



Balgray Wind Farm

Chapter 11: Cultural Heritage

June 2025



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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CHVP	Cultural Heritage Viewpoint
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DGC	Dumfries and Galloway Council
DPSG	Designation Policy and Selection Guidance
E	East
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
ENE	East north-east
ESE	East south-east
HA	Heritage Asset
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEPS	Historic Environment Policy Scotland
HLA	Historic Landscape Assessment
BHMP	Biodiversity and Habitat Management Plan
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
LDP	Local Development Plan
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MCHE	Managing Change in the Historic Environment
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NSR	Non-Statutory Register
NPF	National Planning Framework
NE	North-east
NW	North-west
OSA	Outer Study Area
PAN	Planning Advice Note
SG	Supplementary Guidance
SM	Scheduled Monument
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WSW	West south-west
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility



11. Cultural Heritage

11.1. Non-technical Summary

- 11.1.1. The cultural heritage assessment considers potential direct/indirect physical impacts related to construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the fabric of heritage assets and impacts on the setting of heritage assets within the Site and wider area that could affect their cultural significance.
- 11.1.2. A desk-based baseline assessment, including a 'Stage 1' setting assessment, was undertaken to identify known heritage assets and the potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets to be present within the Site, as well as assets in the wider landscape which may be impacted by the Proposed Development through changes to their setting. A list of assets that it was considered may be affected by the Proposed Development was provided to Historic Environment Scotland (HES) at pre-application stage and taken forward for assessment as part of this EIA.
- 11.1.3. There are 41 known heritage assets located within the Site as shown in **Table 11.5** and on **Figure 11.1**. The Proposed Development infrastructure would directly physically impact upon four known non-designated heritage assets:
- S5.1 and S5.2 Field Boundaries
 - MDG11764 Linear Earthwork
 - HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system
- 11.1.4. A low adverse impact is predicted on the cultural significance of these assets. In the case of S5.1 and S5.2 Field Boundaries and HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system this would result in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** and in the case of MDG11764 Linear Earthwork an adverse effect of **Minor Significance**. These effects are **Not Significant**. These assets may also be accidentally impacted further during construction or as a result of micro-siting activities. The same magnitude of impact and effect significance as that predicted for construction is predicted as result of accidental impacts and/or micro-siting in relation to these heritage assets and again are **Not Significant**.
- 11.1.5. Accidental impacts and/or impacts as a result of micro-siting activities are possible on a further four non-designated heritage assets:
- MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold
 - MDG9706 Burnt Mound
 - MDG9704 Enclosure
 - S23.3 Field system



- 11.1.6. A low adverse impact is predicted on the cultural significance of MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold, MDG9704 Enclosure and S23.3 Field system resulting in adverse effects of **Minor Significance** (MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold, MDG9704 Enclosure) and **Negligible Significance** (S23.3, field system). These effects are **Not Significant**.

In addition, due to their proximity, the following heritage assets could potentially be directly physically impacted in the unlikely event of either the proposed Turbine 3 or Turbine 5 collapsing:

- MDG11764 Linear Earthwork (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Moderate Significance**)
- S5.1 and S5.2 Field Boundaries (low adverse impact and adverse effect of **Negligible Significance**)
- MDG9909 Building (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Minor Significance**)
- MDG8575 Scooped settlement (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Moderate Significance**)
- MDG9858 Scooped settlement (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Moderate Significance**)
- S16 Sheepfold (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Minor Significance**)
- MDG9859 Enclosure (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Minor Significance**)
- MDG9704 Enclosure (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Minor Significance**)
- MDG5276 Cord rig (medium adverse impact and adverse effect of **Minor Significance**)
- MDG8663 Ring enclosure (low adverse impact and adverse effect of **Negligible Significance**)
- HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow (low adverse impact and adverse effect of **Negligible Significance**)

- 11.1.7. The predicted effects prior to mitigation in relation to MDG11764 Linear Earthwork, MDG8575 Scooped settlement and MDG9858 Scooped settlement are **Significant**. The predicted effects in relation to all other assets as a result of turbine collapse are **Not Significant**.



- 11.1.8. No direct physical impacts are anticipated as a result of the Biodiversity and Habitat Management Plan (BHMP) proposals. Areas containing the deepest peat have been avoided by the Proposed Development layout, minimising the potential for direct physical impacts (i.e. physical removal or damage) or indirect physical impacts (i.e. changes to hydrology that can indirectly impact the preservation of below ground remains) to below ground remains sealed within deep peat deposits. No waterlogged deposits or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential within the Proposed Development footprint are identified that may be indirectly affected by hydrological changes.
- 11.1.9. The Site is considered to hold high archaeological potential for hitherto unknown subsurface archaeological remains of all periods. Direct physical construction impacts on previously unknown heritage assets within the Site are therefore possible. The assessment of archaeological potential has identified that any remains may be of up to High importance. If such unexpected remains are present and discovered during construction phase groundworks, this may result in a construction-phase physical impact of up to High magnitude. Without mitigation, any adverse effect resulting from a physical impact upon unexpected archaeological remains discovered during construction-phase may be of up to **Major Significance**, which is **Significant**.
- 11.1.10. A programme of archaeological monitoring, topographic and photographic survey, protection of heritage assets by fencing, archaeological excavation recording, and reporting will therefore be required. The full scope and nature of these works will be outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and agreed with Dumfries and Galloway Council in advance of construction.
- 11.1.11. Following implementation of the proposed programme of archaeological mitigation of construction phase impacts there would be **no residual direct physical effects** on cultural heritage.
- 11.1.12. A list of heritage assets retained for detailed assessment of potential operational effects as a result of the Proposed Development caused through change to the setting of the following heritage assets was presented to HES at pre-application stage: 28 Scheduled Monuments, four Category A Listed Buildings, 11 Category B Listed Buildings, four Category C Listed Buildings, two Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes, one Conservation Area, and ten non-designated heritage assets (**Figure 11.2**). These heritage assets are assessed in detail in this chapter, supported with photomontage and wireline visualisations (**CHVP1-10**).
- 11.1.13. In respect of the setting of heritage assets, no additional mitigation beyond that embedded in the design is proposed. Of the assets agreed for detailed assessment in this chapter residual adverse effects of **Minor Significance** are predicted on the following heritage assets:
- SM2265 Firtree Hill, fort



- MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement
- MDG8575 Scooped settlement
- MDG9858 Scooped settlement
- MDG9703 Settlement
- MDG11764 Linear earthwork
- MDG5276 Cord rig

11.1.14. Residual adverse operational effects of **Negligible Significance** are predicted on MDG21835 (enclosure).

11.1.15. No operational phase impacts on the cultural significance of any other heritage asset as a result of change through their settings are predicted.

11.1.16. **No cumulative effects** have been identified.

11.1.17. **No significant residual effects** upon cultural heritage have been identified through EIA as presented in this chapter.

11.2. Introduction

11.2.1. This chapter presents the findings of the assessment of likely significant effects with respect to Cultural Heritage associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

11.2.2. A heritage 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. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; assets may overlap or be nested within one another. Designated assets include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Properties, 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 Development Plan.

11.2.3. The majority of heritage assets are not designated. Some non-designated assets are recorded in Historic Environment Records (HER) maintained by local authorities and other agencies. Many heritage assets are currently unrecorded, and the information contained in HERs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of non-designated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.



11.2.4. Some heritage assets may coincide with visual receptors or landscape character areas in terms of the potential for effects of the Proposed Development on visual experiences. In such cases, it is important to recognise the difference in approach between these two disciplines. The cultural heritage assessment addresses effects on the cultural heritage significance of heritage assets, which may result from, but are not equivalent to, visual impacts. **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** focuses more on present experience and amenity, while cultural heritage has a focus on understanding of cultural significance, both intellectually and emotionally, across past, present and future generations. An effect on a landscape character area does not therefore necessarily equate to an effect on the cultural significance of heritage assets within it. Visual change to the setting of a heritage asset also does not inherently equate to an adverse impact. Instead, visual change should be assessed in relation to the extent to which it impacts aspects of an asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance (as outlined by HES in paragraph 43 of Appendix 1 of the EIA Handbook (2018)).

11.2.5. The objectives of the chapter are to:

- Describe the baseline; the location, nature and extent of any known heritage assets or areas of archaeological potential which may be affected by the Proposed Development;
- Describe the assessment methodology and significance criteria used in completing the assessment;
- Describe the potential effects, including cumulative effects;
- Describe the mitigation measures proposed to address likely significant effects (if required); and
- Assess the residual effects remaining following the implementation of mitigation (if required).

11.2.6. This chapter is supported by the following figures and technical appendices which provide further information and are referenced throughout the chapter:

- **Volume 4, Technical Appendix 11.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline and Stage 1 Setting Assessment**
- **Volume 4, Technical Appendix 11.2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets**
- **Volume 3A Figure 11.1: Heritage Assets within the Site Boundary**
- **Volume 3A Figure 11.2: Heritage Assets within the OSA**
- **Volume 3A CHVP1a-b: SM2265 Firtree Hill - centred on T3**



- Volume 3A CHVP2a-c: MDG7108 Roseburraun – centred on T3
- Volume 3A CHVP3a-b Hall Hills Farm Track – centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP3.1a: View from MDG21835 looking towards MDG9858, MDG9703 and MDG5276
- Volume 3A CHVP3.1b: View from MDG21835 looking towards MDG11764 and MDG8575
- Volume 3A CHVP3.1c: View from MDG21835
- Volume 3A CHVP3.2a-b: View from MDG11764
- Volume 3A CHVP4a: SM 1 Hutton Motte - centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP4b: SM 1 Hutton Motte – View looking south-east from land 190 m south-east of SM1, Hutton Motte
- Volume 3A CHVP4c: SM 1 Hutton Motte – View looking towards SM1 Hutton Motte
- Volume 3A CHVP4d: SM 1 Hutton Motte – View looking towards SM1 Hutton Motte
- Volume 3A CHVP5: SM8366 Castle Hill - centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP6: SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages Moated Site - centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP7: SM10433 Gillesbie Tower - centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP8: SM3350 Broom Hill Fort – centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP9: SM11966 The Hass - centred on the Proposed Development
- Volume 3A CHVP10: SM667 Burnswark - centred on the Proposed Development

11.3. Statutory and Planning Context

Legislation

- 11.3.1. Relevant legislation and guidance documents have been taken into account as part of this Cultural Heritage assessment.



11.3.2. The regulatory basis for the assessment presented in this chapter is The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

11.3.3. The chapter is also prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Act 1989. Paragraph 1 (1) of Schedule 9 of this Act states:

“In formulating any relevant proposals, a licence holder or a person authorised by exemption to generate, distribute, supply or participate in the transmission of electricity -

(a) shall have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and

(b) shall do what he reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.”

11.3.4. As the Applicant is not a licence holder or person so authorised, and where consent is required under section 36 of the Electricity Act, per paragraph 3 (2) of Schedule 9, the Scottish Ministers shall have regard to –

(a) “the desirability of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) of subparagraph (1) above; and

(b) the extent to which the person by whom the proposals were formulated has complied with his duty under paragraph (b) of that sub-paragraph”.

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

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

11.3.6. The 1979 Act makes no reference to the settings of Scheduled Monuments.

11.3.7. The 1997 Act places a duty on the consenting authority with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and their settings. Section 59 of the 1997 Act states:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, a planning authority or the Scottish



Ministers, 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."

11.3.8. Section 59 applies in this case as there are Listed Buildings within the Outer Study Area which have been considered for potential effects on their settings.

11.3.9. Section 64 of the 1997 Act states:

"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under [the planning Acts] ..., special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."

11.3.10. The Proposed Development does not include buildings or other land in a conservation area, so section 64 does not apply in this case.

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

Planning Policy

11.3.12. National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) defines the historic environment as *"...the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand"*¹ (Annex F – Glossary of definitions).

11.3.13. National Planning Framework 4 (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.

11.3.14. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)² 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 and consents and advice.

¹ Scottish Government (2023) "NPF4", page 150

² HES (2019)



NPF4 – Part 2: Historic Assets and Places Policy 7

11.3.15. The Scottish Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in NPF4 Part 2 National Planning Policy. Policy 7: Historic assets and places states:

“Policy Intent: To protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places.”³

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

“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*

³ Scottish Government (2023) “NPF4”, page 45



on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument, or its setting have been minimised.

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.”⁴

11.3.17. Also relevant to the historic environment is Policy 11 e) vii of NPF4 which states:

‘e) In addition, project design and mitigation will demonstrate how the following impacts are addressed:

vii. impacts on historic environment Local Planning Policy

11.3.18. Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) adopted their Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) in October 2019. It provides the planning framework and guides the future use and development of land in towns, villages and rural areas.

11.3.19. In February 2020, DGC produced Supplementary Guidance (SG) on the Historic Built Environment.

11.3.20. Excerpts of local policies from the LDP2 and Key Principles from the SG relevant to this assessment include:

- Policy OP1: Development Considerations
- Policy HE1: Listed Buildings
- Policy HE2: Conservation Areas
- Policy HE3: Archaeology

⁴ Ibid pages 45-46



- Principles for development within the historic environment: Layout, scale and massing; Views Landmarks and Setting

11.3.21. The details of these policies are presented in Table 2.2 of **Technical Appendix 11.1**.

11.3.22. LDP2, the SG and NPF4 all seek to protect the historic environment, but as the most recent policy publication NPF4 forms the main reference policies for the assessment in this chapter.

Guidance

11.3.23. The methodology for this cultural heritage impact assessment is consistent with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland, Appendix 1⁵.

11.3.24. HES also provides guidance in a series of documents entitled “Managing Change in the Historic Environment” (MCHE). These provide guidance to planning authorities and stakeholders regarding key issues relating to development, the planning process, and key issues pertaining to the historic environment. Most relevant to this assessment are the guidance notes covering Setting⁶, and Works on Scheduled Monuments⁷.

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

11.3.26. Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology⁸ provides technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it considers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation in situ of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; setting; 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.

11.3.27. Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in have been followed in preparing this assessment, in particular the “Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing

⁵ NatureScot and HES (2018)

⁶ HES (2020)

⁷ HES (2020)

⁸ Scottish Government (2011)



consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment”⁹ and the “Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment”¹⁰.

11.3.28. 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 good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets which is consistent with the Principles.

11.3.29. The cultural heritage visualisations supporting this chapter have been produced by the Landscape and Visual team according to NatureScot’s 2017 guidance “Visual Representations of Wind Farms”.

11.4. Consultation

11.4.1. Throughout the scoping process, and subsequently during the ongoing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, relevant organisations were contacted with regards to the Proposed Development. **Table 11.1** outlines the consultation responses received in relation to Cultural Heritage.

Table 11.1: Summary of Consultation

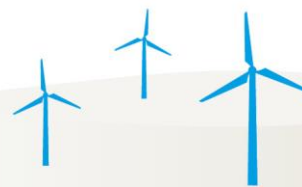
Consultee	Nature of Consultation	Consultation Response	Action Taken
HES	Scoping opinion (28/03/2024)	HES stated that they were broadly content with the scope and methodology including the proposals to scope in assts within the Site boundary, within 10 km and beyond this distance where long distance views and intervisibility are important aspects of their settings.	The assessment has been carried out on this basis.
		HES noted that where an asset has been scoped out of detailed assessment, the reasoning behind this should be presented in the EIA Report	A Stage 1 Setting Assessment (Technical Appendix 11.1 and Technical Appendix 11.2) has been carried out which presents justification for which assets have been scoped in and out of detailed assessment in the EIA Report.

⁹ ClfA (2020)

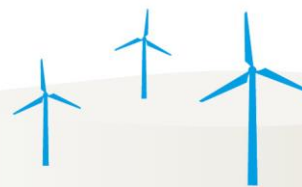
¹⁰ ClfA (2020)



Consultee	Nature of Consultation	Consultation Response	Action Taken
		HES noted that the proposed matrix for assessing significance of effect differs from the EIA handbook and recommended that the methodology laid out in Appendix 1 of the EIA Handbook is used for the EIA.	The EIA Handbook has been used to inform this assessment and along with appropriate professional judgement forms the basis of the proposed significance of effect matrix presented in Table 11.4 .
		HES noted: - A site visit to the Site should be carried out - Cultural Heritage visualisations would be required as appropriate to inform the assessment - Mitigation by design should be considered to mitigate impacts on the setting of heritage assets - The EIAR should make reference to the relevant historic environment legislation	Field visits were carried out on the following dates: - 8th-10th August 2023 - 8th-9th August 2024 - 17th September 2024 - 15th November 2024 - 26th-27th February 2025 Cultural Heritage visualisations are provided in Volume 3A, CHVP1-10 One of the seven turbines proposed (Turbine 5) at scoping stage has been removed from the Proposed Development to reduce potential impacts on the settings of Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) and Hutton mote, motte (SM1). The Proposed Development layout has also sought as far as possible to avoid direct impacts on known heritage assets within the Site. All legislation, policy and guidance relevant to the historic environment is presented in section 11.3 above.
		HES noted that their main concerns were in relation to physical impacts to Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) but also on the setting of this monument and others surrounding the Site. They noted that the following assets may experience significant impacts on their settings and requested visualisations: - Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) - Hutton mote, motte (SM1)	Visualisations for these heritage assets are provided in Volume 3A, CHVP1-10 .



Consultee	Nature of Consultation	Consultation Response	Action Taken
		- Broom Hill, fort 1400m NW of Shaw (SM3350) - Gillesbie Cottages, moated site 160m NNE of (SM10478) - Gillesbie Tower (SM10433) - Castle Hill, fort (SM8366)	
		HES noted that physical impacts on Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) should be avoided and that any works on Scheduled Monuments would require Scheduled Monument Consent from HES. They noted that any such consent would be unlikely to be forthcoming in relation to the Proposed Development.	A buffer of 50 m was placed on SM2265 during the design process to ensure that any physical impact resulting from the Proposed Development avoided Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265).
		HES raised concern that the Phase 1 peat probing had been carried out within the scheduled area of Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) and stated they would investigate this matter further.	A letter was sent by Locogen on 31/05/2024 stating that a review of the works undertaken during the Phase 1 probing had been undertaken. HES stated in a subsequent correspondence that they were content with the information provided and the case was closed on 10/07/2024.
		HES noted that they have particular concerns regarding the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) and Hutton mote, motte (SM1). They noted that the Proposed Development would appear in key views from or towards these monuments and in some instances would dominate their local and more distant landscape settings, impacting the ability to understand, appreciate and experience these monuments in their landscape settings. HES requested visualisations looking towards Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) from a nearby non-designated prehistoric settlement	Potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the settings of Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) and Hutton mote, motte (SM1) are assessed in Section 11.8: Operational Effects. Visualisations for Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) from the requested viewpoints are provided in Volume 3A, CHVP1-3



Consultee	Nature of Consultation	Consultation Response	Action Taken
		Roseburrair (MDG7108) and from the valley of Kirkcroft Burn.	
HES	Pre-application consultation (18/10/2024)	HES requested to review wireline visualisations requested at Scoping stage and an updated Gatecheck Proposed Development layout	A copy of draft wirelines for the assets requested by HES at Scoping stage were provided to HES for review. An updated Proposed Development layout was also provided.
DGC	Pre-application consultation (24/10/2024)	Locogen held a call with the DGC Archaeologist during which the mitigation to minimise direct impacts was agreed. The DGC archaeologist was content with the mitigation by design strategies that were in place and noted that while there would be a direct impact on MDG11764, this would not constitute an unacceptable impact. The DGC Archaeologist recommended an archaeological watching brief of construction activities to ensure any below ground archaeological remains were recorded.	Measures to mitigate impacts on above ground and potential below ground heritage assets are presented in Section 11.9: Additional Mitigation .
HES	Pre-application consultation (04/11/2024)	At a meeting between Locogen, Headland Archaeology and HES, HES requested further visualisations from Hall Hill Farm track looking towards Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) and requested amended visualisations from Roseburrair (MDG7108) looking towards Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265). HES reiterated their concerns regarding the impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265).	Visualisations from the requested viewpoints are provided in Volume 3A, CHVP1-3 . An assessment of operational impacts on the setting of Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265) is presented in Section 11.8: Operational Effects .
HES	Pre-application consultation (07/11/2024)	HES stated in an email that they had reviewed the list of heritage assets proposed for assessment of operational effects sent to them by Locogen on 25/10/2024. HES reiterated their advice provided at scoping stage that written	A Stage 1 Setting Assessment (Technical Appendix 11.2) has been carried out which provides reasoning for the scoping out of heritage assets from detailed assessment.



Consultee	Nature of Consultation	Consultation Response	Action Taken
		justification is provided in the EIA Report (EIAR) for heritage assets that are scoped out of detailed assessment in the EIAR. HES advised that a visualisation from Roseburra settlement (HER ref. MDG7108) with the direction of view centred on the Firtree Hill Fort (SM2265) would be beneficial for assessing the impact of the Proposed Development as a whole. HES also advised that a visualisation generated from location from Hall Hills Farm around NY 15290 87998, with SM2265 centred in the view would be useful in assessing the impact of the Proposed Development on this asset. HES also noted that screening from forestry should not be relied on to mitigate adverse impacts of a development.	Visualisations are provided in Volume 3A, CHVP1-3. The Operational Effects section of this assessment does not consider screening from existing forestry as a factor which may mitigate impacts on the setting of a heritage asset. Conclusions presented are reached on this basis.
HES	Pre-application consultation (14/11/2024)	HES stated in an email that they had no further comments regarding visualisations beyond what they had already requested. HES noted that their advice regarding screening from forestry also extends to ancient woodland.	Noted.



11.5. Approach to the Assessment

Scope of Assessment

11.5.1. 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 the cultural significance of heritage assets, informed by baseline information, field visits, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping, wireframes and photomontages;
- Assessment of the significance of effects, broadly a product of the asset's importance and the magnitude of the impact;
- Where, following the implementation of embedded design mitigation, direct (physical) impacts on heritage assets are predicted; proposals for mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects are proposed; and
- Presentation of residual effects and any monitoring proposals.

11.5.2. The approach to assessment in this chapter, described in detail below, is in accordance with relevant guidance on cultural heritage impact assessment provided by: "Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook"¹¹, MCHC: Setting¹² and the "Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK"¹³.

11.5.3. This assessment is concerned with impacts upon the cultural significance of heritage assets. It identifies assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development by considering their cultural significance, including the contribution made by their settings. If an asset's setting is found to make a substantive contribution to its cultural significance, and this contribution is likely to be affected as a result of the Proposed Development, the asset is considered to be "sensitive" to change. Assets that are found to be sensitive

¹¹ NatureScot and HES (2018)

¹² HES (2020)

¹³ IEMA, IHBC and ClfA, (2021)



to the predicted changes in their setting may experience a higher magnitude of impact than an asset that is less sensitive to changes in its setting.

- 11.5.4. The magnitude of an impact is a measure of the degree to which the cultural significance of an asset is diminished or enhanced by a proposed development. This definition of magnitude of impact, and the assessment methodology as a whole, applies to likely effects resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets as well as likely physical effects. The EIA significance of this effect is determined by comparing the predicted magnitude of impact with the level of importance assigned to the specific asset (reflecting the greater protection in policy afforded to assets of higher importance).

Receptors/Matters Scoped into Further Assessment

- 11.5.5. The following matters are scoped into the assessment in this chapter:

- Groundworks for construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development have the potential to disturb archaeological remains and cultural heritage assets. Construction and decommissioning phase direct and indirect physical effects are therefore scoped into the assessment for heritage assets within the Site, including currently unknown remains (archaeological potential). Assessment also includes the potential for accidental damage and will account for micro-siting tolerances.
- Change within the setting of heritage assets has the potential to impact upon the understanding, appreciation or experience of their cultural significance. Operational phase effects upon the setting of all heritage assets are therefore scoped into the assessment.
- Cumulative change within the setting of heritage assets has the potential for increased impact upon the understanding, appreciation or experience of their cultural significance as compared with the Proposed Development in isolation. Cumulative setting effects are therefore scoped into the assessment for heritage assets identified as experiencing setting effects of **Minor or higher** significance as a result of the Proposed Development as it is only these that may experience significant effects in EIA.

Receptors/Matters Scoped Out of Further Assessment

- 11.5.6. As outlined in the Scoping Report, the following matter is scoped out of further assessment in this chapter: Category B and Category C Listed Buildings, which lie outwith the ZTV within an isolated setting outwith other designations or urban environments can be scoped out on the basis there will be no visibility of the Proposed Development and their settings are constrained to and defined by a singular location.



Baseline Methodology

Desk Study and Field Visits

Study Areas

- 11.5.7. The Application Boundary (“the Site”) has been used to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource to inform the EIA (**Figure 11.1**). Within the Site all heritage assets are considered for construction and operational effects. Heritage assets within 1 km of the Site have been identified and considered to inform the assessment of archaeological potential.
- 11.5.8. Heritage assets have been included in the assessment for Outer Study Areas (OSA) based on their level of importance (see **Figure 11.2**) to ensure that likely significant effects are identified. The OSA reflects the fact that the more important the asset, the more likely significant effects could be generated over greater distances. Therefore, the following study area boundaries have been applied:
- Up to 1 km from proposed turbines: All non-designated heritage assets
 - Up to 5 km from proposed turbines: Category C Listed Buildings, non-inventory designed landscapes, non-designated heritage assets of Regional importance
 - Up to 10 km from proposed turbines: Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, non-designated heritage assets of National importance
- 11.5.9. In addition, beyond the OSA as defined above, any other designated assets which are within the ZTV are included in the assessment where a significant impact is considered possible as a result of the Proposed Development i.e. an asset is considered exceptionally important and/or sensitive to visual change within its setting, and/or where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to contribute to cultural significance in the opinion of the assessor or consultees. This screening exercise is based on the approach set out in MCHE: Setting¹⁴ and further consultation with statutory consultees. In the case of the Proposed Development, no assets have been identified beyond the defined OSAs and in the ZTV requiring consideration in the Stage 1 Setting Assessment.

¹⁴ HES (2020)



Data Sources

11.5.10. The baseline for the assessment has been informed by a comprehensive Cultural Heritage Baseline Desk-based Assessment and Stage 1 Setting Assessment (**Technical Appendix 11.1**) based on all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA's 2020 publication "Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment". The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data downloaded from the HES website in February 2025;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
- HER data, digital extract received from DGC in August 2023;
- Historic Landscape Assessment (HLA) data, viewed through the HLA Map website (<https://hlamap.org.uk/>);
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>);
- Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland (<https://maps.nls.uk/>);
- Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
- Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing satellite imagery and PastMap;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports;
- Findings of other environmental topics (LVIA, peat depth, ground conditions, noise and vibration);
- A zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and photomontage and wireline visualisations; and
- Field visits

11.5.11. Field visits to inform the Proposed Development layout and design mitigation were carried out between the 8th-10th August 2023 and between 8th-9th August 2024.

11.5.12. A field visit for the purposes of this assessment was undertaken on the 26th of February 2025 in overcast conditions with sunny spells and occasional showers. Notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible



archaeology and geographical/ geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

- 11.5.13. Field visits for the purposes of setting assessment were undertaken on 17th September 2024 and 27th and 28th February 2025 in generally clear weather conditions with long-distance visibility sufficient for the assessment of the settings of the selected heritage assets.
- 11.5.14. Designated heritage assets are discussed in this EIAR chapter with the designation reference number assigned by HES. Non-designated assets are referenced by their respective HER Preferred Reference Number or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Assets assigned a number prefixed 'S' in the Gazetteer refers to those identified through previous survey and for which the corresponding data has been used for this assessment. Where the numbering or the data is unclear and/or ambiguous regarding the asset it is describing, they have been assigned a number prefixed HA for 'Heritage Asset', along with any newly discovered assets. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.
- 11.5.15. The full list of known heritage assets within the study areas is presented in the Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.2**). Known heritage assets within the Site are shown on **Figure 11.1** with detailed descriptions in **Technical Appendix 11.2**. Cultural Heritage Viewpoints (CHVPs) within the Site and OSA are shown on **Figures 11.1** and **11.2** along with the Proposed Development Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).

Potential for Unknown Heritage Assets in the Site

- 11.5.16. The likelihood that undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Site is referred to as archaeological potential. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different areas of the Site, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any area 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.

11.5.17. In the Archaeological Potential section of this assessment, the likelihood that the Site may contain undiscovered heritage assets, their likely location and potential density, and their likely level of importance is assessed, described, and justified.

Cultural Significance

11.5.18. 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 Scotland¹⁵, 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 terms of the conclusions reached on the significance of likely environmental effects in accordance with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

11.5.19. 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 (intrinsic, associative, or contextual as outlined below). 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,

¹⁵ NatureScot and HES (2018) "Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook" Appendix 1, page 175



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”*;
- 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”*; and
- 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”*.¹⁶

Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

11.5.20. The characteristics which contribute to an asset’s cultural significance may include elements of its setting. Setting is defined in “MCHE: Setting” as *“...the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced”*¹⁷. The setting of a heritage asset is defined and analysed according to Stage 2 of the three-stage approach promoted in “MCHE: Setting”, with reference to factors as follows:

- *“Current landscape or townscape context;*
- *Views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;*
- *Key vistas: for instance, a ‘frame’ of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not);*
- *The prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;*
- *Aesthetic qualities;*
- *Character of the surrounding landscape;*
- *General and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;*
- *Views from within an asset outwards over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;*
- *Relationships with other features, both built and natural;*

¹⁶ HES (2019) page 10

¹⁷ HES (2020) page 6



- *Non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan, or design), or sensory factors; and*
- *A ‘sense of place’: the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors.”¹⁸*

11.5.21. 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. The above range of factors were taken into consideration when determining which assets are sensitive to change within their setting and thus may be impacted by the Proposed Development.

11.5.22. Operational and/or under-construction wind energy developments (and any other existing developments that may also be relevant) are described as part of the existing baseline in the impact assessment section.

Integrity

11.5.23. In relation to scheduled monuments, NPF4 Policy 7(h) states that:

“Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where: ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided.”¹⁹

11.5.24. NPF4 does not define “integrity” in the context of Policy 7(h), therefore for the purposes of the assessment, that the following shared definition, which arose from the Riggill Public Inquiry, 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.”

Importance of Heritage Assets

11.5.25. The importance of a heritage asset (referred to in Table 12.4 of the Scoping Report as “Sensitivity”) 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 (**Table 11.2**).

¹⁸ Ibid, pages 9-10

¹⁹ Scottish Government (2023), page 46



For the purposes of this assessment, the use of the word “Sensitivity” in the Scoping Report equates to the term “Importance” which is used throughout this chapter.

- 11.5.26. 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*”²⁰. Thus, any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its insufficient cultural significance may be said to have negligible (cultural heritage) importance; in general, such features are not considered as heritage assets and are excluded from the assessment (see **Technical Appendix 11.1** for features and remains of negligible importance that have been excluded from the impact assessment in this chapter as significant effects are not possible).

Table 11.2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets²¹

Importance	Criteria
Very High	Assets valued at an international level, e.g. World Heritage Properties and other assets of equal international importance that contribute to international research objectives.
High	Assets valued at a national level, e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas, some conservation areas and non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation in the opinion of the assessor. Category B or C-Listed Buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, e.g. Category B Listed Buildings, non-inventory designed landscapes, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor. Category C-Listed Buildings where the existing designation does not adequately reflect their value, in the opinion of the assessor.
Low	Assets valued at a local level, e.g. Category C Listed Buildings, some conservation areas and non-designated assets of similar value in the opinion of the assessor.

²⁰ NatureScot and HES (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, page 122

²¹ Source: NatureScot & HES (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5 Appendix 1, Figure 2



Assessment Methodology

Effects of the Proposed Development

11.5.27. Effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment can arise through direct physical impacts, indirect impacts, or impacts on setting:

- Direct physical impacts describe those activities of the Proposed Development 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 Boundary.
- Indirect impacts describe secondary processes, triggered by the Proposed 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.
- An impact on the setting of a heritage asset occurs when the presence of the Proposed Development changes the surroundings of a heritage asset in such a way that it affects (beneficially or adversely) 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 stage of the Proposed Development.

11.5.28. Likely significant direct or indirect effects on known and 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 Proposed Development as a whole.

11.5.29. Likely significant effects 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. Photomontage and wireline visualisations have been prepared to illustrate changes to key views, and to aid assessment where potential setting effects have been identified (**Volume 3A CHVP1-10**). The visualisations have been produced by the Landscape



and Visual team and the methodology for preparing these is described in **Technical Appendix 6.2: ZTV and Visualisation Information**.

Cumulative Effects

- 11.5.30. A cumulative effect occurs where the magnitude of the combined effect of two or more developments is greater than that of the developments considered individually.
- 11.5.31. The impact assessment for the Proposed Development on its own merits identifies its impact upon cultural significance of heritage assets relative to a baseline scenario that includes all operational and under-construction wind farms. The cumulative impact assessment, using the same criteria of impact magnitude (as defined in **Table 11.3** below), assesses the impact of the Proposed Development combined with the impact of wind farm developments that are consented but not yet built and those that are currently at application stage (for which sufficient detail is known) relative to the baseline scenario.
- 11.5.32. Cumulative effects are considered in this chapter for those heritage assets where an effect of **Minor or greater** significance has been identified 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 a significant effect (in EIA terms) to arise were the Proposed Development to be consented.
- 11.5.33. Developments considered as part of the cumulative assessment are identified from the agreed list presented in **Chapter 6: LVIA**. Visualisations supporting this chapter from an agreed suite of cultural heritage viewpoints (CHVPs) include cumulative developments (**Volume 3A CHVP1-10**).

Magnitude of Impact on Cultural Significance

- 11.5.34. The magnitude of an impact is a measure of the degree to which the cultural significance of a heritage asset will potentially change as a result of the Proposed Development²².
- 11.5.35. Conclusions of the assessed magnitude of impacts are a product of the consideration of the elements of an asset and its setting that contribute to its cultural significance and 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 or scale of possible developments. The extent to which a heritage asset is sensitive to change within its setting, and thus the extent to which its cultural significance may be impacted through

²² Ibid Appendix 1, paragraph 42



change to this setting, will be reflected in findings regarding the magnitude of impact.

11.5.36. This definition of magnitude and assessment methodology applies to likely impacts resulting from change in the setting as well as likely physical impacts on the fabric of an asset.

11.5.37. The methodology adopted for the identification and assessment of potential impacts resulting from change in setting follows the approach set out in MCHE: Setting²³ and the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook²⁴. The MCHE guidance sets out three stages in assessing the impact 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.”²⁵*

11.5.38. It is important to draw a distinction between Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and the assessment of the setting of a heritage asset. In LVIA, magnitude of impact would be directly related to the level of visual change, whereas cultural heritage assessment is concerned with visual change only where it affects the contribution that setting makes to an asset’s cultural significance. As a result, there is no simple relationship between change and impact on setting, and this is reflected in the advice given in Stages 2 and 3 in HES’s “MCHE: Setting” guidance²⁶. It is necessary first to understand how setting contributes to significance (Stage 2) before assessing how change would impact on setting (Stage 3). Therefore, the magnitude of an impact resulting from change within 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. This methodology is in accordance with

²³ HES (2020)

²⁴ NatureScot and HES (2018), Appendix 1

²⁵ HES (2020), page 8

²⁶ HES (2020), pages 9-10



NatureScot and HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5 Appendix 1, paras 42 and 43.

- 11.5.39. Magnitude of impact on cultural significance of heritage assets is assessed as High, Medium, Low, Negligible, or No Impact, and adverse or beneficial, using the criteria in **Table 11.3** as a guide. In assessing the likely effects of a development, it is often necessary to take into account various impacts 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 11.3 Criteria for Assessing the Magnitude of Impacts on Cultural Significance of Heritage Assets²⁷

Magnitude	Summary
High Beneficial	Preservation of the asset in situ where it would be completely or almost completely lost in the do-nothing scenario.
Medium Beneficial	Changes to key elements of the asset's fabric or setting that result in its cultural significance being preserved, where they would otherwise be lost, or restored.
Low Beneficial	Changes that result in elements of the asset's fabric or setting that detract from its cultural significance being removed.
Negligible / No Impact	Changes to fabric or setting that leave significance unchanged.
Low Adverse	Changes to the elements of the fabric or setting of the heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this is slightly altered
Medium Adverse	Changes to the elements of the fabric or setting of the heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this is substantially altered
High Adverse	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near complete loss of its cultural significance, such that it may no longer be considered a heritage asset

Mitigation

- 11.5.40. Assessment of impacts is an iterative part of the design process. For any identified effect the preferred mitigation option is always to avoid or reduce effects through design (embedded mitigation), or through precautionary measures such as fencing off heritage assets during construction works to avoid accidental direct effects (additional mitigation). Details of the design

²⁷ Source : NatureScot & HES (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, v5 Appendix 1, Figure 2



iteration process are contained within **Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design**.

- 11.5.41. Effects which cannot be mitigated by design may lead to adverse direct or indirect physical effects which 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 7(o) and PAN2/2011 sections 25-27) (additional mitigation).

Determination of Effect Significance

- 11.5.42. The significance of an effect (“EIA significance”) on the cultural significance of a heritage asset, resulting from a direct or indirect physical effect or an effect on its setting, is assessed by weighting the magnitude of the impact and the importance of the heritage asset.
- 11.5.43. EIA significance may be described on a continuous scale from None to Major. The matrix in **Table 11.4** is based on Figure 6 of Section C of NatureScot and HES 2018, Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, page 75. **Table 11.4** provides a guide to decision-making but is not a substitute for professional judgement and interpretation²⁸ particularly where the asset importance or effect magnitude levels are not clear or are borderline between categories.

Table 11.4 Criteria for Assessing the Significance of Effects on Heritage Assets

Heritage Asset Importance	Magnitude of Impact on Cultural Significance			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible/No Impact
Very High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible/None
High	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible/None
Medium	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible/None
Low	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible/None

- 11.5.44. Effect significance conclusions are expressed in the assessment as “beneficial” or “adverse”, following from the impact magnitude.
- 11.5.45. In this assessment Major and Moderate effects are considered “**Significant**” in EIA terms, while Minor and Negligible effects are regarded as “**Not Significant**”.

²⁸ As outlined in paragraph C.8.10 of NatureScot and HES (2018) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook, page 75)



11.5.46. EIA significant adverse effects do not, as recognised by consultees, necessarily mean a breach of NPF4 Policy 7. Conclusions are therefore also expressed in the context of NPF4 Policy 7 tests.

Difficulties and Uncertainties

11.5.47. 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;
- Wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the volume and frequency 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 assets 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 heritage assets 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 assets; and
- Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

11.6. Existing Environment

Existing Baseline

11.6.1. The full list of known heritage assets within the Study Areas is presented in the Gazetteer (**Technical Appendix 11.2**). The cultural significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section of **Technical Appendix 11.1**.

Geology and Geomorphology

11.6.2. The bedrock geology of the upland areas of the Site is defined by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Carghidown Formation of metasandstone and



metamudstone. On the lower slopes the bedrock geology continues, with superficial deposits of the Langholm Till Formation-Diamicton. There are three broad soil types within the Site comprising; 'Brown Earths' drift surrounding the outer boundaries of the Site, 'Noncalcareous gley' drifts within the west and south, and 'Dystrophic blanket peat with peaty gleys' in the east²⁹

Overview of the Historic Environment

Site Boundary (Figure 11.1)

- 11.6.3. There are a total of 41 known heritage assets within the Site, including one Scheduled Monument, assessed for direct and indirect physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 11.6.4. Within the Site there are 10 heritage assets which date to the prehistoric period. Of these, one non-designated asset dates from the early Bronze Age to the late Bronze Age: a possible burnt mound (MDG9706) situated on Firtree Hill. There are two non-designated assets dated from the early Bronze Age to the Roman periods, Roseburra enclosure and settlement (MDG7108), located south-west of the centre of the Site, and a potential settlement on the west flank of Firtree Hill (MDG9703). There are four assets dated solely to the Iron Age comprising Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265), two scooped settlements on the western flank of Firtree Hill (MDG9858; MDG8575) (immediately adjacent to MDG9703), and an area of cord rig toward the summit of Shielstead Hill (MDG5276). There are two assets dated from the Iron Age to the 19th Century, a possible enclosure on the north-eastern flank of Shielstead Hill (MDG9704) toward the centre of the Site, and an area of ridge and furrow and enclosure at Balgray Hill (MDG9917), toward the south of the Site. There is also a possible enclosure toward the western summit of Firtree Hill recorded as dating from the late prehistoric to 19th century (MDG21835).
- 11.6.5. There is one asset dated from the medieval period to the 18th century, a building and enclosure (MDG9909) located toward the western part of the summit of Firtree Hill. There are three assets located on Shielstead Hill that are dated from the medieval period to the 19th century comprising an enclosure (MDG5284), an enclosure and sheepfold (MDG9859), and a cultivation terrace and enclosure (MDG9860). There are two assets dated from the medieval to modern periods comprising a ring enclosure at Shielstead Hill (MDG8663), and a sheepfold along the access track in the north of the Site (MDG9109).
- 11.6.6. There are 22 assets within the Site dating from the post-medieval period. Three of these are recorded on the DGC HER and comprise Balgray Hill farmstead (MDG11475) in the south (dated from the post-medieval to modern

²⁹ BGS (2025) https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.119367561.1444925200.1739550702-991926062.1739550702



period); and a field and field system around Mid Hill toward the north of the Site (MDG17084; MDG17085), both of which are dated from post-medieval period to the 18th century). The remaining assets that date to from the post-medieval period primarily comprise relict field systems and enclosures depicted on 1st and 2nd Edition OS mapping which survive as field banks, field systems and areas of rig and furrow (HA1; HA2; HA4; S1.2; S1.2; S3; S5.1; S5.2; S16; S23.1; S23.2; S23.3; S25.1; S25.2; S25.3; S25.4; S27). Also present is an enclosure (S24), a possible field clearance cairn (S26), and a triangulation pillar (S8).

11.6.7. There are three assets with no period assigned by the DGC HER. These include a possible enclosure identified during previous survey (HA6) to the south of Roseburra, traces of a linear ridge along the access track in the north Site (MDG9199) and a series of linear earthworks (MDG11764) between Shielstead Hill and Firtree Hill. Based on their form it is likely that HA6 and MDG9199 are post-medieval in date. MDG11764 appears to partially enclose prehistoric assets on the western flank of Firtree Hill, and it could therefore be contemporary with these assets.

11.6.8. A detailed archaeological and historical narrative of the Site and OSA is provided in Section 5.6 of **Technical Appendix 11.1**.

Outer Study Area

- 11.6.9. Within the 1 km OSA there is one Scheduled Monument (SM1), three Category B Listed Buildings (LB3328; LB3330; LB3337), one Category C Listed Building (LB3338), and 27 non-designated assets, six of which are recorded by the DGC HER Non-Statutory Register (NSR) as being of Regional/Local importance.
- 11.6.10. Within the 5 km OSA there are 25 Scheduled Monuments, 53 Listed Buildings (comprising four Category A, 33 Category B and 16 Category C Listed Buildings), five Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL), ten non-designated assets considered to be of National importance, three non-designated assets considered to be of Regional importance, and 47 non-designated assets considered to be of Regional/Local importance on the DGC HER NSR.
- 11.6.11. Within the 10 km OSA there are 60 Scheduled Monuments, one Conservation Area, One Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, 12 Category A Listed Buildings, 73 Category B Listed Buildings, and 26 non-designated assets considered to be of National importance on the DGC HER NSR.

Archaeological Potential

- 11.6.12. The earliest evidence for occupation within the Site is evidenced by the potential burnt mound dated from the early to late Bronze Age (MDG9706).



Continued suitability of the Site for settlement is demonstrated by later assets that includes Firtree Hill, fort (SM2265), the scooped settlements and cord rig (MDG9858; MDG8575), as well the potentially contemporary enclosing linear earthwork (MDG11764) situated on the saddle between Shielstead Hill and Firtree Hill. Such sites point toward a relatively small community exploiting these areas of the Site during the prehistoric periods.

- 11.6.13. The presence of assets that include Roman period remains within their recorded date range, including Roseburra (MDG7108) and a settlement (MDG9703), suggesting that the area was still inhabited during Roman occupation. Without excavation and secure scientific dating, it is not possible to determine the extent of Roman influence on the inhabitants of the Site, though given the number of temporary marching camps and Roman forts within the OSA, it is likely they came under Roman control.
- 11.6.14. Assets dating to the medieval periods include enclosures that possibly indicate continued occupation and exploitation throughout an extended period of time.
- 11.6.15. There are assets of post-medieval date recorded within the Site including field systems, rig and furrow and enclosures. Field systems may be based on earlier arrangements and are located in close proximity to the earlier prehistoric remains. This possibly indicates continuity of land-use from the medieval or earlier periods.
- 11.6.16. Most of the remaining known assets representing occupation activity within the Site relate to agricultural and pastoral land use and settlement. The boundary of the Site does not represent the boundary of settlement trends for the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. Heritage assets dating to these time periods are recorded on the DGC HER within the 1 km OSA, demonstrating that the wider landscape was suitable for settlement from at least the Bronze Age up to the post-medieval period.
- 11.6.17. Based on the distribution of heritage assets within the Site and 1 km OSA, and given the lack of any extensive modern intervention, it is considered that there is a high potential for hitherto unknown heritage assets of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date to exist within the Site.
- 11.6.18. Any above or below ground prehistoric remains associated with SM2265, or the non-designated assets considered to be of National importance on the DGC HER located toward the centre of the Site would be of High (National) importance due to their potential further elucidate the nature of these assets.
- 11.6.19. Any well preserved upstanding remains of prehistoric or medieval date, or any such remains preserved beneath the ground surface of the Site may be up to Medium (Regional) importance for their intrinsic value as the physical evidence of previously unknown activity. Their presence may provide evidence of settlement patterns and inform on land use in this upland



landscape. Above or below ground remains of prehistoric or medieval date that have been damaged by later activities such as ploughing or, more recently, fencing or the excavation of drainage channels are more likely to be of Low (Local) importance.

- 11.6.20. Any hitherto unknown heritage assets of post-medieval date, either upstanding or preserved beneath the ground surface within the Site, would likely be of Low (Local) importance. Any upstanding remains may comprise sheepfolds, field boundaries and field systems. It is considered that any feature relating to this period, if present, would still be visible to some extent. Any above or below ground remains of post-medieval date that have been damaged by later/modern activities are more likely to be of Negligible importance.
- 11.6.21. Any above or below ground remains of modern date would be considered of Negligible importance.

Heritage Assets Considered for Setting Effects

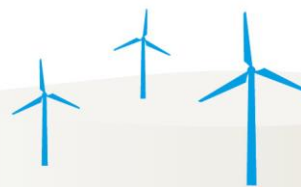
- 11.6.22. A Stage 1 Setting Assessment has been carried out to consider whether further detailed assessment is required for heritage assets within the Site and OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be harmed through development within their setting. Results are presented in Part 6.2 of **Technical Appendix 11.1** and in **Technical Appendix 11.2**.
- 11.6.23. The Stage 1 Setting Assessment methodology considers each heritage asset in turn to identify those assets in the ZTV which have a wider landscape setting that contributes to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance could be materially impacted by the Proposed Development (**Figure 11.2**). Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, viewpoints located within the ZTV which may provide a culturally significant view towards the heritage asset and the Proposed Development were considered.
- 11.6.24. The following heritage assets are assessed for potential effects on their cultural significance through changes within their setting (see **Figure 11.2**):

Table 11.5 Heritage Assets Considered for Operational Setting Effects

Ref	Name	Status
Site		
SM2265	Firtree Hill, Fort	Scheduled Monument
MDG9703	Shielstead Hill/Firtree Hill – Settlement	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG9858	Shielstead Hill/ Firtree Hill – Scooped Settlement	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)



Ref	Name	Status
MDG8575	Shielstead Hill/ Firtree Hill – Scooped Settlement	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG11764	Shielstead Hill – Linear Earthwork	Non-designated (considered of National importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG7108	Roseburrair – Enclosure; Settlement	Non-designated (considered of Regional importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG5276	Cord Rig	Non-designated (considered of Regional importance by DGC HER NSR)
MDG21835	Enclosure	Non-designated (Low/Local importance)
1 km OSA		
SM1	Hutton Motte, Motte	Scheduled Monument
LB3328	Sibbaldbie Old Churchyard	Category B Listed Building
LB3330	Balgray Home Farm Cottages	Category B Listed Building
LB3337	Hewke House And Outbuildings	Category B Listed Building
LB3338	Hewk Cottages	Category C Listed Building
MDG29102	Kirkcroft	Non-designated (Low/Local importance)
5 km OSA		
SM10433	Gillesbie Tower	Scheduled Monument
SM10477	Fenton Heights, scooped settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM10478	Gillesbie Cottages, moated site 160m NNE of	Scheduled Monument
SM11966	The Hass, settlement 550m E of, Quhytewoollen Hill	Scheduled Monument
SM12660	Broomhillbank Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM12662	Broomhillbank, fort 910m ENE of	Scheduled Monument
SM12708	Elbeckhill, fort and farmstead 345m ESE of	Scheduled Monument
SM12755	Witchshaw Rig, unenclosed settlement 1290m NE of Heithatpark	Scheduled Monument
SM2331	Carterton, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM3350	Broom Hill, fort 1400m NW of Shaw	Scheduled Monument
SM3362	Hencastle Rig, fort 140m NW of Old Craighouse	Scheduled Monument
SM655	Gallaberry Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM8365	Barrack Hill, scooped settlement	Scheduled Monument



Ref	Name	Status
SM8366	Castle Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
LB3324/ LB9954	Millhousebridge Village, Millhouse Bridge	Category A Listed Building
LB9911	Boreland Village, Hutton And Corrie Parish Church, Churchyard And Gatepiers	Category A Listed Building
LB3323	Millhousebridge Village, Clock Lodge	Category B Listed Building
LB3331	Balgray House	Category B Listed Building
LB3333	Balgray House, Former Stables And Garage	Category B Listed Building
LB3334	Balgray House, Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building
LB9909	Boreland House, Former Stables (Courtyard Ranges Only)	Category B Listed Building
LB9916	Gillesbie House	Category B Listed Building
LB3332	Balgray House, Lodge And Gatepiers	Category C Listed Building
LB9910	Boreland Village, Churchgate Cottage	Category C Listed Building
MDG11021	Cleuchheads / Wynholm Burn – Fort?	Non-designated asset considered of Regional/Local importance on DGC HER NSR
MDG7146	Blindhillbush Hill – Fort	Non-designated asset considered of National importance on DGC HER NSR
MDG25650	Balgray House Policies	Non-Inventory Designed Landscape
MDG25653	Gillesbie House Policies	Non-Inventory Designed Landscape
10 km OSA		
SM10476	Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM2330	Craighousesteads, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM3964	Newland Hill, fort 1100m ENE of Capelfoot	Scheduled Monument
SM4083	Greenhillhead, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM649	Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland	Scheduled Monument
SM90205	Lochmaben Peel and Castle	Scheduled Monument
SM8364	Rangecastle Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM12667	Newland Hill, settlement 1560m E of Capelfoot	Scheduled Monument



Ref	Name	Status
SM12674	Pearsby Hill, enclosures and settlement 1250m E of Craighousesteads	Scheduled Monument
SM3963	Newhall Hill, enclosures	Scheduled Monument
SM667	Burnswark or Birrenswark Hill, fort & Roman camps	Scheduled Monument
SM2637	Castle Hill, motte-and-bailey castle	Scheduled Monument
SM90205	Lochmaben Peel and Castle	Scheduled Monument
LB3453	Shilahill Bridge	Category A Listed Building
CA493	Lochmaben Conservation Area: All associated Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments therein	Conservation Area
LB37539	High Street, Lochmaben Parish Church, Boundary Wall and Gate Piers (St Magdalen's)	Category A Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37541	High Street, Tolbooth including Iron Lamps	Category A Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37534	6 Bruce Street, Former Manse and Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37538	Castle Street, Bruce Arms	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37540	High Street, Statue of Robert Bruce	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37542	5, 7 High Street	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37548	61 (Castle Grove), 63, 65 High Street (Also known as 1, 2, 3 Church Place)	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37549	4 High Street	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37550	6 High Street, Balcarres	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37553	34 High Street, The Old Schoolhouse	Category B Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)



Ref	Name	Status
LB37543	15 Hight Street, Kings Arms Hotel	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37544	17, 19 Hight Street	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37545	21 High Street, Royal Bank of Scotland	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37546	41 High Street	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37547	High Street, Victoria House (Former Free Church Manse)	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37551	10 High Street, Dalveen	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)
LB37552	14 Hight Street, Library and Freemason's Hall	Category C Listed Building within Lochmaben Conservation Area (CA493)

11.6.25. All heritage assets in Table 11.5 are considered in proportionate detail in this chapter, supported where appropriate with photomontage and wireline visualisations (**CHVP1-10**).

11.7. Embedded Mitigation

Design Considerations

11.7.1. Direct (physical) impacts upon known heritage assets within the Site have been minimised through the design process. See design evolution and the embedded mitigation measures by design in **Chapter 2: Site Selection & Design**. The proposed infrastructure layout has been designed to minimise impacts upon known heritage assets within the Site identified through **Technical Appendix 11.1**.

Best Practice Measures

11.7.2. The preferred mitigation option in respect of direct, physical impacts is always to avoid or reduce impacts through design.

11.7.3. Prior to construction, a detailed Construction and Environmental Management Plan will be prepared that collates all measures required during construction includes best-practice measures to mitigate any direct physical impacts upon hitherto unknown heritage assets, or accidental impacts upon known heritage assets within the Site during construction. The presence of cultural heritage



assets within the Proposed Development was used to inform the site design and layout, alongside consultation with Dumfries and Galloway Council's Archaeology Service and Historic Environment Scotland. (**Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design**).

- 11.7.4. Good practice guidance in Part 6 (Historic Environment/Archaeology) of NatureScot's Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction (NatureScot, 2019) is also adhered to in the mitigation proposals for the Proposed Development.

11.8. Predicted Effects

Potential Construction Effects

- 11.8.1. Development activities within the Site have the potential to truncate or remove buried archaeological remains, resulting in a direct impact on these assets. Direct physical impacts may occur during construction as a result of intrusive groundworks, comprising enabling works including habitat management, any areas of cut and fill, bulk excavation and topsoil stripping, site compound establishment, and excavations for turbine and crane footings, access tracks and utilities.
- 11.8.2. Accidental direct physical impacts within the Site may arise should activities such as, but not limited to, ancillary works and uncontrolled plant movement take place in the vicinity of heritage assets. The micro-siting tolerance of 50 m for the Proposed Development infrastructure is used as a proportionate study area/proximity for the assessment of possible accidental impacts upon heritage assets during the construction phase. Whilst the 50 m micro-siting tolerance has been used as a buffer within which potential accidental impacts may occur, the assessment of accidental impacts should not be confused with an assessment of impacts arising from micro-siting activities. In addition, given the proximity of the heritage assets within the Site to the proposed turbine locations, a 200 m buffer has been placed around each proposed turbine location to assess the potential for accidental impacts on heritage assets should any of the proposed turbines collapse. The 200 m buffer equates to the total height of the proposed turbines.
- 11.8.3. Indirect impacts describe secondary processes, triggered by the Proposed Development, that lead to the degradation or preservation of heritage assets. For example, changes to hydrology may affect archaeological preservation.

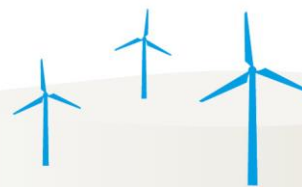
Direct and Indirect Physical Impacts within the Site

- 11.8.4. There are 41 known heritage assets (of a minimum **Low (Local)** importance) located within the Site (**Table 11.6**).

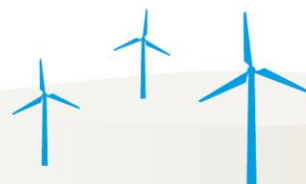


Table 11.6 Known Heritage Assets within the Site

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
SM2265	Firtree Hill, Fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	316325	587672	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	High (National)
MDG9703	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SETTLEMENT	316260	587850	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Roman	High (National)
MDG9858	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316290	587890	Non-designated	Iron Age	High (National)
MDG8575	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	SCOOPED SETTLEMENT	316330	587920	Non-designated	Iron Age	High (National)
MDG11764	SHIELSTEAD HILL	LINEAR EARTHWORK	316337	588014	Non-designated	Unknown	High (National)
MDG5276	SHIELSTEAD HILL	CORD RIG	316169	588165	Non-designated	Iron Age	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9917	BALGRAYHILL	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE	316100	587200	Non-designated	Iron Age to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9704	SHIELSTEAD HILL	ENCLOSURE?	316289	588158	Non-designated	Iron Age to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9909	FIRTREE HILL	BUILDING; ENCLOSURE	316399	587900	Non-designated	Medieval to 18th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9860	SHIELSTEAD HILL	CULTIVATION TERRACE; ENCLOSURE	316042	588154	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9859	SHIELSTEAD HILL / Firtree Hill	ENCLOSURE	316250	587980	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG5284	SHIELSTEAD HILL	ENCLOSURE	315950	587850	Non-designated	Medieval to 19th Century	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG8663	SHIELSTEAD HILL	RING ENCLOSURE	316159	588123	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG9706	FIRTREE HILL	BURNT MOUND	316670	587740	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG7108	ROSEBURRAIN	ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT	316040	587520	Non-designated	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Medium (Regional) / Low (Local)
MDG21835	FIRTREE HILL	ENCLOSURE?	316350	587800	Non-designated	Late Prehistoric to 19th Century	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG17085	MID HILL	FIELD SYSTEM	316100	588500	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 18th Century	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG17084	MID HILL	FIELD	315704	588303	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 18th Century	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance
MDG11475	BALGRAYHILL	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	315511	586314	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to Modern	Unknown; Likely of Low (Local) Importance



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
MDG9111	CORSE HILL / The Gall, Boreland	Traces of a linear ridge.	317399	588900	Non- designated	Unknown	Low (Local)
MDG9109	CORSE HILL / The Gall, Boreland	Circular sheepfold depicted on 2nd ed. OS with a section of extant stone dyke outwork	317414	589026	Non- designated	Medieval to Modern	Other (Low, Local)
HA1	White Hill, Rathmell survey: rig and furrow; field system	Straight Rig and Furrow; field system	317336	587927	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
HA2	Mid Hill, Rathmell survey; rig and furrow; field system	Curvilinear Rig and Furrow; field system	316343	588475	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
HA4	Kirkcroft Burn, Rathmell Survey: Rig and furrow field system	Rig cultivation	315533	587978	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S16	Shielstead Hill, Rathmell survey: sheepfold	Sheepfold	316284	587989	Non- designated	Post- Medieval to Modern	Low (Local)
S23.1	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085)	Field system	316070	588569	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S23.2	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085)	Field system	316202	588420	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S23.3	Shielstead Hill/ Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey Field system (MDG17085) (Possible)	Field system	316321	588307	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S24	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Enclosure	Enclosure	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.1	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.2	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.3	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Field systems	Field System	316043	588519	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)
S25.4	Mid Hill, Rathmell	Field System	315748	588643	Non- designated	Post- Medieval	Low (Local)



REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION	E	N	STATUS	PERIOD	IMPORTANCE
	Survey; Field systems						
S26	Mid Hill, Rathmell Survey; Cairn, ring enclosure (possible)	Cairn (Field clearance?)	315703	588557	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S8	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; triangulation pillar	Triangulation Pillar	316882	587720	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
HA6	Roseburrain, Rathmell Survey; Enclosure	Enclosure	316027	587328	Non-designated	Unknown	Low (Local)
S1.1	Casey Hill, Rathmell survey; banks, field system	Field system; banks	315820	587229	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S1.2	Casey Hill, Rathmell survey; banks, field system	Field system; banks	315770	587340	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S3	Kirkcroft Burn Rathmell survey; bank	Field system; banks	316100	587573	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S5.1	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; field system, bank	Field system; banks	317097	587756	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)
S5.2	Firtree Hill, Rathmell survey; field system, bank	Field system; banks	316388	587777	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Low (Local)

Direct Physical Impacts

Field Boundaries S5.1 and S5.2

- 11.8.5. Proposed Access Tracks leading to T2, T4 and T3 and associated earthworks, the proposed hardstanding for T4, and the proposed substation and associated earthworks would truncate approximately 297 m of the total length of field boundary S5.1. The total length of S5.1 is approximately 1.55 km.
- 11.8.6. The proposed Borrow Pit 2 and associated earthwork would truncate approximately 66 m of the total length of S5.2. The total length of field boundary S5.2 is approximately 540 m.
- 11.8.7. The majority of both assets would be preserved in-situ with only a small portion of each asset directly physically impacted by the Proposed Development. A low adverse impact on the cultural significance of S5.1 and S5.2, assets of Low (Local) importance is therefore predicted. This would result in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG11764 Linear Earthwork



11.8.8. The proposed hardstanding and earthworks for T3 would truncate approximately 66 m of the total length of the upstanding earthwork remains of MDG11764. The total length of MDG11764 is approximately 439 m. The majority of the asset would therefore be preserved in-situ with a relatively small portion of the asset directly physically impacted by the Proposed Development. A low adverse impact on the cultural significance of MDG11764 Linear Earthwork, an asset recorded on the DGC HER as being of High (National) importance is predicted. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system

11.8.9. The proposed access track leading into the Site from the north-east would truncate approximately 9 m of the length of a drystone enclosure wall which defines the northern extent of HA1 and 6 m of the length of a turf enclosure bank which defines its southern extent. The total length of the enclosure defining HA1 is approximately 800 m. The proposed access track would also truncate approximately 0.15 ha of rig and furrow within the enclosure whilst the proposed Borrow Pit 1 and associated earthworks would truncate an area of approximately 0.7 ha. The total area of rig and furrow associated with HA1 is 4.54 ha.

11.8.10. The majority of HA1 would therefore be preserved in-situ with a relatively small overall portion of the asset directly physically impacted by the Proposed Development. A low adverse impact on the cultural significance of HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system an asset of Low (Local) importance is predicted. This would result in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold

11.8.11. The proposed access track leading into the Site (which would utilise an existing forestry track) from the north-east overlaps with the HER polygon for MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold. However, in reality the nearest part of this asset to the proposed access track lies 16 m to the west and would not be directly (physically) impacted.

11.8.12. No impact is therefore predicted on the cultural significance of MDG9109, wall/sheepfold an asset of Low (Local) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

Impacts Arising from Proposed Habitat Management Plan

11.8.13. The location of known heritage assets is considered in the Biodiversity and Habitat Management Plan (BHMP). All known heritage assets considered in the EIA are avoided in the BHMP for any proposals potentially involving ground-breaking works and therefore with a potential for a direct physical impact upon surface or subsurface archaeological remains (i.e. peat



restoration) (see **Chapter 8: Ecology**). No direct physical impacts are anticipated as a result of the BHMP proposals.

Indirect Physical Impacts

- 11.8.14. Areas containing the deepest peat have been avoided by the Proposed Development layout (see **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology**). No waterlogged deposits or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential are identified that may be indirectly affected by hydrological changes as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 11.8.15. No heritage assets which may degrade over time due to hydrological changes to their wider area have been identified.

Accidental Impacts and Micrositing

- 11.8.16. S5.1 and S5.2 Field Boundaries, MDG11764 Linear Earthwork and HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system all lie within the proposed 50 m micrositing tolerance which has been used as a proportionate buffer within which accidental impacts may occur.
- 11.8.17. In all cases any direct (physical) impacts arising from either micrositing activities or accidental impacts would be of the same magnitude of impact as assessed for direct physical impacts in the previous section. Given their nature, any accidental impacts are likely to be limited to uncontrolled plant movement or excavation of drainage channels, it is considered unlikely that any such activities would extensively truncate any of these heritage assets and the majority of these assets would be preserved in-situ.

MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold

- 11.8.18. The proposed access track leading into the Site from the north-east overlaps could, if micrositied or widened, truncate up to 12 m of the length of the circumference of the sheepfold of MDG9109 and up to 6 m of the length of the wall leading to the sheepfold. The total length of the circumference of the sheepfold is 61 m whilst the length of the wall is 20 m. The majority of the asset would therefore be preserved in-situ. As such, an adverse impact of low magnitude is predicted on the cultural significance of MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold an asset of Low (Local) importance resulting in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG9706 Burnt Mound

- 11.8.19. The proposed Borrow Pit 2 and associated earthworks could, if micrositied directly (physically) impact MDG9706 Burnt Mound. The asset is recorded as being 2 m in diameter. Should Borrow Pit 2 and associated earthworks be micrositied, this could, under a worst case scenario, result in the asset being entirely truncated. It is considered this would result in a high adverse impact of the cultural significance of MDG9706 Burnt Mound an asset of Medium



(Regional) importance resulting in an adverse effect of **Moderate Significance** which is **Significant**.

MDG9704 Enclosure

- 11.8.20. The proposed hardstanding and associated earthworks for the proposed T3 could, if micrositied, directly (physically) impact MDG9704 Enclosure. Under a worst case scenario, up to 0.122 ha of the asset's total area could be truncated. The total area of the asset is 0.707 ha, and the majority of the asset would be preserved in-situ. It is therefore considered there would be a low adverse impact on the cultural significance of MDG9704 Enclosure an asset of Medium (Regional) importance, resulting in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

S23.3 Field system

- 11.8.21. The proposed hardstanding and associated earthworks for proposed T3 could, if micrositied, directly (physically) impact S23.3 Field system an asset defined by a linear turf bank. Under a worst case scenario, up to 45 m of the asset's total length could be truncated. The total length of the asset is 440 m and the majority of the asset would be preserved in-situ. It is therefore considered that there would be a low adverse impact on the cultural significance of S23.3 Field system, an asset of Low (Local) importance, resulting in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.8.22. The following section provides an assessment of potential direct (physical) impacts as a result of potential turbine collapse. This section assumes a worst case scenario and it should be noted that the likelihood of turbine collapse occurring is in reality very low.

S5.1 and S5.2 Field Boundaries

- 11.8.23. Should T3 collapse it could, under a worst case scenario truncate up to 5 m of the total length of S5.1 and S5.2. The total length of S5.1 is 1.55 km and the total length of S5.2 is 540 m. The majority of both assets would be preserved in-situ with only a small portion of each asset directly physically impacted should T3 collapse. It is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of these assets as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. However, given the relatively small areas of these assets that would be directly (physically) impacted by T3 should it collapse, it is considered that this would not result in an adverse impact of any higher than low magnitude on the cultural significance of Boundaries S5.1 and S5.2. A low adverse impact on the cultural significance of S5.1 and S5.2, assets of Low (Local) importance is therefore predicted.



This would result in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG11764 Linear Earthwork

- 11.8.24. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate up to 38 m of the asset's total length of 439 m. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG11764 Linear Earthwork, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Moderate Significance** which is **Significant**.

MDG9909 Building; enclosure

- 11.8.25. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 10 m of the total length of the recorded location of the outer walls of MDG9909 building; enclosure albeit the remains of the asset were not clearly discernible during the field visit. The total length of the structure's walls is approximately 41 m. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG9909 building; enclosure, an asset of Low (Local) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG8575 Scooped settlement

- 11.8.26. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.035 ha of the asset's total recorded area of 0.324 ha. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG8575 scooped settlement, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Moderate Significance** which is **Significant**.

MDG9858 Scooped settlement

- 11.8.27. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.02 ha of the asset's total recorded area of 0.16 ha. The



majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG9858 scooped settlement, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Moderate Significance** which is **Significant**.

S16 Sheepfold

- 11.8.28. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 10 m of the asset's outer boundary. The total length of the asset's outer boundary is 0.0095 ha. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of S16 sheepfold an asset of Low (Local) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG9859 Enclosure

- 11.8.29. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.04 ha of the asset's total area of 0.2325 ha. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG9859 enclosure an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG9704 Enclosure

- 11.8.30. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.06 ha of the asset's total area of 0.7053 ha. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG9704 enclosure an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG5276 Cord rig



11.8.31. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.027 ha of the asset's total area of 2.8945 ha. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. As such, it is considered that there is the potential for an adverse impact of up to medium magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG5276 cord rig an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG8663 Ring enclosure

11.8.32. Should T3 collapse, it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.065 ha of the asset's total recorded area of 1.205 ha. The majority of the asset would be preserved in-situ. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T3 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. However, given the relatively small area that would be directly physically impacted by T3 should it collapse, it is considered that this would not result in an adverse impact of any higher than low magnitude on the cultural significance of MDG8663 ring enclosure an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system

11.8.33. Should T5 collapse it could, under a worst case scenario, truncate approximately 0.04 ha of the total area of rig and furrow which amounts to 4.541 ha. The majority of the asset would be preserved in-situ. The majority of the asset would remain in-situ should T5 collapse; however, it is acknowledged that measures to recover the collapsed turbine may also result in further loss of the asset as a result of plant movement or, if required, excavations which may be required to remove any element of the turbine. However, given the relatively small area that would be directly physically impacted by T3 should it collapse, it is considered that this would not result in an adverse impact of any higher than low magnitude on the cultural significance of HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system asset of Low (Local) importance. This would result in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

Archaeological Potential

11.8.34. The Site is assessed as being of up to high archaeological potential for hitherto unknown subsurface archaeological remains of all periods; direct physical construction impacts on previously unknown heritage assets in the Site are therefore possible.



- 11.8.35. Effect significance cannot be fully assessed for unknown heritage assets, as neither the cultural significance of the asset, its importance, nor the magnitude of the impact is known. This assessment uses the precautionary principle and assumes an occurrence of unexpected archaeological remains in a reasonable worst-case scenario. Consequently, an assessment of construction effects upon archaeological potential is considered.
- 11.8.36. The assessment of archaeological potential has identified that any remains may be of up to High importance. If such unexpected remains are present and truncated during construction phase groundworks, this may result in a construction-phase physical impact of up to High magnitude. Without mitigation, any adverse effect resulting from a physical impact upon unexpected archaeological remains discovered during construction-phase may be of up to **Major Significance**, which is **Significant**.

Construction Phase Setting Effects

- 11.8.37. It is considered that none of the heritage assets within the Site will experience any significant effects on their cultural significance as a result of Construction phase setting effects. The proposed construction works within the Site will be temporary and are not considered to be significant in EIA terms due to their short duration

Potential Operational Effects

- 11.8.38. Seventy four heritage assets are proportionately assessed for potential operational effects in this section.
- 11.8.39. Cultural Heritage Viewpoints (CHVPs) illustrative of views towards, across or from heritage assets considered for setting effects are shown on **Figures 11.1 and 11.2**. Assessments are supported with photomontages and wirelines as appropriate (**CHVP1-10**).
- 11.8.40. All other heritage assets within the OSA are proportionately considered for potential operational effects in **Technical Appendix 11.2**. No likely significant effects are anticipated, and these assets are not considered further in this chapter.

SM2265 (Firtree Hill, fort) and MDG7108 (Roseburrain, settlement)

- 11.8.41. SM2265 comprises the remains of a sub-oval settlement located on the south-west facing slope of Firtree Hill in roughly the centre of the Site. The monument measures internally 44.5 m north-west to south-east by 26.5 m transversely between a stony bank with medial ditch, best preserved on the monument's north and east sides. The entrance is located at the east. The interior of the monument has been levelled and is featureless.
- 11.8.42. MDG7108 comprises the remains of a sub-oval settlement, measuring internally approximately 60 m north to south by 48 m transversely between



a single bank and ditch located on a spur in roughly the centre of the Site. The bank and ditch is best preserved at the east but also survives at the south and west of the monument. There is no bank or ditch at the north-west of the monument. The interior is featureless, except for a later sub-rectangular enclosure near the entrance.

- 11.8.43. MDG7108 is located approximately 240 m south-west of SM2265. Both assets are of prehistoric date, likely dating to the Iron Age, and are therefore assessed as a group.

Intrinsic Characteristics

- 11.8.44. Both monuments derive cultural significance from their intrinsic remains which provide physical evidence for enclosed, defended settlements of Iron Age date defined by outer banks and ditches. Excavation of the remains of these monuments would further our understanding of the date and the construction style of such settlements. Excavation of the interior of these monuments may provide insight into the form and style of Iron Age domestic architecture and activities of the inhabitants, should any such remains exist.

Contextual Characteristics

- 11.8.45. Defended settlements became increasingly common during the Iron Age, perhaps in response to a change in the climate at this time which signalled wetter conditions and an increase in blanket peat in previously cultivatable upland areas. This increased competition for productive agricultural land and access to resources such as water perhaps explains the increase in defended settlements designed to control access to important nearby resources.
- 11.8.46. As such defended settlements like SM2265 and MDG7108 were often located near to a water source and land that was suitable for cultivation and/or grazing livestock. This is evidenced by the remains of cord rig cultivation (MDG5276) of likely Iron Age date located approximately 375 m north-west of SM2265 and 500 m north of MDG5276. The presence of possibly contemporary scooped settlement sites (MDG9703, MDG9858 and MDG8575) approximately 180 m south-east of the cord rig cultivation further demonstrates the suitability of the nearby landscape for settlement.
- 11.8.47. Whilst the relatively flat ground to the south of SM2265 and east of MDG5276 may now be poorly draining, it is possible this area may have been suitable for cultivation in the prehistoric period and would most likely have been suitable for grazing livestock at this time. Kirkcroft Burn is located approximately 150 m north-west of MDG7108 and 450 m west of SM2265 and would have been an important resource for both settlements.
- 11.8.48. These nearby areas of the landscape form the local hinterland that the inhabitants of these monuments sought to exploit and exert control over; the interrelationship between the monuments and their local hinterland therefore



makes an important contribution to understanding, appreciating and experiencing this factor of their setting and cultural significance.

- 11.8.49. Defended settlements such as SM2265 and MDG7108 were also often sited in order to relate to contemporary settlement in their local and sometimes wider area, with intervisibility between such settlements perhaps allowing the inhabitants to monitor the movements of their neighbours. The close proximity of SM2265 and MDG7108 suggests there was a relationship between these monuments; although it is unknown whether the monuments were in use at the same time, if so, intervisibility between them was likely an important factor of their siting. The interrelationship and intervisibility between these monuments therefore make an important contribution to understanding, appreciating and experiencing this factor of the setting of SM2265 and MDG7108 setting and their cultural significance.
- 11.8.50. Prehistoric forts and defended settlements were sometimes located in prominent landscape positions which were naturally defensible, and which highlighted the presence of the settlement, projecting a practical advantage as well as an impression of power. However, many defended settlements were often sited more simply and practically, to take advantage of nearby resources and perhaps in order to monitor contemporary nearby settlements, as outlined above. Neither SM2265 or MDG7108 are located in prominent landscape positions, with SM2265 located on the lower slopes of Firtree Hill and MDG7108 located on relatively flat, low spur overlooking Kirkcroft Burn. Whilst SM2265 is described as a “fort” in its scheduling documents, it is not located in a prominent or easily defensible landscape position. It is notable that the monument is described as a “settlement” in the DGC HER and on the NRHE and taking into account the position of the monument in the landscape, it is considered that this description more adequately describes SM2265. The relatively inconspicuous landscape position of both monuments does not point to an attempt by their builders to dominate and control large areas of the landscape. It is therefore considered that the contextual significance of SM2265 and MDG7108 lies in the interrelationship between the monuments themselves and their local hinterlands rather than with the wider landscape.

Associative Characteristics

- 11.8.51. Both monuments can be compared and contrasted to other defended settlements in the wider landscape of the Site such as Tanlawhill, settlement 480m WNW of (SM2851) located approximately 7 km north-east, and MDG7145 Burrain Skelton, settlement located approximately 1.7 km west. These, along with numerous other similar monuments in the region may be studied in comparison with other types of prehistoric settlement site to provide a fuller picture of the prehistoric landscape and society in the region over time.

Importance



- 11.8.52. As a Scheduled Monument, SM2265 is of High (National) importance, whilst MDG7108 is recorded on the DGC HER as being of Medium (Regional) importance.

Experience of SM2265 and MDG7108

- 11.8.53. Both monuments are most easily approached via a farm track leading north from a minor road at the south of the Site. Neither monument is visible over long distance on this approach, with MDG7108 only visible from within a range of approximately 250 m. From the farm track, SM2265, located on the south-western slope of Firtree Hill, is not discernible. Similarly, from a farm track leading from Hallhills Farm to the north-west of the Site, SM2265 is not discernible. From this farm track, the upstanding remains of MDG7108 can be discerned but the monument does not appear as a prominent feature. The visitor can, however, understand, appreciate and experience the topographic positioning of the monument which was likely sited in order to overlook this area of agricultural land defined by Kirkcroft Burn.
- 11.8.54. The physical remains of MDG7108 can also be understood, appreciated and experienced in short range views looking towards it and when at the monument itself. The visitor can speculate as to how the monument may have looked when in use and understand how the outer bank and ditch may have been useful in terms of defending the settlement. Outward views from the monument to the north and north-east are largely limited to nearby agricultural land currently in use for grazing livestock and the south-western slopes of Firtree Hill. Nearby, possibly contemporary sites such as cord rig cultivation (MDG5276) and scooped settlement sites (MDG9703, MDG9858 and MDG8575) are not visible looking north and north-west from MDG7108 and there is no visual relationship between MDG5276 and these monuments.
- 11.8.55. From MDG7108, SM2265 is almost indiscernible and there is no appreciable visual link between the monuments when looking north-east from MDG7108. To the east and south, views are largely limited to nearby agricultural land which slopes upwards to the south, with views west taking in Kirkcroft Burn. Views to the north are notably more open, taking in Kirkcroft Burn and lower lying agricultural land on both banks of this watercourse. An overhead transmission line runs roughly south-east to north-west to the west of MDG7108, passing within approximately 100 m of the monument and is clearly visible in views north, west and south.
- 11.8.56. Outward views from MDG7108 allow the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the relationship between the monument and the local hinterland that its inhabitants would have sought to control and exploit. This is most appreciable in views north and north-west which take in Kirkcroft Burn and lower lying agricultural land which may have been suitable for cultivation or grazing in the prehistoric period. The topographic position of the monument, which would have allowed its inhabitants to overlook and



control this area can be understood, appreciated experienced in outward views to the north and north-west. Assuming SM2265 was in use at the same time as MDG7108, it is likely that it would have been visible from MDG7108, allowing the inhabitants of MDG7108 to monitor this nearby settlement. However, given the lack of any clear visibility of SM2265 from MDG7108 it is now no longer possible to experience any clear visual relationship between the monuments from MDG7108.

- 11.8.57. The physical remains of SM2265 are not clearly appreciable until the visitor is within the immediate vicinity of the monument. When at the monument itself, the outer banks and ditches which define SM2265 are clearly identifiable, allowing the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the monument's physical remains, speculate as to how it may have appeared when in use and understand the defensive role of its outer banks and ditches. From the interior of the monument, the visitor gains an impression of SM2265 being recessed into the south-west slope of Firtree Hill, perhaps as a result of the manner in which its outer banks were constructed and the relatively flat ground that they enclose. The overall impression is therefore of a monument positioned to be defensible in a local context but not one which was intentionally positioned to be seen from long distance or dominate wide areas of the landscape.
- 11.8.58. Outward views to the north and north-west from SM2265 are limited by rising topography. Nearby, possibly contemporary sites such as cord rig cultivation cord rig cultivation (MDG5276) and scooped settlement sites (MDG9703, MDG9858 and MDG8575) are screened from view by rising topography and there is no visual relationship between SM2265 and these monuments.
- 11.8.59. Views east take in nearby agricultural land on the slopes of Firtree Hill. The most open views are looking downslope to the south and south-east which take in nearby agricultural land, south-west towards MDG7108 and west towards Kirkcroft Burn. The contextual relationship between SM2265 and MDG7108 as possibly contemporary monuments which were positioned to exploit and control their nearby hinterlands can be understood, appreciated and experienced in views south-west from SM2265. As SM2265 is not visible from MDG7108, the view back towards MDG7108 from SM2265 is particularly important in understanding, appreciating and experiencing the relationship between these monuments: the topographic positioning of SM2265, perhaps to directly relate to and monitor MDG7108 can be understood, appreciated and experienced through the visibility of MDG7108 from SM2265. The relationship between SM2265, nearby agricultural land and Kirkcroft Burn and the topographic positioning of SM2265 to control and exploit this area can also be understood, appreciated and experienced in outward views to the south and south-west.
- 11.8.60. The location of a large prehistoric fort on Burnswark Hill (SM667) located approximately 8.7 km away is also visible looking south from SM2265.



SM667 is the largest prehistoric fort in Dumfriesshire and would have been an important centre of power in this period. None of SM667's physical remains can be discerned over this distance, and it is not currently understood that SM2265 was positioned in order to relate to SM667. Visibility of the Burnswark Hill does, however, provide wider prehistoric context to SM2265 and allows the visitor to understand and appreciate the monument as one of many defended prehistoric settlements in the area.

- 11.8.61. The character of the landscape in which SM2265 and MDG7108 are located is defined by agricultural land currently used for grazing livestock, with improved enclosures characterising the area beyond the immediate landscape of the monuments. Whilst the character of the landscape may be seen as being representative of the environment that SM2265 and MDG7108 functioned within in the prehistoric period (and thus perhaps contributing to their 'sense of place'), it has not remained unaltered since this time. The current landscape character is largely a product of post-medieval and modern agricultural improvements. Whilst it is acknowledged that both monuments would have also functioned within an agricultural landscape, the character of the modern landscape is much altered since prehistory. Modern features have also been introduced to this landscape in the form of an overhead transmission line which is located to the west of both SM2265 and MDG7108. Despite the alterations made to the landscape throughout time, it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the topographic reasons behind the siting of both monuments, and their interrelationships with one another and the nearby area that formed their hinterlands.

Impact Assessment

- 11.8.62. **CHVP1a** illustrates that three of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views looking north from SM2265, with **CHVP1b** illustrating that up to two of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height looking east-southeast from the monument. The nearest turbine (T2) would be located 335 m away.
- 11.8.63. **CHVP2a** illustrates that three of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views looking north-east from MDG7108, with **CHVP2b** illustrating that three of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views east-southeast from the monument. **CHVP2c**, illustrates that in views looking east-northeast from MDG7108 four of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height. One proposed turbine (T4) would backdrop SM2265 in this field of view. The nearest turbine (T2) would be located 540 m away.
- 11.8.64. When standing at SM2265 and MDG7108 the proximity of T2 to the monuments would to a degree distract the visitor's attention away from experiencing their physical remains. T2 and T3 would also be located within the hinterlands that both monuments would have sought to exploit and



control and would to a limited extent challenge the perception of both monument's control over these nearby areas of the landscape.

- 11.8.65. Whilst T2 and T3 would appear prominently in outward views from SM2265 and MDG7108, it is considered their presence would not restrict the visitor's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the topographical relationship between both monuments and the nearby hinterland that they exploited and controlled. Key outward views from SM2265 looking south-west towards MDG7108, and towards Kirkcroft Burn and nearby agricultural land to the south would remain unaltered and the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the interrelationship between SM2265 and these features would be retained. The topographic positioning of SM2265 to overlook and possibly monitor MDG7108 would remain fully appreciable. Similarly, key outward views to the north-west from MDG7108 over Kirkcroft Burn and land adjacent to the burn would remain unaltered and the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the topographic positioning of MDG7108 to overlook and exploit this part of the landscape would be retained. Views of Burnswark Hill looking south from SM2265 would remain unchanged, and the ability to relate the monument to its wider prehistoric landscape would be undiminished.
- 11.8.66. As shown on **CHVP2c**, T4 would backdrop SM2265 in views looking east-northeast from MDG7108. However, SM2265 is not a prominent landscape feature, and its physical remains are almost indiscernible in views from MDG7108. The monument's topographic positioning, recessed into the south-west facing slope of Firtree Hill is also such that it is considered that it was not constructed with the intention of being a visually prominent feature intended to dominate large areas of the landscape. Whilst the monument would have been visible from MDG7108 there is now no clear visual relationship between the monuments in views from MDG7108. As such, it is considered that T4 would not visually compete with SM2265, nor would it interfere with any appreciable visual relationship between the monuments in views from MDG7108.
- 11.8.67. In respect of the other turbines visible from SM2265 and MDG7108, whilst T1, T5 and T6 would be clearly visible in views from both monuments, it is considered that they lie beyond the local hinterland exploited and controlled by SM2265 and MDG7108 and there is a sufficient degree of separation from SM2265 and MDG7108 such that they would not challenge these monuments control of or relationship with their nearby hinterlands. It is considered that these turbines would not materially impact the ability of the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the factors of setting which contribute to the cultural significance of either monument.
- 11.8.68. In terms of views towards both monuments from Hall Hills Farm track, **CHVP3a** illustrates that in views looking east-southeast from **CHVP3a** three of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height with the tips of one



proposed turbine visible. Neither SM2265 nor MDG7108 would be visible from this location in this field of view.

- 11.8.69. **CHVP3b** illustrates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height from approximately 650 m west of CHVP3a on Hall Hills Farm track. Of these **T2** would backdrop the general location of SM2265 from this position. However, as with views towards SM2265 from MDG7108, SM2265 is not discernible from the Hall Hills Farm track, and it is considered that T2 would not present any challenge to the monument given that it is not a visually prominent feature. The proposed turbines would be offset from MDG7108 such that they would not interfere with or distract from the monument's relationship with the Kirkton Burn and the agricultural land along its banks.
- 11.8.70. In terms of landscape character, the proposed turbines would introduce additional modern infrastructure into an agricultural landscape that may be seen as similar to the environment that SM2265 and MDG7108 functioned within, and which contributes to their 'sense of place'. T3 and T4 may also introduce noise which could present a degree of distraction away from the rural landscape which the monuments are experienced within.
- 11.8.71. However, the landscape is much changed since prehistory and is not reliant on being free from later development or modern infrastructure to be interpretable as a rural landscape which was exploited in prehistory. There is no evidence that the monuments were constructed with the intention of being experienced within a quiet environment and it is considered that the landscape in which these monuments are located would in any case remain overwhelmingly rural in character. The proposed turbines would not materially prevent a visitor from understanding, appreciating and experiencing the monuments as rural settlements.
- 11.8.72. Taking into account all of the factors of the shared setting which contribute to the cultural significance of both monuments it is considered that the Proposed Development would have a Low adverse impact on the cultural significance of SM2265 Firtree Hill, fort (an asset of High (National) importance) and MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement (an asset of Medium (Regional) importance).
- 11.8.73. For SM2265 Firtree Hill, fort this would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.74. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM2265 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
- 11.8.75. For MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement this would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.



MDG8575, MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement), MDG21835 (enclosure), MDG11764 (linear earthwork) and MDG5276 (cord rig)

- 11.8.76. MDG8575 and MDG9858 comprise the remains of scooped settlements of likely Iron Age date. The monuments are roughly oval in plan and are defined by turf banks measuring up to 3.3 m thick and 0.8 m high enclosing areas up to 20 m from north-east to south-west and 16.5 m transversely. MDG9703 is a settlement site of likely Iron Age date although it may originate in the Bronze Age. It is oval in plan and measures approximately 29 m from north to south by 27.5 m transversely within a turf bank up to 5.3 m thick and 0.8 m high. It is located immediately south-west of scooped settlement MDG9858. MDG21835 is a possible prehistoric enclosure approximately 17 m south of scooped settlement MDG8575. There are no clear extant remains of the monument surviving. MDG11764 is a linear earthwork comprising two banks and a medial ditch set out in roughly straight lengths. It measures approximately 260 m in length. The monument is located just north of MDG8575, MDG9858 (scooped settlements) and MDG9703 (settlement) and may have been constructed to partially enclose these settlements. The DGC HER does not assign a date to this asset but given its proximity to nearby prehistoric monuments it is possible that it may be contemporary with these assets. MDG5276 cord rig comprises the remains of a small plot of lazy-bed cultivation, measuring about 20 m square and enclosed for the most part by a low bank and ditch. The enclosed area measures 26 m from north-east to south-west by up to 21 m transversely.
- 11.8.77. Collectively these monuments derive cultural significance from their intrinsic remains which provide evidence for prehistoric agriculture and settlement. Archaeological excavation of these assets would yield information on their date, construction style, function and interrelationships and provide information on the nature of later prehistoric settlement and agriculture.
- 11.8.78. Contextually, the monuments derive cultural significance from their landscape settings located on the saddle between Firtree Hill and Shielstead Hill approximately 400 m north-east of Kirkcroft Burn. The locations of the monuments were likely chosen due to their suitability for agriculture and their close proximity to Kirkcroft Burn which would have provided a source of fresh water. Intervisibility between the monuments and this local landscape is therefore important to understanding, appreciating and experiencing this factor of the monuments' settings. Wider prehistoric context is provided by the presence of SM2265 Firtree Hill, fort and MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement which are located to the south and south-west of the monuments. Comparisons can be drawn between the larger, more defensive form of both SM2265 and MDG7108 with the smaller form of MDG8575 and MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement) and MDG21835 (enclosure).
- 11.8.79. MDG8575 and MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement) and MDG11764 (linear earthwork) are recorded on the DGC HER as being of National (high) importance. MDG5276 (cord rig) is recorded as being of



Medium/Low (Regional/Local) importance whilst MDG21835 (enclosure) is recorded as being of unknown importance. For the purposes of this assessment MDG5276 (cord rig) is considered to be of Medium (Regional) importance and MDG21835 (enclosure) is considered to be of Low (Local) importance.

- 11.8.80. The monument remains are appreciable only from within short range or when at the monuments themselves. From MDG21835 (enclosure) there is little evidence of any extant remains associated with the monument, but it is possible to see the remains of MDG8575 and MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement) located approximately 25 m to the north-west. The visitor is able to understand, appreciate and experience the likely interrelationship between these possibly contemporary settlement sites and their landscape position on land suitable for agriculture on the saddle between Firtree Hill and Shielstead Hill. MDG11764 (linear earthwork) is also visible in views north from MDG21835 and it is possible to understand, appreciate and experience the possible relationship between this feature as an earthwork perhaps constructed to partially enclose MDG21835 (enclosure) MDG8575 and MDG9858 (scooped settlements), and MDG9703 (settlement), perhaps to afford an element of defence to these settlements. The extant remains of MDG5276 (cord rig) are not visible from MDG21835 although its general location as an area that was suitable for cultivation in the prehistoric period and possibly used by the inhabitants of nearby settlements can still be understood and appreciated in views looking north-west towards this area from MDG21835.
- 11.8.81. Views east from MDG21835 are limited by rising topography. In views south downslope, MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement is visible and provides wider prehistoric context. Kirkcroft Burn is visible in views looking west from MDG21835 and the visitor is able to understand and appreciate the likely importance of the burn as a source of water for the monument as well as MDG8575, MDG9858, MDG9703, MDG21835 and MDG5276.
- 11.8.82. Outward views from MDG8575 and MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement) and MDG11764 (linear earthwork) are similar to outward views from MDG21835. It is possible to understand, appreciate and experience the form of these monuments and interpret their functions as settlement sites and, in the case of MDG11764 a feature possibly designed to partially enclose these nearby settlements. The extant remains of MDG5276 (cord rig) are only visible from its immediate vicinity. Views back towards MDG21835, MDG8575, MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 and MDG11764 are obscured by rising topography to the south and there is no clear visual relationship between the area of cord rig and these other nearby sites.
- 11.8.83. The landscape character of the monuments is the same as described in the assessment of SM2265, Firtree Hill, fort and MDG7108, Roseburra, settlement. The rural character of the landscape in which the monuments are



located may be seen as reflective of the environment which existed in the prehistoric period when these monuments were in use and contribute to their 'sense of place'. However, as noted in the assessment of SM2265, Firtree Hill, fort and MDG7108, Roseburra, settlement the current landscape is defined by post-medieval and modern agricultural fields with an overhead transmission line located approximately 550 m to the south-west and is much altered since prehistory. Despite this it remains possible to understand, appreciate and experience the monuments as later prehistoric settlement and agricultural sites.

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- 11.8.84. **CHVP 3.1a** illustrates that none of the proposed turbines would be visible in views looking north-west from MDG21835 (enclosure).
- 11.8.85. **CHVP 3.1b** illustrates that four of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views looking north-east from MDG21835 (enclosure). The nearest turbine (T3) would be located 267 m away.
- 11.8.86. **CHVP 3.1c** illustrates that two of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views looking south-east from MDG21835 (enclosure).
- 11.8.87. **CHVP 3.2a** illustrates that three of the proposed turbines would be fully visible in views looking north-east from MDG11764 (linear earthwork). The nearest turbine (T3) would be located 81 m away.
- 11.8.88. **CHVP 3.2b** illustrates that three of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views looking south-east from MDG11764 (linear earthwork).
- 11.8.89. Looking north from MDG21835 towards MDG8575, MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement), MDG11764 (linear earthwork) and MDG5276 (cord rig) it is considered that the proximity of T3 would introduce an element of distraction to the visual relationship between MDG21835 and these other possibly contemporary monuments.
- 11.8.90. The proximity of T3 to MDG11764 (linear earthwork) would introduce an element of visual distraction away from the visitor experience of the monument's extant remains and from its relationship with MDG21835, MDG8575, MDG9858, MDG9703, and MDG5276.
- 11.8.91. Whilst T3 would be located close to these monuments, it would not interrupt views between them and key views to the west towards Kirkcroft Burn and MDG7108, Roseburra, settlement would remain unaltered. It is considered that the interrelationship between the monuments, the nearby landscape that supported them and nearby contemporary settlement would remain legible despite the introduction of T3. T1, T2, T4 and T5 are located outwith the local landscape that the monuments were positioned to relate to, and it is considered that they would not impact the ability of a visitor to understand,



appreciate and experience the factors of setting that contribute to the cultural significance of the monuments.

- 11.8.92. In terms of landscape character, T3 would introduce modern infrastructure into the immediate rural landscape that may be seen as similar to the environment that the monuments functioned within, and which contributes to their 'sense of place'. Noise generated from T3 may also introduce a degree of distraction away from the rural landscape which the monuments are experienced within. However, the landscape is much changed since prehistory and is not reliant on being free from later development or modern infrastructure to be interpretable as a rural landscape which was exploited in prehistory. The monuments were not constructed with the intention of being experienced within a quiet environment and it is considered that the landscape in which these monuments are located would in any case remain overwhelmingly rural in character. The proposed turbines would not materially prevent a visitor from understanding, appreciating and experiencing the monuments as rural prehistoric agricultural and domestic sites.
- 11.8.93. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have a low adverse impact on the cultural significance of MDG8575, MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement), MDG21835 (enclosure), MDG11764 (linear earthwork) and MDG5276 (cord rig).
- 11.8.94. For MDG8575 and MDG9858 (scooped settlements), MDG9703 (settlement) and MDG11764 (linear earthwork), assets of High (National) importance this would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.95. For MDG5276 (cord rig), an asset of Medium (Regional) importance this would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.96. For MDG21835 (enclosure), an asset of Low (Local) importance this would result in an adverse effect of **Negligible Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.97. In the context of NPF Policy 7(o) the settings of these non-designated heritage assets would not be protected, however, as these impacts cannot be avoided, they have been minimised. These assets have as far as reasonably practicable been avoided by design and will be protected either through avoidance or through preservation by record as appropriate throughout construction and operation of the Proposed Development.



Medieval sites

SM1, Hutton mote, Motte

11.8.98. SM1, Hutton mote, Motte comprises the remains of a motte and possibly bailey of medieval date. The monument is characterised by a mound measuring approximately 30 m in diameter and up to 7 m high and is surrounded by a ditch measuring around 7 m wide and 2 m deep. An L-shaped extension of the ditch lies to the north-west of the motte. It has an internal bank and encloses a rectangular platform measuring around 10 m by 5 m. The top of the motte no longer retains its original level surface. The summit of the ridge that the motte sits on provides a natural bailey to the south-west. A slight depression, which may indicate a bailey ditch, traverses the ridge around 40 m from the motte.

Intrinsic Characteristics

11.8.99. The monument derives cultural significance from its intrinsic remains (which provide physical evidence for motte and bailey type monuments) and its archaeological potential. If subject to archaeological excavation, the motte and ditch are likely to yield information on the construction, occupation and abandonment of the site and evidence for their date. The asset is likely to contain archaeological deposits that have the potential to yield environmental information relating to the monument and its inhabitants.

Contextual Characteristics

11.8.100. Motte and bailey type monuments are associated with the spread of feudal society, and in Scotland are commonly associated with the attempts by 12th-century rulers to control the land through the settling of an immigrant aristocracy. Contextually, the monument derives cultural significance from its landscape setting, located in an easily defendable elevated position allowing open views in all directions. Its location allows views towards the Dryfe Water approximately 950 m to the west and the Torwood - Raeburnfoot – Newstead Roman road just beyond the Dryfe Water to the west, which forms the route of the current B723. It is likely that the Roman road and the Dryfe Water would have been important routeways in the medieval period and it is likely that the ability of the inhabitants of SM1 to monitor movement through this part of the landscape was an important factor in the monument's siting. It is also likely that SM1 would have controlled nearby agricultural land, and this nearby area would have formed the hinterland that the motte controlled. There is evidence of medieval agricultural activity approximately 950 m to the west-south-west (MDG9384) and approximately 1 km to the south within the Site (MDG9860) and there is an enclosure of likely medieval origin (MDG8666) approximately 680 m to the north-east. Whilst MDG9860 is separated from SM1 by Hewke Burn, it is likely that this area, along with the other areas of known medieval settlement noted above formed the hinterland that SM1 would have controlled. The motte was likely intentionally positioned



centrally within this area of fertile land; intervisibility between the monument and these areas of the landscape would therefore also likely have been an important factor in the monument's siting.

- 11.8.101. Mottes also functioned as the centres of estates and the presence of them in the landscape is indicative of local centres of power. Their placement in the landscape and how they relate to other mottes is therefore important in understanding the evolution of the local landscape and how this was controlled in the medieval period. The nearest motte to SM1 is MDG7165 located adjacent to the River Annan approximately 7.7 km to the south-west and there are other mottes recorded within the OSA such as Lochmaben (MDG12235). Map based analysis of the location of other mottes in the wider area in relation to SM1 allow for a fuller understanding of how the wider landscape was controlled during the medieval period. The estates in which mottes often played a central role formed the basis of the modern parish structure and SM1 shares a historical relationship with the medieval chapel of Hutton, which may lie on the site of the present parish church of Hutton and Corrie (LB9911) approximately 1.6 km north-north-east of the monument.

Associative Characteristics

- 11.8.102. The monument is indicative of a period which saw an increase in the construction of motte type sites in this region. The building of mottes reflected the introduction of new, southern political ideas and new feudal lords into medieval society. SM1 is associated with the Brus family, and it acted as the seat of power for Gilbert, Lord of Hutton.
- 11.8.103. The monument has strong connections with the surrounding area, being the medieval administrative centre, and is likely to have played a significant role in the lives of the people living around it under feudal law. The inclusion of the site on First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping also suggests an awareness of the site as a historical place and an attachment of value in the post-medieval period.

Importance

- 11.8.104. As a Scheduled Monument, SM1 Hutton Mote, motte is of High (National) importance.

Experience of SM1

- 11.8.105. SM1 is most easily approached from the north via a farm track. The monument is largely hidden from view by rising topography and trees until the visitor is within around 680 m. The physical remains of the monument, its elevated position in the landscape and easily defensible nature can be understood, appreciated and experienced in views towards it from within this range on approach from the north. This is also possible in shorter



range views towards the monument from agricultural land which defines the monument's more immediate vicinity.

- 11.8.106. The monument is not visible from the B723, located approximately 1.2 km to the west or from the Dryfe Water due to intervening forestry and rising topography. It is not clear the extent to which the monument would have been visible from these routeways in the medieval period, however, any such visual relationship can now no longer be experienced from these areas.
- 11.8.107. From SM1, there are open views in all directions; to the north and west there are clear views towards the Dryfe Water valley, with nearby agricultural land featuring in the foreground in these views. To the north-east the general location of MDG8666 (an enclosure which may have its origins in the medieval period) is visible although the monument itself cannot be seen from SM1. Views north, west and north-east allow the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the control that SM1 would have exerted over areas of nearby settlement and agricultural land. The siting of the monument as a centre of local power to monitor movement along the routeway defined the Dryfe Water valley can be understood, appreciated and experienced in views north and west from SM1. Despite sharing historical connections with Hutton and Corrie Parish Church (LB9911), located approximately 1.6 km north-north-east of SM1, this monument is not visible from SM1. Views east and south are somewhat limited by commercial forestry and the medieval agricultural remains within the Site (MDG9860) are not visible looking south. The prominent nature of the monument, positioned to overlook, control and exploit these areas of nearby agricultural land can, however, still be gained through views in these directions. A modern quarry is visible in the immediate foreground to the south-west which, in combination with the topography of this area, screen any views towards the area of medieval agricultural remains located approximately 950 m to the west-south-west (MDG9384).

Impact Assessment

- 11.8.108. **CHVP4a** illustrates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height looking south-south-east from SM1. The nearest turbine (T6) would be located 757 m away.
- 11.8.109. **CHVP4b** illustrates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height when looking south-east from land approximately 190 m south-west of SM1.
- 11.8.110. The proposed turbines would be located within an area of agricultural land containing evidence of possibly contemporary medieval activity (MDG9860) that would have formed the hinterland that SM1 sought to control and dominate. Views towards this part of the landscape from SM1 contribute to an understanding, appreciation and experience of the



relationship between the monument and this part of the landscape. As such the presence of the proposed turbines, as seen from the monument looking towards this area of the landscape to the south, would therefore challenge the monument's dominance over this area.

- 11.8.111. **CHVP4c** illustrates that two of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height with the tips of two proposed turbines visible from the farm track approximately 330 m to the north of the monument. The tips of T3 would backdrop SM1 when the monument is viewed from this location.
- 11.8.112. **CHVP4d** illustrates that from the farm track, approximately 470 m north-east of the location of **CHVP4c**, six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height. The proposed turbines would be offset from SM1 from this location.
- 11.8.113. The dominance of SM1 over its hinterland as expressed through its elevated and prominent topographic position is understood, appreciated and experienced in views towards the asset. The presence of the proposed turbines in views looking south towards it from this part of the farm track leading to the monument, as illustrated in **CHVP4d** would introduce an element of visual challenge to this intended prominence.
- 11.8.114. However, in the case of **CHVP4c**, the monument does not appear as a clearly distinct feature from this location. Whilst the tips of one of the proposed turbines would backdrop the monument from this location and present a degree of visual distraction, it is considered that neither this turbine nor the other three turbines visible would challenge any perceived dominance of the monument as experienced from this location.
- 11.8.115. In terms of views from further north along the farm track leading to SM1 (which forms part of the hinterland of the monument), as illustrated by **CHVP4d**, it is considered that whilst the proposed turbines may introduce an element of visual distraction and to an extent challenge the prominence of the monument, the proposed turbines would be offset from the monument from this location. As such, it is considered that the prominent landscape positioning of SM1, the reasons behind this topographic siting, and its dominance over its nearby hinterland would not be rendered illegible by the presence of the proposed turbines.
- 11.8.116. It is also important to understand these identified impacts in the context of all the factors of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance which would remain unaffected by the presence of the proposed turbines.
- 11.8.117. In terms of outward views, key views from the monument looking towards the Dryfe Water and nearby agricultural land to the north and west and agricultural land to the east would undergo no change and it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the dominance of SM1



over the routeway defined by the Dryfe Water and nearby agricultural land. The reasons behind the elevated topographic and strategic positioning of SM1 to exploit and control this routeway and nearby area and its status as a local centre of power would remain legible despite the presence of the proposed turbines. Views towards the monument from the south, east and west from the hinterland of SM1 would also remain unchanged.

- 11.8.118. Taking into account all of the factors of setting that contribute to the cultural significance of the monument, it is considered that the Proposed Development would have a Low adverse impact on the cultural significance of SM1 Hutton Mote, motte (an asset of High (National) importance). This would result in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.119. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM1 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages

- 11.8.120. SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages comprises the earthwork remains of a moated enclosure, interpreted as a moated homestead of late medieval date. The monument, visible as rectilinear earthworks, is located on the south-east side of a wide boggy hollow. The monument is rectilinear in plan, delineated by a wide shallow ditch, up to 6 m wide and 0.4 m deep, which defines an interior platform measuring 14 m north-west to south-east by 18 m transversely. The ditch is best preserved on the east, and on the north-east side an outer bank is visible, measuring between 2 m and 4 m wide and up to 0.5 m high.
- 11.8.121. SM10478 derives cultural significance from its intrinsic remains and archaeological potential. If subject to archaeological excavation, the monument could yield information on the construction style and date of defended homesteads in this part of Dumfries and Galloway. Environmental remains may be preserved within the moat which, if recovered and analysed, could yield information on the environment at the time that monument was in use.
- 11.8.122. Contextually, the monument derives cultural significance as an example of a local centre of lordship during the period in which Scotland became a feudal society under Norman influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. In the case of SM10478, it is located around 375 m west-northwest of the site of Gillesbie Tower (SM10433), a tower house and stronghold of the 16th century and there may be a contextual relationship between these two centres of local power. The monument also derives cultural significance from its landscape setting positioned on an east facing slope looking towards the Dryfe Water and SM10433. The Dryfe Water was likely an



important routeway in the medieval period and it is likely that the monument was positioned to overlook this area and monitor movement through it. It is also possible that the monument was positioned to relate to the possibly contemporary Gillesbie Tower (SM10433). The Dryfe Water is defined on both sides by agricultural land likely to have been suitable for cultivation in the medieval period and it is likely that SM10478 was positioned to exploit this area of the landscape.

- 11.8.123. The monument is largely hidden from view on approach and only becomes appreciable from within its immediate vicinity. Views towards the monument therefore contribute little to understanding, appreciating and experiencing the factors of setting that contribute to the monument's cultural significance. Outward views from the monument looking downslope to the east take in the location of the Dryfe Water valley allowing the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the relationship between SM10478 and this routeway and the nearby agricultural land along the banks of the Dryfe Water. Gillesbie Tower (SM10433) is not visible in this view and any visual relationship between the monuments has now been lost. Views north, south and west largely take nearby agricultural land which forms the immediate hinterland of the monument.

Impact Assessment

- 11.8.124. **CHVP6** illustrates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible to full height in views looking south from SM10478. The nearest turbine (T6) would be located approximately 3.5 km away. Whilst this would constitute visual change in outward views from the monument, the proposed turbines would be located within a clearly separate landscape beyond the Dryfe Water which shares no contextual or functional relationship with SM10478. The proposed turbines would not interfere with the monument's relationship with the Dryfe Water valley to the east, nearby agricultural land or prevent a visitor from speculating as to the possible relationship between the monument and the nearby contemporary Gillesbie Tower (SM10433). The factors of setting which contribute to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the monument as a local centre of power in the medieval period would remain fully legible.
- 11.8.125. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages, an asset of High (National) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.126. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM10478 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.



SM10433 Gillesbie Tower

- 11.8.127. SM10433 Gillesbie Tower comprises the remains of a tower of late medieval date measuring 9 m north-west to south-east by 12.5 m transversely with walling 2 m thick and up to 5.5 m in height. A D-shaped rampart (which survives to a maximum height of 3 m) and outer ditch surrounds the tower to the north, west and south and would have functioned as outer defences for the tower. These defences are likely to date to the 15th century, associated with the first tower on this site which was most probably constructed of timber. It is also possible, however, that the earthwork represents the remains of a 12th century motte.
- 11.8.128. SM10433 derives cultural significance from its intrinsic remains and archaeological potential. If subject to archaeological excavation, the monument could yield information on the construction style and date of medieval towers and associated defences in this part of Dumfries and Galloway. Environmental remains may be preserved within the outer defence earthworks which, if recovered and analysed, could yield information on the environment at the time that monument was in use.
- 11.8.129. Contextually, the monument derives cultural significance as an example of a local centre of power in the medieval period. Its presence, along with the nearby SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages located 375 m to the west-north-west provides insight into how the landscape was controlled at this time. The landscape setting of SM10433 located adjacent to the Dryfe Water contributes contextually to its cultural significance. The Dryfe Water was likely an important routeway in the medieval period and it is likely that the monument was strategically positioned to overlook this area and monitor and control movement through it. This watercourse also provides a natural defence to the eastern side of the monument. It is also possible that SM10433 was positioned to relate to the possibly contemporary SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages. The Dryfe Water is defined on both sides by agricultural land likely to have been suitable for cultivation in the medieval period and it is likely that SM10478 was positioned to exploit this area of the landscape.
- 11.8.130. The monument is largely hidden from view by trees which are located on all sides of it on approach and only becomes appreciable from within its immediate vicinity. Views towards the monument therefore contribute little to understanding, appreciating and experiencing the factors of setting that contribute to the monument's cultural significance. The physical remains of the SM10433 and its role as a defendable and strategically positioned monument can be understood, appreciated and experienced when at the monument. Outward views from the monument are obscured by trees to the north and south and are most open looking east towards the Dryfe Water. The monument's strategic positioning intended to overlook, control and monitor movement along the Dryfe Water can be understood, appreciated and experienced in outward views to the east. Views looking



upslope to the west are obscured by trees although glimpsed views of this area of agricultural land that formed the hinterland of the monument can be gained. SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages is not discernible from the monument and any visual relationship between the monuments has now been lost.

Impact Assessment

- 11.8.131. **CHVP7** illustrates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height in views looking south from SM10433. The nearest turbine (T6) would be located approximately 3.3 km away. Whilst this would constitute visual change in outward views from the monument, the proposed turbines would be located within a clearly separate landscape beyond the Dryfe Water which shares no contextual or functional relationship with SM10433. The proposed turbines would not interfere with the monument's relationship with the Dryfe Water valley to the east, nearby agricultural land or prevent a visitor from speculating as to the possible relationship between the monument and the nearby contemporary SM10478 Gillesbie Cottages. The factors of setting which contribute to the understanding, appreciation and experience of the monument as a local centre of power in the medieval period would remain fully legible.
- 11.8.132. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM10433 Gillesbie Tower, an asset of High (National) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.133. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM10433 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

Prehistoric Forts and Defended Settlements

- 11.8.134. Prehistoric forts generally begin to appear in the Iron Age although some may be built on the sites of earlier Bronze Age enclosures. As a class of monument these comprised settlements or places of refuge, intentionally placed on hilltops, ridges, spurs or promontories and surrounded by one or more constructed circuits of banks and ditches. There are examples of prehistoric forts which are situated on the lower or middle foothills, settlement and field system and which are less prominent in the landscape. Their visual prominence over parts of their landscape setting is primarily thought to relate to defence, but they are also a display of power and influence.
- 11.8.135. Prehistoric forts derive much of their cultural significance from their preserved intrinsic archaeological remains and archaeological potential. If subject to archaeological excavation, the forts have the potential to further elucidate the particular construction methods and dating of these



monuments and provide insight into the nature of prehistoric society and how they interrelated.

- 11.8.136. Contextually, forts can derive cultural significance from their prominent positioning to overlook and control a hinterland through being clearly visible over long distances. They may have been placed in the landscape to be intervisible, although their contemporaneity cannot always be assumed. Prosaically, forts also derive contextual significance from their locations generally close to good free-draining agricultural land and close to a water source, and it is access to these resources that the fort was likely constructed in order to defend. Local agricultural land and access to water generally form the hinterland which forts overlook and control and are an important contextual element in how they are understood within the wider landscape.
- 11.8.137. The characteristics that contribute to the cultural significance of prehistoric, defended settlements are outlined in the assessment of SM2265, Firtree Hill, fort, above.

SM8366 Castle Hill, fort

- 11.8.138. SM8366 comprises the remains of an earthen rampart measuring up to 1.4 m in height and 9 m in width and a rock cut ditch measuring 3.9 m in width and 0.4 m in depth. The rampart and ditch form a semi-circular defence for SM8366 on its western side. The monument is sub-oval in plan measuring 53 m from north-east to south-west by approximately 40 m transversely. The monument is located towards the top of Castle Hill on its south-eastern side, approximately 900 m east of the Dryfe Water.
- 11.8.139. The key factors of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance include its elevated landscape position overlooking agricultural land to the south-east, east and north-east. The monument's location on the south-eastern side of Castle Hill suggests it was positioned to overlook and control this area of the landscape which would have been suitable for cultivation or grazing livestock in the prehistoric period, and which would have formed the monument's hinterland. This can be experienced in outward views from the monument and also in views towards it from the B723 approximately 180 m to the east from where the elevated position of the monument can be understood, appreciated and experienced. This area would have formed the hinterland the inhabitants of the monument would have sought to control and exploit and intervisibility between the monument and this area is an important factor of its setting.
- 11.8.140. The location of SM10477 Fenton Heights, scooped settlement, located 600 m to the east of SM8366 is visible in views east although the monument itself is difficult to discern. The location of this nearby, possibly contemporary monument highlights the suitability of the nearby area in the



prehistoric period. SM8364 Rangecastle Hill, fort, located 1.1 km to the north is visible in views north from SM8366.

- 11.8.141. Views west are screened by rising topography whilst views south are largely of the more immediate slopes of Castle Hill with the more distant landscape beyond the B723 visible.

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- 11.8.142. **CHVP5** illustrates that looking south-south-west from SM8366 six of the proposed turbines would be fully visible. The nearest turbine (T6) would be located approximately 4.4 km away. Whilst this would constitute visual change in outward views from the monument, the proposed turbines are located within a clearly separate landscape zone that shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM8366. At a distance of 4.4 km away, the proposed turbines would be considerably outwith the hinterland that SM8366 was positioned in order to control and exploit. The relationship between SM8366 and this nearby hinterland, its relationship with nearby contemporary settlement and its prominent landscape position would remain fully legible.
- 11.8.143. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM8366 Castle Hill, fort an asset of High (National) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.144. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM8366 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

SM3350 Broom Hill, fort 1400m NW of Shaw

- 11.8.145. SM3350 comprises the remains of a fort consisting of a curving north-south aligned rampart and ditch which is enclosed by a sub-oval bank measuring internally 81 m east-west by 57 m.
- 11.8.146. The key factors of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance include its elevated landscape position overlooking agricultural land to the north, east and south. The monument's location on the eastern shoulder of Castle Hill would have afforded it open views to the north, east and south suggesting it was positioned to overlook, be visible from and control this area of the landscape which would have been suitable for cultivation or grazing livestock in the prehistoric period and which would have formed the monument's hinterland. Cotes Burn is located approximately 250 m to the north-east of SM3350 and would have been an important resource that the inhabitants of SM3350 sought to control. This watercourse and nearby agricultural land are visible in outward views north



from the monument, allowing the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the interrelationship between the monument and its hinterland. Views east and south are obscured by forestry although it is possible to understand the monument's topographic positioning, selected in order to exploit these lower lying agricultural lands. Views west are largely limited by rising topography. The monument is largely hidden from view by forestry in views towards it although the general topographic positioning of the monument can still be understood, appreciated and experienced in views towards it from its nearby hinterland.

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- 11.8.147. **CHVP8** illustrates that looking south-south-east from SM3350 six of the proposed turbines would be fully visible. The nearest turbine (T6) would be located approximately 3.2 km away. Whilst this would constitute visual change in outward views from the monument, the proposed turbines would be located within a clearly separate landscape zone that shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM8366. At a distance of 3.2 km away, the proposed turbines would be considerably outwith the hinterland that SM3350 was positioned in order to control and exploit. The relationship between SM3350 and this nearby hinterland comprising agricultural land and Cotes Burn, and its prominent landscape position would remain fully legible.
- 11.8.148. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM3350 Broom Hill, fort 1400m NW of Shaw an asset of High (National) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.149. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM3350 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

SM11966 The Hass, settlement 550m E of, Quhytewoollen Hill

- 11.8.150. SM11966 comprises the remains of a large, defended settlement measuring approximately 65 m by 50 m within a rampart with external ditch.
- 11.8.151. The key factors of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance include its elevated landscape position overlooking agricultural land to the east, south and west. The monument's location on the south-eastern shoulder of Quhytewoollen Hill would have afforded it open views to the east, south and west suggesting it was positioned to overlook, be visible from and control this area of the landscape which would have been suitable for cultivation or grazing livestock in the prehistoric period, and which would have formed the monument's hinterland. Hurkle Burn is located approximately 500 m to the south-east of SM11966 and would have



been an important resource that the inhabitants of the monument sought to control and but is not discernible in outward views looking from the monument. Nearby agricultural land is visible in outward views west, south and east from the monument, allowing the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the interrelationship between the monument and its hinterland although view south are slightly obscured by a reservoir. SM667, Burnswark or Birrenswark Hill, fort and Roman camps are prominently visible in views south, providing wider prehistoric context to the monument, allowing the visitor to speculate as to the possible relationship between the monuments.

- 11.8.152. Views north are largely limited by rising topography. The monument is largely hidden from view in views towards it by rising topography although the general topographic positioning of the monument can still be understood, appreciated and experienced in views towards it from its nearby hinterland.

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- 11.8.153. The ZTV indicates that none of the proposed turbines would be visible from the western half of SM11966. **CHVP9** is illustrative of outward views from approximately 30 m north of the monument; **CHVP9** illustrates that looking north-north-east from SM11966 six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height. The nearest turbine (T2) would be located approximately 4.7 km away. Whilst this would constitute visual change in outward views from the monument, the proposed turbines are located within a clearly separate landscape zone that shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM11966. At a distance of 4.7 km away, the proposed turbines would be considerably outwith the hinterland that SM11966 was positioned in order to control and exploit. The relationship between SM11966 and this nearby hinterland comprising agricultural land and Hukle Burn and its prominent landscape position would remain fully legible.
- 11.8.154. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM11966 The Hass, settlement 550m E of, Quhytewoollen Hill an asset of High (National) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.8.155. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM11966 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

SM667 Burnswark or Birrenswark Hill, fort & Roman camps

- 11.8.156. SM667 is a multi-period site comprising remains ranging in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Most notable among these is a Bronze



Age cairn, a large prehistoric fort at the summit of Burnswark Hill, and Roman camps at the foot of the hill at the north-west and south-east. The cairn measures 24 m in diameter and 1.2 m in height. Archaeological excavation revealed a cist burial excavated within the cairn. The prehistoric fort is the largest in Dumfriesshire enclosing an area of 7 hectares. The Roman camps are characterised by banks and ditches enclosing an area of approximately 5.3 ha at the south-east and 2.5 ha at the north-west. The presence of the Roman camps provides evidence for interactions between those who lived at the fort and later Roman invaders, and it is likely that the Roman remains are evidence of a siege.

- 11.8.157. The monument therefore derives cultural significance from its intrinsic archaeological remains which provide evidence of the hill's use in the prehistoric period for funerary, ritual and settlement purposes. The Roman camps possibly provide evidence of the Roman conquest of southern Scotland and is evidence of how control of the landscape changed in this period.
- 11.8.158. In the case of the Bronze Age cairn and prehistoric fort, the key factors of their settings which provide the contextual cultural significance of SM667 is their locations on an elongated elevated hilltop affording wide ranging views in all directions. The builders of the Bronze Age cairn may have built this monument in order to overlook lower lying areas of possible contemporary settlement and perhaps also to be seen from these areas, forging a link between areas of the living and the dead. The builders of the prehistoric fort clearly took advantage of the easily defendable nature of Burswark Hill and went to great lengths to fortify the flat land which characterises its summit. The fort would have been a centre of local power in the prehistoric period and projected an image of power through its prominent landscape position. Its control of nearby resources such as agricultural land and access to water would also have been an important factor of the monument's setting. Possible Roman attempts to lay siege to the fort can be understood through the location of the Roman camps located at the foot of Burswark Hill to the north-west and south-east.
- 11.8.159. Intervisibility between the monuments on and at the foot of Burswark Hill and the nearby hinterland that they related to is therefore important to understanding, appreciating and experiencing SM667 as multi period site.
- 11.8.160. Burnswark Hill is a notable landscape feature from the surrounding area particularly from the M74 2.7 km to the east, from the C60a road approximately 1.4 km to the east and from a minor road approximately 1.7 km to the south. Whilst the Bronze Age cairn and prehistoric fort are not visible over this distance, the prominent landform on which they are located can be experienced. With advance knowledge of the monuments, the visitor is able to understand and appreciate the selection of this landform as the location of a Bronze Age funerary monument, intended to overlook areas of nearby settlement and the location of a later defensive fort built to control



and dominate its hinterland. The Roman camps are not discernible over this distance but again it is possible to understand and appreciate that they existed at the base of Burnswark Hill and were the bases from which the Romans laid siege to the prehistoric fort.

- 11.8.161. The Roman camps at the south-east are visible from within a range of approximately 200 m. The visitor is able to understand, appreciate and experience the scale of the camps and the level of effort that would have been required to lay siege to the prehistoric fort at the summit of Burnswark Hill from its lower elevations. When at the summit of Burnswark Hill, the earthworks of the prehistoric fort and its fortifications become apparent, allowing the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the effort and skill involved in constructing such a large defensive site. There are extensive outward views in all directions, with views towards nearby agricultural land that likely formed the monument's hinterland important in understanding, appreciating and experiencing the interrelationship between the fort and these areas of the landscape that the inhabitants of the fort sought to control and dominate. The Roman camps are also visible in views looking north-west and south-east from the summit of Burnswark Hill, reinforcing the interrelationship between these sites. The remains of the Bronze Age cairn can be experienced from within its immediate environs. From the cairn, the visitor is able to look out towards lower lying areas of possible contemporary settlement and speculate as to the spiritual reasons for constructing the monument in this elevated location.

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- 11.8.162. **CHVP10** illustrates that looking north from roughly the centre of SM667 six of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height. The nearest turbine (T1) would be located approximately 8.8 km away. Whilst this would constitute visual change in outward views from the monument, the proposed turbines are located within a clearly separate landscape zone that shares no functional or contextual relationship with any of the monuments which comprise SM667. At a distance of 8.8 km away, the proposed turbines would be considerably outwith the hinterland that the monuments which comprise SM667 were positioned in order to relate to. The interrelationship between the monuments of SM667, the nearby hinterland that the monuments relate to, and the multi period nature of the site would remain fully legible. Views towards the monument from nearby roads to the north, east and west would undergo no change. The ZTV indicates that there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the stretch of the minor road approximately 1.8 km to the south from where Burnswark Hill is appreciable. Burnswark Hill would therefore continue to be experienced as a prominent landscape feature and there would be no challenge to this prominence as a result of the proposed turbines.
- 11.8.163. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM667 Burnswark or Birrenswark Hill,



fort & Roman camps an asset of High (National) importance resulting in an effect of **No Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

- 11.8.164. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM667 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.

Other Heritage Assets

- 11.8.165. The other heritage assets retained for assessment of operational effects are proportionately assessed in **Table 11.7**.

Table 11.7 Other Heritage Assets Assessed for Operational Effects

Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
1 km OSA			
LB3328 Sibbaldie Old Churchyard	Category B Listed Building	Medium (Regional)	The asset is located at the east of the settlement of Sibbaldie and forms the southern grounds of Sibbaldie Old Church. It comprises a rubble walled, triangular-plan graveyard enclosure containing mostly 18th and 19th century stone monuments, including table tombs. The contribution made by setting to the monument's cultural significance is limited to its immediate environs and its position in relation to Sibbaldie Old Church, understood, appreciated and experienced through intervisibility between the two. The ZTV indicates that one of the proposed turbines would be visible from the monument, however, this would have no impact on the interrelationship or intervisibility between the graveyard and Sibbaldie Old Church nor would this prevent an understanding, appreciation and experience of the local factors of setting which contribute to its cultural significance. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of LB3328 Sibbaldie Old Churchyard, an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3328 would be preserved.
LB3330 Balgray Home Farm Cottages	Category B Listed Building	Medium (Regional)	The asset comprises two cottages of 19th century date. The two cottages, while detached, comprise a two-storey inner range and single storey flanking bays. The asset is located south of a modern farmstead and is flanked by trees to the east. The contribution made by setting to the asset's cultural significance is its relationship with nearby agricultural land, understood, appreciated, and experienced through



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			intervisibility between the asset and nearby areas of the landscape that would have been cultivated by the asset's inhabitants. The ZTV indicates that five of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset. However, this would not impact on the interrelationship or intervisibility between the asset and the nearby agricultural land it was sited to cultivate. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of LB3330 Balgray Home Farm Cottages, an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3328 would be preserved.
LB3337 Hewk House And Outbuildings and LB3338 Hewk Cottages	Category B Listed Building (LB3337) and Category C Listed Building (LB3338)	Medium (Regional) (LB3337) and Low (Local) (LB3338)	These Listed Buildings are located within the Hewk Estate. LB3337 Hewk House dates from 1806 and is a 2-storey, 3-bed house with two outbuildings, which are panelled single storey ranges. There is a key-stone dovecot in the west and a stable with gig house in the smaller range. LB3338 Hewk Cottages comprise two 19th century single storey cottages which are rubble built with ashlar dressings. The contribution made by setting to these assets' cultural significance relates to their landscape position nearby the Dryfe Water, which would likely have provided a pleasant place of recreation as well as being as a source of fresh water. The relationship between Hewk House and the functional outbuildings to the north-east and the cottages within its grounds can be understood, appreciated and experienced through intervisibility between these structures within the enclosed setting provided by trees to the north of Hewk House and along Hewk Burn to the east. The ZTV indicates up to three proposed turbines would be visible from LB3337 and LB3338 Hewk Cottages. The proposed turbines, would, however be located outwith the local landscape setting which contributes to these asset's cultural significance. The proposed turbines would have no impact on the ability of the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the interrelationship between the assets within the wider Hewk Estate. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of LB3337 Hewk House And Outbuildings and LB3338 Hewk Cottages, assets of Medium (Regional)



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			and Low (Local) Importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3337 and LB3338 would be preserved.
MDG29102 Kirkcroft Farmstead	Non-designated	Unknown (considered to be of Low (Local) importance for the purposes of this assessment)	MDG29102 Kirkcroft Farmstead is a possible farmstead enclosure identified through LiDAR survey. The contribution that setting makes to the asset's cultural significance extends to its location within favourable agricultural land at the top of Kirkcroft Hill overlooking Kirkcroft Burn to the west. The proposed turbines would be located outwith this local setting that contributes to the asset's cultural significance and their presence would not prevent a visitor from understanding, appreciating and experiencing the local factors of setting that contribute to the monument's cultural significance. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of MDG29102 Kirkcroft Farmstead, an asset of Low (Local) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF Policy 7(o) the setting of this non-designated heritage asset would be protected.
5 km OSA			
MDG7146 Blindhillbush Hill, fort	Non-designated	High (National)	The asset comprises the remains of a prehistoric fort measuring internally 64.5 m north to south by 48 m, between a single earth-and-stone rampart and ditch, the latter only preserved in the north-west and south. The contribution made by setting to the monument's cultural significance relates to its prominent position on the top of Blindhillbush, affording views out towards nearby agricultural land which would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the fort sought to control and exploit. This is defined by the Dryfe Water to the east and Howthat Burn to the west. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that up to 6 of the proposed turbines would be visible from MDG7146. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone south of the Hewke Burn over 2 km to the



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			south-east. The proposed turbines would not challenge the local prominence of the monument or interfere with views from and towards the monument from the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of MDG7146 Blindhillbush Hill, fort, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF Policy 7(o) the setting of this non-designated heritage asset would be protected.
MDG11021, Cleuchheads / Wynholm Burn fort	Non-designated	Medium (Regional)	The asset comprises traces of outer defences which only survive in trees to the north-west of a cottage. The extant remains comprise twin ramparts up to 5 m in thickness by 0.7 m in height, with a medial ditch 6.4 m in breadth. Much of the asset has been truncated by the construction of a cottage and silage pit. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its location on a west facing slope overlooking the Corrie Water and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the fort sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance although any such views are now somewhat limited by the presence of a cottage at the west of the monument. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from MDG11021. The proposed turbines would, however, be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone over 3 km to the east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with MDG11021. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any remaining views from the monument or towards it from the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of MDG11021, fort, an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF Policy 7(o) the setting of this non-designated heritage asset would be protected.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
SM3362, Hencastle Rig, Fort 140m Nw of Old Craighouse	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	The asset comprises the remains of a prehistoric fort measuring 49 m north-east to south-west by 44 m transversely between the remains of two stony banks with a medial ditch. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its location on a west facing slope overlooking the Corrie Water and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the fort sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that five of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM3362. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone 3 km to the north-west which shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM3362. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from the monument or towards it from the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM3362, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM3362 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM2331 Carterton, Fort	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	There is a sub-rectangular prehistoric fort measuring internally 36 m north-west to south-east by 30 m transversely. Originally it probably consisted of a double rampart but now comprises a complete inner rampart with vestiges of the outer surviving on the north-east and south-west. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its location on a south facing slope overlooking the Corrie Water and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the fort sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			The ZTV indicates that up to five of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM2331. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone 3.4 km to the east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM2331. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from the monument or towards it from the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM2331, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM2331 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM12708 Elbeckhill, Fort And Farmstead 345m ESE of	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	The monument comprises a fort of probable later prehistoric date within which lie the remains of a pre-Improvement farmstead. The defences of the fort survive best to the north as a double bank and ditch; elsewhere, natural slopes largely define the extent of the site but there are traces of a rampart to the west and a possible entrance to the south. Further defences may have been levelled by subsequent occupation and cultivation. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its position on the southern shoulder for a small hill overlooking Howthatch Burn approximately 315 m to the south-east and land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric and medieval periods. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the prehistoric fort sought to control and exploit. The immediate environs of the site would have been utilised by the inhabitants of the later farmstead. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that one of the proposed turbines would be visible from the monument. This turbine would, however, be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone 5.2 km to the south-east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM12708. Visibility of the proposed turbine would not interfere with any key views from the monument or towards it from the hinterland that it relates to.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM12708, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM12708 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM12662 Broomhillbank, Fort 910m Ene Of and SM12660 Broomhillbank Hill, Fort	Scheduled Monuments	High (National)	SM12662 and SM12660 comprise the remains of later prehistoric multi-phase enclosures and forts visible as circular and crescent-shaped earthworks with associated buried deposits. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monuments relate to their locations on or near the summit of Broomhillbank Hill, affording both sites good outward visibility and control over lower lying agricultural land. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the monuments sought to control and exploit. SM12662 is located 200 m south-west of SM12660 and the monuments are contextually related as examples of later prehistoric fort settlements. Intervisibility between the monuments and intervisibility between them and their nearby hinterlands provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to their cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM12662 and SM12660. The proposed turbines would, however, be located outwith the key local area that the monuments relate to, within a separate landscape zone 4.1 km to the south-west which shares no functional or contextual relationship with either SM12662 or SM12660. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any views from, between or towards the monuments from the hinterland that they relate to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM12662 and SM12660, assets of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM12662 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
SM655 Gallaberry Hill, Fort	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	The monument comprises a large oval fort measuring approximately 160 m by 90 m transversely within three concentric ramparts and ditches. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its location at the summit of Gallaberry Hill overlooking the Dryfe Water to the east and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the fort sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM655. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone 6.2 km to the north-east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM655. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from the monument or towards it from the hinterland that it relates to or challenge its prominence in the landscape. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM655, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM655 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM12755 Witchshaw Rig, Unenclosed Settlement 1290m Ne Of Heithatpark	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	The monument comprises the remains of four roundhouses likely to date to later prehistory and an irregular enclosure that is probably of similar date. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its location at the summit of Witchshaw Rig within an upland area that was suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period, and which had access to fresh water in the form of Arrow Gill to the north and Cleuch Burn to the south-east. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the monument would have used for subsistence. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM12755. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone 2.8 km to the south-east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM12755. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from the monument or towards it from the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM12755, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM12755 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM10477 Fenton Heights, Scooped Settlement and SM8365 Barrack Hill, Scooped Settlement	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	SM10477 comprises a scooped settlement roughly oval on plan and measuring approximately 94 m north-east to south-west by 60 m transversely, within a grass-grown stony bank up to 6 m in thickness and 1.5 m in height. SM8365 comprises the remains of a scooped settlement, probably dating from the first millennium AD. It is roughly circular in plan and measures 33 m from north-north-west to south-south-east by 37 m transversely within a grass-covered bank up to 4.2 m in thickness and 1.1m in height. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of these monument relate to their location on the upper slopes of Fenton Heights and Barrack Hill overlooking a valley currently defined by the B723. This upland area was likely suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period and would have provided subsistence to the inhabitants of the settlements. A nearby possibly contemporary monument (SM8366, Castle Hill, fort) is located approximately 500 m west of SM10477 and 600 m south of SM8365 and provides wider prehistoric context to both monuments. Intervisibility between these monuments and between the monuments and nearby areas of agricultural land provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM10477 and SM8365. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			a separate landscape zone between 4.7 km and 5 km to the south-west which shares no functional or contextual relationship with SM10477 or SM8365. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any views between the monuments, from/towards the monuments from the hinterland that they relate or interrupt views towards SM8366. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM10477, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monument SM10477 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
Balgray House Policies NIDL (MDG25650) (including LB3331 Balgray House, LB3333 Balgray House, Former Stables And Garage, LB3334 Balgray House, Walled Garden and LB3332 Balgray House, Lodge And Gatepiers)	Non-inventory Designed Landscape, Category B Listed Buildings (LB3331, LB3333, and LB3334) and Category C Listed Building (LB3332)	NIDL and Category B Listed Buildings are of Medium (Regional) importance. Category C Listed Building is of Low (Local) importance	The NIDL comprises the designed landscape for LB3331 Balgray House and includes associated stables, walled garden and lodge/gatepiers. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the NIDL is limited to its own curtilage. The Dryfe Water and woodland to the west would have provided a pleasant place of recreation for Balgray House as would the parkland to the south and west. The extent of woodland is such that intervisibility between the Listed Buildings is not possible and they are experienced from within their nearby vicinities. The relationship between Balgray House and its parkland to the west can be understood, appreciated and experienced through intervisibility between the house and this area which is relatively free from tree cover. The extent of woodland cover is such that there are few open views from the NIDL other than from its southern extent where views over nearby productive agricultural land are possible. The ZTV indicates that up to five of the proposed turbines would be visible from roughly the centre of the NIDL. However, there are no designed or curated views looking north-east towards the Site and there is no evidence that the NIDL was designed to take in long distance outward views. As such the presence of the proposed turbines 2.6 km to the north-east would not impact the ability of the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the inwardly focussed setting of the NIDL and its Listed Buildings. The extent of policy woodland to the north-east is also such that in reality visibility of these turbines would be extremely unlikely. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of Balgray House NIDL



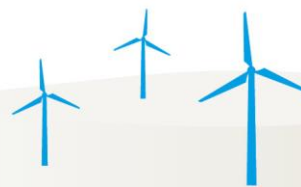
Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			(MDG25650) or any of its Listed Buildings. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3331, LB3333, LB3332 and LB3334 would be preserved.
Gillesbie House Policies NIDL (MDG25653) (including LB9916 Gillesbie House)	Non-inventory Designed Landscape and Category B Listed Building	Medium (Regional)	The NIDL comprises the designed landscape for LB9916 Gillesbie House. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the NIDL is limited to its own curtilage. The Dryfe Water and woodland to the east would have provided a pleasant place of recreation for Gillesbie House as would the parkland to the south. The relationship between Gillesbie House and its parkland to the south can be understood, appreciated and experienced through intervisibility between the house and this area. The extent of woodland cover is such that there are few open views from the NIDL other than at its northern extent where views over nearby productive agricultural land are possible. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from the NIDL. However, there are no designed or curated views south towards the Site and there is no evidence that the NIDL was designed to take in long distance outward views. As such the presence of the proposed turbines 3.3 km to the south would not impact the ability of the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the inwardly focussed setting of the NIDL Gillesbie House. The extent of policy woodland to the south is also such that in reality visibility of these turbines would be extremely unlikely. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of Gillesbie House Policies NIDL (MDG25653) and LB9916, Gillesbie House, assets of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB9916 would be preserved.
LB9911 Boreland Village, Hutton And Corrie Parish Church, Churchyard And Gatepiers LB9910	Category A Listed Building (LB9911) and Category C Listed Building (LB9910)	LB9911: High (National) LB9910: Low (Local)	LB9911 was built in the 18th century, is rectangular in plan with an open west porch and a birdcage belfry. LB9910 was built in the mid-19th century and is a single storey, 3-bay cottage at the gate to LB9911. It was potentially built for the church or churchyard staff.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
Boreland Village, Churchgate Cottage			The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of LB9911 and LB9910 relates to their locations within LB9911's churchyard. LB9910's location adjacent to LB9911 is indicative of its likely role as a residence for the churchyard staff. The interrelationship between these buildings is understood, appreciated and experienced from within an enclosed setting defined by the churchyard grounds. In the case of LB9911 the contribution made by setting to its cultural significance relates to its position overlooking the village of Boreland to the north. The church faces north towards the village and was likely positioned in order to overlook the place that its parishioners lived and to be visible from the village. From Boreland, the village is largely obscured by houses and trees, although a clearer view of it is possible from the junction of the B723 and the C81a minor road. The ZTV indicates that up to three of the proposed turbines would be visible from the entrance to LB9911 at LB9910, reducing to one turbine at LB9911 itself. Outward views to the south from the Listed Buildings are, however, not key to understanding, appreciating and experiencing the interrelationship between the two Listed Buildings and this relationship would remain readily apparent. Important outward views from the church towards the village of Boreland would undergo no change and the relationship between LB9911 and the village would remain fully legible. The ZTV indicates that up to six proposed turbines would theoretically be visible from the north-east of the village of Boreland, reducing to none at its south-western most extent. The short extent of predicted visibility within the village indicates that only the tips of the proposed turbines would in theory be visible. LB9911 is however, not visible from the north-eastern part of the village due to the presence of intervening buildings and only becomes apparent from the south-western extent of the village within an area where the extent of predicted visibility is reduced to the tips of three proposed turbines from the area of Hutton Primary School to none at the junction of the B723 and the C81a minor road where the church is most readily discernible. It is considered that the proposed turbines would not interfere with views from the village of Boreland looking towards LB9911 and the interrelationship between the village as a place where the parishioners of LB9911 lived and worked and LB9911 as a place where the villagers go to worship would remain fully legible. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance LB9911 and LB9910



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			assets respectively of High (National) and Low (Local) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB9911 and LB9910 would be preserved.
LB9909 Boreland House, Former Stables (Courtyard Ranges Only)	Category B Listed Building	Medium (Regional)	LB9909 comprises former stables dating to the later 18th-mid 19th century. The contribution made by setting to the asset's cultural significance relates to its location adjacent to the agricultural land that it would have served. The proposed turbines are considerably outwith the local landscape setting that contributes to the asset's cultural significance and would not prevent a visitor from understanding, appreciating and experiencing the asset as a functional agricultural building. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance LB9909 an asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB9909 would be preserved.
LB3323 Millhousebridge Village, Clock Lodge	Category B Listed Building	Medium (Regional)	The asset comprises an earlier 19th century, single storey cottage (former school) with clock tower over porch. The contribution made by setting to the asset's cultural significance relates to its location in Millhousebridge and its relationship with this settlement. The ZTV indicates that none of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset and there are no important views from within the ZTV looking towards the asset. The asset's relationship with Millhousebridge would remain unchanged. The Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on the cultural significance LB3323 and asset of Medium (Regional) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3323 would be preserved.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
LB3324/LB9954 Millhousebridge Village, Millhouse Bridge	Category A Listed Building	High (National)	LB3324/ LB9954 comprises a single wide segmental arch over the River Annan. The contribution made by setting to the asset's cultural significance relates to its route over the River Annan and the settlement of Millhousebridge. The ZTV indicates that none of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset and there are no important views from within the ZTV looking towards the asset. The asset's relationship with Millhousebridge would remain unchanged. The Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on the cultural significance LB3324/ LB9954 and asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3324/ LB9954 would be preserved.

10 km OSA

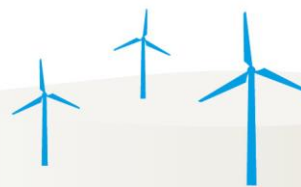
SM10476 Peat Hill, Fort And Scooped Settlement and SM649 Carthur Hill, Fort, Boreland	Scheduled Monuments	High (National)	SM10476 is recorded as a fort dating from the Iron Age with an overlaying scooped settlement, potentially dating from the 1st millennium AD. There are interior features on the fort and the settlement, including several building platforms, ring grooves and ditches. The scooped settlement is recorded to have been super imposed on the south-west end of the fort and reuses the line of an earlier rampart. SM649 is an oval fort measuring internally 57 m north-east to south-west by 34 m transversely within the remains of an earth-and-stone rampart, best preserved on the west side where it measures 6.0 m wide and up to 1.8 m high. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of SM10476 and SM649 relates to their prominent and easily defensible positions respectively on the south-east facing slope of Peat Hill and the east facing slope of Carthur Hill overlooking the Dryfe Water to the south-east and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the monuments sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monuments and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. Intervisibility between SM10476 and SM649 (which are located within 600 m of one another
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Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			within a shared upland area) as contextually related, possibly contemporary prehistoric forts is also an important factor of their settings. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM655. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that both monuments relate to, within a separate landscape zone 5.3 km to the south which shares no functional or contextual relationship with either monument. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from or between the monuments or towards them from the hinterland they relate to. Their prominence in relation to the Dryfe Water valley would not be challenged by the Proposed Development. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM10476 and SM649, assets of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM10476 and SM649 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of their settings would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM12667 Newland Hill, Settlement 1560m E Of Capelfoot and SM3964 Newland Hill, Fort 1100m Ene Of Capelfoot	Scheduled Monuments	High (National)	SM12667 comprises earthworks visible as a crescent-shaped bank and ditch partly enclosing the circular stances of at least two round houses. SM3964 is on plan measuring 66 m from north-north-west to south-south-east by 51 m transversely within twin ramparts with a medial ditch. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of SM12667 and SM3964 relates to their prominent and easily defensible positions on the summit of Newland Hill overlooking Capel Burn to the south and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the monuments sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. Intervisibility between SM12667 and SM3964 (which are located within 420 m of one another within a shared upland area) as contextually related, possibly contemporary prehistoric forts is also an important factor of their settings.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from both monuments. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that both monuments relate to, within a separate landscape zone 7.5 km to the east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with either monument. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from or between the monuments or towards them from the hinterland they relate to. Their prominence in relation to the Capel Burn and nearby agricultural land would not be challenged by the Proposed Development. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM12667 and SM3964, assets of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM12667 and SM3964 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of their settings would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM12674 Pearsby Hill, Enclosures And Settlement 1250m E Of Craighousesteads and SM2330 Craighousesteads, Fort	Scheduled Monuments	High (National)	SM12674 comprises the earthwork remains of a curvilinear palisaded enclosure, overlain by two later enclosures, all interpreted, according to their form and position, as later prehistoric in date. SM2330 is oval on plan and measures approximately 52 m from north-north-west to south-south-east by 43 m transversely within a single rampart which has been heavily reduced in stature by cultivation on the north and west. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of SM12674 and SM2330 relates to their prominent and easily defensible positions located respectively on the summit of Pearsby Hill and Craighousesteads Hill on the summit of Newland Hill overlooking the Capel Burn to the west and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the monuments sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. Intervisibility between SM12674 and SM2330 (which are located within 800 m of one another within a shared upland area) as contextually related, possibly contemporary prehistoric settlements is also an important factor of their settings.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from both monuments. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that both monuments relate to, within a separate landscape zone 7.1 km to the east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with either monument. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from or between the monuments or towards them from the hinterland they relate to. Their prominence in relation to the Capel Burn and nearby agricultural land would not be challenged by the Proposed Development. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM12674 and SM2330, assets of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM12674 and SM2330 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of their settings would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM3963 Newhall Hill, Enclosures	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	SM3963 comprises the well preserved remains of later prehistoric enclosures and roundhouses located on south-east facing slopes of summit of Newhall Hill. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of SM3963 relates to its location on the south-east facing slopes of Newhall Hill overlooking a small watercourse to the south-east. This upland area was likely suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period and would have provided subsistence to the inhabitants of the settlement. Intervisibility between the monument and nearby areas of agricultural land provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM3963. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone between 7.4 km to the north-west which shares no functional or contextual relationship with the monument. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from/towards the monument from the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM3963, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM3963 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM4083 Greenhillhead, Fort	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	SM4083 comprises the remains of cropmarks of a multivallate fort on the crest of a low ridge immediately south of Greenhillhead steading. The most prominent of the ditches on the aerial photographs is the innermost, which is about 6 m broad and encloses an oval area measuring about 75 m from north to south by 40 m transversely. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its location on adjacent to the River Annan and nearby land which was suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. This forms the hinterland that this defended settlement would have sought to control and exploit. Although there are no upstanding remains of the monument, outward views from its location towards these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to the monument's cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM4083. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that the monument relates to, within a separate landscape zone 9.5 km to the north-east which shares no functional or contextual relationship with the monument. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any outward views towards the hinterland that it relates to. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM4083, an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM4083 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM8364 Rangecastle Hill, Fort	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	SM8364 is approximately oval on plan, measuring 67 m from north-east to south-west by 35 m transversely. The most prominent of the earthwork defences is an enclosing rampart which, very unusually, encircles the base of the knoll on which the fort is located. In addition, there are traces of a much slighter second rampart which would have enclosed the summit.



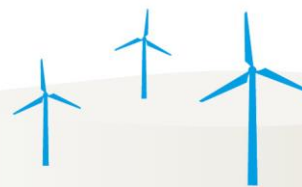
Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			The contribution made by setting to the monument relates to its prominent and easily defendable positions respectively on the summit of Rangecastle Hill overlooking the Dryfe Water to the west and nearby land suitable for agriculture in the prehistoric period. These areas would have formed the hinterland that the inhabitants of the monument sought to control and exploit. Intervisibility between the monument and these areas provide an understanding, appreciation and experience of the factors of setting that contribute to its cultural significance. SM649 Carthur Hill, Fort, Boreland is located within 620 m to the north-west and provides wider prehistoric context to SM8364. It is possible that SM8364 was positioned in order to be intervisible with this possible contemporary monument. This factor of the monument's setting therefore contributes to its cultural significance. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from SM8364. However, the proposed turbines would be located outwith the key local area that both monuments relate to, within a separate landscape zone 5.4 km to the south-west which shares no functional or contextual relationship with the monument. The proposed turbines would not interfere with any key views from or towards the monument from the hinterland that it relates to and would not interfere with intervisibility between it and SM649. The prominence of the monument in relation to the Dryfe Water valley would not be challenged by the Proposed Development. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM8364 an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM8364 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its settings would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM90205 Lochmaben Peel and Castle	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	SM90205 comprises the remains of the 13th-century peel and 14th-century stone castle at Castle Loch, Lochmaben, surviving as earthworks, substantial stone structures and buried archaeology, together with an area defined by its outer defences. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of SM90205 relates to its defensive position on a promontory on the southern shore Castle Loch approximately 800 m south of the town of Lochmaben. This would have provided an easily defendable position and would have allowed the inhabitants of the castle to overlook the loch, the town and control the likely routeways either side of the loch



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			itself. The castle would have projected an image of control and power from this landscape setting. SM90205 was built as a replacement for SM2637, an earlier motte and bailey castle located approximately 1 km to the north-east on the opposite shore of Castle Loch. This monument provides wider medieval context to SM90205 and provides insight to how the landscape was controlled during this time. The castle and its environs are now surrounded by trees and is no longer appreciable from long range, however, outward views to the north over Castle Loch can be gained from the north of the promontory that the castle is located on, allowing the visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the relationship between the monument and this area of settlement. Outward views are otherwise obscured by trees. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible in outward views from SM90205. However, even assuming the extensive tree cover that surrounds the monument were to be removed, the proposed turbines would be located approximately 9.8 km to the north-east and would not challenge any perceptible dominance the castle still has over its hinterland. The relationship between the castle, nearby routeways, Castle Loch, SM2637 and Lochmaben would remain unchanged and fully legible. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM90205 an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM90205 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
SM2637 Castle Hill, motte-and-bailey castle	Scheduled Monument	High (National)	SM2637 comprises the remains of a motte-and-bailey castle likely to date to the 12th century AD. It survives as a substantial mound and associated earthworks on land currently used as a golf course. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of the monument relates to its strategic positioning on slightly elevated ground between Kirk Loch to the north-west and Castle Loch to the south-east. This would likely have been the routeway to the town of Lochmaben and SM2637 was likely positioned in order to control movement through and from the town. The monument was replaced by SM90205 Lochmaben Peel and Castle, located approximately 1 km to the south-east on the opposite side of Castle Loch. This later monument provides



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			wider medieval context to SM2637 and provides insight to how control of the landscape evolved during this time. The monument is located within a modern golf course and is surrounded by trees. Despite this, it is still possible to understand, appreciate and experience the monument as a strategically positioned motte-and-bailey castle located to control the routeway to Lochmaben and act as centre of local power. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible in outward views from SM2637. However, the proposed turbines would be located approximately 9.7 km to the north-east and would not challenge any perceptible dominance the castle still has over its hinterland. The relationship between the castle, Kirk Loch, Castle Loch, and the town of Lochmaben would remain unchanged and fully legible. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development would have no impact on the cultural significance of SM90205 an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(h) the understanding, appreciation and experience of Scheduled Monuments SM2637 would be adequately retained such that the integrity of its setting would not be significantly adversely affected.
CA493: Lochmaben Conservation Area and all associated Listed Buildings (LB37539, LB37541, LB37534, LB37538, LB37540, LB37542, LB37548, LB37549, LB37550, LB37553, LB37543, LB37544, LB37545, LB37546,	Conservation Area, Category A (LB37539, LB37541) Category B (LB37534, LB37538, LB37540, LB37542, LB37548, LB37549, LB37550, LB37553), and Category C (LB37543, LB37544, LB37545, LB37546, LB37547,	Category A Listed Buildings: High (National) importance, Conservation Area and Category B Listed Buildings: Medium (Regional) importance, Category C Listed Buildings: Low (Local) importance.	CA493 Lochmaben Conservation Area comprises the southern part of the town of Lochmaben comprising the buildings along High Street and a section of Bruce Street as far as Castlehill Gate. The Listed Buildings within CA493 include churches, houses, manses, monuments, a library, municipal buildings, a tollbooth and a schoolhouse dating to the 19th century. The Listed Buildings contribute to the character of CA493 as evidence of the 19th century development of the town. The setting of CA493 is inwardly focussed; as the visitor enters the southern end of CA493, LB37539 Lochmaben Church is the first notable structure and it is likely it was intentionally located in order to be clearly visible upon entering the town. Looking north from LB37539 along High Street, LB37541, Townhouse is clearly visible at the northernmost end of High Street 350 m away. It is likely both structures were positioned at each end of the Conservation Area in order to look towards one another and define the experience of walking along High Street. The other Listed Buildings within CA493 can be experienced when walking along High Street, with views focussed along the street itself looking towards either LB37539 or LB37541 depending on which direction the visitor is travelling. There



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
LB37547, LB37551, and LB37552)	LB37551, LB37552) Listed Buildings		are no outward views to the surrounding landscape from CA493 due to the intervening urban environment. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from CA493 and its associated Listed Buildings. The proposed turbines would, however, be located 9.6 km to the north-east in a separate and distinct landscape zone that does not contribute to the character of the Conservation Area. CA493 was not designed to take in views of the nearby or distant landscape and no such views are possible from within the Conservation Area. In reality, the proposed turbines would be hidden from view by the buildings which line High Street. The Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on CA493 an asset of Medium (Regional) importance, or any of its associated Listed Buildings (which are of High (National), Medium (Regional) and Low (Local) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7.d the character, appearance and setting of CA493 would be preserved. In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB37539, LB37541, LB37534, LB37538, LB37540, LB37542, LB37548, LB37549, LB37550, LB37553, LB37543, LB37544, LB37545, LB37546, LB37547, LB37551, and LB37552 would be preserved.
LB3453 Shillahill Bridge	Category A Listed Building	High (National)	LB3453 is a mid-19th century road bridge comprising five wide segmental arches including two arches for flood relief over the River Annan. The contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of LB3453 relates to its position over the River Annan and to the routeway of the A709 which the bridge forms a part of. The ZTV indicates that six of the proposed turbines would be visible from LB3453. The bridge was, however, not positioned to take in long distance views towards the area of proposed turbines 8.9 km to the north-east and relates to its immediate environs only. The proposed turbines would not interrupt or detract from the asset's relationship with the River Annan or the A709. The Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on LB3453 an asset of High (National) importance. This would result in an effect of No Significance which is Not Significant.



Heritage Asset	Designation	Importance	Assessment of Operational Effects
			In the context of NPF4 Policy 7(c) the character, special architectural and historic interest and setting of LB3453 would be preserved.

Potential Decommissioning Effects

Direct Impacts

- 11.8.166. Decommissioning of the Proposed Development would not directly physically impact upon any known cultural heritage assets, assuming that all land-take for the decommissioning works, including access, lies within the same footprint as the construction works and thus would be previously mitigated with no remaining archaeological potential.

Operational Effects

- 11.8.167. Adverse operational effects of **minor significance** upon two Scheduled Monuments and seven non-designated heritage assets would be reversed on decommissioning.

11.9. Additional Mitigation

Mitigation of Construction Phase Effects

- 11.9.1. The preferred mitigation option in respect of direct physical impacts is always to avoid or reduce impacts through design (embedded mitigation), or through precautionary measures such as fencing off of heritage assets during construction works. Impacts which cannot be eliminated in these ways will lead to residual effects.
- 11.9.2. Where construction impacts are unavoidable, these will be offset by excavation and recording of the remains in accordance with NPF4 Policy 7(o) and PAN2/2011, sections 25-27 and the DGC LDP2 Policy HE3: Archaeology b). Where it is not possible to avoid direct physical impacts upon heritage assets, proportionate mitigation is presented below.
- 11.9.3. The detailed scope and nature of the proposed programmes of archaeological monitoring, fieldwork, recording, and associated reporting will be specified in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and agreed with DGC in advance of construction.
- 11.9.4. Further guidance on appropriate mitigation can be found at Part 6 (Historic Environment/Archaeology) of NatureScot's Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction (NatureScot, 2024).



Field Boundaries S5.1 and S5.2

Direct Physical Impacts

- 11.9.5. These will be subject to a photographic survey prior to the construction phase commencing. No further mitigation beyond this is proposed as the location and extent of these assets is already sufficiently recorded and excavation of these assets is unlikely to yield data of archaeological significance.

Accidental Impacts, Micrositing, and Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.6. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, Field Boundaries S5.1 and S5.2 will be fenced off, their locations included on construction plans and their presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental impacts. Any micrositing activities should avoid these assets as far as reasonably practicable. The mitigation outlined in the previous paragraph would appropriately mitigate any potential impacts arising from accidental and/or micrositing impacts or through the collapse of T3.

MDG11764, Linear Earthwork

Direct (physical) Impacts

- 11.9.7. A programme of topographic and photographic survey will be carried out on the asset prior to the construction phase commencing. Sections of the asset which would be impacted will be subject to archaeological excavation and recording prior to the construction phase commencing.

Accidental Impacts, Micrositing, and Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.8. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, MDG11764 Linear Earthwork will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental or micrositing impacts. Any micrositing activities should avoid the asset as far as reasonably practicable. Any construction related groundbreaking works taking place within the vicinity MDG11764 Linear Earthwork will be subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 11.9.9. The mitigation outlined for direct physical impacts above would appropriately mitigate any potential impacts arising through the collapse of T3. Any archaeological excavation of the asset would be limited to areas of direct physical impact caused by the collapse of T3. Any recovery of the turbine from MDG11764 will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system



Direct Physical Impacts

- 11.9.10. The field system including its enclosing drystone wall and turf bank will be subject to a photographic survey prior to the construction phase commencing. No further mitigation beyond this is proposed as the location of the asset is already sufficiently recorded and excavation of below ground remains is unlikely to yield data of archaeological significance.

Accidental Impacts, Micrositing, and Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.11. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, HA1 Straight Rig and Furrow; field system will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental or micrositing impacts. Any micrositing activities should avoid the asset as far as reasonably practicable. The mitigation outlined in the previous paragraph would appropriately mitigate any potential effects arising from accidental and micrositing impacts or through the collapse of T5.

MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold

Accidental Impacts and Micrositing

- 11.9.12. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, MDG9109 Wall/sheepfold will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental or micrositing impacts. Any micrositing activities should avoid the asset as far as reasonably practicable, however, should this not be possible, a programme of photographic and topographic survey of the asset will be carried out prior to any micrositing activities taking place.

MDG9706 Burnt Mound

Accidental Impacts and Micrositing

- 11.9.13. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, MDG9706 Burnt Mound will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental or micrositing impacts. Any construction related groundbreaking works taking place within the vicinity of MDG9706 Burnt Mound will be subject to archaeological monitoring. Any micrositing activities should avoid the asset as far as reasonably practicable, however, should this not be possible, a programme of archaeological excavation and recording will be carried out prior to any micrositing activities taking place.



MDG9704 Enclosure

Accidental Impacts, Micrositing and Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.14. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, MDG9704 Enclosure will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental or micrositing impacts. Any micrositing activities should avoid the asset as far as reasonably practicable, however, should this not be possible, a programme of photographic and topographic recording of the asset will be carried out prior to any micrositing activities taking place. Any construction related groundbreaking works taking place within the vicinity of MDG9704 Enclosure will be subject to archaeological monitoring.
- 11.9.15. It is considered that the mitigation proposed for accidental and micrositing impacts would also mitigate any potential impacts caused through the collapse of T3. In addition, any recovery of the turbine from MDG9704 will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

S23.3 Field system

Accidental Impacts and Micrositing

- 11.9.16. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts or impacts caused through micrositing, S23.3 Field system will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions to minimise the potential for accidental or micrositing impacts. Any micrositing activities should avoid the asset as far as reasonably practicable, however, should this not be possible, a programme of photographic recording of the asset will be carried out prior to any micrositing activities taking place. No further mitigation is proposed as the extent and location of the asset is already adequately recorded and excavation of the asset is unlikely to yield data of archaeological significance.

MDG9909 Building; enclosure

Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.17. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical) impacts caused by the collapse of T3, a programme of topographic and photographic survey of the location of the asset will be carried out in advance of the construction phase commencing. Should T3 collapse, any recovery of the turbine from MDG9909 will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements



Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.18. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts caused by the collapse of T3 on MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements it is proposed that a programme of topographic and photographic survey of the assets is carried out prior to the construction phase commencing. Should T3 collapse, any recovery of the turbine from MDG8575 or MDG9858 will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

S16 Sheepfold

Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.19. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts caused by the collapse of T3 on S16 Sheepfold a programme of topographic and photographic survey of the asset will be carried out prior to the construction phase commencing. Given the nature of this asset, no further mitigation is proposed as archaeological monitoring of the asset is unlikely to yield any data of archaeological significance.

MDG9859 and MDG9704 Enclosures, MDG5276 Cord rig and MDG8663 Ring enclosure

Turbine Collapse Accidental Impacts

- 11.9.20. To mitigate any potential accidental direct physical impacts caused by the collapse of T3 on MDG9859 and MDG9704 Enclosures MDG5276 Cord rig and MDG8663 Ring enclosure a programme of topographic and photographic survey of these assets will be carried out prior to the construction phase commencing. Should T3 collapse, any recovery of the turbine from MDG9859, MDG9704, MDG5276 and MDG8663 will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

Archaeological Potential

- 11.9.21. The Site is considered to be of high archaeological potential and impacts on unexpected archaeological remains may occur during the construction phase. Preservation by record through archaeological monitoring will be required over some or all construction groundworks for the Proposed Development. The scope and nature of the archaeological monitoring will be outlined in a WSI and agreed with DGC in advance of construction. Any previously unknown below ground archaeological remains uncovered during archaeological monitoring will be subject to appropriate archaeological excavation and recording.



Mitigation during Operation

- 11.9.22. Operational phase effects identified in this chapter are **Not Significant** and no additional mitigation beyond that embedded in the design of the Proposed Development to minimise effects upon the historic environment is required.

11.10. Residual Effects

Residual Construction Phase Effects

- 11.10.1. Implementation of the proposed programme of photographic and topographic survey, archaeological monitoring, protection by fencing, archaeological excavation, recording and reporting for construction impacts upon known heritage assets and any areas of archaeological potential in the Site would result in **no residual physical effects** which is **Not Significant**.
- 11.10.2. The detailed scope and nature of the proposed mitigation works will be specified in a WSI and agreed with DGC in advance of the construction.

Residual Operational Phase Effects

- 11.10.3. In respect of the setting of heritage assets, no additional mitigation is proposed and therefore residual adverse operational effects which are of **Minor Significance** and **Not Significant** are predicted upon:
- Scheduled Monument SM226 Firtree Hill, fort
 - Scheduled Monument SM1, Hutton mote, Motte
 - Non-designated MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement
 - Non-designated MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements, MDG9703 Settlement, MDG11764 Linear earthwork, and MDG5276 Cord rig
- 11.10.4. Residual adverse operational effects which are of **Negligible Significance** and **Not Significant** are predicted upon MDG21835 Enclosure.

11.11. Cumulative Effects

Cumulative Construction Effects

- 11.11.1. There is no potential for cumulative construction effects on any known or unknown and previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets. Any effects would be contained within the Site, and none will be further directly impacted by any other developments outside this area.



Cumulative Operational Effect

- 11.11.2. Cumulative operational effects can occur when the contribution made to the cultural significance of a heritage asset by its setting is directly altered by the Proposed Development and in combination with other developments. The assessment of effects uses the same methodology applied in considering the likely effects of Proposed Development alone (a method which accounts for operational wind developments as part of the baseline). All analysis of asset significance and the contribution made by setting remains unchanged. All that is altered is the nature of change predicted for the one or more scenarios under consideration.
- 11.11.3. Cumulative operational effects are considered in cases where an effect of **Minor or greater** operational significance has been predicted as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 11.11.4. In terms of operational impacts upon the cultural significance of heritage assets in the study area through development within their setting, an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** is anticipated upon:
- Scheduled Monument SM226 Firtree Hill, fort
 - Scheduled Monument SM1, Hutton mote, Motte
 - Non-designated MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement
 - Non-designated MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements, MDG9703 Settlement, MDG11764 Linear earthwork, and MDG5276 Cord rig
- 11.11.5. Cumulative assessments where cumulative schemes appear in views from or towards for these assets are presented below.

SM226 Firtree Hill, fort and MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement

- 11.11.6. **CHVP1a** and **CHVP2a** illustrate that the proposed Scoop Hill Wind Farm would be visible at a distance of approximately 8 km in outward views looking north-east from SM226 Firtree Hill, fort and MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement.
- 11.11.7. Scoop Hill Wind Farm would be located within a clearly separate and distinct landscape zone that shares no functional or contextual relationship with either SM226 Firtree Hill, fort or MDG7108 Roseburra, settlement. This cumulative development in combination with the Proposed Development would not materially impact the ability of a visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the factors of setting that contribute to the cultural significance of either monument. Based on the assessment of cultural significance of SM226 and MDG7108 and the contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of these monuments as presented in **section**



11.7, it is considered that the Proposed Development and Scoop Hill Wind Farm in combination would result in no increased magnitude of impact than that concluded for the Proposed Development in isolation, i.e., a low overall adverse impact upon assets of High (National) importance, resulting in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements, MDG9703 Settlement and MDG11764 Linear earthwork, and MDG5276 Cord rig

11.11.8. **CHVP3.1a, CHVP3.1b, CHVP3.2a and CHVP3.2b** illustrate that the proposed Scoop Hill Wind Farm would be visible at a distance of approximately 8 km in outward views looking north-east from MDG21835 looking towards MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements, MDG9703 Settlement and MDG11764 Linear earthwork, and MDG5276 Cord rig and in outward views from MDG11764 Linear earthwork. **CHVP3.2a and CHVP3.2b** also illustrate that as well as the proposed Scoop Hill Wind Farm, the consented Little Hartfell and proposed Hopsrig Wind Farms would be visible in outward views from MDG11764 Linear earthwork.

11.11.9. In all cases, the proposed and consented developments would be located within a clearly separate and distinct landscape zone that shares no functional or contextual relationship with any of these heritage assets. These cumulative developments in combination with the Proposed Development would not materially impact the ability of a visitor to understand, appreciate and experience the factors of setting that contribute to the cultural significance of any of these monuments. Based on the assessment of cultural significance of MDG8575 and MDG9858 Scooped settlements, MDG9703 Settlement and MDG11764 Linear earthwork, and MDG5276 Cord rig and the contribution made by setting to the cultural significance of these monuments as presented in **section 11.7**, it is considered that the Proposed Development and the cumulative developments in combination would result in no increased magnitude of impact than that concluded for the Proposed Development in isolation, i.e., a Low overall adverse impact upon assets of High (National) importance, resulting in an adverse effect of **Minor Significance** which is **Not Significant**.

11.12. Summary of Effects

11.12.1. **Table 11.8** provides a summary of the conclusions of the impact assessment with respect to cultural heritage taking into consideration embedded and any additional mitigation measures.

11.12.2. The scope and nature of all proposed mitigation proposals will be detailed in a WSI and agreed with DGC prior to the construction phase commencing.



Table 11.8 Summary of Effects (Cultural Heritage)

Potential impact	Pre-mitigation		Mitigation	Residual	
	Effect	Significance		Effect	Significance
Construction Phase					
Direct (physical) impact upon Field Boundaries S5.1 and S5.2 and impacts as a result of accidental damage, micro siting activities and potential turbine collapse	Adverse	Negligible	<u>Direct (physical) impacts and impacts caused by potential turbine collapse</u> A photographic survey of these assets will be carried out prior to the construction phase commencing. <u>Accidental damage and micro siting</u> These assets will be fenced off and their locations included on construction plans and their presence highlighted in project inductions.	N/A	None
Direct (physical) impact upon MDG11764, Linear Earthwork and impacts as a result of accidental damage, micro siting activities and potential turbine collapse	Adverse	Minor (in relation to direct (physical) impacts and impacts arising from accidental damage and micro siting. Moderate in relation to impacts as a result of potential turbine collapse.	<u>Direct (physical) impacts</u> The proposed hardstanding and earthworks for T3 will if possible be micro sited north to avoid direct (physical) impacts. Should this not be possible a programme of topographic and photographic survey and archaeological excavation will be carried out on the asset prior to the construction phase commencing. <u>Accidental damage and micro siting</u> The asset will be fenced off and its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions.	N/A	None



Potential impact	Pre-mitigation		Mitigation	Residual	
	Effect	Significance		Effect	Significance
			Archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking works taking place in the vicinity of the asset will be carried out. In addition to the mitigation proposed for direct (physical) impacts, in the event of T3 collapsing, archaeological excavation of the impacted area of MDG11764 will be carried out and archaeological monitoring of any groundbreaking works required to recover the turbine will be carried out.		
Direct (physical) impact upon HA1, Straight Rig and Furrow; field system and impacts as a result of accidental damage, micrositng activities and potential turbine collapse	Adverse	Negligible	<u>Direct (physical) impacts and impacts caused by potential turbine collapse</u> A photographic survey of these assets will be carried out prior to the construction phase commencing. <u>Accidental damage and micrositng</u> The asset will be fenced off and its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions.	N/A	None
Accidental impacts and impacts as a result of micrositng upon MDG9109, wall/sheepfold	Adverse	Minor	The asset will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions. Should impacts as a result of micrositng be unavoidable, a programme of photographic and	N/A	None



Potential impact	Pre-mitigation		Mitigation	Residual	
	Effect	Significance		Effect	Significance
			topographic survey of the asset will be carried out prior to any micrositings taking place.		
Accidental impacts and impacts as a result of micrositings upon MDG9706, Burnt Mound	Adverse	Moderate	The asset will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions. Should impacts as a result of micrositings be unavoidable a programme of archaeological excavation and recording will be carried out prior to any micrositings taking place. Archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking works taking place within the vicinity of the asset will be carried out.	N/A	None
Accidental impacts as a result of micrositings and potential turbine collapse upon MDG9704, enclosure	Adverse	Minor	<u>Accidental impacts as a result of micrositings</u> The asset will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions. Should impacts as a result of micrositings be unavoidable a programme of photographic and topographic recording will be carried out prior to any micrositings taking place. Archaeological	N/A	None



Potential impact	Pre-mitigation		Mitigation	Residual	
	Effect	Significance		Effect	Significance
			monitoring of groundbreaking works taking place within the vicinity of the asset will be carried out. <u>Impacts as a result of turbine collapse</u> Any recovery of T3 from MDG9704 would be subject to archaeological monitoring.		
Accidental impacts and impacts as a result of micrositing upon S23.3, field system	Adverse	Negligible	The asset will be fenced off, its location included on construction plans and its presence highlighted in project inductions. Should impacts as a result of micrositing be unavoidable a programme of photographic recording will be carried out prior to any micrositing activities taking place.	N/A	None
Impacts caused through potential turbine collapse upon MDG9909, building; enclosure	Adverse	Minor	A programme of topographic and photographic survey of the location of the asset will be carried out in advance of the construction phase commencing. Should T3 collapse, it is proposed that any recovery of the turbine from MDG9909 should be subject to archaeological monitoring.	N/A	None
Impacts caused through turbine collapse upon MDG8575 and	Adverse	Moderate	A programme of topographic and photographic survey of these assets will be carried out prior	N/A	None



Potential impact	Pre-mitigation		Mitigation	Residual	
	Effect	Significance		Effect	Significance
MDG9858, scooped settlements			to the construction phase commencing. Should T3 collapse, it is proposed that any recovery of the turbine from MDG8575 or MDG9858 should be subject to archaeological monitoring.		
Impacts caused through turbine collapse upon S16, sheepfold	Adverse	Minor	A programme of topographic and photographic survey of the asset will be carried out prior to the construction phase commencing.	N/A	None
Impacts caused through turbine collapse upon MDG9859 and MDG9704, enclosures, MDG5276, cord rig and MDG8663, ring enclosure	Adverse	Minor	A programme of topographic and photographic survey of these assets will be carried out prior to the construction phase commencing. Should T3 collapse, it is proposed that any recovery of the turbine from MDG9859, MDG9704, MDG5276 and MDG8663 should be subject to archaeological monitoring.	N/A	None
Operational Phase					
Effect upon cultural significance through development within setting of: -SM226 Firtree Hill, fort -MDG7108 Roseburrain, settlement -SM1, Hutton mote, Motte -MDG8575 and	Adverse	Minor	None proposed	Adverse	Minor



Potential impact	Pre-mitigation		Mitigation	Residual	
	Effect	Significance		Effect	Significance
MDG9858 Scooped settlements -MDG9703 Settlement -MDG11764 Linear earthwork -MDG5276 Cord rig					
Effect upon cultural significance through development within setting of MDG21835 Enclosure	Adverse	Negligible	None proposed	Adverse	Negligible
Decommissioning Phase					
None					
Cumulative effects					
None					





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