

## **Technical Appendix 5.1: Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology**

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### 1.1 Assessment Method

1.1.1 The effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets have been assessed on the basis of their type (direct construction impacts, indirect impacts, setting impacts, and cumulative impacts) and nature (adverse or beneficial). Effects can be permanent (lasting for a long time or forever), temporary (not lasting for very long) and/ or reversible (can be changed back to what it was before). The assessment takes into account the value/sensitivity of the heritage asset, and its setting, and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

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

### 1.2 Assigning Sensitivity to Heritage Assets

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

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

**Table 5.1.1: Sensitivity of Heritage Assets**

Sensitivity of Asset	Definition / Criteria
High	Assets valued at an international or national level, including: Scheduled Monuments Category A Listed Buildings Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes Inventory Historic Battlefields Non-designated assets that meet the relevant criteria for designation (including sites recorded in HERs as non-statutory register (NSR) sites of presumed national importance)
Medium	Assets valued at a regional level, including: Archaeological sites and areas that have regional value (contributing to the aims of regional research frameworks) Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASA) (where these are identified in Local Authority records) Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL) (where these are identified in Local Authority records) Category B Listed Buildings Conservation Areas
Low	Assets valued at a local level, including: Archaeological sites that have local heritage value Category C listed buildings Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Negligible	Assets of little or no intrinsic heritage value, including: Artefact find-spots (where the artefacts are no longer in situ and where their provenance is uncertain) Poorly preserved examples of types of features (e.g. quarries and gravel pits, dilapidated sheepfolds, etc)

### 1.3 Criteria for Assessing the Significance of Effects

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

**Table 5.1.2: Magnitude of Impact**

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria	
	Adverse	Beneficial
High	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near complete loss of the asset’s cultural significance. Changes that substantially detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.	Preservation of a heritage asset in situ where it would otherwise be completely or almost completely lost. Changes that appreciably enhance the cultural significance of a heritage asset and how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Medium	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is substantially altered. Changes that substantially detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.	Changes to important elements of a heritage asset’s fabric or setting, resulting in its cultural significance being preserved (where this would otherwise be lost) or restored. Changes that improve the way in which the heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Low	Changes to those elements of the fabric or setting of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this quality is slightly altered. Changes that slightly detract from how a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.	Changes that result in elements of a heritage asset’s fabric or setting detracting from its cultural significance being removed. Changes that result in a slight improvement in the way a heritage asset is understood, appreciated, and experienced.
Negligible	Changes to fabric or setting of a heritage asset that leave its cultural significance unchanged and do not affect how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced.	

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

<sup>2</sup> SNH & Historic Environment Scotland (2018) ‘Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook’ (<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-05/Publication%202018%20-%20Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Handbook%20V5.pdf>)

## 1.4 Assessment of Effects on Setting

1.4.1 The SNH/HES EIA Handbook (2018)<sup>3</sup> Appendix 1, paragraph 42 advises that:

*"In the context of cultural heritage impact assessment, the receptors are the heritage assets and impacts will be considered in terms of the change in their cultural significance."*

1.4.2 Historic Environment Scotland's guidance document, 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' (HES 2016)<sup>4</sup>, notes that:

*"Setting can be important to the way in which historic structures or places are understood, appreciated and experienced. It can often be integral to a historic asset's cultural significance."*

*"Setting often extends beyond the property boundary or 'curtilage' of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape context"*.

1.4.3 The guidance also advises that:

*"If proposed development is likely to affect the setting of a key historic asset, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions should consider the significance of the asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any impact. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case"*.

1.4.4 The guidance recommends that there are three stages in assessing the impact of a development on the setting of a historic asset or place:

- Stage 1: identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development;
- Stage 2: define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced; and,
- Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

1.4.5 The SNH/HES EIA Handbook (2018)<sup>5</sup> Appendix 1, paragraph 43 advises that:

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

1.4.6 Following these recommendations, the turbine blade tip and hub height ZTVs for the Proposed Development have been used to identify those heritage assets from which there would be theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed wind turbines, and the degree of theoretical visibility.

1.4.7 Scheduled Monuments, non-designated assets identified in the HER as 'potentially of schedulable quality' (NSR sites) where long-distance views and intervisibility are an important aspect of their settings, Category A and B Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas, where present within 10 km of the outermost turbines, are included in the assessment.

1.4.8 Category C Listed buildings within 5 km of the outermost turbines are included in the assessment.

1.4.9 Consideration is also be given to designated heritage assets beyond 10 km where long-distance views and intervisibility between monuments are an important aspect of their settings.

1.4.10 Consideration is given to designated heritage assets where there is no predicted visibility from the asset but where views of or across the asset are important factors contributing to its cultural significance. In such cases, consideration is given to whether the Proposed Development could appear in the background to those views.

1.4.11 The sensitivity of the asset (Table 5.1.1) and the magnitude of the predicted impact (Table 5.1.2) are used to inform an assessment of the significance of the effect (direct or indirect effects, or effect on setting), summarised using the formula set out in the matrix in Table 5.1.3. The matrix employs a graduated scale of significance (from Negligible to Major effects) and where two outcomes are possible through application of the matrix, professional judgment supported by reasoned justification, will be used to determine the level of significance.

**Table 5.1.3: Significance of Effects**

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

1.4.12 Major and Moderate effects are considered to be 'significant' in the context of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations)<sup>6</sup>. Minor and Negligible effects are considered to be 'not significant'.

1.4.13 Where a significant effect on the setting of an asset is predicted as a result of change within its surroundings, using the approach outlined above, an assessment is made as to whether that effect would result in a significant adverse effect on the integrity of its setting (NPF 4 Policy 7(h)ii)<sup>7</sup>. For the purposes of the assessment, the integrity of the setting is considered to be maintained if the setting's contribution to the cultural significance of the monument, and its capacity to convey that significance to visitors, would not be compromised by the Proposed Development either alone or cumulatively.

## 1.5 Cumulative Assessment

1.5.1 The assessment of cumulative effects on heritage assets is based upon consideration of the effects of the Proposed Development on the settings of assets with statutory designations and non-statutory designations within the Outer Study Area, in addition to the likely effects of other developments that are under construction, those that are consented but not yet built and those that are currently at the application stage (and for which sufficient detail is available upon which to develop an assessment). Proposed developments at the scoping or pre-application stage are not included in the assessment, as such proposals are not fully formed and may be subject to changes that cannot be foreseen. The exception to this is the proposed Redshaw Substation which is at scoping stage, but which has been included as a cumulative development due to its proximity to the Proposed Development. The schemes included in the cumulative impact assessment are those identified through the LVIA consultations with South Lanarkshire Council and Nature Scot.

1.5.2 The assessment of cumulative effects on the settings of heritage assets from the Proposed Development in combination with pre-existing developments is addressed in the course of the assessment of effects of the Proposed Development alone, as pre-existing developments are part of the baseline environment.

1.5.3 The cumulative assessment takes into account the relative scale (i.e. size and number of turbines) of the identified developments, their distance from the affected assets, and the potential degree of visibility of the various developments from the assets under consideration. The use of cumulative wireline visualisations will be used to aid the assessment.

<sup>3</sup> SNH & Historic Environment Scotland (2018) 'Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook' (<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-05/Publication%202018%20-%20Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Handbook%20V5.pdf>)

<sup>4</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2016, updated 2020) 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Setting', Edinburgh (<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549>)

<sup>5</sup> SNH & Historic Environment Scotland (2018) 'Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook' (<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-05/Publication%202018%20-%20Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Handbook%20V5.pdf>)

<sup>6</sup> Scottish Government (2017) Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, Edinburgh, available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/pdfs/ssi\\_20170101\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/pdfs/ssi_20170101_en.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Scottish Government (2023) National Planning Framework for Scotland 4, Edinburgh, available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>

## 1.6 Guidance and legislation

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

### Legislation

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979<sup>8</sup>.
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997<sup>9</sup> (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011)<sup>10</sup>.
- Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013<sup>11</sup>
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017<sup>12</sup>.

### Planning Policies

- National Planning Framework (NPF 4) (Policy 7)<sup>13</sup>.
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (HES 2019)<sup>14</sup>.
- South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (2021)<sup>15</sup>, including Supplementary Guidance.

### Guidance

- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (SNH and HES 2018)<sup>16</sup>.
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, Updated October 2020)<sup>17</sup>.
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC & CIfA 2021)<sup>18</sup>.
- Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019)<sup>19</sup>.
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2016)<sup>20</sup>.
- Planning Advice Note 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment (PAN 1/2013)<sup>21</sup>.
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN 2/2011)<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (reprinted 1996), HMSO, London, available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga\\_19790046\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> HM Government (1997) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, HMSO, London, available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/pdfs/ukpga\\_19970009\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/pdfs/ukpga_19970009_en.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/3/data.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> HM Government (2013) The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/>

<sup>12</sup> Scottish Government (2017) The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, Edinburgh, available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/102/pdfs/ssi\\_20170102\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/102/pdfs/ssi_20170102_en.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Scottish Government (2023) National Planning Framework for Scotland 4, Edinburgh, available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>

<sup>14</sup> HES (2019) Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS). Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/>

<sup>15</sup> South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (2021). Available at: [https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200145/planning\\_and\\_building\\_standards/39/development\\_plans/2](https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200145/planning_and_building_standards/39/development_plans/2)

<sup>16</sup> SNH & Historic Environment Scotland (2018) 'Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook' (<https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2018-05/Publication%202018%20-%20Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Handbook%20V5.pdf>)

<sup>17</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, updated 2020) 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment', London, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> IEMA (2021) 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact assessment in the UK', Lincoln, IEMA, IHBC & CIfA [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361\\_ima\\_principlesofchia\\_v8.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_ima_principlesofchia_v8.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> HES (2019) Designation Policy and Selection Guidance, Edinburgh. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b>

<sup>20</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2016, updated 2020) 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Setting', Edinburgh (<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549>)

<sup>21</sup> Scottish Government (2013) Planning Advice Note (PAN) 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment. Edinburgh, available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-1-2013-environmental-impact-assessment/>

<sup>22</sup> Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology, Edinburgh, available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/>

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

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

1.1.1 This appendix provides details of the heritage assets recorded in the Inner Study Area together with an assessment of their heritage sensitivity. Their locations and extents are shown on **Figure 5.1 (EIAR Volume 3a)**.

1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage**.

Asset No	Asset Name / Type	Reference No	Easting	Northing	Source	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
SM2606	Black Hill, fort 650m NW of Craighead	SM2606	290868	623911	HES, Canmore, HER	The HER records a prehistoric fort situated on the crest of the southeast spur of Black Hill. The fort appears to have two to three periods of construction and survives as large turf covered ramparts at its widest 78 m northeast to southwest and 75 m northwest to southeast. The fort now has a drystone circular sheepfold within its ramparts. This site is of national importance as a relatively well preserved Iron Age fort possibly with evidence of successive periods of occupation it has the potential to increase our understanding of the socio-economics and defence of the Iron Age.	High
SM4485	Craighead, platform settlement 1200m WNW of	SM4485	290307	624145	HES	HES records a prehistoric settlement consisting of 11 platforms, scooped into the hillside, on which would have stood round houses. The site is of national importance as a well-preserved example of an unenclosed platform settlement of presumed later prehistoric date. Its significance is increased by the presence of a range of other such settlement in the vicinity, giving the possibility of comparison between the sites.	High
SM4513	Netherton, cairn 800m SW of	SM4513	290311	624719	HES	HES records a small cairn, 7.3m in diameter and 0.5m high, located on a level shoulder at the northwest end of the summit ridge of Black Hill. It is a prehistoric burial cairn of national importance as one of a small group of prehistoric burial cairns and barrows located on a single hill and offering the potential for comparative study of such monuments within a small area. Also of importance is the ground surface sealed below the cairn, which may hold evidence for environmental conditions prevailing up to the date of construction.	High
SM4517	Craighead, barrow and cairn 820m NW of	SM4517	290722	624145	HES	HES records that the monuments are a low, grass-covered barrow, 6.4 m by 5.0 m and only 0.2 m high and a grass-covered cairn 25 m to the southwest, 5.8 m in diameter and 0.8m in height, surrounded by a slight ditch. Both are prehistoric burial places, probably of Bronze Age date. They are located on the saddle between the upper part of Black Hill and the fort on its southeast spur. The site is of national importance as two distinct elements of a local grouping of burial places. The proximity of the two suggests that a real association may exist, and the scheduled area includes the intervening ground to preserve any horizontal relationships. It is relatively rare to find two different forms of burial mound in close association, and while individually each would merit scheduling, the case is strengthened by this proximity.	High
SM5094	Thirstone, stone circle 1300m NNW of	SM5094	288223	627154	HES	HES records a stone circle, 40 m in diameter, that sits on a south-west facing slope 100 m east of Wildshaw Burn. Thirteen stones are visible, with at least a further ten located below the ground by probing. There is a possible outlier c. 10m beyond the circle to the north. It is of national importance as a rare example of a stone circle in lowland Strathclyde. As such, it has the potential to enhance our understanding of the area in the early prehistoric period.	High
1	Outer Law quarry (possible)	WoSAS 10059	289065	627915	HER, Historic Maps, Lidar	The HER records that the Ordnance Survey surveyors (1978) recorded a roughly circular area, 14m in diameter, of fresh appearance with suggested traces of a peripheral bank on which there are three earthfast slabs, 0.7m in maximum height, two of which are in the east quarter, 3m apart, and the third is in the west arc. The interior is uneven and in the west sector is a scatter of small stones. Outside the east arc is a loose, apparently quarried or roughly dressed slab. It is perhaps a surface quarry. To the west is an area of similar dimension and appearance but lacking any stone. This quarry cannot be identified on current lidar at the recorded location.	Negligible
2	Lawend, enclosures and building	WoSAS 17312	288397	627829	HER, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	The HER records three enclosures named "Lawend" with a small building at the centre shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1864) and visible on lidar and Google Earth. Remains of post medieval stock enclosures. Visited on field survey – enclosures survive as turf covered banks, building survives as stone piles largely sits outside Site Boundary.	Low
3	Limekiln	WoSAS 12660	287989	627729	HER, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	Limekiln recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1864), The HER records that in 1990 this lime kiln survived as a double pot kiln, the front facade with two draw arches survived to a maximum height of 4m, though both pots had collapsed. A small building seen as turf-covered banks 30m to the south of the kilns is most likely associated with them. The HER (2014) goes on to record that this structure at least partly survived the construction of the M74 in the early 1990s, as the facade and one draw arch is clearly visible from the north-bound carriageway of the motorway, just a few metres from the hard shoulder. These remains survive upstanding today.	Low
4	Enclosure	N/A	287859	627715	Google Earth, Lidar	Sub rectangular enclosure 79 m by 100 m recorded from lidar and Google Earth not shown on Ordnance Survey maps, probable stock enclosure.	Low
5	Enclosed Cremation Cemetery	WoSAS 10050	288460	627458	HER, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	The HER records an enclosed cremation cemetery that, following survey, underwent partial excavation due to the likelihood of its destruction by the proposed course of the new M74 motorway. The HER reports that the monument should therefore now be destroyed (Guard 1991). Lidar suggests that possible remains of this site survive - unless what is seen is the disturbed ground from previous excavation and construction of the neighbouring M74. Visited on field survey – disturbed ground, no clear evidence of enclosure surviving – presume the enclosed cremation cemetery has been removed during the construction of the M74.	Negligible
6	Hut circle (possible)/ sheepfold	WoSAS 10051	288302	627445	HER, Lidar	The HER records that to the east of Wildshaw Burn just above the 300m OD contour on a southwest-facing slope lies a sub-circular enclosure 7m in diameter. The turf-covered banks with a spread of 2m and 0.5m high have stones showing. No obvious entrance is evident. The surrounding landscape has a peat accumulation of 0.3m in depth but the enclosure is entirely free of it. This is a possible hut circle, but the absence of peat cover suggests a much later date, so the structure may in fact be a sheepfold.	Medium
7	Sheepfold	N/A	287832	627287	Historic Maps, Field Survey	Circular sheepfold 17m in diameter recorded on lidar but not shown on first edition Ordnance Survey (1864) or current Ordnance Survey. Visited on field survey – drystone construction in fair condition.	Low

Asset No	Asset Name / Type	Reference No	Easting	Northing	Source	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
8	Sheepfold	N/A	288437	627083	Historic Maps, Field Survey	Circular sheepfold 17m in diameter recorded on first edition Ordnance Survey (1864) and current Ordnance Survey. Visited on field survey – drystone construction in fair condition.	Low
9	Thirstone Farmstead and enclosure	N/A	289149	626381	Historic Maps, Google Earth,	Thirstone Farmstead and enclosure recorded on 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1864) and lidar, upstanding building remains in use today.	Low
10	Thirstone Clearance Cairns	WoSAS 12657	289900	626200	HER, Lidar Field Survey	The HER records that a group of 19 small cairns, up to 3m in diameter by 0.5m high, was recorded in 1990 (T Ward), spread in a random manner on the southwest slopes of White Rig at 295m OD. The two largest and most northerly cairns of the group were removed by quarrying operations for the M74 road. Visited on field survey – the surveyors located eight of the 19 original clearance cairns. The surveyors concluded that some may have been removed during the construction of the M74.	Low
11	Sheepfold	N/A	289785	626077	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Circular sheepfold recorded on First edition Ordnance Survey (1864), lidar and current Ordnance Survey map. Visited on the field survey – poorly preserved dry stone walled circular sheepfold 20m in diameter.	Low
12	Sheepfold	N/A	290644	626145	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Circular feature possible sheepfold recorded from lidar and Google Earth. Visited on the field survey – low turf covered circular bank 21m in diameter.	Low
13	Sheepfold (possible)	N/A	290698	626044	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Circular feature possible sheepfold recorded from lidar and Google Earth. Visited on the field survey – low turf covered circular bank 18m in diameter.	Low
14	Plantation enclosures (possible)	N/A	289285	625565	Google Earth, Lidar	Two circular feature ringed by trees earlier feature or plantation bank 24m diameter recorded from lidar and google earth.	Low
15	Sheepfold (possible)	N/A	289356	625555	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Circular feature possible sheepfold recorded from lidar and Google Earth. Visited on the field survey – low turf covered circular bank 18m in diameter poorly preserved.	Low
16	Square structure	N/A	289507	625408	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Possible square feature 5m by 5m recorded on lidar. Visted on field survey – very poorly preserved possibly natural.	Negligible
17	Sheepfold (possible)	N/A	289472	625299	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Circular feature possible sheepfold recorded from lidar and Google Earth. Visited on the field survey – low turf covered circular bank 18m in diameter well preserved banks suggest sheepfold / stock enclosure rather than earlier structure.	Low
18	Sheepfold (possible)	N/A	289784	624666	Google Earth, Lidar	Two possible turf covered sheepfold 30m diameter recorded from lidar and Google earth not shown on Ordnance Survey Maps.	Low
19	Sheepfold (possible)	WoSAS 19943	289857	624505	HER, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar,	The HER records a square sheepfold 15m by 15m shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1864), lidar, Google Earth and current Ordnance Survey.	Low
20	Crawfordjohn Mill / Black Hill Cairn	WoSAS 10535	290000	624500	HER, Historic Maps, Lidar	The HER records that on the southwest slopes of Black Hill are the remains of a probable cairn. It is grass-covered, circular mound, 8.3m north-south by 7.9m east-west and 0.3m high, with a stony interior. On the northwest side, earthfast boulders indicate a probable kerb and some slight traces of a possible ditch. The cairn is a NSR record of schedulable quality.	High
21	Sheepfold	N/A	289968	624352	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar,	Sheep Ree shown on First edition Ordnance Survey (1864), lidar, Google Earth and current Ordnance Survey mapping (2024). Rectangular structure 22m by 11m.	Low
22	Enclosure (possible)	N/A	290545	624820	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Possible enclosure, oval 26m by 17m recorded from lidar, in area of disused pits marked on current Ordnance Survey mapping (2024). Visited on field survey – poorly preserved.	Negligible
23	Black Hill, Crawfordjohn / Craighead unenclosed platform settlements	WoSAS 10520, Canmore id 47435	290610	623720	HER, NRHE	The HER records 21 platform settlements recorded on the south slopes of Black Hill under the WoSAS pin 10520. Eleven of these platform settlements are constituent parts of the scheduled monument Craighead, platform settlement 1200m WNW of (SM4485). Canmore produced a polygon (Canmore id 47435) which contains all these platforms (both designated and not).	Medium/ high
24	Building (possible)	N/A	290813	624543	Google Earth, Lidar,	Square turf footing building 10m by 10m recorded from lidar and Google Earth and current Ordnance Survey map.	Negligible
25	Sheepfolds (possible)	N/A	290894	624341	Google Earth, Lidar	Two circular feature - possible sheepfolds 36m diameter recorded from lidar.	Low
26	Linear earthwork	Canmore 47416	290868	623913	Canmore, Historic Maps, Lidar	Canmore records a linear earthwork to the northwest of the scheduled monument (SM 2606). Ordnance Survey Surveyors (1978) concluded that the linear earthwork extends for at least 260m across the shoulder of the hill. It fades at either end, and in the north a header dyke associated with rig and furrow appears roughly on the same line. The distance of the work from the fort, and the fact that it faces rising ground do not suggest an outer defence to the fort. It is more likely to be the remains of a boundary dyke, though the configuration of the better preserved sections, together with its ridge situation may indicate a crossridge dyke. The RCAHMS (1985) recorded that the linear earthwork likely served to separate a cultivated area around the fort from the pasture beyond. It remains inconclusive whether this boundary dyke is associated with the Black Hill Fort or is a later form of land management.	Medium/High

Asset No	Asset Name / Type	Reference No	Eastings	Northing	Source	Asset Description	Heritage Sensitivity
27	Possible platform/quarry pit	WoSAS 10542	290967	624056	HER, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar,	The HER records that the Ordnance Survey surveyors (1978) recorded a circular area 8.0m in diameter scooped out of a northeast facing slope, the back-scarp being 0.7m high. The base is dished rather than flat and as such does not resemble a hut platform. It may be surface quarrying. The site is visible on lidar.	Low/Negligible
28	Building (possible)	N/A	291034	624086	Google Earth, Lidar,	Possible building footings survive as a rectangular feature 26m by 13m recorded from lidar, not shown on Ordnance survey mapping or recognisable on Google Earth.	Negligible
29	Black Hill hut platform	WoSAS 10529	291125	624215	HER, Historic Maps, Lidar	The HER records that the Ordnance Survey surveyors (1978) recorded a possible hut circle as a crescentic area 7m in diameter, which is levelled into the northeast facing slope. The back scarp was 0.5m high with some loose stone protruding through the turf around the perimeter. The frontal scarp had been destroyed. The material from the enclosed area had been cast downhill where it formed an amorphous mound. The surveyor concluded that this is possibly the site of a timber house platform, but in its present condition, it is difficult to be conclusive. Field survey was not conclusive of this feature it being heavily overgrown with vegetation at the time of visit.	Low
30	Clearance heap and quarry	N/A	291360	624250	Lidar, Field Survey	A quarry pit 11m by 7m and clearance heaps.	Low
31	Moor Plantation, cairns	WoSAS 98154	292636	625764	HER, Lidar	The HER records a group of six small cairns on an area bounded on the south side by the M74, on the east side by the A73 and on the north and west sides by the Duneaton Water. On the lower northern flank of Craighead Hill, they lie between the 250 - 260m OD contours and are between 3m and 6m in diameter and 0.3m to 0.5m high.	Low
32	Enclosure	N/A	293410	625920	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	A small building and two small enclosed fields are marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1864) and annotated Duneatonfoot. No evidence of the building survives on the ground or on Lidar and it may have been removed during groundworks associated with the construction of the A702. A small modern sheep pen survives upstanding at this location.	Low
33	Plantation Enclosure	WoSAS 10450	293110	625420	HER, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	The HER records a circular plantation enclosure recorded by the Ordnance Survey surveyors in 1978 as two concentric circular earth and stone banked enclosures, 22m and 82m in diameter. They both have an entrance in the southwest joined by two further banks to form an aisle 8.0 m wide. There is a sub-rectangular bank enclosure built against the outside of the inner circle. The banks vary in size from 0.3m to 0.6m high and from 1.5m to 3.5m wide. These post-Medieval enclosures are laid out in a very precise order and are not mutilated. They remain visible on lidar and Google Earth. Visited on field survey – survives as described, well preserved low turf banks form the enclosure.	Low
34	Sheep dip and enclosure	N/A	292636	625302	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	Sheep dip and enclosure recorded on lidar and current Ordnance Survey map. It is not shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1864). Visited on field survey – survives as largely fenced pens with stone walls along east edge - still in use.	Negligible
35	Agricultural Shed	N/A	292714	625130	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	A large modern agricultural shed survives upstanding and in use.	Negligible
36	Rig and Furrow within plantation	N/A	292765	624805	Field Survey	An area of rig and furrow cultivation is preserved within the shelter belt of Abington Strip. This does not appear to be planting ditches for the trees but the remnants of an earlier phase of post medieval cultivation.	Low
37	Burnt Mound	WoSAS 21207	292460	624570	HER, Historic Maps, Lidar, Field Survey	The HER records this as one of three burnt mounds on the northeast flank of Craighead Hill, dispersed along the same spring course. No further information is provided on its form or size. It is part of the group (37, 38, 39). Visited on field survey – as described in the HER.	Low
38	Burnt Mound	WoSAS 21205	292540	624450	HER, Historic Maps, Lidar, Field Survey	The HER records a burnt mound 10m in diameter and 1m high. It is 20m south of the spring course but has been served by a tributary of that spring, which flows on the south side of the mound. The mound rises to two earth fast boulders which protrude from the summit where it was tested to show its content of reddened heat-shattered angular rock in a matrix of black charcoal enriched soil. A split pot boiler was retrieved from the test pit (at Biggar Museum). The exact extent of this burnt mound deposit was not apparent (and not tested) and it may be that some part of the entire mound may be natural. It is one of three burnt mounds on the NE flank of Craighead Hill, dispersed along the same spring course (37, 38, 39). Visited on field survey – as described in the HER with the exception that the earth fast boulders on the summit of the mound are no longer visible.	Low
39	Burnt Mound	WoSAS 21206	292650	624550	HER, Historic Maps, Lidar, Field Survey	The HER records a burnt mound 9m in diameter by 2m high on the southern side where it falls down into the course of the spring. On the northern side, the edge is seen as a 0.3m rise above the surrounding ground. The mound has a broad flattish top. The content of the mound is reddened heat-shattered angular rock, lying in a dense matrix of black charcoal enriched soil. An electricity pole has been inserted in the southern edge of the mound, which lies at 280m OD. It is one of three burnt mounds on the northeast flank of Craighead Hill, dispersed along the same spring course (37, 38, 39). Visited on field survey – as described in the HER.	Low
40	Area of Rig and Furrow and Field Boundaries	N/A	291186	626030	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	A large area of post medieval relict cultivation which survives to a varying degree and includes areas of rig and furrow and field banks.	Low
41	Area of Rig and Furrow and Field Boundaries	N/A	290310	625050	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	A large area of post medieval relict cultivation which survives to a varying degree and includes areas of rig and furrow and field banks.	Low
42	Area of Rig and Furrow and Field Boundaries	N/A	291150	624010	Google Earth, Lidar, Field Survey	A large area of post medieval relict cultivation which survives to a varying degree and includes areas of rig and furrow and field banks.	Low



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

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

1.1.1 This appendix provides details on the heritage assets recorded in the Outer Study Area identified as having predicted visibility of the Proposed Development together with an assessment of their heritage sensitivity and the potential effects of the Proposed Development on their settings.

1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage**. The location, and extents, of the heritage assets are shown on **Figure 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**.

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
SM 264	Arbory Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort on the summit of Arbory Hill (429 m OD) with extensive views over the surrounding landscape particularly to the north through west to south over and along the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are the defensive summit on which it stands and the extensive views along and over the Clyde Valley. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	3.9	1.9	17 to 22	17 to 22	Yes	Low The Proposed Development would be visible 3.9 km to the northwest on and beyond the skyline, in the same view direction as currently contains the existing Anderson and Middle Muir Wind Farms It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this fort for the defensive position on Arbory Hill and the views this location afforded over the Clyde Valley. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Minor	Figure 5.14
SM 2502	Devonshaw Hill, fort 500m NE of Woodend Farm	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort located at the end of a steep sided spur on the southwest of Devonshaw Hill at 305 m OD. With extensive views to the northeast and southwest along the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the relatively defensive spur on which it stands and the extensive views along and over the Clyde Valley.	4.6	3.1	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Low The proposed turbines would be visible in distant views to the southwest. Key views from this fort over and along the Clyde Valley would remain readily understood, appreciated and experienced.	Minor	-
SM 2596	Castle Dykes, earthwork, Robertson	Scheduled Monument	High	A defended earthwork on the summit of a steep sided hillock, the date and nature of this asset is debated either a motte of medieval origin or an Iron Age Fort <sup>1</sup> . As either asset type the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance would remain the same the defensive nature of the hillock, the rising ground of the lower summit of Dungavel Hill to the north, the views over and along Robertson Burn and its position within the Clyde Valley.	3.7	2.9	1 to 5	12 to 16	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed turbines to southwest. Key views from this asset would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-
SM 2605	Bodsberry Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort occupying the summit of Bodsberry Hill (401 m OD) With extensive views to the northeast and southwest along the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the relatively defensive spur on which it stands and the extensive views along and over the Clyde Valley.	9.5	3	1 to 5	1 to 5	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed turbines in distant views to the northwest. Key views from this fort including over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-
SM 2606	Black Hill, fort 650m	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort on the summit of a spur that projects southeast from Black Hill.	1.4	0.36	12 to 16	12 to 16	Yes	Low	Minor	Figure 5.7

<sup>1</sup> <https://canmore.org.uk/site/47364/castle-dykes>

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
	NW of Craighead			The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its naturally defensive position, the views over and along the valleys of Duneaton Water and the Black Burn, and the views towards this fort from the surrounding landscape. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5						The Proposed Development would be visible in views to the north and northwest beyond the summit of Black Hill. Key views from the fort over and along the valleys of Duneaton Water and the Black Burn, would be unaffected. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5		
SM 2609	Abington, motte & bailey 1600m N of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remain of a medieval motte and bailey survive on the west bank of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its naturally defensive position and the views over and along the Clyde Valley. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	2.2	0.17	17 to 22	12 to 16	Yes	Low The Proposed Development would be visible in views to the west and northwest beyond the Abington Service Station Complex Key views from the motte over and along the Clyde Valley would be unaffected. The Proposed Development would add turbines, solar panels and infrastructure into a view already dominated by the route of the A702 and the Abington Service Station. The Service Station would remain the most notable feature in this view. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Minor	Figure 5.10
SM 2614	Kirkton, fort 860m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort occupying the summit of a naturally defensive knoll (275 m OD) With extensive views to the northeast and southwest along the Clyde Valley and to the west where the valley of Glengonnar Water joins the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance is the relatively defensive knoll and the extensive views along and over the Clyde Valley and the valley of Glengonnar Water.	4.7	3	0	1 to 5	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this fort including over and along the Clyde Valley and the valley of Glengonnar Water would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-
SM 2629	Lamington Tower	Scheduled Monument	High	Upstanding remains of a medieval tower on a small mound on the east bank of the River Clyde. The tower is now surrounded by woodland but may well have been sited for its position in the rich agricultural land of the Clyde Valley	8.6	7.6	1 to 5	1 to 5	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this asset and the key views from this tower including over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-
SM 2635	Castle Hill Strip, fort	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort on the summit of a broad ridge which projects northwest from Dungavel Hill. With extensive views to the north along the Valley of Garf Water and to the east to southeast over the Clyde Valley. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its relatively naturally defensive position, the views	5.1	5.9	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Low The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this fort and the key views from this fort over and along the Clyde Valley and	Minor	-

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
				over and along the valleys of Garf Water and the Clyde, and the views to Tinto Hill to the northwest.						the valley of Garf Water would be uncompromised.		
SM 2741	Castle Hill, earthwork 820m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	A possible prehistoric earthwork enclosure built on the low rolling ground of the Clyde Valley it is not in a naturally defensive position and is presumed a settlement. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position in the rich agricultural land of the Clyde Valley.	10.4	9.5	1 to 5	0	Yes	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this enclosure and the key views from this enclosure over the surrounding agricultural land would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-
SM 2835	Wandel, Roman fortlet and camp 460m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a Roman fortlet, camp and road which survives largely as cropmarks with a small area surviving as low earthworks. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location close to the River Clyde with far reaching views along the key communication route of the Clyde Valley to the north and south. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	3.0	1.0	6 to 11	6 to 11	Yes limited visibility from southern edge of the scheduled area	Negligible The Proposed Development would be visible in the view to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this asset and the key views over and along the Clyde Valley would be uncompromised. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Negligible	Figure 5.16
SM 4234	Auchensaugh Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the summit of Auchensaugh Hill and surmounted by a modern marker cairn. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical location which provides it far reaching views in all directions and in particular to the low moorland to the east. The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	2.3	6.3	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Low The Proposed Turbines would be visible in the moorland to the southeast of the cairn. However key aspects of its setting would remain the prominence of Tinto Hill Cairn in views to the northeast. The reciprocal view over the Red Moss between Auchensaugh Hill and Black Hill would remain, though as today the cairns would remain no longer visible. Views towards Auchensaugh cairn from the low ground to the southeast would remain unaffected by the Proposed Development and the turbines would be sufficiently distant not to compete for prominence with Auchensaugh Hill. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Minor	Figure 5.11
SM 4235	Devonshaw Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located to the northeast of the summit of Devonshaw Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical location which provides it far reaching views in all directions and in particular over the Clyde Valley to the north beyond which is the rising ground of Tinto Hill and the potentially contemporary cairn. The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this	5.5	3.9	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Low The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this cairn over and along the Clyde Valley and toward Tinto Hill would be uncompromised.	Minor	-

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
				characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.								
SM 4254	Fagyad Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on a plateau to the northwest of the summit of Fagyad Hill</p> <p>The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its topographical location which provides it far reaching views to the west over the valley of Duneaton Water.</p> <p>The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the west is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.</p> <p>For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5</p>	2.9	1.2	17 to 22	17 to 22	Yes	<p>Low</p> <p>The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views to the west over and along the valley of Duneaton Water and Black Burn would remain as would the views to the contemporary assets on Black Hill and to the north and Tinto Hill Cairn</p> <p>For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5</p>	Minor	-
SM 4261	Dungavel Hill, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located to the northeast of the summit of Dungavel Hill.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical location which provides it far reaching views in all directions and in particular over the Clyde Valley to the north beyond which is the rising ground of Tinto Hill and the potentially contemporary cairn.</p> <p>The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.</p> <p>For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5</p>	4.9	4.7	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	<p>Low</p> <p>The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this cairn over and along the Clyde Valley and towards Tinto Hill would be uncompromised.</p> <p>For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5</p>	Minor	-
SM 4297	Broadhill End, cairn	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on a westerly spur of Broad Hill.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical above the valley of Lamington Burn with distant views along the burn to the Clyde Valley beyond which is the rising ground of Tinto Hill and the potentially contemporary cairn.</p> <p>The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.</p>	8.7	6.8	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	<p>Low</p> <p>The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this cairn over and along the Clyde Valley and toward Tinto Hill would be uncompromised.</p>	Minor	-
SM 4344	Baitlaws, cairn 750m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	High	<p>Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on a westerly spur of Lamington Hill.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical above the valley of Lamington Burn with distant views along the burn to the Clyde Valley beyond which is the rising ground of Tinto Hill and the potentially contemporary cairn.</p> <p>The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but</p>	9.1	7.4	6 to 11	12 to 16	No	<p>Low</p> <p>The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this cairn over and along the Clyde Valley and toward Tinto Hill would be uncompromised.</p>	Minor	-

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
				the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.								
SM 4485	Craighead, platform settlement 1200m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric settlement, scooped into the west facing slopes of Black Hill above the course of the Duneaton Water. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to good agricultural land and the Duneaton Water and also to potentially contemporary assets on Black Hill. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5.	0.87	0.75	1 to 5	1 to 5	No	Negligible. The Proposed Development would be visible in views to the north. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and the key views from this settlement over the surrounding agricultural land, the Duneaton Water and its relationship with contemporary assets on Black Hill, would remain. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Negligible	Figure 5.8
SM 4511	Wildshaw Hill, cairn 500m WSW of summit	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on low shoulder to the southwest of the summit of Wildshaw Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its long views to the northwest and southwest along the valley of Mill Burn. The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	0.45	3.6	17 to 21	17 to 21	Yes	Medium The proposed turbines would be visible in the moorland to the south and southeast of the monument. However, it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn located in a relatively hidden low position near the Mill Burn, with key views out of the cairn along the burn to the moorland. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Moderate	Figure 5.12
SM 4512	Devonshaw Hill, enclosure 300m NNE of summit	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric enclosure settlement located on a north spur of Devonshaw Hill above the River Clyde which sits to its north. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its relationship with the group of possibly contemporary settlement sites around Devonshaw Hill and its proximity to the water source of the Clyde and the rich agricultural land of the Clyde Valley.	5.6	4.1	6 to 11	6 to 11	No	Low The Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the southwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this asset and the key views from this settlement over and along the Clyde Valley and to the contemporary settlements on Devonshaw Hill would be uncompromised.	Minor	-
SM 4513	Netherton, cairn 800m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the northwest shoulder of Black Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position above the Red Moss with wide views over the surrounding landscape The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	0.47	0.77	17 to 22	17 to 22	Yes	Medium The proposed turbines would be visible within the moorland to the north and northwest. The prominence of Tinto Hill Cairn in views to the north would remain readily understandable albeit it through the Proposed Development. The view over the Red Moss to Auchensaugh Hill Cairn would remain, though as today the cairns would be no longer visible. The	Moderate	Figure 5.6

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
										closest turbine (T22) would be in close proximity to Netherton Cairn. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5		
SM 4517	Craighead, barrow and cairn 820m NW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a barrow and cairn, prehistoric burial monuments, which lies in an area of rough pasture on Black Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its views over the agricultural land to the north and south, the view to Tinto Cairn and the proximity to other possibly contemporary assets on Black Hill For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	1.1	0.42	6 to 11	12 to 16	Yes	Negligible Some of the proposed turbines would be visible in the view to the north of this monument. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this barrow and cairn the relationship with contemporary assets on Black Hill, the view to Tinto Hill cairn and the view over the lower surrounding ground would remain. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Negligible	Figure 5.9
SM 4526	Normangill Rig, cairn 1000m S of Normangill	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the crest of Normangill Rig. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent topographical on a hill between the valleys of Midlock Water to the south and Camps Water to the north with views out to the west over the Clyde Valley. The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.	7.8	5.4	0	1 to 5	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn and the key views from this cairn over the surrounding landscape would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-
SM 4530	Cold Chapel, settlement 500m NE of	Scheduled Monument	High	Large prehistoric enclosed settlement on the low west facing slopes of White Hill, located to the east of the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location within the good agricultural land of the Clyde Valley above the River Clyde and views along the Clyde Valley to the north and south. Views to the west of this settlement now include the route of the A702, the railway and the Abbington Service Station.	2.7	0.52	17 to 22	17 to 22	Yes	Low The Proposed Development would add turbines, solar panels and infrastructure into a view already dominated by the route of the A702 and the Abbington Service Station. The Service Station would remain the most notable feature in this view. It would however remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this settlement and its setting within the Clyde Valley.	Minor	-
SM 4603	Boghead, platform settlement 500m SW of	Scheduled Monument	High	Prehistoric settlement site located on the lower north facing slopes of Mid Hill on the south of the River Clyde, now abuts the M74 motorway. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location on the side of the rich agricultural land of the Clyde Valley and its proximity to the River Clyde.	6.3	4.5	0	12 to 16	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in distant views to the northwest. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this asset and the key views from this settlement over the surrounding landscape would be uncompromised.	Negligible	-

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
SM 4660	Tinto Cairn, cairn on summit of Tinto Hill	Scheduled Monument	High	Substantial prehistoric burial cairn located on the summit of the prominent Tinto Hill at 707 m OD. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position on the summit of the prominent Tinto Hill and the extensive panoramic views over the surrounding landscape and the views towards this cairn from the surrounding landscape.	8.4	8.6	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Negligible Given the extensive views from this cairn and the separation between the cairn and the Proposed Development it is considered that it would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn.	Negligible	-
SM 5094	Thirstone, stone circle 1300m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of a stone circle, a prehistoric ritual monument, situated on a low-lying terrace in an area of moorland to the east of the Wildshaw Burn. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance its moorland setting, the recognition of possible previous visibility of potentially contemporary assets in the wider landscape, possible solar alignments across the stone circle and the proximity to Wildshaw Burn. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	0.24	3.9	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Medium The stone circle would sit within the proposed turbine array however it would remain possible understand, appreciate and experience the siting of this stone circle for its moorland setting, the recognition of possible previous visibility of potentially contemporary assets in the wider landscape, possible solar alignments across the stone circle and the proximity to Wildshaw Burn. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Moderate	Figure 5.5
SM 5425	Thoril Castle, bastle house 450m NNE of Parkhead	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a post medieval fortified farmstead located on the low valley sides to the south of the intersection of the Byrecluch and the Parkhall Burns, now sits 100m from the M74 motorway. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the water courses and surrounding agricultural landscape.	3.8	7.6	0	1 to 5	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in distant views to the northwest. The setting of this farmstead would not be compromised.	Negligible	-
SM 5817	Leadhills, remains of lead mining and smelting	Scheduled Monument	High	The remains of mine shafts, spoil heaps, hushes, a smelter, tracks, a tramway, buildings and subsurface workings dating from the lead workings of the 16th century through to the early 20th century. The key characteristics of this monuments setting that contribute to its cultural significance is its relatively enclosed remote upland location within Glengonnar Burn valley in which the remains of the Leadhills mining are the dominant man-made feature. As a functional asset this asset would have been sited here due to the presence of mineral resources.	7.5	6.7	6 to 11	12 to 16	No	Negligible Given the large scale of this scheduled monument there is variable theoretical visibility of proposed development within the scheduled area, visibility being greatest from the areas which are on the hilltops in which the Proposed Development would be visible in distant views to the north. It would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of the lead workings.	Negligible	-
SM 8775	The Bower of Wandel, Tower	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a late medieval tower house located on a rocky promontory in a meander on the River Clyde. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its location on the River Clyde and surrounded by the rich agricultural land of the Clyde Valley with long views to the north and south along the Clyde Valley.	4.4	3.3	6 to 11	17 to 22	No	Negligible Limited theoretical visibility of proposed development in views to the southwest. The setting of this tower house within the Clyde Valley would not be compromised.	Negligible	-
LB655	Parish Church, and Graveyard	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th Century Parish Church Localised setting within the village of Crawfordjohn	2.3	3.2	12 to 16	17 to 22	No	No Impact Localised setting within Crawfordjohn village not effected.	No Impact	-



Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
LB14194	Hardington House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	18th Century Mansion House House orientated on a northeast to southeast access with the main façade facing southeast, towards the River Clyde	6.4	5.4	1 to 5	6 to 11	No	No Impact Proposed Development lies outwith the key view direction from and to this house those along a northwest to southeast axis.	No Impact	-
LB14195	Stable Range including saw mill and dovecot.	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th Century Stable Range, Dovecot and Saw Mill Localised setting within the grounds of Hardington House (LB14194) with which they have historical association as its service buildings wider views are of limited relevance.	6.4	5.4	1 to 5	6 to 11	No	No Impact Localised setting within grounds of Hardington House (LB14194) not effected.	No Impact	-
LB14200	Clyde's Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 19th Century Road Bridge Localised setting on the course of a historic road a functional asset carrying the former road over the River Clyde, setting now dominated by a larger road bridge of the A702 to its immediate west. Wider views are of limited relevance.	2.9	1.1	1 to 5	6 to 11	Yes	No impact Limited visibility from location of the bridge. Localised setting not effected.	No Impact	-
LB1494	Happendon Lodge	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Late 19th Century gatehouse and lodge Now located within Cairn Lodge Service Station between the routes of the M74 and the B7078.	6.6	10.3	1 to 5	6 to 11	No	No impact Limited visibility from location of Lodge, setting now localised to the service station	No Impact	-
LB1497	Old Poneil Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 19th Century Road Bridge Localised setting on the course of a historic road a functional asset carrying the former road now a farm track over Poneil Water. Wider views are of limited relevance.	7.9	11.5	No	1 to 5	No	No impact Limited visibility from location of the bridge. Localised setting not effected.	No Impact	-
LB7692	Birkhill, including stable wing.	Category B Listed Building	Medium	House and stable wing dated 1692 over door, though core largely dates to the 18th-19th century. Localised setting in grounds surrounded by mature deciduous trees	9.2	13.2	6 to 11	17 to 22	Yes	No impact Limited/ no visibility from location of the house. Localised setting not effected.	No Impact	-
LB7695	Folkerton Mill	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 19th Century Meal Mill Located low on the route of the Poneil Water. Functional building located for the proximity to the Poneil Water	8.5	12.1	No	1 to 5	No	No impact Limited visibility from location of the mill. Localised setting not effected.	No Impact	-
LB12368	Wandel House, Wandel Farm, Wandel Barn And Rowan Stables	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early 19th Century farmhouse Set on a northwest to southeast access within its own designed landscape views out from the house are now largely screened by the dense mature woodland of the garden.	3.7	1.8	1 to 5	6 to 11	No	No impact Limited visibility from location of the farmhouse. Localised setting not effected.	No Impact	-
LB14197	Old Corn Mill, Robertson	Category C Listed Building	Low	Late 18th century mill, now converted to use as a village hall Century Parish Church Localised setting within the village of Robertson	3.8	2.9	No	6 to 11	No	No impact Limited /no visibility from location of the mill. Localised setting not effected.	No Impact	-
WoSAS 10054	Auchensaugh Hill Enclosure	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	The remains of a circular turf enclosure comprised of two concentric annular banks, HER records as possibly a prehistoric ritual enclosure or possibly a stock enclosure (presumed post medieval date) Without intrusive archaeological investigation the date and function of this asset remains unknown.	2.4	6.5	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Negligible The turbines would be visible beyond the horizon outwith the valley in which the enclosures sits. As such it would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the setting of these enclosures	Negligible	-

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
				Located in an area of rough grazing on the northwest facing slopes of Auchensaugh Hill overlooking the lower ground to the north.								
WoSAS 10081	Mosscastle Hill Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the summit of Mosscastle Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position and the wide views it provides over the surrounding landscape The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance.	4.7	6.9	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Negligible The proposed turbines would be seen beyond and through the Andershaw and Middle Muir Wind Farms. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this cairn sited to capture wide views over the surrounding landscape	Negligible	-
WoSAS 10454	Knock Leaven cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn located on the summit of the small Knock Leaven hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its prominent position and the wide views it provides over the surrounding landscape The visibility of the cairn in views towards it from the surrounding landscape is also of some relevance, but the reduced height of the cairn means that this characteristic makes only a limited contribution to the monument's cultural significance. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5.	0,24		17 to 22	17 to 22	Yes	Medium The cairn would sit within the proposed turbine array however it would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the siting of the cairn for its locally prominent position giving it wide views in all direction, the recognition of possible previous visibility of potentially contemporary assets in the wider landscape. For detailed discussion see Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage, Section 5.5	Moderate	-
WoSAS 10532	Cold Chapel Roman Temporary Camp	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Remains of a possible Roman temporary camp. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its position within the key communication route of the Clyde Valley and the views to the north and south along the Clyde.	2.6	0.46	17 to 22	17 to 22	Yes	Negligible The Proposed Solar Array would be visible beyond and through the Abington Service Station. It would remain possible to understand, appreciate and experience the setting of this camp sited for its position within the Clyde Valley.	Negligible	-
WoSAS 10535	Crawfordjohn Mill / Black Hill Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Possible burial cairn located on the southwest slopes of Black Hill The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the possibly contemporary assets on Black Hill and the view to the south over the valley of Duneaton Water.	0.627	1.1	6 to 11	12 to 16	No	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible to the north of the cairn they would not be within the valley of Duneaton Water in which this cairn sits and within which are its key views.	Negligible	-
WoSAS 10546	Raggengill Burn Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Site of a possible burial cairn now removed Sited on the course of the Raggengill Burn to the east of the River Clyde, views of importance would have been over and along the Clyde Valley.	3.7	1.4	6 to 11	6 to 11	Yes	No Impact If a cairn was located at this position, the setting of this cairn would remain readily understood on a tributary of the River Clyde.	No Impact	-
WoSAS 10659	Muirhead Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Site of possible burial cairn located on a lower shoulder of Dungavel Hill. The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its proximity to the possibly contemporary cairn (SM 4261) Dungavel Hill Cairn to the northeast and Ewe Hill Cairn (WoSAS 10665) to the northwest and	3.9	4.4	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible to the south of the cairn they would not be within the valley of Roberton Burn which the cairn overlooks or within the view to Dungavel Cairn (SM 4261).	Negligible	-

Designation no	Designation name	Designation type	Heritage sensitivity	Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Distance to Solar Array (km)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth hub height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Turbines (Bare Earth tip height ZTV)	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development Solar Panels (Bare Earth ZTV)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Visualisation Figure No.
				the views over and along the valley of Roberton Burn.								
WoSAS 10665	Ewe Hill Cairn	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	Site of possible burial cairn located to the south of the summit of Ewe Hill The key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its views to the possibly contemporary Dungavel Hill Cairn (SM 4261) and Muirhead Cairn on Dungavel Hill to the southeast and the views over and along the valley of Milking Burn.	3.5	5.9	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible to the south of the cairn they would not be within the valley of Milking Burn which the cairn overlooks or within the view to Dungavel Cairn (SM 4261) and Muirhead Cairn (WoSAS 10659).	Negligible	-
WoSAS 13295	Auchensaugh Hill Mound; Shieling-hut	NSR Site of Schedulable Quality	High	The remains of a shieling hut on the lower east slopes of Auchensaugh Hill. As a shieling hut the key characteristics of the monument's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its views over these surrounding rough grazing and moorland on which the occupier of the shieling would have grazed their sheep. Also of importance would be its proximity to the Black Burn which would have provided a source of water.	1.8	5.8	17 to 22	17 to 22	No	Negligible The proposed turbines would be visible to the southeast, beyond the electric sub station and Middle Muir Wind Farm. As a shieling it would remain possible to understand appreciate and experience the siting of this asset as a pastoral shelter.	Negligible	-
CA392	Lamington	Conservation Area	Medium	Conservation Area providing setting for Listed Buildings within historic Lamington village located within wider rural landscape. Main views are concentrated within the village due to the dense mature woodland that lines the village.	7.7	6.5	6 to 11	6 to 11	No	Negligible Character of Conservation Area undiminished by Proposed Development.	Negligible	-
CA393	Leadhills	Conservation Area	Medium	Conservation Area providing setting for Listed Buildings within historic Leadhills village located within wider Leadhills mining landscape which is also a remote upland landscape.	9.6	8.6	No	1 to 5 turbines visible from the upper southern areas of the Conservation Area	No	No Impact Limited to no visibility of the Proposed Development from the majority of the Conservation Area. Character of Conservation Area undiminished by Proposed Development.	Negligible	-

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

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

1.1.1 This appendix provides details of the designated heritage assets recorded in the Outer Study Area predicted to have no visibility of the proposed development. In addition, no views of cultural significance to or across these assets have been identified with visibility of the Proposed Development. These assets have therefore not been included in the tabulated assessment of setting impacts, **Technical Appendix 5.3: Designated Heritage Assets In The Outer Study Area With Predicted Visibility Of The Proposed Development**. Their locations and extents are shown on **Figure 5.2** and **Figure 5.3 (EIAR Volume 3a)**.

1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2)**.

Asset No	Asset Name / Type	Reference No	Easting	Northing	Heritage Sensitivity
SM 2609	Abington, motte & bailey 1600m N of	Scheduled Monument	293238	624997	High
SM 2437	Camps Knowe Wood, fort	Scheduled Monument	301337	622862	High
SM 2616	Castle Crawford Farm, fort 500m NW of	Scheduled Monument	295184	621877	High
SM 2617	Kirkton, settlement 1280m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	294503	621589	High
SM 2631	Castle Crawford Farm, enclosure 585m NNW of	Scheduled Monument	295285	622011	High
SM 2632	Crawford, Roman fort	Scheduled Monument	295382	621452	High
SM 2633	Crawford Castle or Lindsay Tower	Scheduled Monument	295433	621345	High
SM 2822	Kirkton, fort 1155m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	294632	621602	High
SM 3292	Normangill, henge	Scheduled Monument	297258	622103	High
SM 3941	Bodsberry Hill to Little Clyde, Roman road	Scheduled Monument	297194	616435	High
SM 3947	Fall Kneesend, enclosed cremation cemetery	Scheduled Monument	297751	616460	High
SM 4243	Devonshaw Hill, cairn 700m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	296721	628927	High
SM 4249	Glencaple, platform settlement 600m NW of	Scheduled Monument	291714	621793	High
SM 4256	Midlock, cairn 640m NE of	Scheduled Monument	296231	621843	High
SM 4296	North Shortcleugh, platform settlement 1500m E of	Scheduled Monument	294320	617541	High
SM 4332	Lettershaws, platform settlement 1000m NE of	Scheduled Monument	290922	621331	High
SM 4486	Stoneyburn, platform settlement and field system 700m WSW of	Scheduled Monument	295540	619360	High
SM 4487	Berries Burn, cairn 800m NNW of Castle Crawford Farm	Scheduled Monument	295124	622132	High
SM 4515	Stoneyburn, cairns 800m SW of	Scheduled Monument	295649	619163	High
SM 4516	North Shortcleuch, platform settlement 1000m E of	Scheduled Monument	293791	617534	High
SM 4527	Collins Burn, enclosure 750m NW of Elvanfoot Bridge	Scheduled Monument	295075	618639	High
SM 4531	Whelphill, unenclosed platform settlement 390m W of	Scheduled Monument	298926	620618	High
SM 4641	Air Cleuch, cairns 1300m S of Glengeith	Scheduled Monument	295298	615561	High
SM 4646	Crookedstane platform settlement 1300m W of	Scheduled Monument	295246	615121	High
SM 4714	Waterhead, platform settlement 900m N of	Scheduled Monument	288919	619034	High
SM 4735	Campshead, unenclosed platform settlement 800m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	300875	622064	High
SM 4756	Normangill Rig, platform settlement E of Midlock	Scheduled Monument	296972	621310	High
SM 4757	Midlock, platform settlement 1000m ESE of	Scheduled Monument	296727	621024	High
SM 4766	Fall Hill, enclosed cremation cemetery 650m NE of Midlock	Scheduled Monument	296341	621840	High
SM 4798	Glengeith, settlement, bastle house and field system	Scheduled Monument	294737	616767	High
SM 5257	Windgate House, bastle house and associated structures	Scheduled Monument	301614	627220	High
SM 5267	Glencaple, burnt mound 980m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	291122	621493	High
SM 5451	Hillend, enclosures 250m ENE of	Scheduled Monument	294387	627963	High
SM 13677	Historic gold workings, Leadhills, South Lanarkshire	Scheduled Monument	290726	616283	High
SM 90265	St Bride's Church, Douglas	Scheduled Monument	283595	630965	High
LB 1457	Douglas Village Earl Of Angus' Monument	Category A Listed Building	283467	630955	High

Asset No	Asset Name / Type	Reference No	Easting	Northing	Heritage Sensitivity
LB 1490	St Bride's Chapel, including choir and memorial stones in churchyard, excluding scheduled monument SM90265, boundary walls and gatepiers, Douglas	Category A Listed Building	283601	630967	High
LB 729	Old Graveyard, Kirkton	Category B Listed Building	293230	621139	Medium
LB 730	Market Cross	Category B Listed Building	295269	621065	Medium
LB 1451	Douglas Village Ayr Road Springhill	Category B Listed Building	283470	630431	Medium
LB 1452	Douglas Village 38 Ayr Road Earlston	Category B Listed Building	283766	630855	Medium
LB 1453	Douglas Village Ayr Road Douglas Arms Hotel	Category B Listed Building	283527	630679	Medium
LB 1454	Douglas Village Bell's Wynd, Douglas Heritage Museum (Former St Sophia's Episcopal Church)	Category B Listed Building	283553	630961	Medium
LB 1456	Douglas Village Douglas Parish Church	Category B Listed Building	283760	630967	Medium
LB 1463	Uddington Village, Konisberg	Category B Listed Building	286254	633488	Medium
LB 1487	Douglas Village 74 Main Street Sun Inn	Category B Listed Building	283608	630918	Medium
LB 1489	Douglas Village Mansefield	Category B Listed Building	283629	630540	Medium
LB 1496	New Mains	Category B Listed Building	284806	631396	Medium
LB 6372	Suspension Footbridge, Elvanfoot	Category B Listed Building	295399	617601	Medium
LB 6458	Crawford, Post Horn Hotel Including Block to Rear and Detached Block.	Category B Listed Building	295228	621030	Medium
LB 6667	Crawford, Carlisle Road, Former Parish Church	Category B Listed Building	295556	620833	Medium
LB 7445	Lamington Parish Church and Graveyard, Including Boundary Walls and Headstones	Category B Listed Building	297816	630937	Medium
LB 7446	Lamington, Glebe House Including Outbuilding, Walled Garden, Gatepiers, Gates and Sundial	Category B Listed Building	297887	631068	Medium
LB 7447	Lamington, Trinity Chapel Including Headstones, Boundary Walls, Gatepiers and Gates	Category B Listed Building	298105	631119	Medium
LB 7453	Lamington Village, K6 Telephone Box	Category B Listed Building	298017	631079	Medium
LB 13402	West Toun, Coalburn, Statue Of A Highlander	Category B Listed Building	282800	633800	Medium
LB 14172	Fatlips Castle	Category B Listed Building	296844	634041	Medium
LB 14196	Roberton Church	Category B Listed Building	294531	628728	Medium
LB 14198	Old Bridge, Roberton	Category B Listed Building	294423	628640	Medium
LB 14199	The Cottage, Roberton	Category B Listed Building	294438	628667	Medium
LB 19621	Wiston Lodge, Including Clachan Cottage, Kennels Cottage and Shieling Cottage	Category B Listed Building	295767	632225	Medium
LB 19622	Wiston Lodge, Stable Court	Category B Listed Building	295877	632329	Medium
LB 51662	Lamington Bridge	Category B Listed Building	297110	630270	Medium
LB 51663	Lamington, Brookside	Category B Listed Building	298050	631070	Medium
LB 51666	Lamington, Laundry Cottage, including boundary walls	Category B Listed Building	297980	631100	Medium
LB 51669	Lamington, The Cottage	Category B Listed Building	297970	631150	Medium
LB 51671	Lamington, Tinto View and Hawthorn Cottage	Category B Listed Building	298020	631100	Medium
CA 268	Douglas	Conservation Area	283638	630878	Medium
WoSAS 10061	Weston Mound	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	283059	628399	High
WoSAS 10064	Shiel Burn Enclosure; Turf Bank	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	282990	626590	High
WoSAS 10066	Andershaw Sheepfold (possible)	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	283155	625725	High
WoSAS 10078	Andershaw Chapel; Burial-ground; Well	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	283133	624725	High
WoSAS 12680	Glencaple / Fagyad Hill House Platform	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	292000	621790	High
WoSAS 10130	Whiteside Hill Farmstead; Rig-and-furrow Cultivation; Enclosures	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	289450	633250	High
WoSAS 10432	Roberton Earthwork	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	295025	629085	High
WoSAS 10459	Roberton / Moat Farm Motte	NSR (Site of Schedulable Quality)	294020	627050	High