

Volume 4: Appendix 8.2 – Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

Emmock and Tealing 400 kV Overhead Line Tie-Ins

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Volume 4 | Appendix 8.2

Designated Cultural Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

September 2025



APPENDIX 8.2: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA

This appendix provides details on the designated heritage assets recorded within the Outer Study Area together with an assessment of their heritage sensitivity and of the potential effects of the Proposed Development on their setting.

This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Section 8.4: Baseline Conditions** and **Section 8.7: Assessment of Likely Significant Effects – Operation**. The locations and extents of the heritage assets are shown on **Volume 3, Figure 8.2: Cultural Heritage Outer Study Area**.

Table 8.2.1: Designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area

Designation No.	Designation name	Designation type	Sensitivity of Asset	Type	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development (Bare Earth)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
SM 159	Martin's Stone, cross slab, Balkello	Scheduled Monument	High	For a detailed discussion, see Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Section 8.7. A Pictish cross-slab stone of which only the upright cross slab remains. The stone dates to the second half of the 1st millennium AD. Extant carvings show the remains of a cross shaft, as well as the figures of two horsemen, an elephant-like creature, a serpent, and a Z-rod symbol. The cross slab stands within a small, railed enclosure towards the centre of an arable field, around 150 m west of the South Balluderon to Wynton public road. The cross slab is not a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape and is best appreciated at close quarters. An existing steel lattice overhead line passes to the south of the monument, at its closest being 300 m away from the cross slab.	Y	Low. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast, around 1 km away; however, visibility is likely to be limited in part by intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development would stand at a greater remove from the monument than existing OHLs to the south, preserving a sense of openness in eastern views. The Proposed Development would not significantly detract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the stone's decorative details, which in large part constitute its cultural significance.	Minor (not significant in EIA terms)
SM 2868	Balkemback Cottages, stone circle 500m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	High	For a detailed discussion, see Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Section 8.7. A Neolithic stone circle comprising four boulders with an overall diameter of 14 m. Two of the boulders are upright, measuring between 1 m and 1.2 m in height, while the remaining two are recumbent. The easternmost stone bears around 20 cup-marks, now heavily weathered. The stone circle is located on a gentle south-facing slope within an arable field. Open aspect views are gained from the stone circle in a southern arc, overlooking lower lying farmland. The stone circle is not a prominent feature in the landscape, best appreciated at close quarters and not visible from any distance. It is possible that this stone circle was sited to afford visibility of the wider landscape.	Y	Medium. The Proposed Development would be located approximately 200 m to the west at its closest, with the ZTV predicting theoretical visibility to the west and south. Wind turbines and OHLs are already factors in the stone's setting, and, while the Proposed Development will mark a notable addition to views to the west and south, it will also include dismantling of existing OHLs to the east, improving south-eastern views from the stone across farmland. The Proposed Development would not change the fundamental agricultural use and character of the stone circle's setting, and the ability to experience, appreciate, and understand the monument would still be possible.	Moderate (significant in EIA terms)
SM 5967	Dundee and Newtyle Railway, embankment N of Baldragon	Scheduled Monument	High	Earthwork remains of a 19th-century railway embankment which formed part of the former Dundee and Newtyle Railway. The stretch of embankment is located in hilly scrubland, into which the embankment is relatively well integrated due to overgrown vegetation. When beheld from the northeast, such as from the Strathmartine Road, the embankment appears as a stone-faced step in the hillside.	N	No impact.	None
SM 6145	Balkello, standing stone	Scheduled Monument	High	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age standing stone measuring around 3 m in height, tapering at the top. It bears no distinctive markings and is thought to represent a ritual monument. The stone stands in a prominent position in an arable field, with views over the surrounding landscape limited in part by woodland and a residential property to the immediate east.	Y	Low. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east, at a distance of over 1.5 km. In practice, it is likely that most, if not all, of the Proposed Development would be screened by elements of the intervening built and natural environment. Where it is visible, the prominence of the Proposed Development would be diminished by distance, such that it would not detract from the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the standing stone.	Minor (not significant in EIA terms)
SM 6562	Huntingfaulds, cairn 200m N of	Scheduled Monument	High	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn, approximately 9 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height, surviving as a grassed-over stony mound which has been much disturbed.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the southwest, just under 3 km away. The intervening landscape is already in part characterised by the presence of overhead lines, some of which stand over 1 km	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)

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				The monument is located on the top of a knoll on a south-facing slope within an area of rough pasture to the north of Huntingfaulds farm. Open aspect views are gained from the burial cairn in a southern arc, overlooking lower lying farmland. Existing steel lattice overhead lines passes to the east and west of the monument, at their closest being 430 m away from the burial cairn.		closer to the monument. The Proposed Development, which includes the dismantling of these overhead lines, would consequently increase the distance at which some modern energy infrastructure can be discerned within the Scheduled Monument's setting. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the cairn would largely remain the same.	
SM 7059	Home Farm, Prehistoric Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	High	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed prehistoric settlement indicated by cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. The settlement is roughly oval in plan and measures around 50 m east-west. The monument is located in arable farmland west of the Emmock Road, with open views to the west, toward Baldovan.	N	No impact.	None
SM 90298	Tealing, dovecot	Scheduled Monument	High	Late 16th-century rubble-built rectangular doocot, located in the former steading, Tealing Home Farm, associated with Tealing House, to the south. The doocot has a localised farmstead setting, characterised by the yard and outbuildings of the wider Tealing Home Farm. Views to the west are considerably limited by vegetation along the Tealing Burn, which backs the dovecot.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of over 2.5 km away. At such distances, particularly with screening present in the intervening landscape, such as to the immediate west along the Tealing Burn, the Proposed Development is likely to be mostly, if not entirely, screened, as is the case for the existing overhead line located around 1 km closer to the dovecot. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the dovecot, such as is most apparent in the interrelationship between the building and other fabric of Tealing House and its Home Farm, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms).
SM 90299	Tealing, souterrain	Scheduled Monument	High	A curving souterrain approximately 25 m in length, with a maximum width of 2.5 m and an internal height of 2 m. Two cup-marked stones of probably Bronze Age date have been built into the walls. The souterrain is located in arable farmland west of the Tealing Burn, in a localised rural setting. Existing steel lattice overhead lines pass to the west of the monument, at 215 m away from the souterrain.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of around 2.5 km. Existing overhead lines are visible in western views at just over 200 m. At over 2 km, the Proposed Development is unlikely to be a dominant presence in western views, particularly with screening evident in the natural landscape. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the souterrain, the setting of which already includes overhead lines, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms).
SM 3038	Craig Hill, fort and broch	Scheduled Monument	High	For a detailed discussion, see Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Section 8.7 . Remains of a broch and fort of prehistoric date surviving partially as a series of grassed-over stone structures and earthworks, and partially as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. The broch and fort stand in commanding and strategic location on the summit of Craig Hill overlooking the Fithie Burn, commanding views in all directions. The broch and fort would have been prominent from many vantage points in the surrounding landscape and their location provides a good vantage point to view the surrounding area. The key characteristics of the monument are its topographical location, the extensive views that can be gained to the surrounding landscape, and its prominent visibility in the surrounding landscape.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be visible over 3 km to the northwest, with the intervening built and natural environment likely to provide some screening. Energy infrastructure, including OHLs, is already present in north-western views from the monument. The sections of existing OHL which run closest to the monument are those proposed for dismantling, such that, whilst new OHLs will be installed, north-western views will be largely unchanged. Where it is visible, the new OHL will be set back at a greater distance from the scheduled monument than the existing OHL proposed for removal.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17450	Tealing Parish Church And Churchyard	Category A Listed Building	High	19th-century former parish church of plain architectural style with the exception of several sculpted tombstones which have been incorporated into the building's fabric. These interior details, one of which bears some of the oldest inscriptions in the Scottish vernacular, represent the primary factor in the church's designation. The church is set within its own churchyard amidst farmland and wider residential townscape of Kirkton of Tealing, the presence of which prompts appreciation of the church's former importance	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of around 1.5 km, beyond existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the church and some modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the church would remain the same.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms)

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				as a parish church. Existing steel lattice overhead lines pass to the west of the church, between 500 m and 600 m away.			
LB 17458	South Balluderon Farmstead, Walls, Shed, Dam, and Associated Fabric	Category A Listed Building	High	For a detailed discussion, see Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, Section 8.7. 18th-century steading with associated agricultural buildings and structures. The steading has been subject to only minimal alterations, and represents a relatively rare example of a surviving 18th/19th-century steading. It is located within a localised rural setting, amidst arable fields, in relationship to which the cultural significance of the farmstead is best understood.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east, at a distance of approximately 500 m. Energy infrastructure, including wind turbines, and existing overhead lines to the northeast, already partly contribute to views in this direction. The Proposed Development would represent a noticeable change to eastern views from the house, such as they are attained through the trees enclosing the farmstead. It would nevertheless remain possible to experience, appreciate, and understand the cultural significance of the farmstead, including through the building's relationship with surrounding farmland.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17445	Mansefield, Balgray	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th-century former free church and manse standing immediately east of Huntingfaulds Road. The former church and manse forms part of a cluster of associated structures including a gig-house, stables and horse shelter. The buildings stand in an area of woodland/mature trees which provided a relatively sheltered setting. The front elevation of the manse is orientated to the southeast overlooking a tree-lined garden and out to surrounding farmland.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the southwest, at a distance of around 2.5 m. The intervening landscape is already in part characterised by the presence of overhead lines, some of which stand over 1 km closer to the former church. The Proposed Development, which includes the dismantling of these overhead lines, would consequently increase the distance at which modern energy infrastructure can be discerned within the listed building's setting. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the former church would remain the same.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17451	Hearse House, Tealing Parish Church	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Circa 1806 single-storey hearse house of the Kirkton of Tealing Parish Church (see LB17450). The hearse house is set within a localised churchyard setting, amidst farmland and the Kirkton of Tealing townscape.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of around 1.5 km, beyond existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the building and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building, such as through its relationship with the Tealing Parish Church, would remain the same.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17456	Cottage and Bothy, South Balluderon Farm	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 19th-century cottage and former bothy, standing just west of the Balkello to Wyton public road. The buildings form part of a cluster of agricultural buildings and structures including South Balluderon Farm Steading (LB 17458) and South Balluderon Farmhouse (LB 17457). The former cottage and bothy stand in an area of woodland/mature trees to the east of South Balluderon farmstead (LB 17458). Some glimpses of surrounding immediate farmland can be gained from the buildings, although this is generally limited by surrounding woodland/mature trees in which the buildings stand.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east, at a distance of approximately 500 m. Energy infrastructure, including wind turbines, and existing overhead lines to the northeast, already partly contribute to views in this direction. The Proposed Development would represent a noticeable change to eastern views from the buildings, such as they are attained through the enclosing vegetation. It would nevertheless remain possible to experience, appreciate, and understand the cultural significance of the cottage and bothy, including through the interrelationship between the buildings and wider Balluderon Farm.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17459	Tealing House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Mansion house, originally dated to 1600 though with later additions. Localised setting comprised by house grounds, enclosed by woodland save for open views of farmland to the south.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of around 2.5 km. At such distances, particularly with the screening present in the intervening landscape, such as to the west east along the Tealing Burn, the Proposed Development is likely to be mostly, if not entirely, screened, as is the case for the existing overhead line located around 1 km closer to Tealing House. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building would remain the same.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms)
LB 18989	Ice House, Tealing House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	19th-century icehouse, semi-sunken into the bank on the east side of the Tealing Burn. Localised farmstead setting characterised by the fabric of Home Farm (LB 18992), the farmstead associated with Tealing House.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of over 2.5 km away. At such distances, particularly with screening present in the intervening landscape, such as to the immediate west along the Tealing Burn, the Proposed Development is likely to be mostly, if not entirely, screened, as is the case for the existing overhead line located around 1 km closer to the icehouse. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the icehouse, such as is most apparent in the interrelationship between the building and other fabric of Tealing House and Home Farm, would remain the same.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms)

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LB 19027	Balmuir House and Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building	Medium	18th-century mansion house and walled garden, possibly with an earlier core. The house may have been built to supersede Claverhouse Castle. Localised setting comprised by house grounds and garden, enclosed by woodland.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19029	Dovecot, Balmuir House, Balmuir	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 18th-century dovecot in rectangular plan. Localised rural setting comprised of both fabric associated with Balmuir house, as well as woodland and arable farmland.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19031	Kennels And Loupin' On Stane, Old Stables, Balmuir House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 18th-century stables with attached kennels dating to the 19th century. Localised setting comprised by the Balmuir House grounds and garden, enclosed by woodland.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19039	Craigmill House And Stable Court, Craigmill Road	Category B Listed Building	Medium	The house, stable court, boundary walls, and gate piers of Craigmill House, dating to 1875. Localised setting of Craigmill House grounds, enclosed by woodland.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19040	Hillhouses Farmhouse	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 19th-century two-storey farmhouse. Localised rural setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the north at a distance of around 2 km. Where visible, the Proposed Development would be seen alongside existing overhead lines, and would not alter the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building, such as is most evident in the building's relationship with the more immediate agricultural landscape.	Negligible (Not significant in EIA terms).
LB 19041	Craigmount House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Late 19th-century two-storey country house. Localised rural setting.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19045	Westlands	Category B Listed Building	Medium	A two-storey villa, built in the Arts & Crafts style and dating to 1904. Localised rural setting.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19047	Old Baldragon Farmhouse and Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Late 18th-century, two-storey farmhouse built on either side of a private drive. Localised rural setting.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19048	Rosemill Cottage Dovecot, Rosemill	Category B Listed Building	Medium	The 17th-century dovecot of Rosemill Cottage, formerly part of Strathmartine Castle Estate. Localised rural setting, partially enclosed by woodland, within wider pastoral landscape.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast at a distance of around 3 km. Where visible, the Proposed Development would be seen alongside existing overhead lines, and would not alter the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building, such as is most evident in the building's relationship with the more immediate agricultural landscape.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 19051	Strathmartine Castle	Category B Listed Building	Medium	The farmhouse of Strathmartine Castle, including both gate piers and adjoining walls, dating to the 1785 and built in the colonial style. Localised rural setting within agricultural fields. Bands of woodland obstruct views to the northeast.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast at a distance of just over 2 km. Where visible beyond enclosing woodland, the Proposed Development would be seen alongside existing overhead lines, and would not alter the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the farmhouse, such as is most evident in the building's relationship with the more immediate agricultural landscape.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 19052	Tower, Strathmartine Castle	Category B Listed Building	Medium	A mid-18th century, two-storey tower, with classical details, located at the rear of the farmhouse of Strathmartine Castle. Localised rural setting within agricultural fields. Bands of Woodland obstruct views to the northeast.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast at a distance of just over 2 km. Where visible beyond enclosing woodland, the Proposed Development would be seen alongside existing overhead lines, and would not alter the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the tower, such as is most evident in the building's relationship with the local fabric of Strathmartine Castle.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)

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LB 19903	Walled Garden, Baldovan House	Category B Listed Building	Medium	Early 19th-century walled garden at Baldovan House. Localised setting of Baldovan House, which lies to the immediate east, with woodland enclosing the garden at the north, south, and west.	N	No impact.	None
LB 5685	Sidlaw Hospital, Auchterhouse	Category B Listed Building	Medium	An early 20th-century hospital built as a specialist treatment centre for those suffering from consumption. It is a good early example of a purpose-built sanatorium, now converted into residential use. Private setting enclosed by woodland recalling the structure's original purpose as a secluded spot for recuperation.	N	No impact.	None
LB 6480	Balbeuchley House and Walled Garden, Dundee	Category B Listed Building	Medium	An early 19th-century house and walled garden, likely built to replace an earlier residence. Restored during the 1980s. The house and gardens are located within their own wooded grounds, providing a localised, relatively secluded setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east at a distance of around 2 km. Where visible beyond enclosing woodland, the Proposed Development would represent a relatively distant feature of the horizon. The experience, appreciation, and understanding of the house and garden, such as is most evident in the building's own designed grounds, would be unchanged.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 6481	Balbeuchley Steading	Category B Listed Building	Medium	A 19th-century improved steading representing one of the earliest of its kind in the area of its kind in the area. The steading acted as the stables and coach house for the neighbouring Balbeuchley House. The house occupies an elevated and conspicuous position above the Dichty Water. Views to the northeast, toward Balbeuchley House are particularly important, given the relationship between the two.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east at a distance of just over 2 km. Where visible beyond enclosing woodland, the Proposed Development would represent a relatively distant feature of the horizon. The experience, appreciation, and understanding of the steading, such as is most evident in the building's interrelationship with Balbeuchley House to the northwest, would be unchanged.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 6497	Pitpointie Farmhouse, larder, walled garden, couch house, gates and walls	Category B Listed Building	Medium	A farmhouse dating to 1883. The most notable features of the house include the richness of the building's plasterwork, and the GW initials shown on the western elevation, relating to the wine and spirit maker, George Willsher, for whom the house was built. Private residential setting, closely enclosed by trees which screen the house to the east and west.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast at a distance of just over 2 km. Where visible beyond enclosing woodland and intervening contemporary agricultural development, the Proposed Development would represent a relatively distant feature of the horizon. The experience, appreciation, and understanding of the farmhouse, such as is most evident in the building's own secluded residential grounds, would be unchanged.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17443	Bridge, School Road, Black Law	Category C Listed Building	Low	Circa 1800 single arch road bridge over the Tealing Burn. The bridge is likely contemporary with two other bridges sited within 250 m (LB 17444 and LB 17446), constructed during agricultural improvements and drainage schemes in the 18th/19th century. Views from the bridge are concentrated on the Tealing Burn with surrounding woodland/mature trees screening views out to the surrounding landscape. Localised setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at distance over 2.5 km away, beyond existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the bridge and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the bridge, such as through its relationship with the burn it crosses, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17444	Road Bridge, School Road, Black Law, Tealing	Category C Listed Building	Low	Circa 1800 single arch road bridge. The bridge is likely contemporary with two other bridges sited within 250 m (LB 17443 and LB 17446) constructed during agricultural improvements and drainage schemes in the 18th/19th century. Views from the bridge overlook the burn. Surrounding woodland/mature trees and residential buildings generally screen views out to the surrounding landscape. Localised setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at distance over 2 km away, beyond existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the bridge and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the bridge, such as through its relationship with the burn it crosses, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17446	Bridge, Huntingfaulds Road, Balgray	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early 19th century single arch road over the Tealing Burn. The bridge is likely contemporary with two other bridges sited within 250 m (LB 17443 and LB 17444) constructed during agricultural improvements and drainage schemes in 18th/19th centuries. Views from the bridge are concentrated along the Tealing Burn to the east and west, and out of immediate surrounding farmland and residential properties. Localised setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at distance over 2.5 km away, beyond existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the bridge and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the bridge, such as through its relationship with the burn it crosses, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)

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LB 17447	Tealing War Memorial	Category C Listed Building	Low	First World War memorial, designed as an ashlar-block obelisk surmounted by a cross, erected around 1920. Stands at the junction of School Road and the Tealing to Balkemback public road. Localised roadside setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at distance of around 2 km away, beyond existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the memorial and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the memorial would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17448	Smithy House, Balkello	Category C Listed Building	Low	Circa 18th century smithy, no longer in use and subject to renovation in 1990. The former smithy stands to the west of the Balkello to Wyton public road. Open views out to surrounding farmland can be gained from the west, north and southern elevations of the former smithy, while the tree-lined course of the Fithie Burn to the east limits views in this direction. Historically associated with Category A Listed South Balluderon Farm (LB 17457), present to the southeast on the opposite side of the public road. Localised farmland setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east, at a distance of approximately 500 m. Energy infrastructure, including wind turbines, and existing overhead lines to the northeast, already partly contribute to views in this direction. The Proposed Development would represent a noticeable change to eastern views from the smithy, such as they are attained through the enclosing vegetation. It would nevertheless remain possible to experience, appreciate, and understand the cultural significance of the cottage and bothy, including through the interrelationship between the smithy and South Balluderon Farm, to the southeast.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17449	Balkemback	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early 20th-century farmhouse built upon the location of an earlier farmhouse, the remains of which are extant and in use as a store. The farmhouse stands just south of several large farm barns/steading. The front elevation of the farmhouse is orientated to the south overlooking lower lying farmland. Views out in other directions are limited by mature woodland/trees that surrounds the farmhouse.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west and south, at around 500 m away. Although this would represent a change in views across farmland in these directions, the Proposed Development also involves the dismantling of existing overhead lines to the east and south, opening views across farmland in these directions. On balance, there is very little change to the setting of the farmhouse, with southern views, from the house's principal elevation, already overlooking energy infrastructure. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the house's cultural significance would remain largely unchanged.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms).
LB 17452	Gig House And Stable, Old Manse, Kirkton Of Tealing	Category C Listed Building	Low	The single-storey gig house and stable, likely built contemporary with the 19th-century Kirkton of Tealing Old Manse, which is altered and not listed. Localised rural setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of around 1.5 km, beyond the townscape of Kirkton of Tealing and existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the building and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building, such as through its relationship with other extant elements of the old manse, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17453	Cottage, Old Manse, Kirkton Of Tealing	Category C Listed Building	Low	The single-storey cottage of the Kirkton of Tealing Old Manse, dating to the early 19th century. Localised rural setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the west, at a distance of around 1.5 km, beyond the townscape of Kirkton of Tealing and existing overhead lines. Some of the existing overhead lines which are present in western views will be dismantled as part of the Proposed Development, which would consequently introduce a greater distance between the building and modern energy infrastructure to the west. Overall, the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building, such as through its relationship with other extant elements of the old manse, would remain the same.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 17457	South Balluderon, including Walled Garden	Category C Listed Building	Low	Circa 1800 farmhouse standing just east of the Balkello to Wyton public road. Forms part of a cluster of agricultural buildings and structures including South Balluderon Farm Steading (LB 17458) and South Balluderon Farm Cottage and Former Bothy (LB 17456). The front elevation of the farmhouse is oriented to the east overlooking a former garden and out to surrounding arable farmland. Some screening of views out to the surrounding landscape is provided by mature trees/vegetation that surrounds the farmhouse on its north, west and east sides.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the east, at a distance of approximately 500 m. Energy infrastructure, including wind turbines, and existing overhead lines to the northeast, already partly contribute to views in this direction. The Proposed Development would represent a noticeable change to eastern views from the farmhouse, such as they are attained through the enclosing vegetation. It would nevertheless remain possible to experience, appreciate, and understand the cultural significance of the farmhouse, including through the interrelationship between the buildings and wider Balluderon Farm complex.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)

Designation No.	Designation name	Designation type	Sensitivity of Asset	Type	Predicted Visibility of Proposed Development (Bare Earth)	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
LB 18701	East Lodge And Gate Piers, Baldovan House	Category C Listed Building	Low	The early 19th-century east lodge of Baldovan House. Localised setting of Baldovan House, which lies to the immediate east, with woodland enclosing the garden at the north, south, and west.	N	No impact.	None
LB 18702	West Lodge And Gate Piers, Baldovan House	Category C Listed Building	Low	The later 19th-century west lodge of Baldovan House. Localised setting of Baldovan House, which lies to the immediate east, with woodland enclosing the garden at the north, south, and west.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19028	Coach House and Stables, Balmuir House	Category C Listed Building	Low	The stables of Balmuir House, dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Localised setting comprised by house grounds and garden, enclosed by woodland.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19030	Garage Cottage, Balmuir House	Category C Listed Building	Low	The single-storey garage cottage of Balmuir House, dating to the early 18th century and extended during the 19th and 20th centuries. Localised setting comprised by house grounds and garden, enclosed by woodland.	N	No impact.	None
LB 19049	Rosemill Cottage, Rosemill	Category C Listed Building	Low	A late 18th-century cottage and byre. Localised rural setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast at a distance of around 3 km. Where visible, the Proposed Development would be seen alongside existing overhead lines, and would not alter the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the building, such as is most evident in the building's relationship with the more immediate agricultural landscape.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)
LB 6498	Bridge, South Fallows	Category C Listed Building	Low	Early 19th-century, single-span road bridge across the Fallows Burn. Localised setting.	Y	Negligible. The ZTV predicts that elements of the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible to the northeast at a distance of around 1.5 km. Where visible, the Proposed Development would be seen alongside existing overhead lines, and would not alter the experience, appreciation, and understanding of the bridge, such as is most evident in the bridge's relationship with the Fallows Burn.	Negligible (not significant in EIA terms)