

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Geophysical Survey*

**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park,  
East Ayrshire**

**Cultural Heritage Assessment**

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**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park,  
East Ayrshire**

**Cultural Heritage Assessment**

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## 13. CULTURAL HERITAGE

### INTRODUCTION

- 13.1 This chapter considers the potential effects of the Development on historic environment sites and features, archaeology and built heritage, hereafter referred to as 'heritage assets'. The chapter details the results of a desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey. The assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd, using information provided by Historic Scotland and by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of East Ayrshire Council (EAC).
- 13.2 This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA, 2014a) and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (CIfA, 2014a).
- 13.3 The specific objectives of the study were to:
- identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the Development;
  - assess the Development site in terms of its archaeological potential;
  - consider the effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Development on heritage assets, within the context of relevant legislation and planning guidance;
  - propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate or offset any significant adverse effects; and
  - consider the cumulative effects of the Development in combination with other existing or proposed developments, upon cultural heritage assets.
- 13.4 The decision in relation to the Harelaw REP public inquiry, set out in the 'Report to the Scottish Ministers' dated 17 June 2013, found that there were no issues in relation to cultural heritage and that there would be no conflict with national planning policy on cultural heritage, provided that the conditions set out in Appendix 1 of the Report were to be complied with.

### SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

#### Study Area

- 13.5 The potential for direct effects upon heritage assets, as illustrated on Figure 13.1, has been considered within the Development site. There are no known heritage assets along or within 100 m of the proposed site access route, from the junction of the Clunch Road and A77 to the currently forested area.
- 13.6 The consideration of effects upon the setting of heritage assets uses a 10 km radius study area (extending from the outermost turbines of the Development), agreed as being adequate by Historic Scotland. No assets beyond 10 km, that may be considered to be sensitive to changes within their settings, were identified, either by statutory consultees or through preliminary assessment of the initial 35 km ZTV, as requiring consideration in the assessment for potential settings impacts. Figure 13.2 shows the Development, together with the turbine tip height ZTV, and the location of

heritage assets within 10 km that have a theoretical view of one or more of the turbines. A list of these heritage assets is provided in Technical Appendix 13.2: *External Receptors within ZTV*.

- 13.7 The consideration of cumulative effects upon the settings of heritage assets also uses the 10 km radius study area.

### Scoping and Consultation

- 13.8 Consultation was undertaken with both statutory and non-statutory consultees as part of the EIA scoping process (Chapter 2: *EIA Process and Methodology*). Table 13.1 below summarises the responses received relevant to the cultural heritage assessment.

**Table 13.1: Consultation Responses**

Consultee	Summary of Response	Where & How Addressed
East Ayrshire Council (Formal Scoping Response 09/09/2014)	The ES should assess the direct and indirect impacts of the Development (individually and in association with other existing and proposed wind farms) upon heritage resources and their settings within the zone of visual influence of the development, including scheduled monuments, unscheduled archaeological sites, Listed Buildings, conservation areas and gardens and designated landscapes.	Direct and indirect impacts (including cumulative) are assessed using the methodology set out in paragraphs 13.29 – 13.45 below. Assessment of direct effects is presented in paragraphs 13.64 – 13.67. Assessment of indirect effects (on setting) is presented in paragraphs 13.68 – 13.98. Assessment of cumulative effects is presented in paragraphs 13.101 onwards.
Historic Scotland (Consultation Response 22/08/2014)	Confirmed that a 10 km study radius from the outermost turbines acceptable for setting assessment. Confirmed no sites proposed for scheduling within 10 km study radius. Agree that photomontage from scheduled monument Moyne, cairn 930 m E of (Index No. 12856) and wirelines from other assets listed in draft viewpoint list sufficient.	A 10 km study area has been employed extending out from the outermost turbines. A photomontage (including cumulative wireline) is provided from Moyne Cairn (Figure 13.4 (CH 1)) and wireline visualisations (including cumulative) for other assets within



Consultee	Summary of Response	Where & How Addressed
		10 km are provided as Figures 13.5 (CH 2) – 13.11 (CH 8).
WoSAS (letter sent 30/07/14)	No comments received.	N/A

## POLICY, LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE

13.9 A summary of relevant planning policy for the Development is provided in Chapter 5: *Planning and Policy Context* of this ES. The following summarises the applicable policy and guidance relevant to the cultural heritage assessment.

### Policy and Legislation

13.10 Detailed information on the relevant legislation and planning policy applicable to cultural heritage interests is provided in Chapter 6: *Planning and Policy Context*. Relevant legislation and planning policy includes:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act),
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act),
- National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (NPF3),
- Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP),
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP),
- 
- Scottish Historic Environment Strategy (SHES),
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2).
- Regional planning policy: Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan (2007) (AJSP); and
- Local planning policy: East Ayrshire Local Plan (2010) (EALP).

13.11 The AJSP and the EALP are due to be replaced, in 2016, by the East Ayrshire Local Development Plan (EALDP). Draft policies in the EALDP in respect of the cultural heritage are provided in ENV 1-5.

13.12 Cultural heritage assets include sites, features and areas with statutory and non-statutory designations as set out in SPP and SHEP.

13.13 Assets with statutory designations that are relevant in the context of this assessment include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas (CAs); and
- Inventoried Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs).

13.14 Assets with non-statutory designations and relevant in the context of this assessment include:

- Archaeology; and,
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

## **Guidance**

### East Ayrshire Wind Landscape Capacity Study (EAWLCS)

13.15 This guidance aims to inform strategic planning for wind energy development in line with national planning guidance.

13.16 The Development site lies within character type 18b: East Ayrshire plateau moorlands with forestry and wind farms (EAWLCS Final Main Report 2013). Whilst the EAWLCS identifies consideration of historic features and sites and their setting as a factor considered within the sensitivity assessment (Table 1), such features are not identified as a constraint within the 18b landscape character type (pp55-58).

### Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (2011)

13.17 PAN2/2011 advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6).

13.18 The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and / or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

### Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2010)

13.19 Historic Scotland's guidance notes that "*setting should be thought of as the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. Setting often extends beyond the immediate property boundary of a historic structure into the broader landscape*".

13.20 The guidance also suggests that "*if a proposed development is likely to impact on the setting of a historic environment asset, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions drawn should take into account the significance of the historic asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any detrimental impact. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case*".

## **METHODOLOGY**

13.21 The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the most recent relevant guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA): 'Code of

Conduct' (CIfA 2014a) and 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (CIfA 2014b).

## **Desk Study**

13.22 A number of information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment work (DBA). These include:

- Up-to-date data on the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, CAs, GDLs and Inventory Historic Battlefields were downloaded in GIS from the Historic Scotland Spatial Data Warehouse (HS, 2014);
- WoSAS Historic Environment Record (HER);
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland database - Canmore (RCAHMS 2014a);
- Ordnance Survey maps and other historical maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland;
- Relevant bibliographic references and on-line historical research resources were consulted to provide background and historical information. A key source of information was the Cultural Heritage assessment in the Harelaw Renewable Energy Park (REP) Environmental Statement (2009), for which the assessment included coverage of the Glenouther Moor forestry plantation;
- The online Historic Land-Use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLAMap, RCAHMS 2014b), maintained by the RCAHMS, was consulted for information on the historic land use character of the site; and,
- The Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database (SPAD, Coles et al., 1998), which records the distribution of known sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on sites with palaeoenvironmental potential.

## **Field Survey**

13.23 Field survey for Harelaw REP was undertaken by CFA in 2006. This survey covered a much larger area of land and included the Glenouther Moor forest plantation. No detailed survey was undertaken within the forestry plantation owing to its dense and impenetrable nature. The forestry plantation was visited, however, and the accessible, un-afforested parts were subject to a reconnaissance field survey. As noted above the decision on the Harelaw REP public inquiry in 2013, found that there were no issues in relation to cultural heritage and that there would be no conflict with national planning policy on cultural heritage.

13.24 As the Development site has been adequately covered by previous field survey, no further survey has been undertaken in connection with this assessment.

## **Impact Assessment Methodology**

13.25 The effects of a proposed development on cultural heritage assets are assessed on the basis of their type (direct effects, effects on their settings and cumulative effects). Effects can be adverse or beneficial and are either permanent and irreversible or temporary and reversible in nature.

- 13.26 The Impact Assessment for both direct effects and effects on setting takes into account the relative importance of the cultural heritage asset and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

Importance of Heritage Assets

- 13.27 The importance of heritage assets reflects the relative weight given to them in SPP and SHEP.

**Table 13.2: Relative Importance of Heritage Assets**

Heritage Importance	Definition/Criteria
National/International	Assets of national or international importance, including: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling; Category A Listed Buildings; Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites); and, Historic Battlefields (Inventory sites).
Regional	Assets of regional importance, including: Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance; Category B Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; and Undesignated archaeological sites and areas identified in the SMR as Non-Statutory Register Sites (NSR sites) <sup>1</sup>
Local	Assets of local Importance, including: Archaeological sites of local importance; Category C Listed Buildings; and, Unlisted Buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics.
Negligible	Assets of little or no importance, including: Sites of former archaeological features; Artefact find-spots; Unlisted Buildings of minor historic or architectural interest; and, Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature.

<sup>1</sup> NSR sites were identified in some Local Authority areas through a Historic Scotland funded project in the 1980s. In most cases the designations have not been verified by further field inspections and Historic Scotland does not rely solely, or mainly, on such designations when selecting sites for scheduling. Nevertheless, it is recognised that such designations denote potentially important archaeological sites and features and that they should be considered to be important assets. In recognition of this, assets with such designations (whilst they have no statutory protection equivalent to Scheduled Monuments) are considered in the assessment as being of at least regional heritage importance.

### Assessment of Direct Effects (Construction Impacts)

13.28 Criteria for assessing the magnitude of direct impacts, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that would result from the construction of one or more elements of the Development, are presented in Table 13.3.

**Table 13.3: Magnitude of Direct (Construction) Impacts**

Level of Magnitude	Definition/Criteria
High	A major impact fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the heritage asset, leading to total loss or major alteration of character.
Medium	A moderate impact changing the baseline condition of the heritage asset materially but not fundamentally, leading to partial alteration of character.
Low	Minor detectable impacts which do not materially alter the baseline condition of the heritage asset.
Negligible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

### *Significance of Direct Effects*

13.29 The importance of the asset defined (Table 13.2) and the magnitude of the predicted impact (Table 13.3) are then used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the direct effect. Table 13.4 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct effect.

**Table 13.4: Significance of Direct Effects**

		Importance of Asset			
		National/ International	Regional	Local	Negligible
Magnitude	High	Major	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor
	Medium	Major / Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor / Negligible
	Low	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible
	Negligible	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

13.30 Major and Major/Moderate direct effects are considered to be 'significant'. Moderate, Moderate/Minor, Minor, Minor/Negligible and Negligible effects are considered to be 'not significant'.

### Assessment of Operational (Indirect) Effects

13.31 The Historic Scotland guidance document 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' (Historic Scotland, 2010) notes *that "setting should be thought of as the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how*

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*it is experienced, understood and appreciated. Setting often extends beyond the immediate property boundary of a historic structure into the broader landscape".* The guidance also suggests that if a development is likely to affect the setting of a cultural heritage asset, an objective, written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions drawn should take into account the significance of the historic asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any detrimental effect. The methodology and level of information should be tailored to the circumstances of each case.

13.32 Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, CAs, GDLs and Historic Battlefields within 10 km of the Development have all been considered. Assessment of effects on Category C Listed Buildings is restricted to those within 5 km of the Development as these are all generally minor vernacular building types of the local historic environment, with localised geographical settings. NSR Sites identified from the HER and within 5 km of the Development have also been taken into consideration.

13.33 For each asset where a potential effect on setting has been identified, the assessment adopts a four-stage approach:

- Identification of the characteristics of the setting of the asset (see paragraph 13.36);
- Assessment of the sensitivity of that setting to change;
- Identification of how the presence of the Development would affect that setting (magnitude of impact); and
- Assessment of significance of effect on setting.

*Identification of characteristics of setting*

13.34 The baseline setting of each relevant asset or related group of assets is characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of the setting of an asset is based upon its properties and location and takes into account the factors identified in guidance issued by HS (2010). The baseline setting of each asset is characterised principally in terms of:

- Archaeological/historical context of the asset; and
- Current landscape and visual surroundings of the asset.

13.35 The outcome of the work was an understanding, involving the application of professional judgment, of the key characteristics that define the setting of each asset.

*Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting*

13.36 Sensitivity of setting has been assessed by considering two factors:

- The relative weight which statute and policy attach to the asset and its setting (Table 13.2); and
- The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation, and hence value, of the asset (Table 13.5).

13.37 The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation of the asset has been assessed according to the criteria set out in Table 13.5.

**Table 13.5: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Asset**

<b>Contribution</b>	<b>Definition</b>
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the asset was created.
Moderate	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of an asset such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development.
Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of an asset, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape.
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. immediate surroundings, such as of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or an industrial development, that are not relevant to understanding the context of the asset. A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

13.38 These two sets of criteria (Tables 13.2 and 13.5) are combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 13.6.

**Table 13.6: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor**

<b>Heritage Importance</b>	<b>Contribution of Setting</b>			
	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
National/International	High	Medium	Medium	Low
Regional	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Local	Medium	Low	Low	Low

*Identification of Magnitude of Impact on Setting*

13.39 Where it has been determined that the setting of an asset is such that there is no potential for it to be affected by the presence of the Development (including all assets of negligible cultural heritage importance) the asset is not considered further in the assessment. For the remaining assets, the magnitude of impact on setting was assessed according to the thresholds set out in Table 13.7.

**Table 13.7: Magnitude of Impact on Setting**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	Fundamental material impacts obviously changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Effects discernibly changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is partly and materially altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline setting of the receptor materially.
Negligible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

*Assessment of Significance of Effect on Setting*

13.40 The significance of an effect on setting depends on both the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of the setting of the asset. Table 13.8 presents the matrix that has been used, together with professional judgement, to inform the determination of the significance of effects on setting.

**Table 13.8: Significance of Effect on Setting**

		Sensitivity Of Setting			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude	High	Major	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor
	Medium	Major / Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor / Negligible
	Low	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible
	Negligible	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

13.41 Major and Major/Moderate effects on setting are considered to be 'significant'. Moderate, Moderate/Minor, Minor, Minor/Negligible and Negligible effects are considered to be 'not significant'.

**Cumulative Assessment**

13.42 The assessment of cumulative effects on cultural heritage assets is based upon consideration of the effects of the Development on the settings of assets with



statutory and non-statutory designations within 10 km of the Development, in addition to the likely effects of other operational, consented and in planning wind farm developments (Figure 13.3). Proposed developments at the scoping stage are normally excluded due to the uncertainty regarding the design, number of turbines and whether a planning application will actually be submitted.

- 13.43 The assessment employed cumulative wirelines (Figures 13.4 – 13.11) and cumulative ZTVs (refer to Chapter 7: *Landscape and Visual* of the ES) and takes into account the relative scales (i.e. size, and number of turbines) of the various other developments, their distances from the affected assets, and the potential degree of visibility from the assets of the various developments.

## **BASELINE CONDITIONS**

### **Heritage Assets within the Development Site**

#### Prehistoric Remains

- 13.44 Field survey in 1970, prior to the afforestation of the moor, recorded a settlement of three round houses (1) situated on a hard, dry ridge in moss in the angle of the Swinzie Burn and a north lateral branch. It was suggested by the surveyor that the remains were probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date (F Newall 1970). Subsequent survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey (1982) found no trace of these structures and concluded that they had been destroyed by forestry ploughing. The recorded location of these three hut-circles is now covered by a mature commercial forestry plantation and it is unlikely that any remains survive. The asset is therefore assessed as being of negligible importance.

#### Post medieval Remains

- 13.45 Field survey in 1970, prior to the afforestation of the moor, recorded an oval or sub-rectangular hut measuring 5 m by 4 m overall, defined by 1 m thick turf and stone walls, and an attached curvilinear enclosure, 4 m wide, and open to the north on the west side. To the north of these remains lay a walled enclosure 16 m long north to south by 12 m wide over turf and boulder walls 1.5 m x 2.1 m thick, with an attached possible oval building 9 m by 4.1 m (2) (F Newall 1970). Subsequent survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey (1982) found no trace of these remains and concluded that they had been destroyed by forestry ploughing. The recorded location of the possible buildings and enclosures is now covered by a mature commercial forestry plantation and it is unlikely that any remains survive. The asset is therefore assessed as being of negligible importance.
- 13.46 A dam and possible mill (3) on the Swinzie Burn was recorded during field survey in 1970 (Newall 1970). The north bank of the Swinzie Burn was reportedly walled on a curve fronting a flat area 6 m by 4.5 m between walls 1.2 m thick. This was presumed by Newall to be the site of a mill. Subsequent survey of the area by the Ordnance Survey (1982) reported that the site had been destroyed by forestry ploughing. The Ordnance Survey also noted that aerial photographs dating from 1952 show nothing in this area. It is unlikely that any remains survive and the asset is assessed as being of negligible importance.

### **Archaeological Potential**

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- 13.47 Glenouther Moor has been the site of a commercial forestry plantation since the 1970s. The only previously recorded assets on the moor have been destroyed by forestry ploughing operations and any possible surviving buried remains have most likely been further damaged by tree root growth. The area is recorded on HLA map as modern (20th century) forestry plantation; the land immediately adjoining the forestry being variously 17th – 18th century unenclosed pasture or 19th century to present enclosed pasture.
- 13.48 Historic maps (Roy (1747-55), Armstrong (1775) and Ainslie (1821)) indicate that prior to the mid 19th century the area between the Swinzie Burn and the Annick Water (an area now covered by forestry) was boggy moorland with farming settlement restricted to locations around the edges of the moss (e.g. Harelaw, Drumbog and Flock). The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1858) shows Glenouther Moor as largely unenclosed rough grazing moorland; farming settlements, as on earlier maps, restricted to the peripheries of the moor. The northernmost part of the moorland, between Whitelee Farm and Corsehouse has been partly enclosed and partially improved by this date. That area lies outwith the present commercial forest and outwith the Development site. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (1896-7 and 1910) also show the area as unimproved rough grazing moorland.
- 13.49 There are no records of any prehistoric or medieval finds in the immediate area of Glenouther Moor; the nearest potentially prehistoric asset being Black Law fort (possible) and cairn (WoSASPIN 7572). This site occupies the summit of Black Law, a prominent hill approximately 1 km northeast of the Forest edge. Moyne Cairn (Scheduled Monument Index No. 12856), on the summit of Lochend Hill 3 km to the north of Glenouther Moor is a burial cairn of Bronze Age date and there is evidence in that area suggesting Bronze Age settlement on Moyne Moor and around Long Loch.
- 13.50 SPAD holds no records for any palaeoenvironmental site within or adjoining the Development site; although Dun Moss, 2 km to the north of Glenouther, is identified as one of a series of sites across Scotland identified by Scottish Natural Heritage as being, or having been, an area of lowland raised peat bog. The peat depth data (Figure 10.4) shows that there are three areas within the Development site that have substantial accumulations of peat. One area, to the east of Turbine 1 lies under commercial forestry and so has limited palaeoenvironmental value due to disturbance of the upper levels as a result of ploughing and tree root development. The large expanse of peat north of Turbines 3 and 5 includes an area to the north of Turbine 4 where there is open space within the forestry. This area has some, as yet unknown, potential as it is unknown what, if any, disturbance to the surface layers has occurred. Similarly an accumulation to the south of Turbine 12 may have a palaeoenvironmental potential if disturbance of the upper levels has not occurred. Peat depth in excess of 6 m has been identified within the open area in the centre of Glenouther Forest.
- 13.51 Aside from the palaeoenvironmental potential, peat deposits can mask buried archaeological sites; especially those from early prehistoric periods (Mesolithic and Neolithic in particular).
- 13.52 Taking account of the afforested nature of the Development site and the lack of archaeological evidence from early historic or prehistoric periods in the locale, it is assessed that there is archaeological potential for new discoveries in this area; in

particular where peat deposits are above 1 m in depth, where remains may have survived damage or disturbance from forestry.

### **Heritage Assets within 10km of the Development Site (Figure 13.2)**

- 13.53 Within 5 km of the outermost wind turbines there are four scheduled monuments; only two of which, Moyne Cairn (12856) and Bannerbank hut circle (12815), 3 km to the north of the Development, have any predicted visibility from their locations. In addition there are two Category A Listed Buildings, from only one of which, High Williamshaw (18496), 3 km to the west is there any predicted visibility. The closest designated heritage assets to the Development site are: Category B Listed King's Well (12508), originally the principal inn between Glasgow and Kilmarnock and 1.7 km to the east; and Category C Listed Harelaw Farm (13823), 800 m to the southeast. High Fenwick conservation area, 5 km to the south, contains a number of Listed Buildings of Categories B and C.
- 13.54 Beyond 5 km Dunwan (12882), 6 km to the east, and Law Mount, motte & bailey 250m SW of High Castleton (33810 along with Rowallan castle (90254) have predicted visibility of the Development. There is also a group of Category A Listed Buildings within Dunlop, 6 km to the west and a second group at Rowallan Castle, 8 km to the south. Rowallan is the closest GDL.

### **Modifying Influences**

- 13.55 Other than the construction and operation of the Development, there would likely be little or no change to the baseline condition of the various cultural heritage assets within the Development site. It is assumed that ongoing forestry operations would follow current forestry guidelines regarding any cultural heritage assets within the forested areas, and only natural decay or erosion would affect any upstanding remains in areas not covered by forestry.

### **Information Gaps and Assumptions**

- 13.56 It is assumed that all digital data obtained from HS's data download and obtained through the HER is up-to-date. The Development site has remained as commercial forestry since the field survey for Harelaw REP was carried out in 2006 and no re-survey of the area was deemed necessary.
- 13.57 The ZTV employed in Figures 13.2 and 13.3 is calculated to maximum turbine tip height (126.5 m) from a viewing height of 2 m above ground level. The terrain model assumes bare ground and is derived from OS Terrain 50 height data. Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account.
- 13.58 The peat depths shown on Figure 10.4 and the mapped contours are derived from interpolated data only. As such, the data is not necessarily representative of the actual deposition environment or of sub-surface topography.

## **DESIGN EVOLUTION**

- 13.59 The results of the DBA and field survey were digitised and provided to the Applicant as GIS data shapefiles. The HER records for the identified sites suggest that they no longer survive. Nevertheless, the identified features, derived from the HER data,

were provided as point locations with appropriate buffer zones applied, in recognition of the possibility that remains may survive within the forestry environment at or near to the recorded location.

- 13.60 The GIS data shapefiles and the buffer zones were used during the design iteration phase, in combination with other on-site environmental constraints, to avoid direct impacts (where possible) on the cultural heritage assets identified within the Development site.

## **ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS**

- 13.61 The assessment of effects is based upon the Development description outlined in Chapter 4: *Project Description* of this ES, and the layout for the Development shown on Figure 4.1. The assessment is structured as follows:

- Construction Phase: direct effects on all cultural heritage assets, either designated or non-designated, within the Development site;
- Operational Period: effects on the settings of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets including: SMs; Listed Buildings; CAs; GDLs; NSR sites (within 5 km) that have been identified from the ZTV to have theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines; and,
- Decommissioning Phase: direct effects on cultural heritage assets, either designated or non-designated, within the Development site resulting from the decommissioning and removal of components and infrastructure.

### **Construction Phase**

- 13.62 Any ground-breaking activities associated with the construction of the Development (e.g. turbine bases, access tracks, cable routes, compounds, etc) have the potential to disturb or destroy features of cultural heritage interest. The creation and extension of borrow pits to extract construction materials could have similar direct and adverse effects. In addition, other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping, have the potential to cause adverse direct effects on heritage assets.
- 13.63 There are no predicted significant direct impacts on any heritage asset within the Development site. Every effort has been made during the design process to avoid cultural heritage sites, wherever possible. Three previously recorded cultural heritage sites (1-3) within the existing forestry are reported as having been destroyed through afforestation of the Development site in the 1970s. The locations of the former remains have been avoided by the design of the layout and there would be no direct impact at those locations.
- 13.64 Taking into account the identified peat deposits across the Development site, it is possible that buried remains, particularly from early prehistoric periods, may survive and that construction works may encounter finds, features or remains of archaeological interest. It is not possible to predict the importance of any buried remains that may be encountered but assuming that they may be buried beneath deep peat deposits they may well prove to be of early prehistoric date and of at least regional importance. Any direct unmitigated impact on such remains that are encountered during excavations for turbine bases and associated development

infrastructure (tracks, crane pads, cable trenches, compounds, borrow pits, etc) could be of high magnitude (leading to total loss or major alteration of character of the remains), resulting in a major/moderate significant effect.

### Operational Period

- 13.65 The presence of the Development could have indirect effects on the setting of heritage assets within the wider landscape. In particular, there is potential for the turbines to be present in views of and from Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and other heritage assets, including NSR sites, in the vicinity of the Development.
- 13.66 A list of cultural heritage assets within the 10 km radius study area, and predicted by the blade tip height ZTV to have theoretical views to one or more turbines, is provided in Technical Appendix 13.2. The appendix also includes a summary assessment of the impact of the Development on the settings of these assets on a site by site basis.
- 13.67 The locations of the heritage assets are shown on Figure 13.2 and this Figure also shows the locations of viewpoints agreed with HS that are provided in support of the assessment. Visualisations (see Figure 13.4 and 13.5) have been provided for two Scheduled Monuments (CH 1 and CH 2 as per Table 13.9 below), each of which has long distance views both from and to the assets as a characteristic of their settings. Visualisations are also provided for four category A Listed Buildings (CH 4, 6, 7 and 8), one of which (CH 4) is within 5 km of the nearest turbine. Three others (CH 6 – 8) lie beyond 5 km of the nearest proposed turbine but stand within designed landscapes. One NSR site within 5 km of the nearest turbine, and which has long distance views both from and to it as a characteristic of its setting, is also represented by a wireline visualisation (CH 3). A final visualisation (CH 5) is from an asset that is both scheduled and category A listed. Details are provided in Table 13.9 below.
- 13.68 Four of the assets listed in Table 13.9, those considered most likely to receive potentially adverse impacts on their setting and heritage importance are assessed in detail below the Table. Assessment of all others is provided in summarised form in Technical Appendix 13.2. Cross reference is made in the following text and in Technical Appendix 13.2 to visualisations as appropriate (including cross reference to LVIA viewpoints where it is useful and relevant).

**Table 13.9: Visualisations Provided to Support Assessment**

Figure No (VP ref)	Asset Name and Ref	Distance to nearest turbine
13.4 (CH 1)	Moyne, cairn 930m E of (12856) (see also LVIA VP 6 (Figure 7.2.6) - view from Neilston Pad)	3.6 km south
13.5 (CH 2)	Dunwan Hill, fort (12882) (see also LVIA VP 5 (Figure 7.2.5) - view from Queenseat Hill, Eaglesham Moor)	6.1 km west
13.6 (CH 3)	Black Law Fort (possible) and Cairn (7572)	1.6 km south-east
13.7 (CH 4)	High Williamshaw (18496)	3.3 km east

Figure No (VP ref)	Asset Name and Ref	Distance to nearest turbine
	(see also LVIA VP 4 (Figure 7.2.4) - view from near Kingsford, B769)	
13.8 (CH 5)	Rowallan Castle (90254) & Rowallan GDL	7 km north-east
13.9 (CH 6)	Rowallan House (12523) & Rowallan GDL	6.9 km north-east
13.10 (CH 7)	Dean Castle (35884)	9.5 km north
13.11 (CH 8)	Craufurdland Castle (12530)	7.6 km north

### Scheduled Monuments

#### *Moyne, cairn 930 m E of (12856) (Figure 13.4; CH 1)*

- 13.69 Moyne Cairn is the remains of a probable Bronze Age burial cairn on the summit of Lochend Hill, between the north end of Long Loch and Harelaw reservoir; both of which are artificial bodies of water. From the cairn there are views in all directions, the view to the north being particularly extensive. The site was scheduled in June 2012 and lies 700 m from the nearest turbine of Middleton Wind Farm. As a scheduled monument, Moyne Cairn is of national importance.
- 13.70 Moyne Cairn lies 3.9 km north of the nearest Development turbine and from its location all twelve turbines would be visible on the southern skyline (Figure 13.4a CH 1). Views in other directions from the cairn would be unaffected by the Development although there are operational wind farms near to the cairn (Middleton and Neilston Community) and to the southeast at Whitelee.
- 13.71 Moyne Cairn's setting, atop a fairly prominent hill and with far ranging views to the north, west and south provides a high contribution to understanding and appreciating its heritage value and its setting. It is therefore afforded high sensitivity to change. The presence of other major wind energy developments in close proximity (Middleton Farm and Neilston Community) and further afield (Whitelee) have impacted on the setting however, and these constitute part of its baseline setting (Figure 7.2.6 LVIA VP 6; the view from Neilston Pad).
- 13.72 The Development, being more distant from the cairn than either Middleton Farm (to the east) or Neilston Community (to the west) would have a low magnitude impact on the setting of the cairn: a detectable impact that would not materially alter the baseline setting of the cairn taking into account the proximity of other wind turbines. The result would be a moderate/minor effect which is not significant.

#### *Dunwan Hill, fort (12882) (Figure 13.5; CH 2)*

- 13.73 Dunwan fort occupies a triangular-shaped hill top and measures 70 m east to west by 45 m wide. A number of low, turf-covered banks, along with two slightly hollowed areas that may be hut circles lie within the interior. On the north side of the hill, within the enclosing wall, is a complex of enclosures of varying sizes, which may be associated with animal husbandry. The fort lies at the northern edge of Whitelee Wind Farm, 300 m north of the nearest of Whitelee's turbines.

- 13.74 Dunwan fort lies 6.1 km east of the nearest Development turbine and from its location some portion of all twelve turbines would be visible on the western skyline seen through and beyond the operational Whitelee Phase I Extension (see Figure 13.5a CH 2). Views in other directions from the fort would be unaffected by the Development although the operational turbines of Whitelee are a major element of the views, south-east through to west, from the fort.
- 13.75 Dunwan fort's setting, atop a prominent hill on Eaglesham Moor and with far ranging views provides a high contribution to understanding and appreciating its heritage value and its setting is therefore afforded high sensitivity to change. The presence of other major wind energy developments in close proximity and further afield have impacted on the setting however, and these constitute part of its baseline setting.
- 13.76 The Development, being more distant than the nearest other wind farms and partly screened by topography, would have a negligible magnitude of impact on the setting of the fort: a very slight and barely distinguishable change from the baseline conditions. The result would be a minor effect which is not significant.

#### NSR Sites

##### *Black Law Fort (possible) and Cairn (7572) (Figure 13.6; CH 3)*

- 13.77 Black Law Fort is described as a possible Iron Age fort measuring 120 m east-west by 70 m north-south set atop Black Law. The remains described by the reporter (Newall, 1970) suggest, however, that there is little remaining of any surface traces to confirm that the site is a former Iron Age fort. An alleged cairn on the hilltop was later interpreted by Newall as being a circular, galleried-wall structure post-dating the fort. This description suggests that the later feature could be a dun (a substantial roundhouse with a thick, galleried stone wall) although the dimensions given (13 m overall with a 'wall' 4.5 m thick) leaves a very small interior space (4 m). On balance, the description would better fit a robbed Bronze Age burial cairn. A large stone quarry, 85 m long by 25 m deep and up to 20 m high has been excavated into the northwest side of the hill upon which these remains stand.
- 13.78 The fort and cairn is described in the WoSAS HER entry as being 'probably of national importance' (NSR code V) although this interpretation has not been verified by recent survey. As the description and interpretation of the remains leaves some uncertainty over the heritage importance of the remains (see also footnote regarding NSR sites below Table 13.2 earlier in this chapter), the site is assessed as being of regional importance.
- 13.79 Black Law is a prominent local landmark and from the summit there are extensive views in all directions. The nearest of the Development turbines would be 1.6 km to the south east and all twelve turbines of the Development would be visible against the backdrop of Whitelee Wind Farm; which dominates the distant skyline (see Figure 13.6a (CH 3).
- 13.80 Black Law fort and cairn's setting, atop a prominent hill affording far ranging views, provides a high contribution to understanding and appreciating its heritage value and its setting is therefore afforded medium sensitivity to change. The presence of other major wind energy developments in the landscape to the south east and to the north

have impacted on the setting however, and these constitute part of its baseline setting.

- 13.81 The Development, being closer than the nearest other wind farms, albeit seen against the baseline backdrop of Whitelee Wind Farm, would have a medium magnitude impact on the setting of the asset: discernibly changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is partly and materially altered. The result would be a moderate effect which is not significant.

#### Listed Buildings

##### *High Williamshaw (18496) (Figure 13.7; CH 4)*

- 13.82 High Williamshaw is a Category A listed farmhouse and byre situated in open farmland to the west of Glenouther Moor. The Statutory List describes High Williamshaw as being a well-detailed, classical house with fine external features and an excellent example of a late 18th century gentleman's house. The principal (front) elevation of the house faces south-south west, along the line of the approach drive, and the rear elevation is in a U-shaped arrangement facing north-northeast. Having fallen into a state of disrepair in the 1980s, it was comprehensively restored. As a category A Listed Building High Williamshaw is of national importance.
- 13.83 As a rural farm building it is considered that the setting of the site is predominantly the farmland environment within which it stands and its relationship is to other similar farmhouses in the immediate vicinity, the closest being at West Spittal, 300 m to the east-north-east. A major, pylon mounted overhead power transmission line lies between High Williamshaw and West Spittal.
- 13.84 The rural setting of High Williamshaw, alongside the highway from Stewarton to Newton Mearns and enjoying open southerly views, makes a high contribution to understanding its location and appreciating its architectural and social historical value. Its setting is accordingly evaluated as being of high sensitivity to change; although it is also a fact that nearby overhead power lines have affected its setting. Other wind farms are also a constituent part of the baseline setting (Figure 7.2.4; LVIA VP 4).
- 13.85 The Development would lie to the north east, the nearest turbine being 3.3 km distant. All 12 turbines would be visible (alongside but in front of Whitelee Wind Farm) but not in direct line of sight from the front elevation or in direct line of sight of the house from the highway, or on approach along the main drive; the key designed views. At close quarters the setting of the house is dominated by a line of electricity transmission pylons. Neilston Community Wind Farm lies in direct line of sight (largely hidden by topography) behind High Williamshaw when approached along the main drive.
- 13.86 Overall, the Development would have a low magnitude impact on the setting of the House: a detectable impact that would not materially alter the baseline setting of the asset taking into account the visibility within the same view of other wind turbines. The result would be a moderate/minor effect which is not significant.

##### *Harelaw (13823)*



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- 13.87 The closest Listed Building to the Development is Harelaw, a Courtyard Farm, forming part of the Rowallan Estate. The farmstead is situated on pasture farmland, close to the junction between the A77 and M77. The principal buildings of the farmstead are oriented to face south and north; the main approach being from the south, from the A77. The farmstead is category C listed and is of local importance.
- 13.88 The Development would lie to the north-west of the farm, the nearest turbine being 1.4 km distant and all 12 turbines would be visible. This would be most noticeable on the approach drive and in the view of the farmstead from the A77 to the south. The view of the farm from the M77 would also be back-dropped by the Development. The principal view from the farmstead, to the south, includes the M77 motorway in close proximity. Whitelee Wind Farm to the east and south-east is also visible beyond the motorway.
- 13.89 The farmstead's location makes a moderate contribution to its understanding and appreciation: the surroundings complementing the siting and appearance of the historic farmstead within a more recent farming landscape and with substantial modern development close by in the form of the major motorway and other wind farms. The sensitivity of the farmstead's setting to change is therefore assessed to be low.
- 13.90 The Development would introduce a new element in the landscape to the north in the main view of the farmstead on its principal approach. As such the impact of the Development on its setting would be of medium magnitude: discernibly changing the surroundings, such that its baseline setting is partly and materially altered due to the closer presence of the Development than any of the existing wind farms in that view. The result would be a minor effect which is not significance.

*King's Well (12508)*

- 13.91 King's Well was originally the principal inn on the road between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. It is now a private house beside the road across Eaglesham Moor. It is of probable late 18th century date. From the house there are open views to the north-west towards Glenouther Moor and beyond. The house is category B listed and of regional importance.
- 13.92 Rising ground to the east of the house screens views of Whitelee Wind Farm, but the open view to the north and northwest mean that both Middleton Wind Farm and Neilston Community Wind Farm are visible in the middle distance in views over Moyne Moor to Neilston Pad.
- 13.93 The Development would lie to the north west of the former inn, the nearest turbine being 1.6 km distant and all 12 turbines would be visible. The view of Kingswell, from the old A77 to the west, would be unaffected by the Development. The house in this view is back-dropped by the rising ground of the edge of Eaglesham Moor with Whitelee Wind Farm visible beyond the skyline. A similar view of King's Well is obtained from the M77 in which Whitelee Wind Farm is even more prominent on the skyline.
- 13.94 King's Well's location makes a moderate contribution to its understanding and appreciation: the surroundings complementing the siting and appearance of the historic inn within a more recent farming landscape and with substantial modern

development close by in the form of the major motorway and Whitelee Wind Farm. The sensitivity of the setting to change is therefore assessed to be medium.

- 13.95 The Development would introduce a new element in the landscape; in the foreground to the west. The impact of the Development on the setting of King's Well would be of medium magnitude: discernibly changing the surroundings, such that its baseline setting is partly and materially altered. The result would be a moderate/minor effect which is not significant.

*Other category A Listed Buildings*

- 13.96 Visualisations in the form of wirelines have been provided showing the predicted theoretical visibility from three other category A Listed Buildings, each of which lies within a designed landscape setting. Rowallan Castle (90254) and Rowallan House (12523) lie within an Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscape (Historic Scotland 2015), while Dean Castle (35884) and Craufurdland (12530) stand within non-inventory gardens, recorded in the non-statutory Ayrshire Designed Landscapes Survey (AJPSG 2009). As these historic buildings have designed settings from which there is some predicted theoretical visibility (based on the blade tip and hub height ZTVs) but lie some distance to the south of the Development, the potential effect of the Development on their settings are briefly discussed below. The visualisations also serve to demonstrate the potential theoretical degree of visibility of the Development from heritage asset locations within the Development's ZTV to the south.

*Rowallan Castle (90254), Rowallan House (12523) and Inventory GDL (Figures 13.8 & 13.9; CH 5 & CH 6)*

- 13.97 Rowallan Castle dates from 1562 and the remains of the 13th century tower still exist. It is under the guardianship of the Secretary of State for Scotland and is both scheduled and listed Category A. Rowallan House is listed category A, and was Sir Robert Lorimer's first Scottish Baronial style designed mansion. Evidence of residence at Rowallan dates back to 1263, when Gilchrist Muir built the original tower on lands granted to him by Alexander III after the battle of Largs (information from the Inventory; Historic Scotland 2015). Included within the designed landscape and component parts of it are a Lodge, the Gardener's Cottage, the summerhouse and walled garden, and the stables/garage (all listed Category B). There are also some unlisted cottages near the stables which were designed by Lorimer, an engine house and a sundial. The Category A Listed Buildings are of national importance, as is the GDL. The asset as a whole is therefore assessed as being of national importance; it is recorded in the Inventory as having outstanding historical and architectural value, some value as a Work of Art for its gardens, but little scenic value, being well screened from its surroundings by the rolling hills and by the shelter plantings.
- 13.98 Rowallan Castle, House and GDL lies 4 km north of the town of Kilmarnock amid rolling agricultural landscape and is approximately 7 km south of the Development. The GDL is bounded to the south by the B751 and is surrounded on its other boundaries by policy woodlands. From Rowallan House fine views can be obtained to the west across to the islands of Ailsa Craig and Arran but the policy woodlands screen the estate from view from the surrounding roads. The structure of the designed landscape visible today retains much of the character as shown on Roy's map (1747-55) and the Ordnance Survey map of 1858. An exception is the former

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long avenue which originally ran from the mains in a south-west direction and which had disappeared prior to the Ordnance Survey map of 1907.

13.99 Figure 13.8a (CH 5) shows the theoretical visibility of the Development from Rowallan Castle (one hub, two tips) while Figure 13.9a (CH 6) shows the theoretical visibility of the Development from Rowallan House (12 hubs). In both cases Whitelee Wind Farm is also theoretically visible. However, the Development would only be visible in the far distance in the unlikely absence of any of the surrounding and intervening woodland.

13.100 Overall, the Development would have a negligible magnitude impact on the setting of Rowallan Castle, House and GDL: a very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions. The result would be a minor effect which is not significant.

*Dean Castle (Figure 13.10; CH 7)*

13.101 The non-inventory status designed landscape at Dean Castle now serves as a country park and forms the setting for the Category A listed late 14th to early 15th century rectangular-plan tower house (35884) with adjoining mid-15th century rectangular-plan palace and courtyard range. The adjoining mid-19th century Jacobean-gothick L-plan dower house (48713) is Category B listed. As a Category A Listed Building, the castle is of national importance. The former designed landscape is of no more than regional importance.

13.102 Dean Castle was donated to Kilmarnock Town Council in the 1970's who purchased the surrounding land and turned it into a country park. The principal approach to the house is from the south and the grounds are heavily wooded. The setting is characterised by this woodland and the confluence of the Fenwick Water and Craufurdland Water, which join within the parkland to form the southward flowing Kilmarnock Water. The castle is closely surrounded to the north, east and west by woodland trees and the principal open aspect is to the south.

13.103 Figure 13.10a (CH 7) shows the theoretical visibility of the Development from Dean Castle (five hubs, four tips) northwards along the valley of the Fenwick Water but largely screened by topography. However, the Development would only be visible in the far distance in the unlikely absence of any of the surrounding and intervening woodland.

13.104 Overall, the Development would have a negligible magnitude impact on the setting of Dean Castle: a very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions. The result would be a minor effect which is not significant.

*Craufurdland Castle (Figure 13.11; CH 8)*

13.105 Craufurdland Castle is the ancient seat of the Crawfords of Craufurdland and has elements of different periods. The central part is a Gothic castle style mansion, built about 1830-40, while the west wings of the mansion incorporates a small tower of probable late 15th or early 16th century date. The designed landscape can be traced back to the castle's earliest period; Timothy Pont visited it in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century describing it as "a fair bulding, veill planted" (AJPSG 2009, p9). As a category A

Listed Building, the castle is of national importance. The former designed landscape is of no more than regional importance.

13.106 The estate lies in rolling agricultural farmland to the north east of Kilmarnock and is a largely wooded parkland, bounded to the northwest and southeast by the Fenwick Water and Craufurdland Water. The principal approaches to the castle are from the southwest and northeast, at which entrances there are unlisted lodges of probable mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date. The principal façade of the castle face northwest over parkland and what may be the remains of a former designed avenue of trees. The immediate vicinity of the castle is closely surrounded by woodland trees.

13.107 Figure 13.11a (CH 8) shows the theoretical visibility of the Development from Craufurdland Castle (12 hubs) northwards. Whitelee Wind Farm is also theoretically visible. However, the Development would only be visible in the far distance in the unlikely absence of any of the surrounding and intervening woodland.

13.108 Overall, the Development would have a negligible magnitude of impact on the setting of Craufurdland Castle: a very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions. The result would be a minor effect which is not significant.

### **Decommissioning Phase**

13.109 No significant effects are predicted during the decommissioning phase of the Development. The removal of the wind turbines would reverse any of the operational (indirect) adverse effects of the Development identified in this assessment.

### **Micro-siting**

13.110 The layout of the turbines and accompanying tracks and cable routes is subject to a 50 m micro-siting allowance. The infrastructure layout as designed (see Figure 4.1) avoids all previously recorded heritage assets and in two cases also respects a 50 m stand-off buffer. In one case (a sub-rectangular hut and enclosure [cultural heritage point 2 on Figure 13.1]), the tracks close to Turbine 12 lie within the 50 m stand-off buffer. However, previous surveys have recorded that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations and the likelihood of encountering intelligible remains is considered to be low or negligible. Consequently, there would be no change to the significance of any direct effects arising from micro-siting.

### **Cumulative Effects**

13.111 Figure 13.3 shows the Development, the location of key cultural heritage assets within 10 km of the Development from which there would be theoretical views of the Development and the location of other wind energy developments surrounding the Development. The distribution of all other wind farm developments (operational, consented, application, and proposed) in the wider landscape, up to 35 km from the Development, is shown on Figure 7.8. Where visible from assessed heritage assets, these cumulative developments appear on the cumulative wireline Figures referenced in the text (Figures 13.4 (CH 1) – 13.11 (CH 8)).

13.112 Cumulative impacts in respect of cultural heritage are most likely to arise from the Development in combination with three of the wind farm groups as shown on the LVIA Cumulative Baseplan (Figure 7.8). Those are: the north group, the south group

and the Whitelee group. The individual cumulative schemes and their status are listed below in Table 13.11.

**Table 13.11: Cumulative Wind Farm Status**

Cumulative Group	Wind Farm Name	Status
North Group	Middleton	Operational
	Neilston Community	Operational
	East Renfrewshire Golf Club	Application
	Barrance Hill	Application
	Carswell Hill	Application
	Dareduff Hill	Application
	Blacklaw Hill	Consented
	East Whitelee	Application
South Group	Clonherb	Operational
	Blair Farm	Application
Whitelee Group	Whitelee and Extension Phases 1 & 2	Operational
	Myres Hill	Operational
	West Browncastle	Operational
	Calder Water	Operational
	Over Enoch & Ardoch	Under Construction
	Sneddon Law	Consented
	Whitelee Extension Phase 3	Appeal (PLI)
	Soame Wind Farm	Application

13.113 Cumulative wirelines from the assets listed in Table 13.9 have been provided to represent the predicted cumulative impact of the Development in combination with both the operational and consented wind farms in the wider landscape and with others that are proposed (Figures 13.4b (CH 1) – 13.11b (CH 8)). Those wind farms that are operational, under construction and consented are considered to constitute components of the baseline setting of heritage assets and have been taken into account in the assessment set out above and are included on the wirelines provided as Figures 13.4a – 13.11a. Selected photomontages and wireline visualisations provided in support of the Landscape and Visual Assessment (Chapter 7) are also representative of the cumulative impact on heritage assets in the wider landscape. Where these are relevant they are referenced in the following text.

#### Scheduled Monuments

13.114 Of the Scheduled Monuments that have predicted visibility of the Development two (12815 and 12856) are within 5 km. Both of these lie to the north of the Development and within the north cumulative group (Figure 7.8; Figure 13.3). One of these (Bannerbank hut circle, 12815) is a hut circle that lies in the midst of the turbines at Middleton Farm and has a localised setting, restricted principally to its immediate moorland environment. The other (Moyné Cairn; 12856) is a Bronze Age

funerary cairn that occupies a prominent landscape position and is intended to be visible from its surroundings. It lies adjacent to the Middleton Wind Farm, as evident in Figure 13.4a (CH 8) within the north cumulative group.

- 13.115 The cumulative impact on Moyne Cairn and on the scheduled hut circle is represented by the photomontage (Figure 13.4a) and the cumulative wirelines (Figure 13.4b). Of the other operational and consented schemes, Neilston Community Wind Farm lies to the west of the cairn and the Whitelee group lies to the southeast. The cumulative impact of the addition of the Development to the baseline of existing and consented developments would be of low magnitude; a minor effect which is not significant.
- 13.116 The proposed Blair Farm development in the south cumulative group would be seen along with the Development, within the same arc of view as one combined group (Figure 13.b1). The cumulative impact would be of low magnitude; a minor effect which is not significant.
- 13.117. The cumulative impact of the Development and all other wind farms at the Appeal/design/scoping stage would similarly be of low magnitude; a moderate/minor effect which is not significant.
- 13.118 Dunwan Fort (12882) lies to the east of the Development, at the northern edge of the Whitelee group and 300 m north of the nearest of Whitelee's turbines. The operational developments of the Whitelee group dominate its setting (Figure 13.5b (CH 2)). The proposed Whitelee Extension Phase 3, currently at Appeal, and the Soame Wind Farm, at the design/scoping stage, would occupy locations on the western edge of the existing Whitelee Wind Farm, adding to the turbines already visible in views towards the Development. The proposed Blair Farm development in the south cumulative group, also currently at the design/scoping stage, would form a single group with the Development at a similar distance to the Development from Dunwan Fort (Figure 13.5b1).
- 13.119 The cumulative impact of the addition of the Development to the baseline of existing and consented developments would be of low magnitude; a minor effect which is not significant. The cumulative impact of the Development and those other wind farms at the Appeal/design/scoping stage would similarly be of low magnitude; a minor effect which is not significant.

#### NSR Sites

- 13.120 Black Law Fort (possible) and Cairn (7572) lies to the north-west of the Development and is situated on a prominent hill from which there are extensive views. Figure 13.6a (CH 3) shows the Development back-dropped by the operational elements of the Whitelee group beyond. Figure 13.6b shows the cumulative view. Figure 13.6b1 shows the proximity of the consented single turbine at Blacklaw and the proposed single turbine at East Whitelee. Figure 13.6b2 shows the cumulative view looking southeast with the Development in combination with the operational Whitelee group and other proposed developments both at the planning application/Appeal stages and those at the design/scoping stage. The Whitelee Extension Phase 3 (at Appeal), the consented Sneddon Law Wind Farm and the Soame Wind Farm (Design/Scoping) would lie adjacent to and at a similar distance from the fort/cairn to those

operational elements of the Whitelee group; the cumulative impact on the setting of the fort/cairn being minimal.

13.121 The Development, in combination with the Blair Farm development (Application) and operational Clonherb turbine (south group), would appear as a combined group in closer proximity to the fort/cairn than the Whitelee group but forming a coherent group with each other. The cumulative impact of the Development on the setting of Black Law Fort and Cairn would be no greater than the predicted impact of the Development alone; that is, of low magnitude; a moderate effect which is not significant.

#### Listed Buildings and Gardens and Designed Landscapes

13.122 The cumulative impact of the Development in combination with other wind farms on Listed Buildings and GDLs is described for two groups: those that lie to the west of the Development; and those that lie to the south.

13.123 To the west, the closest Category A Listed Building is High Williamshaw and the cumulative impact on this asset is represented by Figure 13.7b (CH 4). The cumulative Figure is also representative, at a general level, of the potential cumulative impact from other Listed Buildings in the west.

13.124 Figure 13.7b shows that the Development would be seen in views to the east alongside the proposed Blair Farm Wind Farm and operational Clonherb turbine in the south cumulative group against a backdrop that includes the operational elements of the Whitelee group. The addition of the Whitelee Extension Phase 3 and the Soame Wind Farm to the operational baseline would have a minimal impact on the setting of High Williamshaw (and likewise the other Listed Buildings in the western arc of the viewshed). The Soame Wind Farm would extend the arc of visibility of wind turbines on the far horizon while the Whitelee Extension Phase 3 turbines would all be viewed within the grouping of the operational Whitelee group turbines. The Development, in combination with the south group would add a group of turbines in front of and back-dropped by the Whitelee group.

13.125 From comparison of Figure 13.7a and 13.7b, it can be seen that the cumulative impact of all proposed developments with those that are operational or consented would be to visually integrate the various cumulative developments within one arc of view while bringing turbines closer within the view. The cumulative impact on the setting of High Williamshaw (and to a lesser extent other Listed Buildings in the western arc of the viewshed) would result in an effect of low magnitude; a moderate/minor effect which is not significant.

13.126 To the south of the Development there is one Inventory GDL and two non-inventory designed landscapes, each of which constitutes the setting of a Category A Listed Building (Rowallan (12523), Dean Castle (35884) and Craufurdland Castle (12530) respectively). The other Listed Buildings are mostly within the conservation areas of High Fenwick and Laih Fenwick, both of which are small linear villages on the B7038 which runs parallel with the M77. These Listed Buildings have localised settings that are focused on the main streets through the villages and their settings are defined by their relationships to the other buildings (listed and unlisted) that line the main street. The cumulative impact of the Development in combination with the

operational and proposed cumulative wind farms on their settings would be of low magnitude; a minor effect which is not significance.

13.127 The cumulative impact on the settings of the Category A Listed Buildings and designed landscapes in the southern arc of the Development viewshed is represented by the visualisations presented in Figures 13.8 (CH 5) to 13.11 (CH 8).

13.128 Figure 13.8b from Rowallan Castle (90254) shows that there would be a minimal theoretical cumulative impact with the Whitelee group and with the Clonherb turbine (in the south group). Figure 13.9b (CH 6), from Rowallan House (12523), shows a potential cumulative impact with the Whitelee group and with the south group. However, the woodland planting and surrounding shelter belts enclosing the Rowallan GDL would substantially if not entirely screen visibility of the various cumulative developments. The predicted cumulative impact would be of negligible magnitude, minor and not significant.

13.129 The theoretical cumulative view from Dean Castle (35884), shown on Figure 13.10b (CH 7) shows no cumulative impact with either the Whitelee group or the south group. The screening afforded by the woodland character of the former designed landscape would also entirely screen view towards the Development; therefore the cumulative impact on the setting of Dean Castle would be of negligible magnitude; a negligible effect which is not significant.

13.130 For Craufurdland Castle, the theoretical cumulative visibility is shown on Figure 13.11b (CH 8). In this view it can be seen that the Development would be theoretically visible in combination with the Whitelee group and with the south group. However, the woodland character of the surrounding non-inventory designed landscape would screen views to the north from this location and the cumulative impact would be of low magnitude; a minor effect which is not significance.

### Grid Connection

13.131 The grid connection route for the Development has not yet been determined and it is therefore not possible to assess the effects of that aspect of the Development on cultural heritage assets. The grid connection will be the subject of a separate application and the potential effects on cultural heritage will be addressed at that stage.

### Summary of Effects

13.132 Table 13.10 summarises the effects predicted as a result of the construction and operation of the Development prior to the implementation of mitigation measures.

**Table 13.10: Summary of Effects.**

Asset	Predicted Effect	Effect & Significance
<b>Construction</b>		
Possible prehistoric settlement (1)	None. No remains at this location, which has also been avoided through layout design.	None



<b>Asset</b>	<b>Predicted Effect</b>	<b>Effect &amp; Significance</b>
Possible building and enclosure (2)	None. No remains at this location, which has also been avoided through layout design.	None
Possible mill/dam (3)	None. No remains at this location, which has also been avoided through layout design.	None
Potential direct effects on hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains	Potential direct effects on any surviving remains as a result of forest felling and clearance and construction activities.	Unknown but potentially major/moderate (significant)
<b>Operation</b>		
Scheduled Monuments within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Black Law Fort (possible) and cairn NSR site within 5 km study radius	Effect on setting during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate (not significant)
Listed Buildings within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Conservation Areas within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Minor to negligible (not significant)
<b>Cumulative</b>		
Scheduled monuments within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Black Law fort (possible) and cairn NSR site within 5 km study radius	Effect on setting during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate (not significant)
Listed Buildings within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Conservation Areas within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 10 km study radius	Effects on settings during operation phase of the Development.	Minor to negligible (not significant)

## MITIGATION

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## Mitigation and Monitoring

- 13.133 Planning Advice Note 1/2013: Environmental Impact Assessment (PAN 1/2013) describes mitigation as a hierarchy of measures: prevention, reduction and compensatory (offset) measures. Prevention and reduction measures can be achieved through design, whilst compensatory measures offset impacts that have not been prevented or reduced.
- 13.134 The emphasis in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2) is the preservation of important remains in situ where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible. The mitigation measures presented below therefore take account of this planning guidance and provide various options for protection or recording and ensuring that, where practical, surviving assets are preserved intact to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.
- 13.135 All mitigation works presented in the following paragraphs will take place prior to, or, where appropriate, during, the construction of the Development. All works will be conducted by a professional archaeological organisation, and the scope of works will be detailed in one or more Written Scheme(s) of Investigation (WSI) developed in consultation with (and subject to the agreement of) WoSAS on behalf of EAC. The WSI(s) will make provision for appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records.

### Preservation *in situ*

- 13.136 In accordance with the requirements of planning policy, where heritage assets lie in close proximity to elements of a development, they should be avoided where practicable to ensure their preservation in situ.
- 13.137 There are no heritage assets within the Development site that have been identified that would warrant fencing off and preservation in situ. In the unlikely event that any are discovered during construction they would, where appropriate, be visibly marked-out using appropriate materials and signage (such as posts and warning tape) provided by the contractor / developer, to signal their presence to construction workers and to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains during construction activities in the vicinity.
- 13.138 Where possible, a 10 m buffer from the outer edge of any asset identified will be employed, and retained throughout the construction phase. Where a 10 m buffer is not achievable, the maximum practicable buffer will be applied; determinations of stand-off buffers will be on a case-by-case basis and agreed with WoSAS.

### Watching Brief, Recording, Excavation and Post-Excavation

- 13.139 An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the construction work phase.
- 13.140 The purpose of the archaeological monitoring work would be to provide a permanent archive record of any surviving remains in sufficient detail to record the date, function and character prior to their removal. Further post-excavation work may be required, depending on the results of this stage of mitigation.

13.141 If important discoveries are made during any watching brief and preservation in situ is not possible, provision will be made for an appropriate level of recording that may include excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered. Such provision will also include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publications of the results of the works, as appropriate.

#### Construction Guidelines

13.142 Written guidelines will be issued for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known sites. The Guidelines will be incorporated into the Construction Management Statement (refer to Technical Appendix 5.1 of this ES for more details) and will set out arrangements for calling upon retained professional support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains, artefacts, etc.) should be discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

#### **Enhancement**

13.143 No enhancement measures are proposed.

### **RESIDUAL EFFECTS**

13.144 Table 13.11 summarises the residual effects predicted as a result of the construction and operation of the Development and following the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The completion of the programme of archaeological mitigation works will mitigate for the loss of the archaeological resource that could occur as a result of the construction of the Development.

**Table 13.11: Summary of Residual Effects**

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Effect pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effect</b>
<b>Construction</b>			
Possible prehistoric settlement (1)	Potential direct effects. Negligible (not significant)	None	None
Possible building and enclosure (2)	Potential direct effects. Negligible (not significant)	None	None
Possible mill/dam (3)	Potential direct effects. Negligible (not significant)	None	None
Hitherto unknown buried	Potential direct effects.	Watching brief Preservation by	Moderate (not significant)

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Effect pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effect</b>
archaeological remains	Unknown but potentially major/moderate (significant)	record where necessary (for important new discoveries)	
<b>Operation</b>			
Scheduled Monuments within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Black Law fort (possible) and cairn NSR site within 5 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate (not significant)	None	Moderate (not significant)
Listed Buildings within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Conservation Areas within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Minor to negligible (not significant)
<b>Cumulative</b>			
Scheduled Monuments within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Black Law fort (possible) and cairn NSR site within 5 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate (not significant)	None	Moderate (not significant)
Listed Buildings within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)
Conservation Areas within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Moderate/minor to	None	Moderate/minor to negligible (not significant)

Asset	Effect pre-mitigation	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effect
	negligible (not significant)		
Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 10 km study radius	Potential effects on setting. Minor to negligible (not significant)	None	Minor to negligible (not significant)

## CONCLUSIONS

13.145 A combination of desk-based assessment and field survey has identified the cultural heritage baseline within the Development site, as far as can be established given the site's current land-use as commercial forestry. The locations of previously recorded heritage assets within the Development site have been avoided through design mitigation. Further mitigation, through post-felling survey, preservation of any identified important remains in situ (where practicable), and watching briefs during ground breaking and excavation work, is proposed during the construction phase to address the possibility of encountering hitherto unknown archaeological remains.

13.146 The settings of heritage assets in the wider landscape that could be affected by the operational phase of the Development have been identified and assessed using GIS, the hub and blade tip height ZTVs, professional judgement and other information sources. No residual significant effects on setting have been identified.

13.147 Cumulative impacts, arising from the Development in combination with other wind energy developments either operational, consented or in the planning application stages have been assessed. No significant cumulative impacts have been identified.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

13.148 There are no significant residual direct effects predicted as a result of the construction and decommissioning of the Development.

13.149 There are no significant residual effects predicted as a result of the operation of the Development.

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### Technical Appendix 13.1: Heritage Assets within the Site Boundary (Figure 13.1)

Site no	Site name / type	HER no	Easting	Northing	Site Description	Heritage Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
1	Settlement (possible)	7439	247550	648550	<p>The HER records that F Newall (1970) reported a settlement of three round houses situated on a hard, dry ridge in moss in the angle of the Swinzie Burn and a north lateral, on the east bank of the latter.</p> <p>'A' reportedly measured 14m in diameter over a wall 2.7m - 3m thick, entrance in the east, 'B' was reportedly 11.6m north of 'A' measured 12.5m - 14.8m over 2.1m - 2.7m thick walls, entrance facing that of 'A', 'C' was reportedly 30-50m north northeast of 'B', was 20m in diameter over 2.7m thick walls, which had a 0.6m wide higher ridge round the inner edge, entrance in west. There were allegedly slight suggestions of a smaller circle tangential on the east. (locations recorded as: 247550, 648550; 247560, 648550; and 247571, 648578)</p> <p>By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), Newall contended that these round houses were probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date. (Newall, F, 'Swinzie Burn, Stewarton, mill and dam; round houses', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.16.(1970))</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey reported that, in 1982, no trace of these structures could be found and concluded that they had been destroyed by forestry ploughing. The Ordnance Survey also reported that air photographs (RAF/106G/ Scot/UK77: 3327-8) show two, sub-circular, banked enclosures at approximately NS 4755 4851 and NS 4745 4843. The former is roughly 20 in diameter (Newall's 'C') and the latter roughly 10 to 15m dia. No other detail is evident, and no diagnostic interpretation is possible. (visited by OS (JRL) 18 October 1982)</p> <p>(Not visited by 2006 survey: - intensive forestry plantation)</p>	Negligible	None (former location avoided through design)	None
2	Structures (possible); Enclosures (possible)	7434	247600	648200	<p>The HER records that, on the north bank of Swinzie Burn, F Newall (1970) recorded an oval or sub-rectangular hut measuring 5m x 4m overall, defined by 1m thick turf and stone walls, with a short independent stretch of walling on the north, and an attached curvilinear enclosure, 4m wide, and open to the north on the west side. Uphill, to the north Newall recorded a walled enclosure 16m long north to south x 12m wide over turf and boulder walls 1.5m x 2.1m thick, with an oval possible building 9m x 4.1m attached centrally on the north side. (Newall, F, 'Swinzie Burn, Stewarton, mill and dam; round houses', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.16.(1970))</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey reported that, in 1982, the site had been destroyed by forestry ploughing. APs dating to 1952 (RAF APs: 540/802:4186-7) show nothing in this area. (visited by OS (JRL) 18 October 1982)</p> <p>(Not visited by 2006 survey: - intensive forestry plantation).</p>	Negligible	None (former location avoided through design)	None
3	Watermill (possible); Dam (possible)	7435	247750	648250	<p>The HER records that F Newall (1970) recorded a mill and dam on the Swinzie Burn. Downstream of the dam, the north bank was reportedly walled on a curve fronting a flat area 6m x 4.5m between walls 1.2m (4ft) thick. This was presumed by Newall to be the site of a mill. Opposite the south west corner of the mill a stretch of walling reportedly extended from the opposite bank of the stream. Upstream, beyond the curve, short lengths of turf dyke descended the slopes on either side, and the streambed was walled between. A narrow channel passed from a gap in the turf dyke on the north bank and ran as a lade, to rejoin the stream at the east end of the presumed mill. (Newall, F, 'Swinzie Burn, Stewarton, mill and dam; round houses', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.16.(1970))</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey reported that, in 1982, the site had been destroyed by forestry ploughing. APs dating from 1952 (RAF APs: 540/802:4186-7) show nothing in this area. (visited by OS (JRL) 18 October 1982)</p> <p>(Not visited by 2006 survey: - intensive forestry plantation).</p>	Negligible	None (former location avoided through design)	None

### Technical Appendix 13.2: External Receptors within ZTV and within 10km of the Development (Figure 13.2)

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
3381	Law Mount, motte & bailey 250m SW of High Castleton	Scheduled Monument	National	The motte comprises a grass-covered mound situated within a cultivated field to the southwest of Stewarton. The mound is situated in a commanding position on the summit of a low ridge and has good views in all directions.	High (within Annick Water valley south of Stewarton)	High	7.2	12	12	Low (Turbines would be visible in distant views beyond Stewarton)	Moderate/Minor
12815	Bannerbank, hut circle 965m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	National	A well-preserved hut circle situated on a flat area of land overlooking a burn. The site is now situated within the Middleton Wind Farm	Low (localised to moorland east of Long Loch)	Medium	3.7	8	3	Negligible (Proposed turbines would be visible in distant views beyond the turbines of the Middleton Windfarm within which the hut circle is located)	Minor/Negligible
12856	Moyne, cairn 930m E of	Scheduled Monument	National	A flat topped cairn situated on the top of Lochend Hill. There is good visibility in all directions from the site. The cairn was intended to be visible from across the local landscape.	High (prominent hilltop location)	High	3.9	12	12	Low (Turbines would be visible in distant views, and would be more distant than the Middleton Windfarm (situated to the immediate southeast))	Moderate/Minor (Figure 13.4) (Figure 7.2.6 LVIA VP 6)
12882	Dunwan Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	National	Remains of a fort, believed to have been occupied between 1200BC and AD400. The fort is situated atop an isolated and conspicuous hill which has extremely steep sides, other than to the south-west where there is a more gradual slope. There are good views in all directions from the fort.	High (prominent hilltop location)	High	6.1	12	12	Negligible (Proposed turbines would be visible only in distant views, beyond the operational turbines of the Whitelee Windfarm)	Minor (Figure 13.5) (Figure 7.2.5 LVIA VP 5)
90254 / 12523	Rowallan Castle	Scheduled Monument & Category A Listed Building	National	Remains of a castle complex dating from the 15 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The castle is set within Rowallan IGDL, which forms its setting.	High (within to GDL)	High (localised to GDL)	7.0	6	1	Negligible (Mature trees within the GDL would screen views of the proposed turbines from most location)	Minor (Figure 13.8)
7572	Black Law, fort (possible) and cairn	NSR Site (Code V)	Regional	Slight, possible remains of fortified hill top and denuded remains of probable burial cairn	High (prominent hilltop location)	Medium	1.6	12	12	Medium (Proposed turbines would be visible from hilltop in foreground, back-dropped by the operational turbines of the Whitelee Windfarm)	Moderate (Figure 13.6)
5184	The Hill with Ancillary Buildings, Boundary Walls,	Category A Listed Building	National	'The Hill' is described by the Statutory List as an outstanding example of a 2-storey, 3-bay type	High (localised)	High (localised to surrounding)	6.1	1	0	Negligible (Proposed turbines)	Minor

<sup>1</sup> All theoretical visibility of turbine tips and hubs cited in this table is derived from GIS analysis of the blade tip and hub height ZTVs and represents the 'worst case' position based on that data (see Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual, for an explanation of the limitations of the ZTV modelling).

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
	Gates and Gatepiers			Ayrshire farmhouse. The building is particularly notable because of its unaltered state, and surviving decorative detailing. The farm is situated at the end of a tree-lined drive (approached from the west) and mature trees surround the buildings on all sides. The wider landscape is in agricultural use, with some rig and furrow cultivation remains surviving to the east.		farmland)				would be visible only in long-distance views, which make little contribution to the buildings heritage significance)	
12524	Rowallan	Category A Listed Building	National	Building designed by Sir Robert Lorimer (1903-6). The building sits within the Rowallan IGDL which forms its setting. House stands within small rectangular enclosed space defined by trees. Principal elevation of house is oriented to southwest	High	High	6.9	12	12	Negligible (House is screened on all sides by trees)	Minor (Figure 13.9)
12530	Crawfurdland Castle	Category A Listed Building	National	Ancient seat of the Crawfords of Craufurdland, built at different periods between 15 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Stands within non-inventory designed landscape (NIDL), which forms its setting, and is surrounded on all sides by trees. Principal elevation oriented to northwest.	High	High	7.6	12	12	Negligible (Castle is screened on all sides by trees)	Minor (Figure 13.11)
12588	Tolbooth	Category A Listed Building	National	The tollbooth is situated within the centre of Kilmaurs, which is designated as a Conservation Area.	High (localised)	High (localised to village core)	9.5	8	0	Negligible (Other buildings within the village will most likely screen distant views of the turbine tips)	Minor
18496	Old Glasgow Road, High Williamshaw, including Outbuilding	Category A Listed Building	National	The Statutory List notes that the house is an excellent example of a late 18 <sup>th</sup> century gentleman's house. The house is currently surrounded by cultivated fields. An overhead pylon route runs to the immediate east of the house, and detracts somewhat from its prominence within the landscape. The key views from the house are to the north and south.	High	High	3.3	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines will not be visible from the main elevations of the house but will be visible on the near horizon)	Moderate/Minor (Figure 13.7) (Figure 7.2.4 LVIA VP 4)
35884	Dean Road, Dean Castle and Gatehouse	Category A Listed Building	National	Castle with its origins in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century, which has had several phases of alterations and rebuilding. The castle buildings are now in use as a museum. The non-inventory designed landscape (NIDL) surrounding the castle is a public Country Park, which forms the woodland setting for the castle.	High	High	9.5	9	5	Negligible (Theoretically visible in distant views, and likely to be screened by intervening structures and/or mature trees)	Minor (Figure 13.10)
N/A	Rowallan	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	National	The Rowallan IGDL forms the setting for a number of Listed buildings, including Rowallan House, which were designed by Lorimer. The walls of the garden were laid out by Lorimer, but the detail was never completed. The inventory description notes that the landscape is well screened from its surroundings by the rolling hills and by the shelter plantings, such that only the outside edge of the woodlands can be seen from	High	High	6.5	12	12	Negligible (Views out from the GDL are screened by the shelter plantations from many locations)	Minor (Figures 13.8 & 13.9)

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				the surrounding roads. Views out from within the GDL are screened by the shelter plantations from many locations. The inventory notes that there are fine views from house to the west, including towards Ailsa Craig and Arran.							
848	Townhead of Lambroughton	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Described in the inventory as a plain, classical farmhouse. The farmhouse is now situated within a group including more modern farm buildings, and with mature trees located to the south-east, and otherwise surrounded by agricultural land.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and to surrounding farmland)	8.4	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would be visible only in distant views, and would not be visible from the main elevations of the house)	Minor
958	Easter Highgate including Boundary Walls, Railings and Gatepiers	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Easter Highgate Farm is situated in a prominent location on the Lochlibo Road. The farm belonged to James Findlay, a noted cheese dealer during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The buildings are of good quality and typical of their period. The practical design including a cheese store above the coach house make a notable contribution to the buildings importance. The buildings have been supplemented by some modern farm buildings, all of which sit within an area of farmland. Long distance views from the farm do not form an important element of its setting.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and to surrounding farmland)	8.8	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would be visible only in distant views)	Minor
962	Wester Highgate Farm and Highgate House, including Original Outbuildings and Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The Statutory List notes that West Highgate Farm and Highgate Farm together illustrate the development of farm dwellings, the original small mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century farm house has been dwarfed by the Regency version. The juxtaposition of the two buildings provides an indication of the increased prosperity of the area resulting from agricultural improvement in the area. The buildings have been supplemented by some modern farm buildings, all of which sit within an area of farmland. Long distance views from the farm do not form an important element of its setting	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and to surrounding farmland)	8.9	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would be visible only in distant views)	Minor
5181	Craignaught with Flanking Byres and Former Threshing Barn	Category B Listed Building	Regional	An excellent example of a 2 storey, 3 bay farmhouse dating from between 1808-1820, the house retains its original 12 pane glazed sash windows. The listed buildings have been supplemented by a number of modern farm buildings. Long distance views from the farm do not form an important element of its setting	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and to surrounding farmland)	3.9	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would be visible only in distant views)	Minor
12490	Parish Church and Graveyard	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The Parish Church of Fenwick's setting is within the village of Fenwick.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village and surrounding area)	4.8	10	0	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	Minor
12491	Manse	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The manse's setting is in relation to the parish church, and the village of Fenwick	High (localised)	Medium (localised to	4.8	8	0	Negligible (Other buildings within	Minor

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
						village and proximity to church)				the village of Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	
12492	No. 66 Main Road	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The building's setting is localised within the High Fenwick Conservation Area, and within the wider village of Fenwick.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.9	12	0	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	Minor
12499	20-22 (Even Nos) Maunsheugh Road	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The building's setting is localised within village of Fenwick.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.9	8	0	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	Minor
12502	Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 Main Road Laigh Fenwick	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The building's setting is localised within the Laigh Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	5.6	12	3	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Laigh Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	Minor
12503	Nos. 48, 50, 52 And 54 Main Road, Laigh Fenwick	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The building's setting is localised within the Laigh Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	5.4	12	0	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Laigh Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	Minor
12505	Retreat Cottage	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The building's setting is localised within the Laigh Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	5.3	12	4	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Laigh Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines)	Minor
12506	Hallhouse	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The building's setting is localised within the Laigh Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	5.5	12	4	Negligible (Other buildings within the village of Laigh Fenwick are likely to screen views of the proposed turbines. None of the main elevations of the building face the proposed development)	Minor
12507	Dalmusternock	Category B Listed Building	Regional	An old stone farmhouse, which was formerly a Dower House of the Mure family of Rowallan. A number of modern farm buildings now supplement the farmhouse. Situated in a secluded riverside location surrounded by trees.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and to riverside and	6.7	1	0	Negligible	Minor/Negligible



Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
						surrounding farmland)					
12508	King's Well	Category B Listed Building	Regional	This building was originally the principal inn between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. Its setting is therefore primarily in relation to the road. The road has been re-aligned at this location, and a shelter belt of mature trees now lies between the building and the road.	Moderate	Medium (localised to roadside location and surrounding farmland)	1.6	12	12	Medium	Moderate/Minor
12509	Lochgoyne Monument	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Obelisk constructed in memory of John Howie. The monument is now located within the Whitelee Windfarm.	Low	Low	4.6	12	12	Negligible	Negligible
12526	Gardener's Cottage, Rowallan	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting is in relation to Rowallan House, Rowallan Castle, and within the Rowallan GDL.	High (localised to GDL)	Medium (localised to GDL)	6.9	12	12	Negligible	Minor/Negligible (Figures 13.8 & 13.9)
12527	Summerhouse and Walled Garden, Rowallan	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting is in relation to Rowallan House, Rowallan Castle, and within the Rowallan GDL.	High (localised to GDL)	Medium (localised to GDL)	6.9	6	2	Negligible	Minor/Negligible (Figures 13.8 & 13.9)
12528	Stables, Rowallan	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting is in relation to Rowallan House, Rowallan Castle, and within the Rowallan GDL	High (localised to GDL)	Medium (localised to GDL)	6.7	12	12	Negligible	Minor/Negligible (Figures 13.8 & 13.9)
12529	Assloss	Category B Listed Building	Regional	16 <sup>th</sup> century tower which has been incorporated within a courtyard farmstead of c. 1840. The courtyard farmstead has been supplemented by a number of modern farm buildings. The modern A77 road runs to the immediate east of the farmstead.	Moderate (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and surrounding farmland adjacent to A77)	8.5	12	12	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
12533	Crawfurdland Bridge	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Single arched bridge, over a ravine. Setting is localised in relation to the ravine.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to river/ravine)	6.9	1	0	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
12534	Newhouse	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The Statutory List describes Newhouse as a good example of a courtyard type farm. Localised setting within an area of agricultural land.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to surrounding farmland)	9.8	12	12	Negligible (Proposed development visible only in distant views)	Minor/Negligible
12579	Tour	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Mansion rebuilt in c. 1841 by Robert Parker Adam. The house sits within its own grounds and is surrounded by a belt of mature trees, which will help to screen views of the proposed development. The setting of the house is primarily in relation to other features within the designed grounds, such as the walled garden.	High (localised within surrounding designed landscape)	Medium (localised within surrounding designed landscape)	9.5	12	9	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only in distant views)	Minor/Negligible
12584	Kilmaurs Place	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting localised within Kilmaurs Conservation Area	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	9.4	12	10	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only in distant views)	Minor/Negligible
12589	Mercat Cross	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting localised within Kilmaurs Conservation Area	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	9.5	8	0	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only in distant views)	Minor/Negligible

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
12590	Weston Tavern	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting localised within Kilmaurs Conservation Area	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	9.5	12	3	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only in distant views)	Minor/Negligible
12595	Holland Green: Fenwick Road	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting localised within Kilmaurs Conservation Area	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	9.3	12	3	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only in distant views)	Negligible
13822	Nos 34-44 Main Road Laigh Fenwick	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Setting localised within Laigh Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	5.5	12	0	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
18498	Robertland, including Outbuildings, Cottage and Walled Garden	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Robertland is described by the Statutory List as being a good example of a small early 19 <sup>th</sup> century estate. The listing covers the house and the outbuildings, cottage and walled garden. All are situated within the remnants of a designed landscape, including a drive leading from the west. The majority of the rest of garden comprises mature trees, including the walled garden which is filled with mature trees.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to woodland gardens within surrounding farmland)	3.6	12	5	Low	Minor
41063	St Columba's Parish Church and Kirkyard, Including Boundary Walls, (Church of Scotland)	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Localised setting within Stewarton.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to urban built environment)	6.2	12	12	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
41065	High Street, John Knox Parish Church, (Church of Scotland)	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Localised setting within Stewarton.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to urban built environment)	6.0	12	12	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
41070	30 Vennel Street and 32 Vennel Street, Braehead House	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Localised setting within Stewarton.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to urban built environment)	6.1	12	9	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
41076	Lainshaw House	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Country house which appears to be of largely 19 <sup>th</sup> century date, within which are the remains of a 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century tower house incorporated. The house stands within a non-inventory designed landscape (NIDL) and has recently been renovated and turned into flats, with other modern houses added to the southwest. The original NIDL setting of the house has been changed by these modern developments, but some of the associated buildings, notably the stables, remain and form part of the setting of the house.	Moderate (localised to NIDL)	Medium (localised to NIDL within surrounding farmland)	7.2	12	12	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only beyond the town of Stewarton)	Minor/Negligible
41078	Lainshaw Stables	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Former stables of Lainshaw House, now divided into houses. The stables are believed to date from the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Originally the stables would have been visible from the house, but this visual relationship is now disrupted by intervening modern housing. Constituent part of Lainshaw NIDL.	Moderate (localised to NIDL)	Medium (localised to NIDL within surrounding farmland)	7.2	12	12	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only beyond the town of Stewarton)	Minor/Negligible

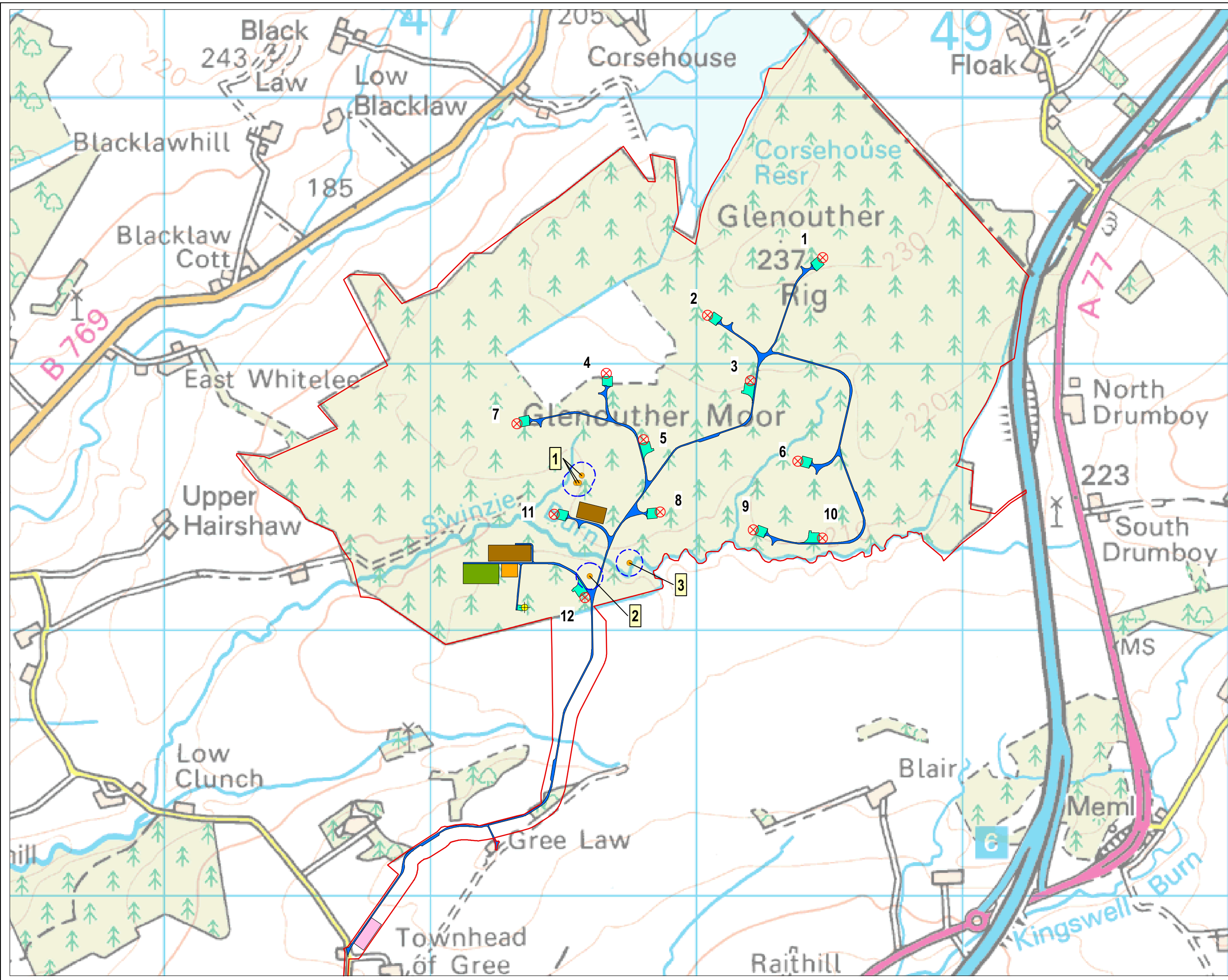
Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
41079	Kilwinning Road, Lainshaw Mains Farm	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Lainshaw Mains is the home farm for Lainshaw House, and forms part of the Lainshaw estate group and is a constituent part of Lainshaw NIDL. The farm is situated on a hill and is visible landmark, particularly, the octagonal dovecot which is situated above the central farmhouse. Some modern farm buildings now supplement the original farmstead. Its location is partially within agricultural land, but to the east a modern housing estate detracts from its original setting.	Moderate	Medium	7.1	12	12	Negligible (Proposed development would be visible only beyond the town of Stewarton)	Minor/Negligible
41081	13 Vennel Street, Kersland	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Localised setting within Stewarton.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to urban built environment)	6.0	12	12	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
48713	Dean Road, Dean Castle Dower House	Category B Listed Building	Regional	Dean Castle Dower House forms part of the Dean Castle group of buildings. The Castle and grounds are now owned by the council, and the surrounding grounds form a public Country Park. The country park forms the setting for the castle, and the dower house.	High (localised to NIDL)	Medium (localised to NIDL)	9.5	1	0	Negligible (Only one turbine tip is theoretically visible in distant views, and is likely to be screened by intervening structures and / or mature trees)	Minor/Negligible (Figure 13.10)
50088	Mains of Aiket with Flanking Byres, Ancillary Buildings, Treetops Cottage, Boundary Walls, Gates and Gatepiers	Category B Listed Building	Regional	The statutory list notes that this is an excellent example of this type of 2-storey, 3 bay farmhouse. It is located within an area of agricultural fields, which form its setting.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to surrounding farmland)	6.8	12	12	Low	Minor
	High Fenwick	Conservation Area	Regional	The Conservation Area is centred on the north-east to southwest orientated 'Main Road'.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village core and surrounding farmland alongside A77)	4.5	12	7	Low (Proposed turbines would not be visible along the alignment of 'Main Road', and would be screened from view from most locations by other buildings within the conservation area)	Minor
	Lagh Fenwick	Conservation Area	Regional	The Conservation Area is centred on 'Main Road' and 'Kilmaurs Road'.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village and surrounding farmland alongside A77)	5.3	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would not be visible along the alignment of 'Main Road' or 'Kilmaurs Road', and would be screened from view from most locations by other buildings within the conservation area)	Minor
	Kilmaurs	Conservation Area	Regional	The Conservation Area is centred on the Main Street and Kilmarnock Road, and around Morton Park and Kilmaurs Place. The town is surrounded by other modern houses on all sides except to the east.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to east side of village)	9.1	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would theoretically be visible only in distant views. From most	Minor



Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
										locations within the conservation area other buildings would screen views of the proposed development)	
	Avenue St, Stewarton	Conservation Area	Regional	The Conservation Area is centred on Avenue Street, which is aligned in a northwest to southeast direction. The conservation area is surrounded by modern housing on all sides.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to town centre)	6.0	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would theoretically be visible only in distant views. From most locations within the conservation area, other buildings would screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
5180	Muirshiel Farmhouse, Northern Byre and Southern Byre	Category C Listed Building	Local	The statutory list notes that this is this best surviving example of a single storey and attic type farmhouse, within the Dunlop Parish. The farm is located in rural farmland with additional modern barns and sheds nearby. Long distance views from the farm do not form an important element of its setting.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and surrounding farmland)	4.6	12	12	Low (Proposed development will be visible within the same arc of view as the existing Whitelee windfarm and extensions. Views out from the farmhouse do not make an important contribution to its heritage importance)	Minor
12493	Fenwick, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76 & 78 Main Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.8	12	4	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
12494	Fenwick, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103 & 105 Main Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.6	5	0	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
12495	Fenwick, 82, 84, 86 & 88 Main Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.7	12	2	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
12497	Fenwick, 90, Main Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.7	5	0	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
12498	Fenwick, 92, 94, 96 98, 100, 102 & 106 Main Road & 2 Skernieland Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.6	5	0	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
12500	Fenwick, 6 & 8 Kirkton Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick, and in relation to the historic core which is designated as High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localise to village d)	4.7	5	0	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
12501	Fenwick, 10 Kirkton Road, Mansefield	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick, and in relation to the historic core which is designated as High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.7	12	0	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
12510	Waterside, School	Category C Listed Building	Local	School building, dating from 1823. Setting is localised within the village of Waterside.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.9	1	0	Negligible	Minor/Negligible
13048	Fenwick, 77, 79, 81 & 83 Main Road	Category C Listed Building	Local	Localised setting within High Fenwick Conservation Area.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to village)	4.8	12	6	Low (Other buildings within the conservation area would likely screen views of the proposed development)	Minor
13823	Harelaw	Category C Listed Building	Local	Courtyard Farm, forming part of the Rowallan Estate. The farm is situated within an area of agricultural land, which forms an appropriate setting. The modern M77 and A77 roads to the south and east are a modern element within the surrounding landscape, as is the Whitelee wind farm and extension to the east and southeast.	Moderate (localised)	Low (localised to farmstead group and surrounding farmland)	1.4	12	12	Medium	Minor
18495	Fulshaw & Byre adjoining to NE, and Byre adjoining to SW	Category C Listed Building	Local	19 <sup>th</sup> century traditional, U-plan, Ayrshire farmhouse and farm, now converted to residential use. Farms such as this are an important record of the area's agricultural (particularly dairy farming) history. Some modern buildings now supplement the 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmstead. The wider landscape primarily comprises agricultural land, forming a sympathetic setting.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and surrounding farmland)	3.9	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would be visible within the same arc of view as the operational Whitelee windfarm, and extensions)	Minor
18499	Robertland, Lodge	Category C Listed Building	Local	Roadside lodge with well-detailed Classical features. The lodge and gate-piers setting is in relation to the wider Robertland Estate, specifically in relation to the entrance driveway.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to roadside location in surrounding farmland and association)	4.1	12	12	Low (Proposed turbines would not be visible within the key alignment between the lodge and Robertland, along the approach)	Minor

Site ID	Site name	Status	Heritage Importance	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	No. Turbine Tips Theoretically Visible <sup>1</sup>	No. Turbine Hubs Theoretically Visible	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
						with Robertland)				driveway)	
18501	Cutstraw Cottage	Category C Listed Building	Local	Farm workers' or weaver's cottage. Localised roadside setting.	High (localised)	Medium (localised to roadside location and surrounding farmland)	5.0	12	12	Low	Minor
18505	Merryhill Farm	Category C Listed Building	Local	<p>Traditional U-plan Ayrshire farm, including 2 storey, 3 bay farmhouse and east and west sing story-projecting barns, along with pair of byres and a cart shed to rear, forming a courtyard. Some modern buildings now supplement the original farm buildings.</p> <p>The farm is located in an area of agricultural fields which form its setting. Long distance views are not an important part of the setting of the farm, nor do they contribute to the buildings heritage importance.</p>	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and surrounding farmland)	4.0	12	6	Low	Minor
51553	Auchentiber House, including Outbuildings and Boundary Walls and Gatepiers	Category C Listed Building	Local	<p>Farmhouse with simple classical design. The U-plan design is typical of Ayrshire farms, but the long enclosed garden at the front of the house is unusual.</p> <p>The original farm buildings have been supplemented by a number of modern farm buildings. The wider setting, other than the modern farm buildings, comprises agricultural land.</p>	High (localised)	Medium (localised to farmstead group and surrounding farmland)	3.3	12	12	Low	Minor



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
  - X Turbine
  - + Meteorological Mast
  - Tracks
  - Hardstanding
  - CC1
  - CC2
  - Borrow Pit
  - Control Building
  - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
  - 50m Buffer



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Fig. No: 13.1 Report No: -

Title:  
**Cultural Heritage: Constraints**

Project:  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client:  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

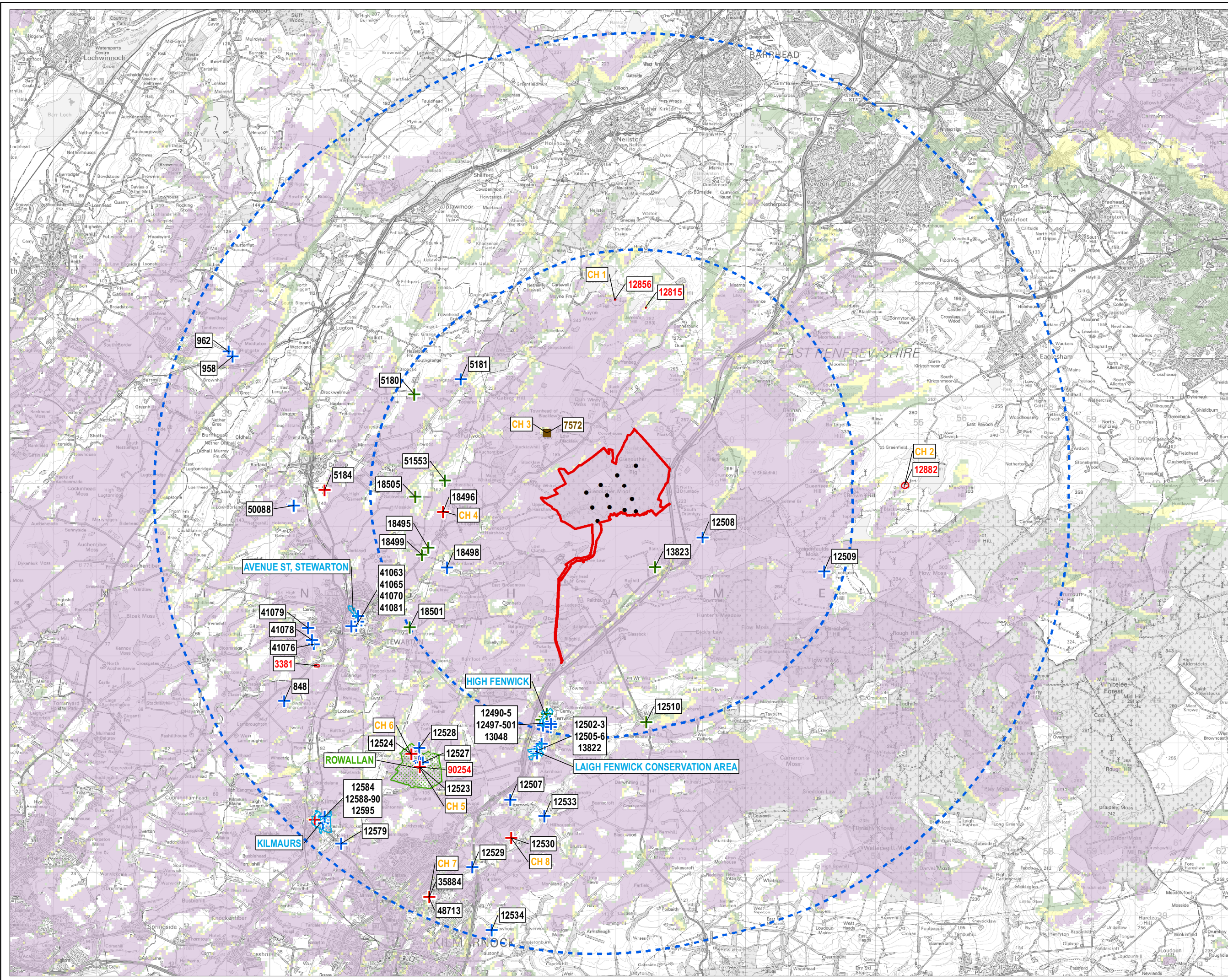
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**Key:**

- Site Boundary
- Turbine Location
- 5km & 10km Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- + Category A Listed Building
- + Category B Listed Building
- + Category C Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Garden and Designed Landscape
- NSR Site

**Theoretical turbine visibility (tip)**

- 1 - 4 Turbines are visible
- 5 - 8 Turbines are visible
- 8 - 12 Turbines are visible
- CH 1 Visualisation Viewpoint (Figs 13.4-13.11)

ZTV courtesy of LUC, based on bare earth OS Terrain 50 DTM

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Fig. No: 13.2	Report No: -
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Title:  
**Cultural Heritage:  
 External Receptors and ZTV**

Project:  
**Glenouther Renewable  
 Energy Park**

Client:  
**Glenouther Renewable  
 Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3:  
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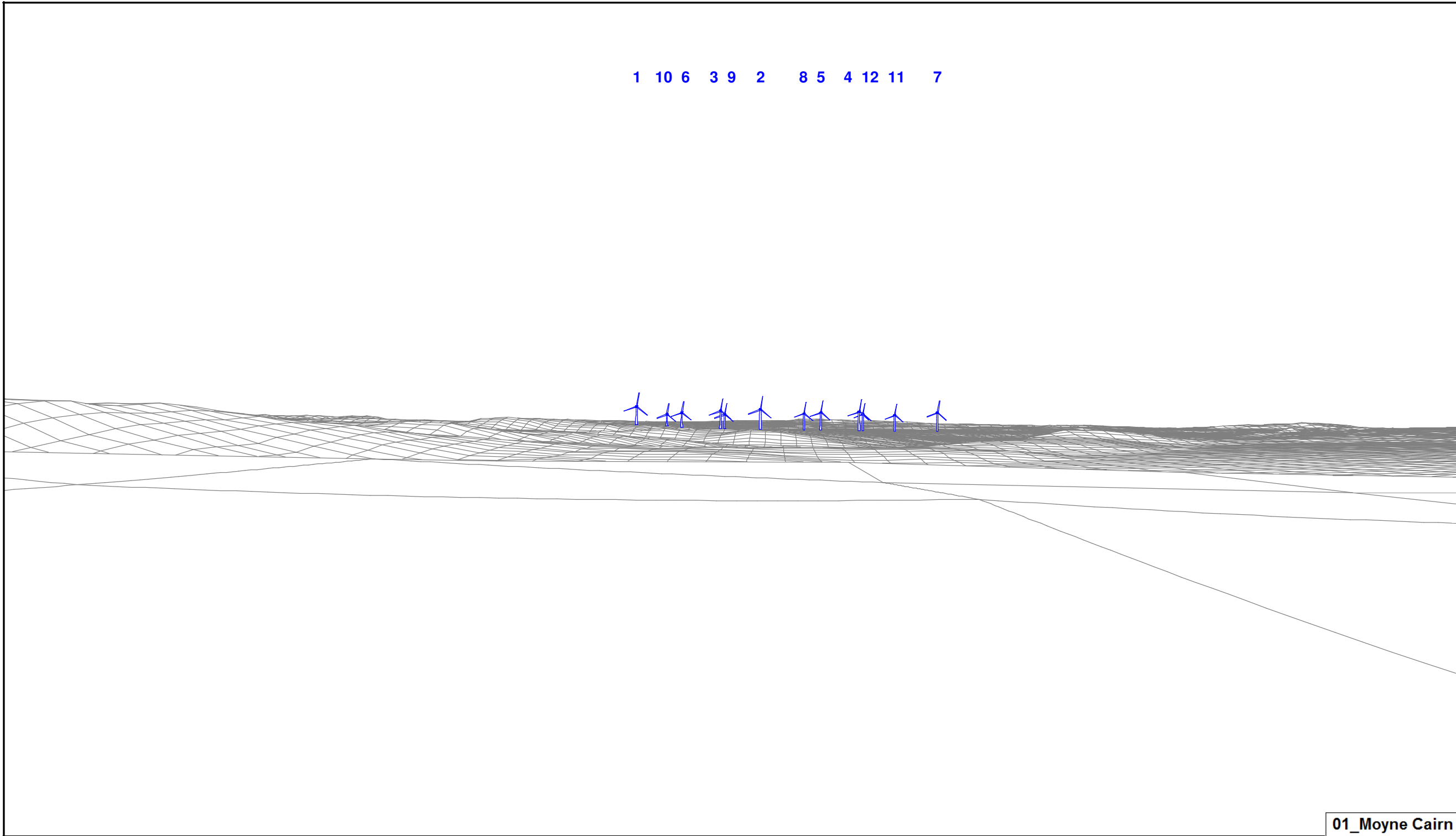




Key



1 10 6 3 9 2 8 5 4 12 11 7



01\_Moyne Cairn

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Fig. No:	13.4	Report:	-
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Title  
**Moyne, cairn 930m E of  
 (12856)**  
 (see also LVIA VP 6)

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable  
 Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable  
 Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

Drawn by:	Checked by:	Date:
SW	GM	25/06/15

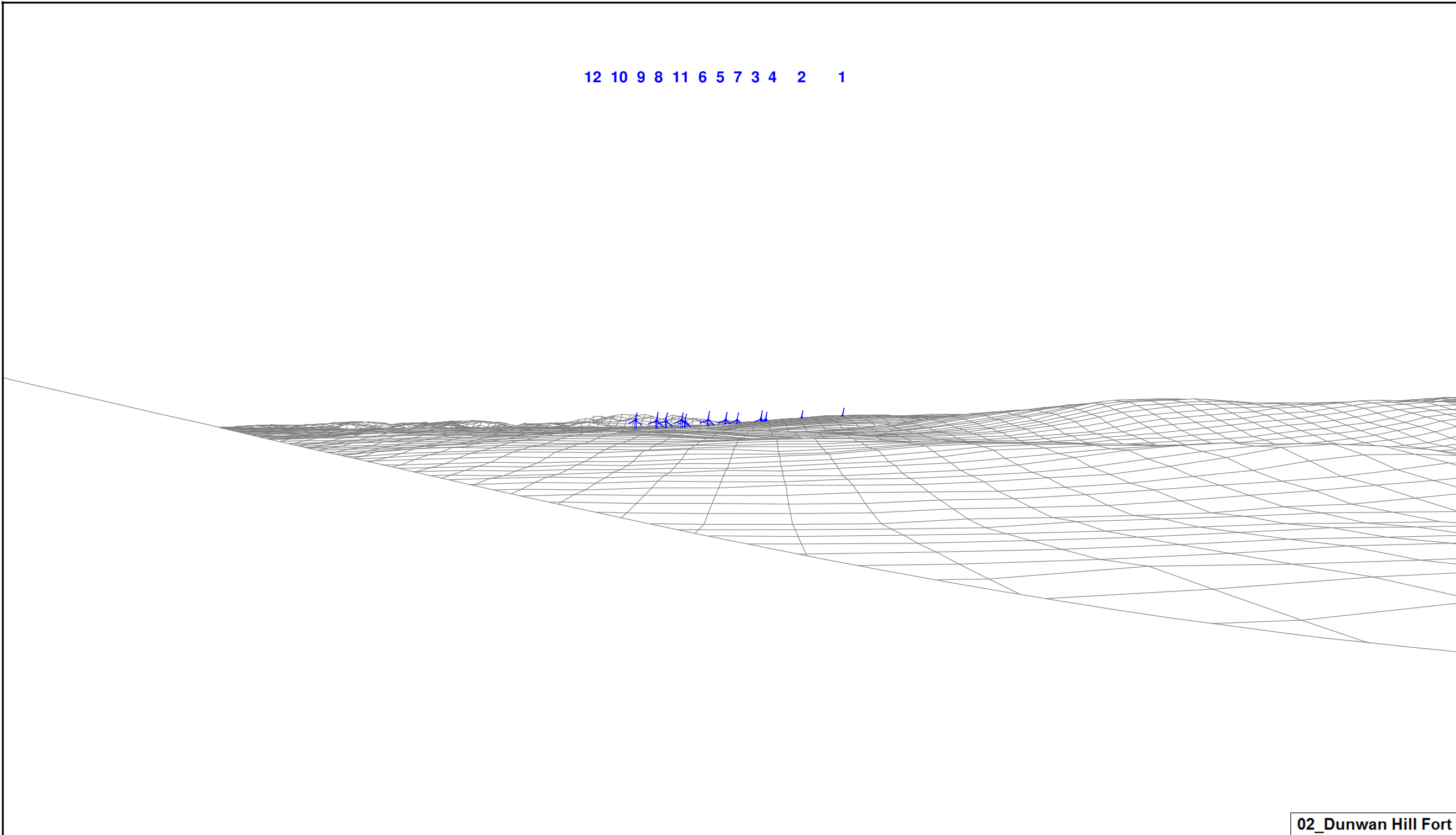
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Key



12 10 9 8 11 6 5 7 3 4 2 1



02\_Dunwan Hill Fort

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Fig. No:	13.5	Report:	-
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Title  
**Dunwan Hill, fort (12882)**  
 (see also LVIA VP 5)

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

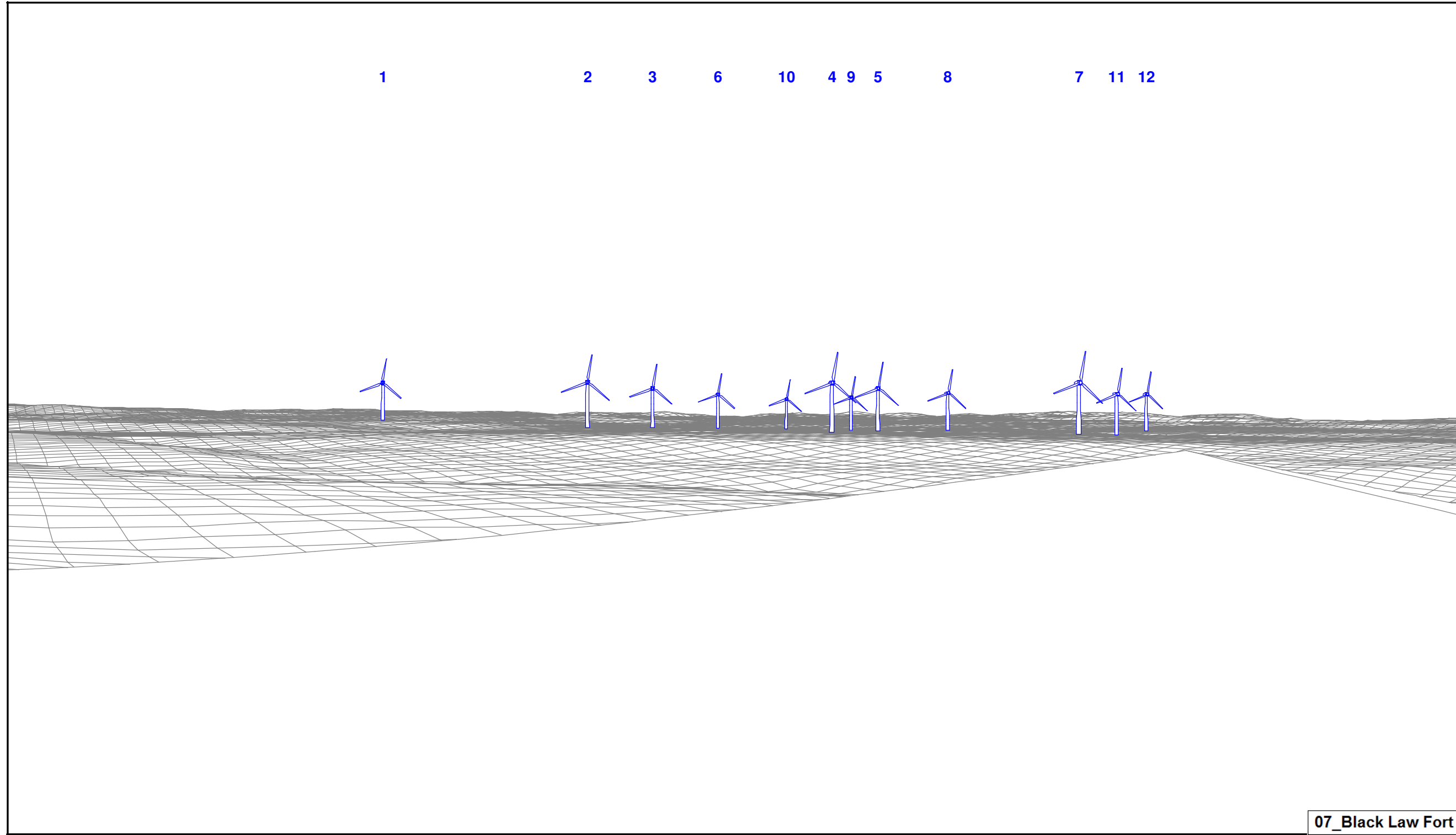
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Key



07\_Black Law Fort

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Fig. No:	13.6	Report:	-
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Title  
**Black Law Fort (possible) and  
Cairn (7572)**

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable  
Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable  
Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

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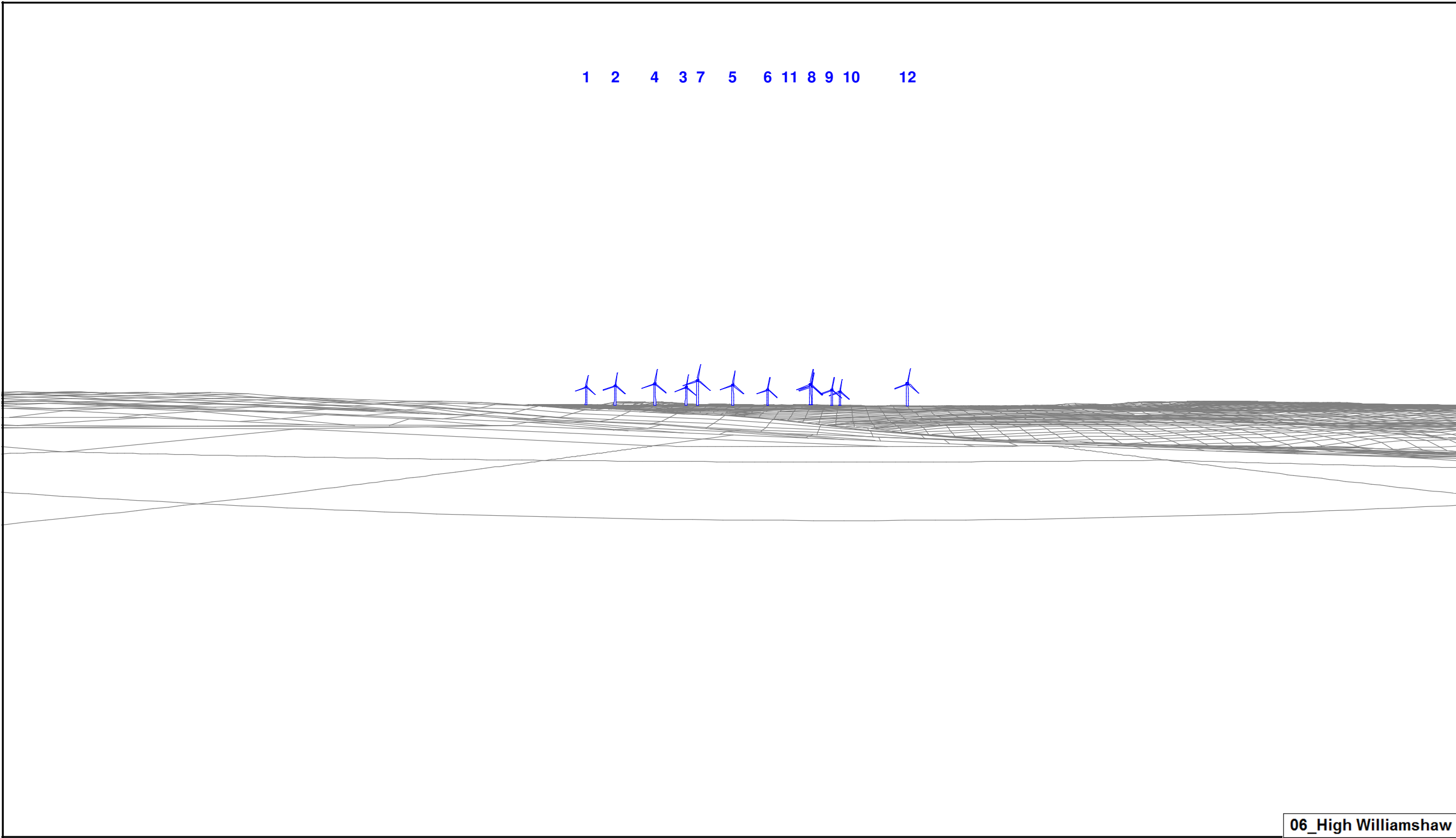
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Key



1 2 4 3 7 5 6 11 8 9 10 12



06\_High Williamshaw

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Fig. No:	13.7	Report:	-
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Title  
**High Williamshaw (18496)**  
  
(see also LVIA VP 4)

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

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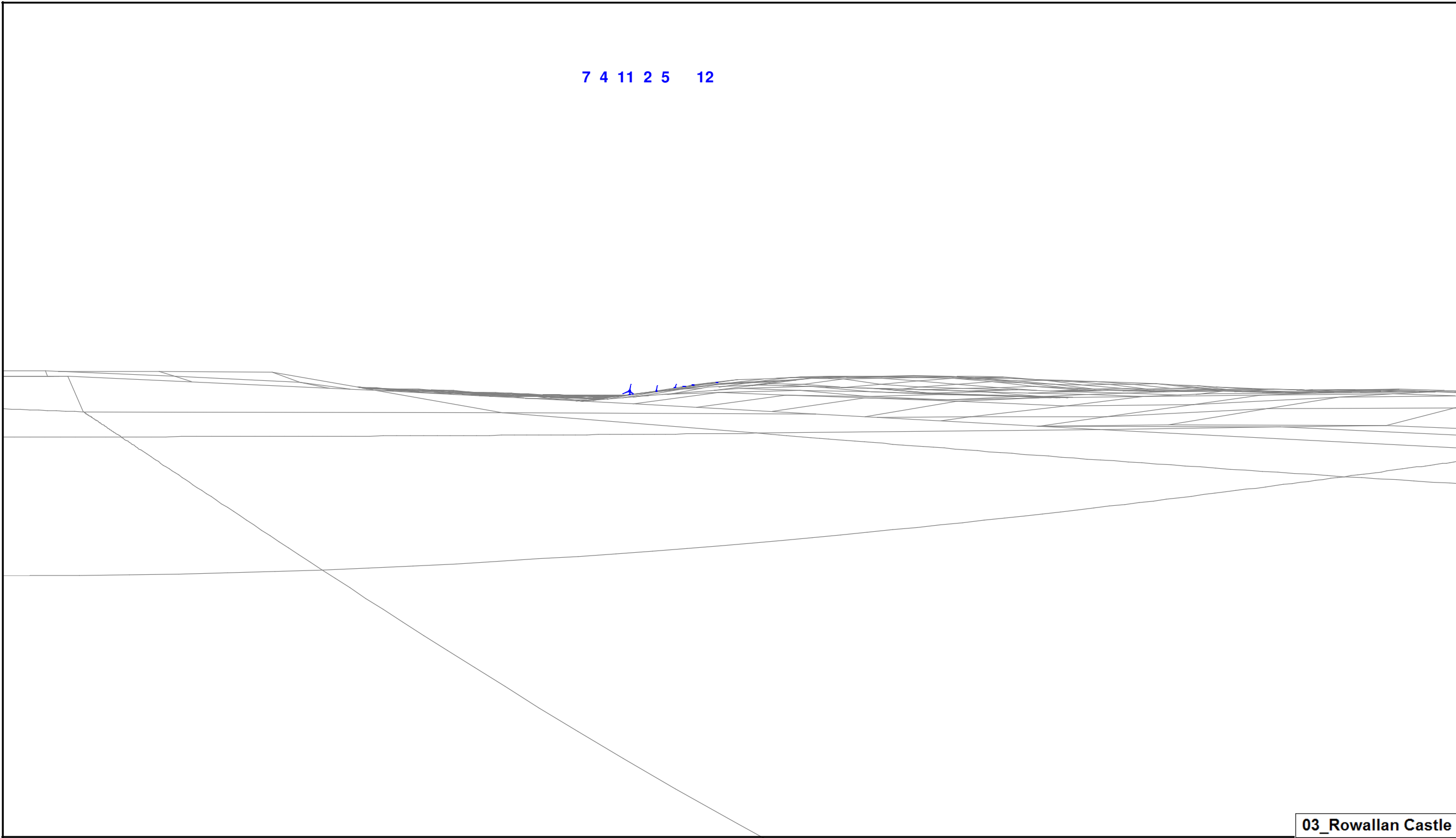
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Key



7 4 11 2 5 12



03\_Rowallan Castle

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Fig. No:	13.8	Report:	-
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Title  
**Rowallan Castle (90254) & Rowallan GDL**

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

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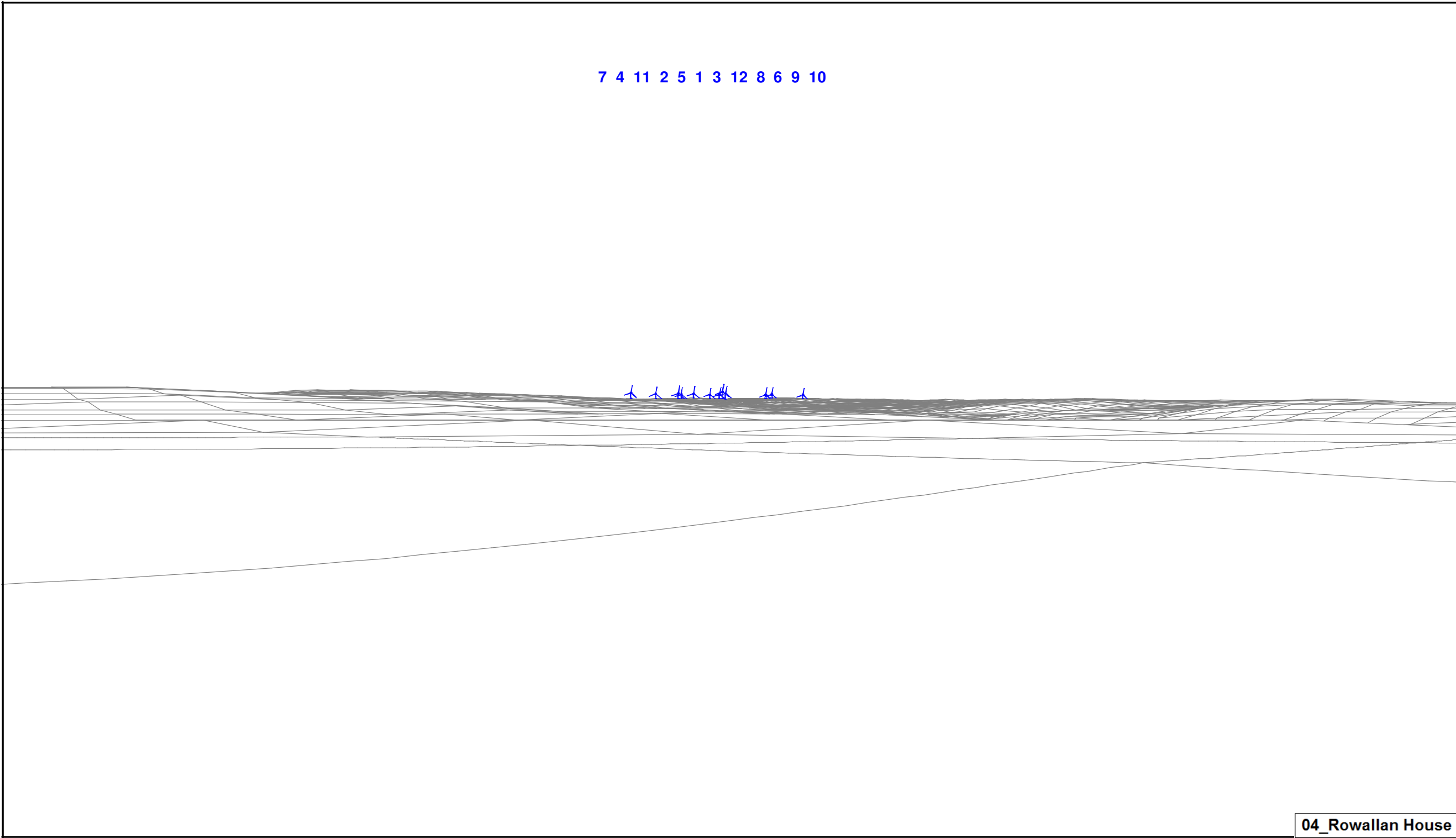
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Key



7 4 11 2 5 1 3 12 8 6 9 10



04\_Rowallan House

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Fig. No:	13.9	Report:	-
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Title  
**Rowallan House (12523) & Rowallan GDL**

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

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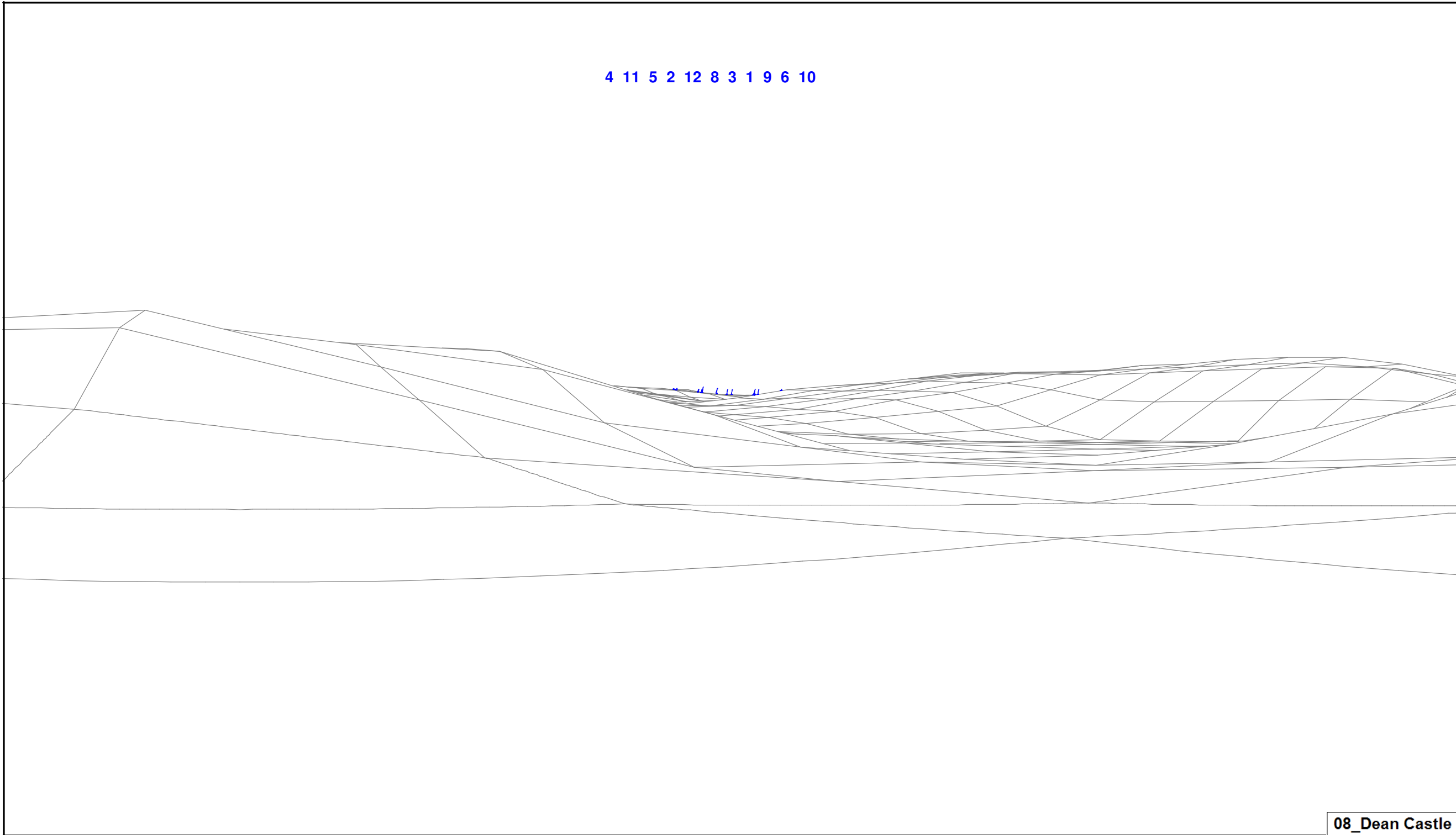
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4 11 5 2 12 8 3 1 9 6 10



08\_Dean Castle

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Fig. No:	13.10	Report:	-
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Title  
**Dean Castle (35884)**

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

Scale at A3  
**NTS**

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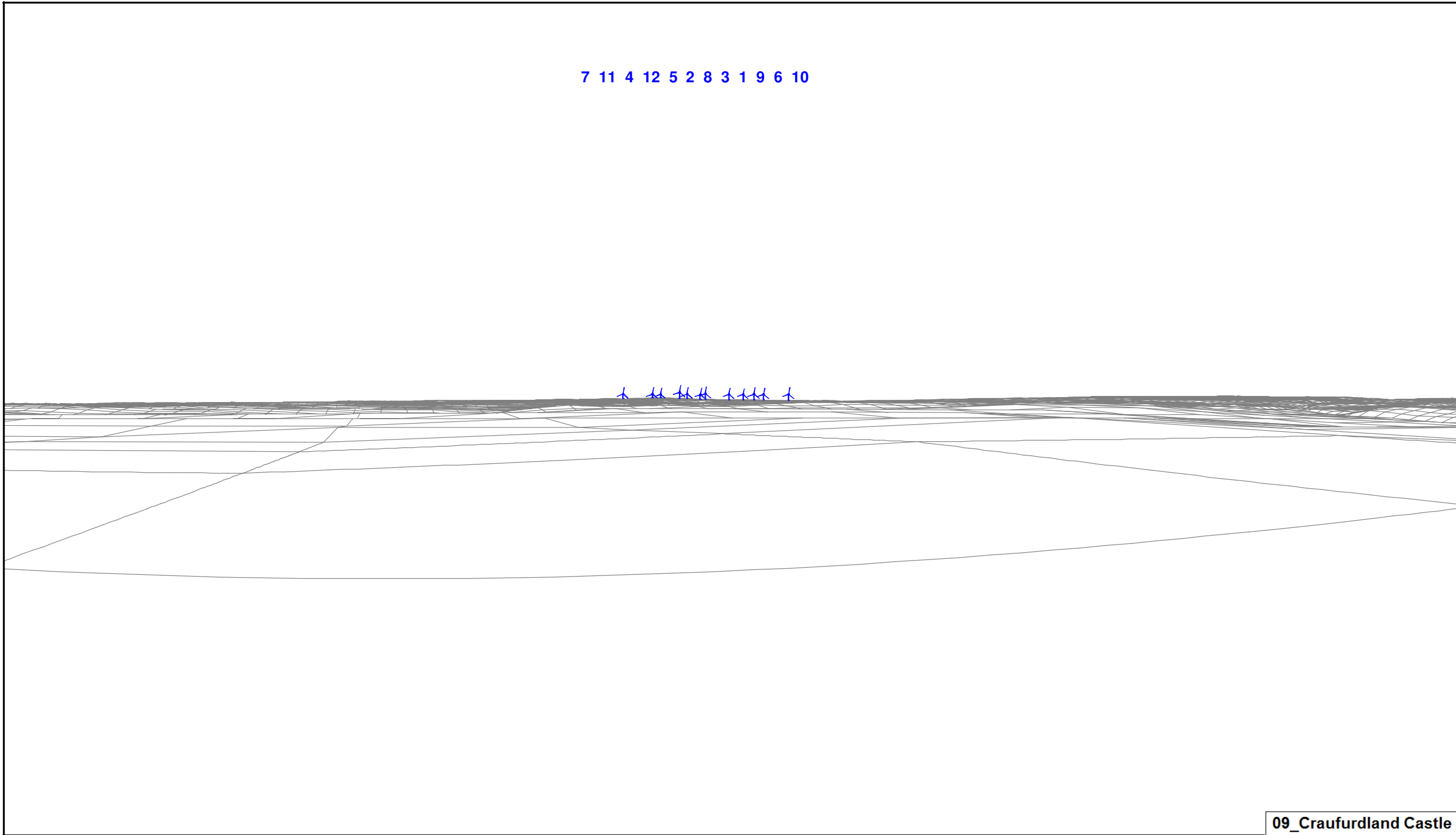
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7 11 4 12 5 2 8 3 1 9 6 10



09\_ Craufurdland Castle

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Fig. No:	13.11	Report:	-
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Title  
**Craufurdland Castle (12530)**

Project  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park**

Client  
**Glenouther Renewable Energy Park Ltd.**

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