19th century date with round-headed windows and a small belfry above the west gable. The surrounding churchyard (also listed) contains numerous memorial stones of mainly 18th and 19th century date. The cultural significance of this Listed Building (and the reason for its designation) is primarily in its fabric but, as a parish church, its setting above the Wamphray Water at a point where various roads and tracks meet, illustrates its role as the spiritual and social focal point in a rural parish with a small farming community.
- 9.7.167 The bare-ground wireframe view from Wamphray Motte (AI Figure 9.9), only 300m to the west and in a similar topographic position, illustrates how wind turbines could be visible, in principle, from the church in an arc extending from north round to east with the closest turbine (T36) 2.4km to the north. In practice, turbine visibility would be restricted to the view looking north-east up the Wamphray Water towards T30 and T32 (at least 2.9km away). The view of turbines further to the north would be obstructed by trees in the foreground beyond the Wamphray Water and turbines further to the east would be screened by the rising ground and trees to the immediate east of the church. Turbines are unlikely to be visible in views of the church, when approaching along the road from the south-west.
- 9.7.168 Visibility of the wind turbines would be a noticeable change in the setting of the church, introducing tall structures into a view that currently contain almost no buildings. However, this predicted visual change in the setting is not considered to translate into an impact on the significance of the Listed Building. The church will continue to be experienced in a rural agricultural landscape, albeit one now with wind turbines as one component of that rural landscape. The relationship of the church to its immediate surroundings will be

unchanged with all except T32 in excess of 3km from the church. Taking these factors into consideration, it is concluded that there would be no impact on the cultural significance of Wamphray Parish Church and Churchyard.

- 9.7.169 **Dumcrieff House (LB16856)** is a Category B listed building and is considered here as part of a group with its associated grounds, an NIDL (MDG25676). Both are assets of medium importance. Dumcrieff House was built as a classical style mansion house in the late 18th to early 19th century and incorporates an earlier house. The house is located on a steep riverbank above the Moffat Water which passes the house to the east. The house was designed to enjoy a view over grass lawns to the southwest, down the Moffat Water, and is otherwise surrounded by mature woodland of the NIDL.
- 9.7.170 This key view to the south-west faces away from the proposed development which would lie to the south-east of Dumcrieff House. In any event, there would be no visibility of the wind farm from the house because all turbines would be screened by the rising ground to the south-east of the Moffat Water. Most of the NIDL also lies outside the predicted ZTV for the wind turbines. Some visibility is predicted for the southern end of the NIDL but actual visibility is likely to be greatly reduced by woodland screening and no important views to or from the house would be affected.
- 9.7.171 It is therefore considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Dumcrieff House (LB16856) and associated designed landscape (MDG25676).
- 9.7.172 **Heatheryhaugh (LB16861)** is a Category A Listed Building of high importance. It is an early 19th century two-storey villa built in the picturesque gothic style and designated primarily for its architectural interest. It is located on Well Road, 400m beyond the northern edge of Moffat in wooded policies that straddle the Birnock Water. The house, which is sited at the northern end of its grounds, is approached from the south on a driveway running parallel to Well Road with service buildings on the north side of the house (including separately listed Category B stables LB16863). A footbridge across the Birnock Water (Category B Listed LB16862) connects the house to a walled garden.
- 9.7.173 The principal facades of the house face west and south with the entrance on the south side. Mid-19th century OS mapping shows that the house, as extended in c.1828, was designed to enjoy a south-facing view over a grass park framed by trees on either side, down the Birnock Water towards Moffat and Annandale. This view has been lost with the former park now wooded and with four holiday lodges built within the woodland. The current setting of the house is enclosed by mature trees and it is now experienced entirely within this immediate setting. The construction of the lodges immediately to the south makes it highly unlikely that the designed setting of the house would be restored in the foreseeable future through large-scale felling of trees.
- 9.7.174 The proposed development would be located at least 6km to the south-east of Heatheryhaugh, at least 30° off the axis of the original principal view from the house and screened by mature trees close to the house and surrounding the walled garden. There is therefore no reason to predict any adverse impact on the cultural significance of this Category A Listed Building.

#### **Undesignated HER Assets**

##### *Early Prehistoric assets*

- 9.7.175 **Skip Knowe, standing stone (MDG7318)** is a large standing stone, of probable Neolithic to early Bronze Age, approximately 1.8m tall. It is located on a low-lying field to the east of the River Annan immediately adjacent to a minor road.

9.7.176 The cultural significance of Skip Knowe standing stone derives from its intrinsic value and the potential that the footing of the standing stone may reveal information on how the stone was erected and increase our knowledge of ritual practices in the Neolithic to Bronze Age. This stone has contextual value in its relationship with the wider landscape in particular views along the River Annan Valley. This standing stone has no apparent associative value.

9.7.177 The proposed development will be at a minimum distance of 4.6km (T42) to the north-east. At this distance the turbines will be beyond the setting of most relevance to understanding and appreciating the cultural significance of this asset. It is considered that there will be no impact on the cultural significance of Skip Knowe, standing stone (MDG7318).

##### *Forts*

9.7.178 There are three undesignated HER Iron Age forts included for assessment. One (MDG7146), is a site of national significance and hence considered to be of high importance and two (MDG7262 & MDG9353), are assets of regional/local significance and hence considered to be of medium importance. The intrinsic, contextual and associative values common to Iron Age forts are presented in the operational impacts in the ISA section (paras 9.7.26 to 9.7.28) and are referred to here.

9.7.179 **Blindhill Bush Fort (MDG7146)** is the remains of an oval fort, it survives as an earth and stone rampart on the southern end of the summit of the eponymous hill, internally there is evidence of four hut platforms. The fort overlooks the valley of the Dryfe Water which flows north-east/south-west past the fort and would have been an important communication route at the time of occupation. The conical shape of Blindhillbush Hill provides the fort with a highly defensive position and wide views over the surrounding landscape. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 5.7km (T42) to the north of the asset. At this distance the proposed development will not appear in any views of relevance to understanding or appreciating cultural significance and there will be no operational impact on this asset.

9.7.180 **Woodend Fort (MDG7262)** is the remains of an oval fort, only the north portion of this fort survives extant the remainder visible as cropmarks. The surviving earthworks include three earth and stone banks with medial ditches. Woodend Hill Fort is located on the high riverbank above Cleughheads Burn and would have been in a relatively strategic though not highly defensible location within Annandale. The importance of Annandale as a communication route is evidenced by the A74 motorway which runs north to south 260m to the east of this fort. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 5.5km (T39) to the east of the asset. The proposed development will not interfere with any views of relevance to understanding and cultural significance and there will be no operational impact on this asset.

9.7.181 **Castle Knowe Fort (MDG9353)** is the remains of an oval fort site on the summit of a natural steep knoll on the low east facing slopes of Annandale. The fort survives as a rampart around the summit of the knoll. Similarly, to Woodend Fort (MDG7262), the fort is sited in a relatively strategic though not highly defensive location within the valley of Annan Water, an important communication route, evidenced by the A74 motorway which runs north to south 240m to the east of this fort. The proposed development will be visible at a minimum distance of 5.2km (T30) to the east of the asset. The proposed development will not interfere with any views of relevance to understanding or appreciating cultural significance and there will be no operational impact on this asset.

### Decommissioning Impacts

- 9.7.182 The extent of ground disturbance associated with decommissioning will not extend beyond the construction footprint and so decommissioning impacts on heritage assets within the ISA will not occur.

## 9.8 Proposed Mitigation

### Mitigation During Construction

- 9.8.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation will identify any significant undiscovered remains and allows for effects upon them to be mitigated by avoidance and preservation *in situ* where possible, or otherwise by excavation and recording.
- 9.8.2 Where construction effects are unavoidable, these will be offset by excavation and recording of the remains in accordance with NPF4 Policy 7o), PAN2/2011, sections 25-27, Dumfries & Galloway Local Development Plan Policy HE3 and Supplementary Guidance; Part 1 Wind Energy Development: Development Management Consideration F Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage.
- 9.8.3 Construction impacts on the Border-Crawford-Inveresk possible Roman road (MDG5027 and MDG7271/Li75/Li76), ridge and furrow earthworks MDG5230, MDG5228 & MDG25384, military training site MDG9501, and LiDAR anomalies Li19, Li25 and Li37 shall be mitigated by a programme of archaeological evaluation. It is proposed that this work comprises archaeological monitoring of groundworks during construction.
- 9.8.4 Although Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of (SM12721) is located 165m from proposed development layout (an existing access track), HES has strongly recommended mitigation is secured by condition to ensure that any accidental damage to this scheduled monument is avoided during construction works. This scheduled monument, therefore, along with the potential accidental impacts on Chapel Lea, Wamphray possible chapel (MDG7279), Faulds farmstead or sheepfold (MDG24793), Shankend/Watchy Hass Scooped Settlement (MDG7293) and Craigfield Farmstead (MDG10462) will be mitigated by fencing off the assets prior to construction commencing and contractors being given a toolbox talk to avoid these areas. Further guidance on appropriate mitigation can be found at Part 6 (Historic Environment/Archaeology) of NatureScot's Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction Document (NatureScot, 2019).
- 9.8.5 No mitigation is proposed in relation to identified impacts upon drove road HA1 or path HA2.
- 9.8.6 Impacts on currently undiscovered archaeological remains elsewhere in the ISA may also occur during the construction phase. Consultation with the DGC Archaeology Officer indicates that archaeological monitoring will be required over construction groundworks for the proposed development's western site access track, to address the risk of hitherto unknown archaeological remains within this area of increased archaeological potential.
- 9.8.7 The location and scope of evaluation works will be detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which will be agreed with the DGC Archaeology Officer.
- 9.8.8 During consultation and agreement of the WSI, preservation *in situ* through avoidance of impacts by micro-siting of the proposed project infrastructure, will be considered. Avoidance of impacts may be achievable at LiDAR anomalies Li19, Li25 & Li37, and should be applied for LiDAR anomalies Li14 & Li15.

### Mitigation during Operation

- 9.8.9 No significant operational effects are predicted on the setting of cultural heritage assets in the ISA or the OSA from the operation of the proposed development. No mitigation is therefore proposed.

### Mitigation during Decommissioning

- 9.8.10 Decommissioning impacts on heritage assets within the ISA will not occur and no mitigation is proposed in respect of this.

## 9.9 Residual Effects

### Summary of Residual Effects

#### *Residual Construction Effects*

- 9.9.1 Following mitigation of construction impacts upon the Border-Crawford-Inveresk possible Roman road (MDG5027 and MDG7271/Li75/Li76), ridge and furrow earthworks MDG5230, MDG5228 & MDG25384, military training site MDG9501, and LiDAR anomalies Li19, Li25 and Li37, there will remain a residual adverse effect of negligible significance on these assets.
- 9.9.2 Following mitigation there will be no accidental impacts on Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of (SM12721), Chapel Lea, Wamphray possible chapel (MDG7279), Faulds farmstead or sheepfold (MDG24793), Shankend/Watchy Hass Scooped Settlement (MDG7293) and the Craigfield Farmstead (MDG10462) and therefore no construction effects on these assets.
- 9.9.3 Impacts on currently undiscovered archaeological remains elsewhere in the ISA may also occur during the construction phase. The programme of archaeological evaluation will identify any significant undiscovered remains and allow for effects upon them to be mitigated by avoidance and preservation *in situ* through micro-siting where possible, or otherwise by excavation and recording.
- 9.9.4 The risk of significant effects on unknown archaeological remains is judged to be low; and the overall residual effect, taking into account mitigation, is highly unlikely to be of more than negligible significance.
- 9.9.5 Residual construction effects are not significant in EIA terms.

#### *Residual Operational Effects*

- 9.9.6 There will be no significant operational effects on cultural heritage assets during the operation of the proposed development. The residual effect on the setting of cultural heritage assets would be no greater than minor adverse significance of effect (upon eight heritage assets) and therefore not significant.

## 9.10 Cumulative Effects

- 9.10.1 The cumulative effects of the proposed development and the 41 proposed, consented and operational wind farms within a 30km radius of the proposed development (as described in AI Section 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment) have been considered. The predicted visibility of these wind farms is illustrated in a series



- of ZTV maps (AI Figures 6.15.1-10) and in the various wireline and photomontage views for heritage assets (AI Figures 9.6 to 9.19).
- 9.10.2 No cumulative construction impacts are predicted for known cultural heritage assets from any combination of developments. Furthermore, due to the nature of previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets likely to be found in this area (relatively small prehistoric features), it is considered that there is no potential for cumulative construction impacts on previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets.
- 9.10.3 Cumulative operational effects can occur when the proposed development would be visible in the setting of an asset in combination with other operational or consented wind farms. The assessment of effects uses precisely the same methodology applied in considering the current application alone. All analysis of asset significance and the contribution made by setting remains unchanged. All that is altered is the degree of change in setting predicted for the one or more scenarios under consideration.
- 9.10.4 Cumulative operational effects are considered in cases where an effect of minor or greater significance has been predicted on the setting of an historic asset as a result of the proposed development. The purpose of this threshold is to ensure that the assessment remains proportionate and focused on those cases where there is potential for an EIA-significant effect to arise.
- 9.10.5 There are eight assets which will be subject to operational effects of minor significance from the proposed development and therefore there is potential for a significant cumulative effect to occur. These comprise:
- five scheduled monuments: Carthur Hill Fort (SM649), Rangecastle Hill, Fort (SM8364), Castle Hill, fort (SM8366), Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement (SM10476) and Laverhay Cottage enclosure (SM12721),
  - one Conservation Area (Moffat),
  - one Category A Listed Building, Craigiels (LB9842), and
  - one undesignated HER asset: The Dod (MDG407).
- 9.10.6 The potential for cumulative operational effects is discussed in the following paragraphs.
- 9.10.7 **Carthur Hill Fort (SM649), Rangecastle Hill, Fort (SM8364), Castle Hill, fort (SM8366) and Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement (SM10476)** form a geographical, and broadly contemporary, group of forts outside and to the south of the ISA. As noted above, the setting of these forts overlooking the valley of the Dryfe Water is a key characteristic of their cultural significance. It can be surmised that these forts were located here due to the importance of the Dryfe Water valley as a communication route and it is likely that they were positioned to monitor and control movement along this corridor. The view to and along the Dryfe Water is considered to be that of most relevance to these forts, as it contributes to an appreciation and understanding of their function and situation. More distant views, beyond the focus on the Dryfe Water, are considered to be of less relevance.
- 9.10.8 The nearest cumulative turbines are those at Millriggs Farm (currently at scoping stage, 3.7km south-west of Castle hill fort) and Little Hartfell (consented, 4.9km to the south-east with application for variation now submitted). The closest operational turbines are those of Crossdykes Wind Farm, (8.1km south-east of Castle Hill fort). None of these developments (or any other proposed, consented or operational schemes in the vicinity), will hinder the appreciation or understanding of the key views along the Dryfe Water. No cumulative effects are predicted.
- 9.10.9 **Laverhay Cottage enclosure (SM12721)** gains its cultural significance primarily from its intrinsic value. The contextual value of this asset relates to an appreciation of its setting in a valley surrounded by high hills, close to the confluences of a number of watercourses. The Scoop Hill turbines will be prominent features on the hills surrounding this asset and will introduce an element of distraction from the sense of place and relative isolation to be found at this asset. No other proposed, consented or operational wind farms would be visible in the setting of this asset and no cumulative effects are predicted.
- 9.10.10 **Moffat Conservation Area** gains its cultural significance primarily from its historic character and appearance, comprising the individual historic buildings within it and the distinctive townscapes that are created by the pattern of streets and open spaces in which the buildings are experienced. The additional contribution to significance made by setting relates to the visual relationship between the town and the surrounding hills. There will be a few locations where the historic character would be materially affected by the presence of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm (primarily in views from outside the Conservation Area), but the experience of the Conservation Area itself will be largely unaffected. Bare-ground ZTV mapping predicts visibility of other wind farms to the south-west of Moffat, including the operational Harestanes / Forest of Ae and Minnygap (AI Figure 6.15.6). However, Moffat is only just within the ZTV and site visits indicate that, due to screening by vegetation and buildings, no wind turbines would actually be visible from within the Conservation Area or in important views of the Conservation Area. No cumulative effects are predicted.
- 9.10.11 **Craigiels (LB9842)**, is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century country house on the west side of Annandale, located overlooking landscaped grounds with a panoramic view to the east over Annandale. This designed view to the east contributes to the significance of the house and it would be adversely affected by the presence of Scoop Hill Wind Farm. Visibility of wind turbines from the Clyde Wind Farm is predicted in the wireline view from the house (AI Figure 9.6) and in ZTV mapping (AI Figure 6.15.8) but screening by vegetation results in no actual visibility from Craigiels. No other proposed, consented or operational wind farms would be visible in the setting of Craigiels and no cumulative effects are predicted.
- 9.10.12 Aspects of the setting of **The Dod (MDG407)** of most relevance to the cultural significance of this fort are the strategic views over communication routes, enabling us to understand and appreciate why the fort was sited in this strategic location. The nearest operational turbines to this undesignated fort are those of the operational Harestanes/Forest of Ae and Minnygap wind farms, approximately 10km west of The Dod. None of these developments (or any other proposed, consented or operational schemes in the vicinity) will result in increased operational impacts on this fort. No cumulative effects are predicted.
- 9.10.13 In summary, it is considered that none of the wind farm developments included in this cumulative assessment (other than Scoop Hill itself) will introduce turbines into the culturally important views from or to any of these assets, to such an extent that they will increase the impact on the setting of these assets above that already identified for Scoop Hill alone.

## 9.11 Conclusion

- 9.11.1 This AI chapter presents an assessment of the effects of the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm on the historic environment. The assessment considers a revised site layout and follows the submission of the 2020 EIAR.

## Summary of Effects

### Construction Effects

- 9.11.2 Following mitigation of construction impacts upon the Border-Crawford-Inveresk possible Roman road (MDG5027 and MDG7271/Li75/Li76), ridge and furrow earthworks MDG5230, MDG5228 & MDG25384, military training site MDG9501, and LiDAR anomalies Li19, Li25 and Li37, there will remain a residual adverse effect of negligible significance on these assets.
- 9.11.3 Following mitigation there will be no accidental impacts on Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of (SM12721), Chapel Lea, Wamphray possible chapel (MDG7279), Faulds farmstead or sheepfold (MDG24793), Shankend/Watchy Hass Scooped Settlement (MDG7293) and the Craigfield Farmstead (MDG10462) and therefore no construction effects on these assets.
- 9.11.4 Impacts on currently undiscovered archaeological remains elsewhere in the ISA may also occur during the construction phase. The programme of archaeological evaluation will identify any significant undiscovered remains and allow for effects upon them to be mitigated by avoidance and preservation in situ through micro-siting where possible, or otherwise by excavation and recording.
- 9.11.5 The risk of significant effects on unknown archaeological remains is judged to be low; and the overall residual effect, taking into account mitigation, is highly unlikely to be of more than negligible significance.
- 9.11.6 Residual construction effects are not significant in EIA terms.

### Operational Effects

- 9.11.7 There are eight assets which will be subject to operational effects of minor significance from the proposed development:
- five scheduled monuments: Carthur Hill Fort (SM649), Rangecastle Hill, Fort (SM8364), Castle Hill, fort (SM8366), Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement (SM10476) and Laverhay Cottage enclosure (SM12721),
  - one Conservation Area (Moffat),
  - one Category A Listed Building, Craigiellands (LB9842), and
  - one undesignated HER asset: The Dod (MDG407).
- 9.11.8 No significant residual effects are predicted on the setting of cultural heritage assets in the ISA or the OSA from the operation of the proposed development. No mitigation is therefore proposed.

## Summary of Benefits of the Revised Scheme

- 9.11.9 The revisions to the proposed development layout are as follows:
- The removal of 17 turbines (T1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 35, 37, 38, 54, 56, 61 and 62);
  - Removal of two Borrow Pit Search Areas (N1 and N4) due to reduced construction aggregate requirements;
  - Relocation of borrow pits N6, N7 and N8;
  - Access track design refinements resulting in a reduction in the amount of new access track required in order to reduce development impact and site won aggregate requirements;
  - Removal of one Temporary Construction Compound in order to reduce felling requirements; and

- The addition of two new turbines within the forestry to the west of the site (T76 and 77).

### Revised Construction Effects

- 9.11.10 As a result of the revisions of the proposed development, in comparison with the 2020 EIAR, the possible Prehistoric cemetery MDG7267 has been avoided, with no potential for direct (physical) impacts during construction.

### Revised Operational Effects

- 9.11.11 In comparison with the 2020 EIAR, low magnitude impacts on one scheduled monument and one non-designated heritage asset, resulting in adverse operational effects of minor significance, have been designed out in the revised proposed development layout, with no impacts now identified upon MDG8943 Dundoran Hill, fort (through deletion of T1-T7 leaving important views of this asset unaltered) and upon SM714 Wamphray Motte (through deletion of T1-T7, T35, T37 and T38 leaving important views of this asset unaltered).

## References

### Bibliographic references

Groves-Raines Architects, 2019 *Moffat Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan*, Dumfries and Galloway Council

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1997 *Eastern Dumfriesshire: An Archaeological Landscape* Edinburgh

OSA, 1792 *Moffat, County of Dumfries* Vol II, p285-298

NSA, 1845 *Moffat, County of Dumfries* Vol IV, p102-123

OSA, 1794 *Wamphray, County of Dumfries* Vol XII, p465-469

NSA, 1845 *Wamphray, County of Dumfries* Vol IV, p137-150

### Historic maps

Roy W, 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland

#### ***Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1<sup>st</sup> edition***

1861 - Dumfriesshire, Sheet XXV

1861-3 - Dumfriesshire, Sheet XVII

1900 - Dumfriesshire, Sheet XVIISE

1900 - Dumfriesshire, Sheet XVIISW

1900 - Dumfriesshire, Sheet XXVNW

1900 - Dumfriesshire, Sheet XXVSW

### Appendix 9.1 – Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and LiDAR Anomalies within the Inner Study Area

Note: Information provided here regarding known heritage assets recorded on the DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) summarises data provided by the LPA. Any remaining uncertainties regarding cultural significance (represented by a '?') are inherent in the HER data, and reflects the nature of archaeological remains that have not been investigated through excavation.

Similarly, uncertainties regarding the cultural significance of LiDAR anomalies identified as part of this assessment are explicit. Those that are potentially impacted by the Proposed Development have been visited for 'ground-truthing' in order to inform an assessment of cultural significance and importance, as presented in full in the chapter.

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
SM12721 / MDG7255	<b>Scheduled Monument</b> Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive); Secular: homestead moat	Late prehistoric or Medieval	314150	598734
LB16794 / MDG10713 / MDG18229	<b>Category C Listed Building</b> Laverhay Farmhouse and Steading		19th Century to Modern	313985	598069
MDG10462	CRAIGFIELD	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval to 20th Century	311760	600650
MDG10699	NETHER MURTHAT	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern	310461	598661
MDG10711	KIRKHILL	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern	313451	596268
MDG10715	BLACKCRAIG QUARRY / Dundoran Plantation	QUARRY	19th Century	312271	597837
MDG12244	NETHER MURTHAT	SPOIL HEAP	19th Century to Modern	310090	598740
MDG12536	COMB RIG	STRUCTURE	Early Bronze Age to Roman	310144	598055
MDG12906	FINNIEGILL, 'FINNYGILL', 'FINNIGILL', 'FRINGAL'	FARMSTEAD	Medieval to 19th Century	317130	598270
MDG12907	MACMAW HILL	FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to 19th Century	317760	596080
MDG13146	STONE GILL / RAMSHAWRIG	AIRCRAFT	20th Century	316410	597690
MDG13240	MACMAW EDGE	GRAVEL PIT	18th Century to 19th Century	317940	596600
MDG16971	GARROGILL	FARMSTEAD; FIELD	Post Medieval to 18th Century	315750	602960
MDG16972	NETHER RUEGILL BURN	SHEEP FOLD; BUILDING	Post Medieval to 18th Century	315560	601970
MDG16975	WAMPHRY WATER	SHEEP FOLD; ENCLOSURE; FIELD; BUILDING?	Post Medieval to 18th Century	314240	600380
MDG16976	PEAT RIG	SHEEP FOLD; BUILDING	Post Medieval to 18th Century	317000	600270
MDG17046	MILKMOSS	BUILDING; ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval to 18th Century	311003	598551

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MDG17047	MILNE / MILNEHOUSE	BUILDING	Post Medieval to 18th Century	313780	597200
MDG17048	WESTERN GILL	BUILDING; SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval to 18th Century	314240	597050
MDG17049	WAMPHRY WATER	SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval to 18th Century	314330	599120
MDG24793	FAULDS	FARMSTEAD; SHEEP FOLD	18th Century to 20th Century	317300	597250
MDG25351	BRECONRAE LINNS	ENCLOSURE; BANK (EARTHWORK)	Late Prehistoric to 19th Century	316170	593346
MDG25384	CALDWELL BURN	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to 19th Century	315590	593680
MDG25982	WAMPHRAY WATER	SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval to 18th Century	314555	601143
MDG26139	THE CAPLE	SHEEP FOLD	Post Medieval to Modern	316310	595206
MDG27139	KIRKHILL	ENCLOSURE?; FIELD SYSTEM?	Unknown	313278	596237
MDG407	THE DOD / Beldcraig Linn	FORT	Iron Age	311360	600840
MDG5005	POLDEAN	SITE; HEARTH; SITE	Iron Age to 19th Century	310530	600560
MDG5228	CALDWELL BURN	FIELD BOUNDARY; RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK	Medieval to 19th Century	315912	593083
MDG5229	SHANKEND / Caldwell Burn	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to 19th Century	316251	592590
MDG5230	CALDWELL BURN	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to 19th Century	316124	592584
MDG5271	SPARROW SIKE	RING ENCLOSURE	Medieval to Modern	317510	597040
MDG5272	KIRKHILL	RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY; CULTIVATION TERRACE; BOUNDARY BANK	Medieval to Modern	314348	596046
MDG5340	SHANKEND	ENCLOSURE	Medieval to Modern	316344	592797
MDG5341	WINSHELDS HILL / Windshiels	ENCLOSURE	Medieval to 19th Century	315880	592980
MDG5342	WINSHELDS HILL / Windshiels	ENCLOSURE	Medieval to Modern	315920	592985
MDG5343	BRUNT HILL / Shankend	ENCLOSURE	Medieval to Modern	316740	593431
MDG5345	WINSHELDS HILL / Windshiels	ENCLOSURE	Medieval to 19th Century	315860	593000
MDG5371	WESTERN GILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; ENCLOSURE; RIDGE AND FURROW; STRUCTURE	Medieval to Modern	314370	597310
MDG5374	KIRKHILL / Charter Cleuch	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	313740	596509
MDG5375	LEITHENHALL BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	312690	599550
MDG5376	LEITHENHALL BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	312710	599520
MDG5377	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311255	599533

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MDG5378	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311243	599525
MDG5379	LEITHENHALL BURN / Leithenhall Hope	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	312695	599535
MDG5380	EWE GUTTER / Rispie Hill	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311844	599579
MDG5381	EWE GUTTER / Rispie Hill	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311834	599626
MDG5382	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311268	599537
MDG5384	EWE GUTTER / Rispie Hill	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311839	599604
MDG5435	BELDCRAIG BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311750	600770
MDG5436	BELDCRAIG BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311730	600800
MDG5437	BELDCRAIG BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311720	600860
MDG5438	BELDCRAIG BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311730	600890
MDG5499	EWE GUTTER	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	312130	600140
MDG5553	EWE GUTTER	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	312130	600200
MDG5558	BROCK HILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311620	600440
MDG5559	BROCK HILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311560	600340
MDG5569	GREY RIG	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	310860	600040
MDG5573	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311170	600290
MDG5577	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311140	600520
MDG5596	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311110	600640
MDG5607	CRAIGFIELD	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311870	600650
MDG5608	CRAIGFIELD	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311960	600600
MDG6748	WHINNY PLANTATION	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	310914	599867
MDG7116	THE CAPLE	BUILDING	Medieval to Modern	316289	595302
MDG7251	MARY'S GRAVE, MACMAW EDGE	BURIAL?	Medieval to Modern	318740	597160
MDG7257	KIRKHILL / Wamphray	STONE CIRCLE?	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	313979	595926
MDG7260	LAVERHAY	ENCLOSURE?	Unknown	314000	598800
MDG7265	CHAPMAN'S STONE	STANDING STONE	Early Neolithic to 19th Century	310779	598984
MDG7267	NEWBIGGING	RING DITCH	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	310925	598781

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MDG7268	OAK BANK / NETHER MURTHAT/ OAKBANK	FORT	Iron Age	310411	598953
MDG7269	STOBB'S KNOWE / CHAPMAN'S STONE/ NEWBIGGING	ENCLOSURE	Iron Age	310860	599170
MDG7274	KIRK BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	313229	595799
MDG7275	KIRK BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	313240	595829
MDG7277	LEITHENHALL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	Iron Age	313180	597310
MDG7279	CHAPEL LEA, WAMPHRAY	CHAPEL?	Anglian to Medieval	313932	599149
MDG7280	DUMB LINN	COMMEMORATIVE STONE?	Unknown	316010	593410
MDG7293	SHANKEND / Winshields Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	Iron Age	316001	592712
MDG7307	BRECONRAE LINNS / Shankend	CULTIVATION TERRACE; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	Iron Age to 19th Century	316165	593455
MDG7308	SAUCHY GUTTER / Shankend	SETTLEMENT?	Iron Age	315850	594170
MDG8639	BRUNSTONE BURN	RIDGE AND FURROW; LAZY BEDS?; ENCLOSURE	Medieval to 19th Century	311210	599280
MDG8652	WINDSHIELDS, OLD ROAD	ROAD	Medieval to Modern	316090	592481
MDG8845	CRAIGFIELD / Beldcraig Burn	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311910	600900
MDG8846	CRAIGFIELD / Beldcraig Burn	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311980	600960
MDG8847	BELDCRAIG BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	311700	600800
MDG8848	RAE GILL	SHIELING; HUT	Medieval to 19th Century	313170	600310
MDG8862	BRUNSTONE BURN	FIELD BOUNDARY; BUILDING?; NON ANTIQUITY; BOUNDARY BANK	Unknown	311534	599380
MDG8943	DUNDORAN / Dundoran Plantation	FORT	Early Bronze Age to Roman	312650	597470
MDG8947	GLENGAP BURN	BUILDING	Medieval to Modern	313800	599500
MDG8948	KIRK BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	313198	595739
MDG8949	KIRK BURN	BURNT MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	313241	595814
MDG9004	BRECONRAE LINNS / Shankend	RIDGE AND FURROW; SETTLEMENT	Iron Age to 19th Century	316212	593256
MDG9005	WINDSHIELDS HILL / Windshields	ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval	315895	592999
MDG9006	CALDWELL MOSS / Gudewife's Hill	BUILDING; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	Iron Age to 19th Century	315905	594802
MDG9501	CALDWELL BURN / Watchy Hass	FIRING RANGE; MILITARY TRAINING SITE; FIRING RANGE	20th Century	315500	593300
MDG9710	BRUNSTONE BURN / Brunstane Burn	BUILDING	Medieval to Modern	311540	599540

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MDG9712	WHINNY PLANTATION	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to 19th Century	310897	599903
MDG9713	WESTERN GILL	RING ENCLOSURE	Medieval to Modern	314340	597200
MDG9716	THOR BECK	RING ENCLOSURE	Medieval to Modern	313860	598710
MDG9761	POLDEAN / 'Poodine'	TOWER HOUSE	Medieval to 19th Century	310399	600101
MDG9762	POLDEAN	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern	310439	600151
MDG9923	THE CAPLE	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to Modern	316250	595270
HA1	Track	Track	Uncertain		
HA2	Track	Track	Uncertain		
HA3	Track	Track	Uncertain		
HA4	Track	Track	Uncertain		
HA5	Track	Track	Uncertain		
HA6	Track	Track	Uncertain		
HA7	HER undefined 'other' point	HER undefined 'other' point	Uncertain	315622	602455
HA8	HER undefined 'other' point	HER undefined 'other' point	Uncertain	317403	599013
HA9	HER undefined 'other' point	HER undefined 'other' point	Uncertain	317239	597808
HA10	HER undefined 'other' point	HER undefined 'other' point	Uncertain	314348	598619
HA11	Saw Pit	Saw Pit	Later historic	312265	597671
HA12	House (1st OS)	House (1st OS)	Later historic	314233	600118
HA13	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	317004	602089
HA14	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	316556	601376
HA15	Farmstead (Roy 1755)	Farmstead (Roy 1755)	Later historic	317014	599953
HA16	Named well	Named well	Later historic	310908	599334
HA17	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	312904	598928
HA18	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	317078	598397
HA19	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	316205	596988
HA20	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	315927	594094
HA21	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Later historic	316010	593259
Li01	Oblong anomaly 40m x 14m, beneath field wall	Ground-truthing suggests this is a result of animal erosion.	N/A	311050	600125
Li02	Circular bank/ditch with entrance to SE. 16m diam, 4m bank/ditch	A circular enclosure. Probably archaeological.	Uncertain	311600	600609
Li03	Double enclosure, each c.35x30m	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	313711	595972
Li04	Enclosure on hill named 'windmill knowes' on 1st ed OS	Possible later historic enclosure (for windmill?).	Possible later historic	313839	596232
Li05	One of group of three oblong enclosures, adj to spring: 15x10m	Enclosure? (Further investigation needed). Possibly archaeological.	Uncertain	312851	599179

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
Li06	One of group of three oblong enclosures, adj to spring: 15x10m	Enclosure? (Further investigation needed). Possibly archaeological.	Uncertain	312867	599154
Li07	One of group of three oblong enclosures, adj to spring: 15x10m	Enclosure? (Further investigation needed). Possibly archaeological.	Uncertain	312840	599149
Li08	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310758	598732
Li09	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310788	598773
Li10	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310811	598634
Li11	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310894	598650
Li12	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310869	598774
Li13	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310879	598801
Li14	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310892	598907
Li15	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310897	598911
Li16	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	311024	598926
Li17	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310796	599087
Li18	Discrete anomaly: 5x5m	Building? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	311789	599433
Li19	Mound: 4m diam	Natural? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	311489	600667
Li20	Mound: 7m diam	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	310401	600703
Li21	VOID				
Li22	VOID				
Li23	Mound: 5m diam	Natural? (Further investigation needed).		311178	600888
Li24	Mound: 5m diam	Natural? (Further investigation needed).		311411	600737
Li25	Mound: 4m diam	Natural? (Further investigation needed).		311440	600490
Li26	Mound, within circular enclosure: 10m diam	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	313418	596160

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
Li27	Mound: 3m diam	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	313313	596093
Li28	One of three similar mounds within area of drainage: 15m diam	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	313968	596484
Li29	One of three similar mounds within area of drainage: 15m diam	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	314035	596594
Li30	One of three similar mounds within area of drainage: 12m diam	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	313823	596502
Li31	Mound: 5m diam	Natural? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	313579	597346
Li32	Discrete anomaly: 5x5m	Building? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	312751	597378
Li33	Discrete anomaly: 8x5m	Rock outcrop? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	312771	597399
Li34	Discrete anomaly: 4x4m	Building? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	314725	597661
Li35	Oval anomaly: 18x9m	Enclosure. Possibly archaeological. (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	313337	598390
Li36	Oval anomaly: 16x12m	Enclosure. Possibly archaeological. (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	314436	598115
Li37	Discrete anomaly: 8x5m	Building? Ground-truthing suggests probable natural hollow	Uncertain	315054	598512
Li38	Discrete anomaly: 9x7m	Building? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	314155	598898
Li39	Discrete anomaly: 9x6m	Building? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	316359	592805
Li40	Large stone built circular feature: 25m diam	Modern structure visible on AP	Modern	319121	595093
Li41	Discrete anomaly: 6x5m	Building? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	317312	598511
Li42	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310933	598783
Li43	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310918	598788
Li44	Recurring anomaly type only in this area, 6-8m diam	Uncertain. Possible ring ditch (archaeological), feeding stance, or geological?	Uncertain	310785	598788
Li45	L-shaped boundary associated with MDG9710	Med-Mod boundary	Medieval-Modern	311461	599537
Li46	VOID				
Li47	VOID				
Li48	VOID				

Ref	Name	Site Type	Period	Easting	Northing
Li49	Curvilinear feature beneath modern boundary	Pre-modern boundary	Pre-modern	311651	599969
Li50	Feature beneath modern boundary, towards fort MDG407	Fort entrance track	Prehistoric	311476	600826
Li51	Linear feature, respects modern boundaries	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	313414	596169
Li52/53	Irregular enclosure	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	314525	597223
Li54/55	Strong parallel linear features	Uncertain (Further investigation needed).		314802	597323
Li56	Bank, not on modern mapping	Bank. Unknown date	Uncertain	313864	597760
Li57/58	Enclosure: 70x45m	Enclosure. (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	314763	597912
Li59	Bank, not on modern mapping	Bank. Unknown date	Uncertain	314356	598226
Li60/61	Enclosure, entrances to NW & SE: 120x75m	Enclosure. (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain	314502	598180
Li62	Bank, not on modern mapping	Bank. Unknown date	Uncertain	314244	598254
Li63	Square Enclosure, woodland block on 1st ed OS	Late Historic enclosure	Later historic	313676	598511
Li64/65	Unusual concentric angled linear features	Uncertain. Possible vehicle rutting? (Further investigation needed).	Uncertain.	312944	598730
Li66/67	Enclosure	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	314203	598685
Li68	Bank, not on modern mapping	Bank. Unknown date	Uncertain	315971	592680
Li69/70/71	Continuation of MDG25351	Bank. Unknown date	Uncertain	316252	593315
Li72	Square Enclosure, woodland block on 1st ed OS	Late Historic enclosure	Later Historic	313153	598453
Li73	Substantial mound 20m diam.	Modern? (Further investigation needed).	Modern?	310392	598820
Li74	Sub-circular enclosure within woodland: 100x60m	Enclosure. Probably archaeological	Uncertain	310588	599995
Li75/76	Extension of MDG7271	Probable Roman road. Also identified by HER in recent APs	Roman	310810	598787

### Appendix 9.2 – Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area Scoped Out from Detailed Assessment

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
<b>2km Outer Study Area</b>						
SM12664	Craigbeck Hope, burnt mound 1100m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound	313070	602760	SM	Within ZTV
MDG10708	LEITHENHALL	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	312930	596667	Unknown	Within ZTV
MDG10712	KIRKHILL COTTAGES	HOUSE	313500	595937	None	Within ZTV
MDG10714	WAMPHRAY MILL / Wamphray Water	WATERMILL	313002	596523	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG11342	BLACK ESK RESERVOIR / KILBURN/ RIVER BLACK ESK	DAM; RESERVOIR	320580	596150	None	Within ZTV
MDG11343	KILBURN	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	320630	596030	Unknown	Within ZTV
MDG11557	WATERHEAD	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	318908	594260	Unknown	Within ZTV
MDG11558	WATERHEAD COTTAGE	HOUSE	318702	593914	None	Within ZTV
MDG12908	COCKLAW RIG	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT?	318939	594662	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG12909	MACMAW	FARMSTEAD	317860	594490	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG17164	WAMPHRAY, FOOTBRIDGE	FOOTBRIDGE	312960	596537	None	Within ZTV
MDG25499	FINGLAND	SETTLEMENT?	314043	594122	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG25803	WAMPHRAY CHURCH	FINDSPOT; STRUCTURE?	313084	596520	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG25804	WAMPHRAY CHURCH	FINDSPOT; STRUCTURE?	313218	596621	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG25983	KILBURN	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	320840	595783	Unknown	Within ZTV
MDG26240	WAMPHRAY CHURCH, ANGLIAN CROSS	CROSS	313061	596462	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG5215	ANDREW'S RIG	FIELD BOUNDARY; RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK	318059	594420	Local	Within ZTV
MDG5216	BRUNT HILL	ENCLOSURE; RIDGE AND FURROW; BUILDING	317090	593250	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5288	BRECKONSID BURN / Yadburch Hill	BURNT MOUND	313070	602760	National	Within ZTV
MDG5344	SMAIL CLEUCH / Carthur Hill	BURNT MOUND	318100	593830	Regional/Local	X

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG5392	PEAT HILL / Closs	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE; BUILDING	317480	593600	Other	Within ZTV
MDG5393	COCKLAW	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE	318950	594600	Local	Within ZTV
MDG5551	YADBURGH HILL	CAIRNFIELD	312850	602850	OTHER	Within ZTV
MDG5828	BRECKONSID BURN	SHIELING; HUT	312455	602645	OTHER	Within ZTV
MDG7261	WAMPHRAY CHURCH / WAMPHRAY PARISH CHURCH	CEMETERY; CROSS; CHURCH	313067	596463	National	Within ZTV
MDG7282	CARTHUR HILL / Boreland	FORT	318408	594032	National	Within ZTV
MDG7285	WATERHEAD / Waterhead Cottage	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	318730	593930	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7287	PEAT HILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; SETTLEMENT	317830	593990	National	Within ZTV
MDG7303	PEAT HILL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT; FORT	317727	593858	National	Within ZTV
MDG7316	BRUNT HILL	FORT?; NON ANTIQUITY	316500	593200	None	Within ZTV
MDG7317	RANGECastle / RANGECastle Hill/ RANGE CASTLE	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); FORT	318990	593660	National	Within ZTV
MDG7327	FINGLAND / KIRKCLEUGH/ KIRNCLEUGH/ FINGLAND FARM	CHURCH?; FINDSPOT	313901	594160	Unknown	Within ZTV
MDG7622	KILBURN	FINDSPOT	320000	596000	N/A	Within ZTV
MDG8944	LEITHENHALL / Leithenhall Rig	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	313127	596898	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9002	DRYFE LODGE	SETTLEMENT	318410	593640	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9003	COCKLAW RIG / COCKLAWRIG/ WATERHEAD	BUILDING; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	318810	594610	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG9714	STOBIE'S SLACK	RING ENCLOSURE	313960	595060	None	Within ZTV
MDG9924	ELBECKHILL LINN	ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH	314400	593800	NONE	Within ZTV
MDG9997	GARWALDSHIELS HOPE	RING DITCH	318310	601580	OTHER	Within ZTV
<b>5 km Outer Study Area</b>						
SM10478	Gillesbie Cottages, moated site 160m NNE of	Secular: homestead moat	316869	592157	SM	Within ZTV
SM12620	Craiglynnne, two scooped settlements 660m and 750m SSE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive:	312045	604499	SM	X



Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
		scooped settlement				
SM12629	Upper Fenton, burnt mounds 1605m and 1740m ESE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound	319867	592275	SM	X
SM12694	Camp Cottage, fort and settlement 50m S of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	311613	605149	SM	X
SM12697	Poldean, standing stone 110m SSW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone	310379	600015	SM	X
SM12733	Hunterheck Cottages, scooped settlements 95m NNE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement; Secular: field system	309989	604990	SM	Within ZTV
SM12736	Catharine's Hill, settlement 620m N of Nether Murthat	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	310538	599272	SM	Within ZTV
SM2852	Haw Birren, enclosure, Westside	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	322689	592896	SM	Within ZTV
SM3351	Shaw, rectangular enclosure 800m NNW of, on bank of Coates Burn	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	315676	591735	SM	Within ZTV
SM3819	Long Knowe, settlement 905m SW of Monkenshaw	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	321924	599937	SM	Within ZTV
SM3827	Rough Castle Hill, earthworks 525m W of Garwald	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	322380	600821	SM	Within ZTV
SM4477	Selcoth, scooped homestead 150m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped homestead	313500	607157	SM	X
LB16788	Stenrieshill		311002	597833	Cat B LB	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
LB16792	Bridgend, Wamphray		312068	596150	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
LB16795	Wamphray Bridge		312038	596122	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
LB16796	Wamphray Parish Hall		311205	594557	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
LB16798	Wamphray School And Schoolhouse		311928	595836	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
LB16849	Craigieburn		311584	605426	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
LB9890	Shaw House, Shaw Of Dryfe		316000	590937	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
LB9909	Former Stable Courtyard Ranges, Boreland House		317167	591426	Cat B LB	Within ZTV
MDG10280	BORDER-CRAWFORD-INVERESK (?) / Woodfoot	ROAD	310288	600186	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG10698	LOCHWOOD MAINS	ENCLOSURE	310011	596526	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG11174	CARTERTON	BURNT MOUND	320300	590960	Regional/Local	X
MDG11175	CARTERTON	BURNT MOUND	320720	591350	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG11192	CORRIE KNOWE	ENCLOSURE	320800	591800	Regional/Local	X
MDG12923	TWIGLEES	MOUND?	322430	594890	Regional/Local	X
MDG21648	BARNHILL, BEATTOCK	RING DITCH	309006	602580	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG22061	WATCARRICK DINNINGS	FARMSTEAD	323874	597177	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG22148	WHITEFACED KNOWE	ROAD	324116	597372	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG26221	BROOMHILLS	RING DITCH	311290	596740	Regional	Within ZTV
MDG298	MILTON / MILTON OF TASSIEHOLM	FORTLET; TEMPORARY CAMP; FORT	309199	601401	National	Within ZTV
MDG400	HUNTERHECK HILL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	310460	605562	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG401	HUNTERHECK / Frenchland Burn	ENCLOSURE; RIDGE AND FURROW; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	310011	605003	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG402	CRAIGIEBURN / MOFFAT WATER/ CAMP COTTAGE/ CRAIGIEBURN HOUSE	UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT; FORT	311610	605170	National	Within ZTV
MDG403	CROFTHED	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	312260	605420	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG406	CORNAL TOWER / POLCORNARE; CORNAL BURN; LOGAN	MILL?; BUILDING; LEAT; TRACKWAY; TOWER HOUSE	311190	604390	Regional/Local	X

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG407	THE DOD / Beldcraig Linn	FORT	311360	600840	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG409	CORNAL BURN / WAIT HILL/ MOFFAT WATER/ CROFHEAD	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	312010	604540	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG410	CORNAL BURN / WAIT HILL/ MOFFAT WATER/ CROFHEAD 1	CULTIVATION TERRACE; CAIRN; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	312080	604480	National	Within ZTV
MDG444	THICKSIDE	ENCLOSURE	320910	603010	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG4584	BRECONSIDE / BRAKENSIDE; BRECKONSIDE TOWER	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; TOWER HOUSE	310789	602182	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG465	ROUGH CASTLE HILL / GARWALD	SETTLEMENT	322370	600820	National	Within ZTV
MDG4661	HUNTERHECK	FARMSTEAD	310180	605030	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG4666	STEINSTANE BURN	CAIRN; CULTIVATION TERRACE; FARMSTEAD	313210	606560	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG468	MONKENSHAW / MARCH SIKE/ MONKENSHAW COTTAGE	RING DITCH; FARMSTEAD	323030	600040	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG473	GARWALD	CIST	322820	600490	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG4855	RAVENSLEUCH	BURNT MOUND	313760	590690	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG4856	DINWOODIE GREEN BURN / Broomhillbank Hill	BUILDING	312952	591344	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5036	BROOMHILLBANK HILL	CORD RIG	313140	590980	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5075	CRAIGIEBURN / CRAIGIEBURN HOUSE	HOUSE	311580	605420	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5104	FENTON HEIGHTS	BUILDING	319100	592550	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5217	GREENSCALE RIG	FIELD BOUNDARY; RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK	318975	590938	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5226	CLEUCH BURN	ENCLOSURE	319500	590600	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5227	CLEUCH BURN	ENCLOSURE	319300	590600	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5228	CALDWELL BURN	FIELD BOUNDARY; RIDGE AND FURROW; BOUNDARY BANK	315912	593083	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5232	GILLESBIE COTTAGES	MOAT	316860	592150	National	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG5273	STENRIESHILL / Annanside	ENCLOSURE	311270	597670	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5341	WINSHELDS HILL / Windshiels	ENCLOSURE	315880	592980	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5342	WINSHIELDS HILL / Windshiels	ENCLOSURE	315920	592985	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5345	WINSHIELDS HILL / Windshiels	ENCLOSURE	315860	593000	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5346	HOPE BURN	BURNT MOUND	319970	592290	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5347	BORELAND BURN	BURNT MOUND	318900	592160	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5348	HOPE BURN	BURNT MOUND	319830	592260	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5349	HOPE BURN	BURNT MOUND	319870	592260	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5350	HOPE BURN	BURNT MOUND	319720	592260	Regional/Local	X
MDG5351	HOPE BURN	BURNT MOUND	319771	592265	Regional/Local	X
MDG5352	HOPE BURN	BURNT MOUND	319530	592350	Regional/Local	X
MDG5354	GALLET KNOWE	BURNT MOUND	318150	592410	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5355	LANGSIDE	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	312402	593420	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5363	BELSHAND KNOWE	BURNT MOUND	312700	592010	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5364	BROOMHILLBANK / BROOMHILL BANK	BURNT MOUND	312769	591211	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5365	DINWOODIE GREEN BURN	BURNT MOUND	313110	591650	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5367	BELSHAND KNOWE	BURNT MOUND	312600	592040	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5369	WELBOURN RIG / Hazelbank	TRACKWAY; ENCLOSURE	313746	591792	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5370	FINGLAND / ELLBECKHILL LINN/ BACK BURN	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	313817	593816	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5378	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	311243	599525	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5382	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	311268	599537	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5383	THE STRIP / NEWBIGGING/ RISPIE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311639	598625	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5386	THE STRIP / NEWBIGGING/ RISPIE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311625	598665	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG5433	CROFHEAD	BURNT MOUND	311750	604600	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG5434	CROFHEAD	BURNT MOUND	312110	604810	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG5512	BRECKONSIDE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311210	601630	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5513	BRECKONSIDE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311490	601840	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5524	BRECKONSIDE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311360	601400	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5529	BRECKONSIDE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311410	601490	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG5531	BRUNT CLEUCH / Big Hill	CAIRN; CULTIVATION TERRACE	311950	602650	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5532	BRECKONSHILL	ENCLOSURE	311230	601830	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5549	COCKET HEIGHT	ENCLOSURE	310617	602752	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5550	BRECKONSHILL / BRECKONSHILL/ CRAIGBECK	BURNT MOUND	311000	602780	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG5558	BROCK HILL	BURNT MOUND	311620	600440	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5559	BROCK HILL	BURNT MOUND	311560	600340	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5569	GREY RIG	BURNT MOUND	310860	600040	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5573	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	311170	600290	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5577	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	311140	600520	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5595	CROFTHEAD	BURNT MOUND	311570	604510	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG5596	MIRK GILL	BURNT MOUND	311110	600640	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG5613	CRAIGBECK	BURNT MOUND	311470	603900	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG6726	MOTE KNOWE / NEWFARM	ENCLOSURE	309383	598951	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG6740	LOCHWOOD MAINS	ENCLOSURE?	309874	596388	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG6744	LOCHWOOD PLANTATION / COGRIE LINN; COGRIEBURN OLD SCHOOLHOUSE; LOCHWOOD MAINS	ENCLOSURE	309480	597280	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG6748	WHINNY PLANTATION	BURNT MOUND	310914	599867	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG6749	THE STRIP / NEWBIGGING/ RISPIE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311743	598914	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG6752	RIGFOOT / NEWFARM; MOTE KNOWE	SETTLEMENT?	308990	599180	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7258	CASTLE KNOWE / Saughtrees	SETTLEMENT	312490	595140	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7265	CHAPMAN'S STONE	STANDING STONE	310779	598984	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7267	NEWBIGGING	RING DITCH	310925	598781	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7269	STOBB'S KNOWE / CHAPMAN'S STONE/ NEWBIGGING	ENCLOSURE	310860	599170	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7272	COGRIE	SETTLEMENT	310418	597601	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7273	WOODEND / WOODEND FARM	SETTLEMENT	310553	595171	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7276	COOMB BURN / Kilbrook Cottage	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	311319	597441	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7291	BORELAND OF DRYFE / BORELAND-OF- DRYFE/ DRYFE WATER	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	317480	592220	Regional/Local	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG7302	BROOM HILL / CACRABANK HILL/ BROOMHILL	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE; PLANTATION BANK; FORT	315400	591610	National	Within ZTV
MDG7319	GATESIDE FARM	ENCLOSURE	311000	594020	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7344	DALMAKETHAR	SETTLEMENT; FORT	311970	592170	National	Within ZTV
MDG7350	BROOMHILLBANK HILL / Broom Hill Bank Hill	FORT	313100	591080	National	Within ZTV
MDG7541	CRAIGBECK	BURNT MOUND	311350	603930	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG7616	LONG KNOWE / MONKENS COTTAGE/ MONKENS COTTAGE BURN	SETTLEMENT	321920	599940	National	Within ZTV
MDG7617	CRAIK KNOWES	CAIRN?	323970	597250	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7702	HAMLIN KNOWE / WESTSIDE/ HAMLIN KNOWE 1	SETTLEMENT	321910	593060	National	Within ZTV
MDG7713	HAW BIRREN, WESTSIDE	FORT	322680	592890	National	Within ZTV
MDG7720	WESTSIDE / BERRYS CAUR/ BLACK ESK, WESTSIDE/ 'ALLY BATTIES' TOWER/ 'BLAIKESK'/ BLAK ESK	TOWER HOUSE	323090	593000	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7722	HAMLIN KNOWE / HAMLIN KNOWE 2	SETTLEMENT	322150	593500	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG7732	CORRIE KNOWE / THIEFLIN KNOWE, CARTERTON	RING DITCH; ENCLOSURE	320776	591633	Regional/Local	X
MDG7746	BIRREN KNOWES, TODSHAW HILL	SETTLEMENT	323530	593760	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8160	CUDDY'S STONE / Nether Murthat	RING DITCH?	310100	599200	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8175	CRAIGBECK	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	310980	603710	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG8639	BRUNSTONE BURN	RIDGE AND FURROW; LAZY BEDS?; ENCLOSURE	311210	599280	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8650	HOWTHAT BURN / Howthat Hill	RIDGE AND FURROW	314696	590402	Regional/Local	X
MDG8670	TORWOOD - RAEBURNFOOT - NEWSTEAD	ROAD	320338	593561	Regional/Local	X
MDG8698	BORDER - CRAWFORD - INVERESK (?) / Broomhills	ROAD	311115	596522	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8740	TORWOOD - RAEBURNFOOT - NEWSTEAD / CRAIK KNOWES,	ROAD	322536	595018	National	Within ZTV
MDG8813	CRAIGBECK	BURNT MOUND	310900	604440	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG8844	CRAIGBECK / Breckonside Burn	BURNT MOUND	310929	602862	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG8873	SHAW / COATES BURN/ COTES BURN/ SHAW OF DRYFE	ENCLOSURE	315680	591740	National	Within ZTV
MDG8946	BLACKCRAIG / Dundoran Plantation	BURNT MOUND	312230	597800	Regional/Local	X
MDG8948	KIRK BURN	BURNT MOUND	313198	595739	Regional/Local	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG8977	THE STRIP / NEWBIGGING/ RISPIE HILL	BURNT MOUND	311609	598889	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8983	CAMMOCK KNOWE	KILN; FARMSTEAD	314240	592420	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8993	RAVENSLEUCH	BURNT MOUND	313755	590762	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8995	DINWOODIE GREEN BURN / Broomhillbank Hill	BUILDING	312972	591332	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8996	BROOMHILLBANK HILL	RING ENCLOSURE	312994	591042	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG8997	BROOMHILLBANK HILL	RING DITCH	312999	591075	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9000	MOSSKESSO, CLOSS / Maskersa	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT?	317920	593300	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9001	GILLESBIE TOWER / Gilsbie	EARTHWORK; TOWER HOUSE	317168	591922	National	Within ZTV
MDG9580	MATTHEW'S HILL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	314710	593260	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG9644	CASTLE KNOWE / COGRIE BURN/ KILROY HOUSE	PALISADED ENCLOSURE?	310141	596995	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9707	BROOMHILLS / Annanholm Cottage	RING DITCH	311093	596160	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9708	STENRIESHILL	RING DITCH	310863	597699	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9710	BRUNSTONE BURN / Brunstane Burn	BUILDING	311540	599540	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9711	MILKYMOSSE / Newbigging	ENCLOSURE	311024	598540	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9722	CACRABANK HILL / Hibble Hags	ENCLOSURE; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	314570	591620	Regional/Local	X
MDG9724	GREENSIDE PLANTATION	ENCLOSURE	311800	592700	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9725	GREENSIDE PLANTATION	FARMSTEAD	311700	592700	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9727	CACRABANK / Howthat Burn	FARMSTEAD	314222	591736	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9728	CACRABANK / Howthat Burn	SETTLEMENT?	314232	591729	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9733	HEATHERWICK SIKE	FARMSTEAD	318273	591151	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9751	CACRABANK HILL	CORD RIG; RING DITCH?; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	314860	591840	National	Within ZTV
MDG9922	PUMPLABURN	CAIRN	311858	596439	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9930	WITCHSHAW RIG	UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	319060	590560	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9941	CROFTHAD	BURNT MOUND	312060	605070	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG9942	CROFTHAD	BURNT MOUND	312070	605050	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG9968	CASTLE KNOWE	SETTLEMENT	312330	595270	Regional/Local	Within ZTV
MDG9991	CRAIGBECK / CORNAL BURN/ CORNAL TOWER	ENCLOSURE	311290	604230	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG9992	CORNAL BURN / CROFT HEAD	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	311320	604360	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
MDG9993	CRAIGBECK	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT?	310800	602880	REGIONAL/LOCAL	Within ZTV
MDG9996	CORNAL BURN / Cornal Plantation	ENCLOSURE	311280	604360	REGIONAL/LOCAL	X
<b>10 km Outer Study Area</b>						
SM10346	Bessie's Hill, settlement 150m NE of summit	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	324911	595543	SM	Within ZTV
SM10432	Dumgree Church and burial ground	Ecclesiastical: church	306137	596763	SM	Within ZTV
SM10498	Boreland Tower	Secular: tower	306540	595752	SM	X
SM10547	Plewlands, scooped settlement and farmstead 485m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement; Secular: farmstead	306616	597935	SM	Within ZTV
SM10548	Raehills, scooped settlement 650m NE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement; Secular: enclosure	306732	594892	SM	X
SM10789	Beattock Hill, settlement 700m W of Hillside Cottages	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	306644	602552	SM	X
SM10790	Easter Earshaig, settlement 100m NW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive); Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	304775	602448	SM	Within ZTV
SM12607	Eyre Burn, settlement 1km NNW of Stidriggs	Prehistoric domestic and	305247	600498	SM	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
		defensive: scooped settlement				
SM12612	Carrifran, farmstead 310m SW of	Secular: farmstead	315841	611402	SM	X
SM12613	Fauld Burn, enclosure and building 875m W of Stidriggs	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive); Secular: enclosure	304909	599743	SM	Within ZTV
SM12616	Cowburn, burnt mounds 1027m SE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound	321256	588048	SM	Within ZTV
SM12619	Potburn, house platforms 1425m NW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: platform settlement	317108	609548	SM	X
SM12658	Stidriggs, cairn 750m SSW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	305534	598938	SM	Within ZTV
SM12661	Dinwoodie, settlement 425m E of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement	310855	590121	SM	Within ZTV
SM12665	Millhill, settlement, enclosure and road 500m ENE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement; Roman: road	310765	592446	SM	Within ZTV
SM12706	Saddle Yoke, township 1100m and 1050m NE of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	315494	610617	SM	X
SM12710	Blaebeck, burnt mound 240m N of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound	309282	607793	SM	Within ZTV
SM12711	Roundstonefoot House, burnt mound 565m NNE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound	314226	609044	SM	X
SM12712	Lochbrow, palisaded enclosures 270m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive:	309457	588711	SM	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
		palisaded enclosure				
SM12716	2 Dinwoodie Green Cottages, settlement 530m ENE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	311416	588560	SM	Within ZTV
SM12719	Bodesbeck, standing stone 1180m E of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone	316190	609720	SM	X
SM12723	Alton, moated site 530m ESE of	Secular: homestead moat	310105	606014	SM	Within ZTV
SM12726	Frenchland, farmstead and cultivation remains 695m NE of	Secular: farmstead	310235	605753	SM	Within ZTV
SM12729	Parks, scooped settlement and house platforms 770m NNW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement	306490	597778	SM	Within ZTV
SM12737	Kirkholm Hill, enclosure 500m W of Dinwoodie Lodge Cottage	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	310030	590675	SM	Within ZTV
SM12755	Witchshaw Rig, unenclosed settlement 1290m NE of Heithatpark	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	318976	590361	SM	Within ZTV
SM12767	Whiteyett, earthworks 575m SSE to 935m S and 650m S to 1060m S of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: linear earthwork	324881	593244	SM	X
SM12775	Over Rig, enclosure 750m SSW of Whiteyett	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: enclosure (ritual or funerary)	324569	593482	SM	X
SM12783	Craik's Craig, scooped settlement 755m ESE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement	306452	606145	SM	Within ZTV
SM2851	Tanlawhill, settlement 480m WNW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	323275	591486	SM	Within ZTV
SM3835	Steelman's Craig, enclosure 400m S of Watcarrick	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	324766	595858	SM	X

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
SM4057	Stanshielrig, homestead, enclosures, field systems & clearance cairns	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	305807	601731	SM	Within ZTV
SM4062	Mid Raeburn, enclosure 200m NNE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	326498	600600	SM	Within ZTV
SM4333	Bankburnfoot, settlement 375m NW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	326489	592762	SM	X
SM4369	The Knowe, settlement 300m S of Castle O'er Farm	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	324798	592269	SM	Within ZTV
SM4370	Saugh Hill, barrow 28m NNE of summit of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: barrow	324325	599129	SM	Within ZTV
SM4374	Clerkhill, settlements 800m NNW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement; Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	325344	598569	SM	Within ZTV
SM4380	Bankburnfoot, enclosure 1350m WNW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	325377	592814	SM	Within ZTV
SM4384	Shiel Rig, settlement 650m N of Clerkhillgrain	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	326797	598691	SM	Within ZTV
SM4386	Tanlawhill Cottages, farmstead 865 m E of	Secular: farmstead	324749	590902	SM	X
SM4391	Bankburnfoot, settlement 1550m WSW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement; Secular: settlement, including	325214	592124	SM	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
		deserted, depopulated and townships				
SM4457	Deil's Jingle South, linear earthwork	Secular: linear earthwork, dyke	325492	591389	SM	Within ZTV
SM4458	Deil's Jingle North, linear earthwork	Secular: linear earthwork, dyke	325382	593200	SM	Within ZTV
SM4477	Selcoth, scooped homestead 150m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped homestead	313500	607157	SM	Within ZTV
SM4541	Castlehill, settlement 200m NNW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	324619	594996	SM	X
SM4542	Old Johnstone, settlement and farmstead 350m WNW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement; Secular: farmstead	324354	600006	SM	X
SM4543	Eskdalemuir Manse, cairn 230m W of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	325315	597148	SM	X
SM4691	Lyneholm, settlement 500m WSW and homestead 250m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	327322	591490	SM	Within ZTV
SM4691	Lyneholm, settlement 500m WSW and homestead 250m SW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	327322	591490	SM	Within ZTV
SM4692	Tanlawhill, farmstead and field system 1250m NW of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	323159	592428	SM	X
SM4693	Black Esk Bridge, farmstead and cultivation remains 680m S of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	325131	590018	SM	X
SM4694	Tanlawhill, settlement 250m S of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	323714	591028	SM	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
SM4695	Tanlawhill, farmstead and cultivation remains 950m ESE of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	324660	591024	SM	X
SM4696	Tanlawhill, settlement 1150m SE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	324635	590652	SM	Within ZTV
SM4709	John's Wood, two burial mounds	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: mound (ritual or funerary)	324257	603303	SM	Within ZTV
SM4720	Watcarrick, earthwork 140m S of Bankhead	Secular: homestead moat	325291	596348	SM	X
SM4721	Moodlaw, settlement 600m S of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement	325583	600706	SM	Within ZTV
SM4723	Over Cassock, fort and enclosures 40m SSW of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	323063	604492	SM	X
SM4966	Clerkhill, homestead, unenclosed settlements & field system 400m N of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: field or field system	325703	598270	SM	Within ZTV
SM5290	Davington, settlement and field system 400m W of to 1150m WNW of	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	323026	602638	SM	X
SM634	Girdlestanes, stone circle	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: stone circle or ring	325348	596154	SM	X
SM637	Loupin' Stanes, stone circle	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: stone circle or ring	325704	596637	SM	X
SM640	Stiddrig Cairn, long cairn and cairn	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: long cairn	304119	598780	SM	Within ZTV
SM693	Frenchland Tower, tower house	Secular: tower	310172	605371	SM	X
SM7215	Dinwoodie Mains, cremation burials 500m WSW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary:	310394	590540	SM	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
		cremation burial(s) (not under barrow/cairn)				
SM8567	Garpol Water Moated Homestead, 500m SW of Rosseta	Secular: homestead moat	305317	603967	SM	Within ZTV
LB16847	Archbank Farm		309096	606785	Cat A LB	Within ZTV
MDG10005	WHITE WELLS / WHITEWELLS / BODESBECK LAW	FARMSTEAD	316190	610950	National	X
MDG10080	PLEWLANDS HILL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	306614	597945	National	Within ZTV
MDG10081	PLEWLANDS HILL	FARMSTEAD	306616	597915	National	Within ZTV
MDG10084	FLOSHLANDS WOOD / RAEHILLS	STACK STAND; SHEEP FOLD; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	306738	594888	National	Within ZTV
MDG10327	AUCHEN CASTLE POLICIES	TRACKWAY; FISHPOND?; MILL?; RIDGE AND FURROW; WATER CHANNEL; PARK	306299	603501	National	Within ZTV
MDG10825	TANLAWHILL / TANLAW HILL / HIND FELL / 'JOHN BATIE OF TANLAW HILL'	FARMSTEAD; QUARRY; KILN; TOWER HOUSE	323720	591000	National	Within ZTV
MDG11011	WOODHILL EDGE	BURNT MOUND	321300	588040	National	Within ZTV
MDG11172	RAEBURNFOOT / LAMB KNOWE; RAE BURN; MOODLAW BURN	BANK BARROW	325010	599350	National	Within ZTV
MDG11183	COW BURN / KIRKSLIGHT HILL	CORD RIG; PALISADED SETTLEMENT	322040	590360	National	Within ZTV
MDG11208	MARTIN HILL	RING DITCH?; SETTLEMENT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	326100	590410	National	Within ZTV
MDG11764	SHIELSTEAD HILL	LINEAR EARTHWORK	316337	588014	National	Within ZTV
MDG11767	JOHNSTONE HOUSE / JOHNSTONE HILL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	324450	600130	National	X
MDG11874	BARNHILL, BEATTOCK / EVAN WATER	FINDSPOT; STRUCTURE; WALL?	308131	602661	National	Within ZTV
MDG12155	ARCHWOOD HILL	RING DITCH; FORT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	309112	588353	National	Within ZTV
MDG12156	SPEDLIN'S TOWER, TEMPLAND	GARDEN?; TOWER HOUSE	309775	587549	National	Within ZTV
MDG16969	BLACKLAW BURN	SHEEP FOLD	305210	606800	National	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG16970	BLACKLAW BURN	BUILDING	305260	606780	National	Within ZTV
MDG21518	RAEBURNFOOT	TEMPORARY CAMP	325010	599600	National	Within ZTV
MDG253	CHAPEL / ST CUTHBERT'S CHAPEL; CHAPEL FARM COTTAGES	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT; TOWER HOUSE; EARTHWORK; CHAPEL?	307391	605503	National	Within ZTV
MDG255	AULDTON MOTE / ALTON; MOFFAT MOTTE; BIRNOCK WATER; AULDTON MOTTE	RIDGE AND FURROW; MOTTE AND BAILEY	309370	605810	National	Within ZTV
MDG257	MEG TOD'S MOTE / Moffat	ENCLOSURE	309354	605449	National	Within ZTV
MDG271	BLACKLAW TOWER / BLACKLAW BURN; BLACKLAU	CORN DRYING KILN; BUILDING; KILN; ENCLOSURE; TOWER HOUSE; BARN	305210	606730	National	Within ZTV
MDG293	KNOCK HILL / KNOCKHILL/ KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA CHURCH	UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT; SETTLEMENT; CULTIVATION TERRACE; FORT	307345	600455	National	Within ZTV
MDG295	GARPOL WATER	MOAT	305300	603970	National	Within ZTV
MDG303	AUCHEN CASTLE / AUCHENCASTLE; AUCHENCASS; AUCHINCASS; AUCHAN	FISHPOND; FOLLY; ARTILLERY FORT; CASTLE	306319	603502	National	Within ZTV
MDG313	BEATTOCK HILL	BUILDING; SETTLEMENT	306640	602555	National	Within ZTV
MDG316	LOCHHOUSE TOWER	MOAT?; BUILDING?; EARTHWORK?	308110	603390	National	Within ZTV
MDG325	BEATTOCK HILL	FORT	306570	602080	National	Within ZTV
MDG339	BEATTOCK HILL / STANSHEL RIG	PEN; HUT CIRCLE; SETTLEMENT; RING DITCH; FIELD SYSTEM; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	305753	601630	National	Within ZTV
MDG340	STANSHEL RIG / BEATTOCK HILL/ STANSHEL RIG	BUILDING; SETTLEMENT	305620	601610	National	Within ZTV
MDG341	EYRE BURN / Kinnel Water	BUILDING; CAIRN; SETTLEMENT; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	305000	600000	National	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG395	WALLS / FRENCHLAND; ROGERMOOR	MOAT	310100	606020	National	Within ZTV
MDG399	FRENCHLAND	CULTIVATION TERRACE; FARMSTEAD	310250	605750	National	Within ZTV
MDG432	MOODLAW	SETTLEMENT?	325570	600700	National	Within ZTV
MDG442	MID RAEBURN	SETTLEMENT	326500	600590	National	Within ZTV
MDG445	UPPER DAVINGTON / UPPER DAVID'S TOWN/ UPPER DAVIDSTON/ DAINTON/ DAVINGTON	CULTIVATION TERRACE; DESERTED SETTLEMENT	323100	602300	National	Within ZTV
MDG449	JOHNSTONE HOUSE / OLD JOHNSTONE	RIDGE AND FURROW; BUILDING; SETTLEMENT?	324350	600000	National	Within ZTV
MDG453	JOHN'S WOOD, FINGLAND / JOHN'S WOOD 1/ FINGLAND BRAE	CAIRN	324180	603270	National	Within ZTV
MDG454	JOHN'S WOOD, FINGLAND / JOHN'S WOOD 2/ FINGLAND BRAE	CAIRN	324250	603310	National	Within ZTV
MDG4587	FRENCHLAND / FRENCHLAND TOWER; FRENCHLANDS	TOWER HOUSE	310170	605370	National	Within ZTV
MDG4594	GARPOL WATER	MOTTE AND BAILEY	305060	604020	National	Within ZTV
MDG4595	COATS HILL / COATES HILL/ COATSHILL QUARRY	MOTTE	307210	604120	National	Within ZTV
MDG4630	DYKE / Coats Hill	STANDING STONE	308374	603817	National	Within ZTV
MDG4633	COATS HILL / MOFFAT GOLF COURSE/ MOFFAT GOLF CLUB HOUSE	ENCLOSURE	307427	604824	National	Within ZTV
MDG474	OVER CASSOCK / BARR BURN	ENCLOSURE; FORT	323093	604465	National	Within ZTV
MDG4747	DINWOODIE MAINS / Watch Hill	CREMATION CEMETERY	310380	590540	National	Within ZTV
MDG476	WHITE SIKE	SHIELING?; HUT	322810	602950	National	Within ZTV
MDG477	WHITE SIKE	SHIELING?; HUT	322850	602850	National	X
MDG478	WHITE SIKE	RING DITCH	322970	602980	National	Within ZTV
MDG4942	CAPPLEGILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; SETTLEMENT	314350	609660	National	X
MDG4984	EASTER EARSHAIG / Easter Ershaig	UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	304839	602443	National	within ZTV
MDG4985	EASTER EARSHAIG / Easter Ershaig	BUILDING	304700	602400	National	within ZTV
MDG4986	EASTER EARSHAIG / Easter Ershaig	KILN	304746	602413	National	within ZTV
MDG5028	COATS HILL / COTES HILL; MOFFAT GOLF COURSE	ROAD	307802	604370	National	within ZTV



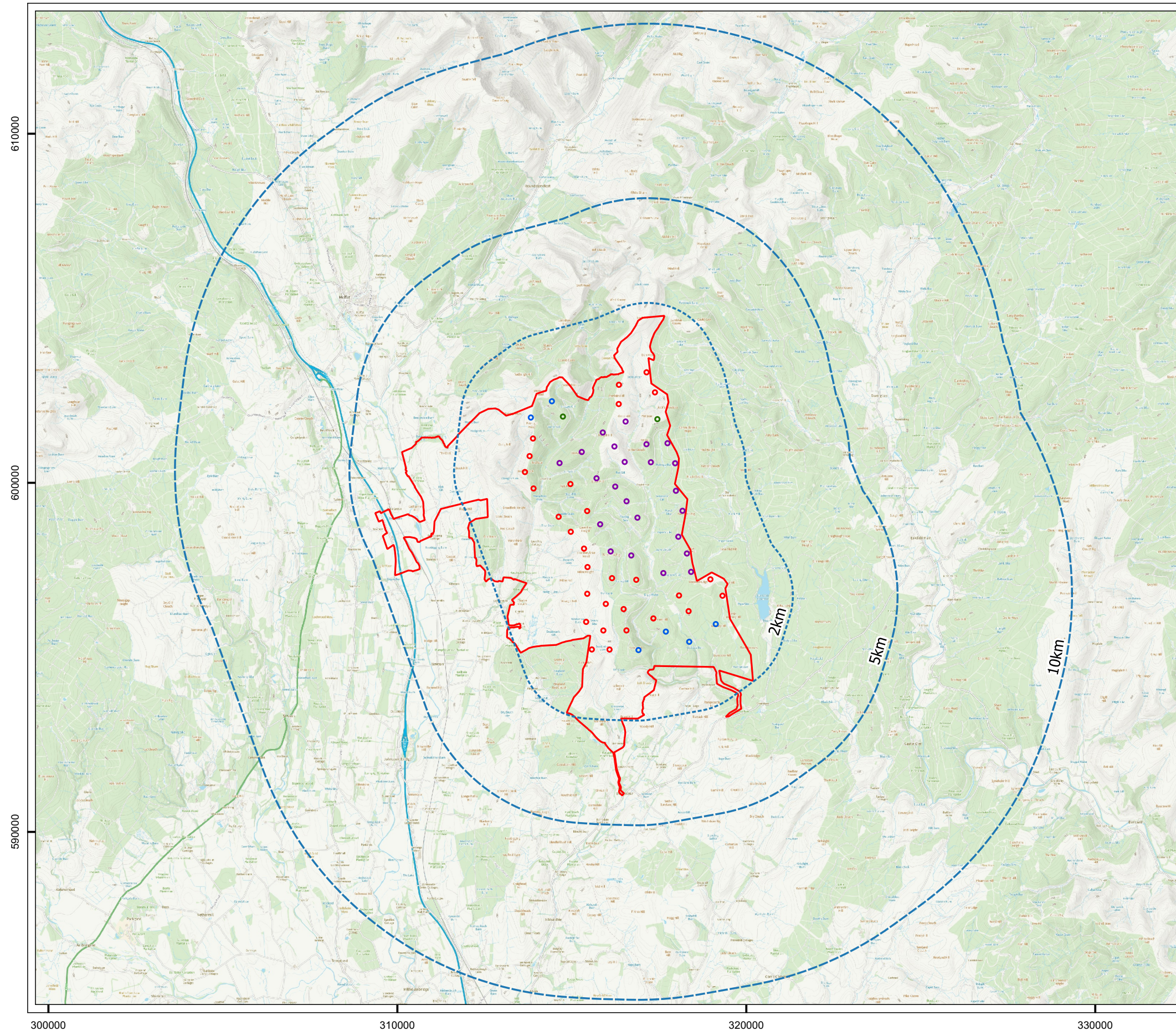
Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG5222	WITCHSHAW RIG	ENCLOSURE; UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	318974	590371	National	within ZTV
MDG5368	KIRKSTILE KNOWE / RYECastle BURN/ BROOMHILLBANK HILL	BURNT MOUND	312738	590390	National	X
MDG6655	HANGINGSHAW	ENCLOSURE	309765	589816	National	Within ZTV
MDG6725	STIDRIGGS	SETTLEMENT; FORT	306136	599478	National	Within ZTV
MDG6728	LITTLE KNOCKILSINE HILL	SITE?; CAIRN	305535	598939	National	Within ZTV
MDG6736	PARK HILL, HILLHEAD / PARKS; PARKHILL	ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH; BUILDING; FORT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	306149	597489	National	Within ZTV
MDG6747	DUMGREE CHURCH / PARK HILL; DUNGREIOCH; DRUMGEIOCH; DUNGREE; DUMGREE, OLD PARISH CHURCH	CEMETERY; CULTIVATION TERRACE; BUILDING PLATFORM?; CHURCH	306148	596763	National	Within ZTV
MDG6751	THE MOUNT, LOCHWOOD / LOCHWOOD CASTLE; LOCHWOOD TOWER	MOUND; TOWER HOUSE; GARDEN; BUILDING; MOTTE	308464	596856	National	Within ZTV
MDG6758	STIDDRIG	CAIRN	304087	598791	National	Within ZTV
MDG6761	STIDDRIG / BROADSHAW RIG/ STIDRIGGS/ STIDDRIG LONG CAIRN	LONG CAIRN	304126	598773	National	Within ZTV
MDG6787	DUFF KINNEL BANK, RAEHILLS / DUFFKINNEL BANK	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	306148	594936	National	Within ZTV
MDG7107	FIRTREE HILL	SETTLEMENT	316330	587670	National	Within ZTV
MDG7136	DINWOODIE GREEN / DINWOODIEGREEN	SETTLEMENT	311414	588562	National	Within ZTV
MDG7311	GARPOL WATER	HUT CIRCLE	305028	603588	National	Within ZTV
MDG7312	GARPOL WATER	HUT CIRCLE	305077	603426	National	Within ZTV
MDG7313	GARPOL WATER	BURNT MOUND	305670	603250	National	Within ZTV
MDG7315	GATET HILL	HUT CIRCLE	305500	602800	National	Within ZTV
MDG7321	GARPOL WATER	BURNT MOUND	305090	603840	National	Within ZTV
MDG7326	KIRKHOLM / Kirkholm Hill	ENCLOSURE	310040	590690	National	Within ZTV
MDG7335	DALMAKETHAR / Dinwoodie Hill	ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT	310751	592422	National	Within ZTV
MDG7345	BROOMHILLBANK HILL / Broomhill Bank Hill	FORT; CULTIVATION	312850	590860	National	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
		TERRACE; CORD RIG; PALISADED ENCLOSURE				
MDG7495	CARTERTON	SETTLEMENT; FORT	320330	589560	National	Within ZTV
MDG7508	WHITCASTLES / LITTLE HARTFELL	STONE CIRCLE	322400	588060	National	Within ZTV
MDG7560	'STONE RINGS', RENNALDBURN / HARTMANOR	SETTLEMENT	326020	597140	National	Within ZTV
MDG7561	'LOUPIN STANES', HARTMANOR / RIVER WHITE ESK/ HART MANOR HOTEL	STONE CIRCLE	325706	596641	National	Within ZTV
MDG7562	WATCARRICK / CHAPEL OF WATCARRICK	EARTHWORK; CEMETERY; GRANGE; CHAPEL	325260	596340	National	Within ZTV
MDG7563	'GIRDLE STANES', COTE / GIRDLESTANES/ RIVER WHITE ESK	STONE CIRCLE	325346	596150	National	Within ZTV
MDG7564	BESSIE'S HILL	FORT	325040	595400	National	Within ZTV
MDG7567	RAEBURNFOOT	RING DITCH	325120	599150	National	Within ZTV
MDG7578	ESKDALEMUIR MANSE	CAIRN	325314	597150	National	Within ZTV
MDG7580	CLERK HILL / CLERK HILL 2/ CLERKHILL	SETTLEMENT	325820	598290	National	X
MDG7583	CLERK HILL / CLERK HILL 1/ CLERKHILL	UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	325590	598350	National	Within ZTV
MDG7584	CLERK HILL / CLERK HILL 2	RING DITCH; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	325660	598170	National	Within ZTV
MDG7603	CLERKHILL BURN / CLERKHILL BURN 1/ CLERKHILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; FARMSTEAD	326390	598540	National	X
MDG7604	RAEBURNFOOT	FORT ANNEXE; FORT	325100	599080	National	Within ZTV
MDG7607	SHIEL RIG	FARMSTEAD	326780	598690	National	Within ZTV
MDG7610	CLERK HILL	CORD RIG	325500	598400	National	Within ZTV
MDG7613	CLERK HILL / CLERKHILL/ CLERK HILL 1	FARMSTEAD; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT; FIELD SYSTEM	325350	598570	National	Within ZTV
MDG7614	TOM'S KNOWE / HOLM; TOM'S KNOWE CAIRN; ESKDALEMUIR	BANK BARROW	325013	597980	National	Within ZTV
MDG7626	STEELMAN'S CRAIG, WATCARRICK	SETTLEMENT	324760	595850	National	Within ZTV
MDG7627	BESSIE'S HILL	SETTLEMENT	324900	595540	National	Within ZTV
MDG7628	CASTLEHILL / TWIN RINGS/ CASTLEHILL COTTAGE	SETTLEMENT	324615	594992	National	Within ZTV
MDG7630	SAUGH HILL	BARROW?	324340	599080	National	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG7632	BANK HEAD HILL / BANKHEAD HILL/ BANK HEAD HILL 2/ BANKBURNFOOT	SETTLEMENT	326480	592760	National	Within ZTV
MDG7634	WHITE BIRREN, LYNEHOLM HILL / LYNEHOLM	SETTLEMENT	327320	591480	National	Within ZTV
MDG7642	DEIL'S JINGLE, CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	325433	591186	National	Within ZTV
MDG7643	BILLHOLM / RIVER ESK	FORTIFICATION; EARTHWORK	327950	592050	National	X
MDG7657	LYNEHOLM / LYNEHOLM HILL	SETTLEMENT	327625	591459	National	within ZTV
MDG7660	GREEN HILL, LYNEHOLM	ENCLOSURE; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT?	326941	592236	National	X
MDG7663	BANK HEAD HILL / BANKBURNFOOT/ BANK HEAD HILL 1/ DEIL'S JINGLE	SETTLEMENT	325360	592810	National	within ZTV
MDG7674	YARDS RIG / BANKBURNFOOT	FARMSTEAD; SETTLEMENT	325200	592130	National	within ZTV
MDG7688	MILL BURN / DONNAHILL	FARMSTEAD; FIELD SYSTEM; SHEEP FOLD	325150	590030	National	within ZTV
MDG7694	CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	325052	593462	National	within ZTV
MDG7695	CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	325289	592900	National	within ZTV
MDG7700	CAMP HILL, BAILIEHILL	SETTLEMENT; BUILDING; PLATFORM; PEN; FORT	325580	590520	National	within ZTV
MDG7703	CASTLE O'ER	ENCLOSURE; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FORT	324190	592850	National	within ZTV
MDG7704	THE KNOWE / CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK; SETTLEMENT	324790	592260	National	within ZTV
MDG7716	DOWNEY HILL / DOWNEY HILL 2	SETTLEMENT?; FARMSTEAD	324750	590910	National	within ZTV
MDG7721	DOWNEY HILL	SETTLEMENT; SHEEP FOLD	324640	590640	National	within ZTV
MDG7725	BLACKHOUSE HILL / WESTSIDE/ 'EMBILHOUFBURNFOOT'	CULTIVATION TERRACE; FARMSTEAD	323140	592390	National	within ZTV
MDG7727	CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	324212	592558	National	within ZTV
MDG7736	DOWNEY HILL / DOWNEY HILL 1/ TANLAWHILL	FARMSTEAD	324630	591030	National	within ZTV
MDG7737	CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	324857	593430	National	X
MDG7739	CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	324670	593753	National	X
MDG7740	CASTLE O'ER ESTATE	LINEAR EARTHWORK	324600	593900	National	X

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG7747	TANLAWHILL	SETTLEMENT	323270	591480	National	Within ZTV
MDG7749	OVER RIG / RIVER WHITE ESK	ENCLOSURE	324550	593450	National	Within ZTV
MDG7774	BLAE BECK / Blaebeck	BURNT MOUND	309280	607790	National	Within ZTV
MDG8179	SPOON BURN	BUILDING; STRUCTURE; CULTIVATION TERRACE; ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT	315500	610550	National	Within ZTV
MDG8186	EASTER EARSHAIG / Easter Ershaig	SETTLEMENT; BUILDING; KILN; UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	304791	602469	National	Within ZTV
MDG8187	BORDER - CRAWFORD - INVERESK (?) / CHAPELHILL/ MOFFAT GOLF COURSE/ MUCKLE HILL/ HOLEHOUSE LINN/ AULHOUSEHILL BRIDGE	QUARRY; ROAD	306297	607543	National	Within ZTV
MDG8575	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316330	587920	National	Within ZTV
MDG8683	CARRIFRAN / CARRIFRAN BURN/ CARRIFRAN 1	FARMSTEAD	315830	611385	National	Within ZTV
MDG8691	CARRIFRAN / Carrifran Cottage	CAIRN	316110	611340	National	X
MDG8708	BORDER-CRAWFORD-INVERESK (CHAPEL HILL) / Chapelhill	ROAD	307092	605727	National	Within ZTV
MDG8729	JENNET'S KNOWE / ROUNDSTONEFOOT	BURNT MOUND	314230	609040	National	Within ZTV
MDG8730	CARRIFRAN BURN / CARRIFRAN 1	FARMSTEAD	316070	611710	National	X
MDG8731	PEATSHIEL SIKE	STANDING STONE	316190	609720	National	Within ZTV
MDG8918	STANSHIEL RIG	BURNT MOUND	305950	601550	National	X
MDG8919	STANSHIEL RIG	BURNT MOUND	305980	601650	National	X
MDG8923	BORELAND	TOWER HOUSE	306520	595740	National	Within ZTV
MDG8927	AUCHENY SIKE	BURNT MOUND	305640	594350	National	X
MDG9205	PARK HILL, HILLHEAD	HOUSE PLATFORM; RING DITCH; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	306490	597780	National	Within ZTV
MDG9229	THE BARRS	BURNT MOUND	322540	605140	National	X
MDG9318	LOCHBROW	RING DITCH; BARROW	309529	589136	National	Within ZTV
MDG9320	LOCHBROW	ENCLOSURE?; SETTLEMENT?	309450	588720	National	Within ZTV
MDG9513	CHAPEL / FULLSHAW; EVAN WATER; CHAPEL FARM	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	306450	606150	National	Within ZTV
MDG9579	DINWOODIE MAINS	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	310850	590120	National	Within ZTV

Ref	Name	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Status	ZTV?
MDG9606	LOCHBROW	PIT DEFINED ENCLOSURE; CURSUS	309500	589370	National	Within ZTV
MDG9607	HANGINGSHAW	PALISADED SETTLEMENT	309830	589800	National	Within ZTV
MDG9610	LOCHBROW	PIT DEFINED ENCLOSURE	309430	589160	National	Within ZTV
MDG9611	LOCHBROW	SQUARE BARROW?; PIT ALIGNMENT	309480	589230	National	Within ZTV
MDG9673	EASTER EARSHAIG / Easter Ershaig	SETTLEMENT	304790	602470	National	Within ZTV
MDG9702	HUTTON MOTE / HUTTON MOTTE	MOTTE	316350	589360	National	Within ZTV
MDG9703	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SETTLEMENT	316260	587850	National	Within ZTV
MDG9772	EYRE BURN	SETTLEMENT; SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	305250	600490	National	Within ZTV
MDG9773	STANSHIEL RIG / BEATTOCK HILL	FIELD SYSTEM	305700	601600	National	Within ZTV
MDG9774	STANSHIEL RIG / BEATTOCK HILL	PEN; SETTLEMENT	305690	601830	National	Within ZTV
MDG9775	STANSHIEL RIG / BEATTOCK HILL	HUT CIRCLE	305570	601570	National	Within ZTV
MDG9776	STANSHIEL RIG / BEATTOCK HILL	RING DITCH; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	305600	601650	National	Within ZTV
MDG9777	EYRE BURN	CAIRN	305340	600570	National	Within ZTV
MDG9778	EYRE BURN	CAIRN	305230	600350	National	Within ZTV
MDG9858	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316290	587890	National	Within ZTV
MDG9908	STOBOHILL	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	318817	587300	National	X
MDG9937	JENNET'S KNOWE	BURNT MOUND	314230	609052	National	Within ZTV
MDG9938	JENNET'S KNOWE	BURNT MOUND	314230	609050	National	Within ZTV
MDG9939	JENNET'S KNOWE	BURNT MOUND	314230	609030	National	Within ZTV
MDG9987	BODESBECK BURN	HOUSE PLATFORM	317100	609560	National	Within ZTV
MDG9988	BODESBECK	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	315150	609720	National	X



Key

- Inner Study Area (ISA)
- Outer Study Areas (OSA)

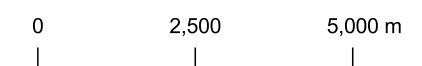
Wind Turbine

- 180m to tip
- 200m to tip
- 220m to tip
- 250m to tip

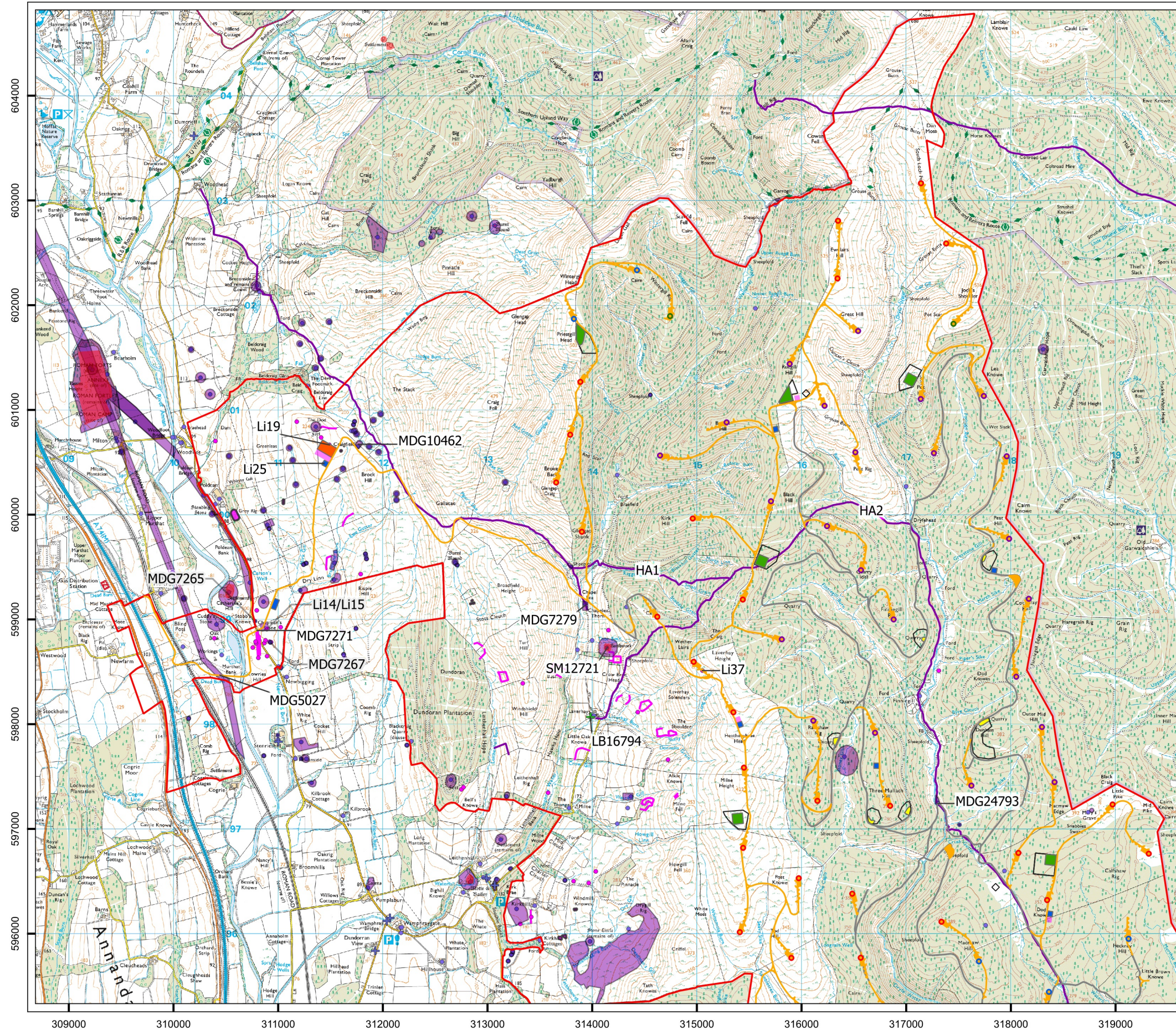
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2023)



1:120,000 @ A3



AI Figure 9.1: Cultural Heritage Study Areas



Key

- Inner Study Area (ISA)
- Wind Turbine
  - 180m to tip
  - 200m to tip
  - 225m to tip
  - 250m to tip
  - ◇ Permanent Met Masts
- Acces Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Building
  - + Category C
  - Known non-designated heritage asset (Dumfries and Galloway HER)
  - LIDAR Anomaly

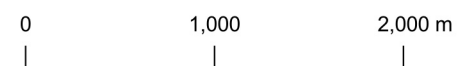
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2023)

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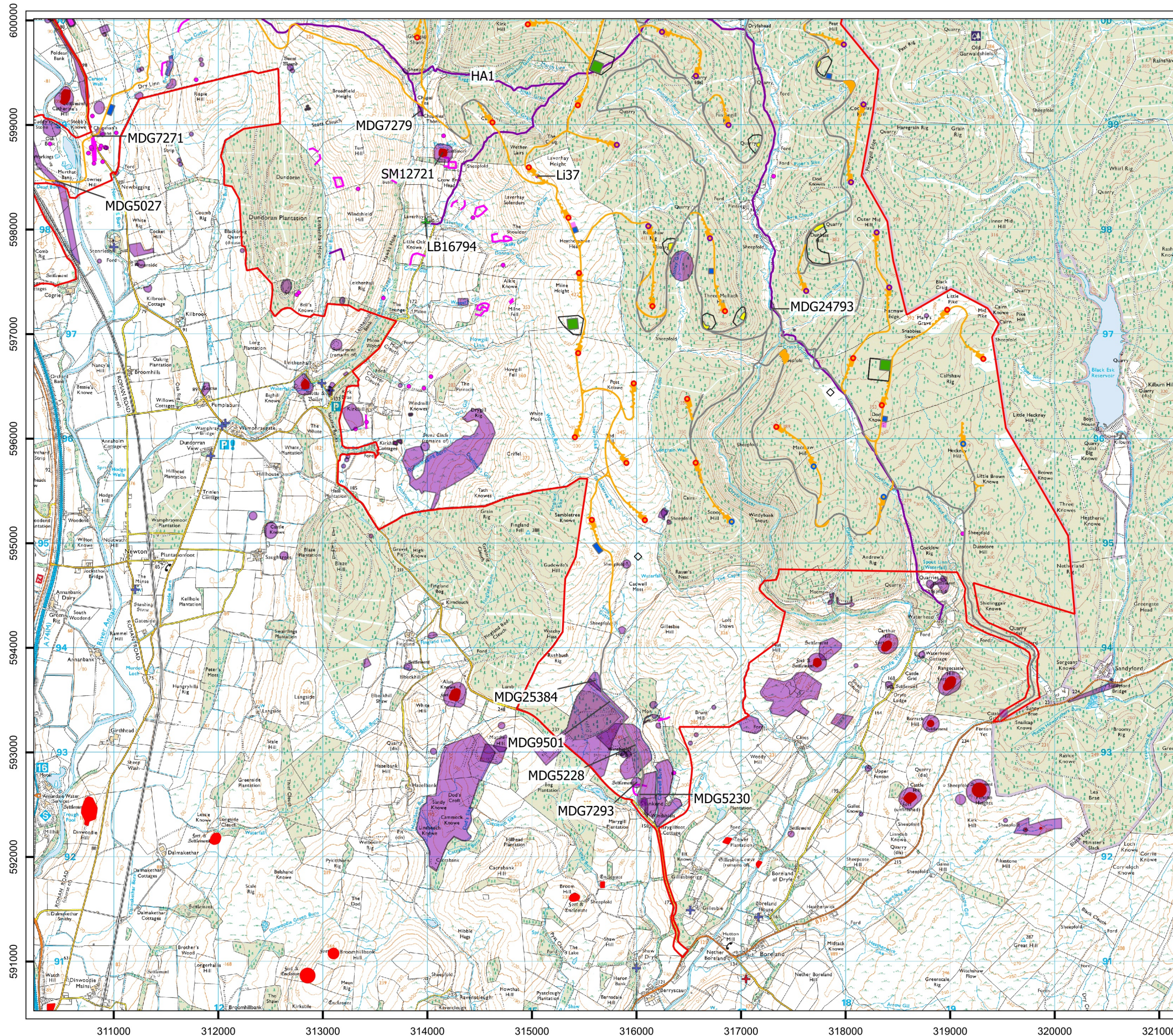
The DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) was received August 2019, augmented with further up-to-date HER data provided by DGC



1:40,000 @ A3



AI Figure 9.2: Heritage Assets and LIDAR Anomalies within the ISA – North. (Designated assets and identified construction impacts upon undesiganted assets labelled)



Key

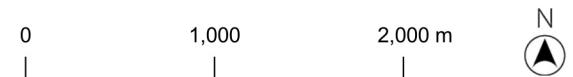
- Inner Study Area (ISA)
- Wind Turbine
  - 180m to tip
  - 200m to tip
  - 225m to tip
  - 250m to tip
  - ◇ Permanent Met Masts
- Acces Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Listed Buildings
  - + Category A
  - + Category B
  - + Category C
- Scheduled Monuments
- Known non-designated heritage asset (Dumfries and Galloway HER)
- LIDAR Anomaly

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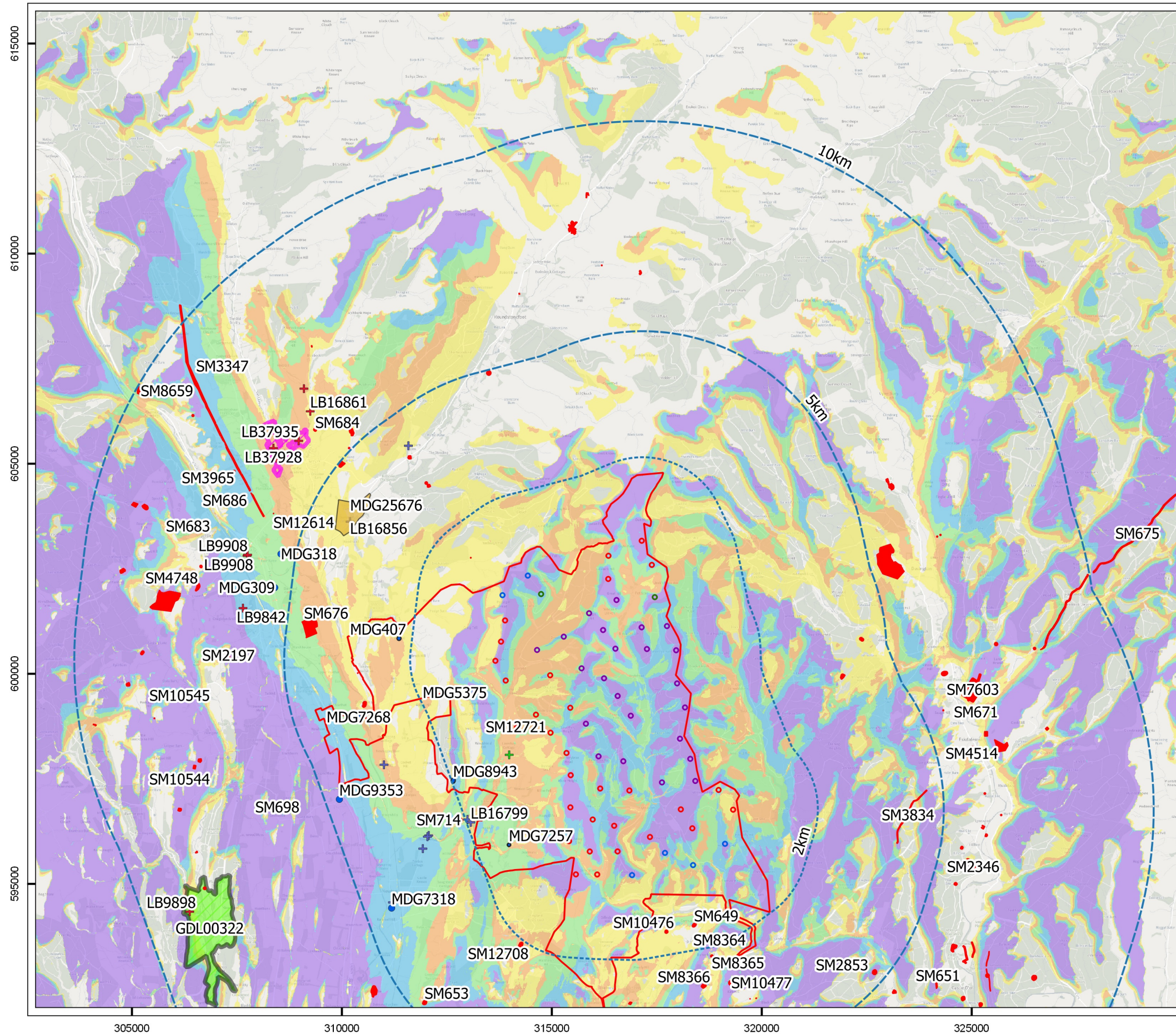
© Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 2023. The HES GIS Data contained in this material was obtained December 2022. The most publicly available up to date HES GIS Data can be obtained from <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/downloads>

The DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) was received August 2019, augmented with further up-to-date HER data provided by DGC

1:40,000 @ A3



AI Figure 9.3: Heritage Assets and LIDAR Anomalies within the ISA – South. (Designated assets and identified construction impacts upon undesigned assets labelled)



Key

- Inner Study Area (ISA)
- Outer Study Areas (OSA)
- Wind Turbine
  - 180m to tip
  - 200m to tip
  - 225m to tip
  - 250m to tip
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL)
- Listed Buildings
  - + Cat A
  - + Cat B
  - + Cat C
  - Non-Designated Heritage Asset
- Non-Inventory Designed Landscape (NIDL)
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)
  - 1 - 12 Turbines Visible
  - 13 - 24 Turbines Visible
  - 25 - 36 Turbines Visible
  - 37 - 48 Turbines Visible
  - 49 - 60 Turbines Visible

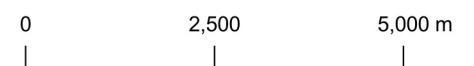
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2023)

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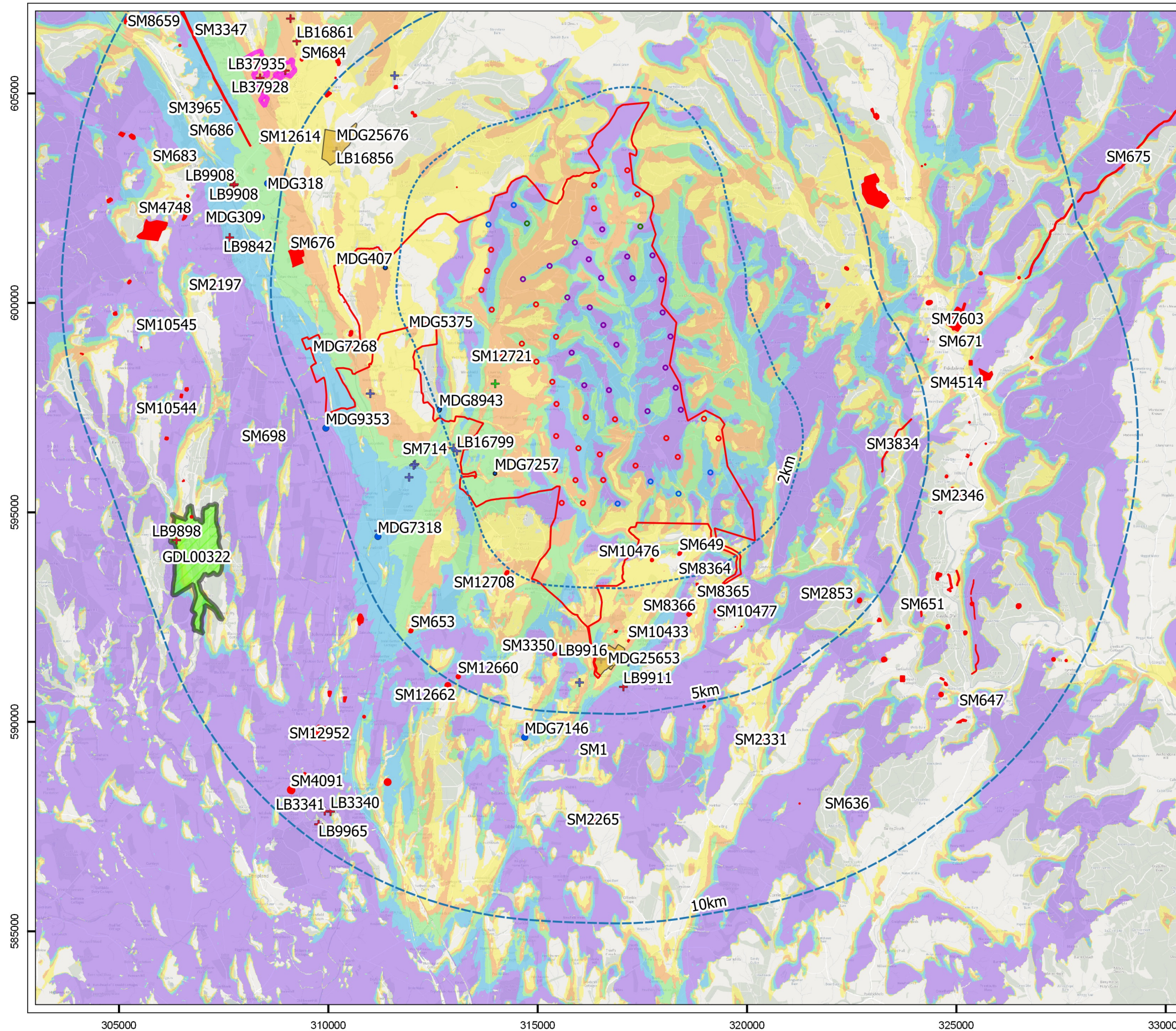
The DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) was received August 2019, augmented with further up-to-date HER data provided by DGC



1:100,000 @ A3



AI Figure 9.4. Heritage Assets within the OSA – North. (Assets assessed in detail in the text of this chapter labelled)



Key

- Inner Study Area (ISA)
- Outer Study Areas (OSA)
- Wind Turbine
  - 180m to tip
  - 200m to tip
  - 225m to tip
  - 250m to tip
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL)
- Listed Buildings
  - + Cat A
  - + Cat B
  - + Cat C
  - Non-Designated Heritage Asset
- Non-Inventory Designed Landscape (NIDL)
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)
  - 1 - 12 Turbines Visible
  - 13 - 24 Turbines Visible
  - 25 - 36 Turbines Visible
  - 37 - 48 Turbines Visible
  - 49 - 60 Turbines Visible

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2023)

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The DGC Historic Environment Record (HER) was received August 2019, augmented with further up-to-date HER data provided by DGC



1:100,000 @ A3



AI Figure 9.5. Heritage Assets within the OSA – South. (Assets assessed in detail in the text of this chapter labelled)



April 2023

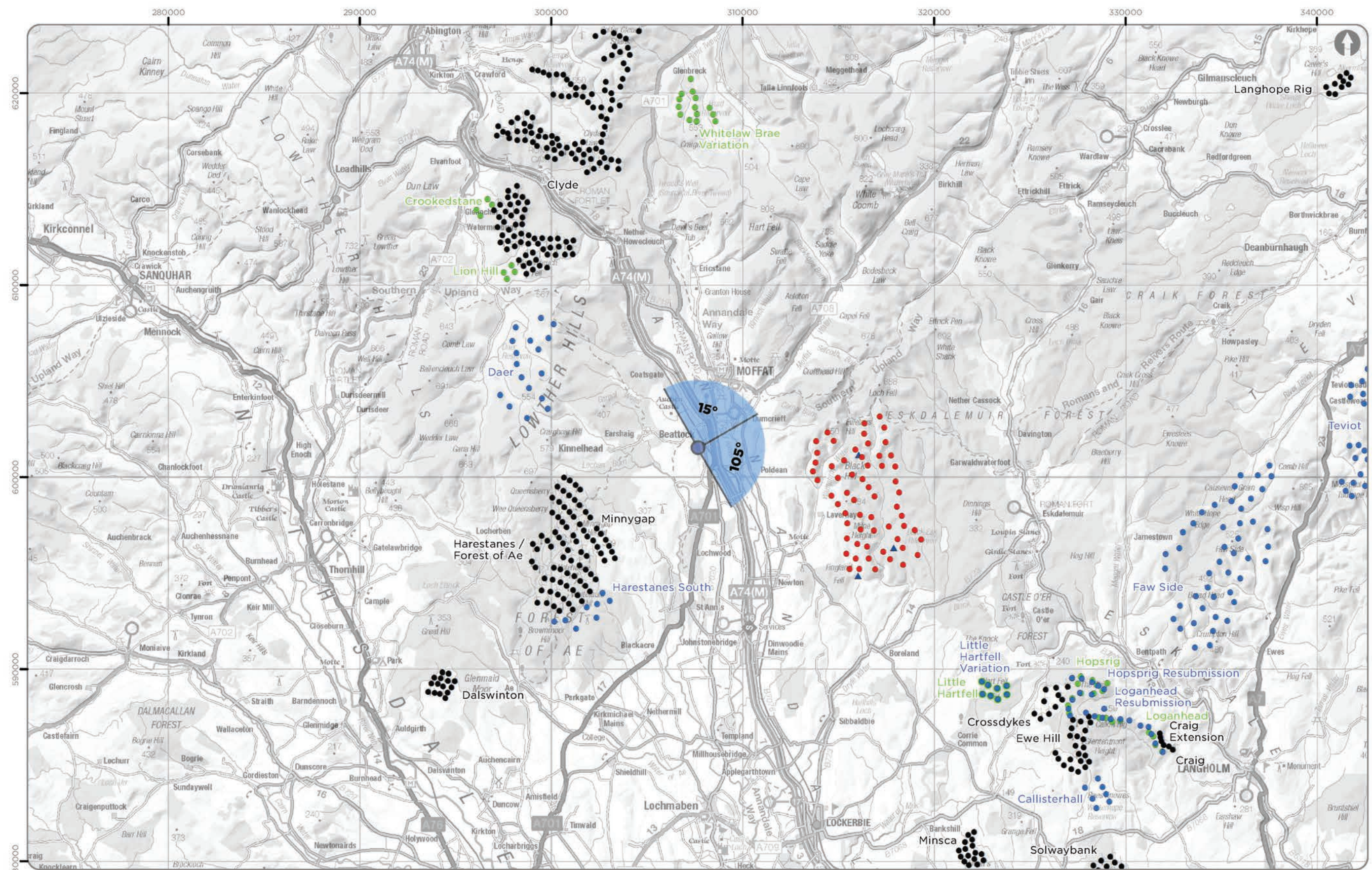
**Additional Information**

Cultural Heritage: Viewpoint Visualisations

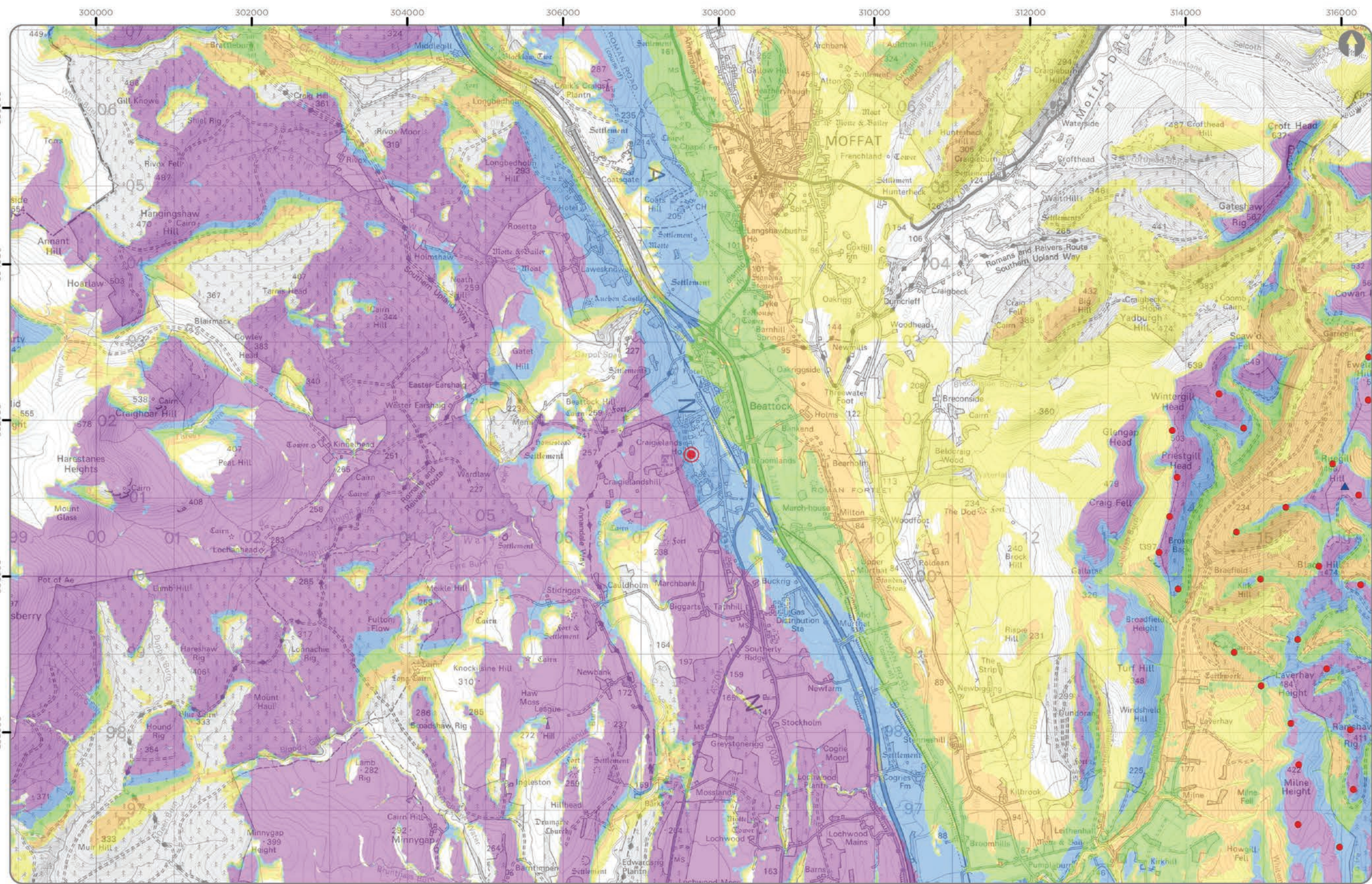
**Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm**

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AI Figure 9.8	Viewpoint 3: SM698: Lochwood Castle
AI Figure 9.9	Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House
AI Figure 9.10	Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of
AI Figure 9.11	Viewpoint 6: SM10476: Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement
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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

- Legend**
- Proposed Turbine Location
  - ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location
- Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)
- Operational
  - Consented
  - Appeal / Application
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**
- No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**
- 1 - 12
  - 13 - 24
  - 25 - 36
  - 37 - 48
  - 49 - 60
- Viewpoint:**
- 90 Degree Field of View
  - No 53.5 Degree Field of View

**Note:**

- ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.
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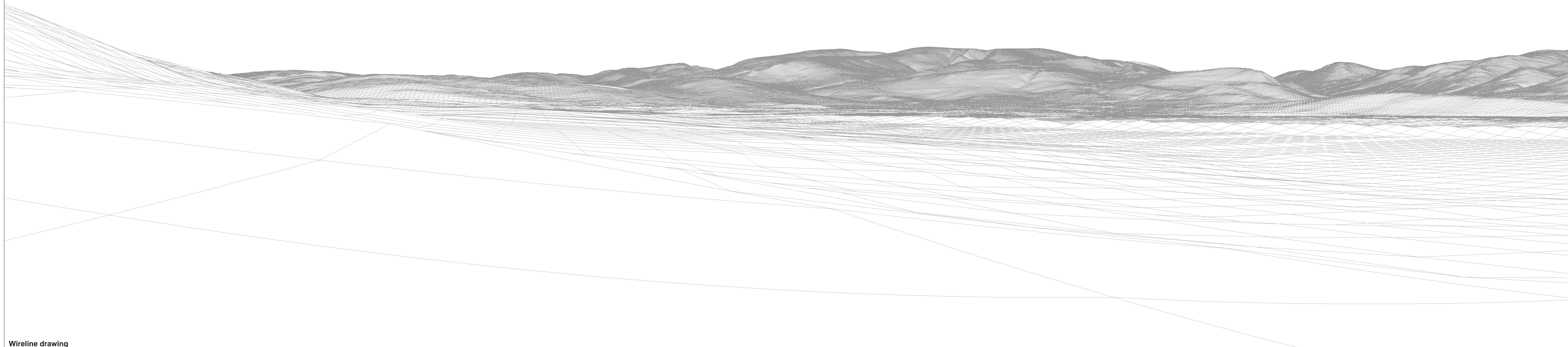
**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.6a  
Viewpoint 1: LB9842: Craigelands House

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		

Clyde (12km)

Greyside (23.8km)



Wireline drawing

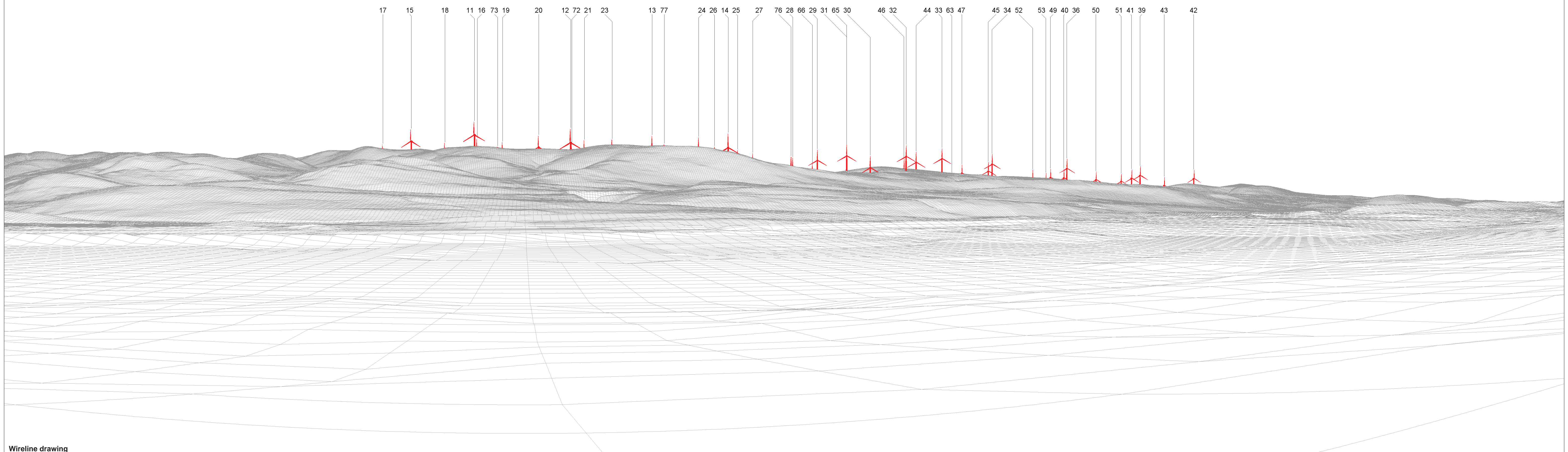
OS reference: 307644 E 601561 N  
Eye level: 116.6 mAOD  
Direction of view: 15°  
Nearest turbine: 6141 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

**AI Figure: 9.6b**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 1: LB9842: Craigelands House  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Proposed Development (6.1km)

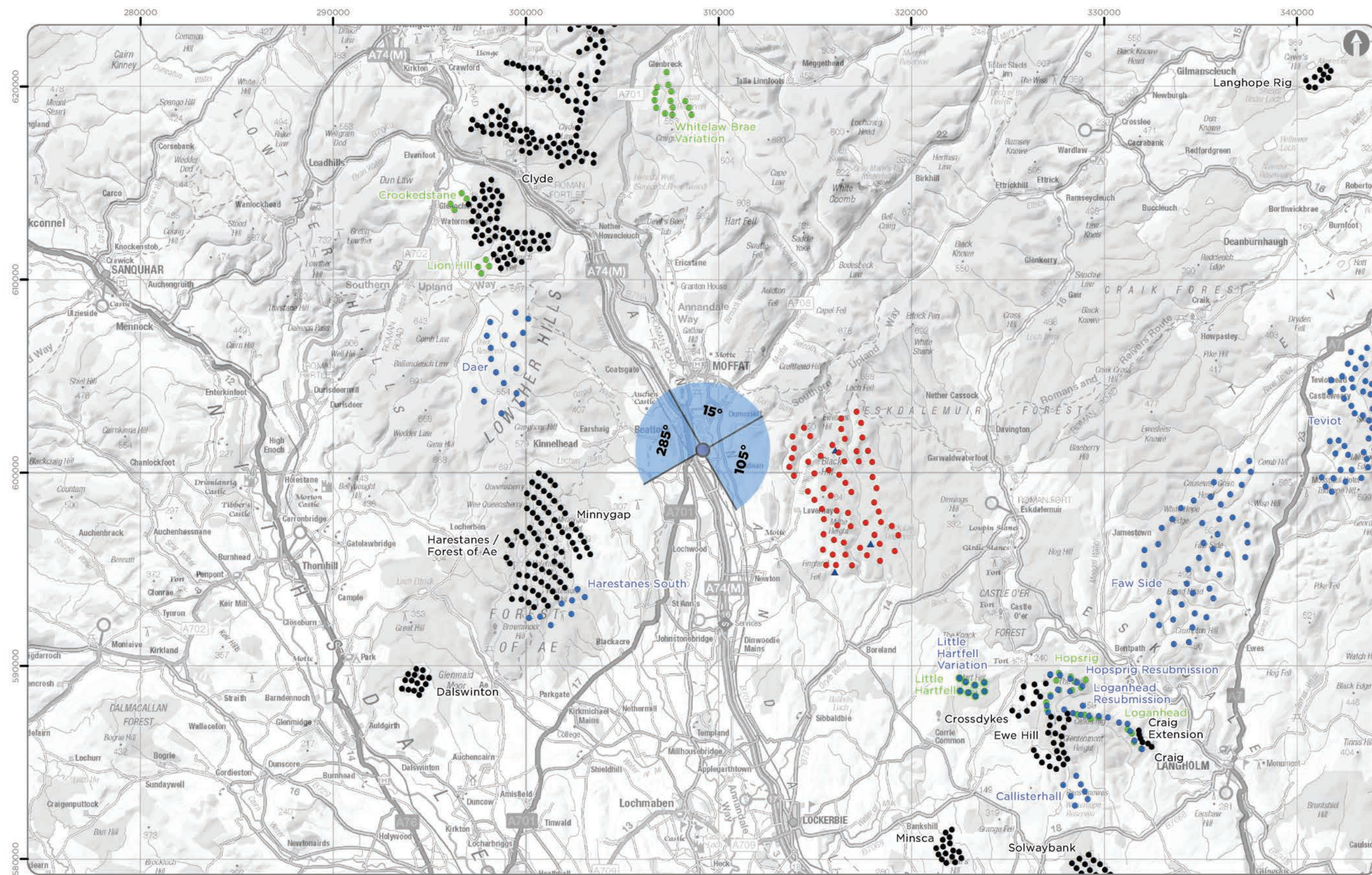


Wireline drawing

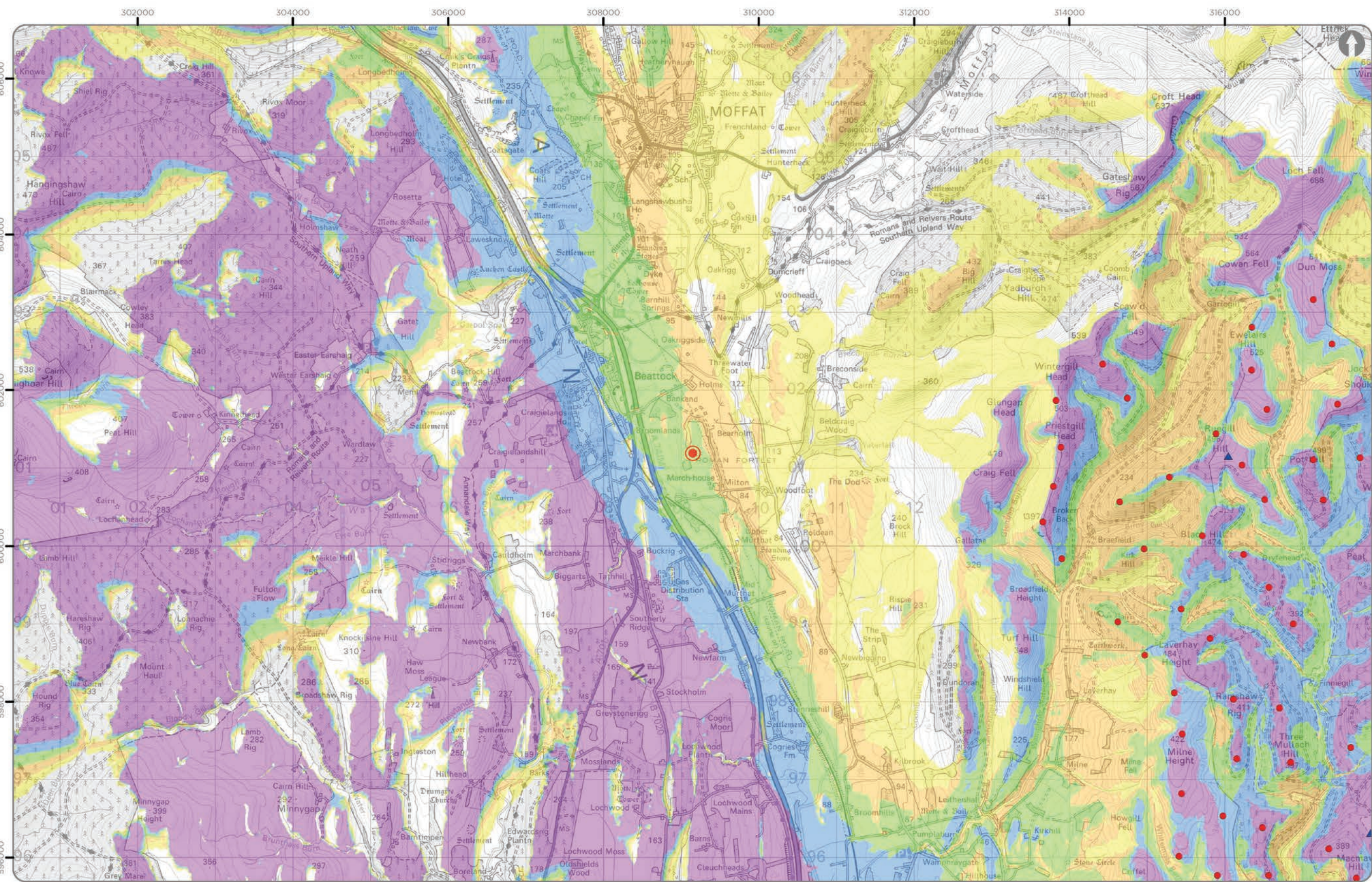
OS reference: 307644 E 601561 N  
Eye level: 116.6 mAOD  
Direction of view: 105°  
Nearest turbine: 6141 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A



Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

**Note:**  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

**Legend**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Met Mast Location

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

**Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

**No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

**Viewpoint:**

- 90 Degree Field of View
- No 53.5 Degree Field of View

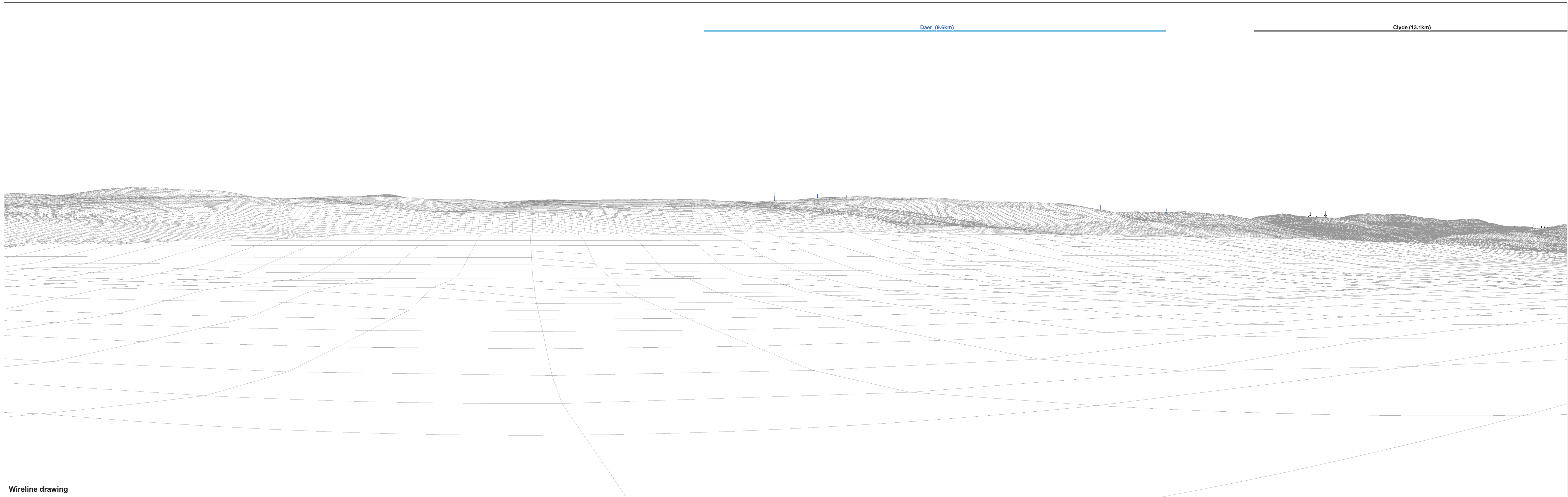
**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.7a  
Viewpoint 2: SM676: Milton, Roman Fort, fortlet and camps

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum





Wireline drawing

OS reference: 309147 E 601189 N  
 Eye level: 108.7 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 285°  
 Nearest turbine: 4594 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

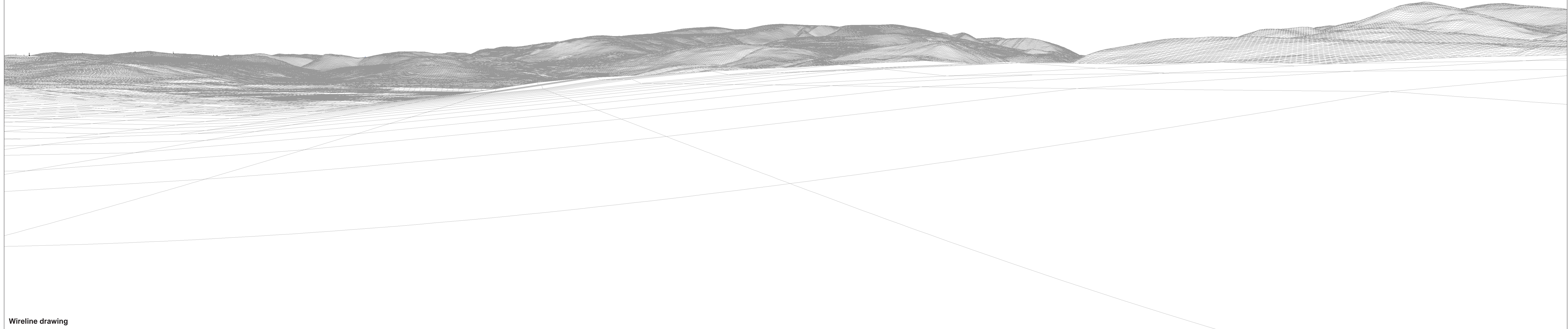
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 Lens: N/A  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: N/A

**AI Figure: 9.7b**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 2: SM676: Milton, Roman Fort, fortlet and camps  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Clyde (13.1km)

Clyde Extension (19km)

Greyside (24.4km)



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 309147 E 601189 N  
Eye level: 108.7 mAOD  
Direction of view: 15°  
Nearest turbine: 4594 m

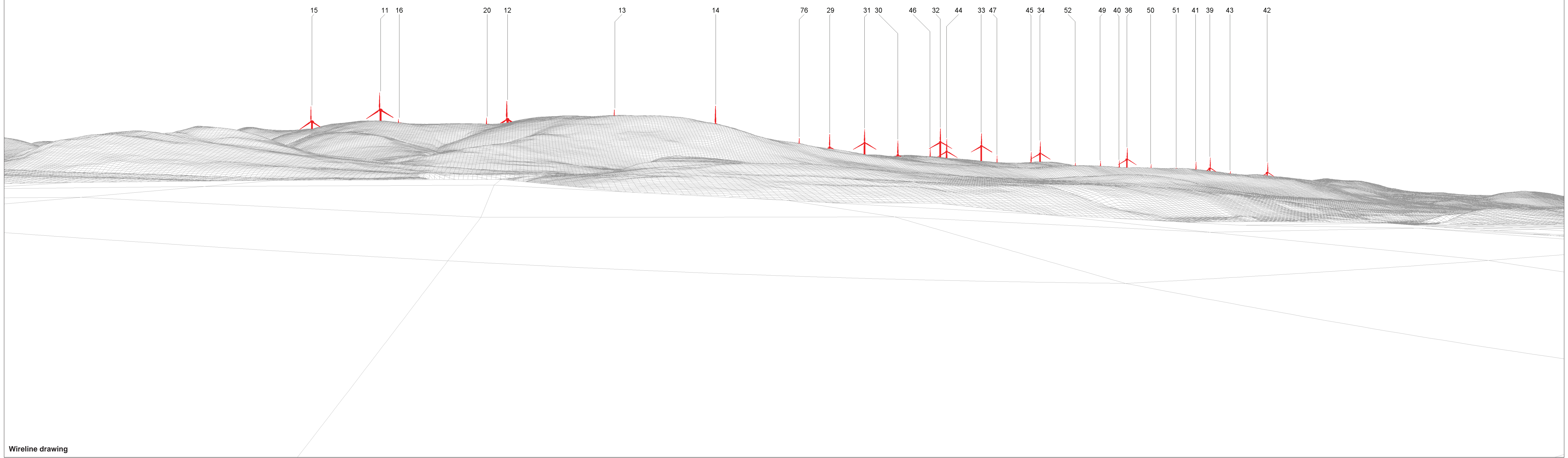
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Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

**AI Figure: 9.7c**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 2: SM676: Milton, Roman Fort, fortlet and camps  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Proposed Development (4.6km)



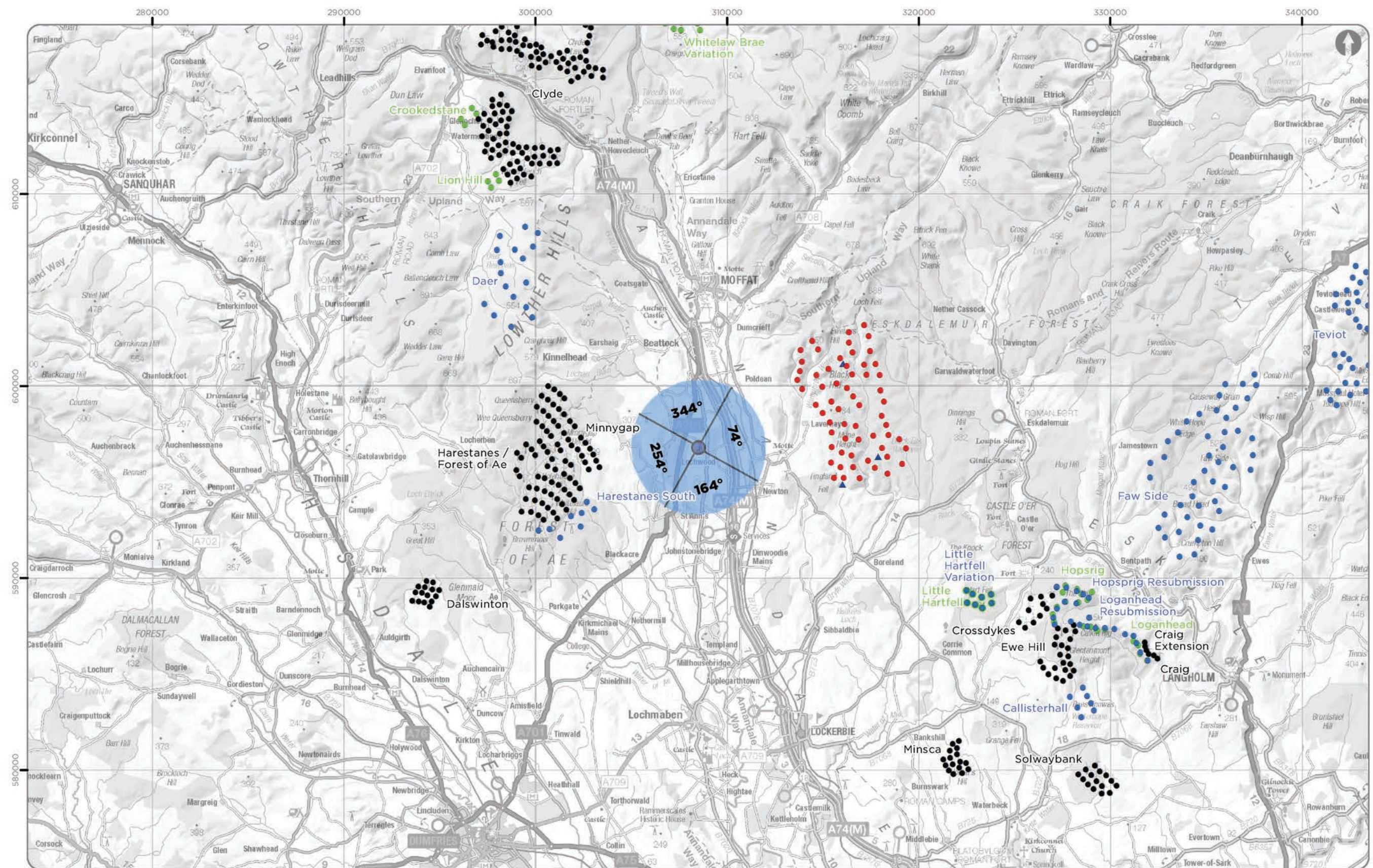
Wireline drawing

OS reference: 309147 E 601189 N  
Eye level: 108.7 mAOD  
Direction of view: 105°  
Nearest turbine: 4594 m

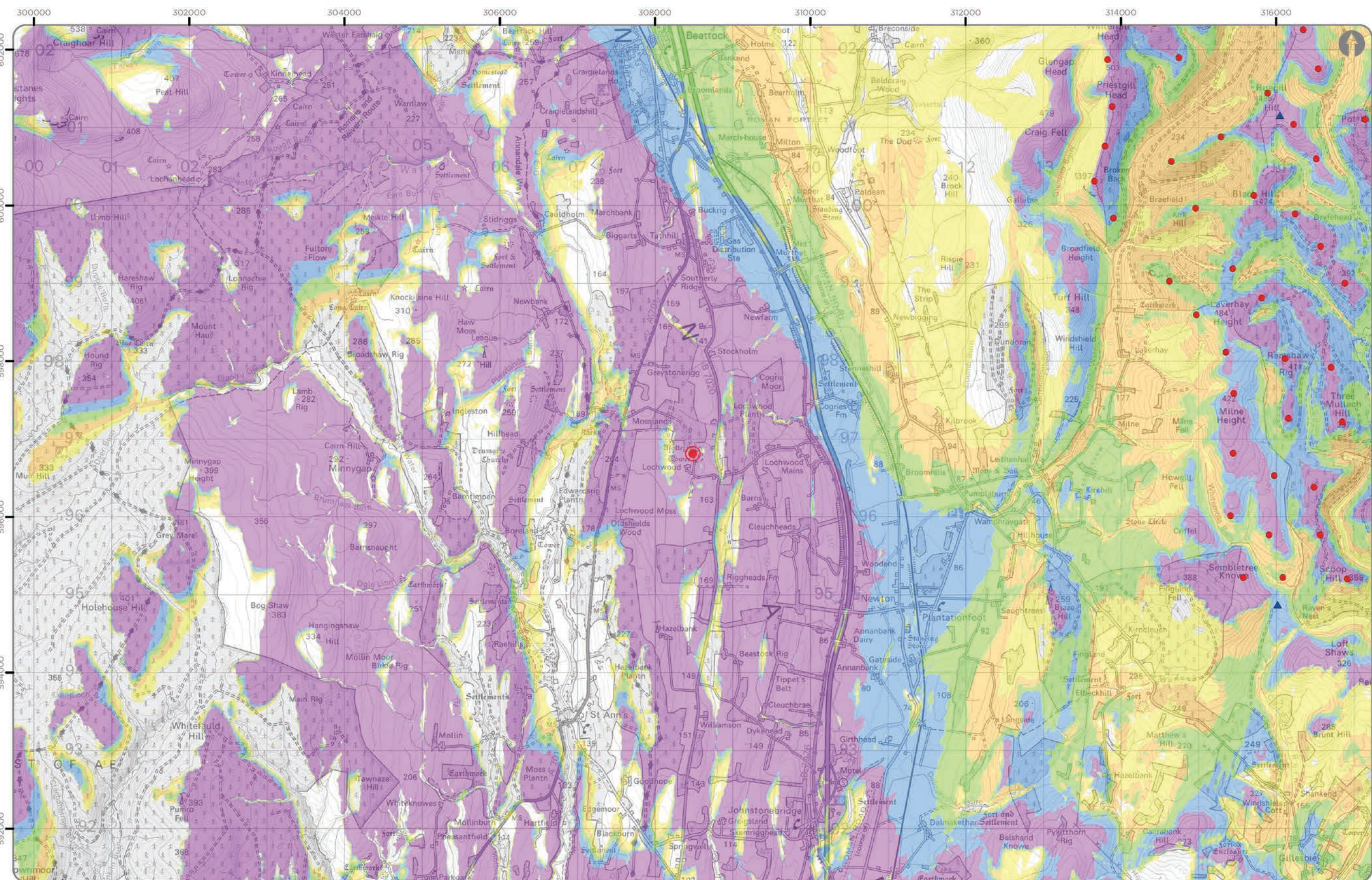
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

**AI Figure: 9.7d**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 2: SM676: Milton, Roman Fort, fortlet and camps  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

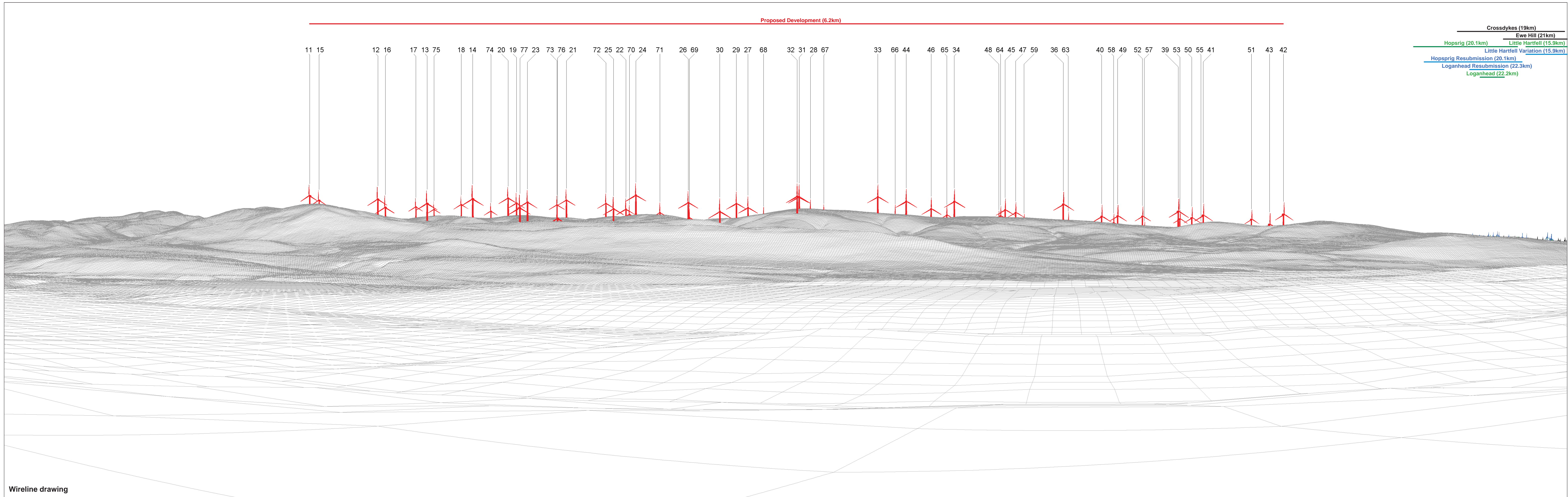
Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

- Legend
- Proposed Turbine Location
  - ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location
- Cumulative Wind Farm Status:  
(November 2022)
- Operational
  - Consented
  - Appeal / Application
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines
- 1 - 12
  - 13 - 24
  - 25 - 36
  - 37 - 48
  - 49 - 60
- Viewpoint:
- 90 Degree Field of View
  - No 53.5 Degree Field of View

SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

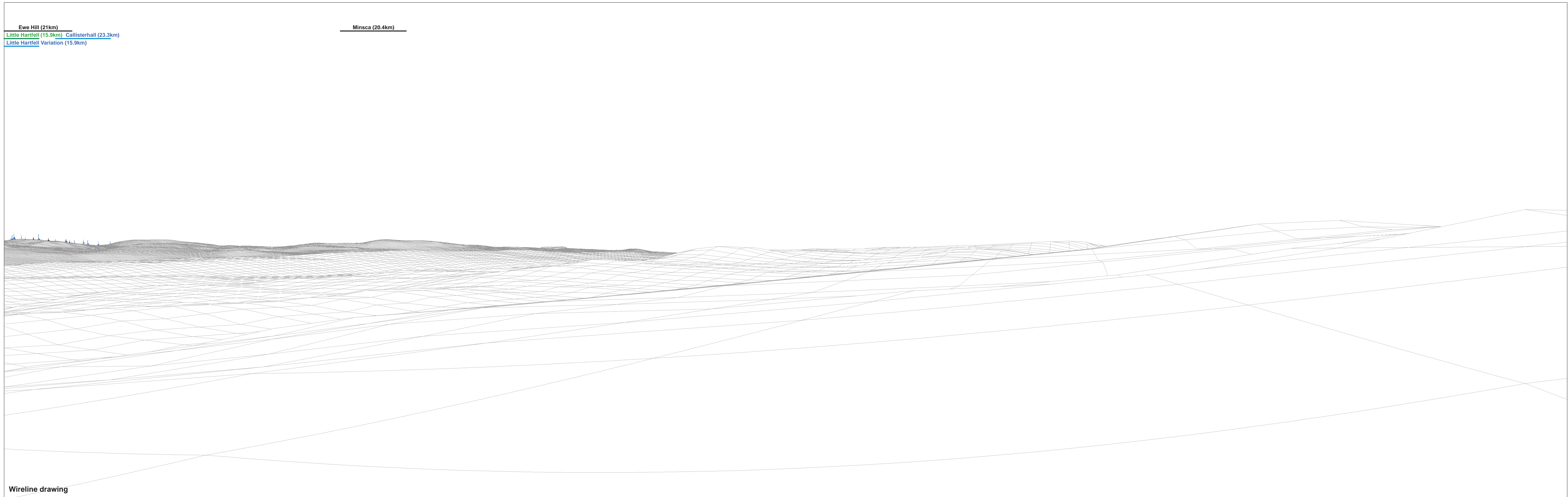
AI Figure 9.8a  
Viewpoint 3: SM698: Lochwood Castle

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		



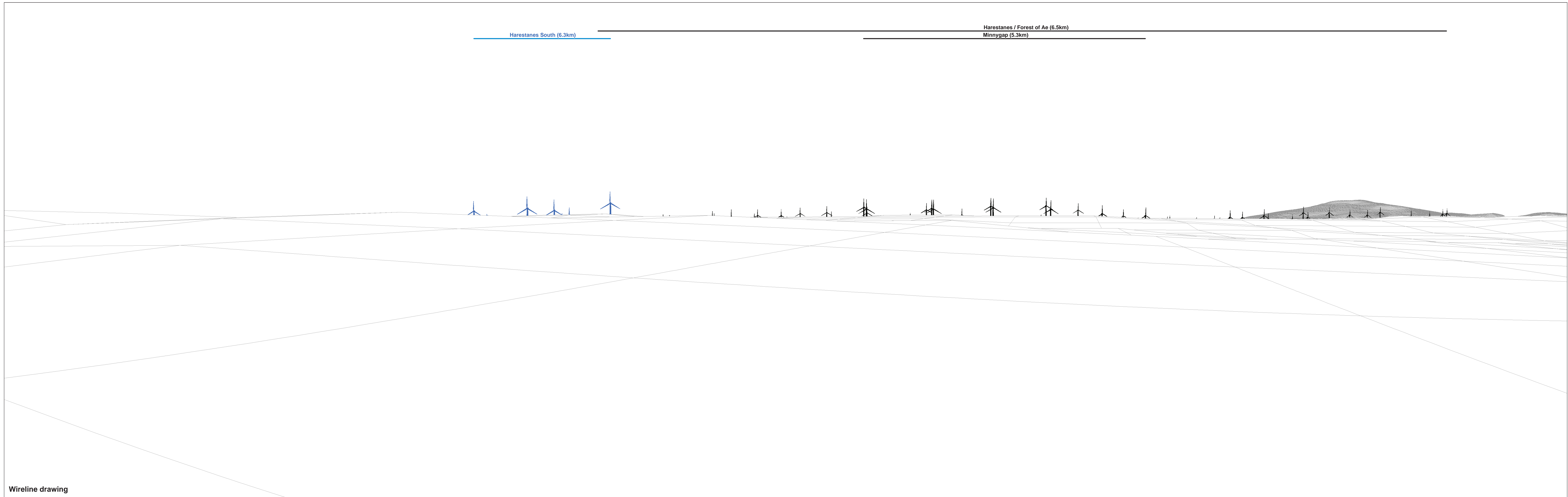
Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b> 308483 E 596816 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> N/A
<b>Eye level:</b> 182.4 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b> 74°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 6204 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> N/A



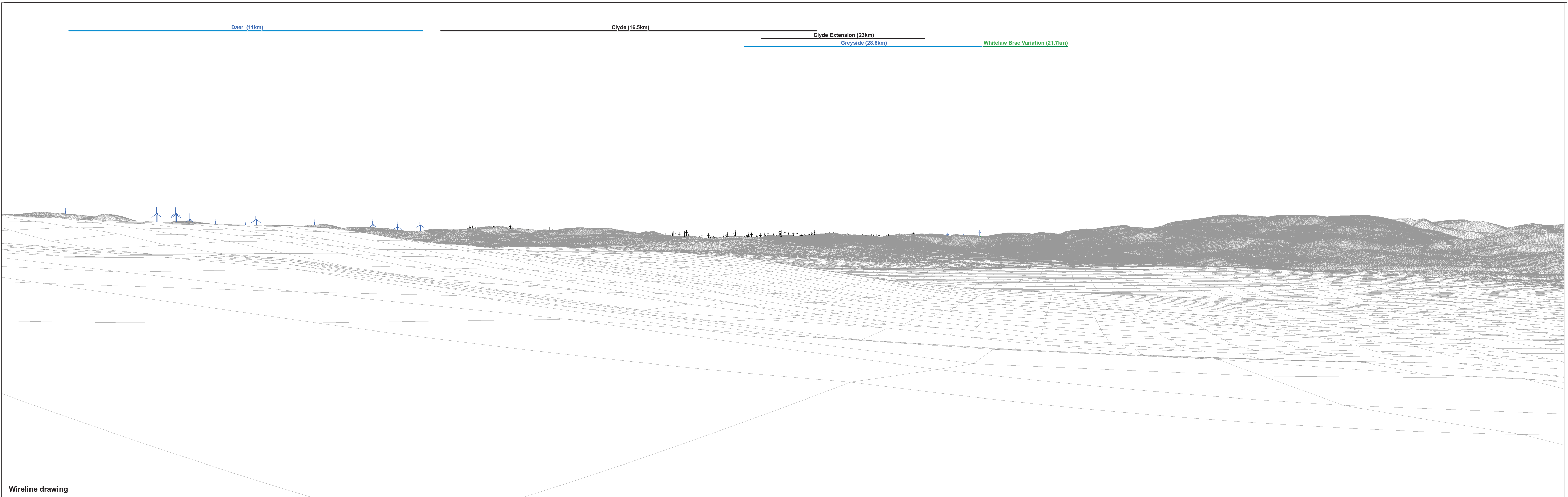
Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b>	308483 E 596816 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	182.4 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	164°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	6204 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A



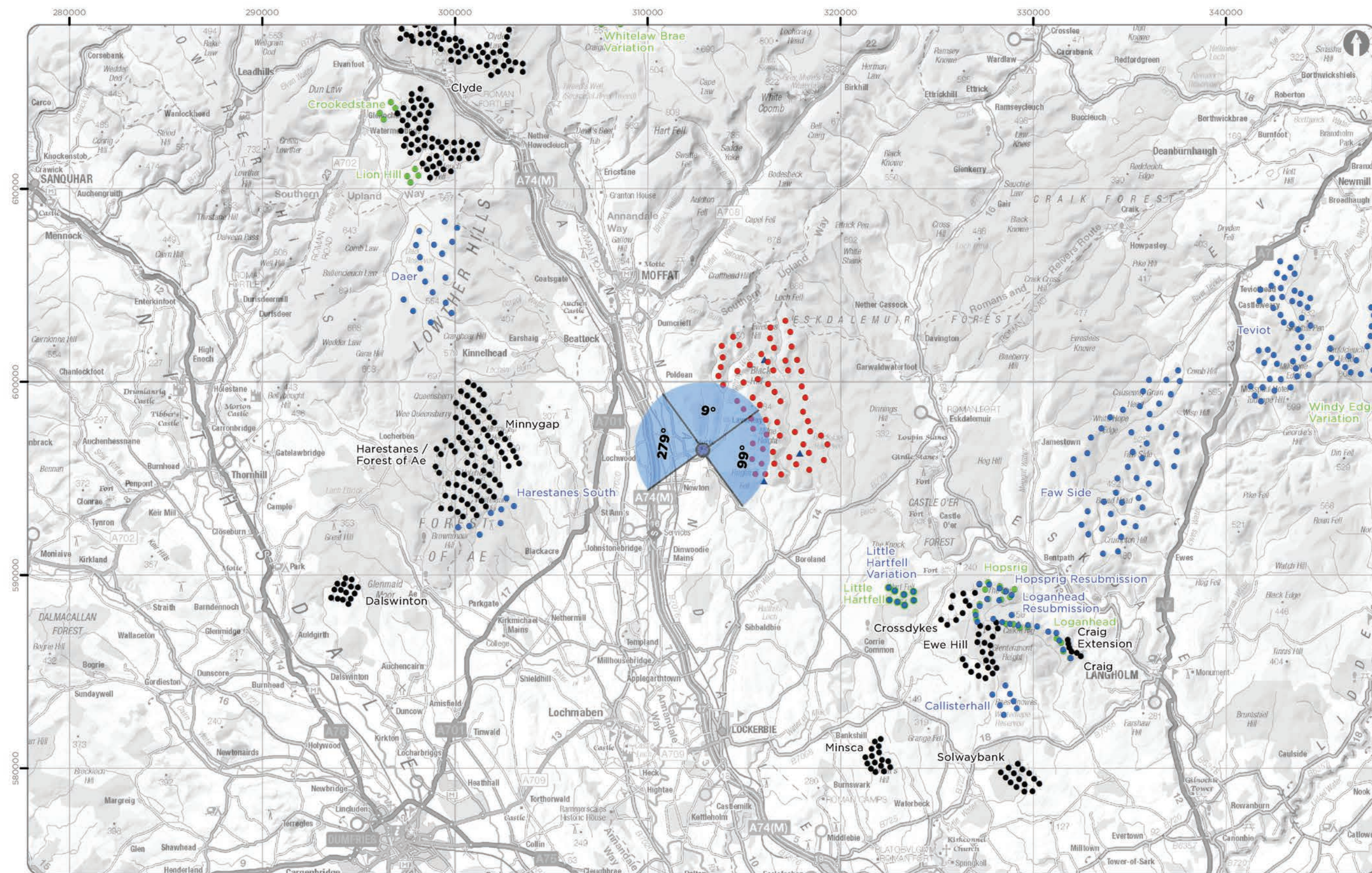
Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b>	308483 E 596816 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	182.4 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	254°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	6204 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A

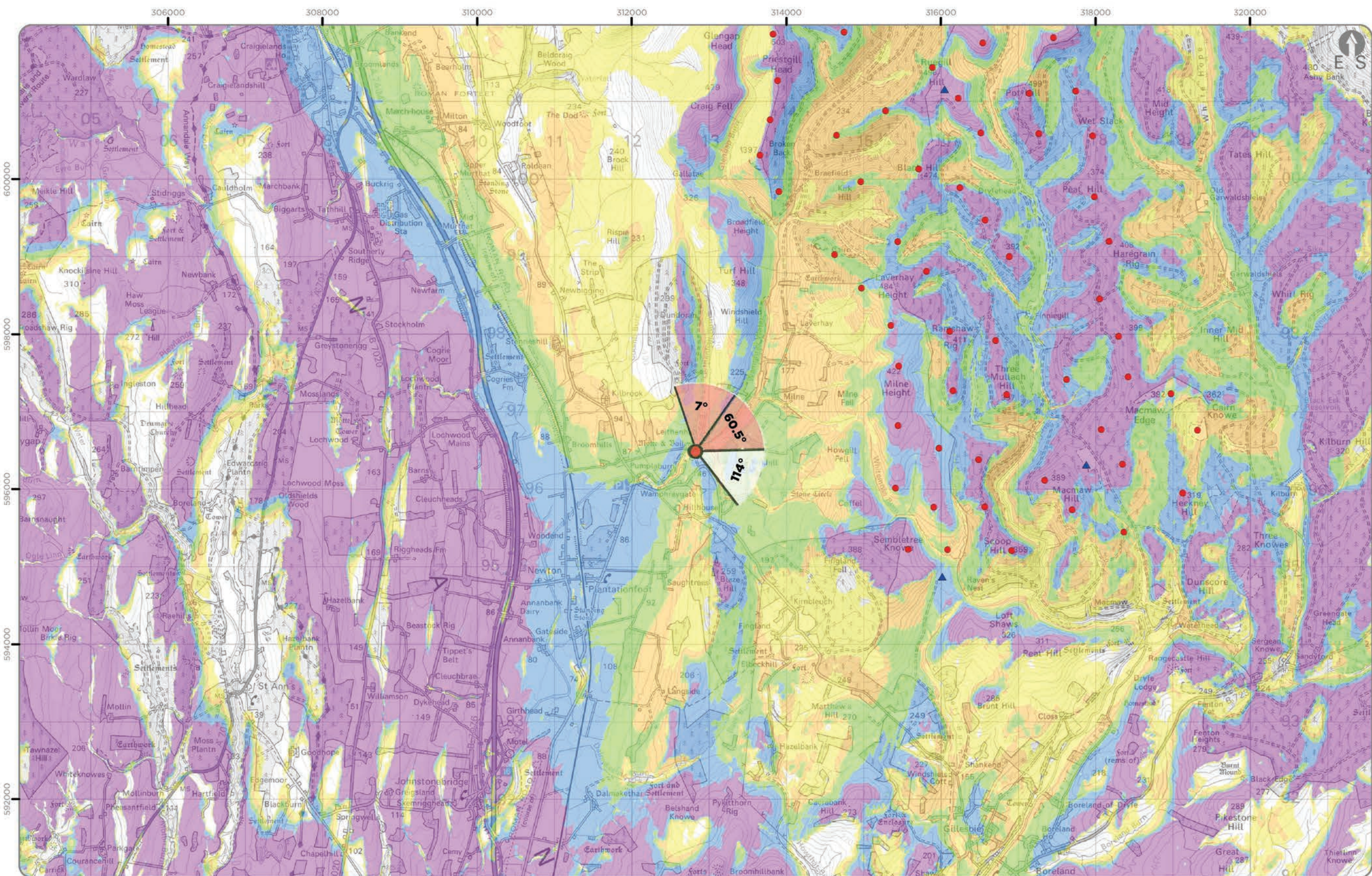


Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b>	308483 E 596816 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	182.4 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	344°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	6204 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A



Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

Legend

- Proposed Turbine Location
- ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location

Cumulative Wind Farm Status:

(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility

No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

Viewpoint:

- 90 Degree Field of View
- 53.5 Degree Field of View
- 53.5 Degree Field of View which no longer has visibility of Scoop Hill

SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

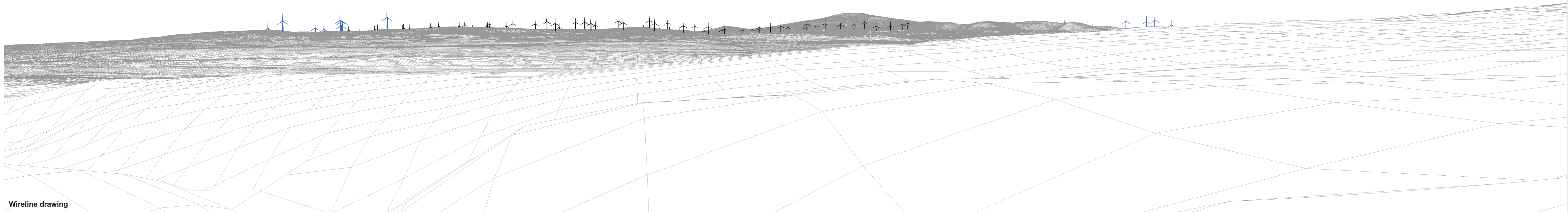
AI Figure 9.9a  
Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		

Harestanes South (10.2km)

Harestanes / Forest of Ae (10.7km)  
Minnygap (9.5km)

Daer (14.8km)



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 312826 E 596489 N  
 Eye level: 126.9 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 279°  
 Nearest turbine: 2628 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

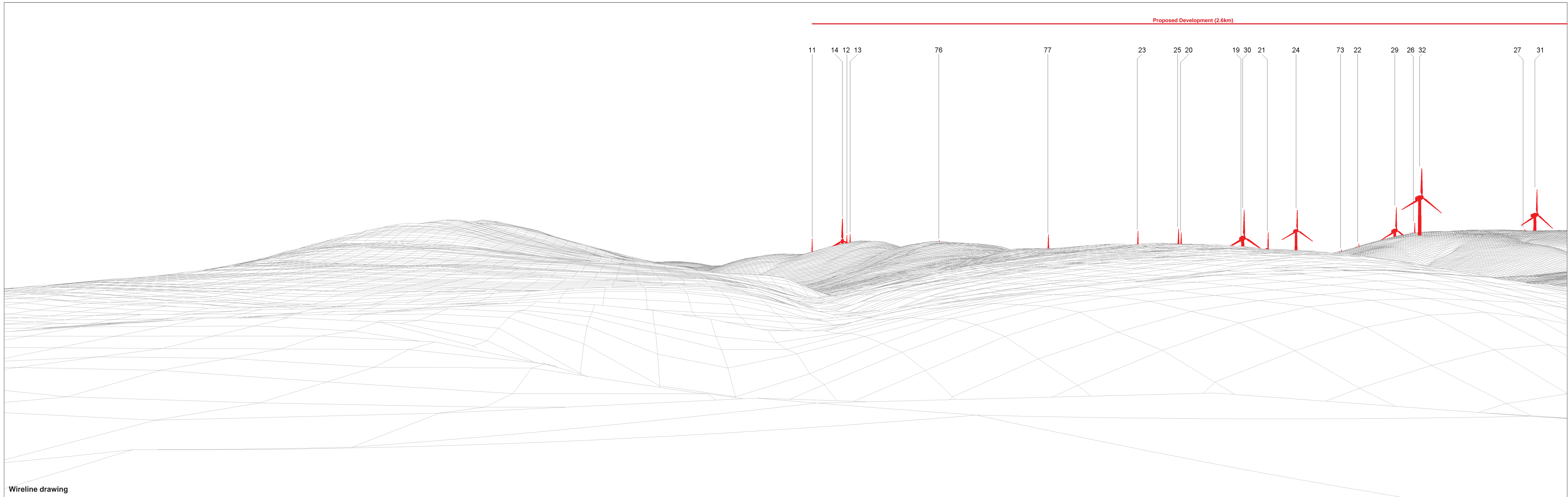
Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 14:03

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.9b

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Wireline drawing

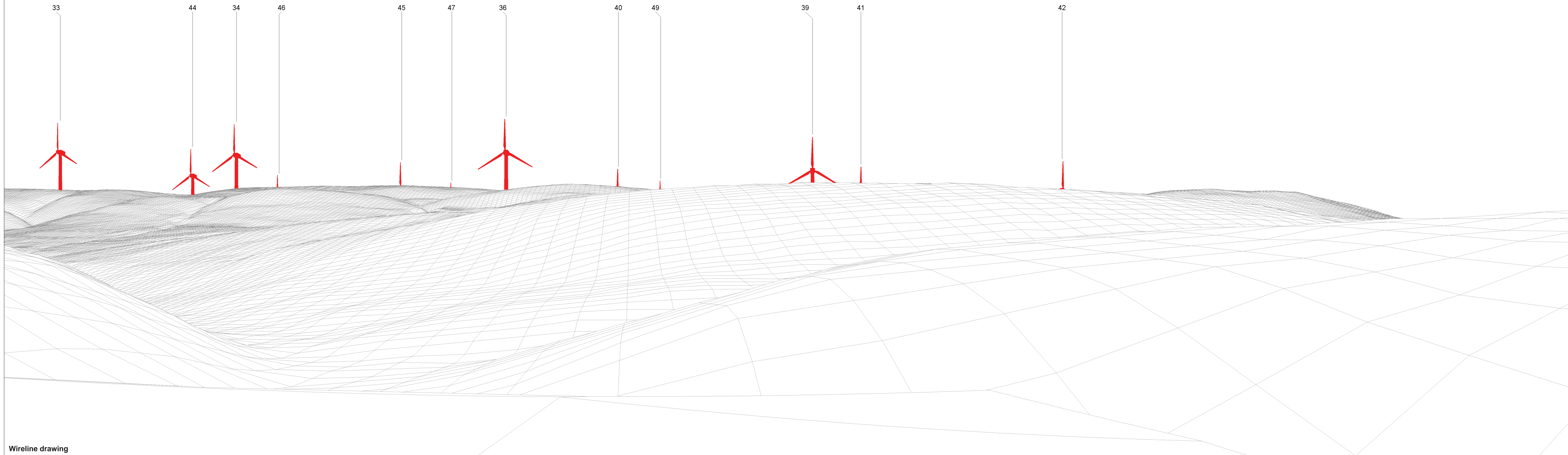
OS reference: 312826 E 596489 N  
 Eye level: 126.9 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 9°  
 Nearest turbine: 2628 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 14:03

AI Figure: 9.9c  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Proposed Development (2.6km)



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 312826 E 596489 N  
Eye level: 126.9 mAOD  
Direction of view: 99°  
Nearest turbine: 2628 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: 20.03.2020 14:03

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
AI Figure: 9.9d  
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Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

<b>OS reference:</b> 312826 E 596489 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.9e</b> Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information <small>© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 126.9 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 279°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 2628 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 14:03	



Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

<b>OS reference:</b> 312826 E 596489 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.9f</b>
<b>Eye level:</b> 126.9 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 9°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 2628 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 14:03	
<b>Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House</b>			

Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

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Extent of 53.5° planar panorama

Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

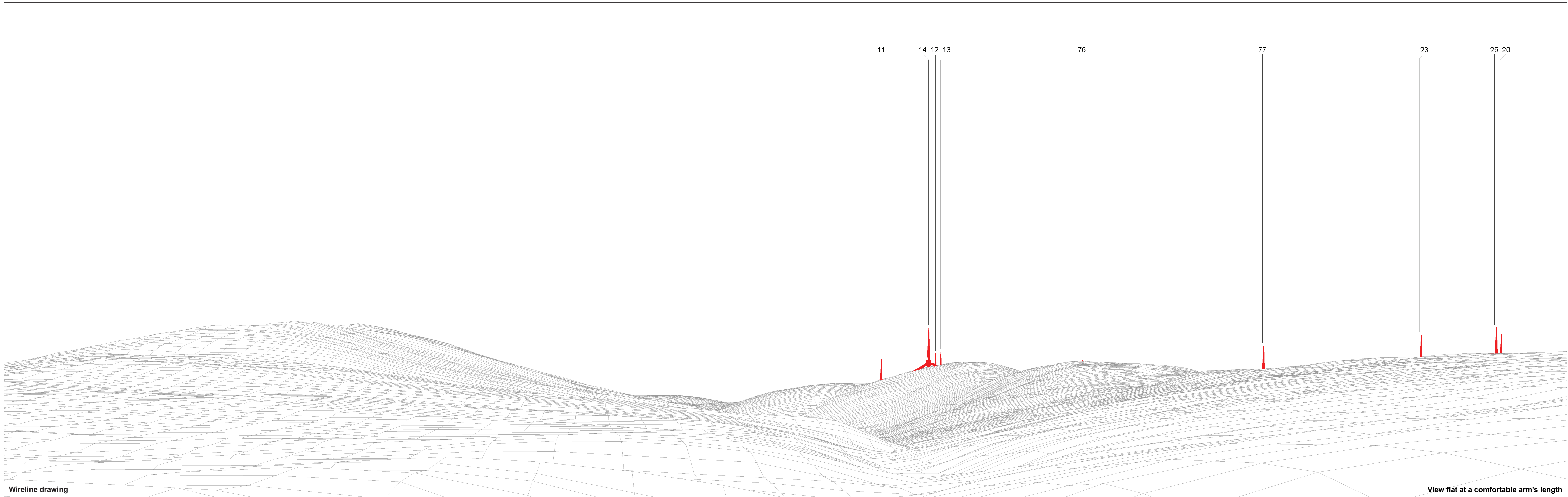
**OS reference:** 312826 E 596489 N  
**Eye level:** 126.9 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 99°  
**Nearest turbine:** 2628 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 90° (cylindrical projection)  
**Principal distance:** 522 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 14:03

**Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House**  
**Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information**  
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AI Figure: 9.9g



Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 312826 E 596489 N  
 Eye level: 126.9 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 7°  
 Nearest turbine: 2628 m

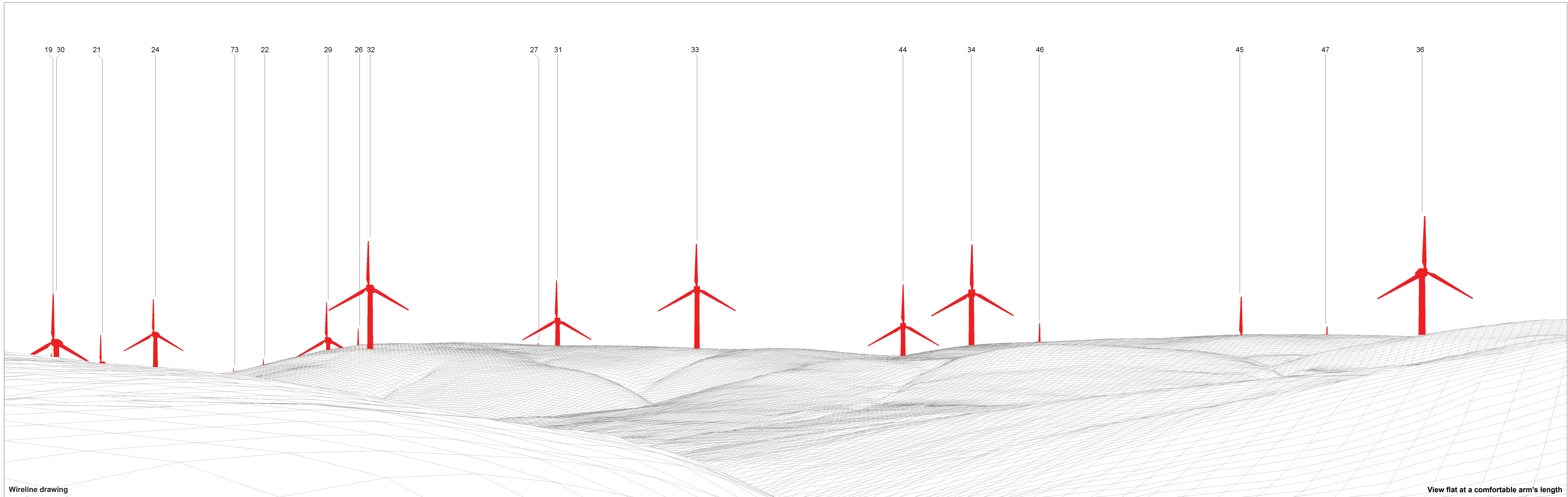
Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 14:03

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.9h

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Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 312826 E 596489 N  
 Eye level: 126.9 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 60.5°  
 Nearest turbine: 2628 m

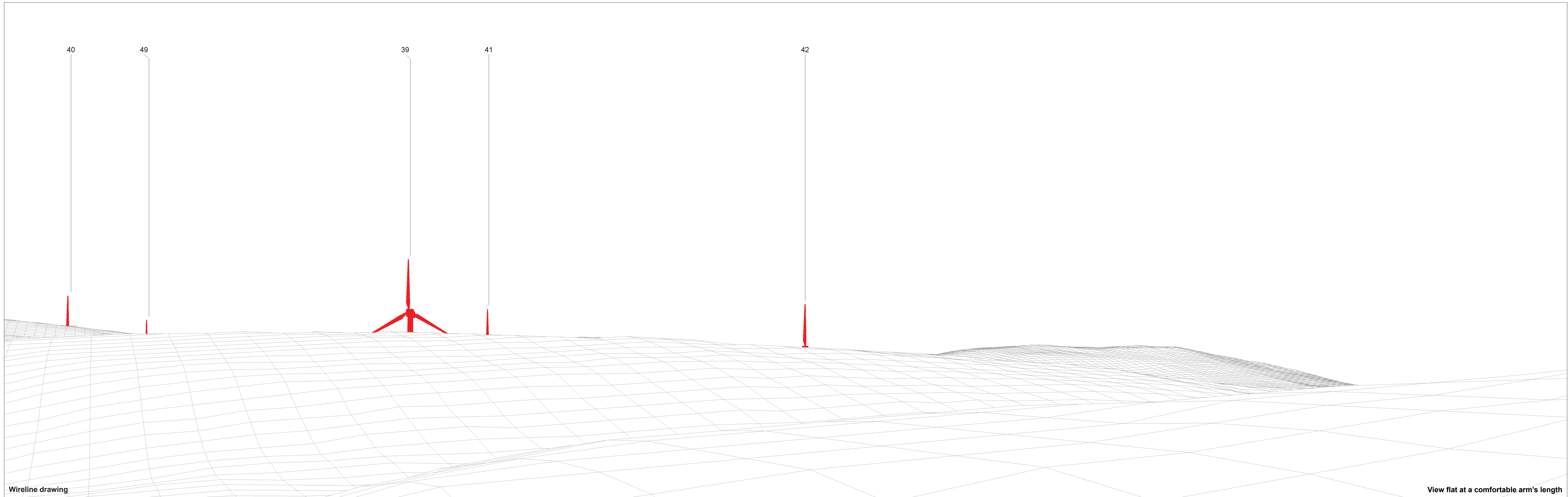
Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 14:03

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.9i

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**OS reference:** 312826 E 596489 N  
**Eye level:** 126.9 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 114°  
**Nearest turbine:** 2628 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 53.5° (planar projection)  
**Principal distance:** 812.5 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 14:03

**Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House**  
**Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information**  
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**AI Figure: 9.9j**





Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b> 312826 E 596489 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.9k</b>
<b>Eye level:</b> 126.9 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 7°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 2628 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 14:03	
<b>Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House</b>			

**Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information**

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Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b> 312826 E 596489 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.9I</b> Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information <small>© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 126.9 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 60.5°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 2628 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 14:03	

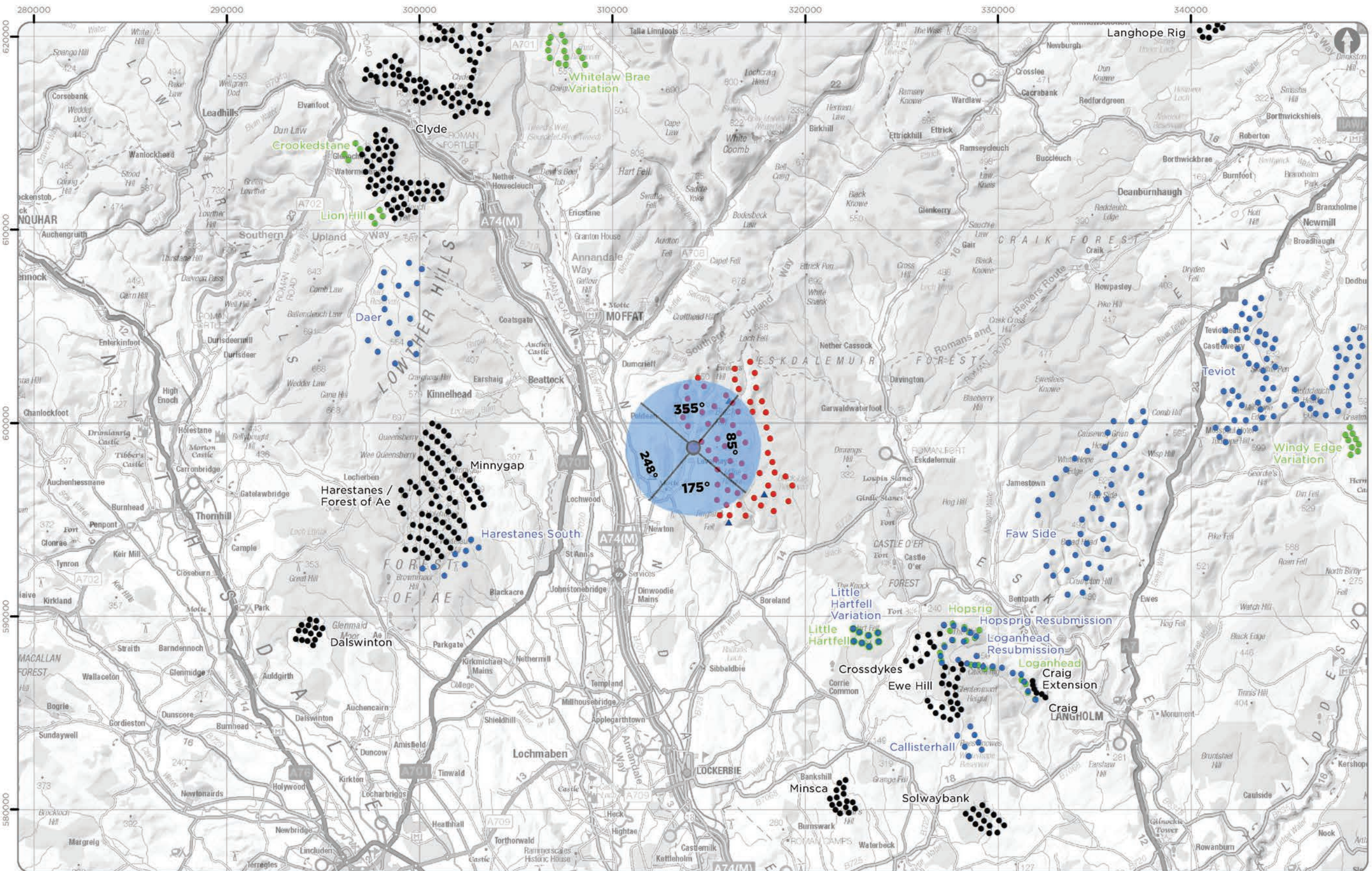


Photomontage: Proposed Development

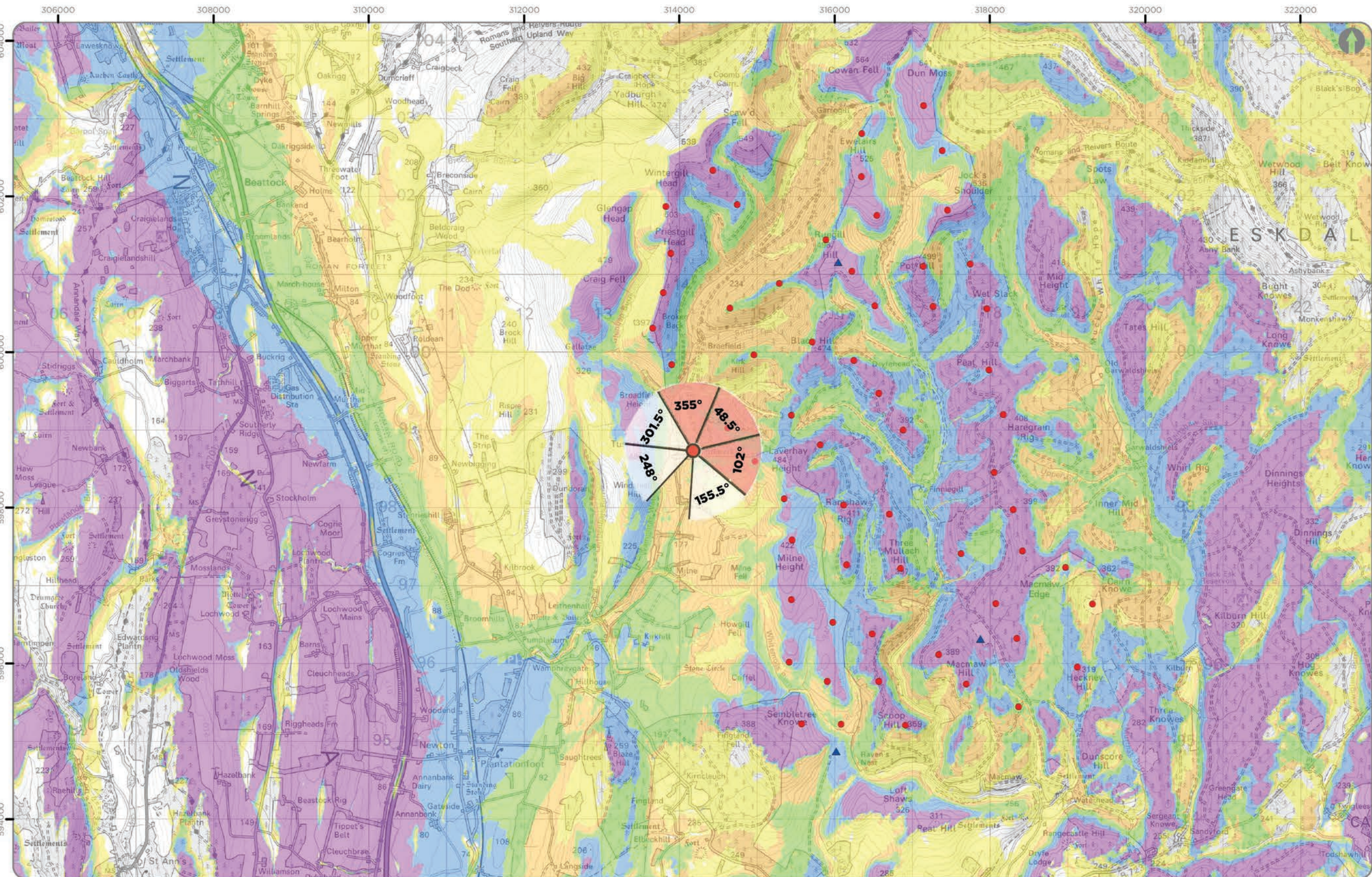
View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b> 312826 E 596489 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure:</b> 9.9m
<b>Eye level:</b> 126.9 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 114°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	<b>Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 4: SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House</b>
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 2628 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 14:03	<b>Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information</b>

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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

- Legend
- Proposed Turbine Location
  - ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location
- Cumulative Wind Farm Status:  
(November 2022)
- Operational
  - Consented
  - Appeal / Application
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines
- 1 - 12
  - 13 - 24
  - 25 - 36
  - 37 - 48
  - 49 - 60
- Viewpoint:
- 90 Degree Field of View
  - 53.5 Degree Field of View
  - 53.5 Degree Field of View which no longer has visibility of Scoop Hill

SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AI Figure 9.10a  
Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum





Wireline drawing

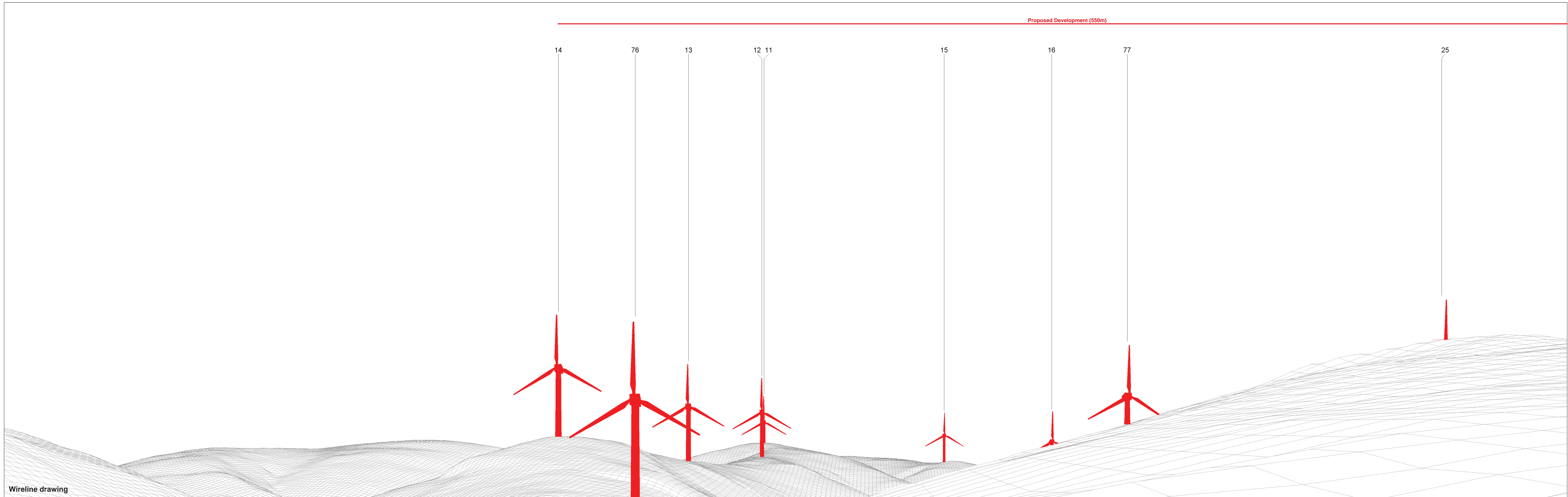
**OS reference:** 314170 E 598735 N  
**Eye level:** 220.5 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 265°  
**Nearest turbine:** 538 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 90° (cylindrical projection)  
**Principal distance:** 522 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10b**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

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Wireline drawing

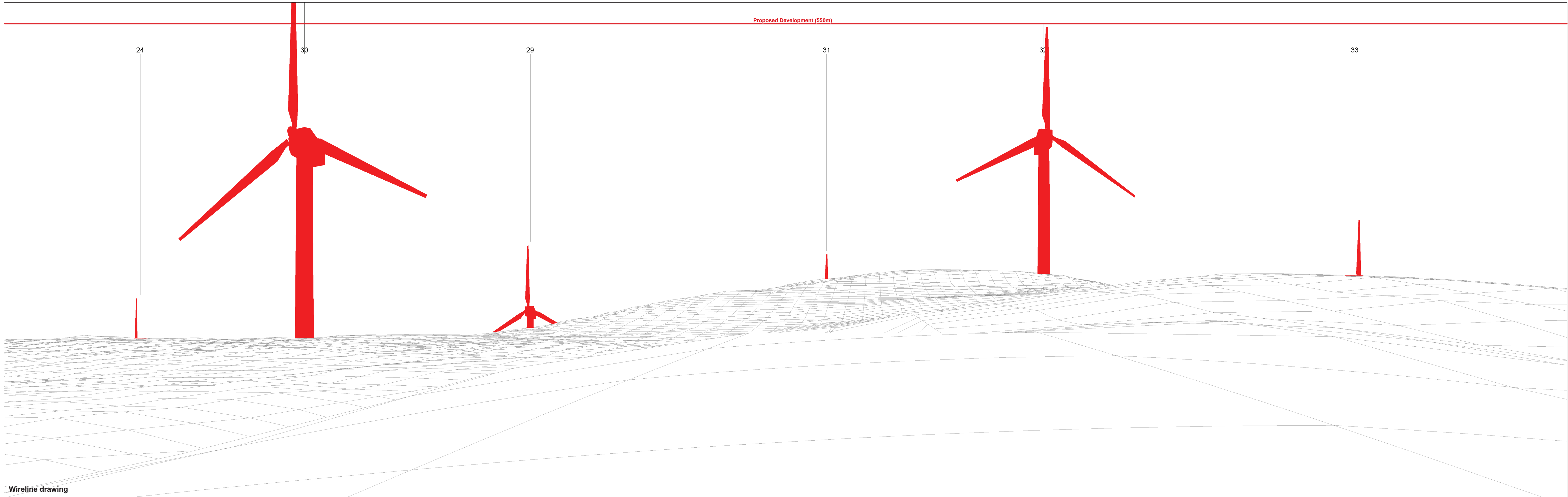
OS reference: 314170 E 598735 N  
 Eye level: 220.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 355°  
 Nearest turbine: 538 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10c**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Proposed Development (550m)



Wireline drawing

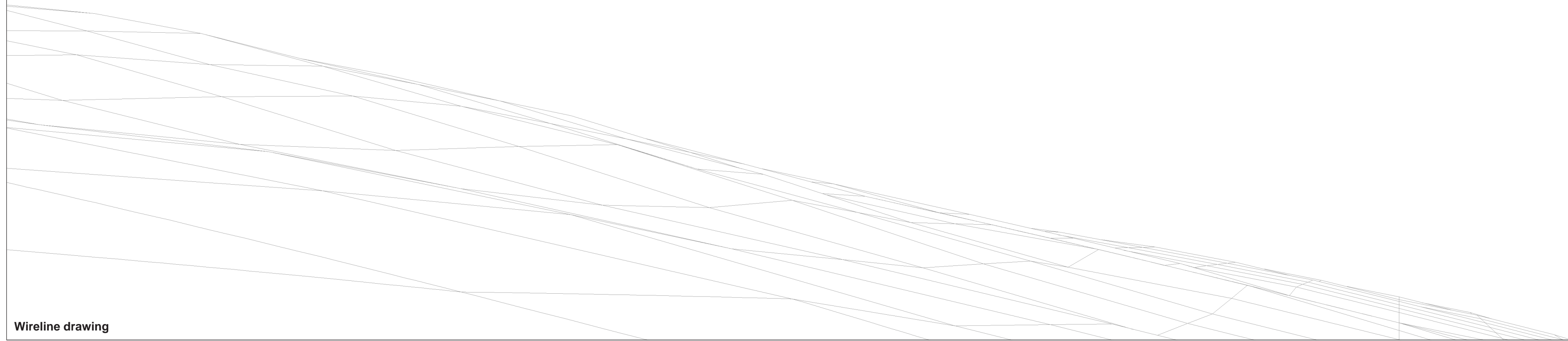
OS reference: 314170 E 598735 N  
Eye level: 220.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 85°  
Nearest turbine: 538 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10d**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Proposed Development (550m)



**OS reference:** 314170 E 598735 N  
**Eye level:** 220.5 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 175°  
**Nearest turbine:** 538 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 90° (cylindrical projection)  
**Principal distance:** 522 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10e**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Extent of 53.5° planar panorama

Extent of 53.5° planar panorama

Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

<b>OS reference:</b> 314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.10f</b> Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information <small>© Crown copyright, All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 265°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 15:35	



Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

<b>OS reference:</b> 314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D
<b>Eye level:</b> 220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4
<b>Direction of view:</b> 355°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10g**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

<b>OS reference:</b> 314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.10h</b> <b>Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information</b> <small>© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 85°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 15:35	



Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

OS reference: 314170 E 598735 N  
Eye level: 220.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 175°  
Nearest turbine: 538 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: 20.03.2020 15:35



Wireline drawing

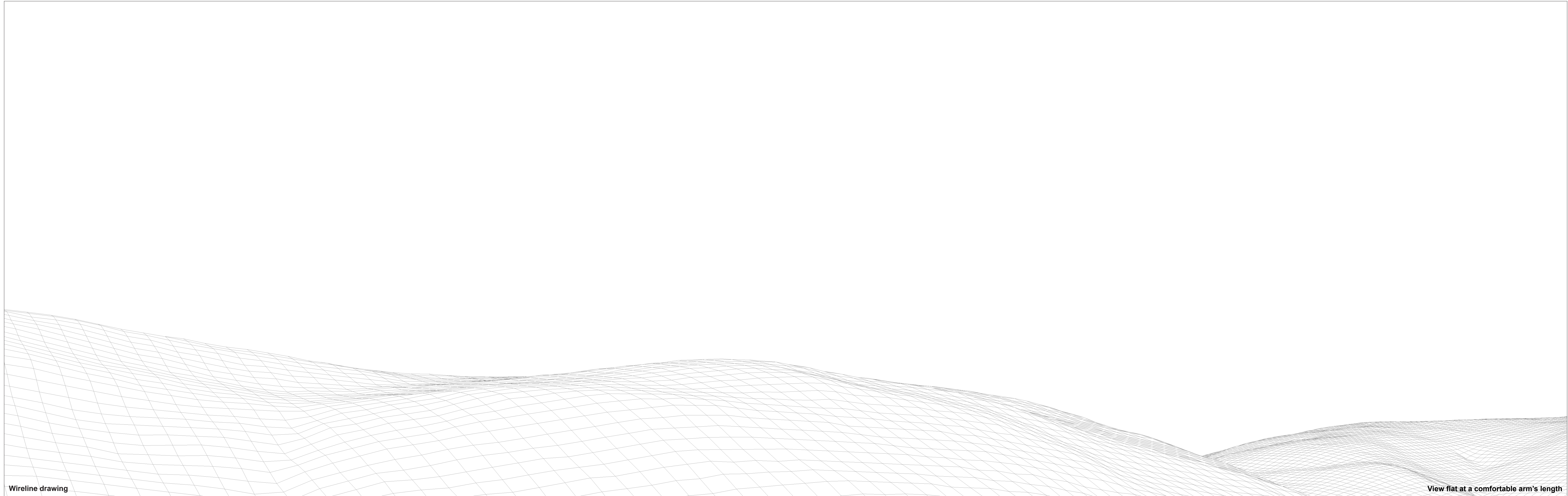
View flat at a comfortable arm's length

**OS reference:** 314170 E 598735 N  
**Eye level:** 220.5 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 248°  
**Nearest turbine:** 538 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 53.5° (planar projection)  
**Principal distance:** 812.5 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10j**  
**Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of**  
**Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information**  
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Wireline drawing

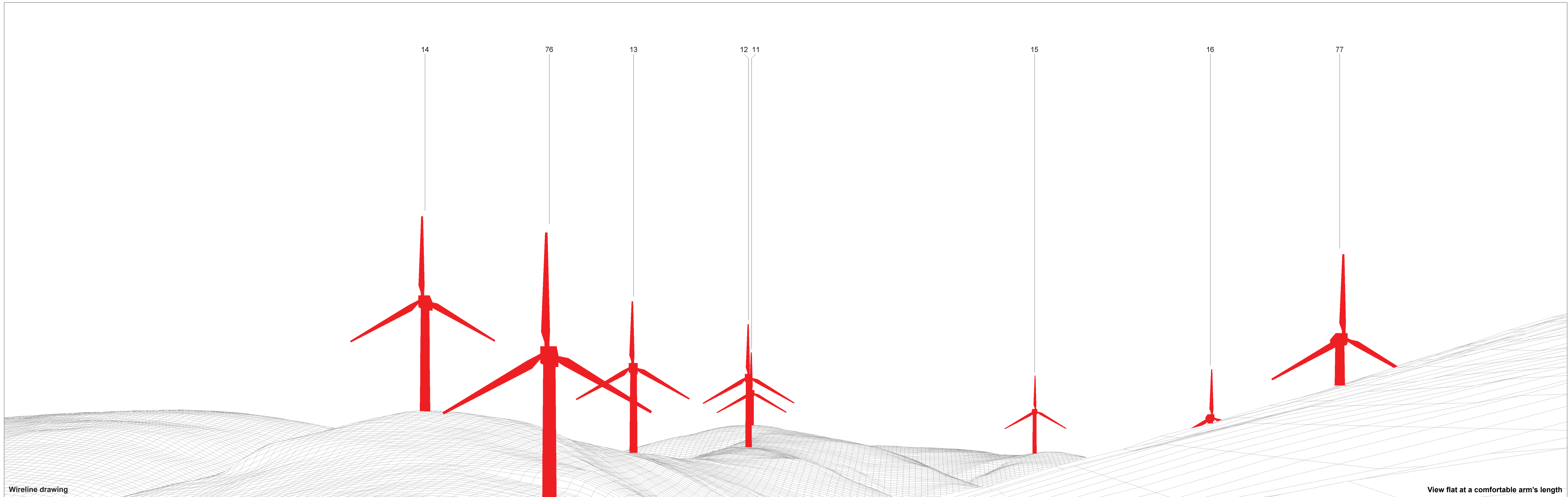
View flat at a comfortable arm's length

**OS reference:** 314170 E 598735 N  
**Eye level:** 220.5 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 301.5°  
**Nearest turbine:** 538 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 53.5° (planar projection)  
**Principal distance:** 812.5 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10k**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

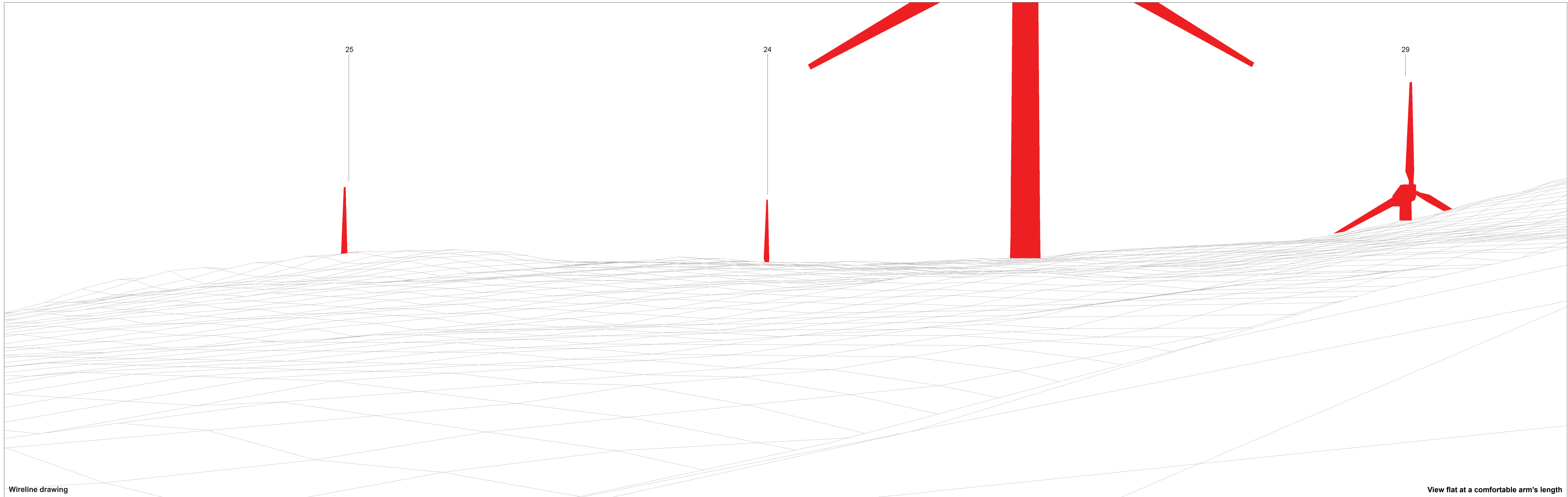
OS reference: 314170 E 598735 N  
 Eye level: 220.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 355°  
 Nearest turbine: 538 m

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 15:35

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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AI Figure: 9.10I



Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

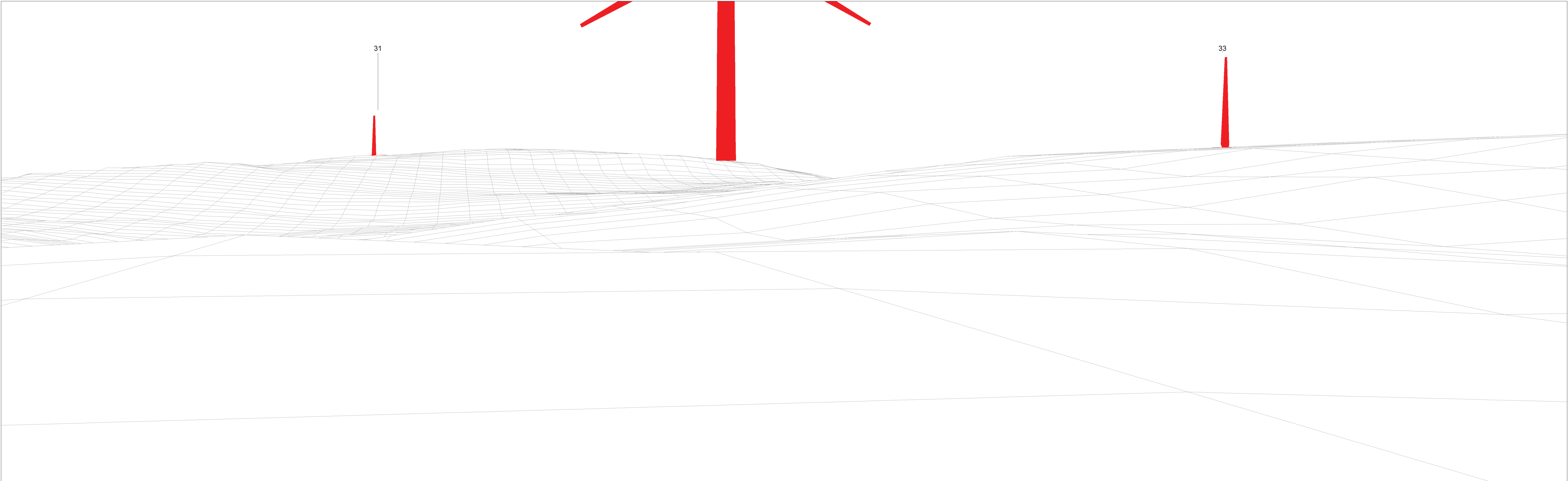
OS reference: 314170 E 598735 N  
 Eye level: 220.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 48.5°  
 Nearest turbine: 538 m

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 20.03.2020 15:35

AI Figure: 9.10m  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
© Crown copyright, All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673

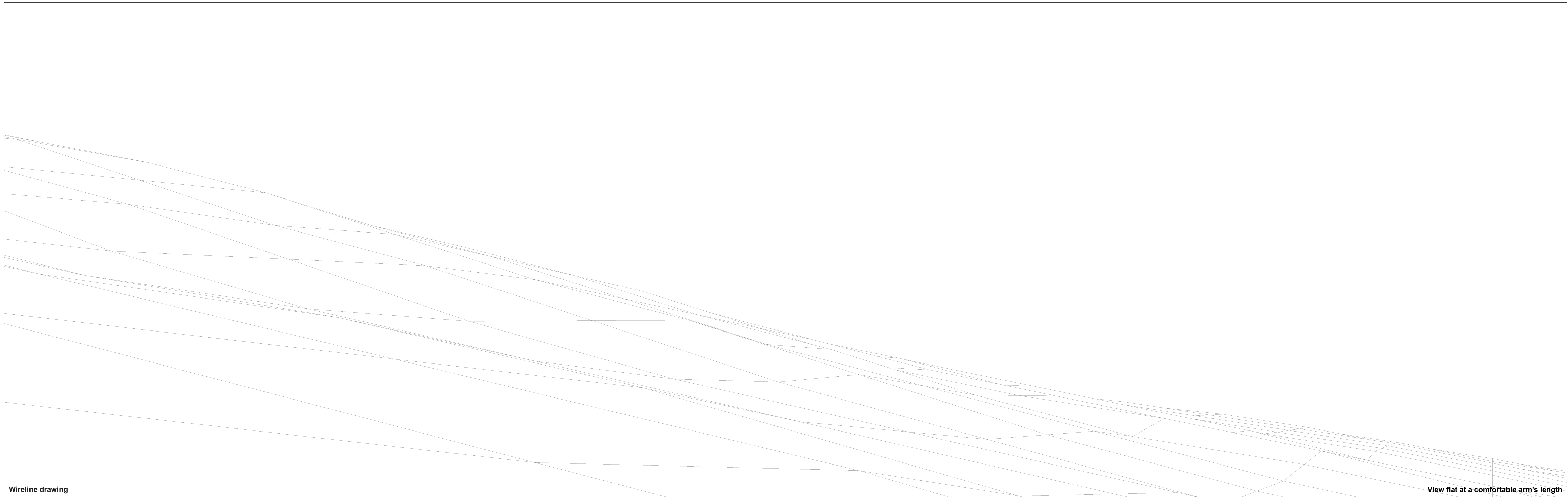




Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b> 314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.10n</b> Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information <small>© Crown copyright, All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 102°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 15:35	



Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

**OS reference:** 314170 E 598735 N  
**Eye level:** 220.5 mAOD  
**Direction of view:** 155.5°  
**Nearest turbine:** 538 m

**Horizontal field of view:** 53.5° (planar projection)  
**Principal distance:** 812.5 mm  
**Paper size:** 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
**Correct printed image size:** 820 x 260 mm

**Camera:** Canon EOS 6D  
**Lens:** Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
**Camera height:** 1.5 m  
**Date and time:** 20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10o**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 314170 E 598735 N  
Eye level: 220.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 248°  
Nearest turbine: 538 m

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D  
Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: 20.03.2020 15:35

AI Figure: 9.10p  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b>	314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	Canon EOS 6D
<b>Eye level:</b>	220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	Canon EF 50mm f/1.4
<b>Direction of view:</b>	301.5°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10q**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b> 314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.10r</b> Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information <small>© Crown copyright, All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 355°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 15:35	



Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b>	314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	Canon EOS 6D
<b>Eye level:</b>	220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	Canon EF 50mm f/1.4
<b>Direction of view:</b>	48.5°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10s**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Photomontage: Proposed Development

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b>	314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	Canon EOS 6D
<b>Eye level:</b>	220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	Canon EF 50mm f/1.4
<b>Direction of view:</b>	102°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	20.03.2020 15:35

**AI Figure: 9.10t**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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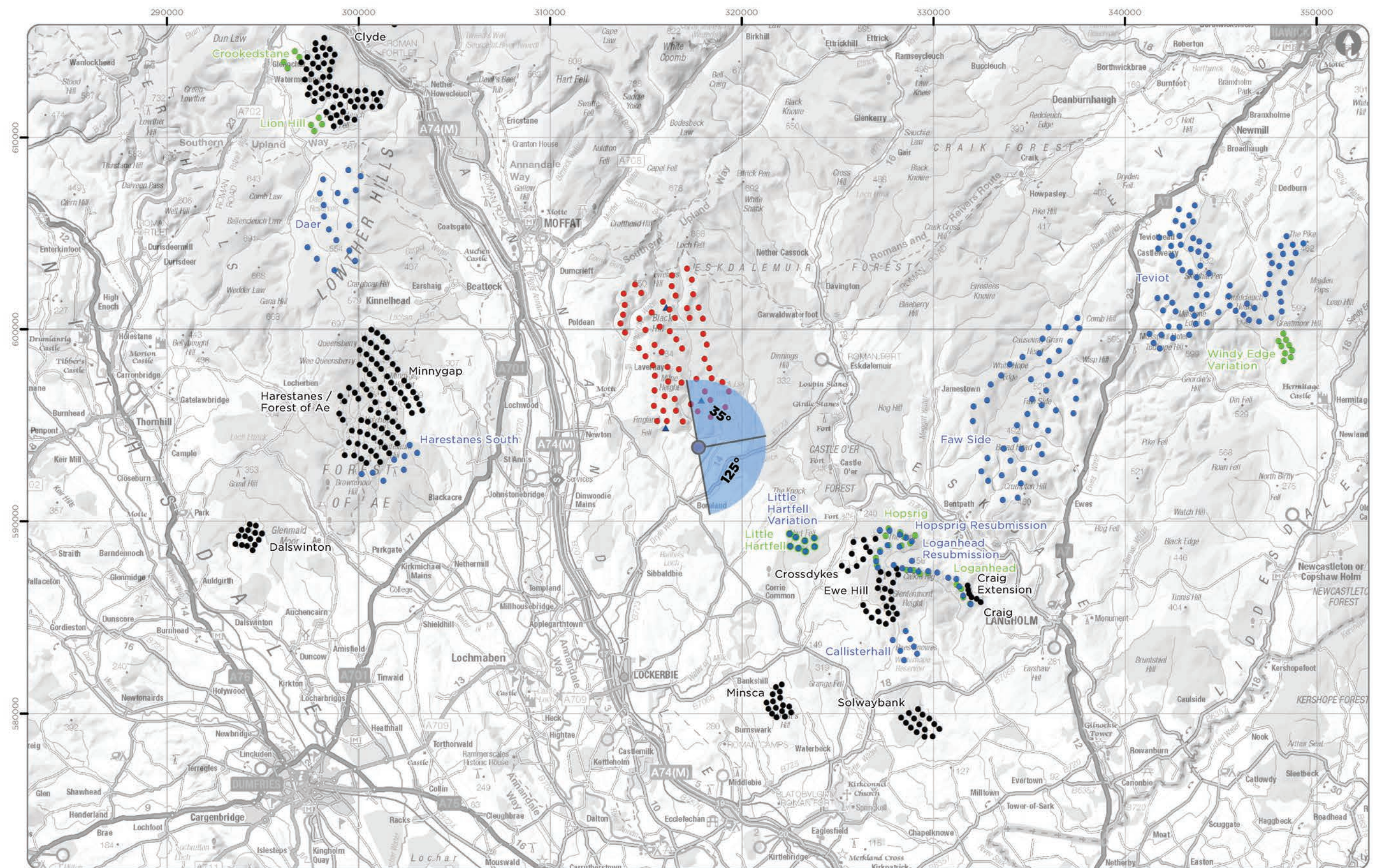


Photomontage: Proposed Development

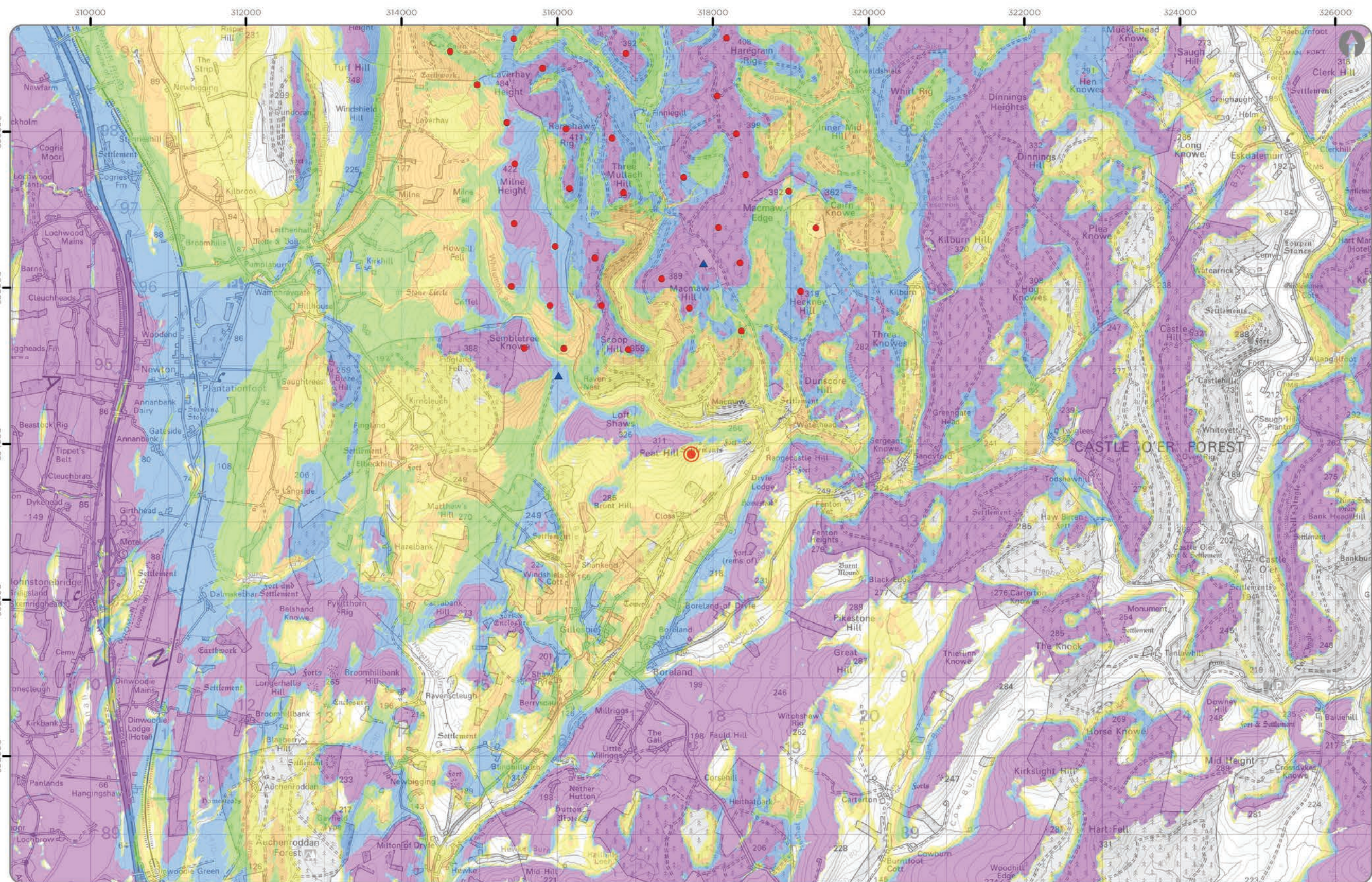
View flat at a comfortable arm's length

<b>OS reference:</b> 314170 E 598735 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 53.5° (planar projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 6D	<b>AI Figure: 9.10u</b> Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 5: SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information <small>© Crown copyright, All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673</small>
<b>Eye level:</b> 220.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 812.5 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4	
<b>Direction of view:</b> 155.5°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m	
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 538 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 20.03.2020 15:35	





Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

**Legend**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Met Mast Location

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

**Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

**No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

**Viewpoint:**

- 90 Degree Field of View
- No 53.5 Degree Field of View

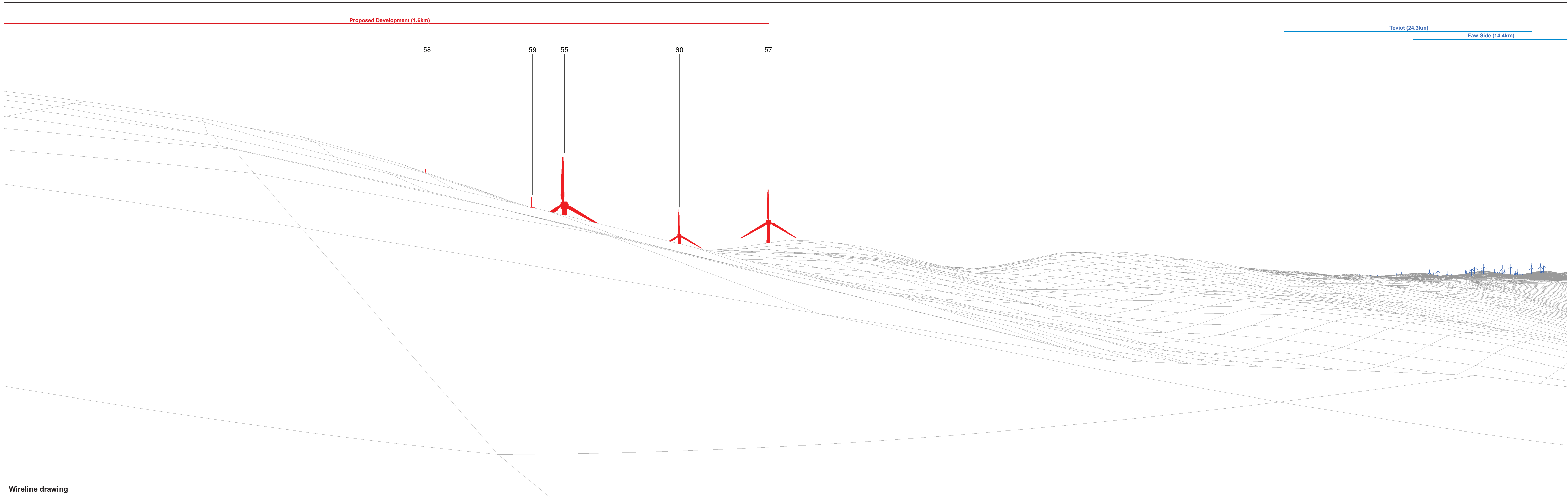
**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.11a  
Viewpoint 6: SM10476: Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum

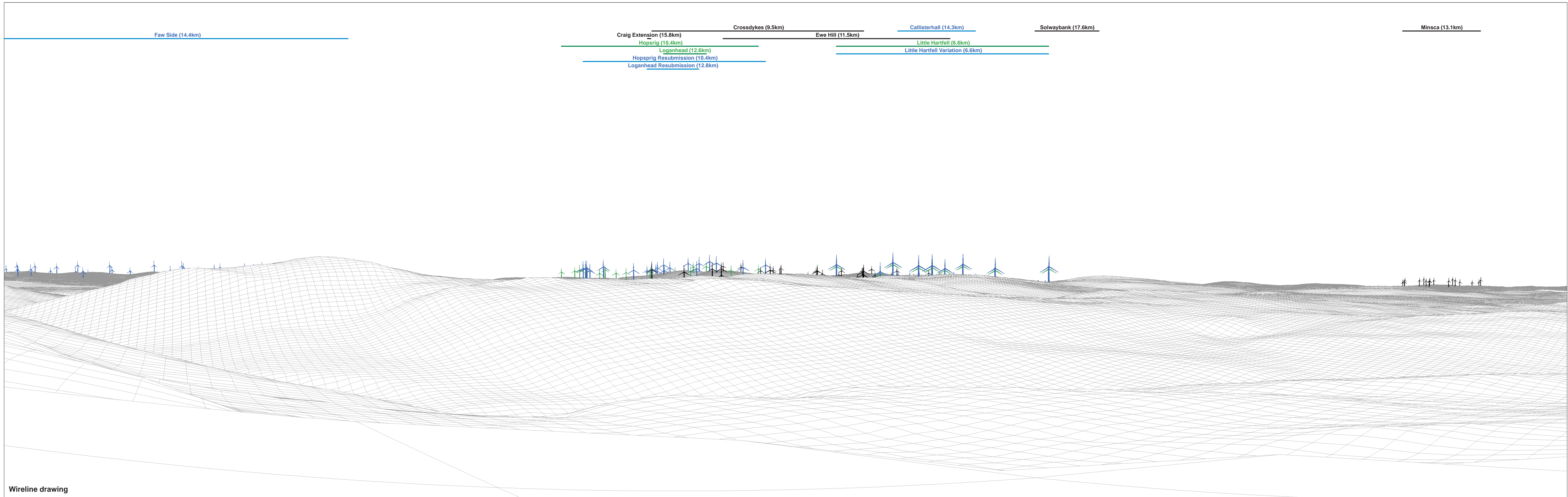




Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b>	317718 E 593864 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	254.6 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	35°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	1566 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A

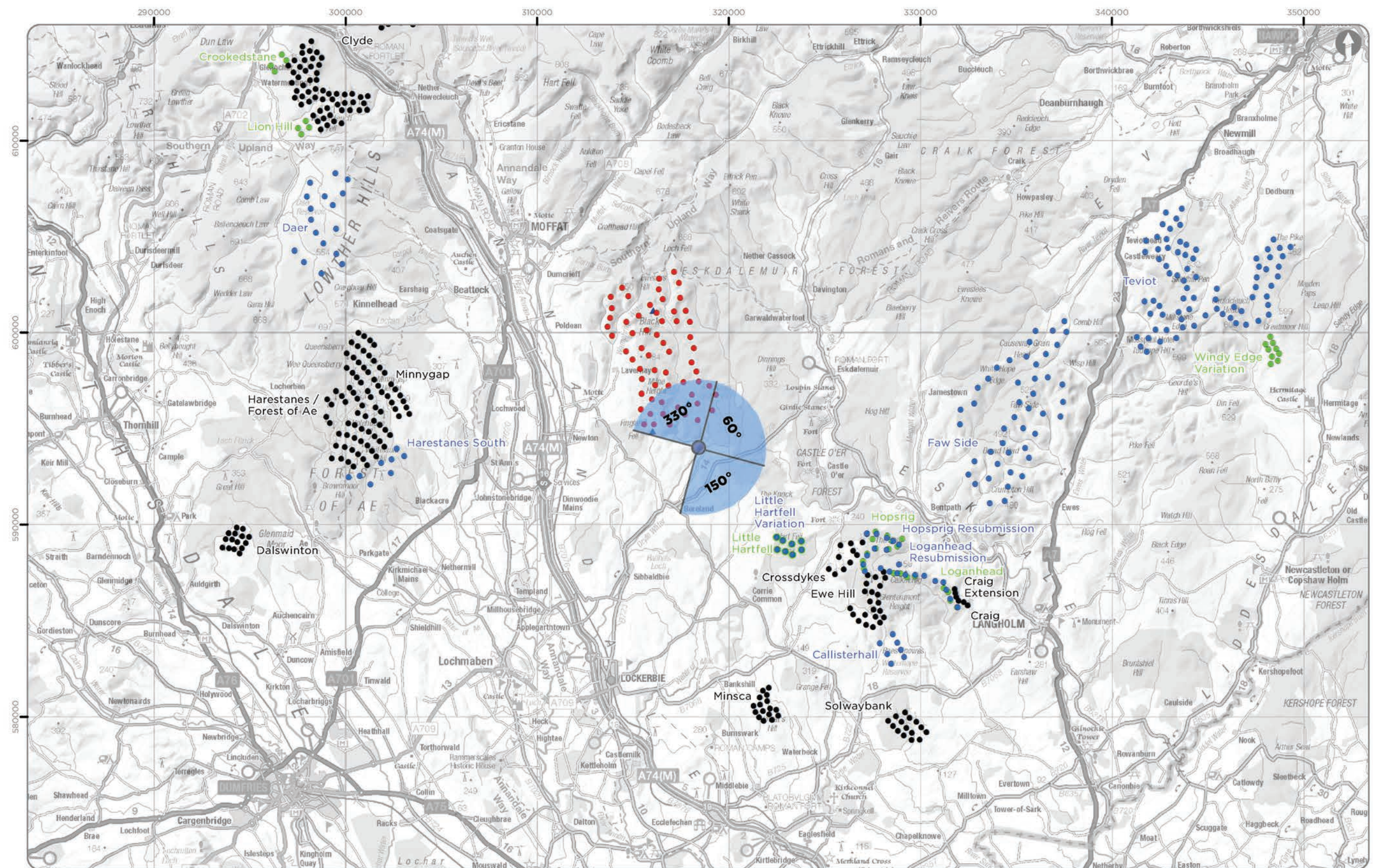
**AI Figure: 9.11b**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 6: SM10476: Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673



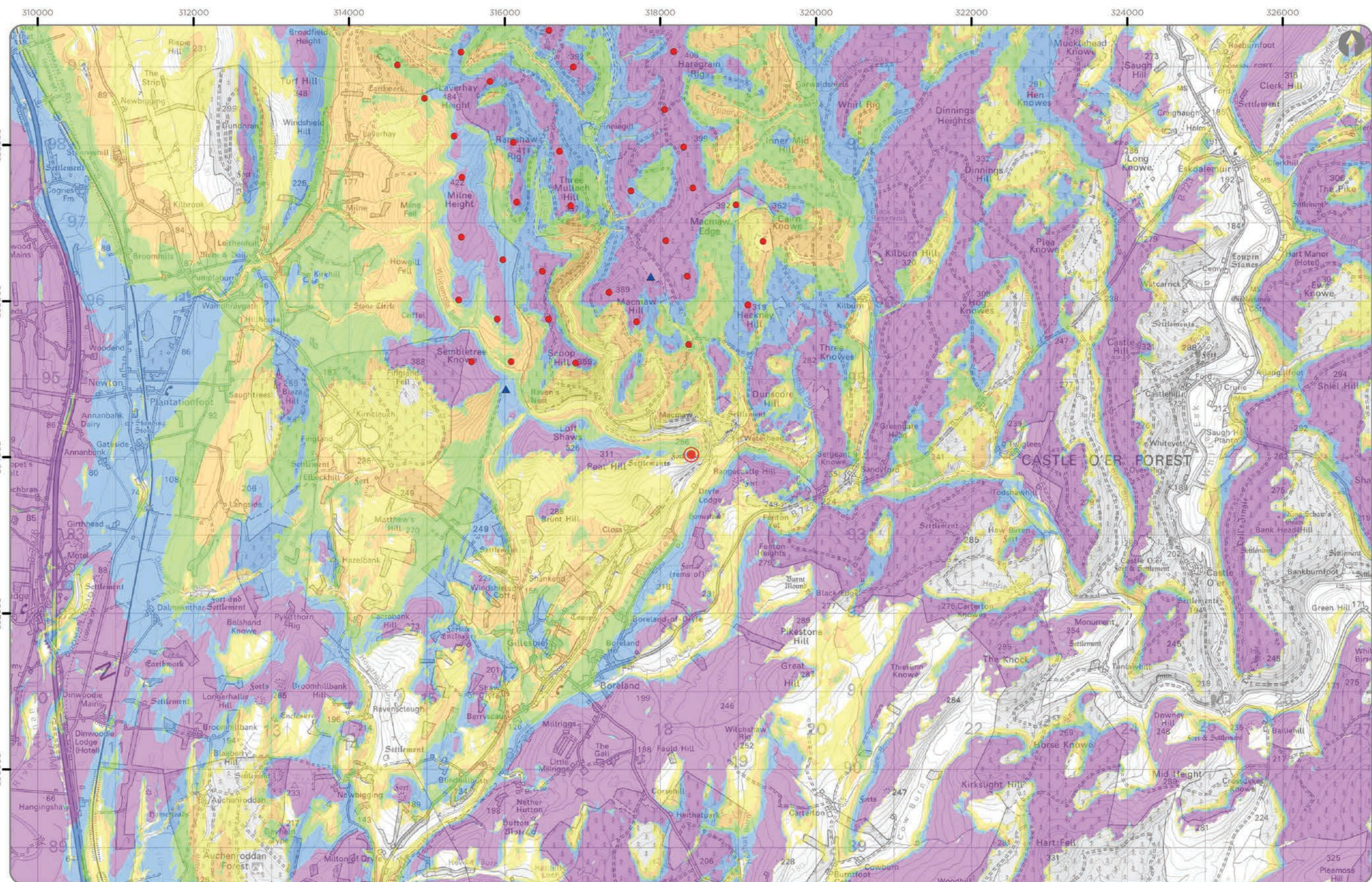
Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b>	317718 E 593864 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	254.6 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	125°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	1566 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A

**AI Figure: 9.11c**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 6: SM10476: Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

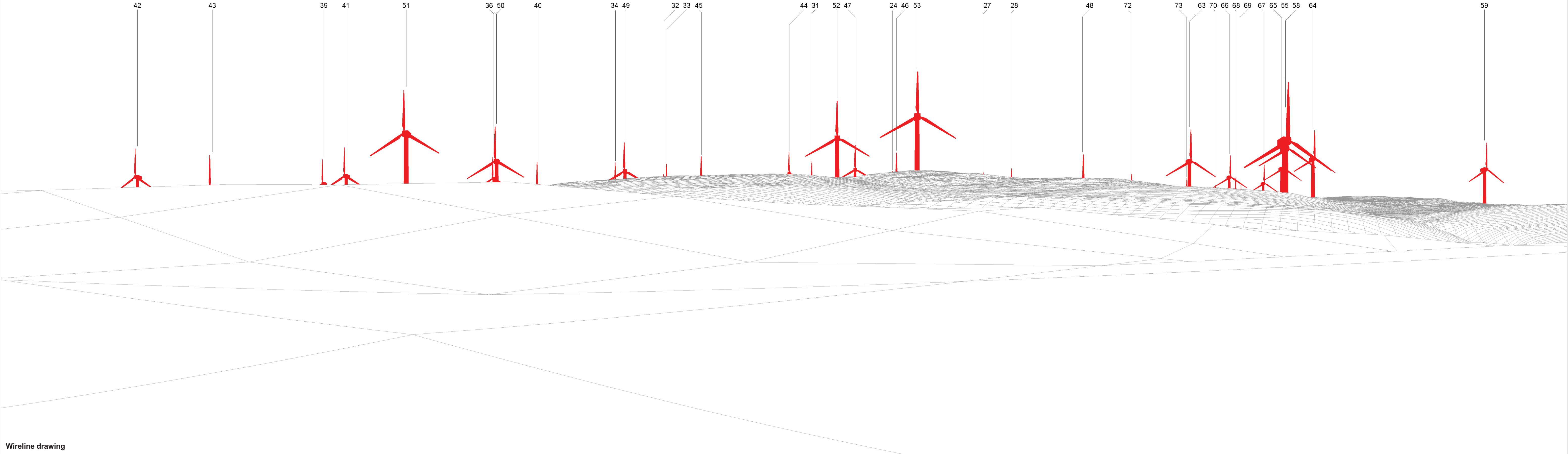
- Legend
- Proposed Turbine Location
  - ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location
- Cumulative Wind Farm Status:  
(November 2022)
- Operational
  - Consented
  - Appeal / Application
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines
- 1 - 12
  - 13 - 24
  - 25 - 36
  - 37 - 48
  - 49 - 60
- Viewpoint:
- ▲ 90 Degree Field of View
  - No 53.5 Degree Field of View

SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AI Figure 9.12a  
Viewpoint 7: SM649: Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		

Proposed Development (1.4km)



Wireline drawing

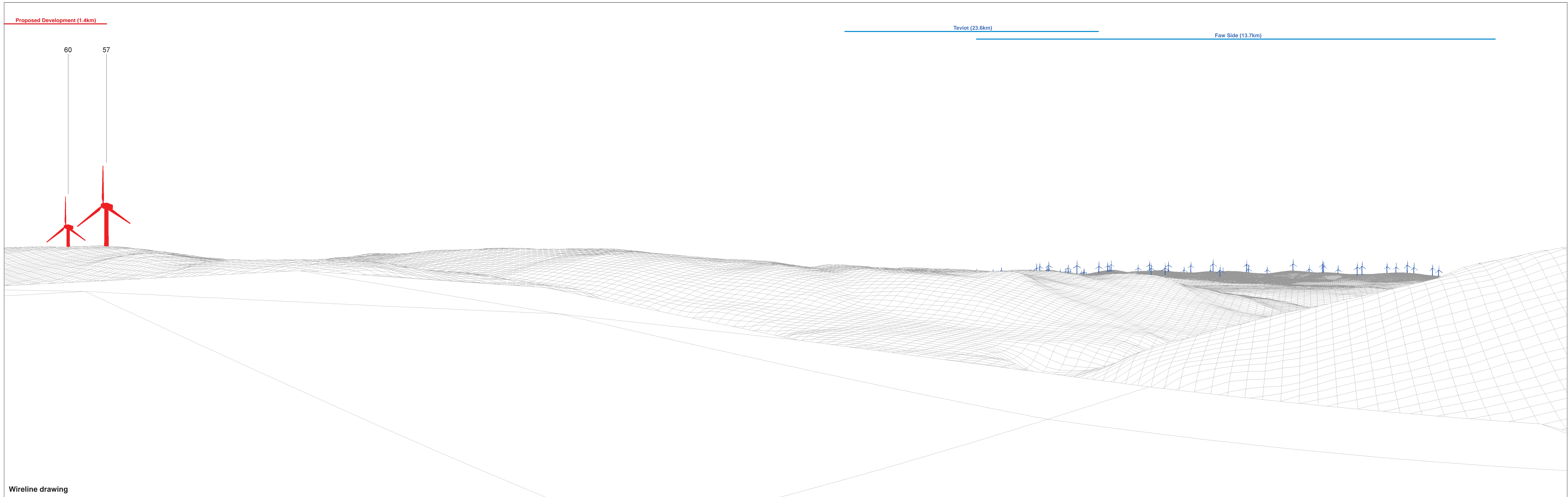
OS reference: 318395 E 594036 N  
Eye level: 250.1 mAOD  
Direction of view: 330°  
Nearest turbine: 1409 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

AI Figure: 9.12b  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 7: SM649: Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

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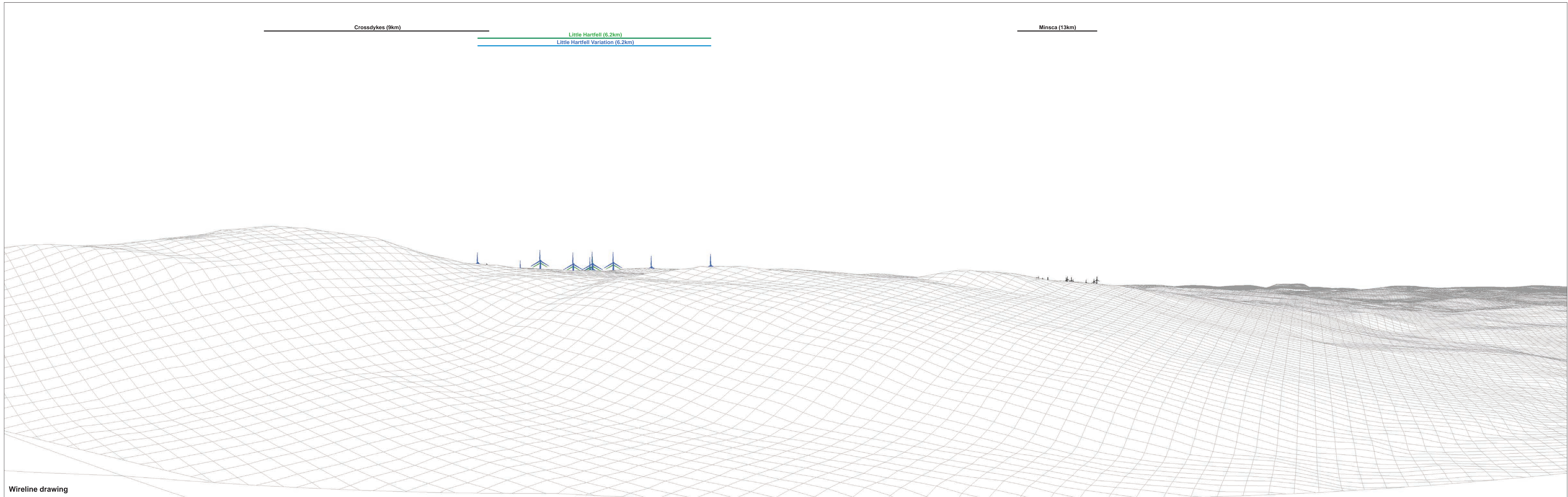


Wireline drawing

OS reference: 318395 E 594036 N  
 Eye level: 250.1 mAOB  
 Direction of view: 60°  
 Nearest turbine: 1409 m

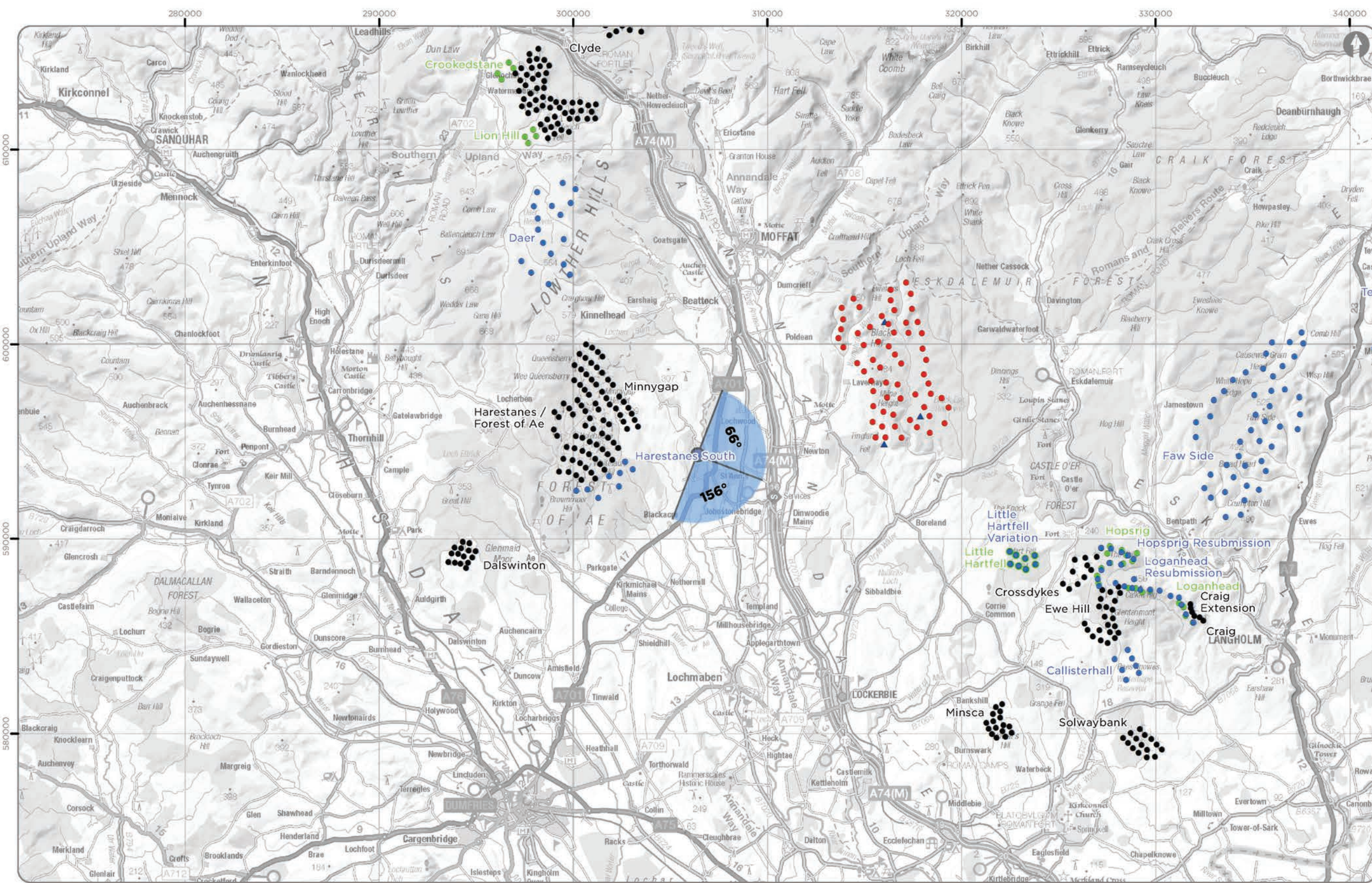
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
 Lens: N/A  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: N/A

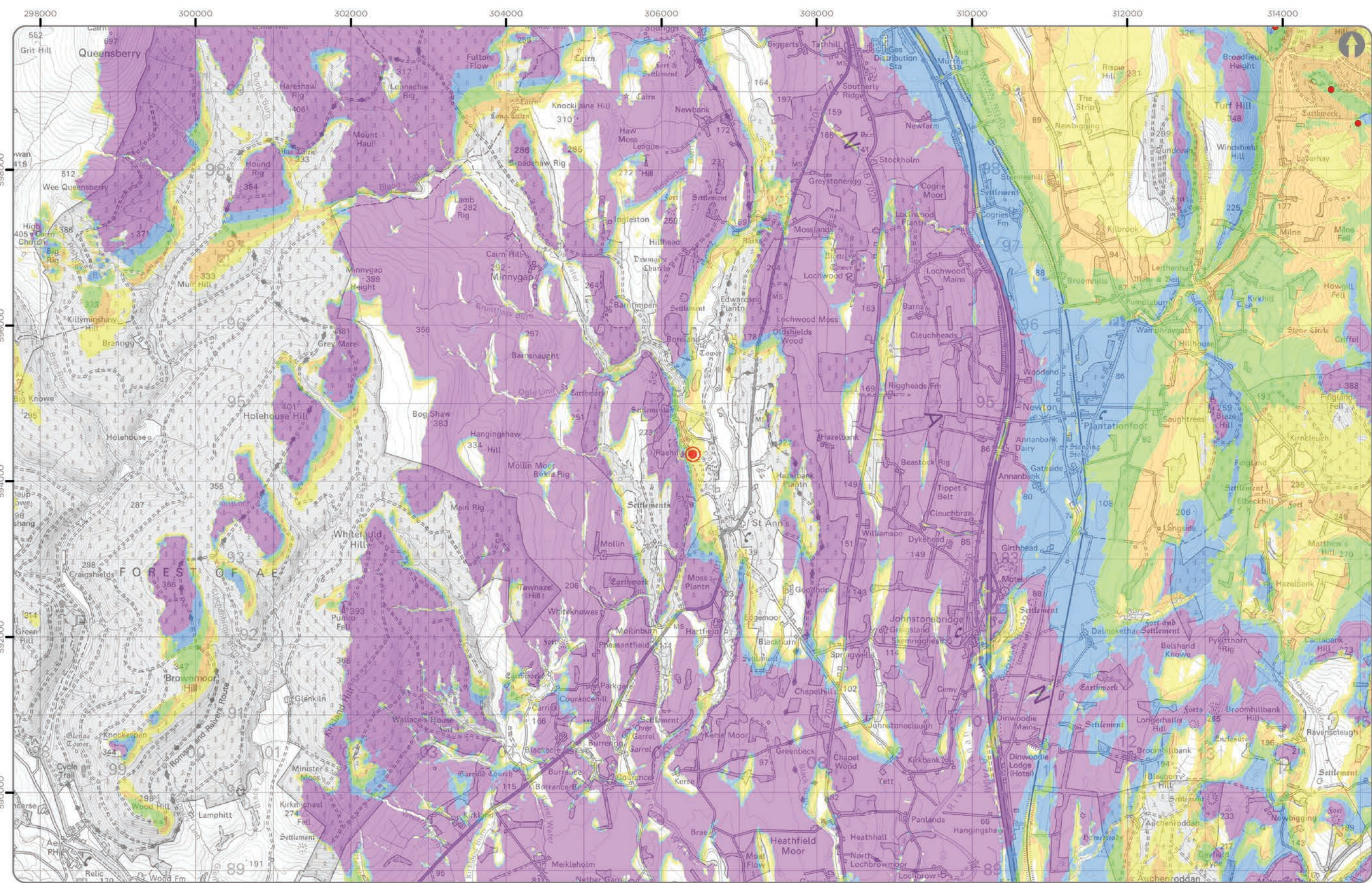


Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b>	318395 E 594036 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	250.1 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	150°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	1409 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A



Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

**Note:**  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
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**Legend**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

**Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

**No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

**Viewpoint:**

- 90 Degree Field of View
- No 53.5 Degree Field of View

**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.13a  
Viewpoint 8: LB9898, GDL322: Raehills House

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

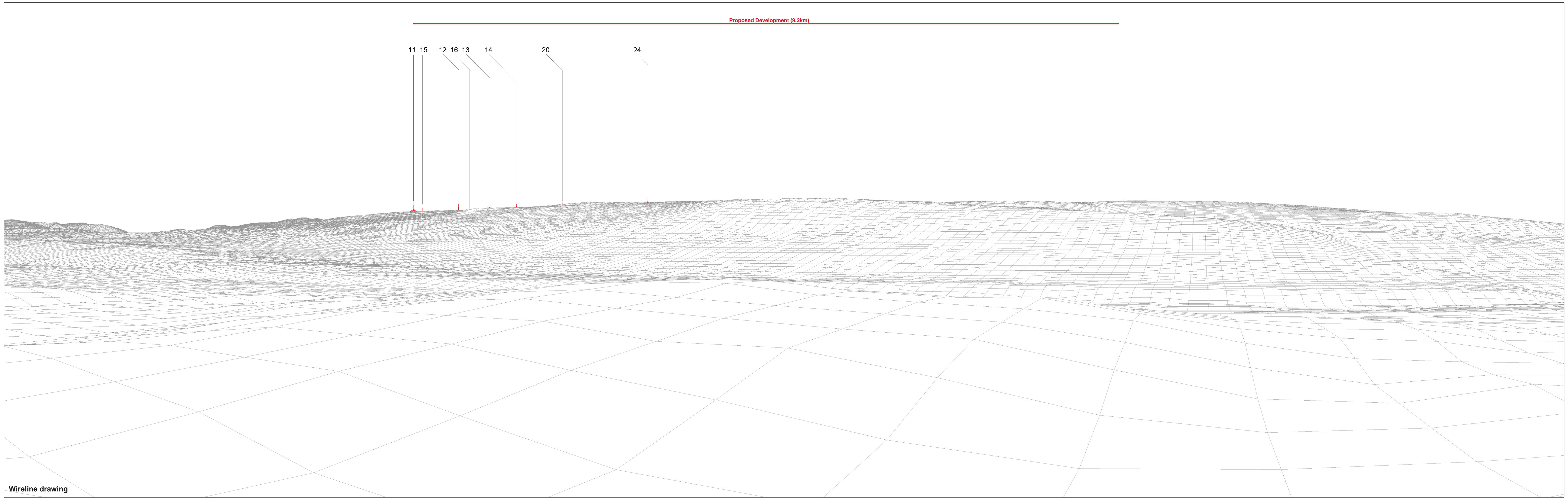
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum





Proposed Development (9.2km)

11 15 12 16 13 14 20 24



Wireline drawing

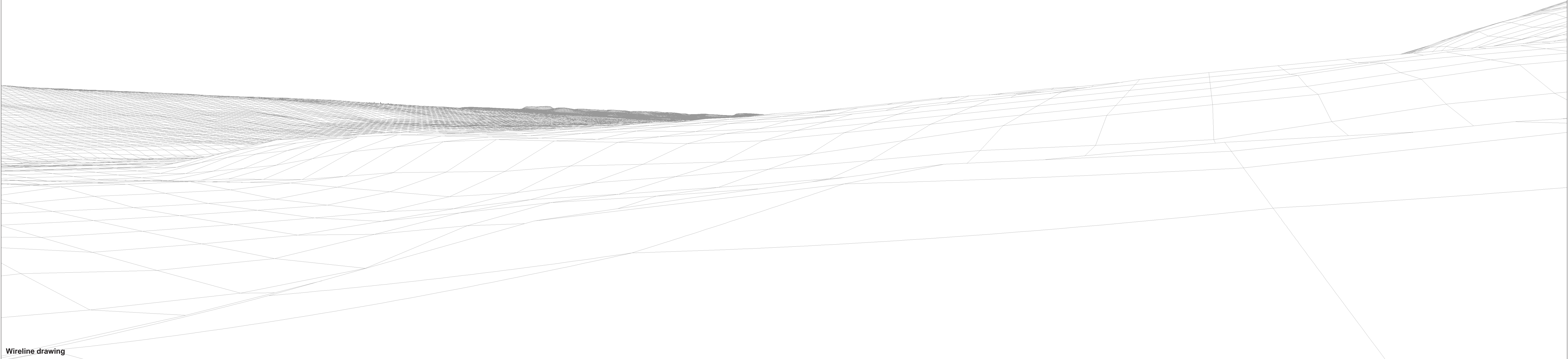
OS reference: 306401 E 594344 N  
Eye level: 150.9 mAOD  
Direction of view: 66°  
Nearest turbine: 9163 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

AI Figure: 9.13b  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 8: LB9898, GDL322: Raehills House  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Minsca (20.1km)



Wireline drawing

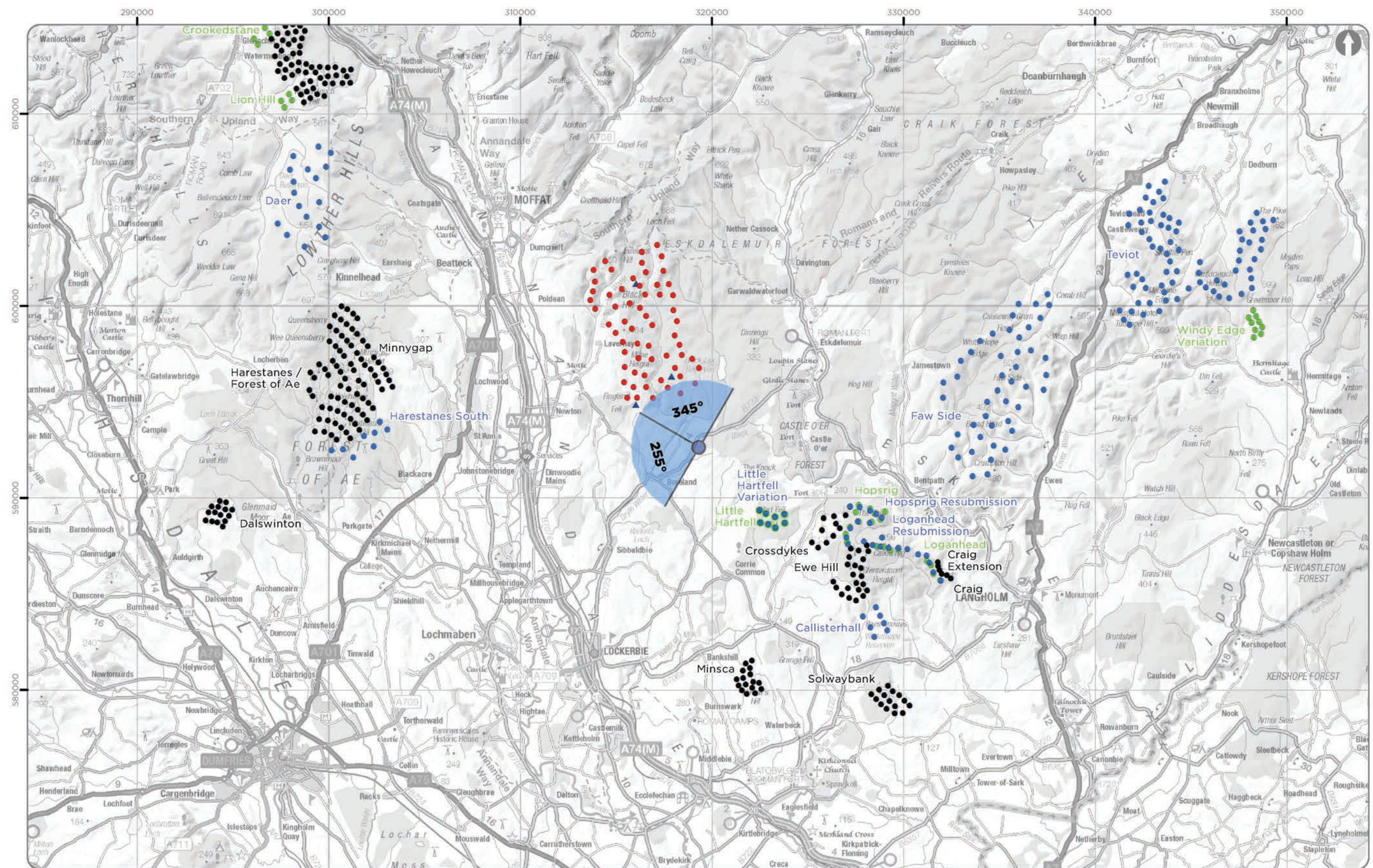
OS reference: 306401 E 594344 N  
Eye level: 150.9 mAOD  
Direction of view: 156°  
Nearest turbine: 9163 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

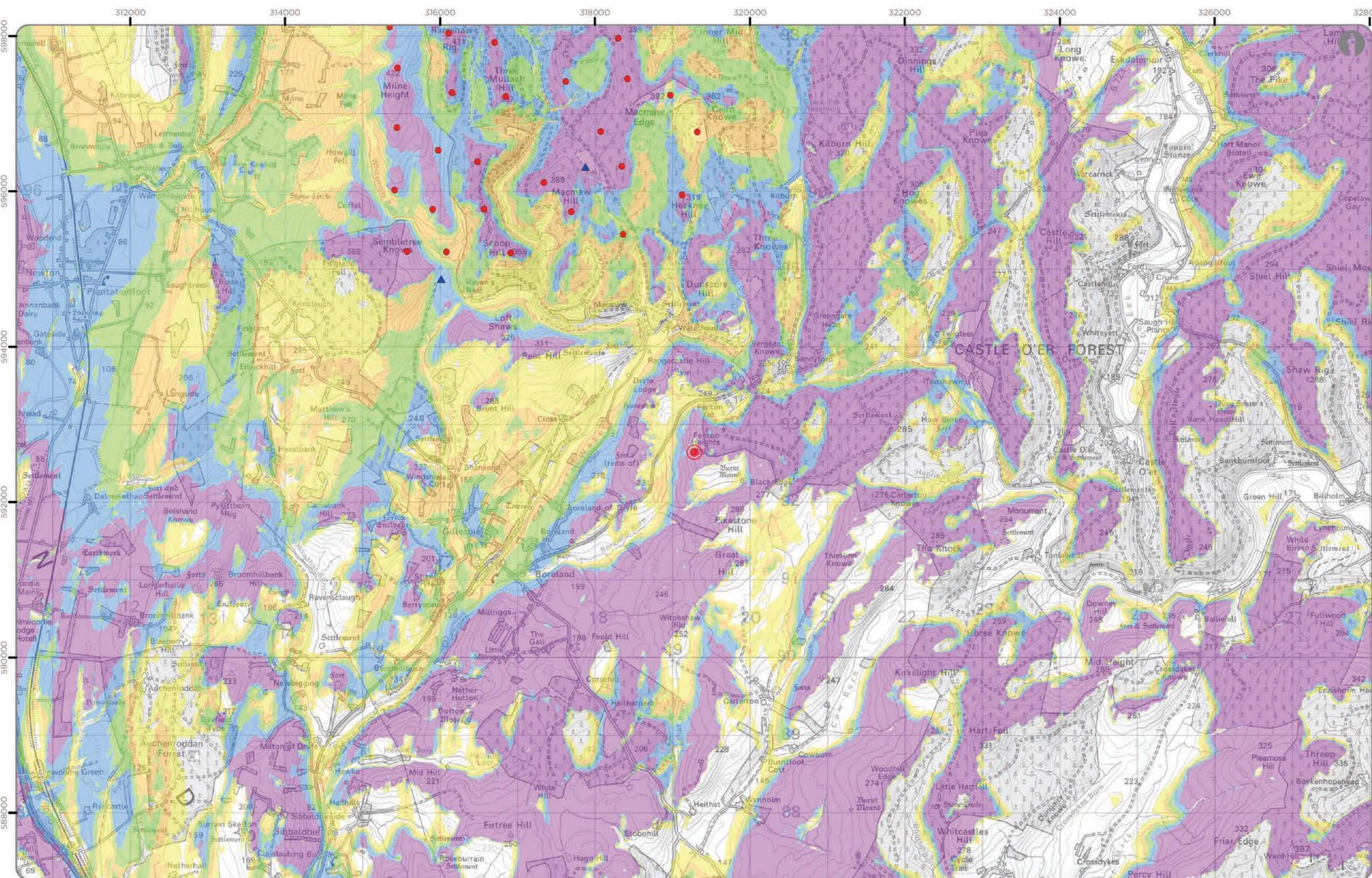
Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

**AI Figure: 9.13c**  
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 8: LB9898, GDL322: Raehills House  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

**Note:**  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

**Legend**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Met Mast Location

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

**Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

**No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

**Viewpoint:**

- 90 Degree Field of View
- No 53.5 Degree Field of View

**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.14a  
Viewpoint 9: View from Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) towards fort on

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum

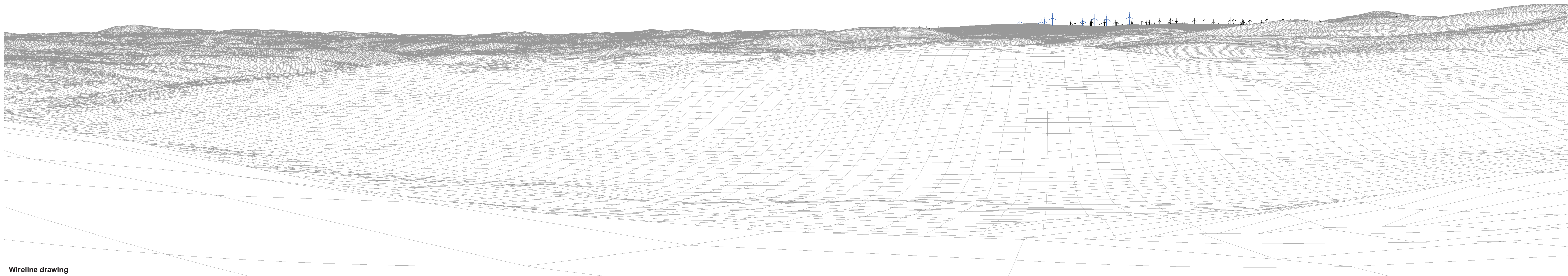


Dalswinton (24.5km)

Harestanes South (16.3km)

Harestanes / Forest of Ae (17.1km)

Minygap (16.3km)



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 319279 E 592641 N  
Eye level: 257.2 mAOD  
Direction of view: 255°  
Nearest turbine: 2949 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

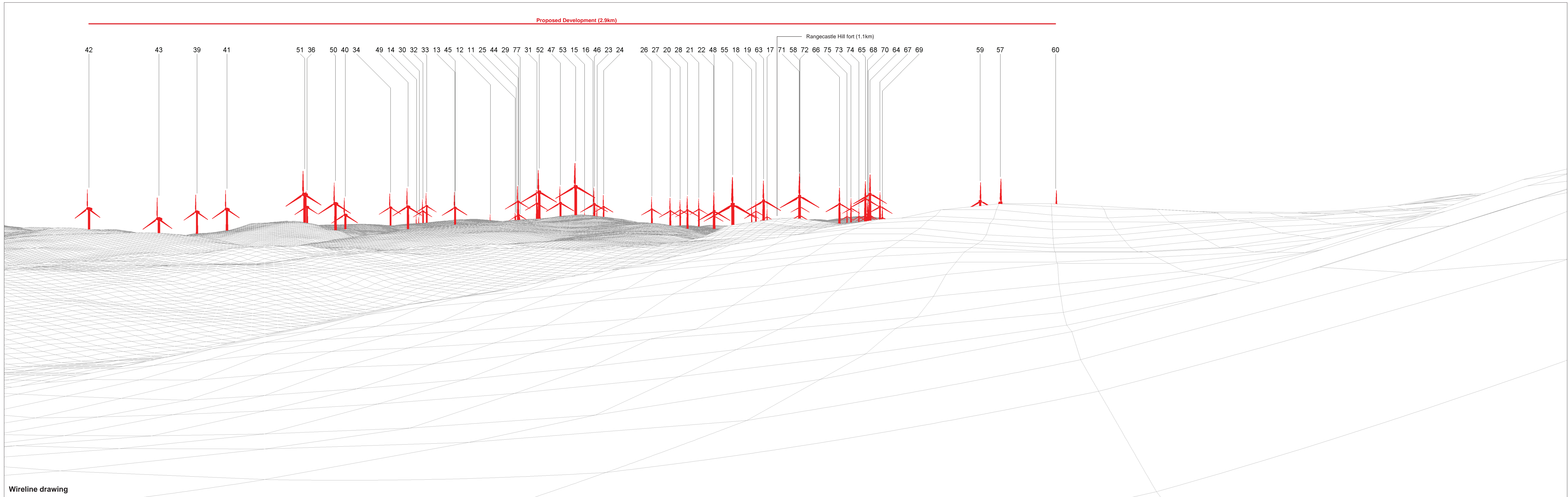
Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 9: View from Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill

Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.14b

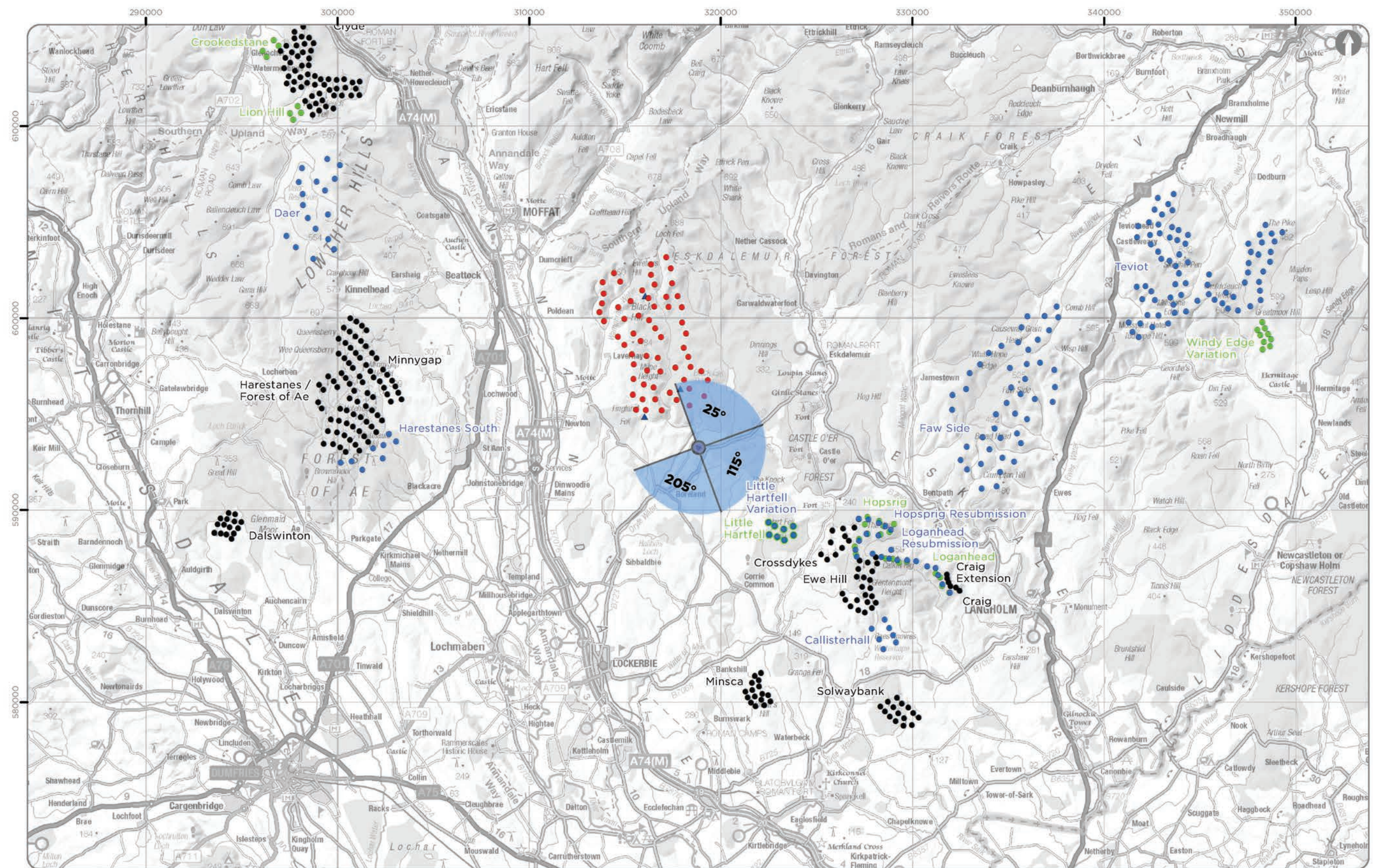
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673



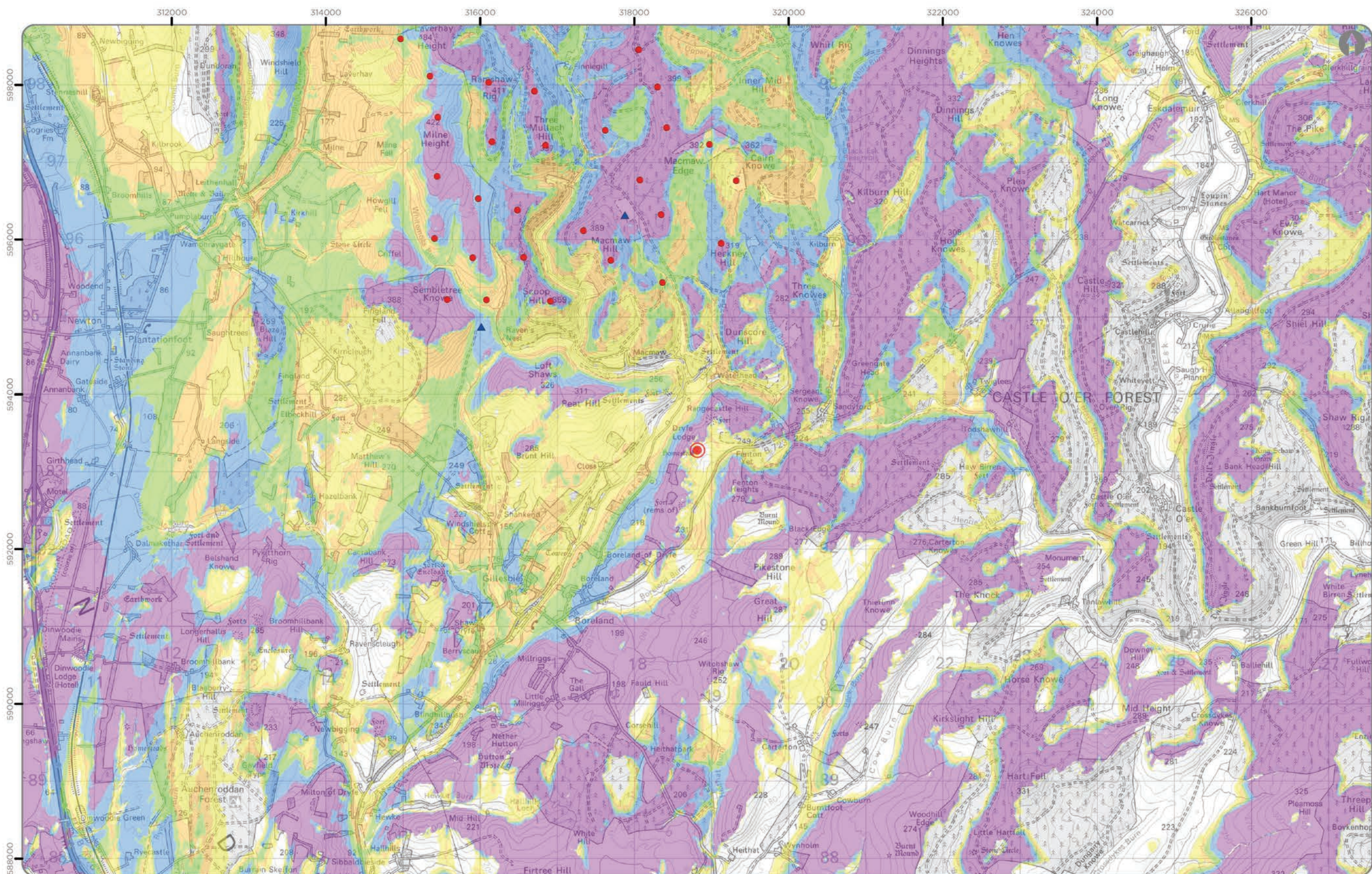
Wireline drawing

<b>OS reference:</b> 319279 E 592641 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> N/A
<b>Eye level:</b> 257.2 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b> 345°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 2949 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> N/A

**AI Figure: 9.14c**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 9: View from Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

**Note:**  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

**Legend**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

**Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

**No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

**Viewpoint:**

- 90 Degree Field of View

**Note:** No visibility of proposed development in view direction 295° due to adjacent hillside topography.

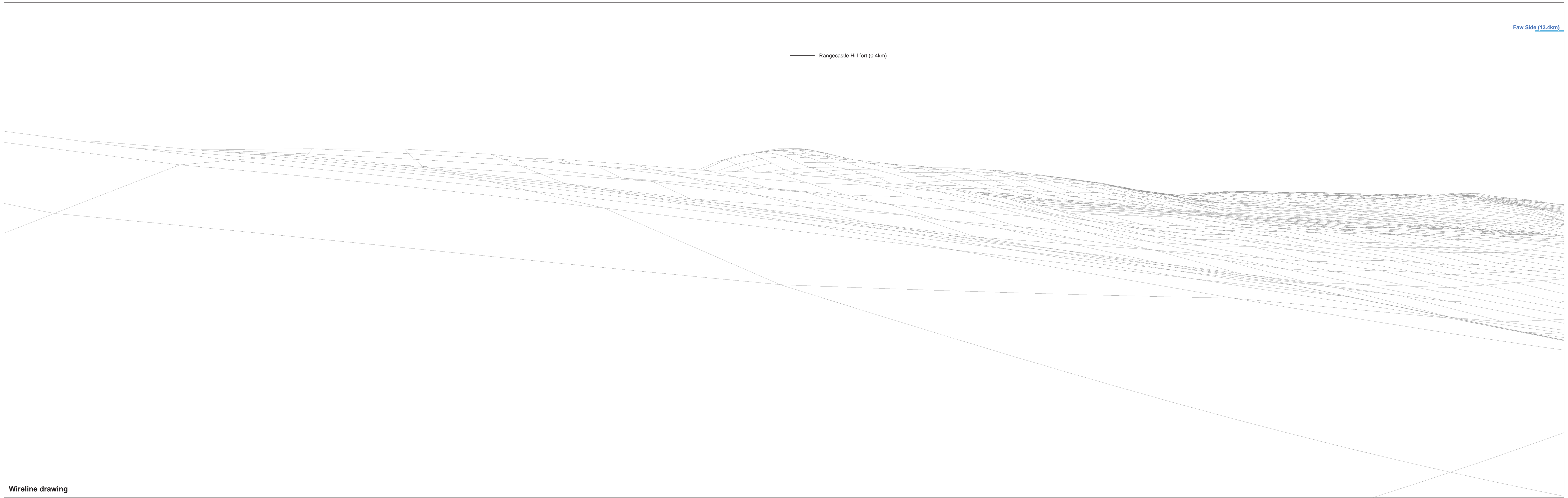
**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.15a  
Viewpoint 10: View from Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365) towards fort on

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		



Rangecastle Hill fort (0.4km)



Wireline drawing

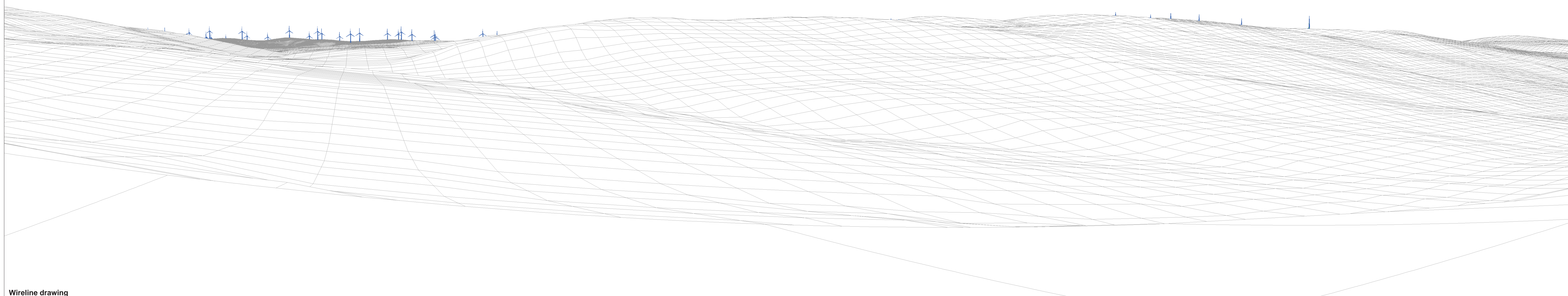
<b>OS reference:</b>	318814 E 593277 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b>	90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b>	N/A
<b>Eye level:</b>	247.5 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b>	522 mm	<b>Lens:</b>	N/A
<b>Direction of view:</b>	25°	<b>Paper size:</b>	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b>	1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b>	2214 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b>	820 x 260 mm	<b>Date and time:</b>	N/A

Faw Side (13.4km)

Hopsprig Resubmission (9.2km)

Little Hartfell (5.4km)

Little Hartfell Variation (5.4km)



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 318814 E 593277 N  
 Eye level: 247.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 115°  
 Nearest turbine: 2214 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
 Lens: N/A  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: N/A

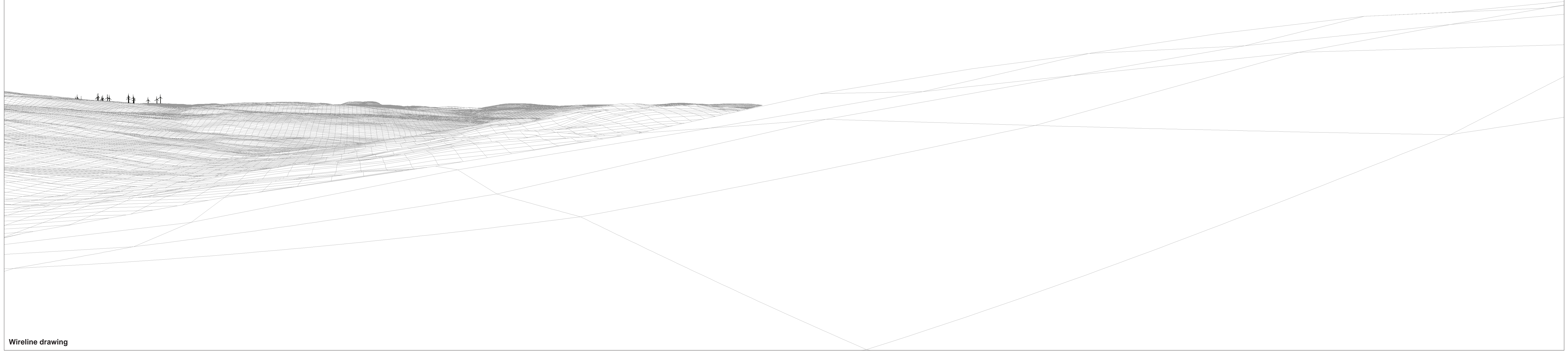
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 10: View from Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.15c

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Minsca (12.2km)



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 318814 E 593277 N  
Eye level: 247.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 205°  
Nearest turbine: 2214 m

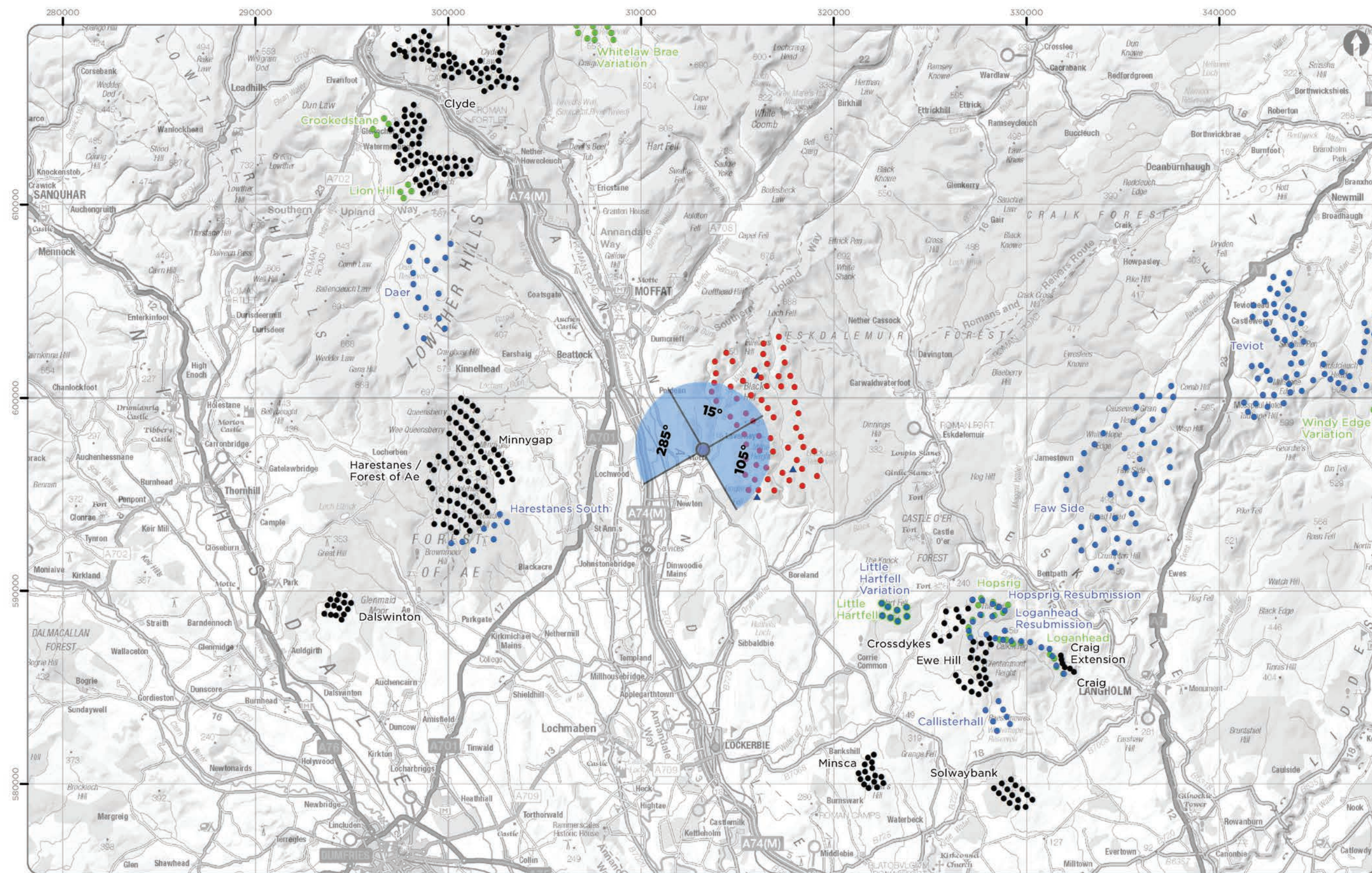
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

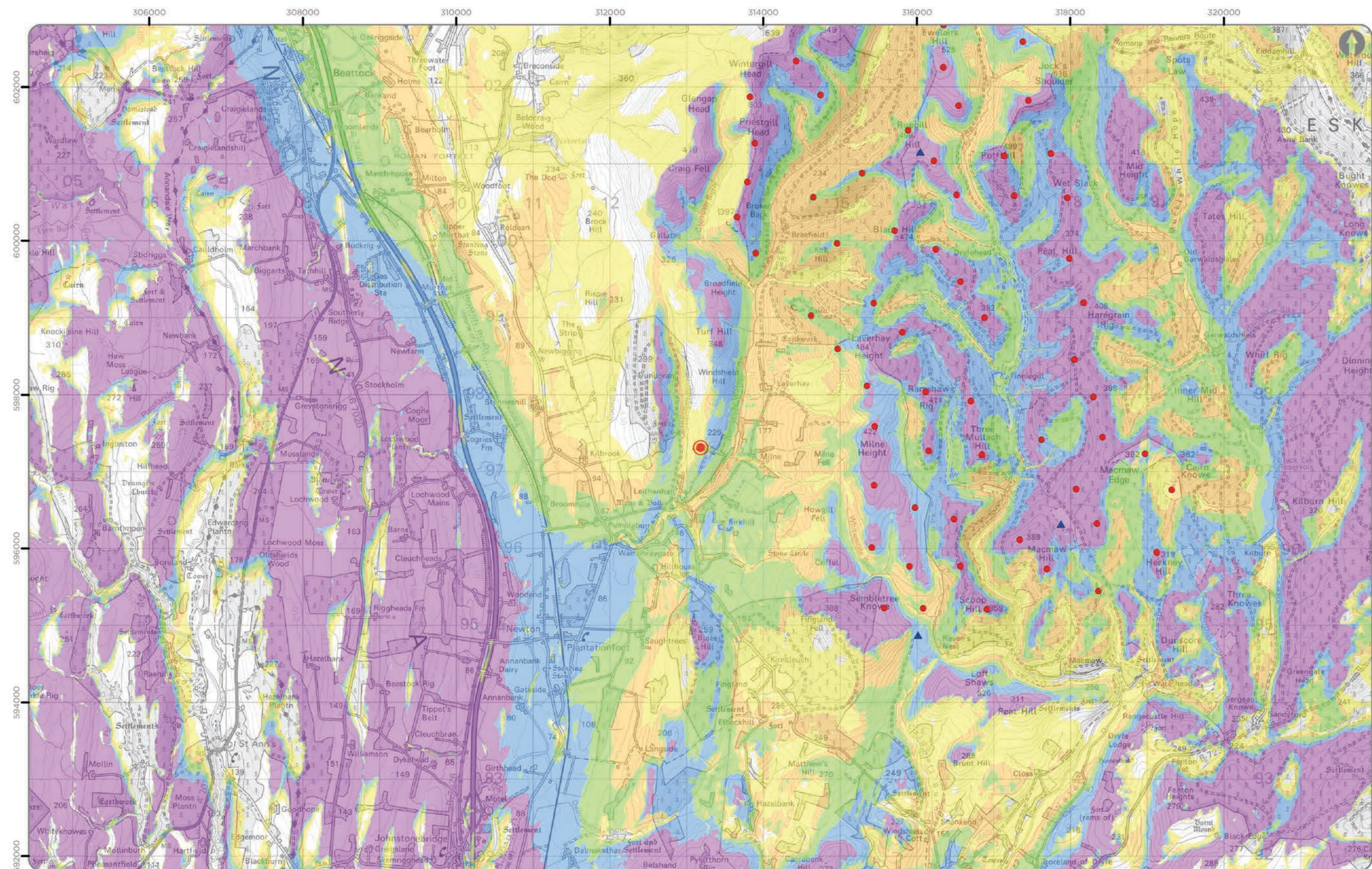
Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 10: View from Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill  
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.15d

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Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
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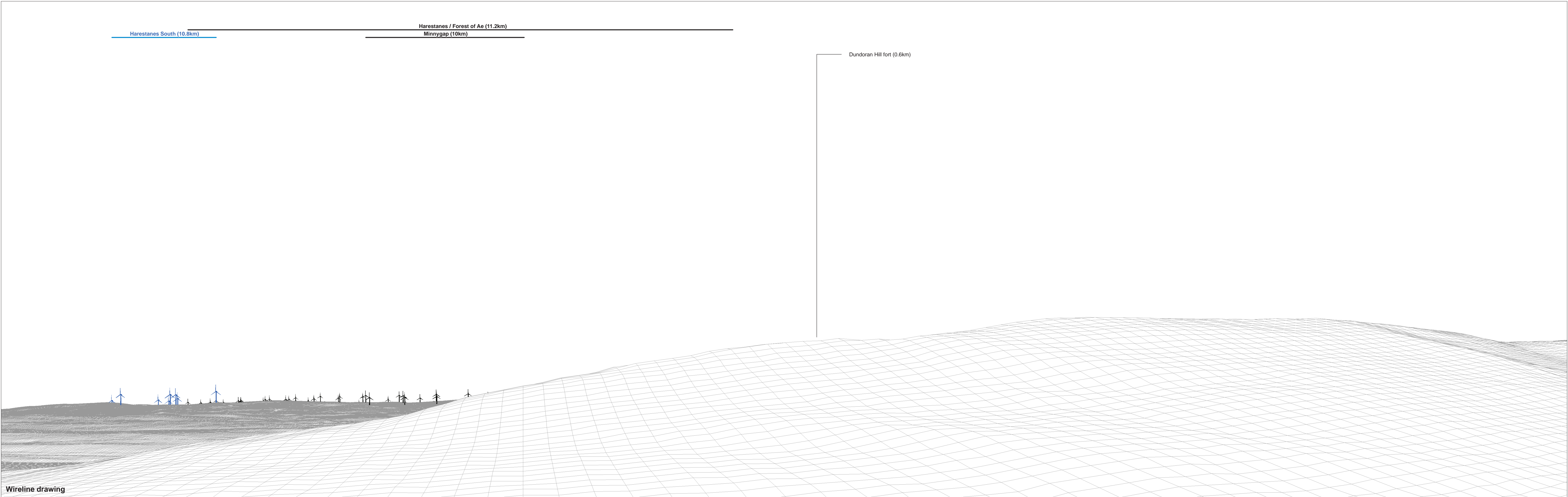
- Legend
- Proposed Turbine Location
  - ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location
- Cumulative Wind Farm Status:  
(November 2022)
- Operational
  - Consented
  - Appeal / Application
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility  
No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines
- 1 - 12
  - 13 - 24
  - 25 - 36
  - 37 - 48
  - 49 - 60
- Viewpoint:
- 90 Degree Field of View
  - No 53.5 Degree Field of View

### SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AI Figure 9.16a  
Viewpoint 11: View from Leithenhall scooped settlement (MDG7277) towards fort on Dundoran

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 313180 E 597310 N  
 Eye level: 201.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 285°  
 Nearest turbine: 2204 m

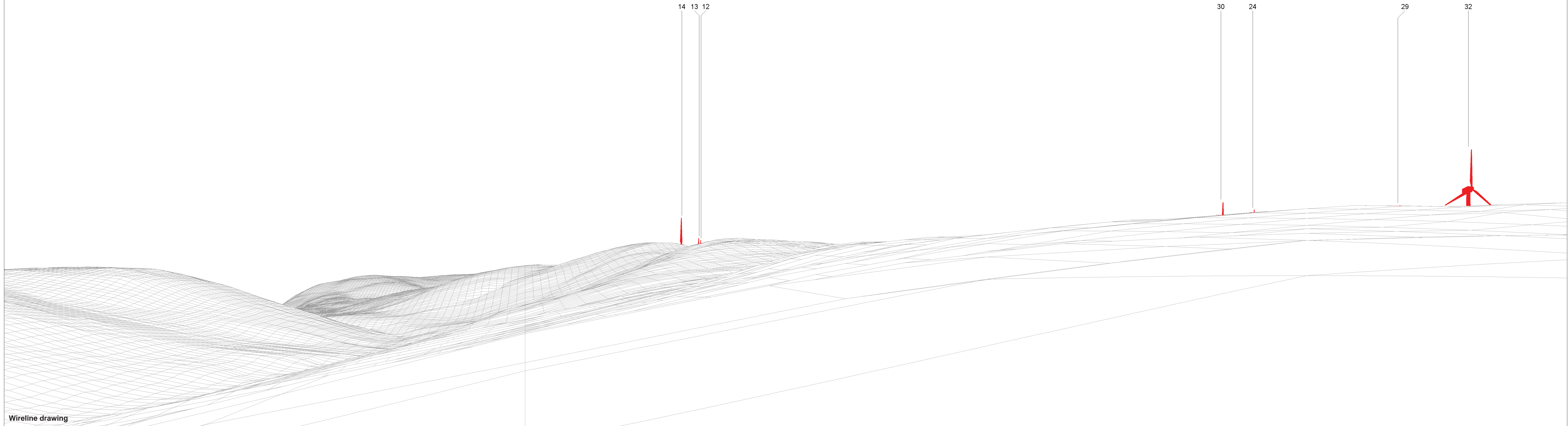
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
 Lens: N/A  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: N/A

Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 11: View from Leithenhall scooped settlement (MDG7277) towards fort on Dundoran Hill  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

AI Figure: 9.16b

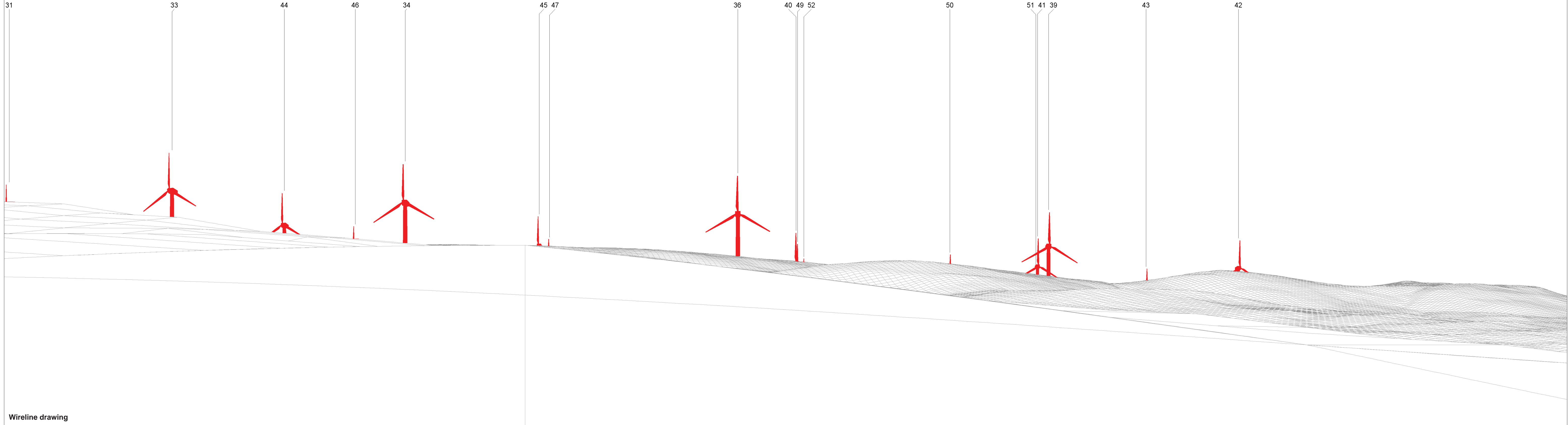
© Crown copyright, All rights reserved (2022). Licence number 0100031673



OS reference: 313180 E 597310 N  
Eye level: 201.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 15°  
Nearest turbine: 2204 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A

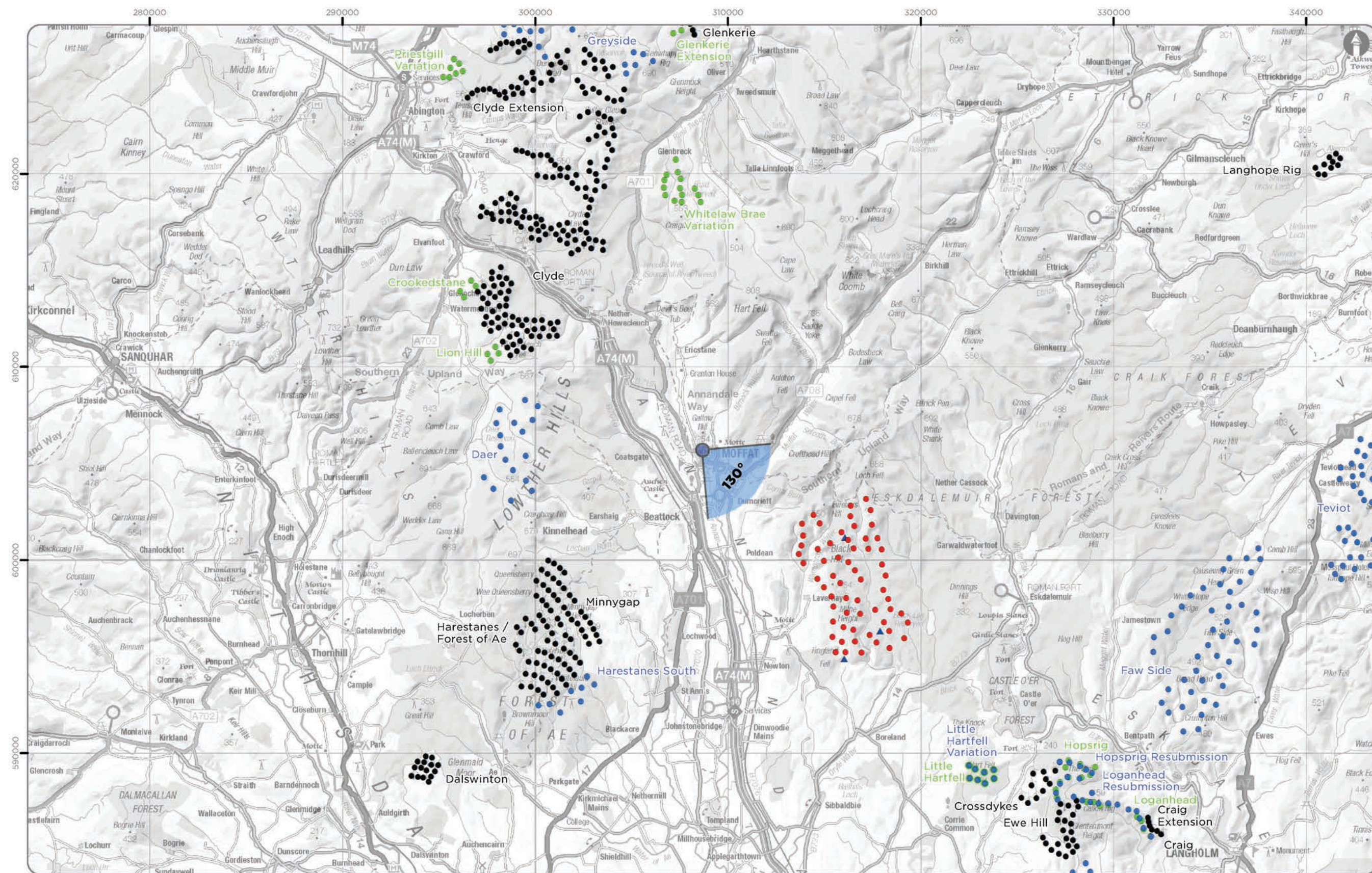


Wireline drawing

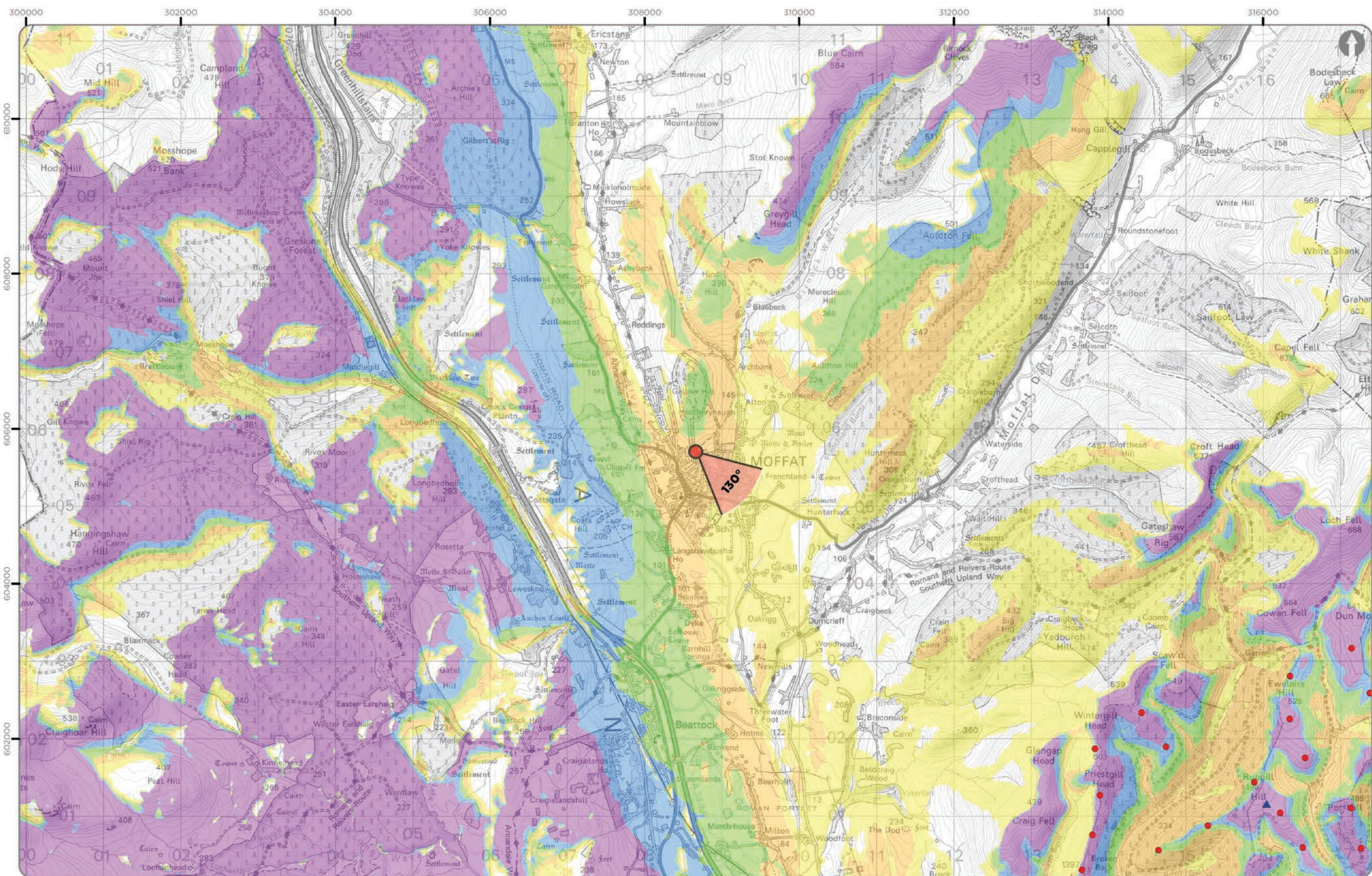
OS reference: 313180 E 597310 N  
Eye level: 201.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 105°  
Nearest turbine: 2204 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: N/A  
Lens: N/A  
Camera height: 1.5 m  
Date and time: N/A



Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

Note:  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

Legend

- Proposed Turbine Location
- ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location

Cumulative Wind Farm Status:  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility

No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

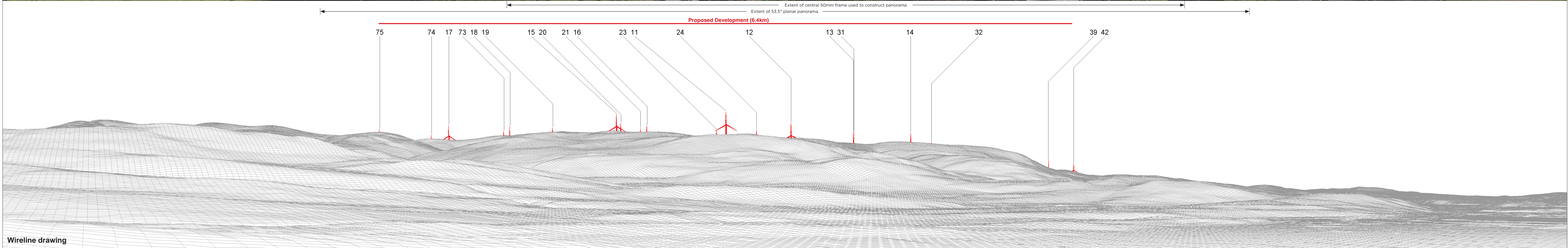
Viewpoint:

- 90 Degree Field of View
- 53.5 Degree Field of View

SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM -  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

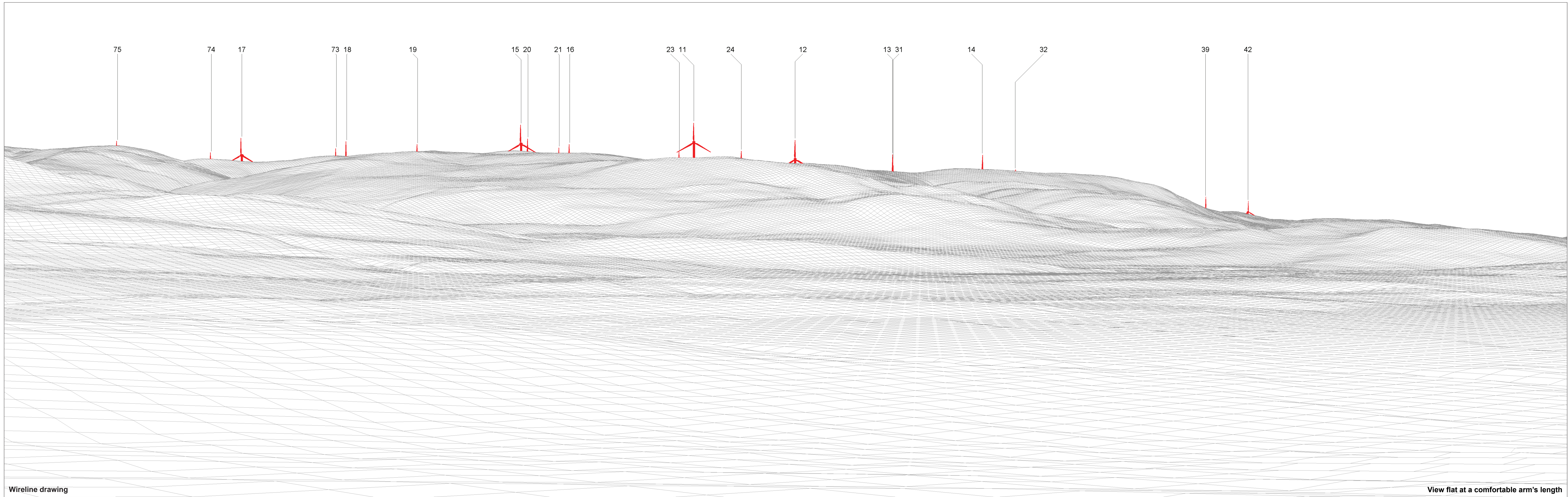
AI Figure 9.17a  
Viewpoint 12: Archbank and Frenchland Walk,  
Moffat (Core Path 292)

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		



<b>OS reference:</b> 308660 E 605708 N	<b>Horizontal field of view:</b> 90° (cylindrical projection)	<b>Camera:</b> Canon EOS 5D MK2
<b>Eye level:</b> 139.8 mAOD	<b>Principal distance:</b> 522 mm	<b>Lens:</b> Canon EF 50mm f/1.4
<b>Direction of view:</b> 130°	<b>Paper size:</b> 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	<b>Camera height:</b> 1.5 m
<b>Nearest turbine:</b> 6435 m	<b>Correct printed image size:</b> 820 x 130 mm	<b>Date and time:</b> 18.06.2021 13:59

**AI Figure: 9.17b**  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 12: Archbank and Frenchland Walk, Moffat (Core Path 292)  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 308660 E 605708 N  
 Eye level: 139.8 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 130°  
 Nearest turbine: 6435 m

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D MK2  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 18.06.2021 13:59

AI Figure: 9.17c  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 12: Archbank and Frenchland Walk, Moffat (Core Path 292)  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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Photomontage: Proposed Development

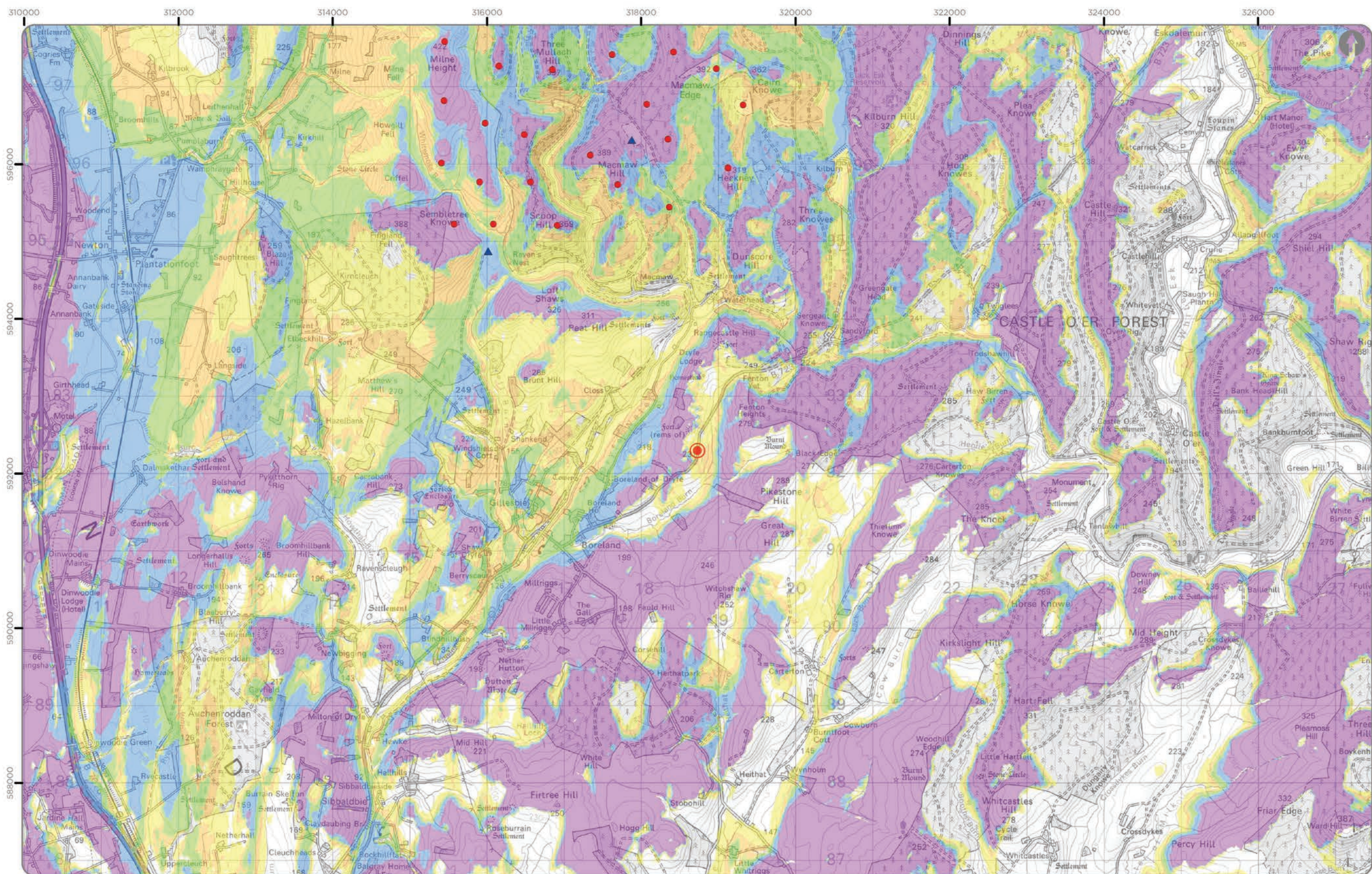
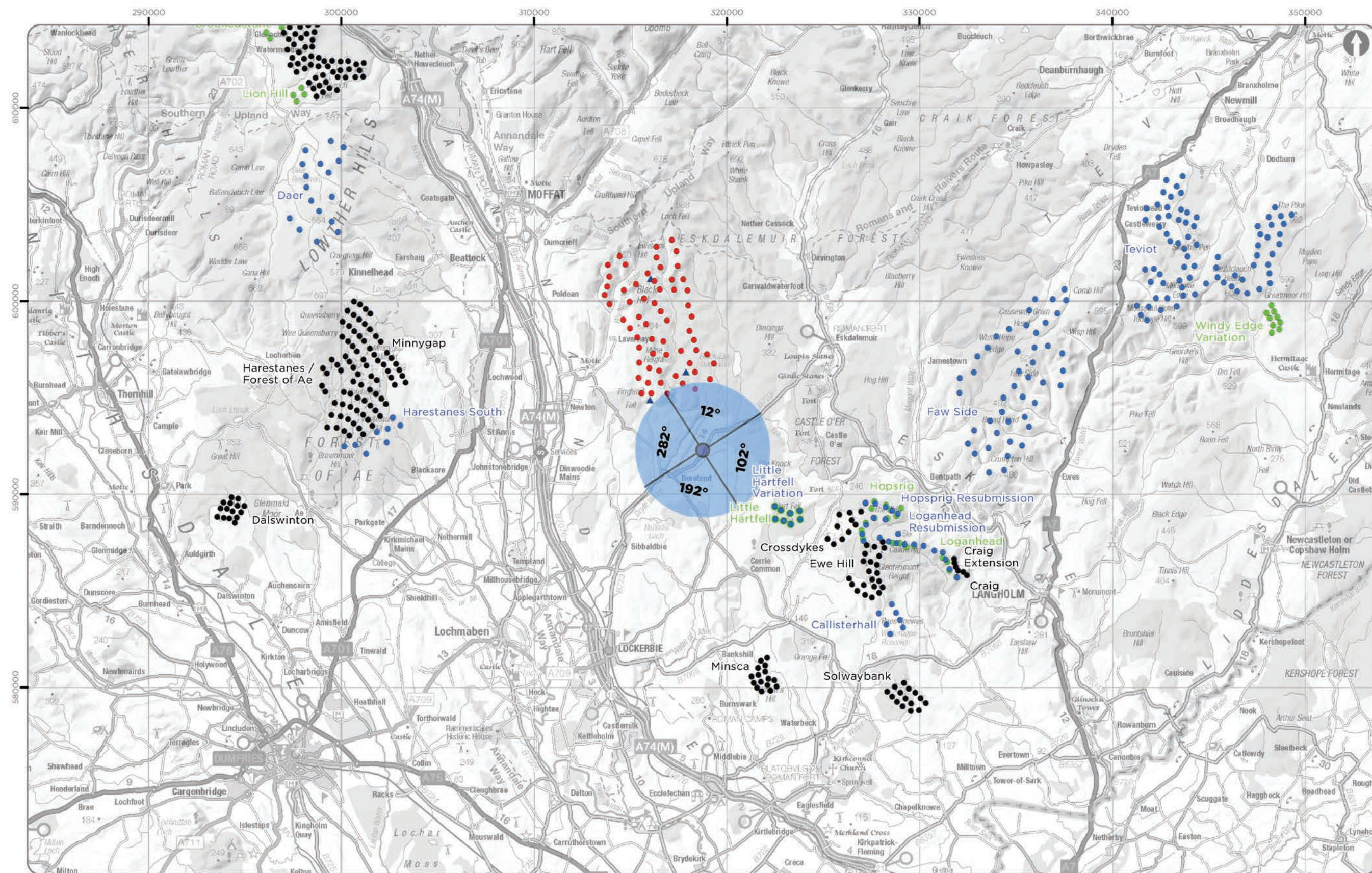
View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 308660 E 605708 N  
 Eye level: 139.8 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 130°  
 Nearest turbine: 6435 m

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)  
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D MK2  
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm f/1.4  
 Camera height: 1.5 m  
 Date and time: 18.06.2021 13:59

AI Figure: 9.17D  
 Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 12: Archbank and Frenchland Walk, Moffat (Core Path 292)  
 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information  
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- Legend**
- Proposed Turbine Location
  - ▲ Proposed Met Mast Location
- Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)
- Operational
  - Consented
  - Appeal / Application
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**
- No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**
- 1 - 12
  - 13 - 24
  - 25 - 36
  - 37 - 48
  - 49 - 60
- Viewpoint:**
- ▲ 90 Degree Field of View
  - No 53.5 Degree Field of View

**Note:**

- ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.
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**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.18a  
Viewpoint 13: B723 Travelling north

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 13/12/2022

Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum



Proposed Development (3.2km)

63

55

58

67

65

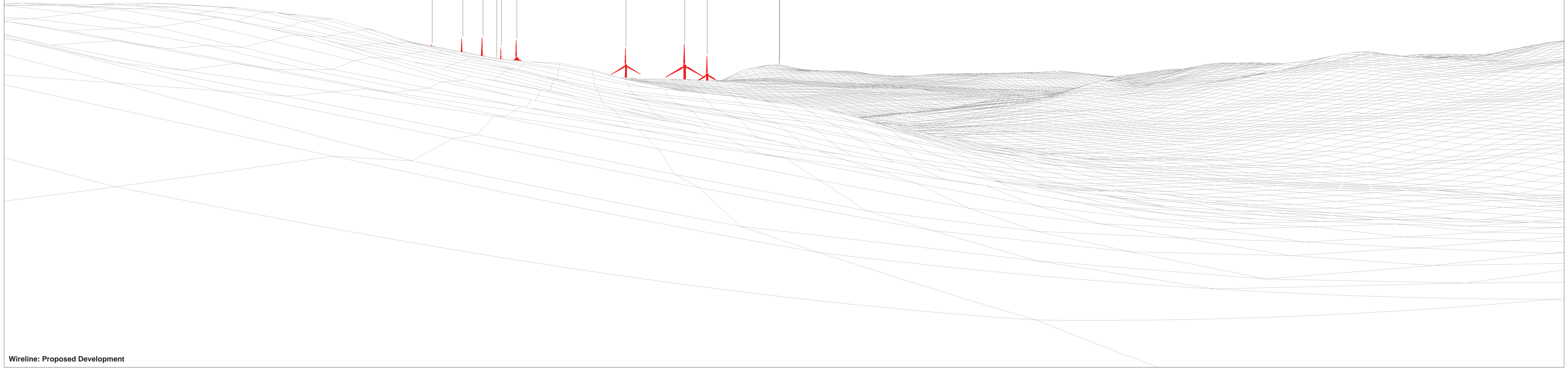
64

59

57

60

Rangecastle Hill fort (1.4km)

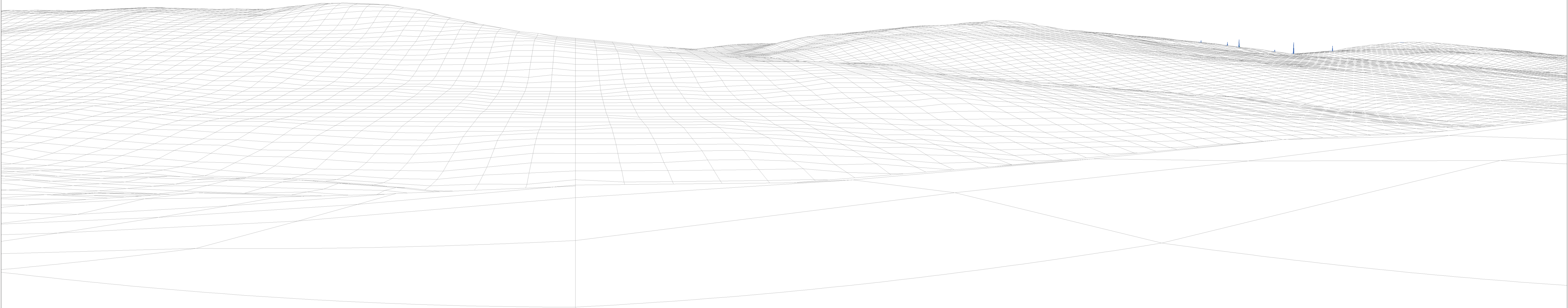


Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 318725 E 592300 N  
Eye level: 213.8 mAOD  
Direction of view: 12°  
Nearest turbine: 3.17 km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

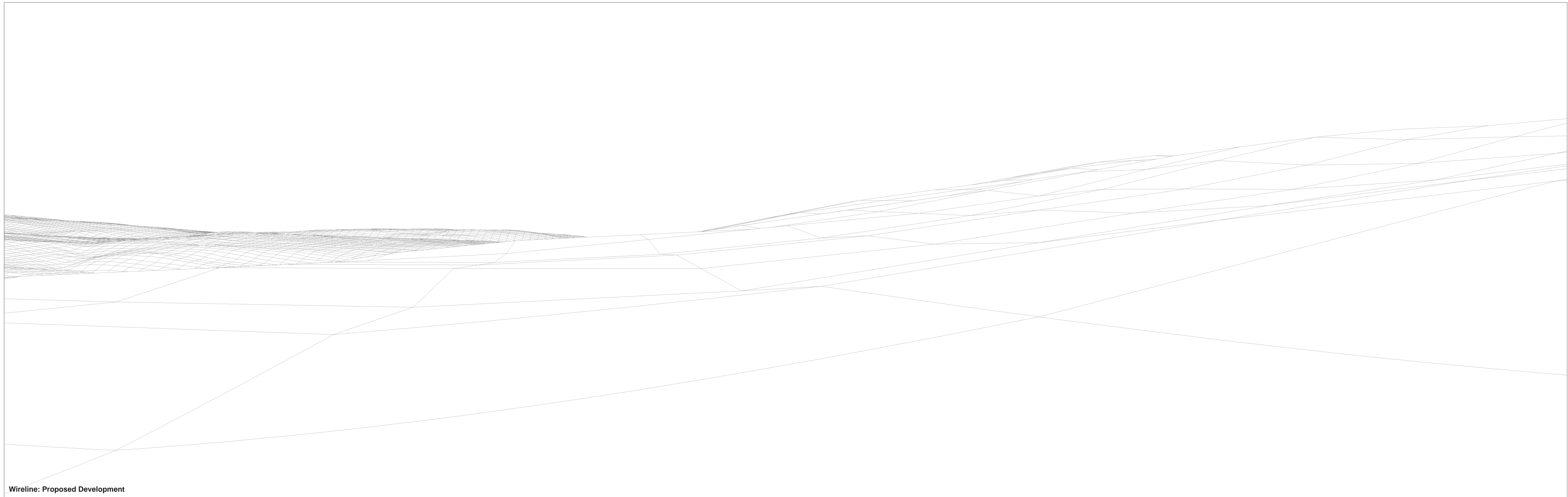
Little Hartfell (4.8km)  
Little Hartfell Variation (4.8km)



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 318725 E 592300 N  
Eye level: 213.8 mAOD  
Direction of view: 102°  
Nearest turbine: 3.17 km

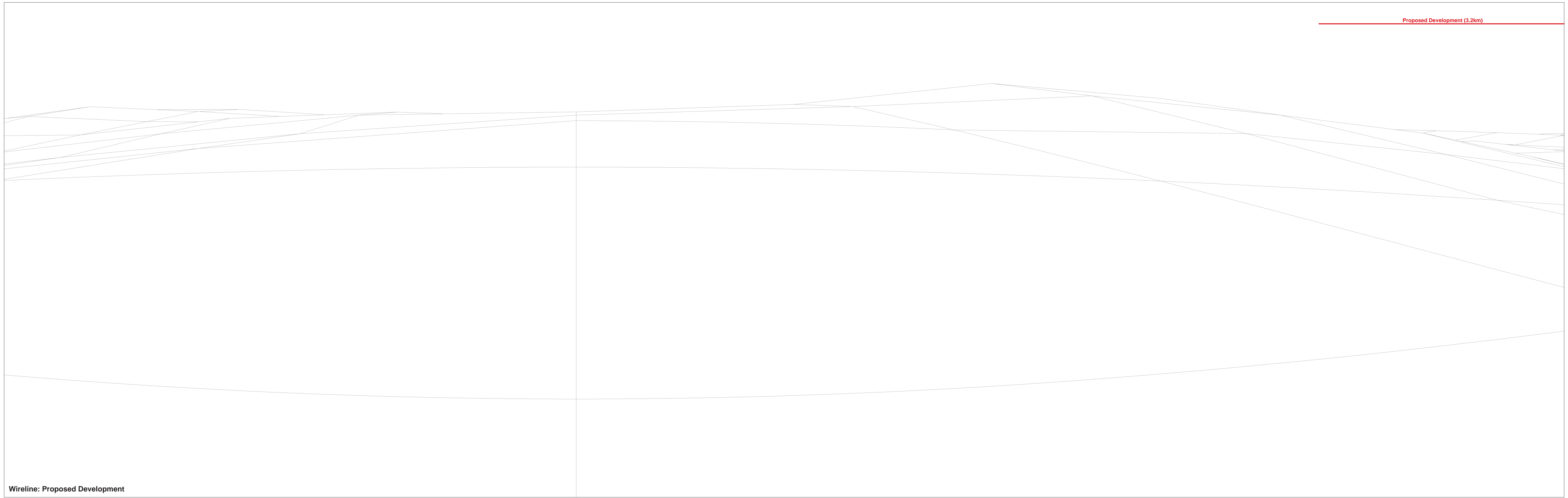
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference:	318725 E 592300 N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)
Eye level:	213.8 mAOD	Principal distance:	522 mm
Direction of view:	192°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest turbine:	3.17 km	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm

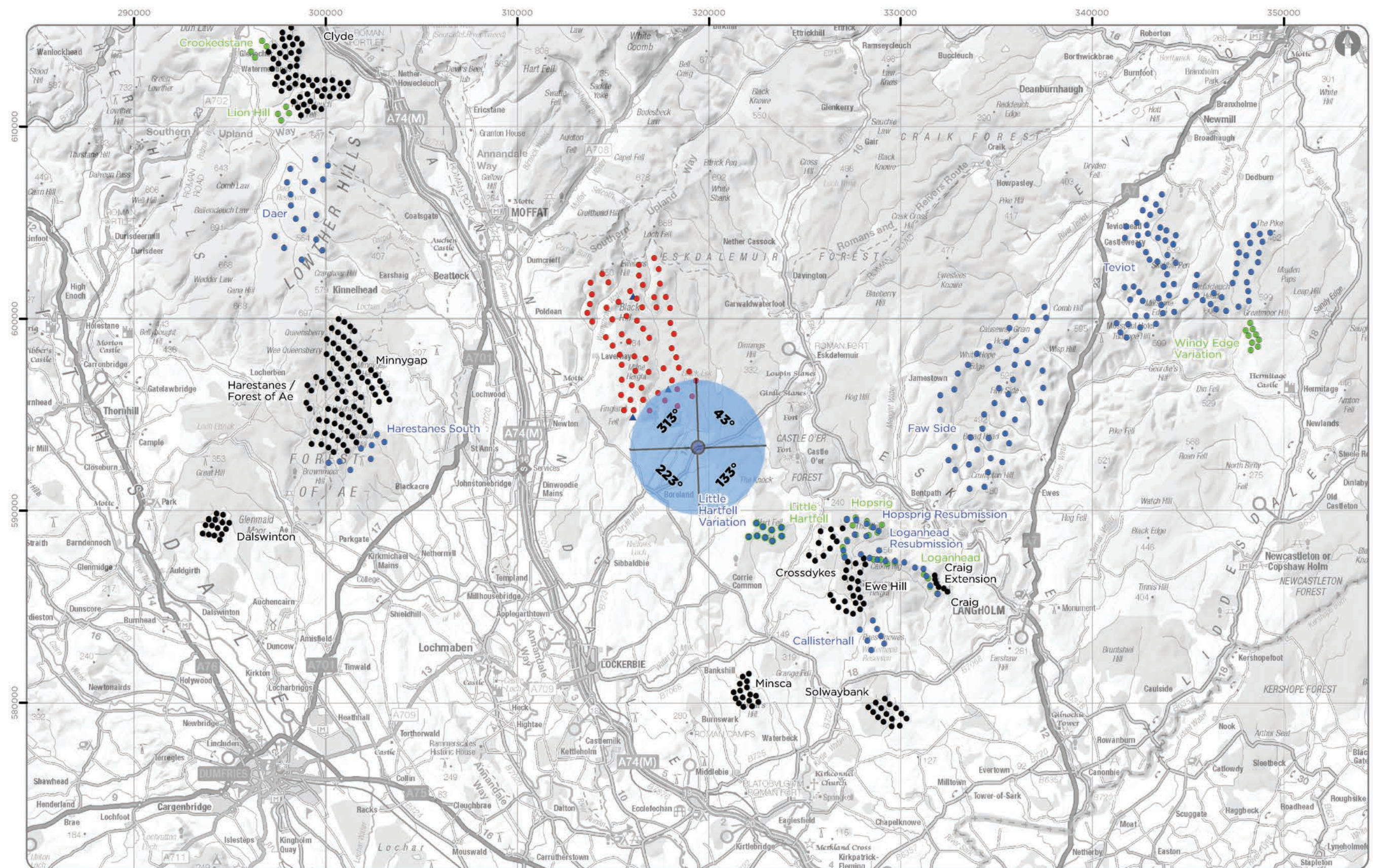
Proposed Development (3.2km)



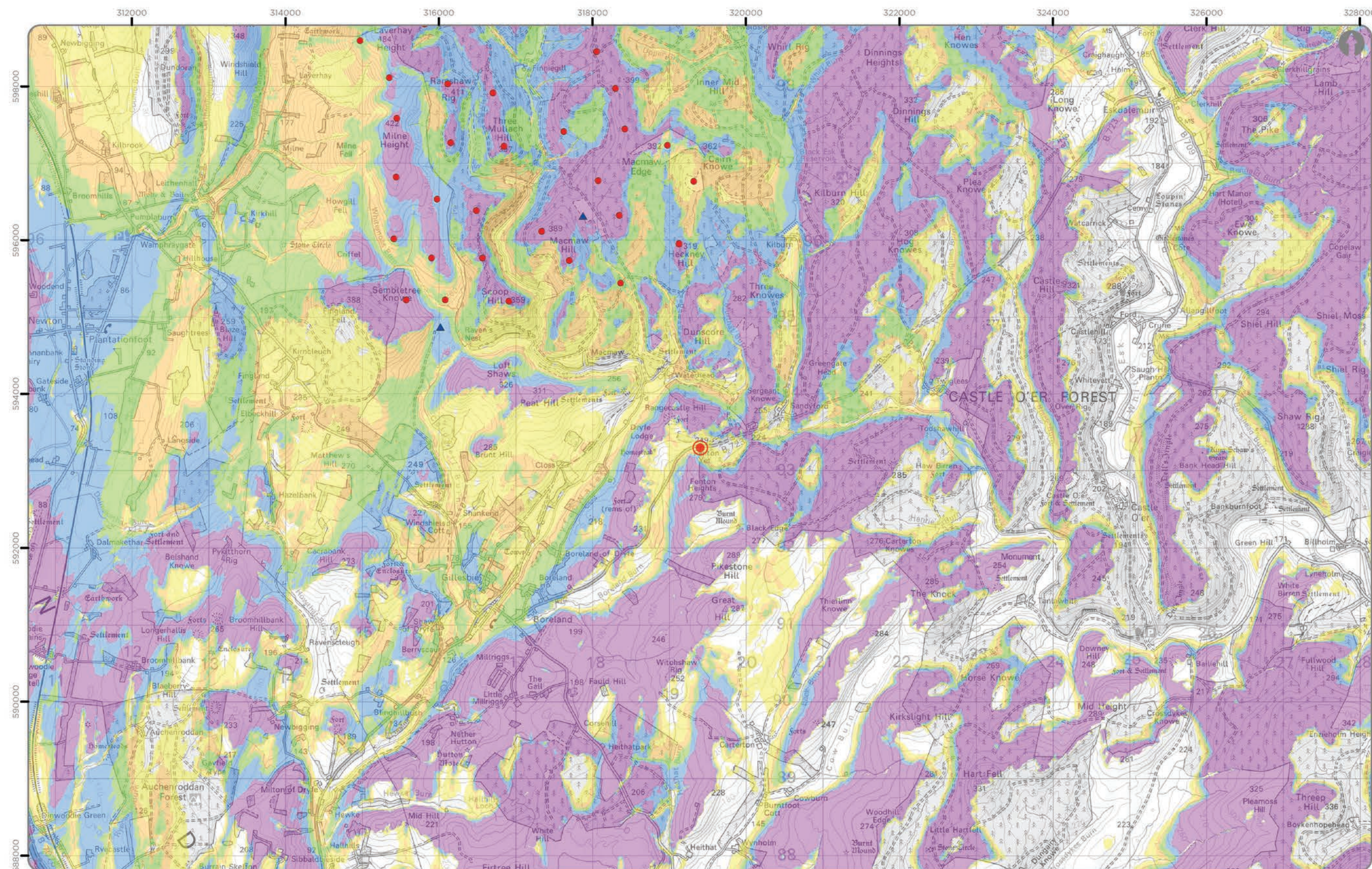
Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 318725 E 592300 N  
Eye level: 213.8 mAOD  
Direction of view: 282°  
Nearest turbine: 3.17 km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm



Viewpoint Location Plan Baseline Panorama (90 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:200,000  
0 2.5 5 10 Km



Viewpoint Location Plan (53.5 Degree View)  
Scale: 1:50,000  
0 0.5 1 2 Km

**Note:**  
1. ZTV: Created using ESRI ArcGIS 10.8.2 software using the following data and parameters:  
Blade tip height: 180 / 200 / 225 / 250m  
DTM data: OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 DTM resampled to 10m.  
Observer height: 2m  
No surface features, such as buildings or trees, were included in the analysis.  
Earth curvature and light refraction have been included in the calculations.  
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

**Legend**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Met Mast Location

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status:**  
(November 2022)

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal / Application

**Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

**No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines**

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60

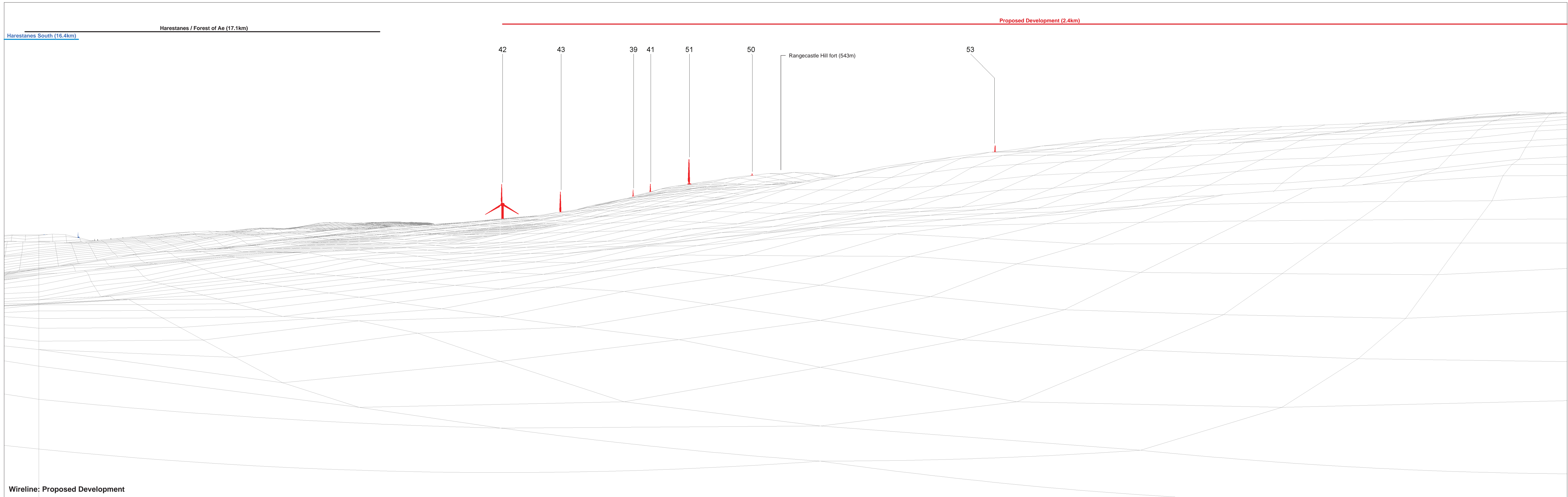
**Viewpoint:**

- 90 Degree Field of View
- No 53.5 Degree Field of View

**SCOOP HILL COMMUNITY WIND FARM - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

AI Figure 9.19a  
Viewpoint 14: B723 Travelling south

Ref No: 160971	Created By: LA	Rev No: 1
	Drawing Size: A3	Date: 14/12/2022
Coordinate System: BNG OS GB 1936 Datum		



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 319400 E 593300 N  
 Eye level: 249.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 313°  
 Nearest turbine: 2.38 km

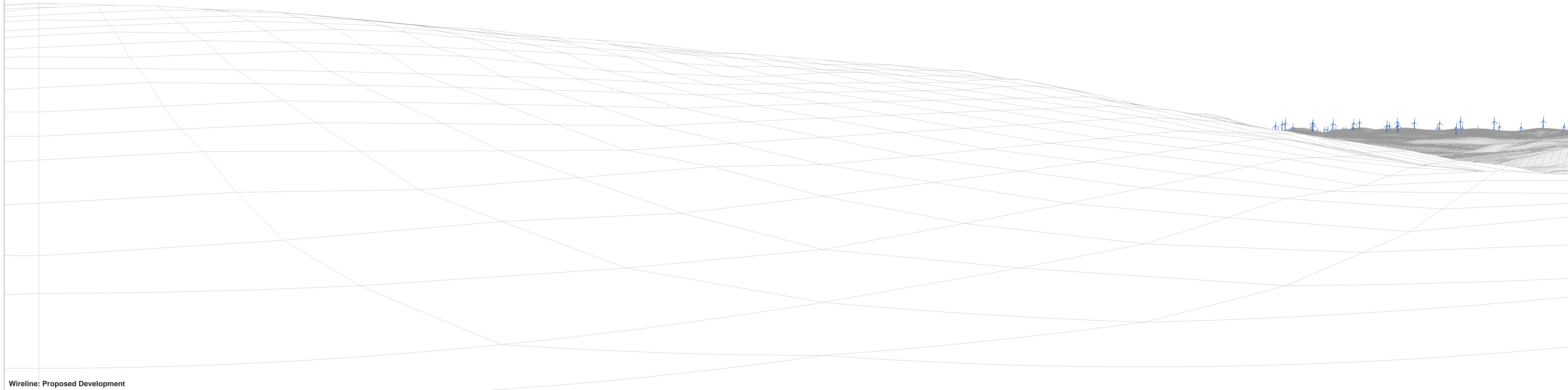
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm



Proposed Development (2.4km)

Teviot (22.8km)

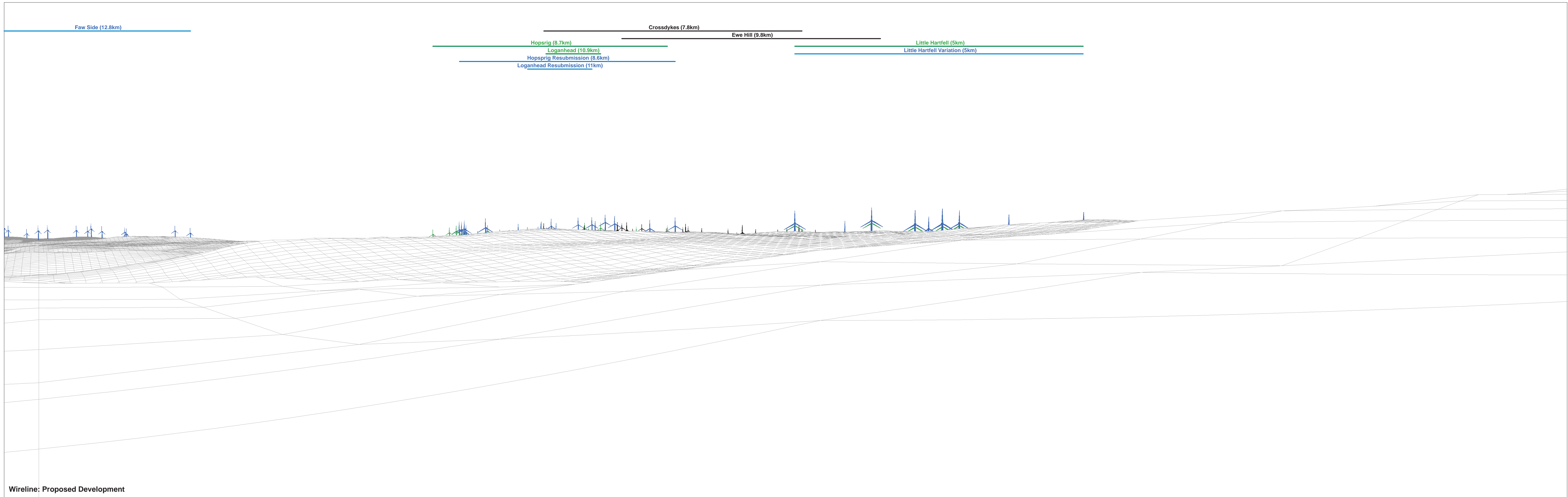
Faw Side (12.8km)



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 319400 E 593300 N  
Eye level: 249.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 43°  
Nearest turbine: 2.38 km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm



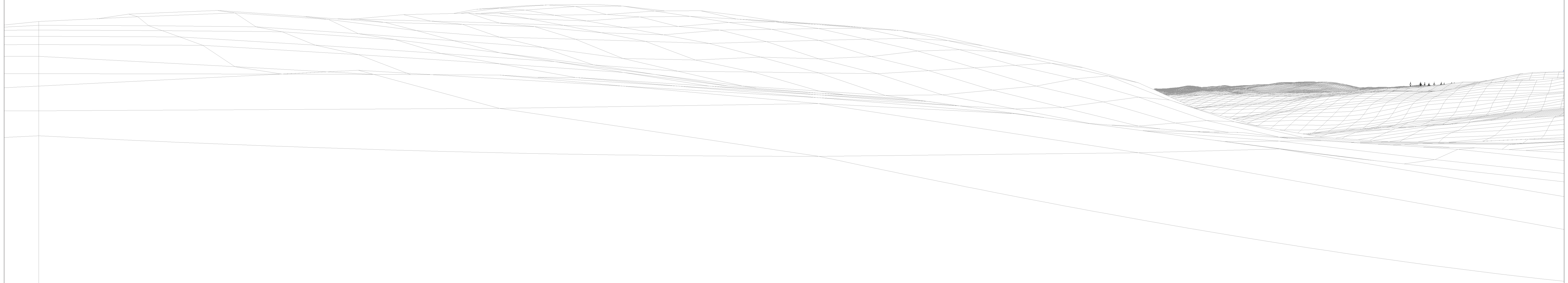
Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 319400 E 593300 N  
 Eye level: 249.5 mAOD  
 Direction of view: 133°  
 Nearest turbine: 2.38 km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
 Principal distance: 522 mm  
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Dalswinton (24.8km)

Harestanes South (16.4km)



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 319400 E 593300 N  
Eye level: 249.5 mAOD  
Direction of view: 223°  
Nearest turbine: 2.38 km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)  
Principal distance: 522 mm  
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)  
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm