

Technical Appendix 7.2: Cultural Heritage Appraisal

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Utilising current legislation, policy and guidance as set out in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, this report shall aim to screen nationally significant designated heritage assets. Chapter 7 shall seek to focus on potentially significant effects on heritage assets. An initial appraisal of Designated Heritage Assets was conducted at Scoping with a 10km study area and a further appraisal of regionally significant heritage assets was provided to Dumfries and Galloway Council as part of consultation dated to the 17th April 2024.
- 1.1.2 In line with consultation responses from Historic Environment Scotland (HES), a 10km study area has been employed for nationally significant designated heritage assets. A 5km Study Area was employed for sites of a regional significance. There are 22 Scheduled Monuments and 7 Category A Listed Buildings within the 10km study area and 47 Category B Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area, three Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes, and 15 regionally significant assets on the Historic Environment Record within 5km.
- 1.1.3 In most instances there are no significant effects on these heritage assets, therefore a screening exercise has been employed to identify assets where there may be significant effect. The results of this study are presented in this appendix.

1.2 Methodology

Screening

- 1.2.1 Assets that are included in the screening are assets of the Highest or High heritage significance, as set out in Chapter 7, Table 7.2.
- 1.2.2 The screening process has taken into account the following factors:
- The type of monument and its setting that likely contributes factors to its significance.
 - Blade Tip Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) to determine the potential visibility from the heritage assets or, where relevant, in combination with them.
 - The distance of the assets from the proposed turbines.
- 1.2.3 Aspects of archaeological, architectural or historical value are not considered in this report as they are intrinsic values of the assets. There is no potential for such aspects to be affected by the proposed development. These aspects are not therefore considered here and the exercise below concentrates on visual relationships, such as setting, that contribute to cultural significance.

1.3 Results

1.3.1 The following results have been broken down as per their designation category.

Table 1: Scheduled Monuments

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Category	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
SM4286	Minnoch, Old Bridge of	Secular: bridge	3	5.1	Southeast	The asset, a 17th/18th century bridge, crosses the Water of Minnoch and is thought to have been a pack horse bridge, providing a river crossing for locals. There is no modern path or track connecting to the bridge. The asset's setting comprises the river, which provides the context for the bridges historical use. Views of the site are limited from the asset and are peripheral to key views across the river. As such, the Proposed Development is not predicted to impact the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the asset. It is excluded from further assessment.
SM5676	Napper's Cottage, chambered cairn	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn	14	0.7	East	Scoped In
SM10385	Cordorcan, cairn 750m NE of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	1.6	East	Scoped In
SM1044	The Thieves, standing stones, Blair Hill	Prehistoric ritual and	14	1.2	East	Scoped In

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		funerary: standing stone				
SM1004	Boreland, chambered cairn	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn	6	1.5	Northeast	Scoped In
SM1107	Minnigaff, Old Church	Ecclesiastical: church	14	3.5	North	The church is situated at the confluence of the River Cree and the Penkiln Burn, adjacent to the site of the Minnigaff motte (SM1054) and north of the village of Minnigaff. The church itself is mostly 17th century in date, however, there has been a church on the site since at least 1209 and may have been contemporaneous with the motte to the south. The asset derives its significance from its architectural interest and ability to provide further information on medieval Christianity and the reformation. The asset's setting does form part of its significance, with its proximity to the potentially associated motte and the nearby village informing its position. Views from the asset towards the village and the motte will not include the proposed development. Some views towards the asset may include the proposed development, however, these are not anticipated to be key views. As such, the proposed development is not predicted to impact the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the asset. It is excluded from further assessment.
SM11054	Minnigaff, motte S of Monigaff Parish Church	Secular: motte	5	3.6	North	The asset comprises a medieval motte, visible as an upstanding earthwork. The motte is located at the

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						confluence of the Penkiln Burn and the River Cree, on a promontory. The potentially associated Minnigaff Old Church (SM1107) is located directly to the north and the village of Minnigaff is located to the south. The asset's setting does contribute to its significance, with the use of the rivers and promontory to provide a natural defence. The asset would have had visibility along the river to the south and would have controlled the valley. The proposed development would not feature in key views to the south, and would be peripheral to views along the two rivers to the north. The proposed development has the potential to be visible in views along the river from the south towards the asset, however, the village of Minnigaff, which surrounds the asset, would provide more of a distraction to the ability to understand and appreciate the assets setting. As such, the proposed development is not predicted to impact the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the asset. It is excluded from further assessment.
SM1126	Machars Hill motte	Secular: motte	14	7.0	Northwest	<p>The asset, a small motte, is located along a tributary of the Cairnsmore Burn which runs directly to its west. The Cairnsmore Burn runs c.0.37km to east. The asset is on a west facing slope at approximately 110m AOD, which slopes towards the Palnure Burn c.1.2km to the west, which runs along a wider valley.</p> <p>The asset derives part of its significance from its setting. Its placement on a west facing slope, above a larger valley provides the opportunity to</p>

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						<p>monitor access throughout the land and control the valley. The placement closer to the smaller tributary may indicate that this also happened at a smaller scale, controlling access along the tributary and likely provided a water source for the inhabitants.</p> <p>Whilst the proposed turbines are anticipated to be visible from the asset, they are not present within views towards the Cairnsmore Burn and the Palnure Burn and would only be present when looking to the very north. They would not be a distraction to the ability to appreciate, understand or experience the aspects of the assets setting which contribute to its significance. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>
SM1021	Drumwhirn, cairn N of Boreland	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	2.6	Northeast	Scoped In
SM2023	Skaith Mote, motte 700m SSW of Challoch	Secular: motte	14	5.2	Northeast	<p>The asset, a motte, is located in the lowland valley area c.1.3km southwest of the River Cree. The asset is also c.2.8km west of the Minnigaff Motte (SM11054), potentially contemporaneous in date. The asset's setting contributes to its significance, with the asset utilising the lowland landscape to provide views along the river and help control the valley. Furthermore, intervisibility with the Minnigaff Motte may have been important, providing control over the entire valley. Whilst the proposed turbines are anticipated to be visible</p>

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						from the asset, they will be peripheral to key views along the river valley from the asset, along the river towards the asset and will not feature in any views towards the nearby motte. As such, the proposed development is not predicted to impact the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the asset. It is excluded from further assessment.
SM1019	Drumfern, cairn and remains of stone circle	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	1.6	East	Scoped In
SM1048	White Cairn, cairn 910m NNE of Bargrennan Cottage	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	9.5	Southeast	Scoped In
SM1049	White Cairn, chambered cairn 630m W of Glentool School	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	8.3	Southeast	Scoped In
SM1966	Deil's Dike, linear earthwork, Hill of Ochiltree	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: linear earthwork	14	8.5	East	Scoped In.

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SM2266	Loch Ochiltree, crannogs	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: crannog	0	9.6	East	Due to the asset falling outwith the ZTV, it is currently scoped out of further assessment. In addition, the proposed development is not anticipated to impact on the ability to understand or appreciate the shared intervisibility between contemporary assets, in this case the multiple crannogs under the same designation, in the factors which contribute to their significance.
SM7916	Garlies Castle	Secular: castle	9	1.1	North	Scoped In
SM2316	Cairnsmore of Fleet, cairn	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	8.6	Northwest	Scoped In
SM1014	Dalvaird, cairn 320m NNE of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	11	0.6	East	Scoped In
SM1017	Creebridge, cairn 400m E of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	14	4.4	North	The asset, a prehistoric cairn, is located within the village of Minnigaff, surrounded by roads and residential development. The asset's original setting, along the east bank of the River Cree, would have contributed to its significance, as cairns are believed to have often acted as markers or points of reference along waterways. However, the modern development surrounding the asset has obscured views of the river, views of the asset from the river, and has obscured views of any nearby contemporaneous heritage assets (e.g., SM1021). As

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						such, the asset's current setting does not contribute to its significance and the addition of the proposed turbines to the north would not impact the ability to appreciate, understand or experience the asset. It is scoped out of further assessment.
SM1938	High Baltersan, cairn	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	0	8.4	North	Due to the asset falling outwith the ZTV, it is currently scoped out of further assessment. In addition, the proposed development is not anticipated to impact on the ability to understand or appreciate the shared intervisibility between contemporary assets (e.g., SM2316) in the factors which contribute to their significance.
SM1943	Middle Bridge of Cree, cairn 110m WNW of	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	8	7.4	Southeast	The asset is located directly to the west of the River Cree, within the small settlement of Bargrennan. The A715 runs adjacent to the River Cree, crossing c.90m south of the asset. The asset's original setting would have formed part of the asset's significance, with the asset acting as a marker or monument along the river for those travelling through the landscape. Furthermore, the asset has potential intervisibility with a single nearby cairn (SM1021), which lies c.8.5km to the southeast. The asset is currently obscured from view when approaching from the south, along the river, by domestic development. As such, the ability to appreciate the connection of the asset to the landscape when approaching from the south or looking towards the south has been impacted by the existing built environment. Whilst the proposed development may be visible from the asset, or

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						whilst approaching the asset along the river, the assets current setting means that the proposed development will be a minor distraction within an already impacted setting. As such, the proposed development is not predicted to impact the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the asset. It is excluded from further assessment.
SM13752	Blackcraig lead mines, lade and miners' cottages, Blackcraig	Industrial: mines, quarries	0	5.8	Northwest	Due to the asset falling outwith the ZTV, it is currently scoped out of further assessment. Furthermore, there are no additional assets or third viewpoints from which shared visibility is important to the significance of the asset.

Table 2: Listed Buildings

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Category	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to the Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
LB13106	Shennanton House	A	14	9.5	Northeast	<p>The asset is an early 20th century vernacular country house. Its English Tudor and vernacular style is unique and of architectural interest for the region.</p> <p>The asset's setting comprises a circular opening of lawn within dense woodland, over 0.5km to the southwest of River Bladnoch. The house is concealed by woodland until entering into the opening along the drive, passing from an opening in the north and southeast of the grounds.</p> <p>The contributing aspects of the assets setting are considered to be the lawn space around the house, the drive, and the woodland. These features create an isolated space and provide viewpoints to the asset.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would potentially be visible from the asset. Any views of the turbines within the Site would minor considering the asset is 9.5km from the nearest turbine. Additionally, the turbines would cause no intrusion upon any of the contributing aspects of the assets setting or effect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the asset within its setting. Therefore, it has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB19190	Challoch, All Saints Episcopal Church With Boundary Walls And Gatepiers	A	14	4.0	Northeast	Scoped In
LB19313	Monigaff Parish Church Graveyard, Heron Monument	A	0	3.5	North	The asset is an 18th century graveyard in memory of the Heron family, situated within the west of the Monigaff Parish Church. The classical monument represents a memorial for the Heron family, who occupied the

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						<p>Kirroughtree House and estate from the 14th/15th centuries till the late 19th century.</p> <p>The monument is of architectural interest due both its unique, quality design, but also due to its preservation. It also has historical interests, being associated with high class, established historic families within the region.</p> <p>The asset's setting comprises the churchyard to the west of the Minnigaff, Old Church remains (SM1107) and the Monigaff Parish Church, Graveyard and Graveyard Walls (LB19312), located between the River Cree and Penkiln Burn, to the west of Minnigaff.</p> <p>The asset's setting contributes little to its significance; whilst it provides an indication of the Heron family's presence within the settlement of Newton Stewart, and its associations with the previous church, its primary significance derives from its architectural and historical interests.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset. The introduction of visible turbines 3km to the north of the asset would cause no impacts to the assets setting. The understanding of its placement within the church yard would remain intact, and the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset would remain unaffected. Therefore, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB38663	Church Street, Penninghame Parish Church, St John's (Church_of Scotland), Boundary Walls And Railings	A	14	4.7	North	<p>The asset is an early 19th century Cruciform gothic church, designed by William Burn, a famous architect who's other works include Balintore, Inverness and Dundas Castles.</p> <p>The church is located within the south of the Newton Stewart Conservation Area along Church Street, with a</p>

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						<p>sports green to the north, and a mixture of residential and commercial buildings within its vicinity. The church's significance derives from its architectural interests; it is an impressive and unique building and contributes toward the character of the Newton Stewart Conservation Area.</p> <p>The asset derives no significance from its setting. The visibility of 14 turbines indicated by the ZTV analysis is anticipated to cause no effects to the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the church, and therefore it has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB38667	Cree Bridge	A	14	4.4	North	<p>The asset is an early 19th century stone bridge built by John Rennie, connecting the Newton Stewart and Minnigaff areas together over the River Cree, located roughly within the centre of the Newton-Stewart Conservation Area.</p> <p>The asset's significance derives from its architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century bridge architecture, as a 5-span stone bridge with 5 depressed-arch spans and bull-nosed cutwater buttresses made of ashlar and red sandstone masonry, with cast-iron lampbrackets. The bridge contributes toward the character of the Newton-Stewart Conservation Area. The aspect of its setting that contribute to its significance are the River Cree, which it provides its functional context.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis indicates that there is potential visibility of 14 turbines from the asset. Any visibility of the proposed turbines would not effect the intelligibility of the asset with the River Cree. The ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset would remain unaffected, and therefore it has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>

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LB38672	King Street, Douglas House, Former Douglas School	A	14	3.7	North	<p>The school is a classical, symmetrical style building incorporating an older gabled building to the north, designed by the architect John Jenderson of Edinburgh in 1834. The architecture of the building is unique and built with a high level of detail and quality. The building has both architectural and historical interests, associated with historical figures such as John Henderson, Samuel Douglas of Jamaica and Lord Garlies, Earl of Galloway.</p> <p>The asset is located on the northeast side of King Street (A715) and has green lawn to the east of the building, c.100m to the west of River Cree.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis shows the potential of 14 of the proposed turbines being visible from the asset. The setting of the building contributes no significance to the asset; it does not contribute to the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the assets architectural and historical interests.</p>
LB17052	Cumloden House	A	14	2.3	North	Scoped In.
LB17037	Cumloden, Garden Cottage And Walled Garden	B	14	2.1	North	<p>Cumloden House is an early 19th century Gothick cottage house, with early 19th century category B Listed estate buildings. The setting of this group of buildings comprise the estate grounds which utilise woodland, grass areas and the Penkiln Burn to create natural enclosures on its designed border and featured spaces. The key approach into the estate is from the southeast and approaches the stables and main house. The estate is designed to be appreciated from within the estate, with woodland forming a boundary around the grounds.</p> <p>The estate comprises a number of buildings of architectural interest within the contained associated</p>
LB17037	Cumloden, Garden Cottage And Walled Garden	B	14	2.1	North	
LB17051	Cumloden, Glenmalloch Lodge	B	14	1.9	North	
LB17054	Cumloden Stables, Archway And Sundial	B	14	2.3	North	

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						landscape and contribute to the group significance of the estate buildings. The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines are predicted to be visible from within the vicinity of the assets and within the estate, however, the historic woodland surrounding the estate would likely screen the majority of outwards views. The visibility of the turbines to the north of the group of assets would not be considered impact any of the contributing aspects of the asset group, including its setting. In all cases, the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the assets within the estate would remain intact, as all key views would remain intact. Therefore, it is excluded from further assessment.
LB17039	Auchinleck, House	B	13	2.7	West	The asset is a mid-19th century vernacular L-plan farmhouse of with Baronial details. Its setting is an agricultural landscape around the asset, Penkiln Burn to the west and woodland plantations to the north and west. The significance of the asset derives from its architectural and historical interests, being an example of a mid-19th century vernacular dwelling built by Randolph, the 19th Earl of Galloway. The asset does not derive any significance from its setting. Any visibility of the proposed turbines would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the cultural significance, and therefore it is excluded from further assessment.
LB17055	Cumloden Waulkmill	B	14	3.1	North	The asset comprises a 19th century former waulk-mill, converted to residential use in 1971. It was used till the 1920s for the production of blankets and plaid by spinning and weaving using machinery across multiple floors. The asset's contributing setting comprises the Penkiln Burn,

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						<p>which has functional associations with the asset to drive the machinery.</p> <p>The asset's significance derives from its historical and architectural interests. It also derives its significance through its setting, which comprises the Penkiln Burn within the vicinity of the asset. The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset and its setting. The visibility of any turbines would not affect the ability to appreciate, understand or experience the asset and its setting. It will cause no effects to the assets contributing aspects to its cultural significance and therefore is scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB17056	Drannadow, Farmhouse	B	14	2.8	East	Scoped In.
LB17061	Kirkton House	B	14	3.4	North	<p>Kirkton House is a late 18th century manse, built for the Monifaff Parish Church, now comprising mostly mid-19th century repairs and alterations and flanking wings.</p> <p>The buildings significance derives from its historical and architectural interests, not from its setting. Any visibility of the proposed turbines would cause no effects upon the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset and therefore it is scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB19192	Challoch Farmhouse And Steadings	B	14	4.4	Northeast	<p>The asset comprises a 19th century farmhouse and courtyard steadings, comprising an asymmetrical farmhouse. Although the ranges and the house have been renovated, they still represent some preserved aspects of vernacular architecture of the 19th century. The asset is situated in an agricultural landscape to the west of the</p>

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						River Cree. The asset derives its significance primarily from its historic and architectural interests. The setting of the asset, which comprises the agricultural setting around the asset, also contributes a small part to the understanding of the asset, being an agricultural building with its associated landscape. Any visibility of the proposed turbines would cause no effects upon the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset and its relationship with its setting, as no key views or aspects would be interrupted or removed. Therefore, it has been scoped out of further assessment.
LB19312	Monigaff Parish Church, Graveyard And Graveyard Walls	B	14	3.5	North	<p>The asset is an early 19th century Gothic style church and boundary wall containing a graveyard, built by William Burn. The church is located within the north of Monigaff (Minnigaff), located on the west side of Penkiln Burn, approached via a bridge to the south from the main settlement. The design is similar to that of Burn's earlier church at Stenton, East Lothian and his parish church in Thurso.</p> <p>The church, church walls and graveyard's significance derives from its architectural and historical interest, being a central and cultural part of the historic community within Monigaff and having a high level of architectural quality of materials and design, with a well-known architect.</p> <p>The setting of the church does not contribute to the church's significance; it does not contribute to the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset, and therefore has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>

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LB19319	Queen Mary's Bridge (Also known as Penkill Old Bridge)	B	14	3.1	North	<p>The bridge, built in 1960, has been replaced two previous bridges in the 18th and 16th centuries. It forms a footbridge over Penkiln Burn to the north of Newton Stewart. The bridge is also known as Queen Mary's Bridge, supposedly because Mary Queen of Scots crossed it during her royal procession in 1563.</p> <p>The bridge's significance derives from its historical and architectural significance, having replaced the location of a historic bridge and its association with historical figures. Its presence maintains the historic pathway. It derives some significance from its setting, which comprises the Penkiln Burn over which it is built, part of its functional understanding. The ZTV indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset. Any visibility of the turbines would cause no effects; the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the bridge would remain intact, and therefore it is scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB19321	Whitehills	B	14	3.2	North	<p>An early 20th century Arts and Crafts style house, located to the north of River Cree within Gill Wood. The asset's significance derives primarily from its architectural interests, having a design that imitates C F A Voysey. The asset's significance derives from its architectural significance, not its setting, and therefore is scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB38670	23 King Street, Former Brewery House	B	14	4.1	North	<p>The asset is an early 19th century former brewery house, a 2-storey, 3-bay symmetrical fronted house. Its setting comprises King's Street to the west and the River Cree to the east.</p>

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						<p>It is located on the east side of King's Streeth, to the west of the River Cree, to the northwest of the Newton Stewart Conservation Area.</p> <p>The asset primarily derives its significance through its architectural interests. Its setting contributes partially to its significance, as the River Cree would have provided water for the brewery and King's Street would have been a key for importing and exporting materials.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would be visible from the asset. Views of the turbines to the north would not cause any effects on the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset within its setting. Therefore, it has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB38671	King Street Corsbie West	B	14	3.9	North	<p>The asset comprises an example of an early 19th century L-plan house. Its setting comprises the northwest extent of the Newton Stewart settlement, being located to the west of King's Street. The asset's significance derives from its architectural interest; it does not derive its significance from any of the aspects of setting. Any visibility of the proposed turbines would cause no effects to the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset, and therefore it is scoped out of further assessment.</p>
LB38674	King Street, Little Corsbie	B	14	3.9	North	<p>The asset comprises an example of a late 18th century 2-storey, 3-bay fronted house with a rear wing. Its setting comprises the northwest extent of the Newton Stewart settlement, being located to the west of King's Street. The asset's significance derives from its architectural interest; it does not derive its significance from any of the aspects of setting. Any visibility of the proposed turbines</p>

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						would cause no effects to the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the asset, and therefore it is scoped out of further assessment.
LB38675	Penkiln Suspension Footbridge	B	0	3.7	North	Due to the asset falling outwith the ZTV, it is scoped out of further assessment. In addition, the proposed development is not anticipated to impact on the ability to understand or appreciate the shared intervisibility between contemporary assets in the factors which contribute to their significance.

Table 3: Conservation Areas

CA Reference	CA Name	Contained Category B Listed Buildings		Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
CA328	Newton Stewart	LB19299	Minnigaff, Millcroft Road, Minnigaff Mill	14	3.9km	North	<p>Newton Stewart is a small market town based along the River Cree, with the designated area outlining areas on both sides of the River including Minnigaff, Creebridge and Newton Stewart. The Conservation Area has archaeological, historical, architectural interest, characterised by a mixture of locally sourced stone used in various ways to which contribute to the area's character.</p> <p>The Conservation Area also derives its significance through its setting. The key aspects of the assets setting are the River Cree and Penkiln Burn, important water sources for agricultural, brewing, mills, and transport, particularly to the coast to the south.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis indicates that all 14 of the proposed turbines would have some degree of visibility from within the Conservation Area. The visual and special associations between the contributing aspects of the conservation area's character and setting would remain unaffected by the visibility of these turbines. The ability to appreciate, understand and experience the key contributing aspects of the Conservation Area, including its character and setting, would remain intact. Therefore, the asset and all designations within are scoped out of further assessment.</p>
		LB38655	Albert Street, Bank Of Scotland				
		LB38662	Church Street, Penninghame Graveyard With Mausoleum				
		LB38669	Dashwood Square, The Mcmillan Hall, Railings And Gates				
		LB38676	2, 4, 6 Princes Street And 1 Dashwood Square				
		LB38677	Princes Street, Glenkiel House Former Penninghame Manse With Coach House, Gates, Gatepiers And Railings				
		LB38678	Princes Street, Former St Johns Church Hall				
		LB38680	2 Queen Street, Dashwood House				
		LB38684	1 Victoria Street				

CA Reference	CA Name	Contained Category B Listed Buildings	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
		LB38685	69-73 (Odd Nos) Victoria Street			
		LB38686	77-79 (Odd Nos) Victoria Street, Old Town Hall			
		LB38688	2 Victoria Street, The Central Bar			
		LB38694	30 And 32 Victoria Street			
		LB38696	40-44 (Even Nos) Victoria Street, The Royal Bank Of Scotland			
		LB38697	Victoria Street, The Galloway Arms Hotel			
		LB38699	76-78 (Even Nos) Victoria Street And Boundary Walls			
		LB38700	Victoria Street, Monument To 9th Earl Of Galloway			
		LB38701	Windsor Road, Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady And St Ninian And Churchyard			
		LB38702	Windsor Road, Roman Catholic Presbytery And Churchyard With			

CA Reference	CA Name	Contained Category B Listed Buildings	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
		Boundary Walls, Gatepiers, Gates And Railings				
		LB38703 York Road, Former Douglas-Ewart High School, Hill View Apartments				
		LB38704 York Road, Former Uf Church, Now Newton Stewart Museum With Boundary Walls Gatepiers, And Railings				

Table 4: Non-inventory Designed Landscapes

NIDL/Listed Building Reference	NIDL/Listed Building Name	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
MDG25548	Kirroughtree	0 - 14	3.1	North	The Non-Inventoried Designed Landscape ¹ (NIDL) and Listed Buildings collectively comprise the remnant Kirroughtree estate, with the main house and Doocot which have early 18th century origins date to the late 18th to early 19th century. The NIDL comprises the land in which the estate buildings are located within, comprising gardens woodland, lawn, pathways and landscape features which are not designated. First Edition OS mapping indicates that in the 19th century the estate had stables, an icehouse (LB17065), a hot house, greenhouse, a hermitage, fountains and a walled garden to the northwest of the main house (1851 OS, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 35). The larger estate comprised drives and pathways, landscaping such as Lessons Park to the southeast, plantations and decorative planting such as tree lines to create separate spaces, pathways and view corridors.
LB17063	Kirroughtree, Doocot (Category B)	0	3.2	North	Not all of the aspects of the historic estate are intact. The remaining aspects of the NIDL and Listed Buildings form a group of assets which derive their setting from the following preserved aspects; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kirroughtree (Kirouchtree on the 1851 OS Mapping) house at the centre, now known as Kirroughtree House Hotel (LB17064); • Kirroughtree Doocot (LB17063);
LB17064	Kirroughtree House Hotel (Category B)	6	3.4	North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the woodland plantation which included the hermitage, located to the south of the hotel (1851 OS, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 35); • the main drive and approach to the house from the southeast and some of the pathways proximate to the house (1851 OS, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 35); • Lessons Park, a landscaped lawn to the southeast of the house, which the main drive passes through (1851 OS, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 35); • The old bowling green to the north of the house (1851 OS, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 35); and

¹ A Non-Inventoried Designed Landscape comprises an outlined area by the local authority as a non-designated heritage asset. These typically form designed gardens and landscapes which are not designated.

NIDL/Listed Building Reference	NIDL/Listed Building Name	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The woodland to the northwest, north and northeast which creates a boundary and backdrop to the estate, named the Wild Wood to the north and Beech Wood to the northeast on the 1851 OS, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 35. <p>The estate has a high level of architectural, archaeological and historical interest, including a discernible landscaped estate with the principal house still focused at the centre. The remains of the Kirroughtree estate provide a setting of the surviving estate buildings; it forms their historical context, approaches, views and contribute to the ability to appreciate, understand and experience the assets within their intended setting, although somewhat eroded.</p> <p>The contributing aspects of the NIDL and listed building's setting does not extend past the historical boundary of the estate, outlined in the NIDL. Views and landscapes outside of the estate boundary do not comprise part of or contribute toward the significance of the asset's setting.</p> <p>The ZTV indicates that 0 to 14 turbines would be visible throughout the NIDL boundary; with no turbines visible within the vicinity of the Doocot and up to 6 turbines visible proximate to the house hotel. Any visibility of the turbines within the extent of the NIDL would not cause any effects upon the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the NIDL and listed buildings within; in all cases the ability to interpret the estate's context and design would remain intact. Therefore, the assets have been scoped out of further assessment.</p>

NIDL/Listed Building Reference	NIDL/Listed Building Name	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
MDG25683	Castle Stewart	14	3.4km	East	<p>Castle Stewart (LB19189) is a Category B Listed Building located within the non-inventory designed landscape. The building is a 15th to 16th century tower house, located within an associated designed landscape.</p> <p>The castle is based to the west of the River Cree and directly north of Castle Stewart Burn. The contributing aspects of Stewart Castle and the designed landscape's setting comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category B Listed Castle Stewart (LB19189); • Castle Stewart Burn; • Penninghame Pond, which was formed via a dam, as labelled on the 1846 OS mapping; • Castle Stewart Bridge, which crosses Castle Stewart Burn to the east of the castle, providing the approach to the main drive; • The Castle Stewart Park, with a number of small woodland plantations (now occupied as agricultural land);
LB19189	Castle Stewart (Category B)	14	3.8km	East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruives Wood to the north of the castle; • Glenrazie Wood, to the west of the castle across the Castle Stewart Burn; <p>Rocky Heath Pasture.</p> <p>Overall, the Castle and the designed landscape around the castle comprise a group asset, with architectural, historical and archaeological interests, and the designed landscape forming the setting of the listed building.</p> <p>The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would have some degree of visibility from the asset. The landscape within the Site, or views toward the Site, is not part of the setting of the castle nor the designed landscape in which it is located. Whilst there may be views of up to 14 turbines c.3.8km to the east, the views in the direction of the Site or any visibility of turbines would cause no effect on the setting of Castle Stewart or the overall NIDL. The approach to the castle from the east and on Castle Stewart bridge, views of the designed landscape intended for the castle, and the association of the castle with the woodland and water course for resources would remain intact. The intelligibility of the castle and its intended setting would remain unchanged. The ability to appreciate, understand and experience the designed landscape and Castle Stewart would remain unaffected, and therefore has been scoped out of further assessment.</p>

NIDL/Listed Building Reference	NIDL/Listed Building Name	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
MDG25684	Penninghame House	14	3.2	Northeast	<p>Penninghame House is a 19th century Category B group of buildings, comprising the three primary buildings within a designed landscape, forming the Penninghame Estate. The estate has architectural and historical interest, by the design and layout of the landscape and the building quality being built by Brown and Wardrop. First Edition OS mapping (1846) shows the estate as a roughly linear landscape, formed along the space between the A715 and the River Cree, with the main buildings within the centre.</p> <p>The designed landscape and the listed buildings derive their setting from one another, as well as the River Cree, which forms a water feature and estate boundary. The contributing aspects of the setting are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Cree, forming a water feature along the east border of the estate, with pathways and outlined gardens formed proximate to it; • The three entrances and approaches to the estate, marked by the North Lodge, Mid Lodge and South Lodge. The north approach is the historical primary approach along a straight drive through an area of lawn with tree lines. The north drive is no longer in use but discernible; • The walled garden to the west of the house, and stables to the northwest along with the historic pathways which form the routes within the estate; and • The mix of lawn and woodland that create purposeful viewpoints within the estate to buildings.
LB19200	Penninghame Open Prison (Formerly Penninghame House) with stables and walled garden (Category B)	14	3.2	Northeast	<p>The ZTV analysis indicates that 14 of the proposed turbines would have some degree of visibility from the asset. The contributing aspects of the asset's setting are contained within the boundary of the Penninghame House NIDL, with the exception of the River Cree, forming the eastern boundary. The NIDL's setting includes the River Cree and the routes along the west of the river's edge, which are more likely to have visibility of the proposed turbines due to vegetation within the estate. Visibility of any proposed turbines eastward toward the Site from this part of the setting would not affect any intelligibility of the River Cree's association with the NIDL or the overall estate. Visibility of the turbines would not affect the ability to appreciate, experience and understand the relationships of the Category B Listed Buildings,</p>

NIDL/Listed Building Reference	NIDL/Listed Building Name	Turbine Visibility based on the ZTV (0-14)	Distance to Closest Turbine (km)	Direction to nearest turbine	Appraisal comments
					the NIDL and the River Cree and how they form the setting of the contained heritage assets would remain intact. Therefore, it has been scoped out of further assessment.

Table 5: Regionally Significant Heritage Assets

HER Number	SLR Number	Significance	Site Name	Monument Type	Appraisal Comments
MDG3092	N/A	Regional	Knockman Wood	Enclosure; Clearance Cairn; Corn Drying Kiln	<p>The asset comprises medieval, post-medieval and modern remains of an agricultural enclosure, clearance cairn and corn drying kiln. These assets occupy an area to the north of the Penkiln Burn, which could contribute further to the archaeological record and our understanding of agricultural practices during these periods.</p> <p>The existing landscape outside of the enclosure comprises wild grazing moorland and modern commercial forestry. The setting existing outside of the enclosure of improved land does not contribute to the ability to understand, experience or appreciate</p>

HER Number	SLR Number	Significance	Site Name	Monument Type	Appraisal Comments
					<p>the asset; all aspects which do are contained within the asset's boundary.</p> <p>The bare earth ZTV analysis indicates that all 14 of the turbines would be visible from the asset. The presence of these turbines would not impact the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset whilst within its boundary and surroundings. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>
MDG2685	#N/A	Regional	Cut Island, River Cree	Crannog?	<p>The asset comprises a prehistoric or early medieval crannog located on an ait within the River Cree, a piece of land broken away from the mainland within the centre of the river. The crannog would have taken advantage of the water as a natural defensive boundary for the settlement, with the River Cree providing a water source, transport route, trade route and method of communication. The land to the east would have provided an approach towards the asset and would have provided land for agricultural activity.</p> <p>The bare earth ZTV indicates that all 14 turbines have the potential to be visible from the asset. Whilst the turbines would be visible, they would be in periphery of views on the upper slopes facing east. The approach to the asset is facing west from the east bank of the River Cree, and outward facing views from the asset would be on a lower topographical level than the turbines. The turbines would not intrude on any key views within the River Cree valley, primarily not in views to the north and south along the River Cree, which the crannog is focused upon. Whilst present, any views of the turbines to the east would not be considered to affect the ability to experience, appreciate and understand the aforementioned aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance.</p> <p>Overall, whilst the turbines would be visible to the east, the ability to experience, understand and appreciate the contributing aspects of the asset's setting, including the defensive and tactical position of the crannog, would remain intact.</p>
MDG13157	N/A	Regional	Wood Of Cree	Charcoal Burning Platform	<p>The asset lies outside the ZTV. Its approach from lower slopes of the valley would also have no views of the turbines. Overall, the proposals would cause no change to the asset's setting, and therefore it has been scoped out of development.</p>

HER Number	SLR Number	Significance	Site Name	Monument Type	Appraisal Comments
MDG3211	SLR63	Regional	Rorie Gill's Cairn, Drannadow	Cairn	Scoped in the same assessments with associated scheduled cairns (SM1019, SM5676).
MDG1964	SLR5	Regional	Knockman Wood	Field System; Farmstead	The assets comprise the remains of a post-medieval agricultural systems including farmsteads and field systems. The significance of these assets derives primarily from their archaeological interest and how they contribute to our understanding of land use at this time. These assets collectively form the setting of post-medieval agricultural settlements within the region and contribute to how we understand the settlement patterns and land use prior to the clearances. This contribution from setting is not derived from visibility from one settlement to another, or visibility outside the monument's boundary, but by their intangible relationships and distributions within the landscape, which can be understood, experienced and appreciated while navigating the landscape. Outside of these monument, the assets do not derive their significance from other setting aspects; the wild grazing moorland and commercial forestry does not contribute to the context of these post-medieval agricultural settlements. The visibility of turbines located within the landscape would therefore not affect the intangible setting of these assets; their distribution and presence which forms the historic post-medieval agricultural landscape would remain intact. The ability to navigate through the landscape and understand, experience and appreciate these assets, their intangible relationships and settlement distribution would remain unaffected. Whilst the turbines would be visible across the landscape, they would not detract from any specific views or character of the post-medieval enclosures, as they would be located within parts of the landscape which do not comprise contributing setting aspects to the asset's significance. As the asset does not derive its significance from its setting, the presence of visible turbines from c.0.7km to the northeast of the asset
MDG15221	SLR22	Regional	Coldstream Burn / Threave	Farmstead; Field System	
MDG15810	N/A	Regional	Washing Burn / Terregan	Farmstead	
MDG15222	SLR23	Regional	Nappers Cottage	Field System; Farmstead	
MDG15967	SLR8	Regional	Knockbracks, Cumloden Deer Park / Knockbracks	Field System; Farmstead	
MDG15965	SLR6	Regional	Cumloden Deer Park / Closing	Field System; Farmstead	
MDG15228	SLR28	Regional	Dalvaird	Farmstead; Field System; Structure; Corn Drying Kiln; Sheep Fold	
MDG25953	N/A	Regional	Moor Of Barclye	Burnt Mound	The assets are burnt mounds located on the west facing slopes of the River Cree Valley, typically understood to be burial mounds.
MDG25424	N/A	Regional	Barclye	Burnt Mound	

HER Number	SLR Number	Significance	Site Name	Monument Type	Appraisal Comments
MDG25911	N/A	Regional	Smith Hill, Barclye	Burnt Mound?	Burnt mounds tend to be located on valley slopes and wet grounds, although the full distribution of these assets is not well understood within the archaeological community. The contributing aspects of the asset's setting would therefore be understood to be the west facing slope of the River Cree, with key views being along the valley facing northwest to southwest along the valley. The asset would likely be approached from the lower slopes of the valley to the west. Whilst the turbines would be visible along the approach from the valley floor to the east of the asset, the ability to understand the position of the burnt mound on the upper slope in order to provide a view across the valley would remain intact. They key views to the west of the asset across the valley would have no views of the turbines. Views to the east do not contribute to this setting, so while the turbines would be dominant within these views, it would be considered that they would cause no impacts on the asset's setting. The ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset and its intended setting would remain intact and therefore it is scoped out of further assessment.
MDG25975	N/A	Regional	Moor Of Barclye	Cup And Ring Marked Stone	The asset comprises a cup and ring marked stone, on the west facing slopes of the Cree Valley. The asset primarily comprises significance from its archaeological interests. Its setting likely comprises its views to the west over the valley and may have associations with Drumwhirn cairn c.0.87km to the southwest. Whilst the turbines to the east would have visibility from this asset, it is not considered that the turbines would cause any impacts upon the contributing aspects of the asset's setting to the west. It would also not effect views facing west from the asset nor from the west of the asset facing toward the turbines in the east, as these views do not contribute to understanding, experiencing or appreciating the asset. The ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset would remain intact.