

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY BASELINE – TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.1

for

GLENVERNOCH WIND FARM.

On behalf of Energiekontor UK Ltd.

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1	OCTOBER 2024	Donald Sutherland PRINCIPAL HERITAGE CONSULTANT	Laura Garcia SENIOR DIRECTOR (HERITAGE)	N/A
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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Pegasus Group have been commissioned by Energiekontor UK Ltd to undertake a Cultural Heritage and Archaeology baseline for land at Glenvernoch, immediately north of Penninghame Forest, Dumfries and Galloway.
- 1.2. This baseline has been prepared as an Appendix to and in support of the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Chapter within the Glenvernoch Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report.
- 1.3. The Proposed Development will consist of the construction, 35-year operation and subsequent decommissioning of up to 13 wind turbines including associated development.
- 1.4. Principal components will comprise:
 - 13 turbines up to 200m to blade tip;
 - Associated turbine transformers;
 - Associated turbine foundations;
 - Hardstanding areas for erecting cranes at each turbine location;
 - On-site tracks connecting each turbine;
 - Underground cables linking the turbines to the substation;
 - Borrow pits for the extraction of stone on-site;
 - A temporary construction compound;
 - On-site substation;
 - Battery storage;
 - A new access onto the A714; and
 - Off-site highway works.

Site Location and Land-use

- 1.5. The Proposed Development is located in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. The Site is centred at approximately easting and northing co-ordinates (E)235247, (N)573276. The closest settlements to the proposed turbines are the village of Glentworth, located approximately 2.8km north of the Site, and the town of Newton Stewart which is located approximately 7km south-east of the Site. The nearest main highway is the A714 which runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site. The Proposed Development is located immediately north of Penninghame Forest and 0.3km east of Loch Ochiltree. The Site covers an area of approximately 780ha incorporating grassland and modified bog. The Site is principally used for grazing.

2. Methodology

Search Areas

- 2.1. To gather baseline historic environment data, the following search areas have been utilised. For designated assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, gardens and designed landscapes on Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes compiled by Historic Environment Scotland (HES), battlefields listed on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields compiled by HES and World Heritage Sites), a search area of 10 km was used taken from the Site boundary.
- 2.2. Professional judgement has been used to assess assets beyond this distance to ensure assets with the potential to experience an impact from the Proposed scheme have been identified and assessed.
- 2.3. Based on the recommendations of Dumfries and Galloway's Archaeology Service, all Historic Environment Record (HER) data was provided out to a 1km buffer from the Site boundary, with Historic Environment Record (DGHER) provided, along with data for regionally significant assets where wider views are an important element of their setting out to 5km.

Sources

- 2.4. The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:
 - Historic Environment Scotland data download portal – for up-to-date information on designated historic assets;
 - Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environment Record – for data on NRS sites and undesignated historic assets;
 - Historic-Land-use Assessment Data for Scotland obtained from HES data download portal;
 - Mapping from the National Library of Scotland website and other sources;
 - Documentary sources, including online resources such as Scotland's Places and grey literature reports including EIARs and baselines for other wind farm schemes in the area;
 - Modern and historic aerial photographs held at the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) and using Google Earth; and,
 - Online resources including Ordnance Survey Open Source data; geological data available from the British Geological Survey.

Site Visit

- 2.5. A site visit was undertaken by a Principal Heritage Consultant on 23rd-24th July 2024. The site visit was used to visit identified historic assets, to visually assess the assets and elements of their setting.

- 2.6. The visibility throughout the site visit was clear allowing good and clear long-distance views from the assets situated on hilltops across the landscape.

Consultation

- 2.7. Consultation has been undertaken throughout the preparation of the application, from the Scoping stage onwards. The details of the consultation are set out in the table below:

Consultee	Summary of Response	Where & How Addressed
Historic Environment Scotland 02/10/2023	Formal Scoping Opinion – Identified an initial list of historic environment assets with the potential to experience impacts: • Deil's Dike (SM1966) • Middle Bridge of Cree, cairn (SM1943) • Loch Ochiltree crannogs (SM2266) • Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Monuments along the River Cree (SMxxx) • White Cairn, chambered cairn (SM1048) • White Cairn, chambered cairn (SM1049) • The Thieves Standing Stones (SM1044) • Drumfern Cairn and remains of Stone Circle (SM1019) • Drumwhirn, cairn north of Boreland (SM1021) • Challoch, All Saints Episcopal Church (LB19190) Noted this list was not exhaustive. Endorsed methodology of Scoping to use the ZTV as a tool of assessment, but noted that views towards assets may also be important elements of their setting, and should be considered, where appropriate. Accepted 10km study area proposed, but noted that where the ZTV identified assets beyond 10km which have long-distance views that contribute to their significance, it will be important to assess the impacts of these. Identified specific assets for which visuals might be useful as part of the assessment, comprising: • Deil's Dike (SM1966)	The identified assets as well as other assets in the wider vicinity, both within, and beyond the 10km buffer have been considered within the baseline, and EIAR (paras. 7.52–7.59), where appropriate. A ZTV has been used to inform the assessment, but has not been used exclusively, having been informed by professional judgement. Visualisations have been prepared for the suggested assets, supplemented by landscape visualisations which have provided illustrative views from certain assets.

	• Middle Bridge of Cree, cairn (SM1943) • Loch Ochiltree crannogs (SM2266) • White Cairn, chambered cairn (SM1049) • Challoch, All Saints Episcopal Church (LB19190)	
Historic Environment Scotland 13/9/2024	Proposed viewpoints and draft visualisations were sent to HES on 13th September 2024. No response yet received.	Further wirelines have been prepared from additional assets not specifically requested by HES, to help inform the assessment.
Dumfries and Galloway Council 7/2/2024	No comments relating to heritage accompanied the Formal Scoping Opinion	N/A
Archaeologist – Dumfries and Galloway Council 03/06/2024	Email received in relation to HER search clarifying that for this type of development, usual HER data supply is all sites in the footprint and access +1km, regionally significant sites where longer distance views are a setting issue out to 5km and nationally significant assets, not all of which are designated, out to 10km. In addition Council designations such as Conservation Areas (Policy HE2) Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (Policy HE4) and Designed Gardens and Landscapes, both Inventory and non-Inventory (Policy HE6) are included out to 10km.	Data was obtained to the requested specifications and used for assessment purposes.
Archaeologist – Dumfries and Galloway Council 29/08/2024	Further discussions re the HER data and specific assets in the vicinity. It was noted that Deil's Dyke was likely to represent later feature(s) rather than form part of a wider, long-distance, prehistoric boundary feature.	Additional comments regarding the data and specific assets was taken into account and helped inform the assessment.

Assessment Methodology

Assessment of significance

- 2.8. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) 2019 defines an asset as being “a physical element of the historic environment – a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having cultural significance.” It goes on to define cultural significance as:

“Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects”.¹

- 2.9. Under policy HEP1 within HEPS 2019, more information is provided as to how to understand a place’s cultural significance and states that to understand a place’s cultural significance, the place itself must be understood. This involves:

“thinking about its physical and material elements – how much of it has survived or how much of it has changed through time, as well as its wider context and setting.”

- 2.10. Consideration is needed of non-visible elements (intangible) such as the knowledge and associations people have of a particular place.
- 2.11. It is also important to consider how different peoples or groups value a place – i.e. its social value.

Setting and Significance

- 2.12. It is known that there will be no direct effects from the Proposed Development upon any designated historic assets. Effects to designated assets will be through changes to their setting which contribute to their significance and special character.

- 2.13. NPF4 defines setting in the Glossary as:

“...more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape or townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.

‘Setting’ is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.”

- 2.14. The Historic Environment Scotland Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting 2020 guidance sets out the definition of setting as:

“‘Setting’ is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.”

¹ HESPS 2019. P5

2.15. The guidance also states 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 Assessment Methodology

2.16. The assessment of the setting of historic assets will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the Historic Environment Scotland Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting 2020. This guidance promotes an iterative, staged approach as follows:

- 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;
- Stage 3 – evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

2.17. Following this, mitigation of identified impacts and proposals to enhance the setting of assets can be considered.

Assessment of Impact

2.18. HEPS identifies that the following is required to understand the likely impact of proposed actions or decisions:

- Assess and predict the likely level of the impact of proposals on the historic environment, context, asset or place; and,
- Make the level of impact clear so that it can inform decision-making.

2.19. HEPS defines impact as follows:

“The effect of changes on the historic environment is often referred to as the impact. This can be neutral, positive or negative. There can be impact on the physical elements of a place or on its setting, if its surroundings are changed so that our understanding, appreciation or experience is altered. Changes in the historic environment can also affect people’s associations with a place or its setting, and their responses to it.”

2.20. It is important to note that it is considered that an asset can be assessed as experiencing a significant effect in EIA terms, but that the overall integrity of the setting of an historic asset would not be adversely affected. The significance of effects in EIA terms does not dictate the acceptability or otherwise of a development. In addition, a major adverse effect (or any effect considered “significant” in EIA terms) is not in itself unacceptable.

2.21. Policy 7 of NPF4 sets out the key tests when considering development in the setting of a listed building at paragraph c) which states:

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

- 2.22. The key test when assessing the impact of a scheme on the setting of a Scheduled Monument is set out in paragraph h) of NPF4 which states:

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

i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;

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

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

- 2.23. The NPF4 definition of a Scheduled Monument within the glossary states:

“Scheduled monuments are archaeological sites or monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland who maintains the schedule. Works to Scheduled Monuments are regulated by Historic Environment Scotland through their Scheduled Monument Consent process.”

- 2.24. There is no definition of *integrity* within NPF4 however, it is considered that an appropriate setting would be one where the integrity is retained and the integrity would be retained where the understanding and appreciation of an asset was retained. This interpretation is supported by other S36 application decisions².

- 2.25. The test of the integrity of the setting sets a high threshold. It goes to the core of what is the cultural heritage value of an asset. In order to approach an effect which would materially adversely affect the integrity of the setting of a monument, the impact would have to be such that it would have a major level of change to an element which makes a fundamental contribution to the setting.

- 2.26. In order to assess whether the integrity of the setting of an asset will experience an adverse effect from the proposed scheme, the guidance set out in the Historic Environment Scotland *“Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting”*, guidance note of 2020 will be used, specifically Step 2 and Step 3. Step 2 of the guidance sets out the definition of the setting of an asset. It states *“the setting of a historic asset comprises our present understanding and appreciation of its current surroundings, and what (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings combined with subsequent historic changes.”*³.

² Paragraph 4.39, Case Ref: WIN -130-1 Creggan Wind Farm: Land North East of Glenbarr, Kintyre. 8th February 2017

³ HES, 2020. *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. P9

- 2.27. Setting is described in the Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting document produced by HES in 2020. This defines setting as “the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.”⁴ It is in these terms that the effect upon the integrity of the setting should be assessed.
- 2.28. An important consideration when identifying and subsequently assessing the impact of development upon the setting of an historic asset is that setting is not a purely visual concept. The glossary of NPF4 defines setting thus:

“Setting is more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape or townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.

‘Setting’ is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.” (NPF4, 2023 – Glossary).

⁴ HES, 2020. *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*

3. Legislation & Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1. This section of the Report sets out the legislation and planning policy considerations and guidance contained within both national and local planning guidance which specifically relate to the site, with a focus on those policies relating to the protection of the historic environment.

Legislation

- 3.2. Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- 3.3. Section 59(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 states that:

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

- 3.4. Legislation relating to Scheduled Monuments is contained within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended. Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

Planning Policy & Advice

- 3.5. This assessment and the EIAR have been undertaken in accordance with the following national and local policy and advice.
- 3.6. The National Planning Framework for Scotland (NPF4), adopted 13th February 2023, sets out the Scottish Government’s spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments, and national planning policy; it replaced NPF3 and the Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). Policy 7 of the Framework relates to heritage. Relevant paragraphs are set out below:

Policy 7

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

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

...

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

- i. architectural and historic character of the area;***
- ii. existing density, built form and layout; and***
- iii. context and siting, quality of design and suitable materials.***

...

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

- i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;***
- ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or***
- iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.***

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

j) Development proposals affecting nationally important Historic Battlefields will only be supported where they protect and, where appropriate, enhance their cultural significance, key landscape characteristics, physical remains and special qualities.

...

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

Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations. When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.

Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) 2019

- 3.7. The HEPS 2019 sets out the broad and overarching policy to support decision-making at national and local levels for developments affecting the historic environment and emphasises that we all have a duty of care for the shared historic environment,
- 3.8. HEPS set out six principles which underpin decision-making with regards to the management of the historic environment. The six policies are:

“HEP1 – Decisions affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.

HEP2 – Decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations.

HEP3 – Plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources, should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment.

If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.

HEP4 – Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate.

If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.

HEP5 – Decisions affecting the historic environment should contribute to the sustainable development of communities and places.

HEP6 – Decisions affecting the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of the potential consequences for people and communities. Decision-making processes should be collaborative, open, transparent and easy to understand.”

Planning Advice Note 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology

- 3.9. PAN 2/2011 provides advice and information, supporting the SPP. It provides guidance to decision-makers in matters relating to archaeology and provides further information on aspects of SPP in relation to the decision-making process and sets out the requirement for decision-makers to balance the importance of an archaeological feature against the benefit of the Proposed Development where impacts may arise.

- 3.10. Paragraph 5 and 6 state:

“5. In considering planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites. World heritage sites are of international importance and scheduled monuments are of national importance and should be preserved in situ and in an appropriate setting. However, not all archaeological sites and monuments are of equal importance.

6. In determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features. The weight that should be given to archaeological considerations will depend on a number of factors, including:

- **the relative rarity of the archaeological feature concerned;**
- **the completeness of the feature / whether it is a particularly good example of its type;**
- **the historical or cultural associations of the feature;**
- **the value given to the feature by the local community;**
- **the potential value of the feature as an in situ educational or research resource; and**
- **the potential value of retaining the feature for tourism or place-making.”**

3.11. In consideration of planning decisions, PAN 2/2011 is clear in setting out in paragraph 24:

“Each case must, however, be assessed on its individual merits, taking into account archaeological policies in the development plan together with all other relevant policies and material considerations.”

Local Planning Policy

3.12. Planning policy relevant to this application is found within the Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2, adopted October 2019 with supplementary planning guidance set out within Wind Energy Development: Development Management Considerations, February 2020.

3.13. Within the Dumfries and Galloway Local Plan 2, relevant policies relating to the historic environment are Policies HE1: Listed Buildings, HE2: Conservation Areas, HE3: Archaeology, HE4: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, HE6: Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and HE8: Enabling Development.

3.14. Policy HE1: Listed Buildings states:

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

a) Alterations

proposals to extend or alter a listed building respect the appearance, character and features which contribute to its listing as a building of special architectural or historic interest; and

the layout, design, materials, scale, siting and the future use shown in any development proposals are appropriate to the character and appearance of the listed building and its setting; and

proposals for a change of use will not result in loss of character or special architectural or historical features. Proposals to extend or alter a listed building should include written justification demonstrating a full and proper understanding of the character and special interest of the building.

b) Demolition or Partial Demolition of Listed Buildings Proposals that involve the demolition or substantial demolition of a listed building or buildings or structures within its curtilage will only be supported where it is demonstrated that one of the tests below is met:

the building is not of special interest; or

the building is incapable of repair; or

the demolition of the building is essential to the delivery of significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community; or

the repair of the building is not economically viable and that it has been marketed at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential restoring purchasers for a reasonable period.

c) Recording Schemes In considering proposals that involve the alteration, demolition or partial demolition of a listed building or buildings or structures within its curtilage the Council will require that a scheme for recording of the building is submitted, agreed with the Council and implemented by the developer where there will be loss of historic fabric, detail or changes to the general arrangement.

The Historic Built Environment Supplementary Guidance provides further information in respect of justifying the design of alterations or extensions, the evidence required in the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland 2019 for demolition to be supported; and Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) survey information for recording the existing fabric."

3.15. It is noted there is no provision in this policy for the consideration of preservation of the setting of listed buildings when considering the effect of development proposals.

3.16. Policy HE2: Conservation Areas states:

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

new development, as well as alterations or other redevelopment of buildings, will preserve or enhance the character, appearance and setting of the conservation area through appropriate design, general scale, massing and arrangement, use of materials and the detailing of such development; and

the quality of views within, from and into the conservation area will be maintained or enhanced.

In the case of the proposed demolition of any building in a conservation area, if the Council considers that the building, either in itself or as part of a group, is of value to the character or appearance of the area, the Council will require to be satisfied that retention, restoration and, where appropriate, sympathetic conversion to some other compatible use is not practical before considering proposals for demolition.

If the building is of little townscape value, demolition may be approved if its structural condition rules out retention at a reasonable cost or its form or location makes re-use extremely difficult.

Where redevelopment of the site is proposed, prior to granting consent for demolition, the Council must be satisfied that the proposals for the new building will protect or enhance the appearance of the conservation area.

The Historic Built Environment Supplementary Guidance and individual conservation area character appraisals and management plans provide further advice regarding development proposals in conservation areas, including any requirement for a design and access statement."

3.17. Policy HE3: Archaeology states:

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

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

the development preserves or enhances the appearance, fabric or setting of the site or asset in situ; and/or

where there is uncertainty about the location, extent or significance of these assets an agreed scheme of assessment and evaluation to inform the application is included with the proposal; and/or

due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the site or asset in relation to the long-term benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.

b) Where, due to exceptional circumstances, development is to proceed and the preservation of historic assets in situ including buildings is not possible, a scheme of mitigation involving excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving and any other measures appropriate to the case has been agreed with the Council. The Historic Built Environment Supplementary Guidance provides further advice in respect of this policy."

3.18. Policy HE6: Gardens and Designed Landscapes states:

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

the development protects or enhances the significant elements of the garden or landscape in situ; and

due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the asset in relation to the longterm benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.

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

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

Boundaries are shown on Map 7 and the Proposals Maps."

- 3.19. Supplementary Guidance for the Historic Built Environment includes additional information on how enabling development will be assessed."
- 3.20. Within the 2020 Wind Energy Development: Development Management Considerations identifies that:

"H23 Two effects may arise from wind turbine development. These are direct and indirect.

Direct Effects: Construction work of any sort within 20m of a feature may result in significant damage and/or destruction to directly related deposits no longer visible above ground but still likely to be present beneath the turf. Sufficient distance needs to be given between turbines and archaeological features to ensure that the possibility of damage is minimised such as in the case of potential damage or destruction from collapse of the supporting tower or a sheared turbine blade. In most instances this distance will be much greater than 20m.

Indirect Effects: Settings of historic assets are of fundamental importance to understanding, appreciating and experiencing sites in the environment. For example:

- *The impacts of large or medium sized turbines on views to and from archaeological sites can be substantial.*
- *The impact of turbines (of any height) on intellectual, cultural, associative, aesthetic and spiritual forms of appreciation can also be considerable.*
- *The location of turbines can impact on the historic interest of sites, public access, amenity, perceptions of individuals and local communities, and the economic benefit that such sites generate. These factors need to be assessed to ensure that they will not be adversely affected."*

- 3.21. The Wind Energy Development: Development Management Considerations sets out in sections H24-H26, the considerations required with regards to the historic environment. It states:

“H24 When there is likely to be an impact on the historic environment and/or the cultural heritage, the developer must consider and assess potential effects on the aesthetic, historic, social and intangible/spiritual sensitivities. Assessment of potential effects on setting should include consideration of the following:

why the historic site is located where it is;

general views and sight-lines to and from the site;

non-visual perceptions;

people’s appreciation of the place;

how the surroundings contribute to its historic interest;

the significance of public access, amenity and associated economic benefits.

H25 Likewise when assessing the magnitude and significance of change, the following issues, are pertinent:

the significance of the heritage assets and their settings;

proximity – including factors such as noise or visual intrusiveness;

prominence – for instance, a ridge or hill dominated by a historic defensive structure is likely to be adversely affected by a development interfering with the dominance scale and cumulative impacts, consideration of which will also be informed by professional advice from other disciplines;

sensitivity of heritage assets to changes in setting.

H26 The resulting assessment of significance of change may be such that a proposed development is deemed to be unacceptable.”

Guidance

- 3.22. Historic Environment Scotland have issued a series of guidance notes under the Managing Change heading. These are intended to provide assistance and guidance when working on projects which may affect the historic environment.
- 3.23. The guidance documents of relevance to this assessment are:
 - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2020); and
 - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes (HES 2020).
- 3.24. In addition, Historic Environment Scotland, in collaboration with Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot) have produced a guide to provide information and help practitioners to undertake Environmental Impact Assessments. The 2018 Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook will be referenced during the production of this assessment.

4. Heritage Baseline

Site Visit

- 4.1. A site visit was undertaken between 23rd–24th July 2024 by a Principal Heritage Consultant. The site visit was undertaken to visually assess identified assets and their setting.
- 4.2. During the site visit, a visit to the Proposed Development was undertaken, with key areas and specific assets visited. The entirety of the Site was not walked over due to its size and ground conditions, however a review of LiDAR data and satellite imagery was undertaken to assess the Site and its potential for archaeology in more detail.

Previous Archaeological Works

- 4.3. A small number of previous archaeological events have taken place within the immediate surroundings of the site. These are outlined in Appendix 1, with locations mapped on Figure 7.11 of this report.
- 4.4. The results of these works are discussed below, where relevant to the potential archaeological resource of the site.

Topography and Geology

- 4.5. The topography of the Site is gently undulating, with the lowest points being located adjacent to the A714 at approximately 50m AOD. There are pockets of small hills within the central areas of the Site rising to 90m AOD, 100m AOD and 105m AOD, before the land rises in the north-west of the site at Butter Cairn (164m AOD) and Top of the Fell (184m AOD).
- 4.6. The Proposed Development Area contains a number of small streams and burns running through the area including Boughty Burn in the north.
- 4.7. The bedrock geology of the Proposed Development Area is mapped as being variable, predominantly comprising Portpatrick Formation – wacke in the south, within occasional bands of Glenwhargen Formation – wacke, while in the north the geology is predominantly mapped as Kirkcolm Formation, wacke. A band of Moffat Shale Group – mudstone is also mapped as running across the northern portion of the Site.
- 4.8. No superficial deposits are mapped across the majority of the Site, however localised areas of peat are recorded in some areas of the Site. Some small areas of Alluvium – silt, sand and gravel are also mapped towards the north of the Site.

Baseline Overview

- 4.9. The 10 km study area identified 27 scheduled monuments with 25 of these located within the ZTV. Professional judgement has been used to assess the scheduled monuments that fell outside of the ZTV to ensure they did not have a setting which included or had historic associations with assets within the ZTV and thus have the potential to also experience impacts. None of the assets which fell outside the ZTV were considered to have a setting relating to assets within the ZTV and have therefore been discounted from further

assessment. A full list of all the scheduled monuments within the 10 km search area can be found in Appendix 1, with the assets within the ZTV highlighted.

- 4.10. The 10 km search area identified seven Category A listed buildings, with four located within the ZTV. 65 Category B listed buildings were identified, with 25 lying within the ZTV. It should be noted that a number of the listed building reference numbers are duplicates within the gazetteers, covering a number of buildings, for example reference LB17037 is duplicated twice as it refers to both the garden cottage and walled garden at Cumloden. Again, listed buildings lying outside of the ZTV were assessed to ensure they had no shared setting with assets within the ZTV.
- 4.11. The 10 km study area contained 71 Category C listed buildings. When the ZTV was applied this reduced the number to 38.
- 4.12. The 10 km search area identified one Conservation Area which fell within the ZTV.
- 4.13. No gardens listed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes were located within the 10 km.
- 4.14. The 10 km search area did not identify any battlefields listed on the statutory Inventory.
- 4.15. An assessment was undertaken of the assets outside the ZTV, but it was considered that none shared a setting or had any key or designed views which would mean that they had the potential to experience an impact.
- 4.16. Figures 7.1–7.10 in Appendix 2 of this report show all of the heritage assets within the respective search areas, followed by all of assets within the ZTV. Figures 7.11–7.14 show the HER data provided by DGHER.

Prehistoric (pre AD400)

- 4.17. Two elements of potential prehistoric archaeology are recorded within the Site, which comprise a single findspot, and the Deil's Dyke Scheduled Monument.
- 4.18. The findspot is recorded within the north of the Site and comprises a flint knife (ref. MDG2661). Little information is provided regarding this findspot, however, it is noted that it was found at House of Hill, perhaps referencing the House-o-Hill Hotel which lies c.530m north-east of the Site. It is therefore possible that this has been mis-located, and the findspot comes from beyond the Proposed Development Boundaries.

Deil's Dyke

- 4.19. The Deil's Dyke (ref. MDG2696) is recorded c.95m west of the Site by the HER, but this is based on a central point, with the Scheduled area recorded as extending into the west of the Proposed Development Site (HES ref. SM1966). Although identified as a prehistoric linear earthwork of domestic and defensive nature by the Scheduling description, no further information on the asset is provided by Historic Environment Scotland; the asset was Scheduled on 11th March 1954. The Dumfries HER records the features as a probable boundary, and noting that during an OS visit in April 1976, the footings of a stone wall c.1m wide were observed, and that *"It is no more than a boundary feature with the ground to the S showing signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation."*

- 4.20. The feature is tentatively dated from the Iron Age to the 19th century by the HER. Nominally, this boundary ditch forms part of the wider 'Deil's Dyke' which was apparently a great linear earthwork, "extending across south-western Scotland from Loch Ryan to the Solway coast near Annan."⁵ This supposed feature is almost certainly a 19th-century construct, which has amalgamated a series of separate and unrelated features into a non-existent, continuous boundary feature.⁶ Despite this, the misconception of this as a long-distance, regional feature appears to persist, and it is noted that, in their scoping response, the Cree Valley Community Council reference the Deil's Dyke as "a rampart constructed by the Novantae to demarcate their territory in the period after Roman influence ended in Galloway." This is notably not an opinion shared by the Archaeologist for Dumfries and Galloway, who considers the wider boundary feature to be a 19th century fiction (A. Nicholson, Dumfries and Galloway LPA Archaeologist, pers. comm. 29th August 2024).
- 4.21. With regard to the stretch recorded as extending into the proposed development Site, in his review of the various sections of the Dyke, it is recorded by Graham as follows:
- "From east of Loch Ochiltree to Glenvernoch (iii. S.W. and iii. S.E.;325739-332737; Inventory, No. 397). The western part of this section of the Deil's Dyke, which begins—as marked on the O.S. map—on the crest overlooking Loch Ochiltree, corresponds with a stretch of robbed stone dyke, not showing any conspicuous signs of antiquity and only about 5 feet thick at ground-level. It might well have marked a boundary—as if between Glenruther and Ochiltree. Further east, however, just south of the summit of Glenvernoch Fell, it is clearly seen to be the head-dyke of enclosed ground which extended rather farther up the hillside than the modern fields of Glenruther, the change of direction noted in the Inventory being made simply to form one side of a wide passage leading out to the moorland. East of this passage the straight work that is marked on the map resolves itself into a series of slightly curving sections, which mark the upper ends of contiguous enclosed strips; and it is ultimately lost in a tangle of old steadings and enclosures—mostly small in size and irregular in shape—in the valley falling east-north-east out of square 3373. No distinctive work suggesting the supposed Deil's Dyke could be seen running, as Train states, towards Glenvernoch farm."***⁷
- 4.22. As noted in Graham's description, the section within and adjacent to the Site is variable but predominantly appears to comprise portions of field boundaries. A review of LiDAR data supports Hamilton's assessment of the feature, which clearly relates to areas of rig and furrow at its western extent, forming the western and northern field boundary associated with these features. The boundary feature continues eastwards, continuing to apparently form the northern boundary of enclosures to the south, before curving southwards. At this point it diverges from the posited line of the Scheduled Monument, with no apparent continuation of the feature across the small valley which holds the burn (Plate 1, Plate 2, Plate 3). The line of the Scheduled area continues in this direction, picking up a separate curvilinear boundary feature on broadly the same alignment, further to the east, which appears to be related to separate enclosures east of the valley (Plate 1Plate 2).

⁵ Graham, A., 1951, 'The Deil's Dyke in Galloway', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. 83, 1948–9, p.174

⁶ *Ibid.*, p.184–5

⁷ *Ibid.*, p.178

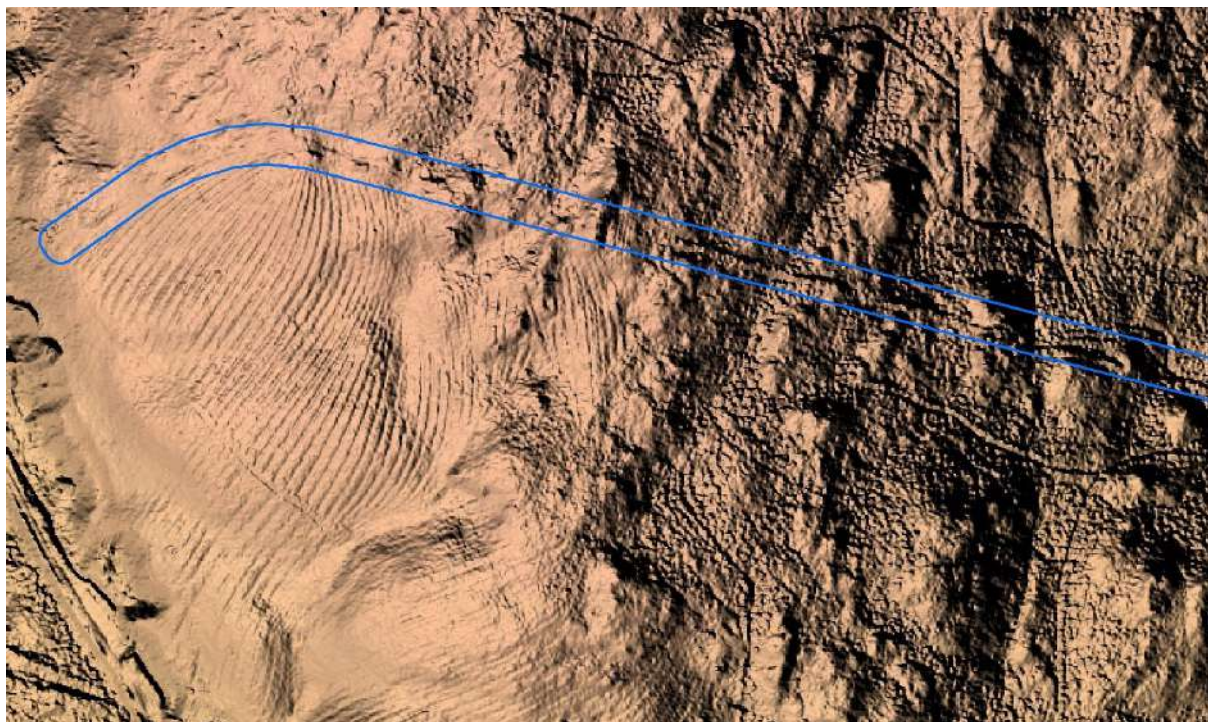


Plate 1 Western extent of Deil's Dyke (bound in blue), as suggested by the Scheduled area, overlaid on LiDAR data (Az.: 225; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

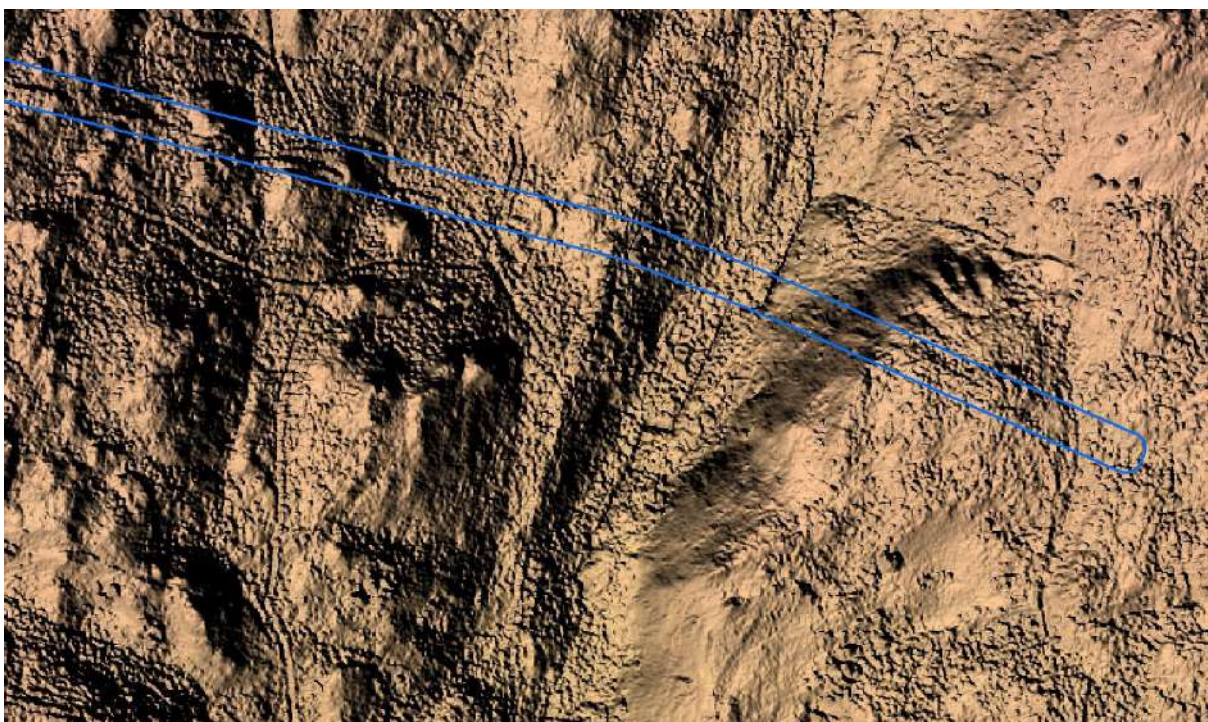


Plate 2 Eastern extent of Deil's Dyke (bound in blue), as suggested by the Scheduled area, overlaid on LiDAR data (Az.: 225; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

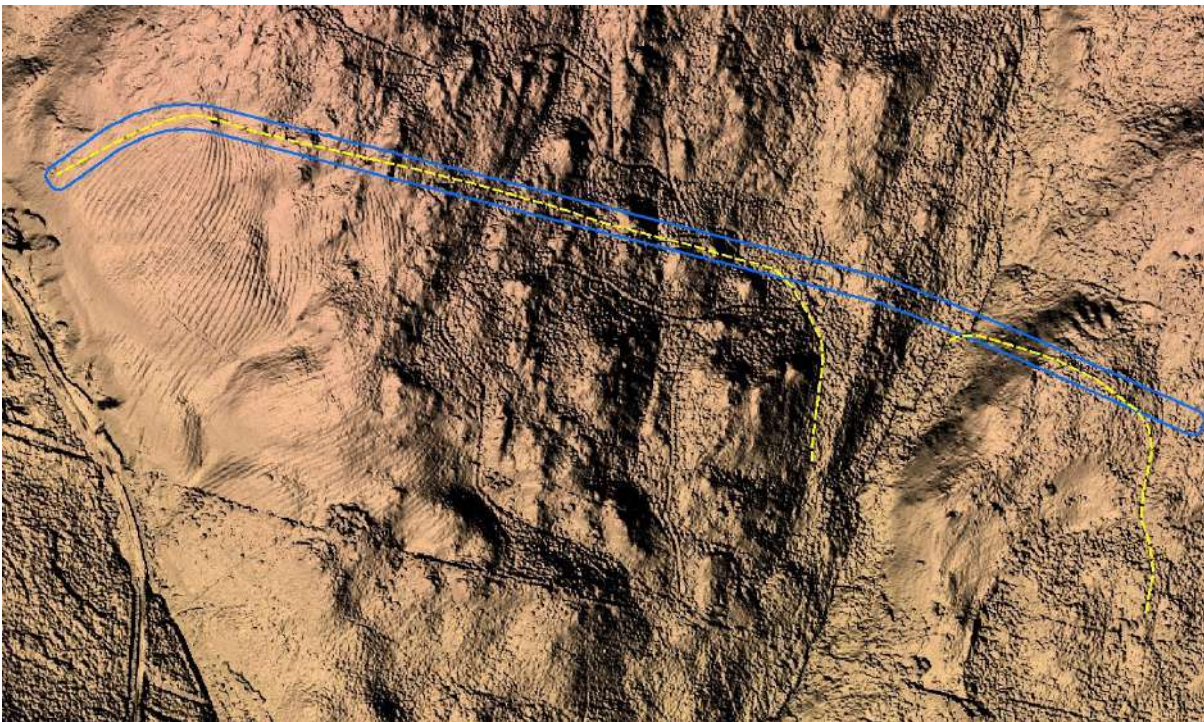


Plate 3 Alignment of Deil's Dyke (bound in blue), as suggested by the Scheduled area, with alignment of boundary features observable in LiDAR data marked by yellow dashed line (Az.: 225; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

4.23. The findings of the LiDAR data are supported by observations made during the Site visit, with no clear traces of a continuing boundary feature observed in the small valley. The footings of the likely boundary features could be observed at several points along the alignment(s) as indicated by the LiDAR data, however the feature(s) were generally not readily appreciable.

4.24. The Deil's Dyke will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Development, with the nearest proposed turbine lying c.435m north-east of the asset, and >450m north-east of the line of the feature(s) as indicated by the LiDAR data. Potential impacts with regard to setting will be considered below.

Other prehistoric archaeological features

4.25. A number of other elements of prehistoric archaeology are also recorded in the vicinity of the Site, comprising:

- Middle Bridge of Cree cairn, a possible Neolithic cairn on an East-West alignment, measuring c.23m x c.16m, overlooking the River Cree, c.20m north of the Site (ref. MDG2668);
- A possible burnt mound, comprising a turf-covered horseshoe-shaped stony mound c.7m x c.5m, and c.1m high, recorded during a field survey c.215m west of the Site (ref. MDG25335; EDG262);
- Clachaneasy Bridge cairn, a possible Bronze Age round cairn, recorded as being in poor condition and lying c.280m east of the Site (ref. MDG2660);

- Glassoch Fell, a possible Bronze Age cairn recorded c.775m south-west of the Site (ref. MDG21768); and,
- Possible clearance cairns c.370m south-east of the Site (ref. MDG2681), and c.890–960m north of the Site (ref. MDG11808 and MDG11816), which could potentially be of Bronze Age, or later date.

- 4.26. In the wider landscape a large number of prehistoric features including cairns, cup and ring marked stones, and standing stones are also recorded. A number of these are scheduled.
- 4.27. The number of cairns and prehistoric features within this landscape indicate that it was utilised during this period, most likely because of the valley location and access to resources. There is no evidence of settlement activity within the area but it is clear that this was a landscape utilised at points by groups during the prehistoric period.

Roman (AD77 – AD211)

- 4.28. There is no recorded evidence of Roman activity in the study area.

Medieval (AD400 – 1500)

- 4.29. Two records on the HER are located from this period are located within the Proposed Development boundary.
- 4.30. The former site of Clachaneasy/Kirkhobble/Kerychapell chapel is recorded within the east of the Site (ref. MDG2686). A group of four buildings, two with attached enclosures, are represented in this location on mid-19th century OS mapping, recorded as 'Kirkhobble' (Plate 4), although as noted by the HER, none of these buildings lie on an east-west alignment, as would be expected for a chapel. The site of the chapel therefore remains uncertain, with the HER noting that late-19th-century records note the ruins of the 'Caerhapple Chapel' as lying in a clump of trees on the west side of the road, somewhere between St Ninian's Chapel (c.1.5km south-east of Site), and Clauchaneasy (east of the Site). This has a different name than those referenced above, although if it relates to the same chapel, then its actual location may lie outside the Site, either to the east, within the area of woodland adjacent to the road and River Cree, or further to the south, closer to St Ninian's Chapel.
- 4.31. Similarly, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, dating to 1845, the ruins of Kery/Keir chapel are noted as being on "the right bank of the river Cree", near Kirkhobble, although it is mentioned that no ruins could be found by the author⁸. Early-20th century sources also note the chapel as lying at Clauchaneasy, which would likely place the chapel site east of the Proposed Development Area. Based on the available evidence, the remains within the Site at the recorded chapel location are considered more likely to relate to a former farmstead, given their orientation and layout, and the fact that at least two have attached enclosures. Some remnant rig and furrow is also observable to the west of the former buildings, on LiDAR data, supporting the likely agricultural nature of these buildings (Plate 5).

⁸ Richardson, Rev. S., 1845, New Statistical Account of Scotland: Penninghame, County of Wigton, Vol. IV, p.176

Regardless, the recorded former chapel site will not be affected by the proposals, with the nearest turbine located >1.1km away.



Plate 4 Recorded chapel site at 'Kirkhobble', with buildings as represented on the 1848 OS map (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

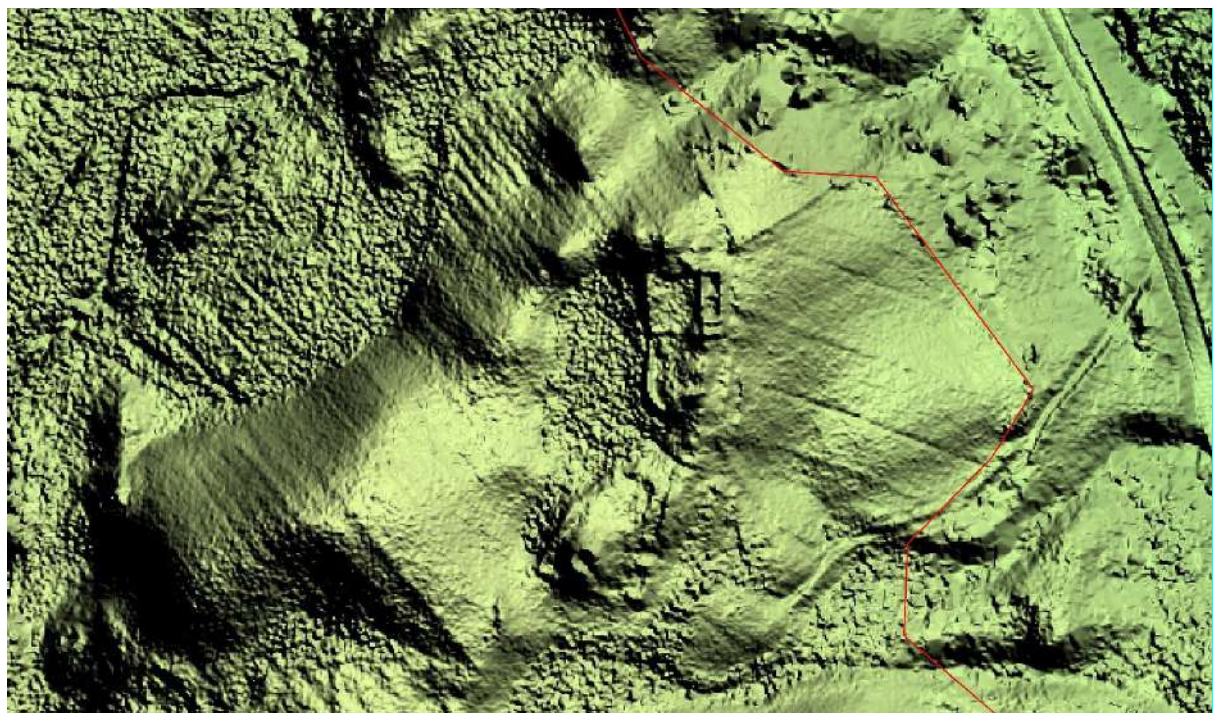


Plate 5 Building remains, enclosures and rig and furrow at Kirkhobble, observable in LiDAR data (Az.: 45; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

- 4.32. The other element of medieval heritage recorded within the Site, is Glenvernoch / Glenbarnach farmstead within the north of the Site (ref. MDG27023). The farm is still in use but is noted as having potential medieval origins. A U-shaped courtyard steading can be observed on the first edition OS map, dating to 1848, along with two detached buildings to the west, and south-west, one of which may have been a detached farmhouse (Plate 6). A new farmhouse was constructed in the later 19th century, and the two detached buildings are no longer extant. However, courtyard steading survives within the modern farm complex. The nearest proposed turbine location is >1.3km south-west of the farmstead, so any potential medieval remains associated with the historic farmstead will not be impacted by the proposals.

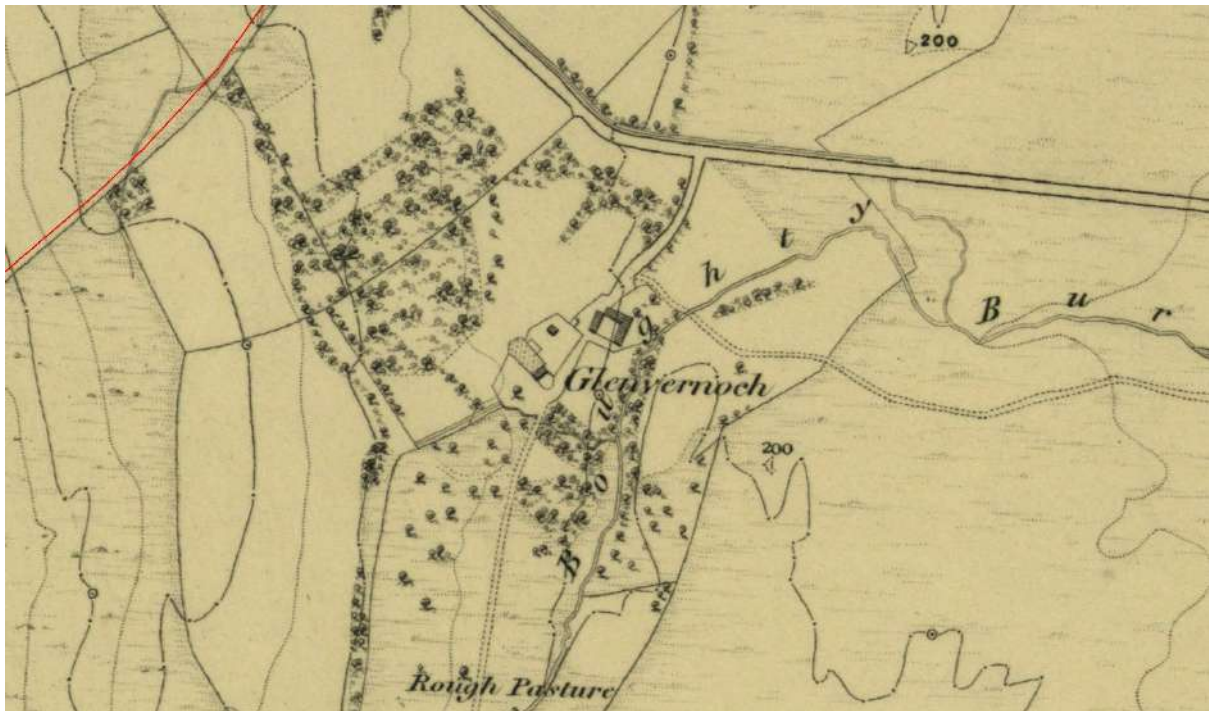


Plate 6 Farmstead at Glenvernoch, with buildings as represented on the 1848 OS map (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

- 4.33. There are a small number of other records from the DGHER dating from this period in the wider vicinity, which predominantly comprise historic farmsteads and/or relate to agricultural activity. These are not considered to be of direct relevance to the Site's archaeological potential so will not be discussed in detail here. However, they will be outlined in Appendix 1, with locations provided on Figure 7.12, Appendix 2.

Post-medieval (1500 – 18th Century)

- 4.34. Several features from this period are recorded within the Proposed Development Area by the DGHER, all of which relate to historic farmsteads and/or agricultural features. This is supplemented by information provided by the Archaeologist for Dumfries and Galloway who has provided additional dating for features identified from historic maps, aerial photographs, LiDAR etc., but which are not formally identified by the HER. Pegasus have also reviewed historic mapping and LiDAR data for the site, discussed in the narrative below.

- 4.35. The Proposed Development Site lies within the historic parish of Penninghame, in the County of Wigton. The Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-1845 (split into the Old and New) describes the north of the parish (in which the Site lies) in 1792 as having far inferior soil to the south, except for a few spots on the water and Loch of Cree, which if properly improved are capable of raising excellent crops. This is largely echoed in the New Statistical Account of 1845 when it is also noted that approximately 600 acres of the parish is under woodland, but that there is little natural wood, with all apparently being relatively recently planted and managed woodland.



Plate 7 Extract from Blaeu's 1654 Map of Galloway (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

- 4.36. The Site and surrounds are observable on Blaeu's 1654 map of Galloway (Plate 7) which shows the Site at a large scale. Although not detailed, woodland is represented along the eastern extent of the Site at this time and several farmsteads are named within the Site and its vicinity. This includes Glenbarranach (Glenvernoch), discussed above, but also Knock Vill (Knockville) which is recorded by the DGER (ref. MDG25445). Knockville is not named but is represented as a group of buildings with associated rig and furrow on the Roy Military Survey of Scotland, dated 1747-55 (Plate 8). Glenvernoch and Kirkhobble farmsteads (discussed in medieval section above) are also recorded within the Site on this map.



Plate 8 Extract from 1747-55 Roy Military Survey of Scotland



Plate 9 Farmstead at Knockville, and 'Sheep Rees' to the west, with buildings as represented on the 1847 first edition OS map (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

- 4.37. Knockville lies in the south-east of the Proposed Development Area. It is shown on the first edition OS map, dating to 1847, as comprising five buildings, aligned south-west to north-east, and two enclosures (Plate 9). A post-medieval sheep fold is recorded c.320m west by the farmstead by the HER (ref. MDG14793) which is annotated 'Sheep Rees' on the first edition OS map. By the late-19th century the farmstead had apparently fallen into dis-use, with the focus shifting to two new buildings to the north-east which are still extant. The remains of the former farm buildings to the south along with some remnant rig and furrow is observable on LiDAR data (Plate 10). The historic farmstead will not be impacted by the proposals, with the closest proposed turbine >1km from it.

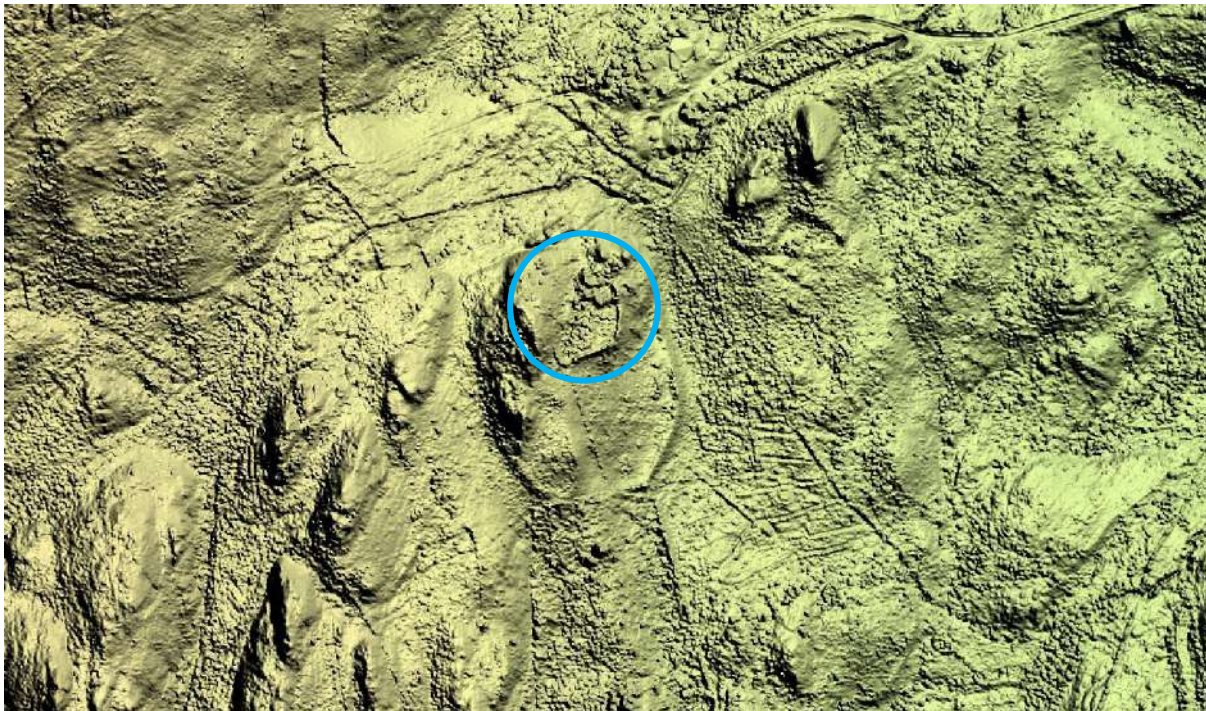


Plate 10 Building remains (circled in blue), enclosures and rig and furrow at Knockville, observable in LiDAR data (Az.: 45; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

- 4.38. Craigie farmstead is not depicted on either Blaeu's 1654 map or the 1747-55 Roy Military Survey but are recorded on the 1st edition OS map as a group of three buildings with associated enclosures (Plate 11). Craigie is recorded as by the DGHHER as a post-medieval farmstead within the west of the Proposed Development Area (ref. MDG14786). The remains of the former farm buildings lie within an overgrown/lightly wooded area but are observable along with some remnant rig and furrow on LiDAR data (Plate 12). The historic farmstead will not be impacted by the proposals, with the closest proposed turbine >135m from it.

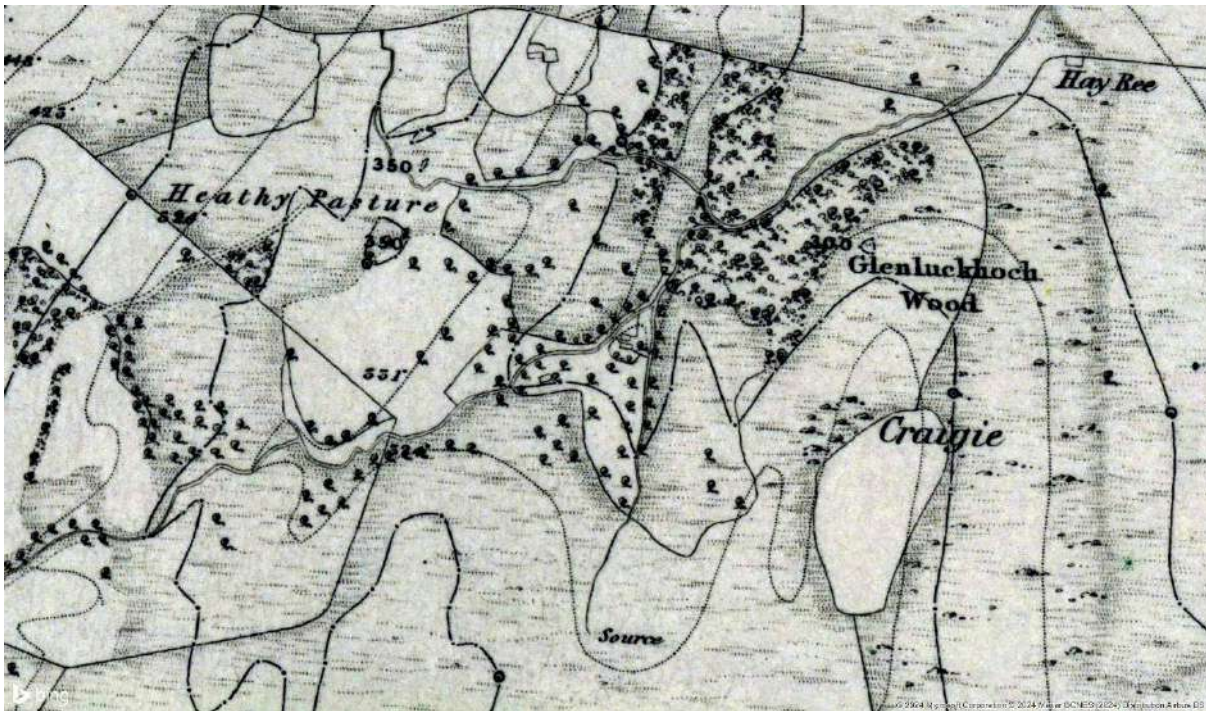


Plate 11 Farmstead at Craigie, with buildings as represented on the 1848 first edition OS map (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

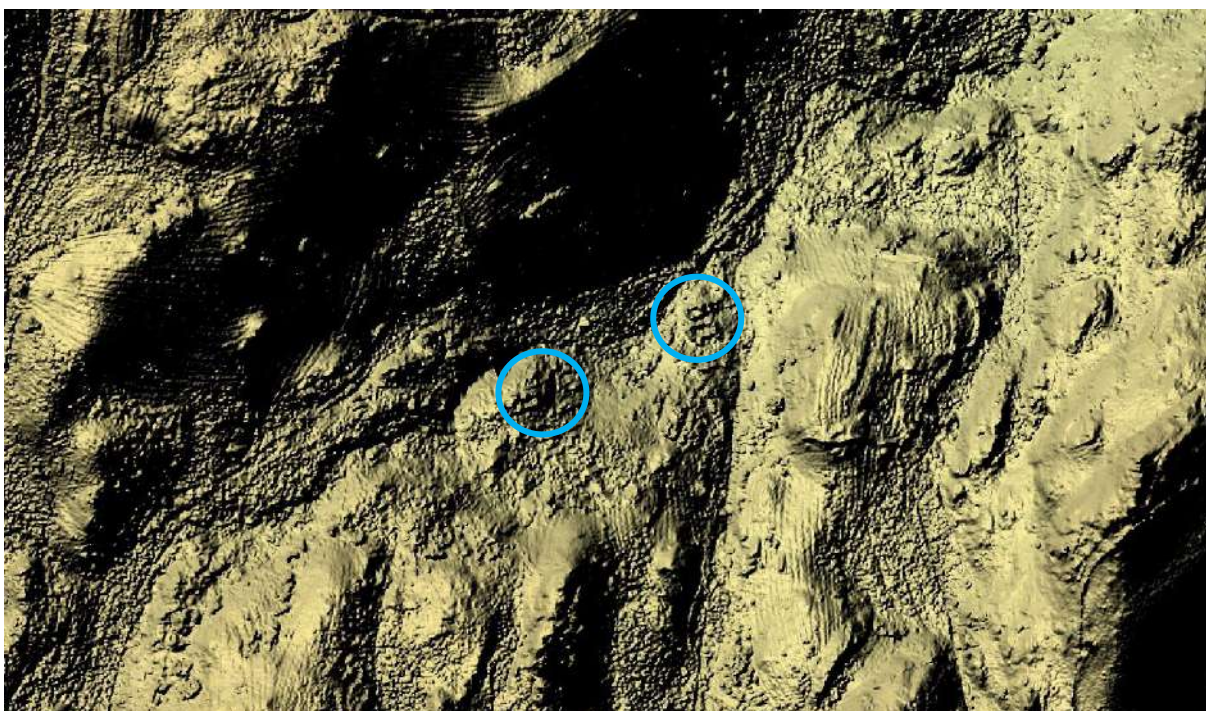


Plate 12 Building remains (circled in blue), enclosures and rig and furrow at Craigie, observable in LiDAR data (Az.: 315; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

- 4.39. Another former post-medieval farmstead is recorded within the east of the Site, and is named 'River Cree' (ref. MDG14816). The possible farm lies between Knockville and Kirkhobble and no farm is recorded in this location on either Blaeu's 1654 map or the 1747-

55 Roy Military Survey. Two buildings are shown on the 1st Edition OS map, with the annotation 'Hay Ree' (Plate 13). The remains of the western building are observable along with some localised, remnant rig and furrow and former enclosures on LiDAR data (Plate 14). The historic farmstead will not be impacted by the proposals, with the closest proposed turbine >615m from it.



Plate 13 Buildings associated with 'River Cree' possible farmstead, with buildings as represented on the 1848 first edition OS map (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

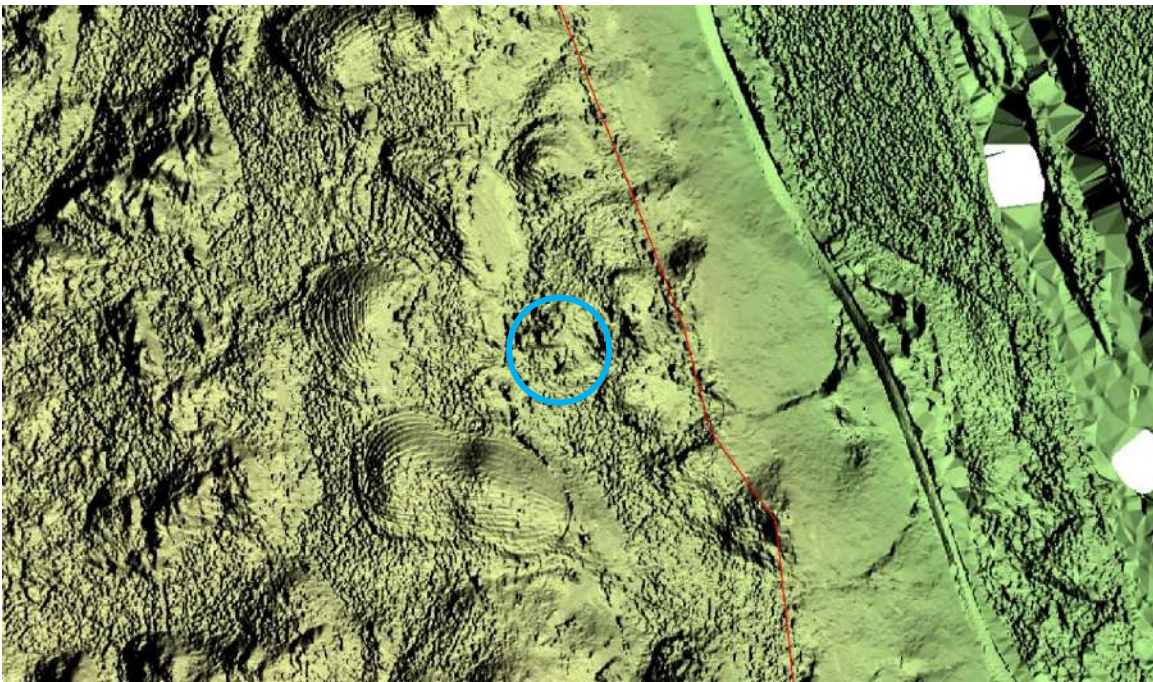


Plate 14 Building remains (circled in blue), enclosures and rig and furrow at 'River Cree', observable in LiDAR data (Az.: 90; Alt.: 45, Z-Factor: 20), courtesy of the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal

- 4.40. The only other elements of post-medieval heritage recorded within the Site, comprise several enclosures which are noted as being depicted on the 1st edition OS maps, dating to the mid-19th-century. This includes two small rectangular enclosures in the north (ref. MDG14814) and east (ref. MDG14815) of the Site. A larger, roughly oval-shaped enclosure is depicted east of the centre of the Site (ref. MDG14817). Remnant rig and furrow is and associated former field boundaries observable with this latter enclosure are observable in the LiDAR data. None of these former enclosures will be impacted by the current proposals.
- 4.41. A final possible former enclosure is recorded within the south of the Site, and again is noted as being visible on the 1st edition OS maps (ref. MDG14820). A review of the historic mapping however has not identified any enclosure in this location, with the 'pecked lines' referenced in the HER appearing to relate to topography rather than an enclosure. Regardless, the indicated location of this possible enclosure will not be affected by the proposals.
- 4.42. A review of historic maps, LiDAR data, and supplementary information provided by DGHER has identified several other agricultural features within the Proposed Development Boundaries, but that do not have HER references. This includes some sheep and hay rees, recorded on historic mapping. Enclosures and areas of remnant furrow are also identifiable across the wider area. Some of the proposed turbine locations are likely to coincide with some areas of remnant rig and furrow, however these are considered to be of low archaeological significance, and the impact to the overall areas would be very limited.
- 4.43. Recorded heritage in the vicinity is likewise predominantly represented by agricultural buildings and features, with a number of historic farmsteads recorded, along with field systems, and enclosures. Possible corn drying kilns and lime kilns are also identified in association with some of these features. As these are not considered to be of direct relevance to the Site's archaeological potential so will not be discussed in detail here. However, they will be outlined in Appendix 1, with locations provided on Figure 7.13, Appendix 2.

18th Century to Modern (1914 – present)

- 4.44. The Proposed Development area appears to have changed little through this period, largely remaining as rough, open pasture, with some localised areas of enclosure and improved land, focussed on the various farmsteads within the area.

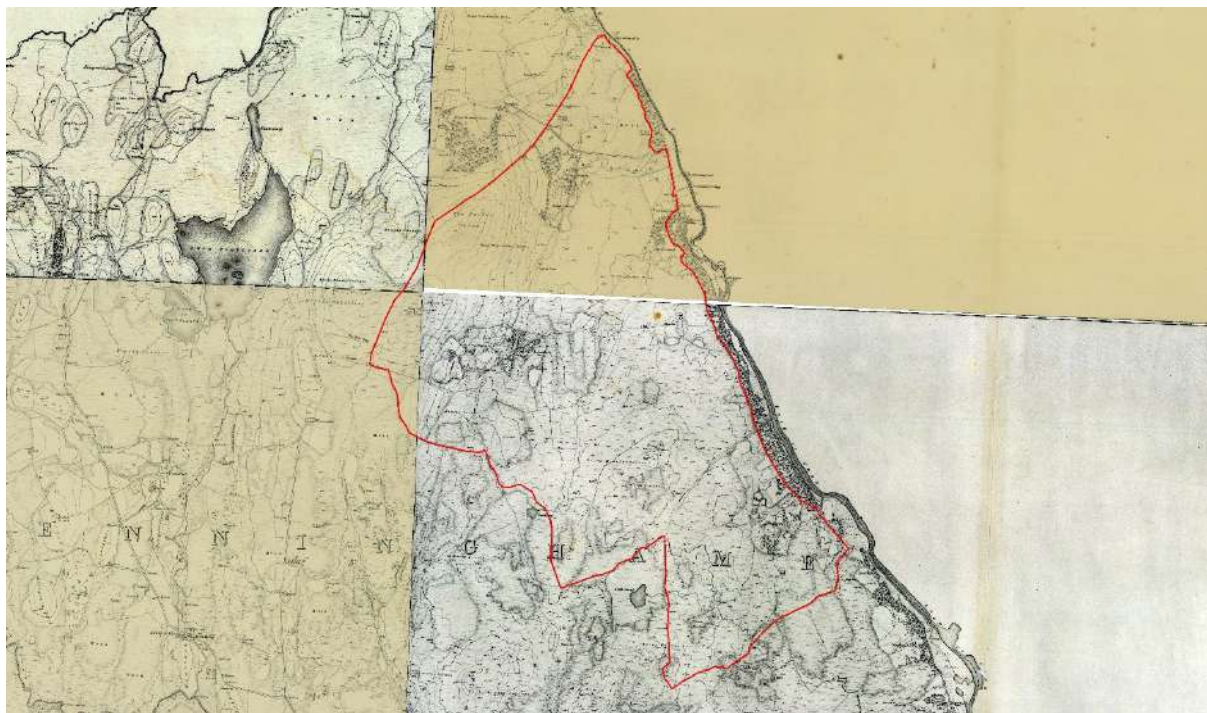


Plate 15: Composite of 1847-8 1st edition 6" OS map of Wigtownshire (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

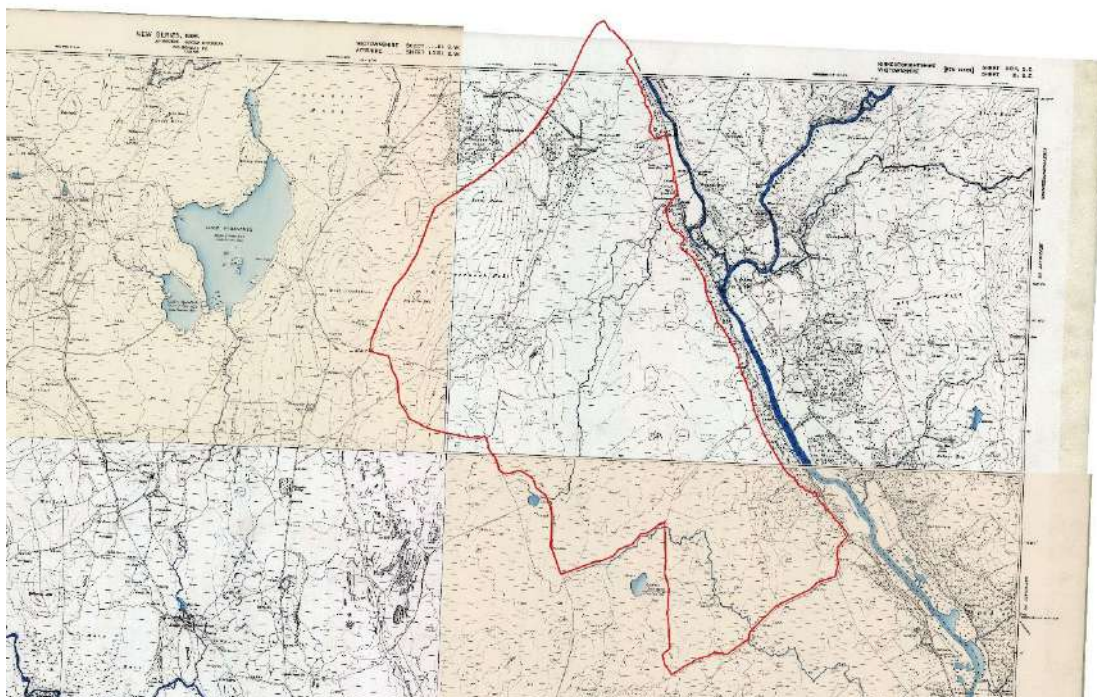


Plate 16 Composite of 1896 OS maps (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)



Plate 17 Composite of 1909 OS maps (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

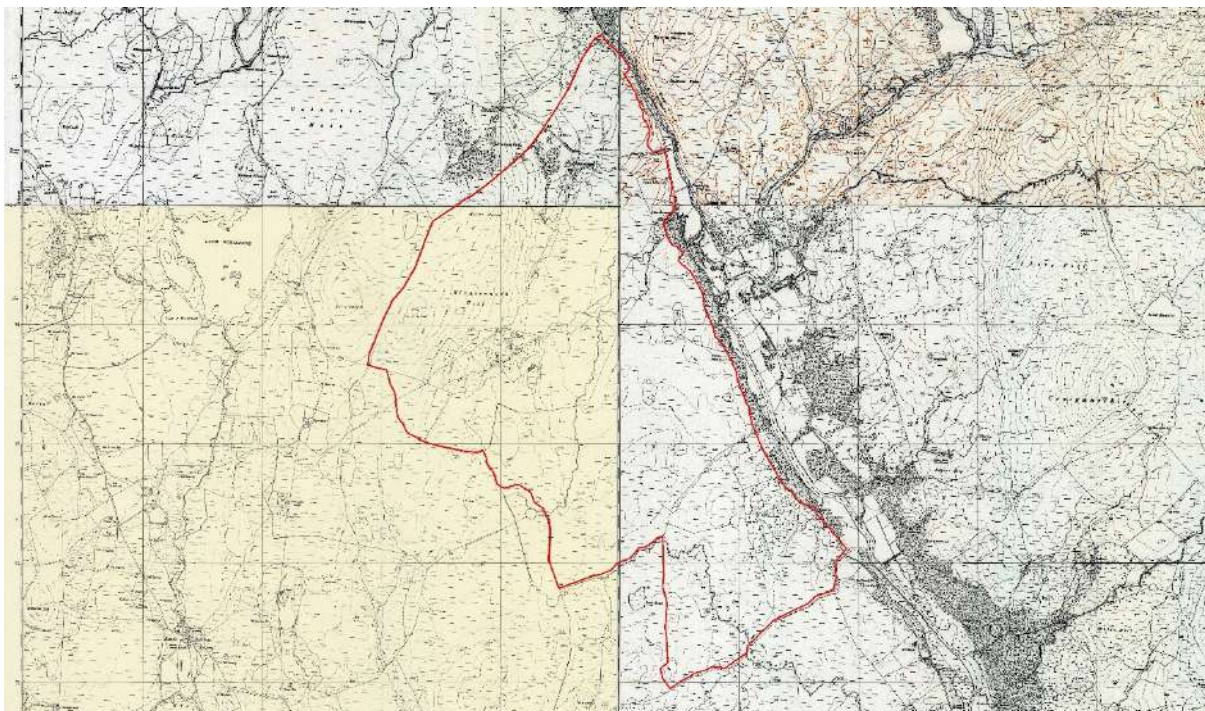


Plate 18 Composite of 1957 OS map (courtesy of National Library of Scotland)



Plate 19 1989 Aerial Photograph of northern portion of Site (National Collection of Aerial Photography: 000-000-085-133. All rights reserved)



Plate 20 1989 Aerial Photograph of southern portion of Site (National Collection of Aerial Photography: 000-000-090-846. All rights reserved)

- 4.45. A single element of modern heritage is recorded within the Proposed Development Boundary, comprising the site of an aircraft wreck (ref. MDG13049). Little information is provided about the crash site, but it is noted that a Mustang AG386 of 268 Squadron

crashed near Bargrennan on 10th April 1943. The potential crash site will be unaffected by the proposals, with the nearest proposed turbine c.1.65km away.

- 4.46. All other recorded heritage from this period in the vicinity comprises extant buildings. As these are not considered to be of direct relevance to the Site's archaeological potential so will not be discussed in detail here. However, they will be outlined in Appendix 1, with locations provided on Figure 7.14, Appendix 2.

Unknown

- 4.47. There are an additional three records in the DGHAR which cannot be confidently ascribed a period. They may not be typologically distinct or may not have had any investigation to establish a date and period for these records. As a result, some of these may not be of archaeological significance.
- 4.48. One of these is recorded with the Site. This comprises a findspot of a stone cup, formed from a waterworn boulder, which was found built into the wall of an outhouse at Glenvernoch, when it was demolished, recorded within the north-east of the Site (ref. MDG2669).
- 4.49. The other records of an unknown date located outside the Site boundary are not considered to be relevant to the understanding of the archaeological potential of the Site and as such are listed in the gazetteer in Appendix 1.

Historic Landscape Character

- 4.50. The Historic Landscape Assessment (HLA) mapping⁹ identifies the majority of the Proposed Development Site as being Rough Grazing, dating from the late-20th century to present. Some localised areas are recorded as 'Rectilinear Fields and Farms', which largely correspond to the extant and/or historic farmsteads within the Site and are dated from the 18th century to present. Some localised areas of late-20th century, 'Unenclosed Improved Pasture' and 20th century 'Plantation' woodland are also recorded.

Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

- 4.51. Although two elements of possible prehistoric archaeology are identified within the Proposed Development boundaries, there is a degree of uncertainty with regard to both records, with the first, comprising a findspot of a flint artefact, potentially having been mislocated. The second, comprising the Scheduled Deil's Dyke, is recorded as a possible prehistoric boundary feature. However, on review the section of the feature recorded within, and adjacent to the Site, is more likely to relate to former field boundaries and are more likely to be of medieval and/or post-medieval date, although earlier origins cannot be ruled out.
- 4.52. Otherwise, the only archaeological assets identified to date within the Proposed Development boundary comprise several historic farmsteads and agricultural features,

⁹ <https://hlamap.org.uk/>

some of which may have medieval origins, but which are predominantly likely to date from the post-medieval period.

- 4.53. It is anticipated that any further unknown archaeology within the Proposed Development is likely to be of early modern date and would be related to the agricultural history and use of the Site, for example unmapped sheepfolds or shelters. It is not considered that the Site has the potential to contain archaeology of national significance or commensurate to a Scheduled monument, other than the aforementioned Deil's Dyke.

5. Setting Assessment

- 5.1. The purpose of this section is to set out the significance of identified historic assets, designated and non-designated, identify and describe the setting of the assets and the contribution made to the significance of the assets by the setting. It will also be identified if, and if so, how and to what extent, the Proposed Development Area forms part of the setting of assets.
- 5.2. The Historic Environment Scotland Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2020) guidance sets out a staged approach to the assessment of the impact of a development on the setting of a historic asset or place. This is set out in more detail in the methodology section above. This baseline will undertake Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the methodology, with some elements of Stage 3 undertaken to reduce the number of assets considered in the EIAR.
- 5.3. As stated above, historic assets lying outside their prescribed study areas and outside of the ZTV were examined to consider if the site formed part of their setting and therefore required consideration, however none were identified. Consideration was made as to whether any of the heritage assets present within or beyond the various study areas include the site as part of their setting, and therefore may potentially be affected by the change represented by the Proposed Development.

Assets excluded from further assessment following staged analysis

Scheduled Monuments

- 5.4. A number of scheduled monuments have been excluded for further assessment at this stage because desk-based analysis and professional judgement have been applied and it has been considered that the assets do not have the potential to experience any change to the integrity of their setting from the Proposed Scheme. This is due to a number of factors including the distance from the Proposed Scheme and the type of asset being such that long-distance views do not form part of its setting. In addition, it is not considered that the Proposed Development Area forms part of the setting of these discarded assets, therefore changes within would not result in any change to the significance of the asset.
- 5.5. The Old Bridge of Minnoch lies c.2km north-east of the Site (ref. **SM4286**). This is a 17th or 18th century pack horse bridge over the Water of Minnoch whose importance lies primarily in its physical fabric which provides historic and architectural interest. The key elements of the asset's setting comprise the associated tracks and river. Wider views to and from this asset do not contribute to the importance or understanding.
- 5.6. Loch Maberry Castle, crannog lies c.4.55km west-north-west of the Site (ref. **SM1991**). No information on the asset is provided in the Designation description, although Canmore records indicate that it is likely to have early medieval or medieval origins, with later features also identified. Regardless, the ZTV only indicated at most, very limited visibility between the asset and the Proposed Development, due to the distance and intervening hills. Although the nature of the asset is uncertain, the key element of its setting is considered to comprise the loch, and the immediate shorelines from which it can be best appreciated, and from which it would have been approached. The Proposed Development is not therefore anticipated to impact its significance.

- 5.7. Boreland, chambered cairn lies c.4.7km south-east of Site and c.5.13km from the nearest proposed turbine location (ref. **SM1004**). No information is provided in relation to the asset by HES in the Designation description, however Canmore records note a horned long cairn, possibly of the Clyde group. The cairn is aligned roughly north-west to south-east and appears to broadly mirror the contours of the hill, with the entrance and façade at the south-eastern end. The cairn lies on the southern slope of a hill and based on its alignment the key views are clearly to the south and south-east, extending out across the lower-lying land, toward the River Cree and its estuary. Although the ZTV identifies some possible limited visibility of the Proposed Development from the asset, it is anticipated that the proposals will be largely screened by the block of modern forestry plantation which lies to the west of the asset, and views in the direction of the Site are not considered to be key or important. As such, the Proposals are not anticipated to impact the significance of the asset.
- 5.8. Skaith Mote, motte 700m SSW of Challoch, c.5.3km south-south-east of the Site (ref. **SM2023**). The motte survives as a c.2m high mound and currently lies within an area of woodland. More recent agricultural practices appear to have almost completely removed any rampart or ditch to the west, but an associated enclosure, formed by ramparts, extends east from the motte, down the slope, with an entrance at its southern end. The motte lies on an eastern terrace of Bank Hill, with land rising to its west and to its north, to Challoch Hill, and land falling eastwards. Modern forestry lies to the north of the asset, with agricultural land in the other directions. The asset principally derives its significance from its physical fabric, having historic and archaeological interest. The most significant elements of its setting are considered to comprise its immediate surrounds which have potential for associated archaeological remains. Based on the local topography, and alignment of the enclosure and entrance, it is considered that views and land eastward form the most important elements of its wider setting. The Proposed Development Site which lies distantly to the north is not considered to contribute to the asset's significance. The Proposed Development is not therefore anticipated to affect our ability to understand or appreciate the asset, nor impact its significance.
- 5.9. Cairn 400m E of Creebridge, lies c.7.86km south-east of Site (ref. **SM1017**). It is surrounded by modern development, lying in the east of Newton Stewart. Should the Proposals add any additional visible modern elements, these would be distant and glimpsed, and would be seen beyond existing modern built form. Therefore, the Proposed Development is not anticipated to impact the asset's significance.
- 5.10. Wood Cairn, cairn, Eldrig Fell lies c.9.01km south-west of the Site (ref. **SM1953**). It occupies a prominent location atop Eldrig Fell, allowing wide ranging views in most directions, such views already including other windfarms in closer proximity to the south-east and west. Key elements of the asset's setting primarily comprise the immediate surrounds including Eldrig Loch to the north, which the cairn overlooks, and other cairns to the north-west. The Proposed Development is not considered to form part of the settings of the asset that contributes to its significance, and is not anticipated to impact the significance of the Scheduled Monument.
- 5.11. The Minnigaff Old Church (ref. **SM1107**), and motte S of Monigaff Parish Church (ref. **SM11054**) lie >6.7km south-east of the Site. Both primarily derive their significance from their physical fabric, having respectively historic and architectural, and historic and archaeological interest. Although the ZTV suggested some possible partial, distant visibility, the assets were visited during the Site visit and the proposed Development is not

anticipated to be readily apparent. The key elements of the assets' setting comprise the immediate surrounds including the settlement of Minnigaff, and locally, topography formed by the confluence of the River Cree and Penklin Burn, with wider distance views extending southwards, away from the Site. The Proposed Development will not change the importance, nor does the site form part of the setting of these assets. There will therefore be no impact to the key characteristics of these assets, and they have not been taken forward for further assessment.

- 5.12. The Blackcraig lead mines, lade and miners' cottages, Blackcraig, c.9.53km south-west of the Site (ref. **SM13752**) have also been excluded from further assessment as the Proposed Development does not form part of the setting of any of these assets. Their key characteristics are formed by their archaeological and historic interest, in the information they provide for the exploitation of the natural resources of the area and in the emergence of new technology which enabled the increased yield of minerals and production of resources within the study area. The assets have historic interest in the information they provide for the exploitation of the land and the growth of industry in a traditionally agricultural economy. The setting of these assets is formed by their location – which was site specific. The location of these assets was deliberately chosen to enable the mineral extraction to take place, and to provide associated accommodation for the workers. The location of these assets was not chosen for an aesthetic reason or to take advantage of views. Views to and from these assets do not contribute to their significance as they do not help to better reveal the key characteristics of these assets. The ZTV has shown that there are likely to be partial views of the Proposed Development from small portions of these assets, however these will not impact or harm their significance.
- 5.13. The Wells of the Rees, wells 500m NNE of Killgallioch lie c.9.96km west of the Site (ref. **SM2002**). No information is provided in relation to the assets by HES in the Designation description, however Canmore records note three springs as being capped by domed structures c.3ft high, made of large, un-mortared stones, with square openings. They are reported to lie at the site of a former churchyard, with the wells having been created using stones from the church, but there is no evidence to corroborate this, and no gravemarkers are noted at the site. As wells, the key element of the assets' setting comprises the associated watercourses. The Proposed Development lies distant to the asset and is not considered to contribute to its significance through setting, it is also anticipated to be largely screened by intervening forestry. As such, it is not anticipated to impact the significance of this asset.
- 5.14. Several Scheduled Monuments are identified in the wider vicinity which are noted as having potential visibility with the Site, but which are located within, and/or are screened/surrounded by areas of commercial forestry. These comprise:
 - White Cairn, chambered cairn, c.1.95km north-north-east of the Site (ref. **SM1049**);
 - Cairn 750m NE of Cordorcan c.2.7km east of Site (ref. **SM10385**);
 - Hut circle and field system 1150 SE of Corrafeckloch c.3.8km north-north-west of the Site (ref. **SM4815**)
 - Cairn Kina, two cairns 960m ESE of Corrafeckloch c.4.2km north-north-west of the Site (ref. **SM1008**)
 - Cairnderry, chambered cairn, c.4.75km north-west of the Site (ref. **SM1007**);

- King's Cairn, chambered cairn 450m NE of Kirriemore, c.9.44km north-north-east of the Site (ref. **SM1030**);

- 5.15. Given the surrounds and locations of the above, the Proposed Development is not anticipated to impact the assets' setting or affect our ability to understand and appreciate them. It is accepted that commercial forestry has the potential to be felled, however there is no evidence at the time of preparation of this assessment that forestry will be felled in the area. In addition, even if this is the case, this is a dynamic landscape. The surroundings are ever changing – as is the nature of landscape containing commercial forestry.
- 5.16. Where appropriate, due to reasons of proximity to the Scheme, some of the above assets (e.g. White Cairn, chambered cairn) will be considered as part of the future baseline section of the ES Chapter.
- 5.17. The remaining scheduled monuments within the ZTV and 10 km study area have been assessed as having the potential to be affected by the scheme and are considered below.

Listed Buildings

- 5.18. Within the ZTV and 10km search area, there are four Category A Listed buildings, 25 Category B Listed buildings and 38 Category C Listed buildings.
- 5.19. It is not considered that the Proposed Site forms a part of the setting of the majority of the Listed buildings within the ZTV, nor do long-distance views towards the Proposed Development form part of their setting. The Proposed Development will also not interrupt, block impede or in any way distract from views between the majority of listed buildings within the study areas.
- 5.20. The nearest listed building to the Proposed Development is the Category C listed Middle Bridge of Cree, c.50m north-east of the Site (ref. **LB19278**). This is an early-19th century vehicular bridge, carrying the A714 over the River Cree whose importance lies primarily in its physical fabric which provides historic and architectural interest. The key elements of the asset's setting comprise the associated road and river. Views to and from this asset do not contribute to the importance or understanding.
- 5.21. Likewise, the Category B Listed Clauchaneasy Bridge c.135m east of the Site (ref. **LB19194**), Category C Listed Minnoch Bridge, c.720m east of the Site (ref. **LB19311**), Category B Listed Glasloch Bridge, c.2.5km south-west of the Site (ref. **LB10077**), and Category C Listed Lingree Bridge c.4.65km south-east of the Site (ref. **LB19193**) primarily derive their significance from their physical fabric, with the key elements of their setting being the associated rivers and roads. Views to and from these assets do not contribute to their importance or understanding.
- 5.22. The Category B Listed Bargrennan Church lies c.165m north of the Site (ref. **LB17047**). It was constructed in 1839 and is a rectangular-plan hall church whose importance lies primarily in its physical fabric which provides historic and architectural interest. The church lies within an area of woodland, with mid-19th century maps indicating that this woodland represents the historic surrounds of the church. Longer distance views to and from the asset are not therefore generally possible and are not considered to contribute to the importance or understanding of the asset.

- 5.23. Further to the north lie the Category C Listed, early-19th-century, Bargrennan School and Schoolhouse c.310m from the Site (ref. **LB17048**), and Category C Listed, early-20th-century, Garlies Lodge and Motor House c.770m from the Site (ref. **LB17058**). Both primarily derive their importance from their physical fabric, which have historic and architectural interest. The key elements of their setting comprise their associated landholdings along with the adjacent roads. The assets are well screened from the Site by intervening woodland adjacent to them, and longer distance views to or from these assets are not considered to their importance or understanding.
- 5.24. The Category C Listed Penninghame Open Prison (formerly Penninghame House), stables and walled garden are located >2.4 km to the south-east of the Proposed Development (ref. **LB19200**). The key element of these assets' setting is the historically associated former parkland and gardens, although this is now largely occupied by modern forestry. The Proposed Development does not form part of the setting of these assets and would not impact on the asset's significance.
- 5.25. Similarly, the key elements of Category B Listed Glencaird's, c.3.1km north-east of the Site (ref. **LB17059**), setting comprise the historically associated lodge, parkland and gardens. The Proposed Development does not form part of the setting of these assets and would not impact on the asset's significance.
- 5.26. The Category B Listed Castle Stewart lies c.2.9 km south-east of the Proposed Development (ref. **LB19189**). The Listed description identifies the building as comprising the ruins of a late-15th/early-16th century towerhouse, originally rectangular in plan, only the north and west walls survive. The building primarily derives its significance from its physical fabric, having architectural, archaeological, and historic interest. Canmore records identify that the castle is situated on a non-defensive site. Its current situation is within a later courtyard range, alongside more recent buildings. A non-inventory designed landscape, comprising parkland associated with the 19th-century occupation of Castle Stewart is recorded by the DGHER as extending to the north and west of the Site. Beyond the immediate settings, which have potential to hold associated archaeological remains, this former parkland is considered to form the most important part of the asset's setting. However, its relationship with this land has been degraded as much of the land is now occupied by modern forestry, and includes large agricultural buildings to the north of the asset. The former parkland does not extend to the Proposed Development boundaries, lying c.1.67km to the south-east. The Proposed Development is not therefore anticipated to affect our ability to understand or appreciate the asset, nor impact its significance.
- 5.27. Two Category B Listed farmhouses, Drannadow (ref. **LB17056**), c.2.6km south-east, and Challoch c.4.9km south-south-east (ref. **LB19192**) have also been excluded from further assessment. The Site does not form part of the landholdings historically associated with either, and the Proposed Development is not considered to form part of the setting of these, assets and would not impact on their significance.
- 5.28. There are no other listed buildings within 5 km of the Proposed Development. The majority of the other listed buildings are located within the core of settlements, such as Newton Stewart. However, there are also isolated buildings including houses, lodges, and buildings in the wider vicinity.
- 5.29. It is assessed, using professional judgement that the majority of the listed buildings located within the study area would not experience any change, impact or harm to their importance

or key characteristics as a result of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development does not form part of the setting of these assets, and nor would any glimpsed view of the Proposed Development impact or diminish the understanding of the importance of these assets, which for the majority, is expressed primarily through their physical fabric, with the setting making up a smaller aspect of their importance.

- 5.30. The only Listed building taken forward for further assessment is the Category A Listed Challoch All Saints Episcopal Church, c.4.5km south-east of the Site (ref. **LB19190**).

Conservation Areas

- 5.31. The ZTV identified one Conservation Areas within the 10km search radius, comprising the Newton Stewart Conservation Area c.7.1km south-east of the Proposed Development boundaries.
- 5.32. However, only a small portion of the Conservation Area falls within the ZTV, with only limited visibility of the proposals indicated within the north-eastern and eastern extent of the asset, within the Minnigaff character area. With regard to setting, the Newton Stewart Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan identifies that the *"The wider landscape is hilly and much of it is afforested but it is also grazing and recreational land."* Referenced views largely seem to be internal, identifying features and buildings within the Conservation Area. The rural surrounds and approach to Minnigaff to the east are also mentioned, however this is not in the direction of the Proposed Development. Views along the River Cree from the core of the Conservation Area will also be unaffected by the proposals. On review, it is not considered that any significant element of this Conservation Area would have visibility of the Proposed Development and was therefore excluded from further assessment.

Assets included for further assessment following staged analysis

Deil's Dyke – Scheduled Monument (Ref: SM1966)

- 5.33. As discussed above, the nature and origins of the Deil's Dyke are somewhat uncertain, with it being identified as a possible prehistoric boundary feature. A review of the feature in the vicinity of the Site however indicates that it is more likely to represent an amalgamation of various field boundaries associated with former enclosures to the south. While earlier origins of the feature(s) cannot be ruled out, it is considered more likely that these represent medieval and/or post-medieval field boundaries. Occasional footings of the boundary feature(s) survive along much of its length, but are not readily apparent in the valley, as discussed.
- 5.34. The feature as recorded extends across the southern slopes of two adjacent hills, crossing a narrow valley which holds a small burn. However, as observed, the feature appears to curve southwards, forming the northern boundary of enclosures on either side of the valley, which extend to the south. Due to the changing topography across which the feature extends, views are variable. However, while views northwards are sometimes screened by the upward slopes in this direction, long distance views are typically afforded to the west, south, and east.
- 5.35. The importance and key characteristics of this asset are formed by its physical fabric and its intrinsic archaeological and historic characteristics. Based on a review of the asset, it is considered that these provide evidence of probable medieval and/or post-medieval

agricultural land-use. As such, views from the feature are considered to be incidental rather than by design. The key element of the asset's setting is considered to comprise the enclosures to the south, which were encompassed by the boundaries, and any associated field boundaries.

- 5.36. Taking a highly precautionary approach, should the feature have early origins, and represent a former prehistoric boundary feature, it's function would still be to demarcate two separate areas. Whilst the view of the feature in the landscape would identify this as a boundary marker, it is not considered that the proposed turbines affect this – given the lack of visibility above ground today. As such, views do contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the remains of such a feature. As such, the Proposed Development is not anticipated to impact the significance of this heritage asset.

Middle Bridge of Cree, cairn – scheduled monument (ref. SM1943)

- 5.37. The Scheduled Monument of Middle Bridge of Cree, cairn (ref. **SM1943**) comprises a prehistoric burial cairn of likely Neolithic date, and lies c.10m north of the Proposed Development Boundaries, and c.2.55km north-east of the nearest proposed turbine. It is oval in shape, measuring c.23m east-west by 16m. The cairn lies at c.45m aOD, in a slight hollow, overlooking the River Cree to its east.



Plate 21 View facing north-eastwards towards Middle Bridge of Cree, cairn

- 5.38. The importance of this cairn lies primarily in its physical fabric and its intrinsic archaeological characteristics which provide evidence of probable Neolithic funerary

practises. The assets also have the potential to provide evidence of the culture and society who constructed these monuments through artefactual evidence preserved under the cairn, on the contemporary land-surface.

- 5.39. The setting of this asset is formed by the hollow in which it is located, and its situation overlooking the River Cree. Due to local topography, views southward and westwards are limited. Slightly longer distance views are afforded northwards, but these are not long-distance views. Views beyond the River Cree are likewise largely screened by the woodland in this direction, although occasional longer distance views are afforded to the hills and woodland beyond. The location of the cairn was clearly not chosen to afford long-ranging views, and it is considered that beyond the immediate surrounds of the asset, which have potential to hold associated archaeological remains, the nearby River Cree forms the most important element of the asset's setting. There are no particular views to other cairns within close proximity which could indicate a distinct, visual relationship.
- 5.40. The turbines of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be a visible feature within the south-westerly views from these assets. This will slightly reduce the contribution these views make to the heritage significance of the assets by adding modern infrastructure into these views. To ascertain whether this change in views impacts the ability to appreciate or understand these assets, and whether this would be a significant effect, further assessment is required, assisted by visual material. These assets will be taken forward into the EIAR.

Loch Ochiltree crannogs – scheduled monument (ref. SM2266)

- 5.41. The Loch Ochiltree crannogs lie c.1.23km west of the Proposed Development Boundaries, and c.2.15km west of the nearest proposed turbine. The boundaries of the Scheduled area cover three small islands within Loch Ochiltree. No information on the asset is provided in the Designation description, and very little information is available on Canmore records, with some uncertainty as to whether these are genuine crannogs.
- 5.42. The larger northern island is noted as holding the remains of a rectangular house, unlikely to pre-date the 18th century, and with no sign of defensive walls around the island. The smaller islet to the south is simply noted as having been previously recorded as a crannog, and the south-western islet is noted as having what appears to be an area of irregularly dumped stone, c.7m in diameter, and rising to c.0.5m above the level of the loch.



Plate 22 Remains of rectangular building on larger island in Loch Ochiltree

- 5.43. The remains of the stone building noted in Canmore records were observed during the site visit, with the island otherwise just comprising a low-lying, lightly wooded island (Plate 22).



Plate 23 Photograph taken from smaller island south of the main Loch Ochiltree islet

- 5.44. The smaller island to the south was likewise relatively low-lying and lightly wooded, with no obvious structural remains observed (Plate 23).



Plate 24 Photograph taken from Loch Ochiltree, facing north-eastwards, towards eastern extent of possible southern crannog, to other islets beyond.

- 5.45. The southernmost islet included in the Scheduled area comprises a small, rocky islet covered in small trees. No obvious signs of structural remains were observed at the eastern extent of the islet during the site visit (Plate 24).
- 5.46. Since the nature of these assets is uncertain, their significance also has a degree of uncertainty, however assuming these are genuine crannogs, their significance is principally derived from their physical fabric, which have archaeological interest. With regard to setting, the most important element of this is considered to comprise the surrounding Loch which will have informed their location and which has potential to hold associated archaeology.
- 5.47. Views from the possible crannogs are generally restricted by the woodland across them, but longer-distance across the loch are possible from their edges. Views southwards beyond the loch are generally restricted by the woodland plantations in this direction, while longer distance views across the land to the west and hills beyond are possible. The longest distance views extend northwards, down the loch, with views eastwards being restricted by the Hill of Ochiltree. The crannogs are best appreciated from the loch itself but can be observed as wooded islets from the surrounding landscape.
- 5.48. It is anticipated that there will be some partial views of the blades of some turbines beyond the Hill of Ochiltree, when viewing the possible crannogs from the western side of Loch Ochiltree. These are not considered to be particularly unique or key views of the crannogs,

and the blade tips will be observable beyond a modern agricultural landscape which includes existing elements of recent built form including overhead services, and buildings. The partial views do not interrupt or impede any long-distance views.

- 5.49. Whilst the intrinsic characteristics of this asset will not be impacted by the scheme, the potential contribution of these views to the significance of the asset needs to be assessed further with the aid of visualisations. This asset will therefore be taken through to the EIAR.

Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Monuments south-east of Proposed Development Area, overlooking the River Cree

- 5.50. A group of Scheduled Monuments lie within an Area of Archaeological Sensitivity to the south-east of the Proposed Development Area, occupying elevated positions overlooking the River Cree. These all comprise prehistoric ritual and/or funerary monuments. Due to their similarities in terms of nature, siting and general location in relation to the Proposed Development Area, they will be considered as a group. The grouped assets comprise:
- Drumfern, cairn and remains of stone circle, c.3.26km east-south-east of the Site, and c.3.81km east of the nearest proposed turbine (ref. SM1019);
 - The Thieves, standing stones, Blair Hill, c.3.55km east-south-east of the Site, and c.4.24km east of the nearest proposed turbine (ref. SM1044);
 - Napper's Cottage, chambered cairn c.3.99km east-south-east of the Site, and c.4.56km east of the nearest proposed turbine (ref. SM5676);
 - Dalvaird, cairn 320m NNE of, lies c.3.95km east of the Site and c.4.77km east of the nearest proposed turbine (ref. SM1015).



Plate 25 View of Drumfern cairn, facing north-east

- 5.51. With regard to Drumfern, cairn and remains of stone circle, the monument comprises a cairn c.10m in diameter and c.0.4m high, located on a south-facing slope. A stone circle c.26m across, with 7 surviving stones, none of which exceed 0.9m in height, lies approximately 27m east-north-east of the cairn. The Scheduled area comprises a rectangular area encompassing both features, and their area around them, in which evidence of their construction and inter-relationship may survive. The assets lie on the south-western slope of a hill overlooking the River Cree, and lie downslope of The Thieves standing stones, and Napper's Cottage chambered cairn which lie on the south-western/southern side of the same hill.



Plate 26 Photograph taken from northern side of Drumfern stone circle, facing southwards



Plate 27 Photograph of The Thieves standing stones, facing south-eastwards

- 5.52. The Thieves, standing stones, Blair Hill are recorded by HES as a prehistoric site, but no further information is provided in the Designation description. Canmore records the asset as comprising two standing stones c.6ft 8in, and 7ft 4in tall, approximately 14ft 6in apart, with a broken slab protruding from the turf between them; they are situated within a modern enclosure. As noted above, the asset lies on the south-western slope of a hill, in proximity to other prehistoric assets on the same slope.



Plate 28 View facing south-south-westwards along alignment of The Thieves standing stones (southern stone screened by visible northern stone)

- 5.53. Napper's Cottage, chambered cairn dates to the Neolithic period and is identified as a Clyde cairn. It appears to be oval-shaped, aligned east-west and is approximately 25m x 15m. Five chambers are identifiable within the body of the cairn, one in the east and two in each of the north and south sides. The chambers were investigated during partial excavations in 1922, although earlier disturbance appeared to have removed any artefacts prior to this. The cairn lies on the southern slope of the same hill as the above assets, lying south-east of The Thieves standing stones, and north-east of Drumfern cairn and stone circle.



Plate 29 Photograph taken from Napper's Cottage chambered cairn (visible on right hand side of photograph), facing southwards

- 5.54. With regard to Dalvaird, cairn 320m NNE of (sic.), the monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn, visible as an oval-shaped, upstanding mound. The cairn lies within rough moorland, on the south-western slope of hills to the north. It lies on slightly elevated ground between two burns (Cordorcan Burn to the north, and Black Burn to the south). While the ZTV does suggest visibility between the asset and some of the proposed turbines, views westwards from the asset towards the Site are generally limited by the intervening topography, particularly Craigmurchie hill, to the asset's west. Views from the asset are focussed south and south-westwards by the local topography.
- 5.55. All of the above assets primarily derive their significance from their physical fabric which has archaeological interest, providing evidence of prehistoric funerary and ritual practices. The key elements of their setting are primarily the immediately surrounding land which has potential to hold associated archaeological remains. The assets also contribute to one another's significance due to their proximity and situation on the same slope. While not necessarily contemporary, their placement in relation to one another was potentially deliberate.
- 5.56. While not all of the features were necessarily designed to be appreciable from a distance (e.g. the Drumfern cairn and stone circle are relatively diminutive), the assets were placed by design in prominent locations, overlooking the River Cree and low-lying land to the south-west. Local topography restricts views north-westwards (towards the Proposed

Development area) from both The Thieves standing stone, and Napper's Lodge chambered cairn, which have their most expansive views to the south. Views from Napper's Lodge are further focussed southwards across the landscape by a depression to the south (Plate 29). Similarly, the broadly north-north-east to south-south-west alignment of The Thieves standing stones focusses views in this direction (Plate 28). More expansive views are afforded to the south-west and west from Drumfern cairn, although the stone circle extends round a slight rise to the rear, so views are more limited from the northern side of this feature. However, as with the preceding assets views from Drumfern cairn appear to be focussed southwards.

- 5.57. Views from these assets form part of their setting, however these views are extensive and are therefore only considered to make a small contribution to the significance by helping to understand the prominent location and the relationship between the assets and the surrounding landscape. As noted above, the most important views from most of this group of assets are considered to be those extending southwards, with views towards the Proposed Development Site considered to be more peripheral. There are no particular views to other cairns within close proximity which could indicate a distinct, visual relationship. Whilst it is the case that there are a number of cairns within the wider landscape, the majority located on higher ground, given the chronological range of these monuments, possibly spanning centuries, if not millennia, it cannot be said with any certainty that there were ever any intended views between cairns which could be visible from these monuments.
- 5.58. The key element of the wider settings of these monuments is the Cree River valley. It is this relationship with the valley and the course of the river which seems to have dictated the location of these assets. The close proximity and survival of a number of prehistoric assets of a similar type in this area indicates that it was utilised during the prehistoric period and there is an appreciation of this area as a space which was re-used and memorialised by the societies and groups that passed through. The ability to appreciate the wider prehistoric landscape within the Cree Valley and the spatial relationship with the River Cree itself are elements which contributes to significance.
- 5.59. It is the case that the turbines of the Proposed Development will be a visible feature within the westerly views from these assets. This will slightly reduce the contribution these views makes to the heritage significance of the assets by adding modern infrastructure into peripheral views. To ascertain whether this change in views impacts the ability to appreciate or understand these assets, and whether this would be a significant effect, further assessment is required, assisted by visual material. These assets will be taken forward into the EIAR.

Drumwhirn cairn N of Boreland – Scheduled Monument (ref. SM1021)

- 5.60. Drumwhirn, cairn N of Boreland lies c.3.85km south-east of the Site, and c.4.23km south-east of the nearest proposed turbine. It comprises the remains of a possible long cairn, c.12' high, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. If it was a former long cairn then the monument would have been originally pear-shaped and c.135' long, tapering in at its southern end. The possible southern tail only survives at ground level however, with stones having been robbed from the cairn to form sheep pens around the base of the cairn. The northern end has also potentially been truncated by ploughing.



Plate 30 Photograph of Drumwhirn cairn, facing north-eastwards

- 5.61. The cairn lies at a lower elevation than the group of assets discussed above sitting on an elevated area of land on the lower south-western slope overlooking the Cree valley below. The situation and overall topography of the area allow for more panoramic views from the cairn than is afforded by the assets to the north.

- 5.62. The importance and key characteristics of this asset are formed by its physical fabric and its intrinsic archaeological characteristics. These provide evidence of the prehistoric land-use and ritual funerary activity of this area. The cairn also has potential to reveal evidence of the culture and society who constructed this monument through artefactual material and the contemporary land surface beneath the cairn.

- 5.63. The setting of this asset is formed by the hill upon which it is located, in which is a prominent location. This provides a vantage point from which panoramic views are available which take in a wide variety of landscapes including surrounding hills and along and across the Cree River valley to the north-west, west, and south. Views from the asset form part of the setting, however these views are so extensive and panoramic that they only make a small contribution to the significance by helping to understand the prominent location and the relationship between the asset and the surrounding landscape. There are no particular views to other cairns within close proximity which could indicate a distinct, visual relationship. Whilst it is the case that there are a number of cairns within landscape, the majority located on higher ground, it cannot be said with any certainty that there were ever any intended views between cairns which could be visible from this monument.



Plate 31 Photograph taken from Drumwhirn cairn, facing north-westwards, towards Proposed Development Site

- 5.64. It is the case that the turbines of the Proposed Development will be a visible feature within north-westerly views from this asset. This will slightly reduce the contribution this view makes to the heritage significance of this asset by adding modern infrastructure into the view. To ascertain whether this reduction in the contribution the long-distance view makes to the ability to appreciate the function of this asset, and whether this would be a significant effect, further assessment is required, assisted by visual material. This asset will be taken forward into the EIAR.

White Cairn, chambered cairn – scheduled monument (ref. SM1048)

- 5.65. The White Cairn, chambered cairn lies c.2.73km north of the Proposed Development area, and c.5.2km north of the nearest proposed turbine. It is identified as a prehistoric kerb cairn, surviving as a partly turf-covered, stony mound, c.18m in diameter, and c.2m high. It is noted as being slightly robbed to the south and with evidence of a small excavation in its top, but no evidence of a cist or chamber.



Plate 32 View of White Cairn (ref. SM1048), facing north-westwards towards asset

- 5.66. The monument is situated on an elevated piece of land on the southern slope of a hill, with small burns to the east and west, and overlooking the Cree River valley to the south. The situation of the asset allows for wide-ranging views particularly to the south and west with views to the north and east more limited by the upwards slope and woodland to the north, and by local topography and woodland to the east.
- 5.67. The importance and key characteristics of this asset are formed by its physical fabric and its intrinsic archaeological and historic characteristics. These provide evidence of the prehistoric land-use and ritual funerary activity of this area. The cairn also has potential to reveal evidence of the culture and society who constructed this monument through artefactual material and the contemporary land surface beneath the cairn.
- 5.68. The setting of this asset is formed by the hill upon which it is situated. This provides a vantage point from which panoramic views are available which take in a wide variety of landscapes including surrounding hills and along and across the Cree River valley to the north-west, west, and south. Views from the asset form part of the setting, however these views are so extensive and panoramic that they only make a small contribution to the significance by helping to understand the prominent location and the relationship between the asset and the surrounding landscape. There are no particular views to other cairns within close proximity which could indicate a distinct, visual relationship. Whilst it is the case that there are a number of cairns within the landscape, the majority located on higher

ground, it cannot be said with any certainty that there were ever any intended views between cairns which could be visible from this monument.



Plate 33 Photograph taken from White Cairn (ref. SM1048), facing southwards towards Proposed Development Site

- 5.69. It is the case that the turbines of the Proposed Development will be a visible feature within southerly views from this asset. This will slightly reduce the contribution this view makes to the heritage significance of this asset by adding modern infrastructure into the view. To ascertain whether this reduction in the contribution the long-distance view makes to the ability to appreciate the function of this asset, and whether this would be a significant effect, further assessment is required, assisted by visual material. This asset will be taken forward into the EIAR.

Challoch, All Saints Episcopal Church with boundary walls and gatepiers Category A listed building (ref. LB19190)

- 5.70. The All Saints Episcopal Church lies c.4.52km south-east of the Proposed Development Site. The building is an Early English aisleless church with chancel, vestry, and 2 porches. It was designed by W.G. Habershon, and A.R. Pite, and constructed in 1871-2 of squared whinstone with red sandstone ashlar dressings. The church was commissioned as a private Chapel by Edward J. Stopford Blair of Penninghame House and bequeathed to the Diocese in 1885.



Plate 34 Photograph of All Saints Episcopal Church, Challock, taken from road to south-east, facing north-westwards towards the church

- 5.71. The Statement of Special Interest in the Listing description notes that it is Listed Category A due to the complete survival of fine furnishings. The significance of the asset is primarily derived from its physical fabric and internal fittings, which have historic and architectural interest. Setting is considered to contribute but to a lesser degree. The key elements of the asset's setting are considered to comprise the surrounding churchyard, and historically associated Category B Listed rectory to the south. Penninghame House to the north is also considered to contribute due to the historic association, however there is no readily appreciable visible connection between the two due to the distance, intervening topography and vegetation.
- 5.72. The church is situated in an elevated position and is readily appreciable when approaching from both the north and south, along the A714. This is clearly by design, with the former personal Chapel being a clear statement of status. The church does not however have a tower and views outward from the church are considered to be largely incidental. The immediate, largely rural surrounds from which the asset can be best appreciated, and which views from the asset extend across are considered to make a minor contribution to the asset's significance through setting. Other than the elements discussed above, the wider surrounds, wider views from the asset are not considered to represent important elements of the asset's setting.



Plate 35 Photograph taken from adjacent to All Saints Episcopal Church, facing northwards, towards Proposed Development Site

- 5.73. Whilst the intrinsic characteristics of this asset and key elements of its setting will not be impacted by the scheme, the potential contribution of wider views to the significance of the asset needs to be assessed further with the aid of visualisations. This asset will therefore be discussed in more detail in the EIAR.

Glengruboch non-designated asset (ref. MDG21660)

- 5.74. Glengruboch is a non-designated asset (ref. MDG23660) which has been identified as being of potential national significance by the Dumfries and Galloway HER and lies c.2.3km north-north-west of the Site, and c.4.37km north-north-west of the nearest turbine. The monument comprises a turf-covered, penannular enclosure located on high ground immediately south of Glengrubich. It is formed by a stony, grass-covered bank c.0.5m high, and measures c.16.3m north-east to south-west, and c.12.6m across. The enclosure is identified as being broken on the south-east by a c.8.1m gap, and slightly expanded on the south-west and north-eastern extents; expansive views to the south and south-east are identified. The feature is recorded as an 'old fence' on the mid-19th century, 1st Edition OS map and its nature is uncertain, however it has been tentatively interpreted as a possible prehistoric ritual enclosure, perhaps relating to funerary activity.
- 5.75. Taking a precautionary approach, and assuming that this does represent a prehistoric feature, the importance and key characteristics of this asset are formed by its physical fabric and its intrinsic archaeological and historic characteristics. These provide evidence

of the prehistoric land-use and ritual funerary activity of this area. The enclosure also has potential to reveal evidence of the culture and society who constructed this monument through artefactual material and the contemporary land surface beneath the feature.

- 5.76. The setting of this asset is formed by the hill upon which it is situated. This provides a vantage point from which wide-ranging views are available which take in a variety of landscapes particularly to the south and south-east, across the Cree River valley. Views northwards and westwards are more restricted due to local topography and commercial forestry plantations in these directions. Views from the asset form part of the setting, however these views are so extensive that they only make a small contribution to the significance by helping to understand the prominent location and the relationship between the asset and the surrounding landscape. There are no particular views to other features within close proximity which could indicate a distinct, visual relationship. Whilst it is the case that there are a number of prehistoric features within the wider landscape, many of which are located on higher ground, it cannot be said with any certainty that there were ever any intended views between features which could be visible from this monument.
- 5.77. It is the case that the turbines of the Proposed Development will be a visible feature within southerly/south-easterly views from this asset. This will slightly reduce the contribution this view makes to the heritage significance of this asset by adding modern infrastructure into the view. To ascertain whether this reduction in the contribution the long-distance view makes to the ability to appreciate the function of this asset, and whether this would be a significant effect, further assessment is required, assisted by visual material. This asset will be taken forward into the EIAR.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1. This baseline assessment has identified a number of heritage assets, designated and non-designated which have the potential to experience change and impacts from the Proposed Development upon their key characteristics.
- 6.2. These assets will be taken forward and assessed within the EIAR.

Sources

Legislation, Policy and Guidance	
	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
	Scottish Government, <i>National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)</i> (Edinburgh, February 2023)
	Historic Environment Scotland (HES), <i>The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)</i> (April 2019)
	Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology
	Dumfries and Galloway Council, 2019. <i>Local Development Plan 2</i>
	Dumfries and Galloway Council, 2020. <i>Wind Energy Development: Development Management Considerations</i> .
	HES, 2020. <i>Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting</i>
	HES, 2020. <i>Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes</i> .
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1747–55	Roy Military Map – Lowlands
1847	1 st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map six inch Wigtownshire Sheet 8
1848	1 st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map six inch Wigtownshire Sheet 3

1848	1 st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map six inch Wigtownshire Sheet 7
1848	1 st Ed. Ordnance Survey Map six inch Wigtownshire Sheet 2
1896	Ordnance Survey Map six inch Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XXIII.SE
1896	Ordnance Survey Map six inch Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XXXI.NE
1896	Ordnance Survey Map six inch Wigtownshire Sheet III.SW
1896	Ordnance Survey Map six inch Wigtownshire Sheet VIII.NW
1909	Ordnance Survey Map six inch Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XXIII.SE
1909	Ordnance Survey Map six inch Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XXXI.NE
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1957	Ordnance Survey – NX37NW – A
1957	Ordnance Survey – NX37SE – A
1957	Ordnance Survey – NX37SW – A
1957	Ordnance Survey – NX37NE – A

Aerial Photography References

DATE	SORTIE	FRAMES	SCALE
21/05/1988	ASS/50788	86	24000
05/05/1989	ASS/61089	4	24000

Documentary Sources

AOC Scotland, 1993., <i>Forestry Survey: Glen and Merkland Farms, New Cumnock, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde</i>
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First Archaeological Services, 2000., <i>Penbreck Hill, East Ayrshire. Archaeological Desk-based Study</i>
GUARD, 2001., <i>Penbreck Wind Farm: Desk-assessment and Walkover Survey. Project 1073</i>
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Appendix 1 – Gazetteers of Historic Environment Data

Scheduled Monuments within 10km – assets within the ZTV are highlighted

REFERENCE	TITLE	PARISH	CATEGORY
SM4286	Minnoch, Old Bridge of	Minnigaff	Secular: bridge
SM4815	Corrafeckloch, hut circle and field system 1150m SE of	Minnigaff	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse
SM5676	Napper's Cottage, chambered cairn	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
SM10385	Cordorcan, cairn 750m NE of	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1044	The Thieves, standing stones, Blair Hill	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone
SM1004	Boreland, chambered cairn	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
SM1107	Minnigaff, Old Church	Minnigaff	Ecclesiastical: church
SM1021	Drumwhirn, cairn N of Boreland	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM2023	Skaith Mote, motte 700m SSW of Challoch	Penninghame	Secular: motte
SM2002	Wells of the Rees, wells 500m NNE of Killgallioch	Kirkcowan	Secular: well
SM1991	Loch Maberry Castle, crannog	Kirkcowan	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog; Secular: crannog (with post-prehistoric use)
SM1007	Cairnderry, chambered cairn	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1019	Drumfern, cairn and remains of stone circle	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1030	King's Cairn, chambered cairn 450m NE of Kirriemore	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
SM1041	Sheuchan's Cairn, chambered cairn, Highlandman's Rig	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
SM1048	White Cairn, cairn 910m NNE of Bargrennan Cottage	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1049	White Cairn, chambered cairn 630m W of Glentool School	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1966	Deil's Dike, linear earthwork, Hill of Ochiltree	Penninghame	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: linear earthwork
SM2266	Loch Ochiltree, crannogs	Penninghame	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog
SM7916	Garlies Castle	Minnigaff	Secular: castle
SM1953	Wood Cairn, cairn, Eldrig Fell	Kirkcowan	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM11054	Minnigaff, motte S of Monigaff Parish Church	Minnigaff	Secular: motte

SM1015	Dalvaird, cairn 320m NNE of	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1008	Cairn Kinna, two cairns 960m ESE of Corrafeckloch	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1017	Creebridge, cairn 400m E of	Minnigaff	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM1943	Middle Bridge of Cree,cairn 110m WNW of	Penninghame	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
SM13752	Blackcraig lead mines, lade and miners' cottages, Blackcraig	Minnigaff	Industrial: mines, quarries

Category A and B Listed Buildings within 10km – assets within the ZTV are highlighted

REFERENCE	TITLE	CATEGORY
LB13106	Shennanton House	A
LB17052	Cumloden	A
LB19190	All Saints Episcopal Church, Challoch	A
LB19313	Monigaff Old Parish Church Burial Ground, Heron Monument	A
LB38663	Penninghame Parish Church, Church Street, Newton Stewart	A
LB38667	Bridge Of Cree, Newton Stewart	A
LB38672	Douglas House, King Street, Newton Stewart	A
LB10073	Barhoise Mill	B
LB10077	Glassoch Bridge	B
LB13105	Mark Of Shennanton, Shennanton House	B
LB13107	Gate Piers And Quadrant Walls, Shennanton House	B
LB13108	Shennanton Bridge	B
LB13109	Old Bridge, Shennanton	B
LB17037	Garden Cottage, Cumloden	B

LB17037	Walled Garden, Cumloden	B
LB17039	Auchinleck	B
LB17047	Bargrennan Church	B
LB17050	Buchan	B
LB17051	Glenmalloch Lodge, Cumloden	B
LB17054	Stables With Archway And Sundial, Cumloden	B
LB17055	Waulk Mill, Cumloden, Minnigaff, Newton Stewart	B
LB17056	Drannadow Farmhouse	B
LB17059	Glencaird	B
LB17060	Glen Trool Lodge	B
LB17061	Kirkton House	B
LB17063	Dovecot, Kirroughtree House	B
LB17064	Kirroughtree House Hotel	B
LB17066	Machermore Castle	B
LB19189	Castle Stewart	B
LB19192	Challoch	B
LB19194	Clachaneasy Bridge	B
LB19196	Merton Hall	B
LB19200	Walled Garden, Penninghame Open Prison	B
LB19200	Penninghame Open Prison	B
LB19200	Stables, Penninghame Open Prison	B
LB19299	Minnigaff Mill	B
LB19312	Monigaff Parish Church	B

LB19319	Queen Mary's Bridge, Penkiln Burn, Minnigaff, Newton Stewart	B
LB19321	Whitehills	B
LB38655	Bank Of Scotland, 37 Albert Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38662	Penninghame Burial-Ground And Mausoleum, Church Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38664	Walled Garden, Corsival House, Wigtown Road, Newton Sterwart	B
LB38664	Corvisel House, Wigtown Road, Newton Stewart	B
LB38664	Gatepiers, Corsival House, Wigtown Road, Newton Stewart	B
LB38669	Mcmillan Hall, Dashwood Square, Newton Stewart	B
LB38670	H M Customs And Excise, 23 King Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38671	West Corsbie, King Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38674	Little Corsbie, King Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38675	Penkiln Suspension Bridge, Minnigaff	B
LB38676	2 Princes Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38676	4 Princes Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38676	1 Dashwood Square, Newton Stewart	B
LB38676	6 Princes Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38677	Penninghame Manse, Newton Stewart	B
LB38678	Reformed Presbyterian Church, Princes Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38680	Dashwood House, 2 Queen Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38683	Cattle Market, Queen Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38684	1 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38685	69, 71 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38685	73 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B

LB38686	Old Town Hall, 77, 79 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38688	The Central Bar, 2 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38694	T C McCreath, 30-32 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38696	Royal Bank Of Scotland, 40-44 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38697	Galloway Arms Hotel, 52-58 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38699	76-78 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38700	Monument To Ninth Earl Of Galloway, Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38701	And Churchyard, Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady And St Ninian, Windsor Road, Newton Stewart	B
LB38702	Roman Catholic Presbytery, Windsor Road, Newton Stewart	B
LB38702	St Ninian's School, Windsor Road, Newton Stewart	B
LB38703	Ewart Institute, York Street, Newton Stewart	B
LB38704	St John's United Free Church, York Road, Newton Stewart	B

Category C Listed Buildings within 10km – assets within the ZTV are highlighted

REFERENCE	TITLE	CATEGORY
LB17030	Buchan Bridge	C
LB17038	Auchinleck Bridge	C
LB17048	Bargrennan School And Schoolhouse	C
LB17053	Cumloden Lodge, Cumloden	C
LB17058	Garlies Lodge	C
LB17058	Garlies Lodge Motor House	C
LB17065	Ice-House, Kirroughtree House	C
LB17067	Farmhouse, Mains Of Machermore	C
LB17067	Steading, Mains Of Machermore	C
LB19193	Lingree Bridge, Challoch	C
LB19276	Covenanter's Grave, Glentrool, Caldots	C
LB19277	Mattie White's Bridge	C
LB19278	Middle Bridge Of Cree, A714, River Cree, Bargrennan	C

REFERENCE	TITLE	CATEGORY
LB19279	1 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19280	3 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19281	Craigdhu, 5 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19282	7 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19283	9 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19284	Tollhouse, 2 Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19285	4 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19286	6 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19287	8 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19288	10 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19289	12 Creebridge, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19290	Creebridge House Hotel, Millcroft Road, Newton Stewart	C
LB19291	Dunbar House, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19292	Hollenlea, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19293	Ivybank, Millcroft Road, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19294	Masonfield, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19295	Riverstead, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19296	Flowerbank, Millcroft Road, Minnigaff	C
LB19297	Lynbank, Millcroft Road, Minnigaff	C
LB19298	Mill Cottage, Millcroft Road, Minnigaff	C
LB19300	2 Read Terrace, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19300	1 Reid Terrace, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19301	4 Reid Terrace, Millcroft Road, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19302	5 Reid Terrace, Millcroft Road, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19303	The Schoolhouse, Stewart Of Garlies, Minnigaff	C
LB19304	6 Reid Terrace, Millcroft Road, Creebridge, Newton Stewart	C
LB19305	Youth Hostel, Millcroft Road, Minnigaff	C
LB19306	Willowbank, Old Edinburgh Road, Minnigaff	C
LB19307	Elmlea, Old Minnigaff, Minnigaff	C
LB19308	1 Penkiln Terrace, Old Minnigaff, Minnigaff	C
LB19309	Maple Cottage, Old Minnigaff, Minnigaff	C
LB19310	War Memorial, Old Minnigaff, Minnigaff	C
LB19311	Minnoch Bridge	C
LB38653	Star Inn, 11 Dashwood Square, Newton Stewart	C
LB38654	19-21 Albert Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38656	Albert House, 39 Albert Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38657	41, 43 Albert Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38658	47 Albert Street, Newton Stewart	C

REFERENCE	TITLE	CATEGORY
LB38659	4, 5, Church Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38660	7 Church Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38661	13, 15 Church Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38665	Prospect House, 2 Corvisel Road, Newton Stewart	C
LB38666	Lynwood, 1 Corvisel Road, Newton Stewart	C
LB38668	12-13 Dashwood Square, Newton Stewart	C
LB38673	The Beeches, 38 King Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38679	United Free Manse, 18 Princes Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38681	Black Horse Hotel, 68 Queen Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38682	Crown Hotel, 101-102 Queen Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38687	Clydesdale Bank, 81-83 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38689	8-10 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38689	4-6 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38690	12 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38691	Job Centre, 20 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38692	24, 26 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38693	28 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38695	36 King Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB38698	70, 72, 74 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB49412	32 King Street, Newton Stewart	C
LB51530	Including Courtyard Wall And Outbuildings, Black Clauchrie House, Barrhill	C
LB19191	The Old Rectory (former All Saints Episcopal Church rectory), Challoch, Newton Stewart	C
LB19191	Boundary walls and gatepiers at The Old Rectory, Challoch, Newton Stewart	C
LB52395	Bruce's Stone, Loch Trool	C

Conservation Areas within 10km

Newton Stewart – within ZTV

Non-designated Historic Assets (Dumfries and Galloway HER, Pegasus identified assets)

Pegasus Identified Assets

REFERENCE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
P1	Auchtitench	Farmhouse and outbuildings first shown in detail on 1860 OS map – but may have origins in the 18 th century. Most of the buildings are now demolished with the farmhouse still visible as ruins
P2	Sheepfold	Circular sheepfold shown on the 1860 OS map – no trace visible on modern aerial photographs of the site and the area has been subject to dense plantation

P3	Sheepfold	Circular sheepfold first visible on the 1899 OS map but not labelled on this mapping until later editions. No trace of this on modern aerial photographs, however the area is densely forested. Possibility of remains of the sheepfold surviving, however it is likely these will have been impacted by forestry planting
P4	Sheepfold	Rectangular sheepfold first noted on the 1911 OS map. There is no trace of this on modern aerial photography and it may have been removed by modern forestry
P5	Sheepfold	Circular sheepfold first shown on the 1911 OS map. No trace of this sheepfold can be seen on modern aerial photography.
P6	Sheepfold	Two, conjoined rectangular sheepfolds located just west of Auchtitench, first shown on the 1911 OS map. No trace can be seen on modern aerial photography and may have been removed by forestry activity.

DumGAL HER ref	Period	Name	Site type	Description	Significance	Easting	Northin g
MDG11808	Early Bronze Age to 19th Century	DRUMMARGUS	CLEARANCE CAIRN; CAIRN?; CAIRN	NX37NW 19 centred on 3475 7735 At least twenty small cairns (NMRS MS 959/1, no.44) and areas of more recent field clearance (NMRS MS 959/1, no.45), situated to the N of a covered reservoir, were recorded during the course of a pre-afforestation survey by T Ward and M Brown (Biggar Museum Trust). The small cairns measure up to 6.5m in diameter and are up to 0.5m high. One of the cairns may be a possible ring cairn or robbed in the centre. Linear field clearance is spread over an improved knoll to the N of the reservoir. T Ward and M Brown (Biggar Museum Trust); NMRS MS 959/1, nos 44-5; These small cairns and areas of more recent clearance (NMRS 959/1, no.44-45) were recorded as part of a larger area of archaeological remains on Drumargus, by Headland Archaeology (NMRS MS 899/31, no.2). C Lowe and J Rideout (Headland Archaeology) 14 February 1997; NMRS MS 899/31, no.2	Local	234800	577320

MDG11816	Early Bronze Age to 19th Century	WHITE HILL	RIDGE AND FURROW; BANK (EARTHWORK); CLEARANCE CAIRN	NX37NW 28 centred on 3435 7725 Sixteen small cairns were recorded, over the N slopes of White Hill, during the course of a pre-forestation survey by T Ward and M Brown (Biggar Museum Trust). They measure 4m in diameter and stand up to 0.4m in height. Some 70m to the E, at NX 3447 7719, there is a single clearance cairn (no.81) beside a drystone dyke whilst a linear setting of boulders is situated at NX 3440 7712. T Ward and M Brown (Biggar Museum Trust); NMRS MS 959/1, nos.79-81 Around the lower reaches of the Fagan Burn, near its confluence with the R Cree below High Faggan, a large number of turf-covered clearance cairns, rig and field banks were noted during a pre-forestation survey by Headland Archaeology (NMRS MS 899/31, no.9). C Lowe and J Rideout (Headland Archaeology) 14 February 1997; NMRS MS 899/31, no.9	Local	234350	577250
MDG21768	Bronze Age	GLASSOCH FELL	CAIRN	Cairn, in good condition in large open area. Information from Penninghame FDP 2006	Regional/Local	234005	571176

MDG2660	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	CLACHANEASY BRIDGE	CAIRN	NX37NE 2 3564 7542. (NX 3564 7542) Cairn (NR). OS 6" map (1957) round cairn, 12ft across and 1ft 6 ins high, composed of large angular pieces of stone gathered from the surface of the moorland lying at the base of a small rocky eminence. RCAHMS 1914 This cairn is situated at the top of a small knoll within a dense forest. It measures 4.2m in diameter and 0.6m high. Surveyed at 1:10 000. Visited by OS (JP) 14 April 1976 Cairn ruins in poor condition. Information from FC (Minniwick FDP) 13 November 2006	Regional/Local	235645	575418
MDG2661	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	HOUSE O' HILL	FINDSPOT	NX37SE 3 35 76. A flint knife from House of Hill (?House o Hill Hotel: NX 350 769) was donated to the NMAS by W S E Adams, Salmon Arms, British Columbia, in 1956-7. Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1959	N/A	235050	576050

MDG2668	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	MIDDLE BRIDGE OF CREE, BARGRENNAN	CAIRN	NX37NW 3 348 764. An oval cairn, now grass-grown measuring 43 feet N-S by 64 feet (though part of the latter measurement may be spread) and 5 feet in maximum height lies circa 40 yds W of the R Cree and circa 300 yds S by E of Bargrennan Manse (NX 348766) at a spot known as 'Scroggie'. RCAHMS 1912, visited 1911 No trace of a cairn, or any feature fitting the description given, was found in this area during field investigation. Visited by OS (BS) 1 April 1976	National	234810	576442
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MDG2681	Early Bronze Age to 19th Century	GLENHAPPLE	CLEARANCE CAIRN; CAIRN	NX37SE 3 3628 7103. (NX 3628 7103) Cairn (NR). OS 6" map (1957) A robbed cairn, on a slight eminence, about 30' in diameter, reduced to a low elevation, but showing no sign of having been excavated. About 80 yds east and at the foot of the slope is another cairn, much dilapidated, but measuring circa 15' in diameter. Another 80 yds further east is a group of five cairn-like heaps of stones 15' to 16' in diameter. RCAHMS 1912, visited 1911 This cairn measures 10.0m in diameter and 0.3m high, and has a modern cairn built upon it. About 150.0m to the E is a group of about ten field clearance cairns varying from 1.0m to 3.0m in diameter. No fields can be recognised. Surveyed at 1:10 000. Visited by OS (BS) 1 April 1976	Regional	236362	571030
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MDG2696	Iron Age to 19th Century	DEIL'S DYKE, HILL OF OCHILTREE	BOUNDARY BANK	NX37SW 8 325 739 to 330 737. Probably a boundary. A Graham 1951 The footings of a stone wall 1.0m wide. It is no more than a boundary feature with the ground to the S showing signs of rig-and-furrow cultivation. Visited by OS April 1976.	National	232838	573848
MDG25335	Middle Bronze Age to Norse	HILL OF OCHILTREE	BURNT MOUND?	NX 32896 74294 Field survey identified what may be a burnt mound, on the NE slope of the Hill of Ochiltree and close to a small stream. The turf-covered horse-shoe shaped stony mound measures 7m long by 5m wide and 1m high and lies in an area of rough pasture on a NE facing slope. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010	Regional/Local	232896	574294

MDG11956	Medieval to 19th Century	GARLIES LODGE	LYNCHET; BANK (EARTHWORK); STRUCTURE	NX37NW 41 centred on 3490 7715 A structure, lynchet and bank, within an improved field immediately opposite Creebank Cottage, were recorded by Headland Archaeology ((NMRS MS 899/31, no.1) during a pre-afforestation survey. The building (NMRS MS 959/1, no.4), at NX 3499 7723, is defined by a series of earth-fast boulders and grass-covered mounds. It measures 12m from E to W by 4.5m overall. The lynchet, which is situated to the SW, stands up to 0.7m in height. There are also traces of a sinuous grass-covered stony bank to the N of the improved field. C Lowe and J Rideout (Headland Archaeology) 14 February 1997; NMRS MS 899/31, no.1	Regional/Local	234900	577150
MDG12741	Medieval to 19th Century	GLENTROOL	CORN DRYING KILN	NX37NE 3558 7683 Seen on 1st edition O.S., now in forestry. Located by Heather James in 1993 fieldwalking. Centre not filled in, some trees over the sides, but generally intact. Dumfries and Galloway SMR: Information entered 24/09/99	Regional/Local	235564	576848

MDG12745	Medieval to Modern	OLD HOUSE OF THE HILL, GENTROOL	HOUSE; INN	NX37NE 356 769 Recorded by Heather James in 1993 during felling operations. Remains of this structure were identified in a clearing. See 1st edition Ordnance Survey for depiction of this structure and associated features in the vicinity. Dumfries and Galloway SMR: Information entered 24/09/99 A collection of structures generally outwith standing [forestry] crop surrounded by a mix of broadleaf trees and grassy vegetation. Information from FC (Minniwick FDP) 13 November 2006 The house is noted, and named, on Roy's map of 1755. Information from DGC (AJN) 27 May 2016	Local	235650	576950
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MDG13838	Medieval to 18th Century	GARCHEW WOOD	SHEEP FOLD; FARMSTEAD; CORN DRYING OVEN	NX37NW 51 3356 7538 A farmstead comprising one unroofed L-shaped building with an attached enclosure and another enclosure, which is annotated Sheep Ree, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848, sheet 3). One enclosure, which is marked by pecked lines, is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 August 1999 A settlement surrounded by unenclosed rig and furrow, and annotated as 'Garchrew' is first depicted on Roy's Military map of Scotland (1747-55). A settlement annotated 'Garchrew' is also shown on Ainslie's (1782) map of the County of Wigton and Thomson's (1826) map of the County of Wigton. The L-shaped building and sheep ree shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1896). The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map only shows the large rectangular enclosure to the W of Garchew Wood. A large sub-rectangular enclosure with the remains of a	Regional	233560	575380
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				possible smaller enclosure attached to its E side are visible on aerial photographs (1950–1959) within Garchew Wood. Field survey identified the remains of a dry-stone wall (6b) aligned E–W running across an area of rough pasture. The wall is c.150m long, 1m high and 0.5m thick. A further small section of possible wall was also visible at NX 33340 75484 measuring 7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m high. Both wall sections originally formed part of the rectangular enclosure noted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. There are no further upstanding remains of the enclosure. The farmstead and sheep ree (6a) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map are located c.150m outside the proposed development area in woodland. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
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MDG2686	Medieval to 19th Century	CLACHANEASY / KIRKHOBLE / 'Kerychapell'	CHAPEL	NX37SE 8 354 749. The ruins of Caerhapple Chapel stand in a clump of trees on the west side of the road between St Ninian's Chapel (NX37SE 2) and Clauchaneasy (NX 354749). M Harper 1896 The chapel, Kirkhobble, formerly Keir or Kerychappell, stood at Clauchaneasy which name means 'Jesus' Kirk' (Clachan Iosa). E M H M'Kerlie 1916; W J Watson 1926 No further information. Visited by OS (BS) 6 April 1976Kirkhobble is shown as a line of four buildings, two with attached enclosures, on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Wigtownshire Sheet 3). None of the buildings are aligned east-west as one would expect of a chapel site. Traces of these buildings can still be seen on recent aerial photography. It is shown as 'Kerychapell' on Blaeu's maps of 1662 and 1654. Information from DGC (AJN) 27 May 2016	Regional	235429	574621
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MDG26917	Medieval to 19th Century	DRUMLAVANTIE	FARMSTEAD; FIELD SYSTEM	NX 3457 7687 The farmstead is shown on Ainslie's map of 1789 and on Thomson's map of 1832. It is shown as 'Drumwalantie' (in ruins) on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. The remains of two buildings, rig cultivation and boundary banks can be seen on recent aerial photographs. Information from DGC (AJN) 30 September 2014	Regional	234575	576872
MDG26918	Medieval to 19th Century	WHITE HILL	BUILDING; ENCLOSURE	NX 3456 7698 and 3459 7701 Two ruined buildings, the northernmost with an attached enclosure, are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. They may be related to the farmstead of Drumvallantie to the south. The grassed-over ruins are still visible on recent aerial photographs. Information from DGC (AJN) 30 September 2014	Regional/Local	234600	577013
MDG26919	Medieval to 19th Century	WHITE HILL	CORN DRYING KILN; KILN BARN?	NX 3457 7703 The well-preserved, grassed over remains of a corn-drying kiln, possibly apart of a kiln-barn, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853, are still visible on recent aerial photographs. It may be related to the farmstead of Drumvallantie to the south. Information from DGC (AJN) 30 September 2014	Regional	234572	577039

MDG2692 5	Medieval to 20th Century	CAMER / 'KAMMAL'	FARMSTEAD	NX 3676 7365 A farmstead, comprising two parallel roofed buildings and an enclosure, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21). A walled enclosure is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). The farmstead is shown as 'Kammat' on Blaeu's map of 1654 (West Kirkcudbright) Information from DGC (AJN) 17 October 2014	Regional/Loca l	236763	573653
MDG2692 6	Medieval to 20th Century	CRAIGENS	FARMSTEAD	NX 3706 7291 A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings and an enclosure, is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852. There is a named well, the 'White Adder Well' immediately to the south of the buildings, two hay rees to the west and a possible associated field system and corn-drying kiln (MDG14808) to the north-east. Note also the hill to the south is named Kiln Knowe. Information from DGC (AJN) 17 October 2014	Regional/Loca l	237060	572920

MDG27021	Medieval to Modern	GLENRUTHER, 'Klonnidder'	FARMSTEAD	NX 3235 7320 The farmstead of Glenruther is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 as a courtyard farmstead of three buildings, open to the east. It is depicted on Roy's map of 1755 as a fermtoun, with three parallel buildings in red. It appears, as 'Klonnidder', on Blaeu's maps of 1654 and 1662. It is still in use today, with the three first edition buildings still standing. Information from DGC (AJN) 27 May 2016	Unknown	232374	573174
MDG27022	Medieval to Modern	GARCHEW / 'Garchrew' / 'Garchery'	FARMSTEAD	NX 3235 7320 The farmstead of Glenruther is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 as a farmstead of three buildings. It is depicted on Roy's map of 1755 as 'Garchrew' and appears, as 'Garchery', on Blaeu's maps of 1654 and 1662. It is still in use today, with the three first edition buildings still standing, two of them linked by a later 19th century building, with more modern sheds to the south. Information from DGC (AJN) 27 May 2016	Unknown	233992	575802

MDG2702 3	Medieval to Modern	GLENVERNOCH / 'Glenbarranach'	FARMSTEAD	NX 3235 7320 The farmstead of Glenvernoch is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 as a farmstead of three buildings; a courtyard steading open to the south-west and two detached buildings, one of which may be a detached farmhouse. A newer detached farmhouse was built to the north of the steading in the second half of the 19th century. It is depicted on Roy's map of 1755, and appears, as 'Glenbarranach', on Blaeu's maps of 1654 and 1662. It is still in use today, with the three-sided steading buildings still standing. The remains of the earlier farmhouse can be seen as grass-covered footings in the field to the south-west of the steading on recent aerial photographs. Information from DGC (AJN) 27 May 2016	Local	234590	575300
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MDG13835	Post Medieval to 18th Century	LOCH OCHILTREE	FIELD SYSTEM	NX37NW 48 326 751 A small field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848-57, sheet ii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 13 August 1999 Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1848) identified a field system present to the NE of Loch Ochiltree. Three elongated oval shaped areas of improved land area depicted (1a-c), along with a polygonal shaped area (1d) of improved pasture depicted on the NE bank of the loch. Two of the improved land areas (1a,b) are partially enclosed. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1896) only one area of improved land is shown. Two elongated oval shaped areas of rig and furrow cultivation are visible on aerial photographs (1950-1959), running parallel with each other and aligned NNE-SSW, c.100m E of Loch Ochiltree. 1a) NX 32398 75279 (centred) An elongated oval shaped area of improved land measuring c.400m long and c.100m wide. The field was covered with a crop	Other	232600	575100
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				of turnips during the field survey which reduced visibility. 1b) NX 32629 75163 (centred) An elongated oval shaped area of improved land measuring c.400m long and c.100m wide. The remains of a poorly preserved turf and stone bank surround the improved land. The bank comprises of a fragmentary line of stones each measuring 0.5m wide and 0.3–0.4m high. A roughly c-shaped cell, 7m long and 3m wide, has been built into the E side of the bank. There is no obvious entrance to the cell and the function of this feature is unknown. In addition, a heap of stone c.2m in diameter and 1m high is present at NX 3218 75299. This appears to be recently dumped stone probably from the original bank. The bank surrounding the improved ground has been replaced by a later post and wire fence. A small and very faint area of rig and furrow, measuring c.6m and c.5m, is visible immediately S of the area of improved land. The rig is aligned NNE to SSW. The field although currently being used as improved pasture for grazing sheep appeared to have been ploughed in the recent past removing any signs			
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				of the rig and furrow. 1c) There was no visible remains of a small elongated oval shaped area of improved land, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1848). 1d) There was no visible remains of a polygonal shaped area of improved pasture, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1848). No visible remains of the rig and furrow noted on the aerial photographs were visible on the ground. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
MDG13837	Post Medieval to 18th Century	BARREID	ENCLOSURE	NX37NW 50 3355 7615 One enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848, sheet 3) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978) where it is marked by pecked lines. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 August 1999	Unknown	233550	576150

MDG13851	Post medieval to Modern	BARGRENNAN / HIGH BRIDGE OF CREE	FARMSTEAD?	NX37NW 66 3490 7648 What may be a farmstead, comprising two unroofed buildings annotated 'Ruin' and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). A community hall has been built on the site of the farmstead. Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 December 1999. The farmstead does not appear on Roy's map of 1755, but is shown, to the south-east of 'Drumlavantie' on Ainslie's map of 1797. The adjacent road and bridge were constructed after the second turnpike act for Ayrshire, of 1774. Information from DGC (AJN) 3 March 2014	Unknown	234900	576480
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MDG14778	Post Medieval to 18th Century	LOCH OCHILTREE	ENCLOSURE; BUILDING	NX37SW 12 327 748 One unroofed building with an attached enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848-57, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 13 August 1999 The enclosure depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1848) is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1896). The remains of a large sub-oval enclosure are present on the SE side of the Bargrennan public road in an area of rough pasture. The enclosure measures c.80m long and c.50m wide and is defined by the remains of a very denuded and fragmentary turf and stone bank which is 0.6m thick and 0.4m high (max). The poorly preserved remains of a small rectangular enclosure (pen) are attached to the inside of the E side of the main enclosure. This measures c.13m long and c.8m wide, and is defined by a poorly preserved bank 0.6m wide and 0.3m high. The much denuded and tumbled remains of a possible 2-compartment long	Other	232727	574872
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				rectangular building, 14m long, 4m wide and with walls measuring 0.2m high and spread to 1m wide, are visible attached to the S edge of the main enclosure. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
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MDG14779	Post Medieval to 18th Century	HILL OF OCHILTREE	ENCLOSURE; BUILDING	NX37SW 13 325 742 One unroofed building with an attached enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848-57, sheet ii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978), where they are marked by pecked lines. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 13 August 1999 The enclosure depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1848) is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1896). The faint outline of an unroofed building and square enclosure are visible on aerial photographs (1950-1959). Field survey identified a large rectangular enclosure on the north slope of the Hill of Ochiltree. The enclosure is c.100m long and c.80m wide and defined by the denuded remains of a stone and turf bank. The bank is 0.6m thick, with tumbled stone spread in places to 1m, and 0.2m high. The poorly preserved remains of a small rectangular enclosure, c.10m long and c.8m wide lies inside the NW corner of the enclosure. A possible entrance to the small enclosure is present	Other	232544	574260
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				in the NW wall. There was no visible rig and furrow remains within the enclosure as noted on the 1950's APs Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
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MDG14780	Post Medieval to 18th Century	GARCHEW BURN	FIELD	NX37SW 14 332 748 One field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848-57, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 13 August 1999 Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1848) and 2nd Edition maps (1896) indicate a roughly sub-oval enclosure, c.400m SW of Garchew Wood, within an area of heathy pasture. The enclosure is shown comprising of two-compartments on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map the enclosure has been reduced in size and only the southern compartment is depicted. Two elongated oval shaped areas of rig and furrow cultivation outlined by possible field banks or walls are visible on aerial photographs c.400m SW of Garchew Wood. Field survey identified two elongated oval shaped fields. 5a) NX 33074 75164 (centred) An elongated oval shaped are of improved land measuring c.300m long by c.100m wide. The much	None	233200	574800
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				denuded remains of a turf and stone bank, which may have once surrounded the whole area, were recorded in rough pasture defining the SW extent of the improved area. The bank consisting of a fragmentary line of stone boulders is 60m long, 0.5m wide and 0.1-0.4m high. 5b) NX 33229 74919 (centred) An elongated oval shaped field measuring c.500m long by c.110m wide. The remains of a denuded and very fragmentary turf and stone bank, comprising principally of a discontinuous line of very large boulders, each measuring 0.7m wide and 0.5m high, surrounds the improved area. 5c) Six clearance spreads are visible in an area of rough pasture which defines the NW extent of the improved land. The clearance spreads range in size from 2m-11m long, 3m-4m wide and 0.5m high. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
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MDG14781	Post Medieval to 18th Century	LOCH OCHILTREE	FARMSTEAD; BOUNDARY BANK; FIELD SYSTEM	NX37SW 15 324 748 A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings annotated Ruins, one of which is a long building, and one enclosure, a head-dyke and a field-system are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848-57, sheet ii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). A roofed farmstead comprising three buildings is shown approximately 500m to the SSW. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 13 August 1999 Three unroofed structures shown on OS 1:1250 Landline map of 2000AD, and walling visible on 1998 Solway Heritage aerial photograph. Information from DGC [AJN] 22 May 2008 A settlement, annotated 'Uchiltry', is depicted on Blaeu's 1654 Atlas of Scotland and Moll's 1745 map of The West Part of Galloway. A settlement, annotated 'Ochiltree' and shown as a group of structures, surrounded by a series of open fields all enclosed by a head-dyke is depicted on Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey map of Scotland. A small farmstead, annotated 'Ochiltrie'	National	232465	574810
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				is also depicted on Ainslie's 1782 map and Thomson's 1826. Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1848) indicates a farmstead, annotated as 'Ruin', surrounded by a field system all enclosed in a head-dyke. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1896), the farmstead is no longer shown at this position. Another farmstead (7), comprising one rectangular building and a series of enclosed fields, is depicted further to the south immediately west of the Bargrennan public road. This farm is annotated 'Ochiltree' indicating that the farm had been re-established in this area during the mid-19th century. A farmstead consisting of two unroofed long rectangular buildings, a possible further square unroofed building and an associated enclosure is visible on aerial photographs (1950-1959). Rig and furrow cultivation is visible surrounding the farmstead. Field survey identified the ruined remains of a farmstead and field system to the E of Loch Ochiltree. The farmstead is comprised of the remains of five buildings, a kale yard, an oval			
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				enclosure, a corn drying kiln and a complex field system including well-preserved rig and furrow, clearance heaps and a series of fields defined by stone and turf banks. 2a) NX 32462 74818 A long building measuring 18m long by 6m wide and orientated NNE-SSW. The building is split into two compartments. 2b) NX 32453 74822 A long building measuring 18m long by 6m wide and orientated NNE-SSW. The remains of dressed stone blocks are visible on the SSW side of the building. 2c) The denuded remains of a rectangular enclosure or kale yard lie immediately SE of building (2a). The enclosure measures 13m by 11m; the NE corner has been truncated by the construction of a later track running from the Bargrennan public road to the boat house on the banks of Loch Ochiltree. 2d) The remains of a square building, 6m by 6m with a possible entrance at the NEE end, is visible c.2m from the SSW end of building (2a). 2e) The remains of a rectangular building measuring 8m long by 6m wide and aligned NE-SW, was identified to the SW of building (2a).			
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				All of the buildings are of dry-stone construction with walls measuring 0.8m wide and ranging in height from 0.4m to 1m, no internal features were visible. 2f) To the S of the main building complex are the remains of two large sub-rectangular enclosures, each 25m long by 17m wide and aligned NNE-SSW, defined by denuded stone and turf banks. 2g) NX32496 74832 Approximately 20m NE of the kale yard (2c) are the poorly preserved turf covered remains of a possible long building with an attached enclosure. The building, c.9m long and c.4m wide internally, is defined by a turf bank 1m wide and 0.3m high. The NE side of a poorly preserved rectangular enclosure are attached to the SW side of the building. 2h) NX 232427 574850 To the NW of the main building complex are the turf covered remains of a further possible 2-compartment long building and associated enclosure. The long building, 11m long and 5m wide, is aligned E-W. A roughly oval enclosure, 14m long, 10m wide and aligned N-S, abuts the N side of the long building. The enclosure is defined			
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				by a stone and turf bank measuring 0.5 to 1m high and spread to 1m wide. A possible entrance is visible at the N end of the enclosure. 2i) NX 32434 74864 The turf-covered remains of a corn-drying kiln lie c.6m N of the long building and oval enclosure (2h) The kiln measures c.7m by c.6m, and 2m high with a hollow at the centre 3m in diameter and c.1m deep. Three buildings (2e, 2g, 2h) are on a different alignment to the other structures, aligned NE to SW, and may be the remains of earlier structures. 2j) The remains of six stone and turf banks, defining a series of fields or enclosures are visible to the SW and W of the main farmstead buildings. The banks are 0.6m thick and range in height from 0.3-0.5m high. Well-preserved rig and furrow lies to the NW of the farmstead, discrete areas of rig and furrow, on different alignments, were noted and these are probably the remains of small unenclosed fields. Eighteen clearance spreads / heaps are scattered across the areas of rig and furrow. The cairns range in size from 1.5-7m long, 1-4m wide and 0.2-0.5m high. The majority of			
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				the clearance spreads / heaps consist of loose boulders. A small number of the cairns are turfed over suggesting that these may be of an earlier date. 2k) The farmstead and field system are enclosed by a large dyke, which survives as a well-preserved dry-stone wall, 1.2m high and 0.6m thick, which now forms part of the present field pattern. A roughly constructed modern track runs partially through the farmstead, running from Bargrennan public road to the boat house on the E side of Loch Ochiltree. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
MDG14784	Post Medieval to 18th Century	GLENRUTHER	FIELD SYSTEM	NX37SW 18 331 729 A small field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848, sheet 7) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978) where it is marked by pecked lines. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 30 August 1999	Unknown	233100	572900

MDG14786	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CRAIGIE	FARMSTEAD; FIELD SYSTEM; STRUCTURE	NX37SW 21 341 737 A farmstead comprising four unroofed buildings, two enclosures, and one unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree, and a field-system are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8). Two unroofed buildings, one unroofed structure and the fragmentary remains of the field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999	Regional/Local	234100	573700
MDG14788	Post Medieval to 18th Century	GARMILL	FIELD	NX37SW 23 348 706 A field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978) where it is partially marked by pecked lines. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999	Unknown	234800	570600

MDG14793	Post Medieval to 18th Century	KNOCKVILLE	SHEEP FOLD	NX37SE 28 3585 7230 Two unroofed structures annotated Sheep Rees, which is attached to a field wall, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8). A three compartment enclosure is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 December 1999	Unknown	235850	572300
MDG14795	Post Medieval to 18th Century	GLENHAPPLE WOOD	STRUCTURE	NX37SE 30 3699 7186 An unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree and attached to a field wall, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 December 1999	Unknown	236990	571860
MDG14796	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CORDORCAN / LAGHAES	FARMSTEAD	NX37SE 31 3711 7247 A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings, one partially roofed building annotated 'Ruins' and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 28), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 March 2000	Unknown	237110	572470

MDG14799	Post Medieval to 18th Century	HIGH CAMER WOOD	BUILDING	NX37SE 34 3636 7373 A single unroofed building annotated 'Ruin' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 28), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 March 2000	Unknown	236360	573730
MDG14800	Post Medieval to 18th Century	BARDARROCH	BUILDING	NX37SE 35 3768 7184 A single unroofed building annotated 'in Ruins' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 28), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 March 2000	Unknown	237680	571840
MDG14806	Post Medieval to 18th Century	BARDARROCH	ENCLOSURE	NX37SE 41 3750 7225 An enclosure annotated 'Old Fence' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 28), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 March 2000	Unknown	237500	572250

MDG14807	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CORDORCAN	FIELD SYSTEM	NX37SE 42 3740 7260 A field-system annotated 'Old Fences' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 28), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 March 2000	Unknown	237400	572600
MDG14808	Post Medieval to 18th Century	WILD CAT CRAIGS	BOUNDARY BANK?; CORN DRYING KILN; ENCLOSURE	NX37SE 43 3710 7300 One unroofed structure annotated 'Old Corn Kiln', two enclosures and what may be a head-dyke annotated 'Old Fence' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 28), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 March 2000	Unknown	237142	572980
MDG14814	Post Medieval to 18th Century	BOUGHTY BURN	ENCLOSURE	NX37NE 12 3511 7529 One enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848, sheet 3), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 August 1999	Local	235110	575290

MDG14815	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CLACHANEASY	ENCLOSURE	NX37SE 16 3502 7430 One enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1848, sheet 3) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 16 August 1999 Small rectangular enclosure still visible on aerial photographs. Information from DGC [AJN] 9 May 2011	Local	235020	574300
MDG14816	Post Medieval to 18th Century	RIVER CREE	FIELD SYSTEM; STRUCTURE; FARMSTEAD	NX37SE 18 360 734 A farmstead comprising one unroofed long building, one unroofed structure, which is annotated Hay Ree, and a field-system are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8). The fragmentary remains of the field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999	Other	236000	573400
MDG14817	Post Medieval to 18th Century	RIVER CREE	FIELD	NX37SE 17 352 734 A field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999	Other	235200	573400

MDG14818	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CRUNGIE / 'WOODHOUSE OF KIRHOBLE' / 'WOODFOOT'	FARMSTEAD; BUILDING; SHEEP FOLD; FIELD SYSTEM	NX37SE 19 358 740 A farmstead comprising two roofed buildings and one enclosure, a sheepfold annotated Sheep Ree, an unroofed building lying approximately 200m to the S of the farmstead (NX 3581 7388) and a small field-system are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8). One enclosure and the fragmentary remains of the field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999 NX 3578 7407 Two structures with a paddock or enclosure in front of them marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1847. The location is now woodland. The OS name book has Crungie as being a thatched cottage and outhouse in poor repair formerly occupied by the woodcutter. There are two entries one looks a bit later in which it is stated that now (1847) only the walls and gable survive. The location is shown as a gap between two blocks of woodland on Thomson's 1832 map, with the name 'Woodhouse' of Kirhoble'. It doesn't	Unknown	235800	574000
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				appear on Ainslie's Southern Scotland map of 1821, but is shown again on his Wigtownshire map of 1782, and Roy's 1755 map clearly shows a farmstead, which appears to bear the name 'Woodfoot'. Information from DGC (AJN) and Michael Ansell 11 November 2014			
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MDG14819	Post Medieval to 18th Century	GLENHAPPLE MOOR / LITTLE GLENHAPPLE	LIME KILN; ENCLOSURE; FARMSTEAD; FIELD SYSTEM	NX37SE 20 359 701 A farmstead, which is annotated Little Glenhapple (in ruins) and comprises four unroofed buildings, two of which are long buildings and one is L-shaped, and two enclosures, a limekiln, three enclosures, which are each annotated Hay Ree, and a field-system are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8). Two unroofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999 Low walls visible in forestry clearing at site of farmstead; limekiln not located. Information from Forestry Commission (Penninghame FDP) 2 February 2006. A un-named settlement or 'fermtoun' is depicted on the Roy's map (1747-55) corresponding to this location. Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1847) confirmed the presence of the farmstead as described by the NMRS and SMR. The farmstead and associated field system is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey	Local	235975	570142
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				2nd Edition map (1896). The faint traces of a series of fields are visible on aerial photographs dated to 1946. Information from CFA Archaeology 14 June 2010			
MDG14820	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CASTLE STEWART BURN	FIELD	NX37SE 21 359 719 A field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Wigtonshire 1847, sheet 8) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978) where it is marked by pecked lines. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 August 1999	Unknown	235900	571900

MDG14850	Post Medieval to 18th Century	HOUSE O' HILL HOTEL / OLD HOUSE OF THE HILL; HILLTOP COTTAGE	FIELD SYSTEM; SETTLEMENT?	NX37NE 42 centred on 3565 7701 Wha may be a township, annotated Old House of the Hill (in ruins), comprising one roofed building named Hilltop Cottage, six unroofed buildings, three enclosures, three unroofed structures annotated 'Sheep Ree', three unroofed structures which may be buildings annotated 'Old Fences', a field-system, a head-dyke and a circular structure annotated 'Old Kiln (Corn)' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21). It is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 20 December 1999.	Unknown	235650	577010
MDG14867	Post Medieval to 18th Century	RIG OF CAIRN	STRUCTURE	NX37NE 59 3552 7618 A single unroofed structure annotated 'Hay Ree' attached to a wall of a field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 December 1999.	Unknown	235520	576180

MDG14868	Post Medieval to 18th Century	LIGHTSOME KNOWE	STRUCTURE	NX37NE 60 3585 7578 A single unroofed structure annotated 'Hay Ree' depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 December 1999.	Unknown	235850	575780
MDG14869	Post Medieval to 18th Century	CLACHANEASY BRIDGE	WALL	NX37NE 61 3591 7526 A length of wall annotated 'Old Fence' which may form an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 December 1999.	Unknown	235910	575260
MDG14873	Post Medieval to 18th Century	BRIGTON	BUILDING?	NX37SE 24 3594 7463 What may be a single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 21 December 1999.	Unknown	235940	574630

MDG2544 5	Post Medieval to 19th Century	KNOCKVILLE	FARMSTEAD	NX 3619 7233 Remains of farmstead and enclosures, shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1847 as consisting of five buildings, aligned SW – NE, and two enclosures. By the time of the map revision of 1896, the farmstead had apparently fallen into disuse, as its focus had been shifted to two new buildings to the north-east, which are still extant. Aerial photographs indicate upstanding walls, and an enclosed patch of rig still remain. Information from DGC [AJN] 9 May 2011	Local	236190	572330
MDG2796 8	Post medieval to Modern	GLENHAPPLE	FARMSTEAD	Farmstead shown in use on first edition Ordnance Survey mapping	Unknown	237450	571315
MDG28153	Post medieval to Modern	CREEBANK	FARMSTEAD	Farmstead shown in use on first edition Ordnance Survey mapping	Unknown	234700	576943

MDG11889	Modern	DRUMMARGUS	LAZY BEDS; NON ANTIQUITY	NX37NW 20 3480 7737 At least five lazy-beds, situated between Drummargus reservoir and a drystone dyke to the E, were recorded during the course of a pre-afforestation survey by T Ward and M Brown (Biggar Museum Trust). T Ward and M Brown (Biggar Museum Trust); NMRS MS 959/1, no.46 The lazybeds (NMRS MS 959/1, no.46) previously identified to the N of the drystone dyke on Drumargus, were re-visited during a pre-afforestation survey by Headland Archaeology (NMRS MS 899/31 3) who identified a series of drainage channels at this location. C Lowe and J Rideout (Headland Archaeology) 14 February 1997; NMRS MS 899/31, no.3	None	234800	577370
MDG13049	20th Century	nr. BARGRENNAN	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT; AIRCRAFT	NX 3 7 Aircraft wreck Mustang AG386 of 268 Sqdn crashed 'near Bargrennan' 10/04/43. Information from D Smith's 'High Ground Wrecks'. Dumfries and Galloway SMR: Information entered 10/11/2000	Unknown	234900	575500

MDG18447	19th Century to Modern	BARGRENNAN CHURCH	SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL	1839. Rectangular-plan hall church. Rubble; coursed and pinned to S elevation. Granite dressings, some polished. Raised margins. Round-arched windows with fixed diamond-pane glazing. Coped skews and skew blocks. Small grey slates. S ENTRANCE ELEVATION: shallow porch at centre, adjoined by flanking coping buttresses; blocking course to porch; round-arched doorway, with 2-leaf boarded door. Louvred oculus in gablehead. Gabled bellcote with round-arched opening and small bell; sawtooth skews and fleur-de-lis finial. W ELEVATION: 3-bay; regular fenestration. E ELEVATION: 3-bay; regular fenestration. N ELEVATION: half-piended vestry adjoined to right; panelled door with fanlight to right and sash window to left to E return; boarded door to external closet to right of centre to N; corrugated iron lean-to adjoined to W return. Small coping stack to gablehead. INTERIOR: rectangular hall. Painted plaster walls and boarded dadoes. Corniced flat ceiling. Pulpit at centre to N wall. Timber communion table (1969). Panelled door to vestry to left to N wall. Double-leaf	B-Listed	234883	576591
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				door with leaded panes to vestibule at centre to S wall. Timber pews. Long case clock (1857) between left and centre windows to E wall. Marble mural tablet (909) to right to N wall, in memory of the Rev John Barclay and Church restoration. Marble war memorial (1914–1919) mural table between centre and right windows to W wall. Small pyramidal-capped granite gatepiers with ball finials. References: NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT Vol IV (1845) Kirkcudbright, p 140. P H M'Kerlie HISTORY OF THE LANDS AND THEIR OWNERS IN GALLOWAY Vol III (1877) pp 171–172, Vol IV (1878) p 358. H Scott (ed) FASTI ECCLESIAE SCOTICANAE Vol II (1917) p 359. D F M MacDonald (ed) FASTI ECCLESIAE SCOTICANAE Vol X (1981) p 93.			
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MDG18448	19th Century to 20th Century	BARGRENNAN, THE SCHOOLHOUSE	SCHOOL; TEACHERS HOUSE	Early to earlier 19th century. Single storey former school and schoolhouse; 3-bay house to N, slightly lower school adjoined to S. Rubble; painted to N. Granite rybats and quoins; polished granite margins to E elevation of house. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: house to right: double-leaf boarded door, with letterbox fanlight, at centre; windows in outer bays. School slightly recessed to left: 2 windows; gabled porch to left, with boarded door to right to N return and window to E. W ELEVATION: windows in outer bays of house; gabled porch at centre, with door to left to N return, window to W and small flat-roofed addition, with window, to S return. 2 windows to school. N ELEVATION: blank. S ELEVATION: blank. Largely 12-pane glazing in sash and case windows; 4-pane glazing to E elevation of house. Red sandstone coped skews, mutual to W pitch. Coped gablehead stacks to house. Small grey slates. 2 flat-roofed dormer windows to E pitch of house. 2 rooflights to W pitch of school. INTERIOR: boarded dado in school. References: NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT Vol IV	C-Listed	234994	576700
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				(1845) Kirkcudbright, p141. F H Groome (ed) ORDANCE GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND Vol I (1895) p129. Information courtesy of owner.			
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MDG18458	20th Century to Modern	GARLIES LODGE AND MOTOR HOUSE	HUNTING LODGE; MOTOR HOUSE	Humphreys Ltd, London, 1910. Single storey, gabled lodge, with encircling verandah. Corrugated iron; originally with mock half-timbered detailing. Rubble foundations. 6-pane casement windows, mainly 2-light. 6-pane upper panels to panelled doors. Moulded surrounds. Corniced rendered ridge to stack to service wing; formerly stacks to N and S pitches. Verandah to S, E and N elevations; roof swept from main pitch to N and S, gambrel to E; timber walkway; only handrail of timber balustrade now remaining. E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 3-bay. Door at centre. Double-leaf doors in outer bays. 5-bay verandah, with gabled centre bay. S ELEVATION: 4-bay (3-1). 3-light window in bay to right. Regular fenestration in remaining bays. 6-bay verandah. N ELEVATION: 4-bay (1-3). 3-light window in bay to left. Windows in centre bays. Small bathroom window in bay to right. 6-bay verandah, gabled over bay to right of centre. W ELEVATION: service wing, linked to W gable by passage, with window to E and W. Door to left to W elevation, with small	C-Listed	235115	577154
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				window flanking to left; 3-light window to left of centre. Window to right to gabled N elevation, formerly with door to left. Window to E return. Gabled S elevation recessed to left, with window to left and right. INTERIOR: timber boarded walls and ceilings. Central hall. Dining room and sitting room originally in rooms to E, with 4 bedrooms, bathroom and box room. Cast-iron fireplaces. MOTOR HOUSE: Humphreys Ltd, 1911. Garage and carport to W, residential quarters to E; both rectangular-plan, adjoined to form L-plans to E and W. Corrugated iron. 6-pane windows in timber frames, mainly 2-light. Corniced rendered ridge stack to E. W ELEVATION: L-plan to left, garage to right. Canopied door, with 6-pane upper panel, to far right; 2 windows to left. Window to E return. 4-light window to gabled bay to right; carport to right. S ELEVATION: roof extended on 2 timber piers to form open gabled carport to left; concrete floor; double-leaf boarded doors to garage. Single-light window to S return. Window to right, formerly with door flanking to left. E ELEVATION: window in gabled			
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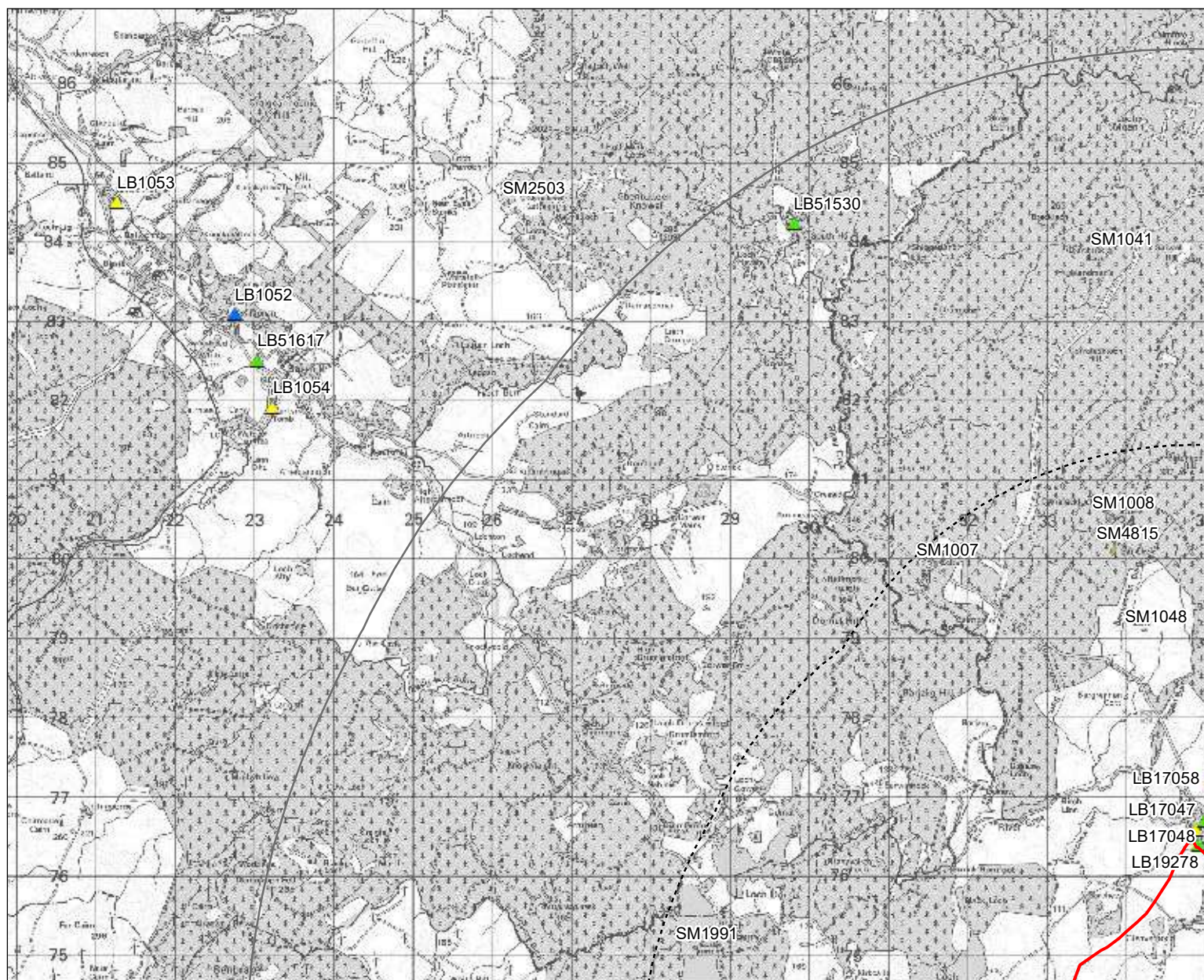
				bay to left. 3-light window at centre. N ELEVATION: gabled; outhouse adjoined to right, with door to W and window to N. 2 cast-iron gatepiers. Drystone rubble wall. References: Plans in possession of owner: two plans entitled "Proposed Pavilion for the Earl of Galloway", July 1910 (26557, 26561) and one plan entitled "Proposed Motor House Lodge for the Earl of Galloway", March 1911 (27197), by Humphreys Ltd, Knightsbridge, London.			
MDG18808	18th Century to Modern	CLAUCHANEASY BRIDGE	ROAD BRIDGE	Circa 1800. Single segmental arch stonebuilt bridge spanning River Cree; rockfaced granite voussoirs, springers and soffit. Rubble spandrels, abutments and parapets; parapet coping squared granite with terminal piers. 56ft span approx; carriageway approx 12 ft wide.	B-Listed	235577	575158
MDG18836	19th Century to Modern	MIDDLE BRIDGE OF CREE	ROAD BRIDGE	Early 19th century. Vehicular bridge, carrying A714 over River Cree; on N-S axis. Single span, with semicircular arch. Rubble. Granite voussoirs and slab coping. Blocked overflow to NW. Low rubble walls adjoined to S. References: OS Map 1849-50, Kirkcudbright, Sheet 21. OS Map 1894, Kirkcudbright, Sheet XXIII NE.	C-Listed	234921	576408

MDG18869	19th Century to Modern	MINNOCH BRIDGE	ROAD BRIDGE	1841. Vehicular bridge over Water of Minnoch; single track on E-W axis. Single span, with segmental arch. Rubble. Granite voussoirs and abutments. Stone parapets replaced by modern iron railings and concrete coping. References: NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT Vol IV (1845) Kirkcudbright, p140.	C-Listed	236235	574823
MDG2669	Unknown	GLENVERNOCK	FINDSPOT	NX37NW 4 345 753. A stone cup, 6 7/8 ins across by 4 7/8 ins high, formed from a waterworn boulder with a natural cup, 4 ins across by 2 7/8 ins deep, roughly dressed to circular on top, was found built into the wall of an outhouse at Glenvenock (? Glenvenoch NX 345753) when it was being demolished. It was donated to the NMAS by Andrew McCormick in 1926. (BG 262) Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1926	N/A	234500	575300

MDG2690	Unknown	HILL OF OCHILTREE	CAIRN?	NX37SW 2 3271 7410 (NX 327742) The possible remains of a cairn are situated immediately to the east of the trig point on the summit of the Hill of Ochiltree. In the photograph lent by Dr Walker stones could be seen embedded in the soil at the base of the pillar. He suggests that it may be the structure referred to by Joseph Train as a 'Watchtower.' The farmer of Ochiltree, who has lived there since 1913, knew of no cairn on the summit. Information from letter and photograph from Dr M Walker 26 June 1963. NX 32717410. The OS trig pillar is built on a N-S ridge with much natural rock exposed. There is no evidence of a cairn here. Visited by OS (JP) 8 April 1976	None	232710	574100
MDG2695	Unknown	GLENRUTHER	FINDSPOT	NX37SW 7 32 73. A perforated hammer-head of ox-horn found a peat moss at Glenruther in or before 1891 was donated to the NMAS by Sir H E Maxwell in 1914. Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1891; 1915	N/A	232350	573180



Appendix 2 – Figures



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.1 - Designated Heritage Assets North-West of Site

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.1

REV: 1

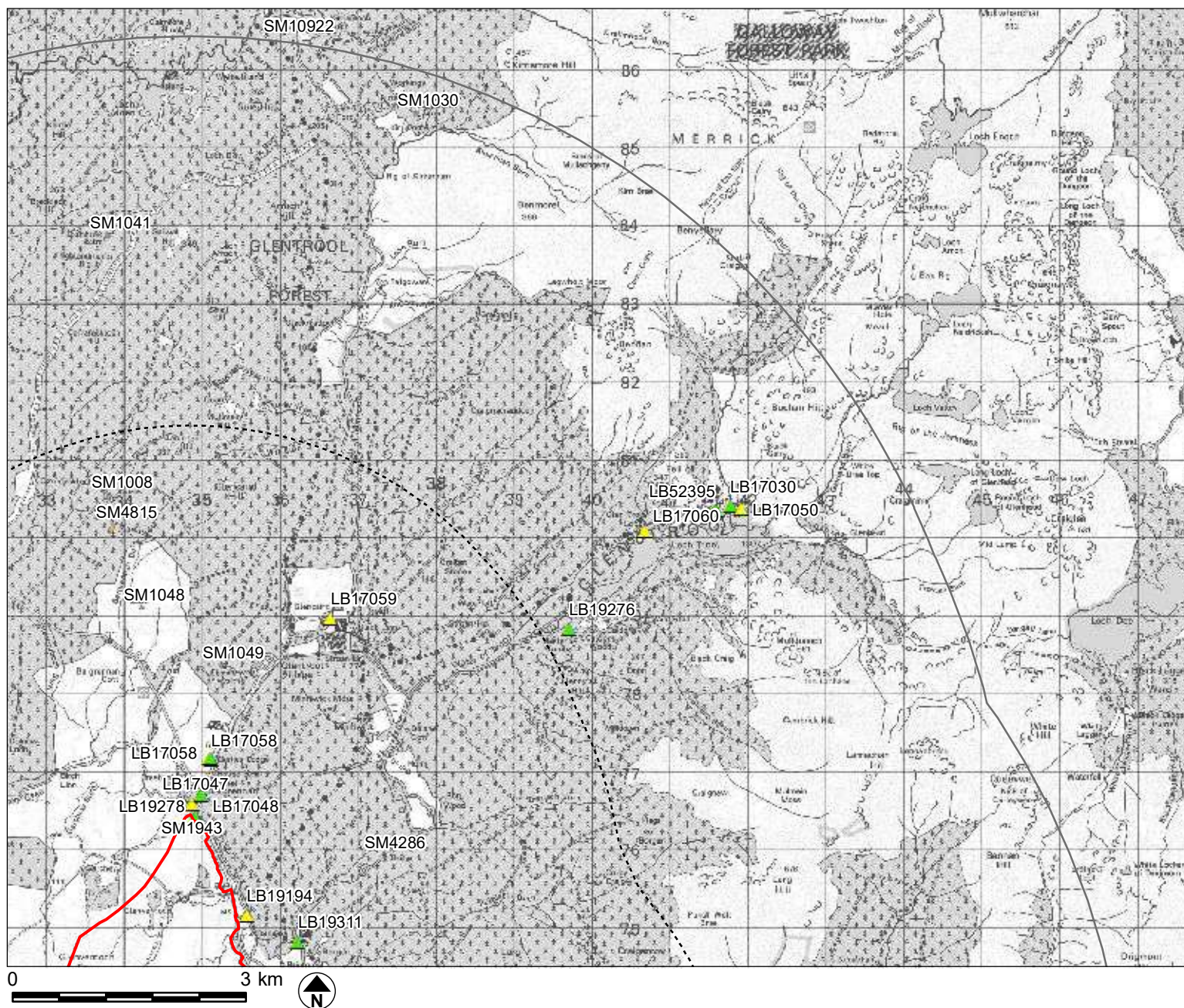
Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Pegasus
Group



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.2 - Designated Heritage Assets North-East of Site

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.2

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

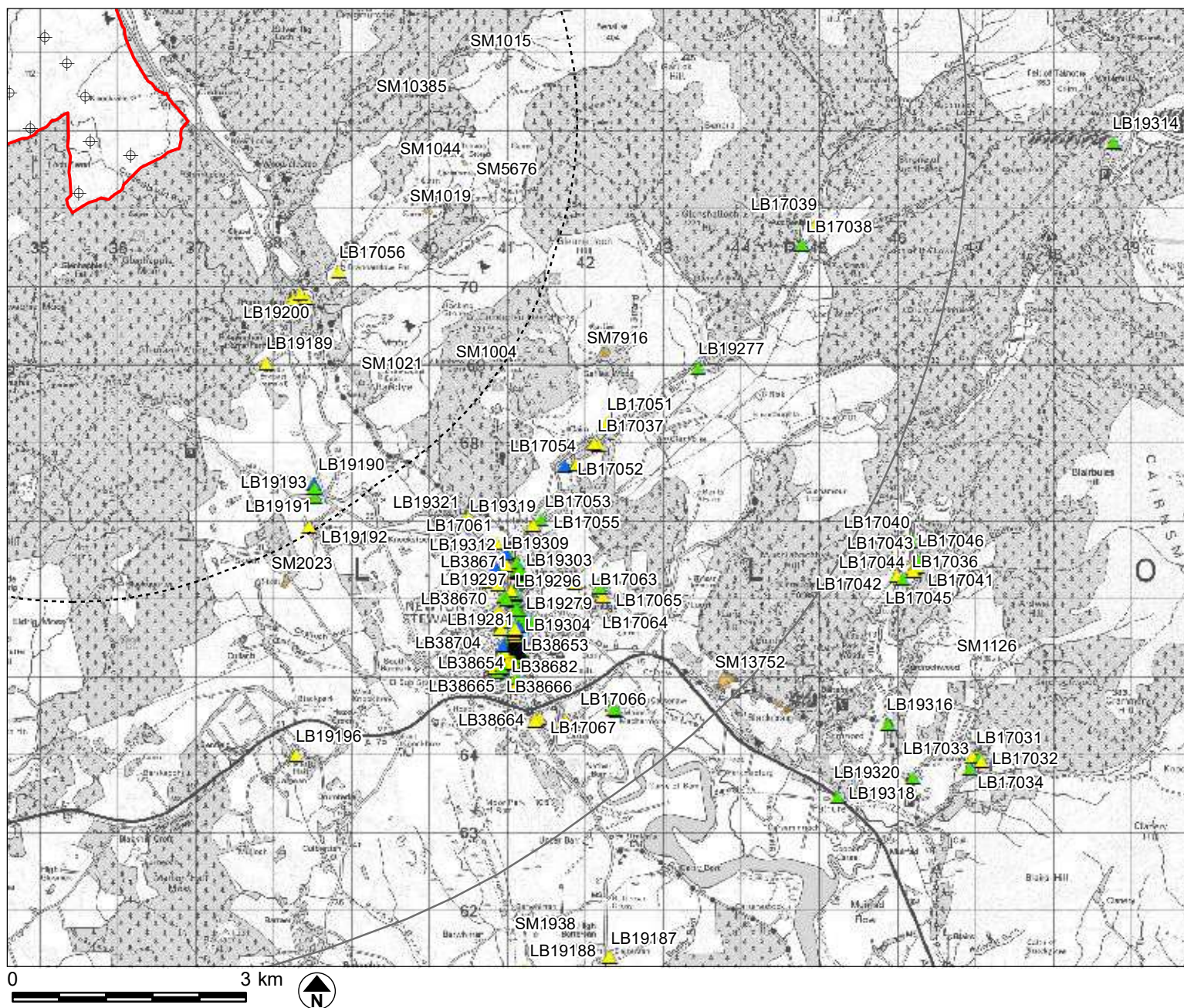
Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Pegasus

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Group



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.3 - Designated Heritage Assets South-East of Site

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.3

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

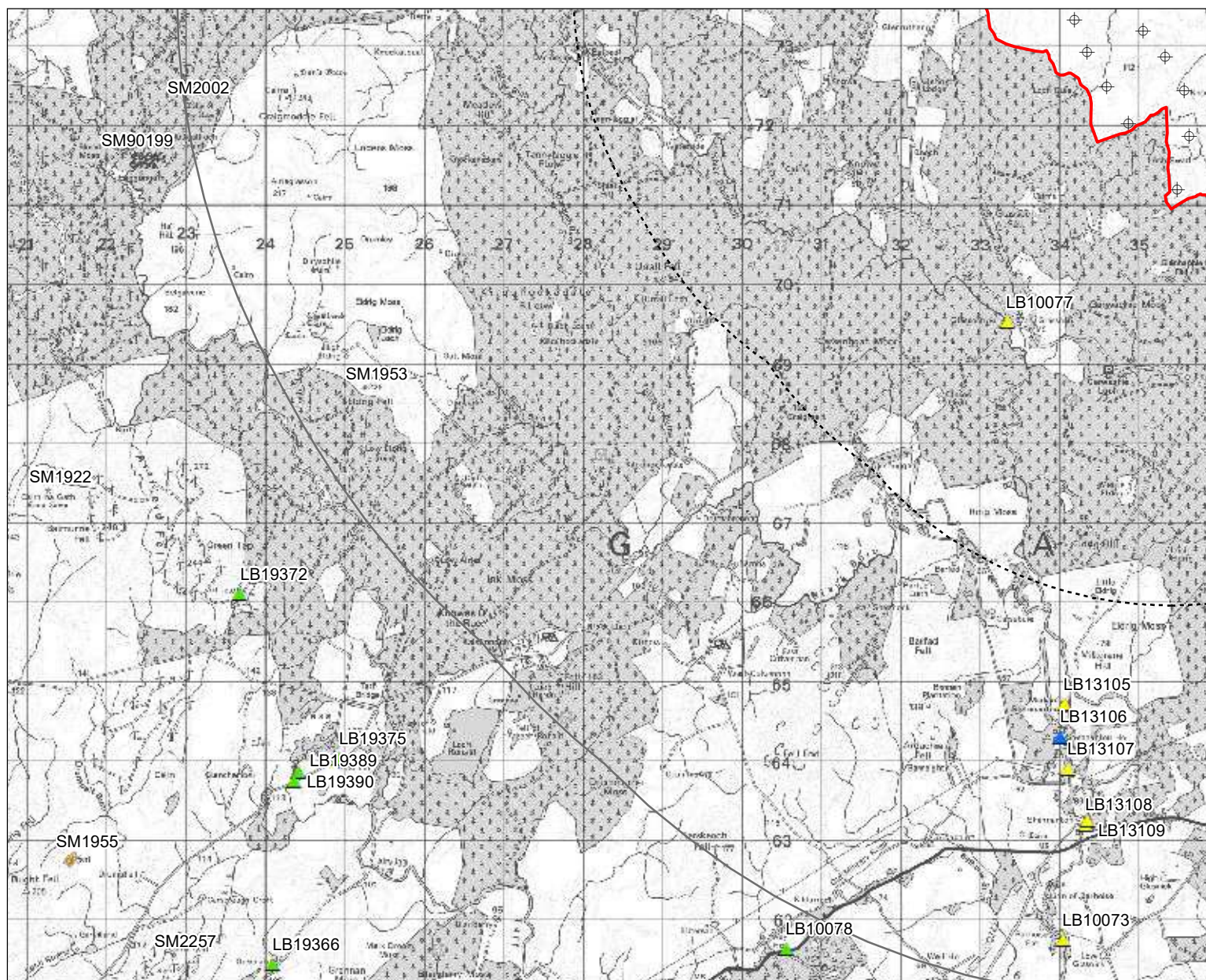
Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Pegasus

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Group



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.4 - Designated Heritage Assets South-West of Site

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.4

REV: 1

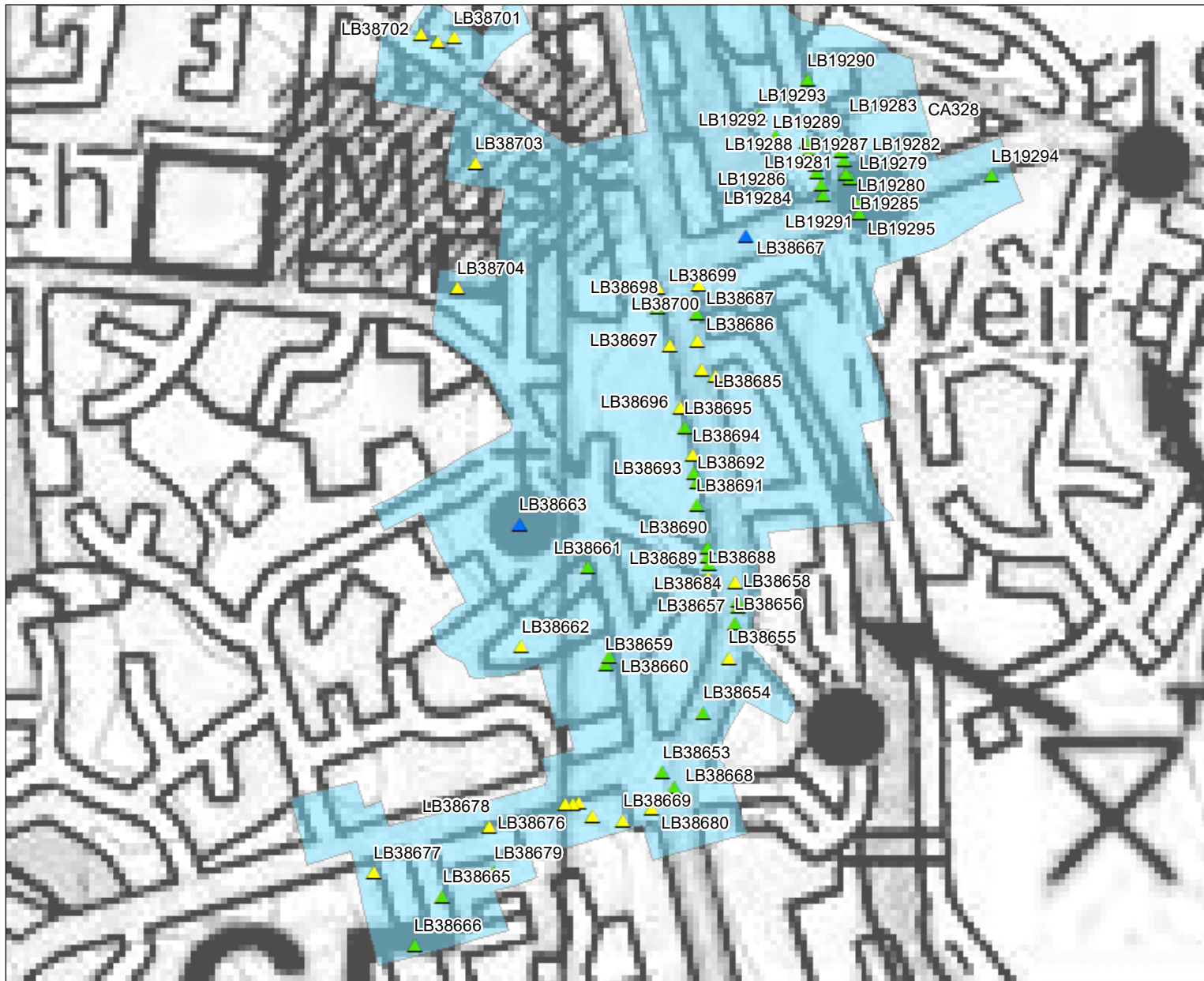
Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Pegasus
Group



KEY

- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Conservation Area

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.5 - Designated Heritage Assets in South of Newton Stewart

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.5

REV: 1

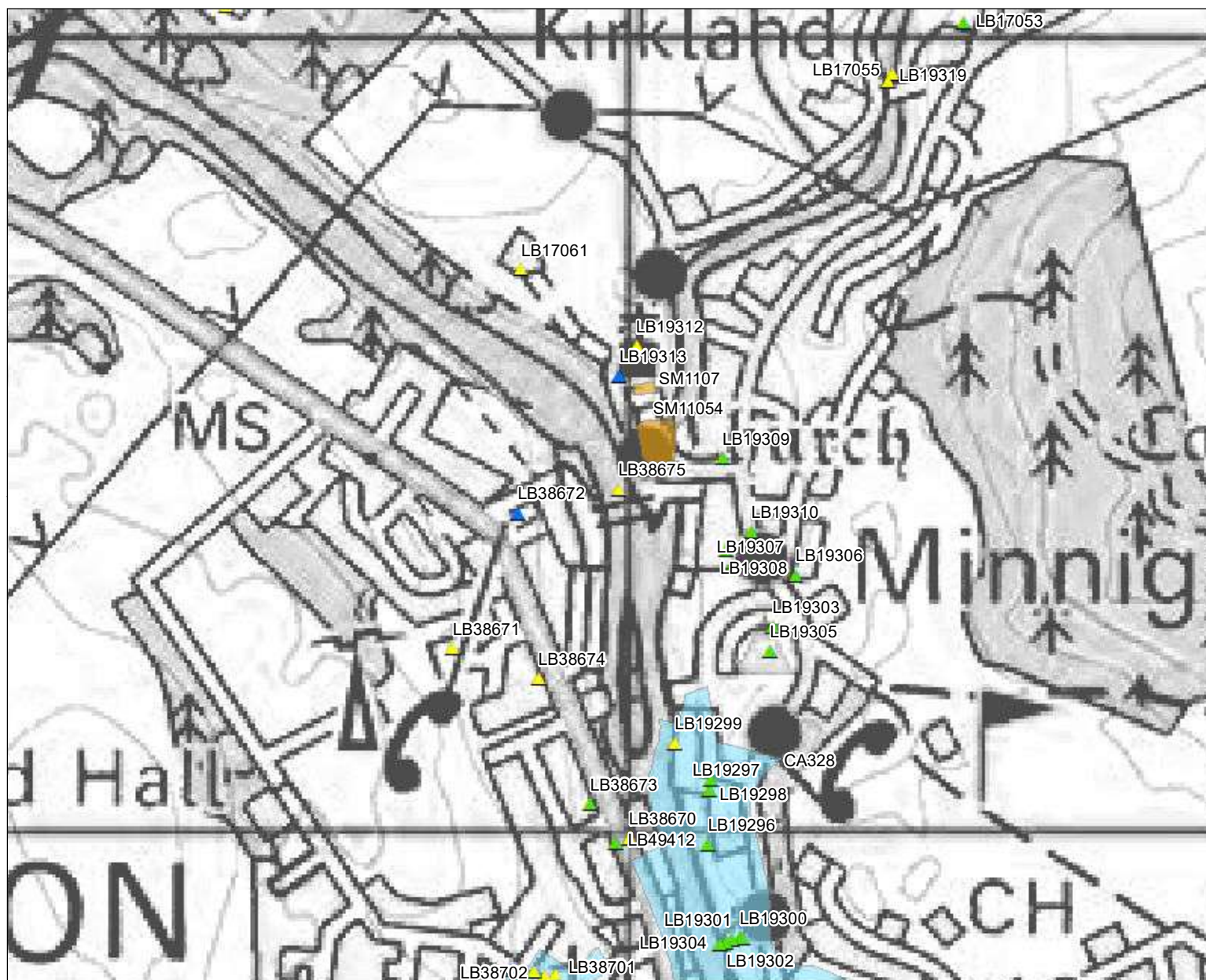
Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A4





KEY

- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.6 - Designated Heritage Assets in North of Newton Stewart

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.6

REV: 1

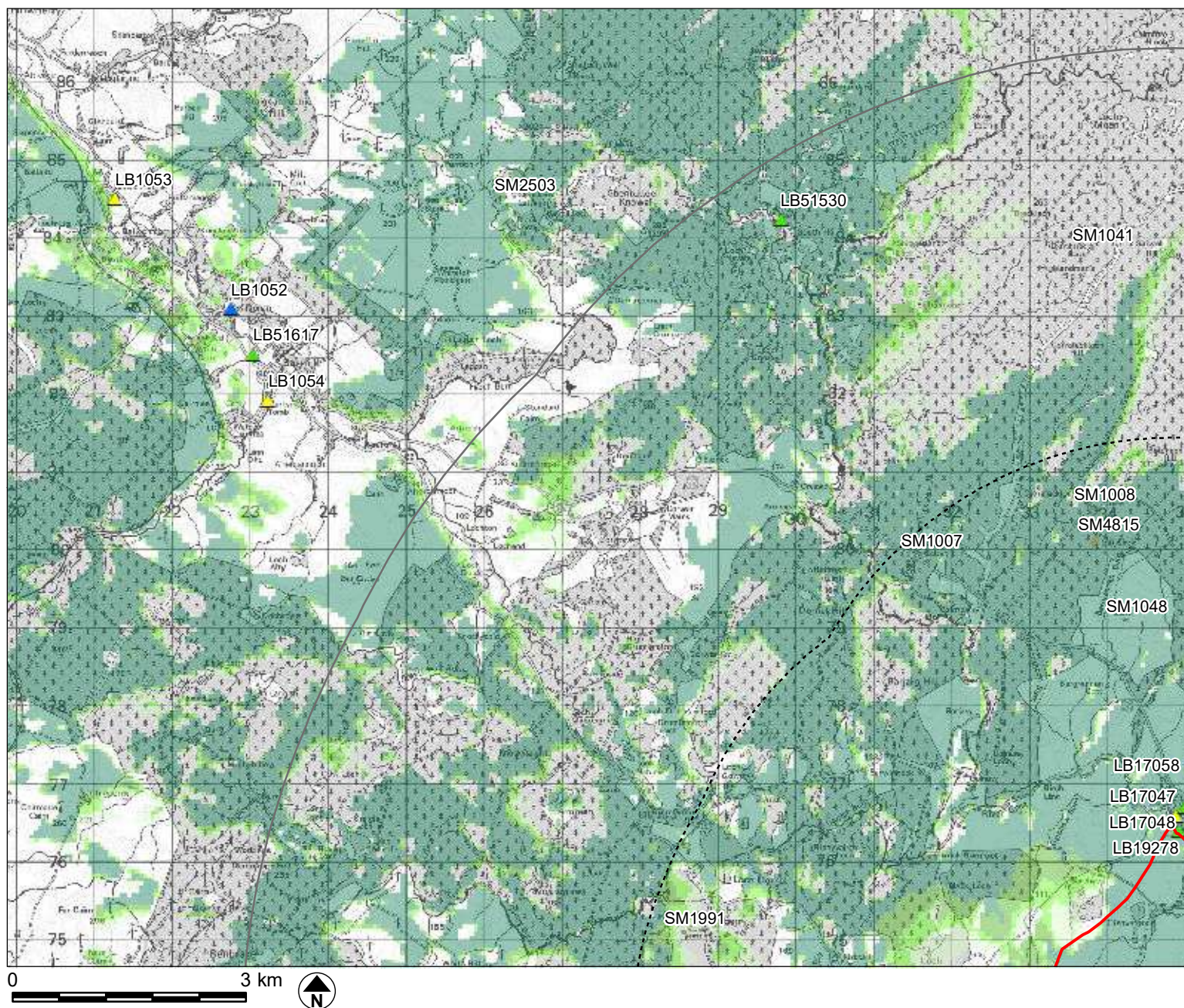
Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Scale: 1:7,500 @ A4

Pegasus
Group



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (200m)

- 1 to 4 turbines visible
- 5 to 7 turbines visible
- 8 to 10 turbines visible
- 11 to 13 turbines visible

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.7 - Designated Heritage Assets North-West of Site and ZTV

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.7

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

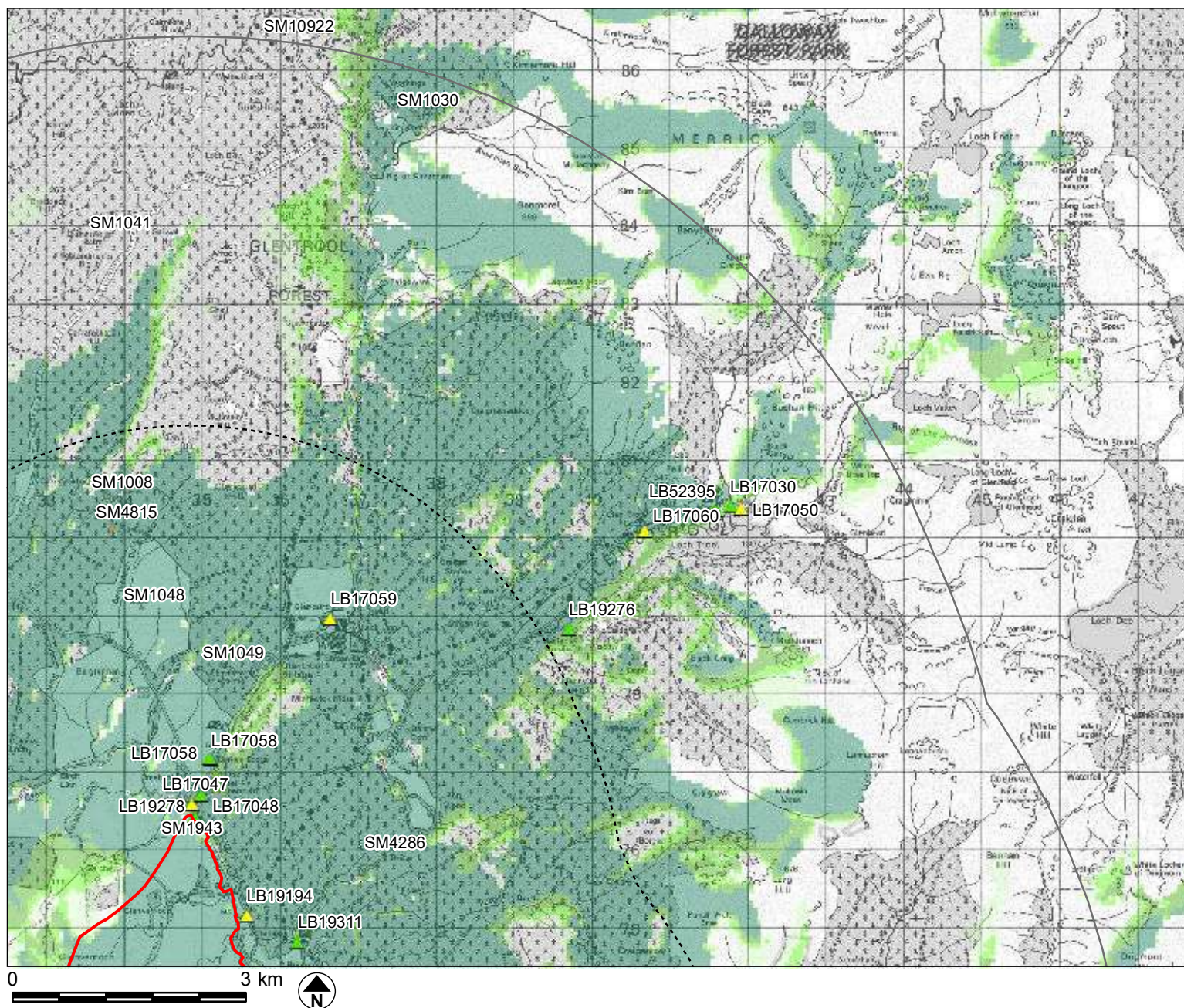
Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Pegasus

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Group



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- ▲ Category A Listed Building
- ▲ Category B Listed Building
- ▲ Category C Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (200m)

- 1 to 4 turbines visible
- 5 to 7 turbines visible
- 8 to 10 turbines visible
- 11 to 13 turbines visible

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.8 - Designated Heritage Assets North-East of Site and ZTV

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.8

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Pegasus

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Group

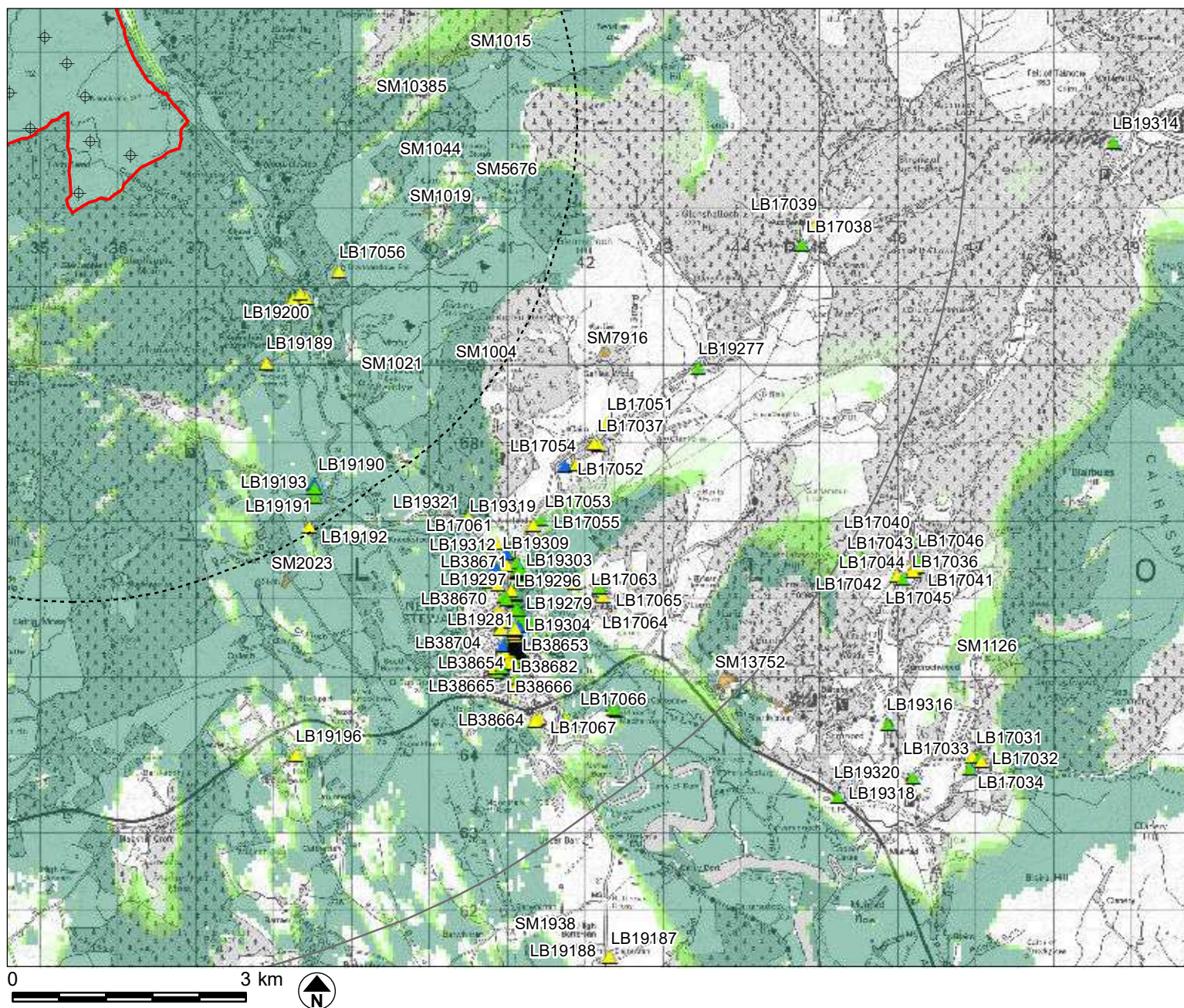


Figure 7.9 - Designated Heritage Assets South-East of Site and ZTV

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.9

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

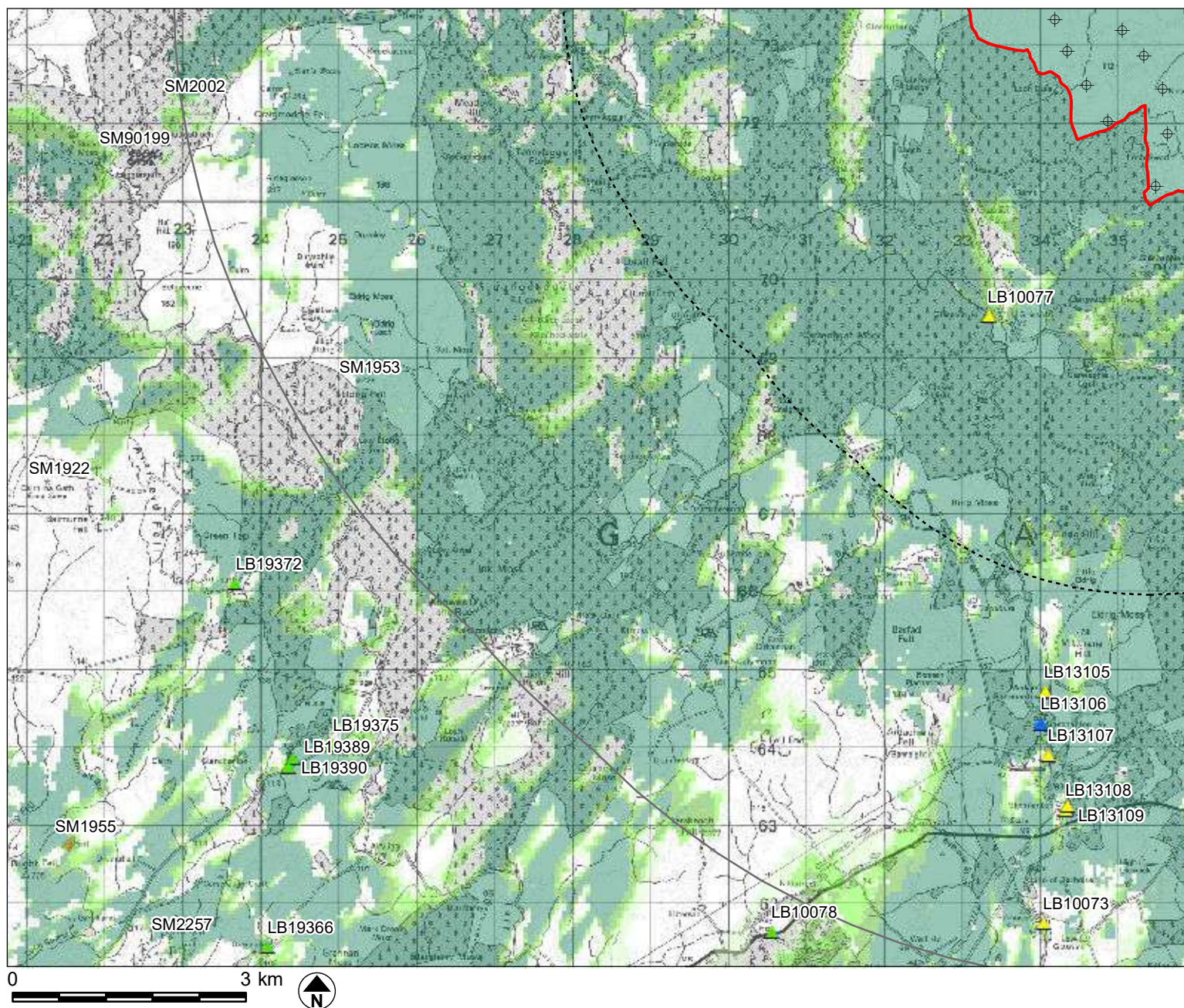
Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Pegasus

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Group



KEY

- Site
 - Proposed Turbine Locations
 - 5km Buffer
 - 10km Buffer
 - ▲ Category A Listed Building
 - ▲ Category B Listed Building
 - ▲ Category C Listed Building
 - Scheduled Monument
- Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (200m)
- 1 to 4 turbines visible
 - 5 to 7 turbines visible
 - 8 to 10 turbines visible
 - 11 to 13 turbines visible

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.10 - Designated Heritage Assets South-West of Site and ZTV

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.10

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

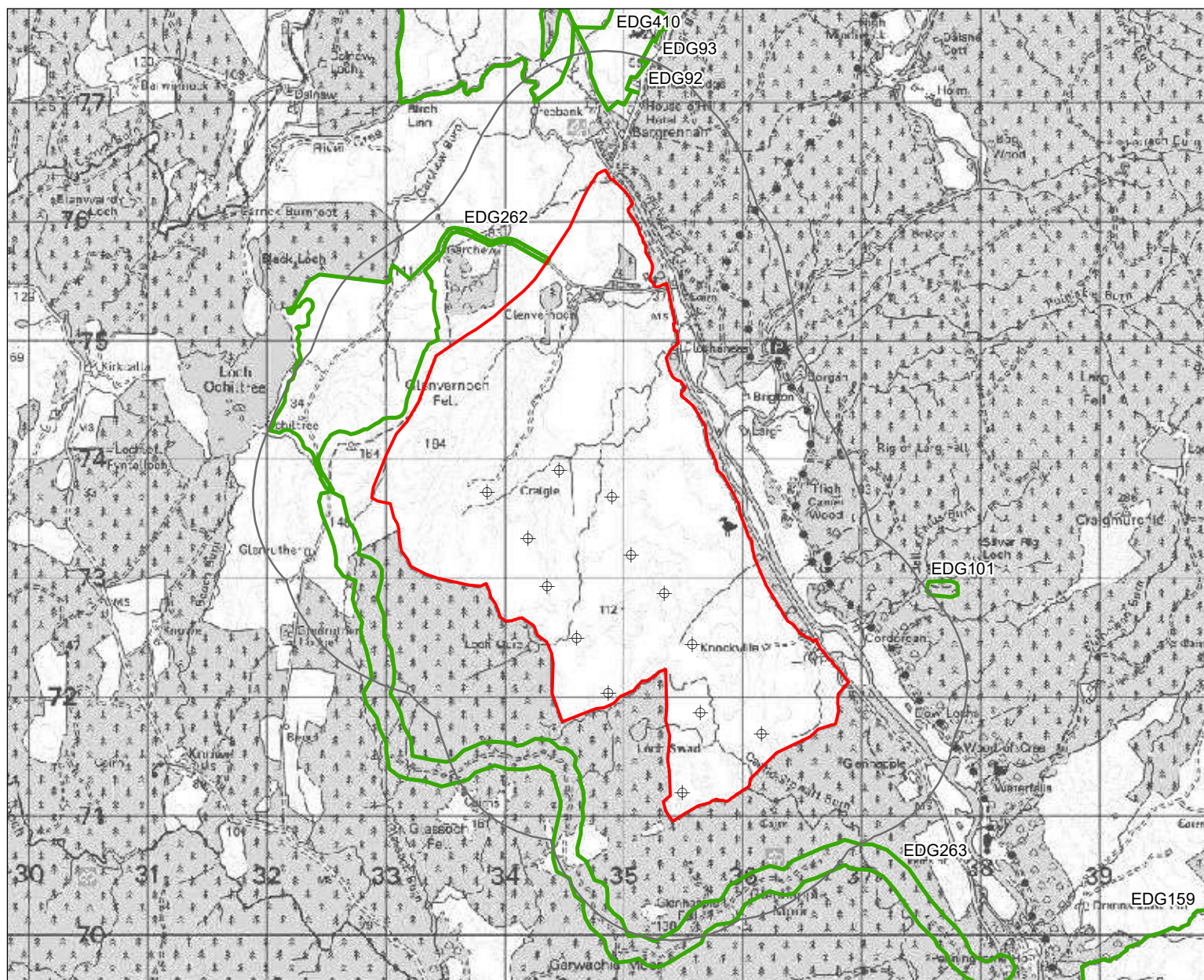
Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

Pegasus

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4





KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 1km Buffer
- HER Event Polygon

Revisions:
First Issue- 30/09/2024 DS

Figure 7.11 - HER Events

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.11

REV: 1

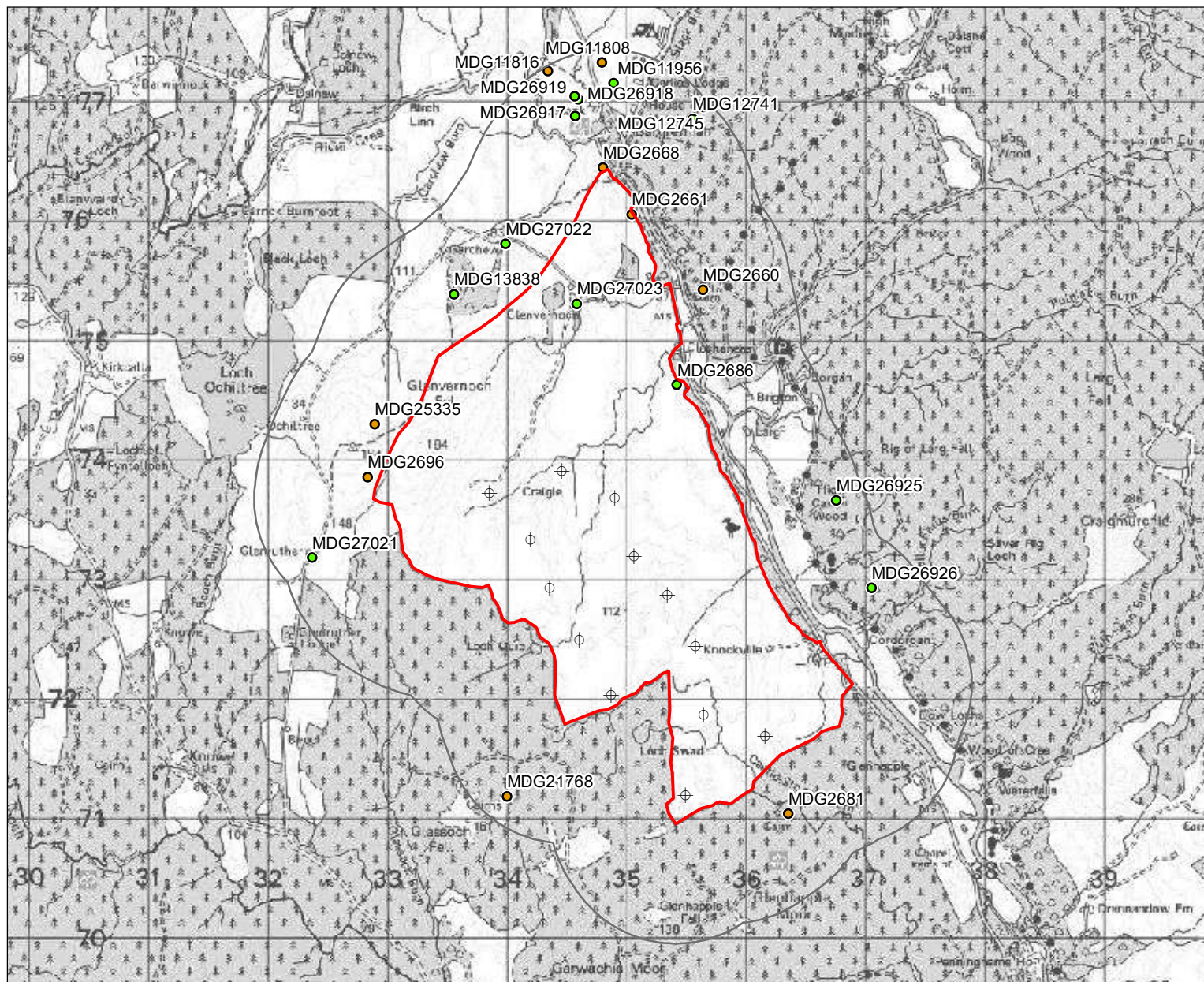
Drawn by: DS

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Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4

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KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 1km Buffer
- HER Monument Point - Prehistoric
- HER Monument Point - Medieval

Revisions:
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Figure 7.12 - HER Monuments - Prehistoric to Medieval

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.12

REV: 1

Drawn by: DS

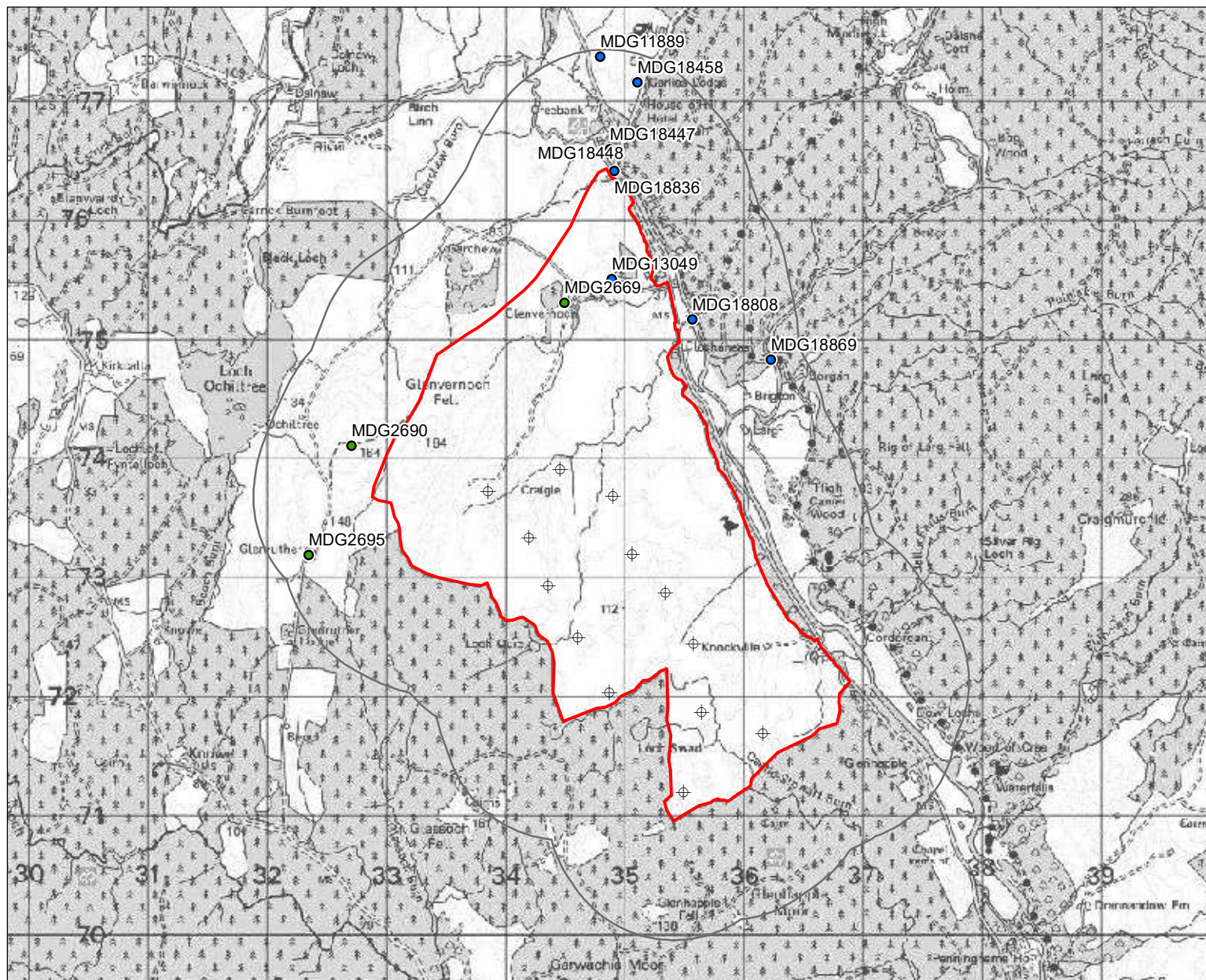
Approved by: -

Date: 30/09/2024

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Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4

Group



KEY

- Site
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- 1km Buffer
- HER Monument Point - Modern
- HER Monument Point - Undated

Revisions:
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Figure 7.14 - HER Monuments - Modern and Undated

Glenvernoch Wind Farm

Client: Energiekontor

DRWG No:P21-1150_7.14

REV: 1

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Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011)

The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Expertly Done.

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