

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380

Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc MIFA FSA Scot
Illustrator	
Editor	George Mudie MA MifA FSA Scot
Commissioned by	Ash design+assessment ltd
Date issued	August 2010
Version	
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-179704
Planning Application No.	
Grid Ref	NS 9647 8684

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd
standard operating procedures.

Blair Mains Farm, Fife

Cultural Heritage Assessment

Chapter seven

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

7.1 This chapter provides an assessment of the predicted effects of the construction and operation of the proposed scheme on cultural heritage interests. The assessment has been carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), informed by data and comments provided by Historic Scotland and the Fife Council Archaeologist.

7.2 The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (IfA 2010), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2008).

7.3 The main objectives of the assessment are as follows:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline;
- Consider the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and environmental potential;
- Assess the predicted effects of the development of the site on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines;
- Identification of mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts and enhancement measures; and
- Prediction of residual impacts.

CONTEXT FOR ASSESSMENT

Consultation

7.4 In a telephone conversation with Douglas Spiers the Fife Council Archaeologist (18.08.10) he confirmed that the Fife Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held no site records, other than those noted in the NMRS, within or in close proximity to the proposed scheme. He noted that it was likely that the earthwork known locally as ‘Duncan’s Camp’ (NMRS Ref no: NS98NE 18) was probably in filled during the 19th century, and that the exact location of the earthwork is unknown. He advised that the size and scale of the proposed development is minimal and in general terms he did not expect it to have a significant impact on the historic environment or on the setting of key cultural heritage sites in the vicinity.

Legislation and Policy Context

7.5 Scotland’s historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government’s strategic objectives and to the target of improving the state of Scotland’s historic buildings, monuments and environment, and is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment

Policy (SHEP) sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing Scotland's historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment.

- That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
- To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
- That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

7.6 Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations as set out in Scottish Planning Policy.

7.7 Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments.
- Listed Buildings.
- Conservation Areas.
- Designated Wrecks.

7.8 Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites.
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Historic Battlefields.
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

7.9 Scottish Planning Policy requires that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide a framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment to allow the assessment of the impact of proposed development on the historic environment and its setting (para 112). PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources in situ, where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

Sites with Statutory Designations

[Scheduled Monuments](#)

7.10 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting

or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in the SHEP, SPP and in Planning Advice Note (PAN 42): Archaeology.

Listed Buildings

7.11 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C(S), in decreasing order of importance. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their settings, and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

Garden and Designed Landscapes

7.12 The impact of a development on a designated Garden or Designed Landscape listed in 'An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland or its Supplements' (Inventory; published by Historic Scotland) is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, although the designation is non-statutory in effect. Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992 (1992 Order), planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland on any development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

Conservation Areas

7.13 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Scotland Act 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated by local authorities as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

Sites with Non-Statutory Designations

Other Historic Environment Interests

7.14 There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads that do not have statutory protection. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources in situ, where possible and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

Regional Policy

7.15 The Fife Structure Plan 2006-2026 (Approved 2009) states in paragraph 4.11 that it is important to protect the archaeological heritage of Fife, particularly where it is of national and regional importance, from the adverse effects of development. It is directed that Local Plan policies also provide protection for the built and historic environments and for archaeology.

Local Policy

7.16 The West Villages Local Plan (Adopted 2002) establishes a framework of policies and proposals for land use and other related matters to guide and promote change and development in the area.

7.17 Policy BE9 states that within the historic core of Culross, development will be supported only if it can be demonstrated that it will contribute to the maintenance, preservation, reinstatement, safety, improvement, enhancement or interpretation of the historic built environment. Development likely to irreversibly damage the setting, character or appearance of the historic core will not be supported.

7.18 Policy BE12 states that alterations or extensions to a listed building, or development which affects the setting of a listed building, should preserve features of special architectural or historic interest, match or complement the design, details and external finish of the building and should not detract from its appearance or setting.

7.19 Policy BE14 states that development proposals affecting listed buildings and their settings should not detract from those settings, and will be required to conform to the highest design standards, including siting, materials, landscaping and boundary enclosures.

7.20 Policy BE16 states that sites included in “An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland” and others which during the lifetime of the Plan may be assessed as worthy of inventory status, will be protected from development which would adversely affect their character. Features which have led to their designation will be safeguarded. Protection will also be given to non-Inventory Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes recorded in Fife Council’s Sites and Monuments Record.

7.21 Policy BE17 States that archaeological and historical features of significance and their settings will be protected and conserved in-situ. Unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated, support will not be given to development which would adversely affect:

- Scheduled Monuments and their settings;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their setting;
- Archaeological Sites and Areas of Regional Importance; or
- Non-Statutory Register Sites.

METHODOLOGY

Baseline assessment

7.22 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations whether within or in the vicinity of the proposed scheme.

7.23 Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Garden and Designed Landscapes in GIS were downloaded from the Historic Scotland Data Warehouse (<http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/gisd.html>).

7.24 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and features within the proposed development area was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) via the online Pastmap (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>) resource maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland.

7.25 Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of National Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and historic land-use development.

7.26 An assessment was made of modern aerial photographs provided by google maps (<http://maps.google.co.uk>).

7.27 Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information.

7.28 The online Historic Land-Use Assessment for Scotland (<http://www.rchams.gov.uk>), maintained by the RCHAMS was consulted for information on the historic land use character of the proposed development area.

7.29 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (<http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/~ajn/spad>) which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites across Scotland was consulted for information on any such sites within or adjacent to the wind farm area.

7.30 A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken of a focused area around the proposed wind turbine location and along proposed access track with the following aims:

- To assess the present baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features identified through the desk-based assessment.
- To identify any further features of cultural heritage interests not detected from the desk-based assessment and identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded buried archaeological remains.

7.31 No intrusive archaeological interventions have been carried out as part of this assessment.

Limitations of Assessment

7.32 The field in which the proposed wind turbine would be located was under crop at the time of the field survey.

Effects evaluation

7.33 The importance of cultural heritage resources relevant to this study is assessed according to the criteria published in SHEP and SPP (Table 7.1)

7.34 Sites of national importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of “schedulable quality”. Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of schedulable quality are currently scheduled.

7.35 Sites of regional or local importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. A final category in Table 7.1, sites of lesser importance, covers those archaeological or historic environment features that are of little intrinsic cultural heritage value and/or are poorly preserved examples of site types.

7.36 Listed Buildings are categorised according to their relative importance (1997 Act; Section 1; SHEP). Category A Listed Buildings are of national or international importance, Category B Listed buildings are of regional or more than local importance, and Category C(S) Listed Buildings are of local importance.

• **Table 7.1: Importance of Cultural Heritage Resources Types**

Importance	Site Types
National / International	World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments Sites of schedulable quality - NSR Sites Category A Listed Buildings
Regional	Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance Category B Listed Buildings
Local	Archaeological sites and areas of local importance Category C(S) Listed Buildings Unlisted buildings of some historic or architectural interest
Lesser	Other archaeological sites Poorly preserved examples of site types

7.37 The type of effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage interests, have been assessed in the following categories:

- Direct, where there may be a physical effect on a site caused by development. Direct effects tend to have permanent and irreversible adverse effects upon cultural heritage remains.

- Indirect, where the setting of a site may be affected
- Uncertain, where there is a risk that the works may impinge on a site, for example where it is not clear where the locations or boundaries of a site lie, what the current condition of a site is, or where the precise nature of development works is not known.

7.38 Effects have been assessed in terms of their magnitude (Table 7.2), longevity (permanent / temporary; short-term, medium-term, long-term), reversibility, and nature (adverse / neutral / beneficial).

- Beneficial effects are those that contribute to the value of a receptor through enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes.
- Neutral effects occur where the development can be accommodated comfortably by the receiving environment while neither contributing to nor detracting from the value of the receptor.
- Adverse effects are those that detract from the value of a receptor through a reduction in or disruption of valuable characterising components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics.

7.39 The assessment of significance of predicted effects of the proposed development on individual cultural heritage receptors has been undertaken using two key criteria: importance of receptor and magnitude of effect.

7.40 Thresholds of magnitudes of impact are described in Table 7.2.

• **Table 7.2: Definitions of Magnitude of Impact**

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	Major changes to the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or fundamental alteration of character or setting.
Medium	Material changes to the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to partial alteration of character or setting.
Low	Minor detectable changes which do not alter the baseline condition of the receptor materially.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions, approximating to the “no change” situation.

7.41 Table 3 combines the criteria from Tables 7.1 and 7.2 to provide a matrix for the assessment of whether or not an effect is considered to be significant. In the table Moderate and Major effects are considered to be significant.

Table 7.3: Matrix for Assessing Significance of Effect

Magnitude ▼				
High	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major
Medium	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Low	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor*
Imperceptible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor
Importance ►	Lesser	Local	Regional	National

* A non-material change to baseline conditions cannot by its nature lead to a significant effect. A significant effect arises from a material change to baseline conditions. This distinction explains why this particular significant assessment finding is not moderate.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

7.42 Three sites of cultural heritage interest have been identified in close proximity to the proposed scheme. The location and extents of these are shown on Figure 7.1, and Appendix 7.1 provides detailed gazetteer information on their character and baseline condition.

7.43 Numbers in brackets, in the following sections, refer to site numbers identified on Figure 7.1 and in Appendix 7.1.

Cultural heritage resources within the proposed scheme area

7.44 There are no Scheduled Monuments and no Listed Buildings present within the boundaries of the proposed scheme, and no part of the proposed scheme lies within a Conservation Area or Garden / Designed Landscape.

7.45 The NMRS and Fife Council SMR contain records for two features, the former site of an earthwork named Duncan’s Camp (1) and Culross Moor plague burial (2).

7.46 Examination of historical maps provided additional information on the sites recorded in the NMRS and SMR, and identified one new site, Waas Cottages (3).

7.47 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) provided no relevant information specific to the proposed scheme.

7.48 The Historic Landscape Assessment Map indicates that the development site principally consists of 18th-19th century rectilinear fields and 18th-20th century managed woodland.

7.49 Field reconnaissance survey allowed the character and condition of some of the sites located through desk-based assessment to be assessed. No further sites

were identified during the field survey. One site was inaccessible due to it lying in the midst of standing arable crops.

7.50 Details of all site features identified within the proposed scheme are provided in Appendix 7.1 and discussed thematically below.

Former Site of Duncan's Camp

7.51 The NMRS records an earthwork comprising a simple hollow measuring approximately 9-10m in diameter and with an entrance on the north side was present at Mains Farm (Beveridge 1885). Locally the site was known as 'Duncan's Camp' and traditionally thought to be the Scots camp under King Duncan prior to the alleged battle of Bordie Moor (or Battle of Culross). The battle believed to have been fought in the 11th century between the Danes, under Sweyn, king of Norway, and the Scots is thought to have taken place just north of the Farm of Bordie which lies 1km to the west of the proposed scheme. However, Chalmers (1887-94) suggests that the invasion of Fife by Sweyn of Norway during the 11th century is purely fictitious. The earthwork was removed or in filled in 1847. The site is of unknown importance but no more than local importance.

Plague Burial

7.52 The plague burial (2) consists of a stone covered grave dated to 1645 and survives within an area of commercial conifer plantation. A plaque of the burial records that it was for Robert Agnes and Jeanne Balds who died of the plague on 14th September 1645 at Culross. The burial is sign posted from the public road and accessed along a rough footpath from the southern edge of the forestry. The burial is considered to be of local importance.

Plate 7.1: Culross Moor Plague Grave (2)



Waas Cottages

7.53 A roofed structure and associated enclosure, annotated as ‘Waas Cottages’ is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) immediately east of the junction where the access track from Blair Mains Farm joins the public road. There are no upstanding remains of the cottages in what is part of a commercial conifer plantation (Waas Planation). The buildings are likely to have been disturbed by forestry ploughing and the site is considered to be of lesser importance.

Assessment of archaeological potential of the proposed development as a whole

7.54 Prehistoric remains have been uncovered at Tulliallan Nursery (NMRS Ref no: NS98NW 10) and Caverns (NMRS Ref no: NS98NE 185 & 188) within approximately 1km, to the west and southwest respectively, of the proposed scheme. The prehistoric remains included lithic implements, flint scatters, cist burials and associated burial goods, indicating prehistoric activity in the area.

7.55 The area, particularly along the coast and at Culross has been substantially settled since at least the medieval period. Several 16th-17th century tower houses (castles) are present at Bordie (NMRS Ref no: NS98NE 5), 500m to the west of the proposed scheme area; Blair (NMRS Ref no: NS98NE 17), 1km to the south; and Dunimarie (NMRS Ref no: NS98NE 16), approximately 800m to the southeast. The old Castle at Dunimarie is alleged to be the castle of McDuff, Thane of Fife.

7.56 In addition, the town of Culross, 1.5km to the southeast of the proposed scheme, was a former royal burgh founded in the 6th century, and a major centre, principally for coal mining and salt panning, in Scotland during the 16th and 17th centuries.

7.57 The site of the proposed scheme is depicted on Roy’s map (1747-55) as an area of moorland on the margins of cultivated ground surrounding a settlement at Blair Mains. By the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) the area has undergone some modifications and now forms an area of improved pasture to the northwest of Blair Mains Farm bounded by a large swathe of commercial forestry (Waas Plantation) to the north. There are few cultural heritage sites located in the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme, the NMRS recording only two sites, Duncan’s Camp earthworks (1) and the location of a plague burial (2).

7.58 Taking into consideration the known archaeology within the vicinity of the proposed scheme it is considered that the potential of as yet undetected buried remains is low.

Key Receptors in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme

7.59 In addition to those features identified within the baseline study area, there are other recorded cultural heritage assets present in the vicinity of the proposed development that are relevant to this assessment, in that their settings may be affected by the proposed wind turbine. Two Scheduled Monuments, one of which is also a Listed Building; 75 Listed Buildings; three Inventory Garden / Designed

Landscapes, and one Outstanding Conservation Area all lie within 3km of the proposed scheme. These are detailed in Appendix 7.2 and shown on Figure 7.2.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

7.60 The assessment of predicted effects has been carried out with reference to the design layout shown on Figure 7.1. Any ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of the proposed scheme, (such as those required for the turbines base and crane hardstanding, access track, cable route, compound etc) have the potential to disturb or destroy features of cultural heritage interest. Other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping also have the potential to cause direct, permanent and irreversible impacts on the cultural heritage.

7.61 Using the criteria detailed in Paragraphs 7.33 – 7.41 (Effects evaluation) Appendix 7.1 provides a final column that summarises the predicted impacts on the identified cultural heritage sites and features identified by the study. These impacts are discussed in more detail below.

During construction

Duncan's Camp (1)

7.62 The recorded location of Duncan's Camp earthwork (1) lies to the southwest of the proposed scheme and it is unlikely that the site will be directly impacted. However, the exact location of the site is unknown and there is a possibility that construction works, in particular that associated with the construction of the turbine base, could impinge on any buried remains of the enclosure that might survive and /or any associated features. The site is considered to be of unknown, but not more than local, importance. The site is small, recorded as being only around 10m in diameter; therefore a direct impact could be of high magnitude, if the feature were to lie within the construction footprint for the turbine. A high magnitude direct impact, resulting in the total loss of the feature would be an effect of moderate significance, but one that could be mitigated by recording prior to its loss. However, it is also possible that the site lies outside the application boundary and that there would be no direct impact.

Waas Cottages (3)

7.63 A potential direct impact is predicted for the former Waas Cottages (3), which lies immediately east of the junction where the existing farm track joins with the public road. The site is considered to be of lesser importance. No surface remains of the cottages were identified during the field survey; however, any widening of the junction for the proposed scheme may impinge on any surviving buried remains of the former building and / or associated features. Any direct impact could be of high magnitude, if any remains survive within the area required for widening the access junction. A high magnitude direct impact, resulting in the total loss of the feature would be an effect of minor significance, but one that could be mitigated by recording prior to its loss..

Plague Grave (2)

7.64 No direct impact is predicted for the Plague Grave (2), which lies around 100m from the proposed development area.

7.65 In addition to the site specific predictions, stated above, ground-disturbing excavations associated with the construction of the proposed scheme could have an adverse effect on any unrecorded, buried archaeological remains present in affected areas. Taking into consideration the known archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed scheme it is considered that the potential of as yet undetected buried remains and sites to survive is low.

During operation

7.66 The presence of wind farm features can have indirect effects on the settings of cultural heritage sites in the wider landscape. Scottish Planning Policy (June 2010) states that the setting of a site is more than the immediate surroundings of the 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 around, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building.

7.67 Using the methodology set out in Paragraphs 7.33 – 7.41 (Effects evaluation) this assessment considers the visual effects of the proposed scheme on those key cultural heritage receptors that lie in close proximity to the proposed development. This can be viewed in full in Appendix 7.2.

Scheduled Monuments

7.68 Culross West Church (831), which is also a Category A Listed Building, lies around 1.5km to the ESE of the proposed turbine. The church ruins sit in a small enclosed kirk yard which is surrounded by flat arable fields. Open views to the surrounding landscape from both the church and kirk yard are partially screened by trees. A large electricity overhead transmission line runs past the northern edge of the site, and one of the towers is situated adjacent to the church yard, on its northwest side. The proposed turbine would be visible in views to the northwest from the churchyard beyond the intervening tower and seen against a backdrop of commercial forestry plantation. It is considered that the impact would be of low magnitude resulting in an effect of minor significance.

7.69 Culross Abbey (90089) lies on the northeast edge of Culross, within the Culross Abbey House designed landscape (discussed below). The Cistercian monastery was founded in 1217 and the ruins of the abbey survive today including part of the nave, cellars and domestic buildings. The present parish church has been erected over the monastic choir and the abbey ruins sit adjacent to Culross Abbey House (23964). The site is a Historic Scotland property in care and promoted visitor site. The setting of the ruins is the formal designed landscape of Culross Abbey House. There are a number of avenues and vistas throughout the designed landscape although the main views are to the south across the Firth of Forth. The proposed wind turbine would lie around 2.5km from the designed landscape and would be partially screened from the abbey by intervening woodland shelter belts. The predicted impact is assessed as being of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of minor significance. (Wireframe Viewpoint Figure X.X).

Listed Buildings

7.70 The majority of the listed buildings predicted by the ZTV to have views of the

proposed turbine lie in or around the historic Royal Burgh of Culross which is designated an Outstanding Conservation Area (discussed below) and which constitutes their individual and collective setting. The settings of the listed buildings are the streetscapes within which they stand and their associations with other nearby historic buildings, both listed and unlisted. The ZTV predicts that there would be theoretical visibility from the eastern end of Low Causewayside, when approaching the market square and the Tron (LB NO). However, the ZTV indicates that the main concentration of listed buildings along Low Causewayside would lie on the limit of visibility, with perhaps only the blade tip being theoretically visible. It is probable that rising ground, and trees and the modern houses on the higher ground to the northwest of the town would screen visibility of the turbine. Views from the individual listed buildings towards the turbine would be screened either by trees and other vegetation immediately surrounding the curtilages of the buildings or by the intervening built environment. The impact on the individual and collective settings of the listed buildings within the Culross conservation area is considered to be of imperceptible magnitude, resulting in effects of no more than minor significance.

7.71 Category A Listed Blair Castle (46425) and its contemporary Category B Listed stable block (6618) lie within 1km of the proposed turbine, which would be visible to the northwest. The castle is currently used as a miner's convalescent home and has a number of modern extensions to the rear and a bowling green immediately north of the main castle building. A small (17.4m high) wind turbine lies around 50m to the northeast. A large electricity overhead transmission line runs past the buildings to the north, between the castle and the proposed turbine, and one tower lies directly in the line of view from the castle to the proposed turbine. In addition, the views to the proposed turbine from the castle would be partially screened by intervening woodland shelter belts. The impact on the settings of the buildings is considered to be of low magnitude, a minor detectable change which does not alter the baseline condition of the receptor materially, resulting in effects of no more than minor significance.

7.72 Category B Listed Burnbrae House (16582), late 18th century mansion house, lies around 3km to the west of the proposed wind turbine on the edge of Kincardine. The current setting of the house is the small designed garden that it is set in and the new housing estate that is present on its west and south sides. The main elevation of the house looks out to the southwest and over the housing estate, and the proposed turbine would not be present in this view. The impact on the house is judged to be of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

7.73 Category B Listed Inch House and garden walls, an 18th century farmhouse, (16586) lies over 2.5km to the west of the proposed turbine, on the outskirts of Kincardine. The current setting of the house is the farmstead and the open arable fields that surround it. The proposed wind turbine would not be visible in the main views from the house, which look out to the southwest and northeast. At this distance, 2.5km from the proposed scheme, it is considered that the proposed wind turbine would not be a significant feature in the landscape and the impact on the current setting of the house and its gardens would be of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

7.74 Category B Listed Sands Doocot (17131) lies around 2km to the WSW of the proposed turbine. The doocot lies within the grounds of Lurg Farm and it is surrounded by modern farm buildings. Within 0.5km of the site lies the large coal

storage compound for Longannet Power Station, whilst the power station itself lies around 1km to the south. The impact on the setting of the doocot is considered to be of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

7.75 Three Category C(S) buildings: the remains of Bordie Castle (3352); Bordie Byre (3353), and Bordie Dooct (3354), all lie approximately 1km to the west of the proposed wind turbine. The buildings are all of 17th century date and contemporary. The remains of the castle and byre have been incorporated into later farm buildings, while the poorly preserved doocot lies just south of the farmstead. The current setting of the sites is the modern farmstead and the arable land that surrounds them. The proposed wind turbine would be visible in views to the east from the buildings and would be a new element in the landscape. The impact on the setting of the buildings would be of low magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

7.76 Category B Listed Dalgleish Mausoleum (48832) lies around 1.5km to the ESE of the proposed turbine. The late 19th century mausoleum was built for the Dalgleish Family and is situated approximately 70m to the west of the remains of Culross West Church (831) in the kirk yard. The kirkyard and the two buildings are surrounded by flat arable fields and there are open views out to the surrounding landscape, although trees surrounding the kirk yard wall partially screen these views. A large electricity overhead transmission line runs past the northern edge of the site, and one of the towers lies just 100m to the northwest of the mausoleum. The proposed turbine would be visible in views to the northwest from the mausoleum beyond the intervening tower and seen against a backdrop of commercial forestry plantation. The impact on the setting of the mausoleum is considered to be of low magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

7.77 Category C(S) Listed Ashes Farm and Farmhouse (48796) lies around 1.8km to the east of the proposed wind turbine. The mid-1^{9th} century farmhouse and adjoining steading are situated immediately south of the Kincardine public road. The main elevation of the farmhouse looks out to the south and the proposed turbine would not be visible in this view. Several large modern barns are present to the west of the farm steading. The impact on the setting of the farm and farmhouse would be of low magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

Outstanding Conservation Area

7.78 The historic Royal Burgh of Culross is designated an Outstanding Conservation Area and is of national importance. The village is situated on the southern slopes of a hill overlooking the Firth of Forth and it is concentrated along the shorefront and up the slope to Culross Abbey. The conservation area covers the built-up centre of the settlement, the shore front and green spaces around the village. The northern edge of the conservation area also forms part of the designed landscape attached to Culross Abbey House (discussed below). Views of the entire conservation area are only available some distance from the shore, although significant views can also be had from the coastal path. The historical core of the village which is concentrated principally along the shoreline (Low Causeway Side) contains several important buildings including Culross Palace, the merchant cross, and the town house. The main views from the conservation area are to the south, taking in the Firth of Forth and the Lothian coastline. Views to the west and north, including views towards the proposed turbine, are limited by a rise in topography and intervening

woodland shelter belts, while there are no views to the proposed wind turbine from the coastal path (Figure 5.8a: Viewpoint 1). It is considered that the proposed turbine would not have a significant effect on the setting of the conservation area; the impact would be of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of minor significance.

Inventory Garden / Designed Landscapes

7.79 Tullialan Garden / Designed Landscape lies around 3km from the proposed scheme. The main views out from the designed landscape are to the west and north to the Ochils Hills, while large areas of commercial forestry have been planted around its eastern edge which would screen views to the proposed turbine. The impact on the designed landscape is considered to be of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

7.80 Dunimarle Garden / Designed Landscape is a high-quality picturesque landscape that surrounds Category A Listed Dunimarle Castle (3349); Old Dunimarle Castle (3348), and St Serf's Church (3346) both of which are Category B Listed. The designed landscape is considered by Historic Scotland to have a high scenic value. There are long views along the North Avenue to the south looking across the Firth of Forth, while the main views from the castle itself are focused to the southeast out to the Firth of Forth and across to the Lothian Coast. There are also fine views of the castle from the foreshore. The proposed scheme would be 1km to the west of the designed landscape and would not affect the main views to or from the castle or its surrounding gardens. Woodland surrounding the castle would also partially screen views to the proposed wind turbine from the southeast. It is judged that the impact on the setting of the designed landscape and the listed buildings within it, including Dunimarle Castle (3349); Old Dunimarle Castle (3348) and St Serf's Church (3346) would be of low magnitude, a minor detectable change which would not alter the baseline condition of the receptors materially, resulting in effects of minor significance.

7.81 Culross Abbey House Garden / Designed Landscape lies on the northeast edge of Culross bounded by Culross Abbey and its adjacent grounds, on its west side, and by the B9037 on its east. Culross Abbey House (23964), itself a Category A Listed Building, and the Scheduled Culross Abbey (90089) lie at the western end of the designed landscape. There are prominent views from the designed landscape out to the south taking in the Firth of Forth and the Lothian coast line. The proposed wind turbine would lie over 2.5km to the west of the designed landscape and would not affect the main views out from the designed landscape. The predicted impact on the setting of the designed landscape is assessed as being of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

During decommissioning

7.82 No significant effects are predicted during the decommissioning of the wind farm, presuming that the same road infrastructure is used for the dismantling and removal of the built features of the proposed development. The decommissioning of the wind farm and the ultimate removal of the turbine would return the landscape setting of the heritage assets in the wider area to their pre-development position. If the access track were to remain, this would have no effect on the setting of cultural heritage assets.

Impact significance

7.83 Three sites of cultural heritage interest have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the proposed development. One site is of local importance, one is of lesser importance, and one is of unknown, but no more than local, importance. No significant impacts are predicted on any of these sites. The possibility that additional, buried and unrecorded remains of archaeological significance survive within the proposed scheme boundary is considered to be low.

7.84 Eighty-one sites within 3km of the proposed turbine are predicted by the ZTV to have theoretical views of it. It is considered that the presence of the proposed turbine would not significantly affect the settings of these sites.

7.85 The proposed scheme has been assessed against the cultural heritage baseline. It is considered that, in overall terms, the impact of the scheme on the cultural heritage resource would not be significant.

MITIGATION

During construction

7.86 Any requirement for archaeological mitigation through pre-construction trial trench evaluation or construction phase monitoring of works through watching briefs, would be agreed in consultation with the Fife Council Archaeologist. Site mitigation work may be required along proposed new sections of access routes and the proposed turbine location, for example, where there is a possibility that construction activities may encounter buried remains of former sites.

During operation

7.87 There are no predicted significant impacts on key external receptors and no mitigation is required.

During decommissioning

7.88 There are no significant effects predicted for the decommissioning of the wind turbine and no mitigation is required.

RESIDUAL IMPACTS

7.89 The completion of a programme of archaeological mitigation works set out above would offset the loss of the archaeological resource that would occur as a result of the construction of the proposed development. Taking the mitigation into account, no significant residual effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage resources. The decommissioning of the wind farm and the ultimate removal of the turbine would return the landscape setting of the receptors in the area to their pre-development position. If the access track were to remain, this would have no effect on the setting of cultural heritage assets.

CONCLUSION

7.90 A desk-based assessment and field reconnaissance survey have been carried out for the proposed scheme. The assessment has been informed by comments and information supplied by Historic Scotland and the Fife Council Archaeologist.

7.91 Three sites of cultural heritage interest have been identified in close proximity to proposed development components. Potential direct impacts have been predicted for two of the sites, Duncan's camp earthworks (1) and Waas Cottages (3). No surface remains of either site survive. The former site of Waas Cottages (3) lies immediately east of the proposed access road and any widening of the access junction for the proposed scheme may impinge on any surviving buried remains. The exact location of Duncan's Camp earthworks (1) is unknown, although it is recorded being well to the southeast of the proposed turbine and lying outside the application boundary. However, if the feature were to lie within the construction footprint for the turbine any ground breaking in this area could affect any surviving buried remains. Any potential impact could be mitigated by recording prior to loss.

7.92 No significant adverse indirect impacts have been predicted for key cultural heritage receptors.

7.93 Mitigation measures have been proposed, where appropriate, to offset the predicted negative effects arising from the proposed development.

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APPENDIX 7.1. Cultural Heritage Sites within the boundary of the proposed Scheme

Ref no	Site name / type	NMRS no	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
1	Former Site of Duncan's Camp, Earthwork	NS98NE 8	29655	6-8675	NMRS; Statistical Accounts; Historical maps;	<p>The NMRS records that an earthwork which comprised a simple hollow, ten or twelve yards (9-10m) in diameter, was situated at Blair Mains Farm. The earthwork was apparently entered from the N, on which side there was a wall or rampart about 1.5m high. There was no trace of any ditch. The earthwork was removed in 1847 but even though no trace of the site survives it was well known locally (Beveridge 1885). The name of the site as 'Duncan's Camp' is derived from the local tradition that it was the Scots camp, under King Duncan, prior to the (alleged) battle of Culross or Bordie Moor.</p> <p>The Statistical Accounts for Scotland (1791-99) records that 'about an English mile east of an old camp in the muir of Culrofs (sic) are the traces of the camp of the Scotch King Duncan and betwixt thefe, the fame line, is the field of battle'.</p> <p>The Camp is annotated on Stobie's maps of 1783 and 1805, although the location of the camp differs on both. On Stobie's map of 1783 the camp is depicted to the north of the main road (the modern A985) whereas on the 1805 map it is depicted to the south of the road, closer to the current recorded location. An 'Old Camp' is depicted and annotated on Thomson's map of 1827, at approximately the current recorded location. The same site is annotated 'Site of King Duncan's Camp' on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864). The field in which the earthwork is recorded was under crop at the time of the field survey.</p>	Unknown (local)	Direct (lies close to location of the proposed turbine)	Unknown (High)	Unknown (Moderate)
2	Culross Moor, Plague burial	NS98NE 10	29697	68684	NMRS; Historical maps; Field survey	<p>The NMRS records that Culross Moor appears to have been used for burials of plague victims, the last outbreak being in 1645. One such burial was recorded on this recumbent grave stone, which Beveridge states bore a shield, the crown and hammer (the insignia of the girdlesmiths) and the inscription "Here lyes Robert, Agnes, Jeane, Baidis, children was to ...I C ... (girdlemak)er bvrge of Cvltros (who departed) af this Lyf in the Visetaseon 24 Sepr. Ano 1645". When seen in 1953, the stone, covering a</p>	Local	None	None	None

Ref no	Site name / type	NMRS no	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
						<p>stone-lined grave, had been split in two, and very little of the inscription could be read. The area was planted with conifers in 1960 and no trace of the grave was recorded at the time. However later survey carried out by the Ordnance Survey in 1985 re-located the grave.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864) depicts the location of a grave, annotated as 'Tomb'.</p> <p>Today the grave survives within a forest clearing. The burial is sign posted from the public road and access to the burial is gained from the south along a rough footpath.</p>				
3	Former site of Waas Cottages				Historical maps;	<p>A roofed structure, and associated enclosure, annotated as 'Waas Cottages' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) east of the junction of the public road and the access road to Blair Mains Farm.</p> <p>The structure is not shown on the 1981 Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>No visible remains of the cottages were identified during the field survey. The area has been disturbed during ploughing in advance of commercial forestry work.</p>	Lesser	Direct (lies adjacent to the proposed access road junction with the main road)	Unknown (High)	Unknown (Minor)

APPENDIX 7.2. Key Receptors within 3km of the Proposed Scheme

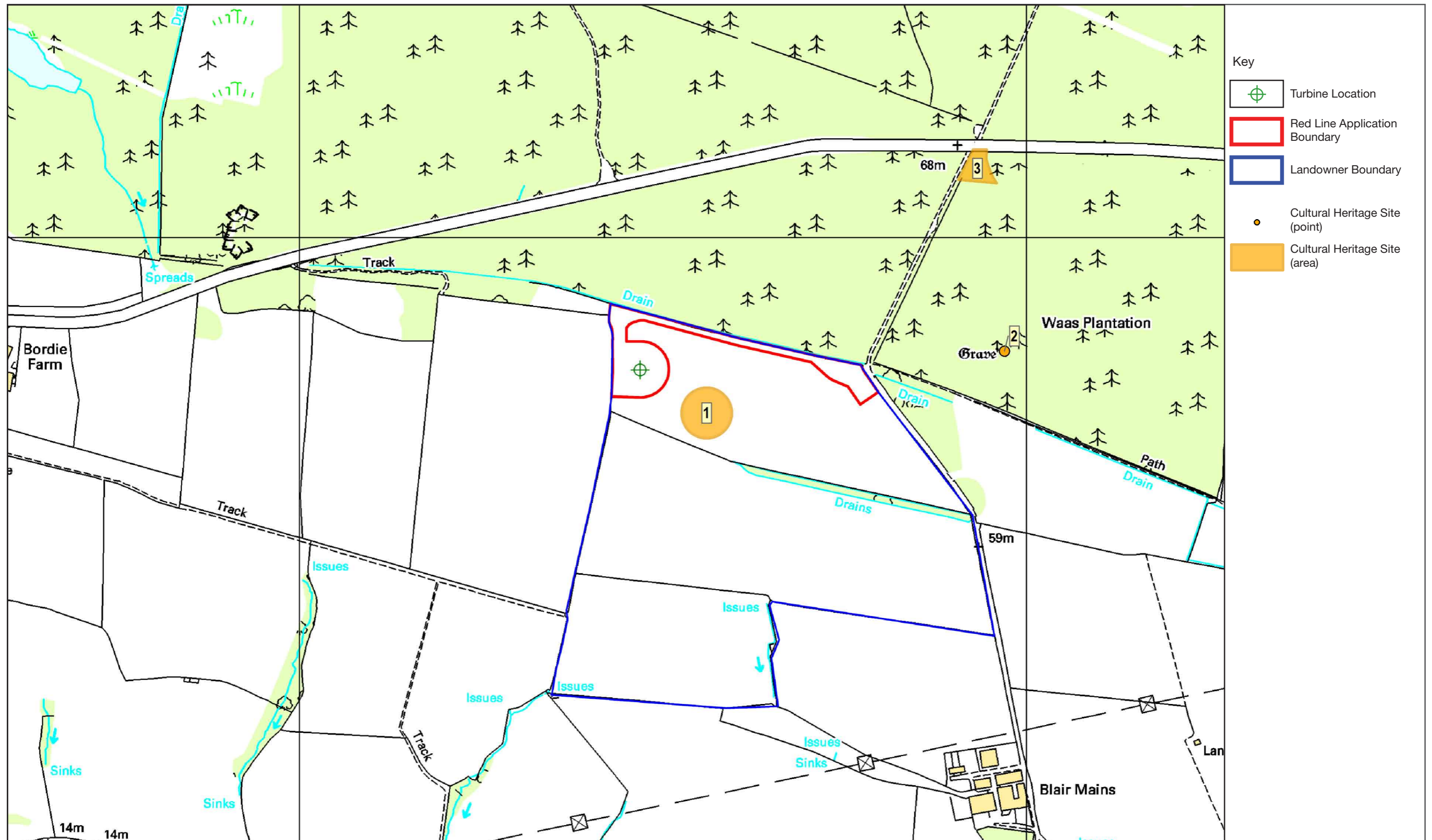
Index no	Site name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
831 / 23969	Culross, West Church, old parish church, including kirkyard and boundary walls	297964	686484	Scheduled / Category A Listed	National	Low	Minor
90089	Culross Abbey	298875	686216	Scheduled	National	Imperceptible	Minor
3349	Dunimarle Castle	297726	685902	Category A Listed	National	Low	Minor
23960	Culross, Culross Abbey Church (Church Of Scotland) Including Churchyard And Boundary Walls	298884	686246	Category A Listed	National	Imperceptible	Minor
23964	Culross, Culross Abbey House	298942	686251	Category A Listed	National	Imperceptible	Minor
23965	Culross, Culross Abbey House Policies, Garden House Including Garden Walls, Terrace, Setts and Seat	299101	686259	Category A Listed	National	Imperceptible	Minor
24006	Culross, 5 Mid Causeway, Bishop Leighton's House including Boundary Wall	298666	685917	Category A Listed	National	Imperceptible	Minor
46425	Blair Castle (Carlow Convalescent Home for Miners)	296863	685862	Category A Listed	National	Low	Minor
48815	Culross, 7 Mid Causeway, Bishop Leighton's House	298660	685915	Category A Listed	National	Imperceptible	Minor
3346	St Serf's Church, Dunimarle	297840	685871	Category B Listed	Regional	Low	Minor
3348	Old Dunimarle Castle	297676	685883	Category B Listed	Regional	Low	Minor
6618	Blair Castle, Stable Block	296952	685889	Category B Listed	Regional	Low	Minor
16582	Burnbrae House Kincardine-On-Forth	293619	687573	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
16586	Inch House and Garden Walls	293635	686821	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
17131	Sands Doocot - Lurg Farm	294937	686488	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
23963	Culross, Culross Manse	298843	686235	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
23966	Culross, Culross Abbey House Policies, West Lodge including Gatepiers and Walls	298727	686380	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
23967	Culross, Parleyhill House including Boundary Walls	298817	686271	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
23970	Culross, West Green, Caldervale including Walls	298454	685938	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
23984	Culross, Sandhaven, House (R Milne)	298543	685931	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
23986	Culross, Sandhaven, House (J Robertson), including Wall	298553	685928	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24002	Culross, 6 and 7 The Cross	298674	685941	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24004	Culross, 8 Mid Causeway	298655	685928	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24007	Culross, 9 Mid Causeway	298650	685905	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24008	Culross, 11 Mid Causeway Including Garden Wall	298634	685890	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24009	Culross, 20 & 22 Mid Causeway	298618	685894	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24010	Culross, The Cross, The Ark	298686	685938	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24011	Culross, Little Causeway, Ark B	298690	685933	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24012	Culross, Little Causeway, The Nunnery including Rear Yard Walls and Fireplace	298699	685930	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24013	Culross, Little Causeway, Wee Causeway House including Boundary Wall	298715	685942	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24014	Culross, Back Street, Little Sandhaven including Well	298730	685929	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24016	Culross, Back Street, Stone Cottage	298755	685937	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24018	Culross, Low Causeway, Bandar Abbas and Flat Above	298759	685919	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24020	Culross, Low Causeway, Eley House including Garden Wall	298787	685931	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24021	Culross, Low Causeway, Williamton House	298811	685934	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24033	Culross, 18c Low Causeway including Garden Wall	298791	685908	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24034	Culross, Low Causeway, An Cala	298727	685891	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24036	Culross, Low Causeway, The Hollies including Boundary Wall	298708	685874	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible

Index no	Site name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
24037	Culross, Low Causeway, Ailie House	298699	685869	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24038	Culross, Low Causeway, Abbey View and Post Office	298668	685854	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24039	Culross, Low Causeway, Red Lion Inn including Boundary Walls	298651	685865	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24040	Culross, Low Causeway, Beechwood House	298627	685877	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24041	Culross, Low Causeway, Pear Tree Cottage including Sundial and Garden Walls	298618	685879	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24042	Culross, Low Causeway, House (J Laing) including Garden Wall and Barn	298602	685888	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24044	Culross, Sandhaven, Sandhaven House including Garden Wall	298572	685884	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24049	Culross, Tanhouse Brae, The Tanhouse including Adjoining Walls on Erskine Brae and Tanhouse Brae	298730	686015	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24050	Culross, Kirk Street, Coachman's Cottage	298748	686028	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24051	Culross, Tanhouse Brae, Snuff Cottage including Garden Wall	298741	686011	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24058	Culross, Kirk Street, East Wall	298780	686099	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24059	Culross, Newgate and Cat's Close Walls	298805	686120	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24061	Culross, The Causeways: The Cross, Back Lane, Hagg's Wynd and Steps, Back, Mid and Little Causeways, Parts of The Sandhaven and Ailie's Vennel	298703	685932	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24065	Culross, Balgownie House, Boathouse	298396	685868	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24066	Culross, Culross Park House including Store	298694	686139	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
24067	Culross, Culross Park Boundary Walls at Gallows Loan, Kirk Street and Erskine Brae, including East and West Entrance Gatepiers	298680	686021	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
48804	Culross, Culross Abbey House Policies, Stables and Gatepiers	299117	686226	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
48809	Culross, Low Causeway, The Haven including Garden Wall	298734	685898	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
48819	Culross, 22 Mid Causeway, Electricity Sub Station	298618	685894	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
48831	Culross, West Green, Wrights House	298463	685941	Category B Listed	Regional	Imperceptible	Negligible
48832	West Kirk, Dalgleish Mausoleum including Boundary Wall and Gates	297926	686480	Category B Listed	Regional	Low	Minor
3352	Bordie Castle	295556	686853	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Low	Negligible
3353	Bordie Byre	295583	686845	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Low	Negligible
3354	Bordie Doocot	295570	686757	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Low	Negligible
23968	Culross, Geddes House including Garden Walls	298838	686255	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
23974	Culross, West Green, Weavers Cottage including Boundary Walls	298487	685930	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24003	Culross, 4 and 6 Mid Causeway, The Dundonald Arms Hotel including Outhouse and Rear Wall	298661	685934	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24017	Culross, Low Causeway, Algoa Bay House including Garden Wall	298744	685924	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24019	Culross, 17 & 18 Low Causeway, The Neuk, The Neuk (Top Flat) and The Ridge	298773	685922	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24035	Culross, Low Causeway, Aralia & Thistle Cottage	298716	685882	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24043	Culross, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c Sandhaven School including Outhouse and Garden Wall	298583	685870	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24052	Culross, Tanhouse Brae, Preston View	298734	686001	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
24053	Culross, Tanhouse Brae, Forth View	298730	685996	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
48796	Ashes Farm and Farmhouse	298081	687091	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Low	Negligible

Index no	Site name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
48799	Culross, Back Street, Stephen Memorial Hall	298722	685931	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
48805	Culross, Culross Park Lodge	298770	686263	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
48806	Culross, Culross Park Lodge, Cottage	298783	686253	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
48807	Culross, Little Causeway, Building	298708	685919	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
48808	Culross, Low Causeway, Cunninghame House	298722	685909	Category C(S) Listed	Local	Imperceptible	Negligible
	Dunimarle			Inventory GDL	National	Low	Minor
	Tulliallan			Inventory GDL	National	Imperceptible	Minor
	Culross Abbey House			Inventory GDL	National	Imperceptible	Minor
	Culross			Outstanding Conservation Area	National	Imperceptible	Minor

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Figure 7.1: Cultural Heritage constraints map



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Figure 7.2: Key External Receptors

